



Sustainability Appraisal Deposit Plan

February 2015



Gwynedd & Môn - Joint Local Development Plan



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CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Background The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Habitats Regulations Assessment Other Assessments Structure of this SA Report	
2. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY	7
Introduction Stages in the SA/SEA Process Sustainability Task Group Scoping the Key Sustainability Issues and the SA Framework The Sustainability Appraisal Framework SA Method Uncertainties and data gaps Consultation on the SA	
3. SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES	31
Background Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes Baseline Collection Identification of Sustainability Issues and Problems	
4. SA OF ALTERNATIVES	48
Introduction Assessment of Alternatives in SA/SEA SA Findings and Reasons for Selecting/Rejecting Alternatives in the Local Plan	
5. SA OF PREFERRED STRATEGY (2013)	83
Introduction Development of The Vision: Compatibility Against the SA Framework Strategic Objectives: Compatibility Against the SA Objectives SA of Preferred Strategy Policies	
6. SA OF DEPOSIT JLDP	108
Introduction The Vision and Objectives SA of the Deposit JLDP Interactions with other Relevant Plans and Projects (Inter-Plan Effects)	
7. MONITORING	133

Introduction
Developing the Monitoring Framework

8. CONSULTATION AND NEXT STEPS

137

Consultation
Next Steps

APPENDIX 1 - RESPONSE TO THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

APPENDIX 2 – AMENDMENTS TO THE SCOPING REPORT

APPENDIX 3 – BASELINE AND PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

REVIEW UPDATE

APPENDIX 4 – ASSESSMENT OF THE JLDP OBJECTIVES

APPENDIX 5 – SA OF THE SPATIAL OPTIONS

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF THE GROWTH OPTIONS

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

APPENDIX 8 – SA OF STRATEGIC POLICIES

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (ISAR) Report of the Anglesey and Gwynedd Deposit Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP). In accordance with government guidance the SA also incorporates the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. It explains how the appraisal has been undertaken and also how the process has assisted in the development of the Deposit Plan. This includes an assessment of the JLDP's vision, objectives, strategic options, site options and policies. This report records all the appraisal work undertaken to date. The Council has commissioned Enfusion Ltd to assist in the undertaking of the SA. Enfusion will work with the Joint Planning Policy Unit (JPPU) throughout the remaining stages to inform the final Sustainability Appraisal (Environmental) Report for the JLDP.

The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP)

- 1.2 The requirement for each Local Planning Authority (LPA) to produce a Local Development Plan (LDP) is set out in Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004. A LDP is a land use plan that is subject to independent examination, which will form the statutory development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. It includes a vision, strategy, area-wide policies for development types, land allocations, and where necessary policies and proposals for key areas of change and protection. Policies and allocations are shown geographically on the proposals map forming part of the plan.
- 1.3 The Gwynedd Council Board along with the Isle of Anglesey County Council Executive Committee decided to set up a Joint Policy Unit to prepare a Joint LDP for the Gwynedd and Môn Local Planning Authority Areas. When the JLDP is adopted, it will replace the Development Plans shown in the table below. It will also replace the Anglesey Unitary Development Plan (that was stopped in 2005), which currently is a material planning consideration for determining planning applications by Anglesey County Council.

Table 1: List of Development Plans that will be replaced after adopting the Joint LDP

Anglesey Planning Authority Area	Gwynedd Planning Authority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gwynedd Structure Plan (1993) Isle of Anglesey Local Plan (1996) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan (2009)

- 1.4 Once the JLDP is adopted, the majority of decisions on planning applications in the two Planning Authority areas will be based on the contents of the JLDP.

- 1.5 In accordance with the Planning Act (2004) all LDPs are required to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is also required under European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment.'

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.6 Sustainability Appraisal for LDPs is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004. SA covers the social, economic and environmental effects of the LDP. Overall it seeks to ensure that the LDPs policies and proposals are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
- 1.7 The five key principles of the UK Government's current sustainable development strategy 'Securing the Future' (March 2005) are:
- Living within environmental limits
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Achieving a sustainable economy
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using sound science responsibly
- 1.8 For Wales these aims are reflected in the Welsh Government's (WG) sustainable development scheme 'One Wales, One Planet;' (May 2009) which defines sustainable development in the following terms: "*Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*".

Sustainable Development in Wales

In Wales, sustainable development means enhancing the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities, achieving a better quality of life for our own and future generations:

- In ways which promote social justice and equality of opportunity; and
- In ways which enhance the natural and cultural environment and respect its limits – using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining our cultural legacy.

- 1.9 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the other hand is a process to ensure that the significant environmental effects arising from plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision makers and monitored. The SEA process requires the consideration of both positive and negative effects of the implementation of plans and their policies and can be used to inform and enable positive and pro-active environmental measures.

- 1.10 The SEA Directive came into force on 21 July 2004. The Directive makes it necessary for every public body to undertake SEA of its plans and programmes where there is a likelihood of a substantial impact on the environment and/or where a framework has been set up for development in the future. This means that it was necessary for the JLDP to be the subject of the Assessment.
- 1.11 It aims: “...to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment” (Article 1).
- 1.12 The SEA Regulations require that defined environmental issues are covered in the assessment process, namely:
- Biodiversity
 - Population
 - Human health
 - Fauna
 - Flora
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Air
 - Climatic factors
 - Material assets
 - Cultural heritage
 - Landscape
 - The inter-relationship between the above
- 1.13 The Welsh Government advises that for development plans, the requirements of the SEA Directive are best incorporated into Sustainability Appraisal. The statutory requirements of both assessments can be satisfied through the single but integrated Sustainability Appraisal process. In order to satisfy Sustainability Appraisal requirements this report has a wider focus than merely environmental aspects and includes, in addition, social and economic data.

Outputs from the SA Process to date

- 1.14 The SA process for the JLDP has produced the following reports to date:
- **Scoping Report July 2011** (summarising Stage A), which should be used for consultation on the scope of the SA/SEA - placed on public consultation on 21/07/2011 for a period of 7 weeks. A notice was placed in local newspapers presenting information regarding the consultation

period and invited interested parties to submit written comments about the Report.

- **Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report July 2012** (documenting stages A to B) - was made available on the Council's websites in July 2012
- **Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report May 2013** (documenting Stages A to C), which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Strategy. This report will be placed on public consultation alongside the Preferred Strategy for a period of 7 weeks.
- **Deposit Sustainability Appraisal Report** (this report) (documenting Stages A to D), which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Strategy. This report will be placed on public consultation alongside the Deposit Plan for a period of 7 weeks.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.15 Alongside the SA process it will also be necessary to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the LDP. The overarching aim of HRA is to determine, in view of a site's conservation objectives and qualifying features, whether a plan, either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans would have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation; Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites).
- 1.16 Within the Gwynedd and Anglesey Plan Area, there are 25 sites that are designated at European level for their importance for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive. In addition, the Council will ascertain whether there are European Sites within neighbouring authorities whose integrity may be adversely affected by the LDP.
- 1.17 The Annex to TAN 5 (2009) which outlines how the Habitats Regulations should be implemented in respect to LDPs, states:
- "[Habitats Regulations Assessments] should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA. It should be run parallel with these processes..." (Annex 6, para 1.5)*
- 1.18 However, the guidance does note that the reporting can be done alongside the SA provided it is clearly signposted. As the plan develops, the SA and HRA will be linked in order to ensure that the LDP policies are developed so as to consider the impacts of the Plan on the Natura 2000 sites. Enfusion Ltd is undertaking the HRA which will be published alongside this SA report and the Deposit Plan.
- 1.19 The screening assessment found that the majority of Preferred Strategy Policies are unlikely to have significant effects on European sites either alone or in combination. There are a number of reasons for this including: the majority of the policies do not necessarily propose development, but rather support certain types of development and set out criteria for the determination of any planning applications; a number of the policies contain safeguards that seek to protect biodiversity or require any proposal for development to

undertake a HRA; and the mitigation provided by Strategic Policy PS14 (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) - which seeks to manage development to conserve and where possible enhance the natural environment by safeguarding European sites and wider biodiversity.

- 1.20 The screening identified that there is the potential for Strategic Policies PS3, PS8, PS11 and PS22 to have the following impacts on European sites both alone and in combination:
- atmospheric pollution, which could reduce air quality;
 - increased levels of disturbance - recreational activity, noise and light pollution;
 - increased levels of surface water run-off, which could reduce water quality; and
 - land take, which could lead to the loss and fragmentation of habitats.
- 1.21 In light of the screening assessment, the screening concluded that the Preferred Strategy of the JLDP has the potential for significant effects on the identified European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans, programmes or projects. A copy of the latest HRA Report of the Deposit Plan is available in a separate document.

Other Assessments

- 1.22 The JLDP will also be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA). An EqIA of the JLDP is required in law by the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Act 1993. EqIA is a tool that helps local authorities make sure that the Council does not discriminate, promotes equality wherever possible and fosters good community relations. Carrying out an EqIA involves assessing the likely effects of policies on people in respect of disability, gender, race, language, age, sexual orientation, and religion or belief.
- 1.23 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the JLDP will also be undertaken. Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool that can be used to assess the health impact of a physical development, a proposed change to service delivery or a policy or strategy. The aim is to remove or mitigate any possible negative impacts on people's health and well-being and to maximise opportunities to help people improve their health. Even though the main health issues are well represented in the SA Framework, the HIA will be conducted as a separate exercise to the SA. Based on the methodology contained in 'Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities: A Practical Guide to HIA' – the Welsh guide to HIA. (Welsh Assembly Government and Health Challenge Wales, Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities: a practical guide to health impact assessment, 2004.) Gwynedd Council and Anglesey County Council have developed a Health and Well-being Assessment tool which will be used to assess the JLDP.
- 1.24 Finally, a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) will be undertaken for the JLDP. WLIA allows for the identification of possible impacts on the Welsh language that may result from development. The WLIA will also be

conducted as a separate exercise to the SA of the JLDP. The results of the above named assessment will all feed into and informed the SA process.

Structure of this SA Report

1.25 This report is set out as follows:

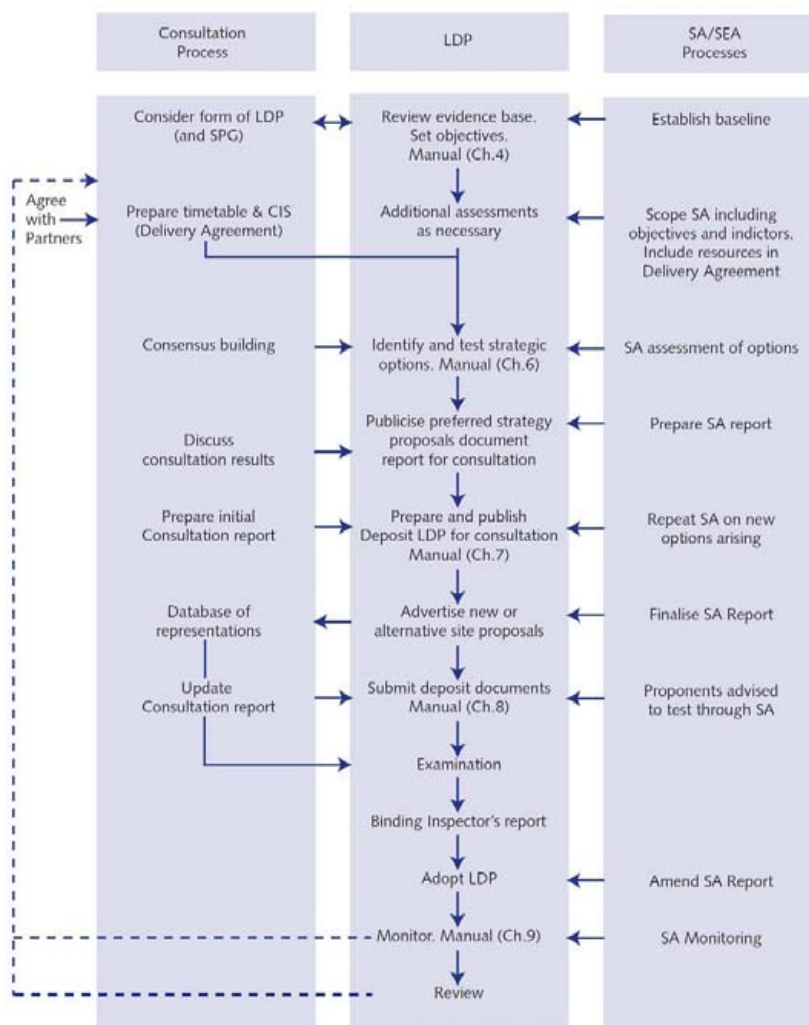
- Section 2 explains the approach to the SA and details the methods used for each stage and each element of the developing JLDP;
- Section 3 describes the characteristics of the Local Plan area and key issues, setting out the baseline conditions and the policy context, together with an indication of how the area might develop without the JLDP .
- Section 4 explains options in plan-making and alternatives assessment in SEA.
- Section 5 sets out the findings of the SA of the Preferred Strategy in 2013;
- Section 6 sets out the findings of the SA of the emerging Deposit Plan;
- Section 7 provides a description of the proposed measures concerning monitoring; and
- Section 8 sets out how to comment on this Report as well as the next steps in the SA process.

2. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

Introduction

2.1 This section sets out the broad approach and method for the SA/SEA process, including the appraisal of strategic options, policies and site allocations. Figure 2.1 below demonstrates how the SA/SEA process integrates with each stage of the JLDP process.

Figure 2.1: The relationship between the SA/SEA and the LDP process¹



N.B. Plan preparation, SA and consultation should be undertaken in an integrated manner.

Stages in the SA/SEA Process

2.2 There are five main stages in the SA/SEA process with each stage having key tasks to fulfil as outlined in table 2.1 below:

¹ WAG (2006). Local Development Plan Manual. Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Part B, p 19.

Table 2.1: Key Stages and tasks in the SA process

SA Stage	Key Tasks
Stage A: Setting the context and establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives (Task A1) • Collecting baseline information (Task A2) • Identifying sustainability issues and problems (Task A3) • Developing the SA Framework (Taks A4) • Preparing and consulting on the scope of the SA (Task A5)
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SA Framework (Task B1) • Developing the LDP options (Task B2) • Predicting the effects of the LDP (Task B3) • Evaluating the effects of the LDP (Task B4) • Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising benefits (Task B5) • Proposing measures to monitor significant effects (Task B6)
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal [Environmental] Report (Task C1)
Stage D: Consulting and decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Sustainability Appraisal [Environmental] Report (Task D1) • Appraisal of significant changes (including from representations) (Task D2) • Decision making and provision of information (Task D3)
Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan or programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalising aims and methods for monitoring (Task E1) • Responding to adverse effects (Task E2)

Sustainability Task Group

2.3 The JPPU has set up an internal task group in order to provide specialist input into the SA of the JLDP. The task group includes a number of officers from different departments of both Councils. Each officer has been chosen to provide input into various aspects of the SA/SEA process depending on their area of expertise. Input from the task group will be used to inform different stages of the SA.

Scoping the Key Sustainability Issues and the SA Framework

- 2.4 During the early stages of the Local Plan preparation in 2007, relevant plans and programmes (PP) were reviewed and baseline information was gathered and analysed by Officers to help identify the issues, problems and opportunities for the area (further detailed in the following Section 3). The details of this analysis were reported in the technical Appendices to the Scoping Report July 2011.²
- 2.5 A Framework of SA Objectives and decision-aiding questions was developed from the key issues identified in 2011 as part of the scoping work. This framework aims to promote and/or protect sustainability factors that are relevant to the Local Plan area and its timescale for implementation. It forms the basis against which emerging elements of the JLDP are appraised using both quantitative and qualitative assessment respectively from the evidence base and professional judgment.
- 2.6 The Scoping Report set out the process undertaken and was placed on public consultation in July 2011 for a period of 7 weeks. A notice was placed in local newspapers presenting information regarding the consultation period and invited interested parties to submit written comments about the Report. During the public consultation period on the Scoping Report, 10 comments were registered raising over a 100 issues.
- 2.7 The Sustainability Task Group which met on 08 September 2011 also provided observations on the contents of the Scoping Report and these were considered and registered as comments. The Council's response to the comments received during the consultation period, and any subsequent amendments made to the Scoping Report are contained in Appendix 1 and 2 of this report.
- 2.8 The SA Framework of Objectives, Decision-Aiding Questions and Potential Indicators revised as a result of statutory and public consultation is set out in the following table (*including cross-references in italics for the topics in the SEA Directive*):

² <https://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/en/Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Joint-Local-Development-Plan/Appraisals-and-Assessments.aspx>

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Table 2.2: The SA Framework

SA Framework of Objectives
<p>1. Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity <i>(SEA Topics: biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil)</i></p>
<p>Will the plan...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect the integrity of designated (international, national and local) sites and avoid habitat/ species fragmentation ■ Conserve and enhance terrestrial and marine wildlife habitats (including the plan areas substantial woodland assets) and wider biodiversity in rural and urban areas ■ Maintain and improve the provision of green infrastructure ■ Conserve and enhance designated geological sites and wider geodiversity ■ Maintain and enhance ecological function and connectivity.
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of biodiversity through development measured by loss or impact to international sites (i.e. Natura 2000), national sites (e.g. SSSI) and local sites in JLDP area ■ Net loss of biodiversity in LDP area caused by development ■ % of features (various types) in favourable condition, including both land and marine based ■ Achievement of BAP objectives and targets (UK and country specific /regional /local) ■ Trends and status of NERC 2006, Section 42 species/habitats ■ Number and area of SINCs and LNR within the plan.
<p>2. Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being <i>(SEA Topics: human health, population)</i></p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meet the needs of an ageing population ■ Reduce out migration of working age people in support of age balanced communities ■ Improve the provision of, and access to, facilities and services for disadvantaged communities and rural areas ■ Promote community interaction and social inclusion ■ Remove barriers and create opportunities for people to live healthier lifestyles, e.g. promoting exercise (walking, cycling) ■ Reduce health inequalities between areas and social groups
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % of total population with access to key services ■ lifestyle related health measures (e.g. overweight/ obese) – Welsh Health Survey

SA Framework of Objectives
3. Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures <i>(SEA Topics: climatic factors, air)</i>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from transport, buildings and energy generation ■ Support and encourage new developments that are energy efficient and climate change resilient ■ Integrate and promote renewable energy and low carbon energy schemes, including on a local, community level, and increase the proportion of energy demand met by low carbon sources ■ Ensure adaptation planning that maximises the opportunities and minimises the cost of climate change
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % change in carbon dioxide emissions from industry /commercial, domestic, road transport, land use change and forestry sectors
4. Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language <i>(SEA Topic: cultural heritage)</i>
<p>Will the plan...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance opportunities for the promotion and development of the Welsh Language
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number/ % Welsh Language speakers
5. Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets <i>(SEA Topic: cultural heritage)</i>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that local historic, archaeological and cultural assets are protected (including from new developments) and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors ■ Promote access to the historic environment for education and tourism/ economic development
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of historic assets at risk / change in number at risk
6. Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities <i>(SEA Topic: Population)</i>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote and facilitate investment for local businesses across a variety of

SA Framework of Objectives
<p>economic sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve and enhance employment opportunities, including in rural areas ■ Support the tourist industry through environmental improvements and enhanced infrastructure and facilitating improvements to existing facilities and infrastructure ■ Provide access to training, education and skills development opportunities for all sectors of the community.
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic activity by sector ■ Employment status of residents 16 years+ ■ Number of people commuting into and out of authority areas
<p>7. Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs <i>(SEA Topic: population, human health)</i></p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve the quality and availability of existing housing stock for deprived communities ■ Deliver additional affordable and sustainable housing with minimal impact on the environment in rural and urban areas ■ Deliver adaptable housing that addresses the individual needs of communities
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of new affordable housing units provided/ year as percentage of all new units
<p>8. Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes <i>(SEA Topics: landscape)</i></p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance the special landscape qualities of the plan area, including AONBs, coastal/ seascapes and townscapes ■ Protect and improve the quality of publicly accessible open space in rural and built environments ■ Ensure that new developments are appropriately and sensitively integrated with the landscape and townscape character of the plan area
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proportion of high/very high quality landscape identified by LANDMAP ■ Number / proportion of new developments within AONB's ■ Number / proportion of new developments within areas classed as outstanding by LANDMAP.
<p>9. Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling</p>

SA Framework of Objectives
(SEA Topic: material assets, soil)
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritise development on suitable previously developed/ brownfield land without having an impact on biodiversity, historic heritage assets and landscape ■ Protect soil quality (the best and most versatile land) ■ Promote the regeneration of contaminated land and avoid/reduce soil contamination ■ Reduce waste arisings and support the progression towards a sustainable waste management hierarchy for existing and new developments (including through a sustainable network of management facilities) ■ Will the plan protect soil functions, which includes flood alleviation and carbon sequestration.
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % proportion of development on previously developed land ■ % municipal wastes sent to landfill ■ % municipal waste reused/ recycled ■ Area of soil permanently 'sealed' and area of carbon rich/organic soils developed
10. Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy (SEA Topic: population, human health)
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve accessibility in rural areas, through linking transport networks (public and non-motorised) to service centres ■ Reduce the need to travel by private car, through improved public transport infrastructure ■ Prioritise accessibility by sustainable transport options for new developments
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Method of travel to work - % working population who travel by car ■ Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities ■ Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling ■ % increase in the cycle network ■ Proportion of lpg fuel sources for motor vehicles ■ Number of electrical recharge points and hydrogen fuel sources available
11. Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk (SEA Topic: water, biodiversity)
<p>Will the plan ...</p>

SA Framework of Objectives

- Ensure that water quality of rivers, lakes, ground water and coastal waters are protected and improved
- Minimise diffuse pollution from rural and urban areas
- Protect and enhance water resources and support the integration of water efficiency measures in all new developments
- Minimise the risk of all types of flooding (tidal, fluvial, surface water and sewerage) to people and property through appropriate planning and sustainable design
- Promote water efficiency and adaptation measures in new developments to address the impacts of climate change, (e.g. SUDs)
- Facilitate development away from land that is at risk from flooding.

Proposed Indicators:

- % [or number of proportion of total of new developments with integrated sustainable drainage systems
- % of waterbodies at good ecological status or potential
- proportion/ absolute number of development in C1 and C2(defined by TAN15)

SA Method

- 2.9 This SA Framework formed the basis for appraising the strategic options for the level and distribution of growth, reasonable options for sites and policies from 2012 through to 2015. The baseline information and plans and programmes review was updated in 2013 and 2014; the sustainability issues and problems for the Local Plan remained the same and the SA Framework is still considered relevant and is retained for continuity of appraisal. The summary of the updated baseline and plans and programmes review can be found in Section 3 with the detail provided in Appendix 3.
- 2.10 During the early stages 2011-2013 of SA and Local Plan preparation, the SA used a system of symbols to represent the findings of the SA for different elements of the emerging plan as follows:

For the compatibility analysis of vision and objectives:

Table 2.3: Compatibility Analysis of Vision & Objectives Key (2012)

✓	Objectives Compatible
✗	Objectives Incompatible
+/-	Range of possible positive and negative outcomes
-	No relationship

For the appraisal of strategic options and policies:

Table 2.4: SA Key to Nature and Significance of Effects (2011-2013)

++	Major Positive
+	Minor Positive
0	Neutral Impact
+/-	A range of possible positive and negative impacts
-	Minor Negative
--	Major negative

2.11 Amendments to the significance key were made in May 2014, in order to make the identified sustainability effects of the JLDP clearer. The revised significance key used for the SA of potential site allocations is presented in Table 2.5 below:

Table 2.5: Revised Significance Key (2014-2015)

Categories of Significance		
Symbol	Meaning	Sustainability Effect
--	Major Negative	Problematical and improbable because of known sustainability issues; mitigation likely to be difficult and/or expensive
-	Minor negative	Potential sustainability issues: mitigation and/or negotiation possible
+	Minor positive	No sustainability constraints and development acceptable
++	Major Positive	Development encouraged as would resolve existing sustainability problem
?	Uncertain	Uncertain or Unknown Effects
0	Neutral	Neutral effect
-	+	Certain SA Objectives consider more than one topic and as a result the plan could have different effects upon each topic considered. For example, SA Objective 2 relates to distance from services/facilities as well as human health. Development could have a minor negative effect as it is not within walking distance to existing services/facilities but could also have a minor positive effect on health through the provision of housing.
+ ?		It is also possible to have two symbols for an SA Objective when it is only considering an individual topic. For example, A development could have the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 5; however, there is an element of uncertainty until lower level assessments have been carried out.

2.12 Throughout the SA process, the appraisal was proportionate to the stage of the developing Local Plan and the elements of the plan that were being appraised.

Appraising Strategic Options

- 2.13 Reasonable strategic options for the level and distribution of growth were subject to high level strategic SA against each SA objective in 2011 using the key presented in Table 2.4. A proportionate and comparative appraisal of the strategic options were carried out and a commentary provided that described the potential effects and possibilities for mitigation of any adverse effects or enhancements of positive effects. The findings of this work is summarised in Section 4 with the detailed appraisal provided in Appendices 5 and 6. The assessment was informed by the Sustainability Task Group which met on 13 December 2011. Any changes to the overall level or distribution of growth presented in the Draft Initial SA Report (2012) have also been considered in Section 4.

Appraising Preferred Strategy Policies

- 2.14 Each of the policies in the Preferred Strategy Document (2013) were subject to an individual appraisal against the full SA Framework (Table 2.2) using the key presented in Table 2.4. The findings were summarised in Section 6 of the Initial SA Report (May 2013) with the detailed appraisal matrices presented in Appendix 8.

Appraising Site Options

- 2.15 The Council's Candidate Site Process and Methodology for the JLDP follows a progressive 'sieving' process whereby areas of land or site options are assessed against a set of exclusionary and discretionary criteria. Enfusion worked with the Councils in 2013 and 2014 to ensure that SA/SEA and HRA objectives were incorporated into the Candidate Site Process and Methodology.
- 2.16 In 2014, Enfusion and the Councils refined the SA Framework to provide further clarity and justification for the appraisal of site options by clearly defining the significance thresholds used. The SA Framework for Site Options presented below in Table 4.2 and has been developed and refined to highlight key issues or criteria of importance for each SA Objective. Any assumptions and uncertainties are noted along with a clear indication of the standards and thresholds that will be used to determine the nature and significance of the effects for site options. Table 4.2 shows a clear progression of how the SA Objectives that have been developed to address the sustainability issues of the JLDP area, will be used to appraise the sustainability of potential site options.

Table 2.6: SA Framework for Site Options

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
1. Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity (SEA Topics: biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil)				
<p>Will the plan...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect the integrity of designated (international, national and local) sites and avoid habitat/ species fragmentation ■ Conserve and enhance terrestrial and marine wildlife habitats (including the plan areas substantial woodland assets) and wider biodiversity in rural and urban areas ■ Maintain and improve the provision of green infrastructure ■ Conserve and enhance designated geological sites and wider geodiversity 	<p>4. Would development of the site lead to the loss of an important habitat, priority species, trees and hedgerows or lead to fragmentation of green corridor?</p> <p>10. LANDMAP Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual and Sensory: • Geological: • Landscape Habitats: • Historical: • Cultural: 	<p>The exclusionary criteria as part of the Candidate Site Process and methodology should have removed any sites within or adjacent to SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and NRRs.</p> <p>Detailed assessment criteria 4 in the Candidate Site Process and Methodology should indicate if development could lead to the loss of an important habitat, priority species, trees and hedgerows or lead to fragmentation of green corridor.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p> <p>-</p>	<p>It is unlikely that development at any of the sites will have major positive effects on biodiversity, unless development would address an existing sustainability issue relating to biodiversity.</p> <p>Development will not lead to the loss of an important habitat, priority species, trees and hedgerows or lead to fragmentation of green corridor and there are potential opportunities to enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Development could lead to the loss of an important habitat, priority species, trees and hedgerows or lead to fragmentation of green corridor; however, suitable mitigation is available to address negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect.</p> <p>Element of uncertainty for all sites until lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out.</p> <p>Development could lead to the loss of an important habitat, priority species, trees and hedgerows or lead to fragmentation of green corridor. Mitigation will be difficult or expensive. Potential for a residual minor negative effect.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
			--	If there is the potential for development at the site to have negative effects on a European site (SAC, SPA and Ramsar) or SSSI. At this stage it is considered unlikely that any of the reasonable site allocations are likely to have a major negative effect on biodiversity as this should have already been considered through the Candidate Site Process and Methodology.
2. Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being (SEA Topics: human health, population)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meet the needs of an ageing population ■ Reduce out migration of working age people in support of age balanced communities ■ Improve the provision of, and access to, facilities and services for disadvantaged communities and rural areas ■ Promote community interaction and social inclusion ■ Remove barriers and create opportunities for people to live healthier lifestyles, e.g. promoting exercise (walking, cycling) ■ Reduce health inequalities between areas and social groups 	<p>7. Does the site have any value as an open space or recreational importance?</p> <p>8. Does the current/previous use of the site suggest that there is a potential risk of contaminated land?</p> <p>15. Please state the distance to the nearest community service/facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post Office ● Convenience Store ● Primary or Secondary School ● Supermarket ● Surgery ● Pharmacy ● Dentist ● Play Area ● Other (please state) 	<p>This SA Objective addresses two separate issues, the first being distance to existing community services/facilities and the second human health.</p> <p>Community Facilities/Services It is assumed that any proposal for development can make appropriate and timely provision for necessary supporting infrastructure, including health, green infrastructure and other community facilities and services.</p> <p>The nature and significance of effects base on the distance to existing community facilities/services. Informed by detailed assessment criteria 15 in</p>	++	<p>Community Facilities/Services The site is well within all the distance thresholds to community services and facilities.</p> <p>Human Health It is considered unlikely that development at any of the sites will have major positive effects on health.</p>
			+	<p>Community Facilities/Services The site meets the distance thresholds for the majority of community services and facilities.</p> <p>Human Health Development at all of the sites has the potential for indirect long-term positive effects on health through the provision of housing or employment by meeting the future needs of the Plan area.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
	<p>20. Would there be any adverse impact arising from potentially conflicting land uses?</p> <p>21. Is the site located within the built form of a settlement or does it constitute a minor extension to a settlement?</p>	<p>the Candidate Site Process and Methodology.</p> <p>Human Health It is assumed that any proposal for development has the potential for short term negative effects on human health through increased noise, light and air pollution during construction. It is also assumed that there will be suitable mitigation measures provided through LDP policies and available at the project level to address short term negative effects during construction, with a residual neutral effect.</p> <p>It is also assumed that there is the potential for proposed development at all the sites to have indirect long-term positive effects on health through the provision of housing or employment by meeting the future needs of the Plan area.</p> <p>The nature and significance of the effects relating to human health will be based on information provided through detailed Candidate Site Process and</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Community Facilities/Services A neutral effect is not possible.</p> <p>Human Health If there are no potential human health issues then the site should be given a minor positive effect, see text above for +.</p>
			<p>?</p>	<p>Community Facilities/Services An element of uncertainty if services/facilities provided in the settlement are limited.</p> <p>Human Health There is likely to be an element of uncertainty for any potential negative effects identified in relation to human health.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
		Methodology assessment criteria 7, 8 & 20.	-	<p>Community Facilities/Services The site fails to meet the majority of thresholds for distance to community facilities and services.</p> <p>Human Health Potentially minor issues relating to human health.</p>
			--	<p>Community Facilities/Services The site significantly fails to meet the majority of thresholds for distance to community facilities and services.</p> <p>Human Health There is potentially a significant issue relating to human health.</p>
<p>3. Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures <i>(SEA Topics: climatic factors, air)</i></p>				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from transport, buildings and energy generation ■ Support and encourage new developments that are energy efficient and climate change resilient ■ Integrate and promote renewable energy and low carbon energy schemes, including on a local, community level, and increase the 	<p>1. Is there a risk of flooding? 21. Is the site located within the built form of a settlement or does it constitute a minor extension to a settlement? 13. Is the site accessible from a public highway and is the nearby highway system (including junctions) of sufficient quality to deal with potential development on the site? 14. Is the nearby highway system</p>	<p>It is assumed that development at any of the sites could potentially incorporate energy efficiency and on-site renewable and low carbon technologies. Smaller scale development could potentially offer less choice of on-site renewable and low carbon technologies than for a larger site option. However, this does not mean that smaller developments could not abate carbon emissions</p>	++	<p>Development has the potential to significantly reduce levels of traffic in an area that is experiencing congestion issues.</p>
			+	<p>Development has the potential to reduce levels of traffic. Potential for a minor positive effect.</p>
			0	<p>Development at the site will have a neutral effect on traffic. Possible that suitable mitigation is available to reduce negative effects with the potential for a residual neutral effect.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
<p>proportion of energy demand met by low carbon sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure adaptation planning that maximises the opportunities and minimises the cost of climate change 	<p>(including junctions) of sufficient quality to deal with potential development on the site?</p>	<p>off-site.</p> <p>Any development is likely to have negative effects against this SA Objective through the embodied energy inherent in the construction and maintenance of development. Processing methods and technologies are likely to reduce the amount of embodied energy used in the future; however this is uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that nature and significance of the effect against this SA objective should focus on traffic impacts.</p> <p>Flooding is addressed against SA Objective 11 (Water).</p>	?	<p>Element of uncertainty for all sites until lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out.</p>
			-	<p>Development has the potential to increase traffic in the area.</p>
			--	<p>Development is likely to increase the levels of traffic in an area that is already experiencing congestion issues. Mitigation difficult and/or expensive.</p>
<p>4. Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language <i>(SEA Topic: cultural heritage)</i></p>				
<p>Will the plan...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance opportunities for the promotion and development of the Welsh Language 	<p>15. Please state the distance to the nearest community service/facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Office • Convenience Store • Primary or Secondary School • Supermarket 	<p>This SA Objective will not be a key differentiator between site options.</p> <p>All site options are considered to have a neutral effect against this SA Objective.</p>	++	<p>A major positive effect is not considered possible.</p>
			+	<p>A minor positive effect is not considered possible.</p>
			0	<p>All site options are considered to have a neutral effect against this SA Objective.</p>
			?	<p>An uncertain effect is not considered possible.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgery • Pharmacy • Dentist • Play Area • Other (please state) 		-	A minor negative effect is not considered possible.
			--	A major negative effect is not considered possible.
5. Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets (SEA Topic: cultural heritage)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that local historic, archaeological and cultural assets are protected (including from new developments) and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors ■ Promote access to the historic environment for education and tourism/ economic development 	<p>3. Is the site (or parts of the site) protected by landscape, ecological, geological, historical or cultural designations?</p> <p>9. Would development of the site present an opportunity to remove an eyesore?</p> <p>10. LANDMAP Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual and Sensory: • Geological: • Landscape Habitats: • Historical: • Cultural: <p>18. Would development on the site have an adverse impact upon important views/vistas?</p> <p>19. Would development of the site have a detrimental impact on the character of the settlement?</p>	<p>The nature and significance of the effects against this SA Objective will primarily relate to designated heritage assets and their setting.</p> <p>Are there any designated heritage assets, or their setting, that could be effected within or adjacent to the site?</p> <p>Are there any opportunities to enhance culture or heritage assets, such as; securing appropriate new uses for unused Listed Buildings; the removal of an eyesore on the setting of designated assets; improved access and signage or public realm?</p> <p>It is considered that there is an element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out through planning</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Development is likely to have a substantial positive effect on the significance of the heritage asset / historic environment or address a significant existing sustainability issue relating to culture and heritage.</p> <p>Development has the potential for minor positive effects as it may enhance the setting of or access to designated assets.</p> <p>Development will have a neutral effect. This may be because there are no heritage assets within the influence of proposed development or that mitigation measures are considered sufficient to address potential negative effects with the potential for a residual neutral effect.</p> <p>Element of uncertainty for all sites until lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out.</p> <p>Development has the potential for a minor residual negative effect on a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Gardens & Registered Battlefields. Even once</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
		<p>applications.</p> <p>Need to consider proximity to designated heritage assets and the nature and significance of the effects identified against SA Objective 8 (Landscape & Townscape).</p>		avoidance and mitigation measures have been considered there is still the potential for a residual minor negative effect.
			--	Development has the potential for a major residual negative effect on a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Gardens & Registered Battlefields. Mitigation not possible or difficult/ expensive.
6. Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities (SEA Topic: Population)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote and facilitate investment for local businesses across a variety of economic sectors ■ Improve and enhance employment opportunities, including in rural areas ■ Support the tourist industry through environmental improvements and enhanced infrastructure and facilitating improvements to existing facilities and infrastructure ■ Provide access to training, education and skills development opportunities for all sectors of the community. 	<p>14. Is the nearby highway system (including junctions) of sufficient quality to deal with potential development on the site?</p> <p>15. Please state the distance to the nearest community service/facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post Office ● Convenience Store ● Primary or Secondary School ● Supermarket ● Surgery ● Pharmacy ● Dentist ● Play Area ● Other (please state) 	<p>The nature and significance of the effects on this SA Objective will primarily relate to the capacity of the site to accommodate employment land and the potential loss of existing employment.</p>	++	Predominantly employment development being proposed. Potential for a major positive effect against this SA Objective.
			+	Mixed use development is being proposed. Potential for minor long term positive effect.
			0	If only residential development is being proposed then potential for a neutral effect against this SA Objective.
			?	Development could lead to the loss of existing employment but this is uncertain at this stage.
			-	Development will lead to the minor loss of existing employment. Potential for a minor long term negative effect.

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
	<p>16. Please state the distance to the nearest utility connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Gas • Water • Sewerage • Telecommunications <p>20. Would there be any adverse impact arising from potentially conflicting land uses?</p>		--	Development will lead to the significant loss of existing employment. Potential for a major long term negative effect.
7. Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs (SEA Topic: population, human health)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve the quality and availability of existing housing stock for deprived communities ■ Deliver additional affordable and sustainable housing with minimal impact on the environment in rural and urban areas ■ Deliver adaptable housing that addresses the individual needs of communities 	<p>14. Is the nearby highway system (including junctions) of sufficient quality to deal with potential development on the site?</p> <p>15. Please state the distance to the nearest community service/facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Office • Convenience Store • Primary or Secondary School • Supermarket • Surgery • Pharmacy • Dentist • Play Area 	<p>It is assumed that development at any of the site options should meet the affordable housing requirements set in the Joint LDP.</p> <p>It is considered that this SA Objective will not be a key differentiator between site options as it relates to the provision of housing. The nature and significance of the effect will be determined by what type of development can be accommodated at the site.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p>	<p>Predominantly residential development being proposed. Potential for a major positive effect against this SA Objective.</p> <p>Mixed use development is being proposed. Potential for minor long term positive effect.</p> <p>If no employment is being proposed as part of development, as it is an employment site, then it is considered to have a neutral effect against this SA Objective.</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other (please state) <p>16. Please state the distance to the nearest utility connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Gas • Water • Sewerage • Telecommunications <p>20. Would there be any adverse impact arising from potentially conflicting land uses?</p>		-	Not applicable.
			--	Not applicable.
8. Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes (SEA Topics: landscape)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance the special landscape qualities of the plan area, including AONBs, coastal/ seascapes and townscapes ■ Protect and improve the quality of publicly accessible open space in rural and built environments ■ Ensure that new developments are appropriately and sensitively integrated with the landscape and townscape character of the plan area 	<p>3. Is the site (or parts of the site) protected by landscape, ecological, geological, historical or cultural designations?</p> <p>7. Does the site have any value as an open space or recreational importance?</p> <p>9. Would development of the site present an opportunity to remove an eyesore?</p> <p>10. LANDMAP Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual and Sensory: • Geological: • Landscape Habitats: • Historical: • Cultural: <p>18. Would development on the site have an adverse impact upon</p>	<p>The nature and significance of the effects will primarily be dependent on how important and sensitive the site options are with regard to landscape.</p> <p>Candidate Site Process Methodology detailed assessment criteria 3 & 4 will inform the appraisal.</p> <p>If the landscape sensitivity is not known then it is assumed that development on a greenfield site has the potential for a minor negative effect as there would be development in a previously undeveloped area.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Development would remove a significant eyesore and/or would regenerate derelict brownfield land that is currently having a major negative effect on the landscape/ townscape.</p> <p>Development would remove an eyesore and/or would regenerate brownfield land that is currently having a minor negative effect on the landscape/ townscape.</p> <p>A neutral effect is not considered possible.</p> <p>Element of uncertainty for all site options until lower level assessments have been carried out.</p> <p>The site has moderate to high importance/ sensitivity in landscape term. Potential for a minor residual negative effect.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
	<p>important views/vistas?</p> <p>19. Would development of the site have a detrimental impact on the character of the settlement?</p>	<p>If the landscape sensitivity is not known then it is assumed that development on a brownfield site has the potential for a minor positive effect as it would result in the regeneration of the site.</p> <p>It is considered that there is an element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out through planning applications.</p>	--	<p>The site has high importance/ sensitivity in landscape terms and mitigation is likely to be difficult/ costly. Potential for major residual negative effect.</p>
<p>9. Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling (SEA Topic: material assets, soil)</p>				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritise development on suitable previously developed/ brownfield land without having an impact on biodiversity, historic heritage assets and landscape ■ Protect soil quality (the best and most versatile land) ■ Promote the regeneration of contaminated land and avoid/reduce soil contamination ■ Reduce waste arisings and support the progression towards a sustainable waste management 	<p>2. Would development of the site lead to a loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1,2 and 3a)?</p> <p>6. Does the site constitute Brownfield land?</p> <p>8. Does the current/previous use of the site suggest that there is a potential risk of contaminated land?</p> <p>20. Would there be any adverse impact arising from potentially conflicting land uses?</p>	<p>The exclusionary criteria set out in the Candidate Site Process and Methodology should have removed any sites within or adjacent to a mineral or coal safeguarding sites.</p> <p>The nature and significance of the effect against this SA Objective will predominantly relate to the land type (greenfield/brownfield land) and agricultural land grade (Grade 3a and above).</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The site is entirely brownfield land. Potential for a major positive effect against this SA Objective.</p> <p>The site is partly brownfield land. Potential for a minor positive effects against this SA Objective.</p> <p>A neutral effect is not considered possible.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty with regard to the land type and/ or agricultural land grade.</p> <p>The site is greenfield and could lead to the loss of a small proportion of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
hierarchy for existing and new developments (including through a sustainable network of management facilities)			--	The site is entirely greenfield land and predominantly best and most versatile agricultural land.
10. Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy (SEA Topic: population, human health)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve accessibility in rural areas, through linking transport networks (public and non-motorised) to service centres ■ Reduce the need to travel by private car, through improved public transport infrastructure ■ Prioritise accessibility by sustainable transport options for new developments 	<p>11. Is the site located within walking distance of a public transport terminal/ bus stop? (Please specify distance and whether it is steep/obstructed route)</p> <p>12. How far is the site from an existing recreational walking/cycling route?</p> <p>13. Is the site accessible from a public highway and is the nearby highway system (including junctions) of sufficient quality to deal with potential development on the site?</p> <p>14. Is the nearby highway system (including junctions) of sufficient quality to deal with potential development on the site?</p>	<p>Traffic impacts are addressed against SA Objective 3. This nature and significance of the effects against this SA Objective will relate to accessibility to sustainable transport modes and reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>It is assumed that development at any of the sites could potentially provide or contribute to improved sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The site meets the majority of thresholds for distance to sustainable modes of transport (bus stops, railway station, walking and cycling routes) and is of a distance to the main service centres and areas of employment that development is likely to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The site meets the majority of thresholds for distance to sustainable modes of transport (bus stops, railway station, walking and cycling routes) and is of a distance to the main service centres and areas of employment that development is likely to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>A neutral effect is not considered possible.</p> <p>All of the sites are likely to have an element of uncertainty against this SA Objective.</p> <p>The site fails some of the thresholds for distance to sustainable modes of transport (bus stops, railway station, walking and cycling routes) and given its distance from services/facilities is not likely to reduce the need to travel.</p>

SA Framework of Objectives and Decision-aiding questions	Detailed Assessment Criteria considered in Candidate Site Officer Assessment Form	SA of Site Allocations	Significance Criteria for SA of Site Allocations	
			--	The site significantly fails to meet the majority of thresholds for distance to sustainable modes of transport (bus stops, railway station, walking and cycling routes) and given its distance from services/facilities is not likely to reduce the need to travel.
11. Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk (SEA Topic: water, biodiversity)				
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that water quality of rivers, lakes, ground water and coastal waters are protected and improved ■ Minimise diffuse pollution from rural and urban areas ■ Protect and enhance water resources and support the integration of water efficiency measures in all new developments ■ Minimise the risk of all types of flooding (tidal, fluvial, surface water and sewerage) to people and property through appropriate planning and sustainable design ■ Promote water efficiency and adaptation measures in new developments to address the impacts of climate change, (e.g. SUDs) ■ Facilitate development away from land that is at risk from flooding. 	<p>1. Is there a risk of flooding? 5. Is the site within a groundwater or surface water protection area?</p>	<p>The Candidate Site Process and Methodology exclusionary criteria should have removed any sites that are wholly or partly within high risk flood areas.</p> <p>Candidate Site Process and Methodology detailed assessment criteria 1 and 5 will inform this appraisal.</p> <p>It is assumed that development at any of the sites could potentially incorporate water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>+</p> <p>0</p> <p>?</p> <p>-</p> <p>--</p>	<p>Development at the site could offer an opportunity to potentially significantly reduce existing flood risk.</p> <p>Development at the site could offer an opportunity to potentially reduce existing surface water run-off.</p> <p>The site is not within a flood risk area and not within a groundwater or surface water protection area.</p> <p>There are uncertainties about flood risk, water protection area and or potential mitigation.</p> <p>The site is partially within an area of high flood risk and within a groundwater or surface water protection area.</p> <p>The site is wholly within an area of high flood risk.</p>

- 2.17 The SA Framework for Site Options presented in Table 2.6 forms the basis for appraising reasonable options for site allocations. It sets out the standards and thresholds that will be used to determine the nature and significance of effects against SA Objectives, including any assumptions or uncertainties that will be made. This ensures a consistent approach is taken for the appraisal of all reasonable site options. It is important to read the SA of Site Allocations (decision making criteria, including any assumptions or uncertainties) column and significance criteria column in conjunction with each other as the former sets the context and justification for the latter. This includes a clear explanation of where particular issues are considered within the SA Framework.
- 2.18 Reasonable site options were subject to SA by the Councils against each SA Objective in 2014 using the SA key presented in Table 2.5 and SA Framework presented in Table 2.6. The site options are grouped together by settlement to ensure that a comparative appraisal of alternatives is carried out. This also helps to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the potential cumulative effects of site options on settlements. Any strategic sites (sites of more than 3ha in size) were considered in an individual matrix unless there was a particular grouping of sites that should be considered together to ensure that cumulative effects were appropriately considered. Enfusion Ltd carried out a QA of the SA of site options produced by the Council in 2014, to ensure that a consistent approach had been taken. A summary of the findings for the SA of reasonable site options is presented in Section 4 with the detailed matrices presented in Appendix 7 of this SA Report.

Deposit Plan

- 2.19 The SA of the Deposit Plan, including policies, is structured under 12 topic headings, which have been linked to Objectives in the SA Framework as well as topics in the SEA Directive. This provides a framework and structure to evaluate the likely significant effects of the Deposit Plan against these key topics. The appraisal of each topic has been divided into a number of sub-headings to ensure that each aspect of the emerging Local Plan (Policies and Site Allocations) is considered as well as the interrelationships between topics and cumulative effects of the Plan as a whole.
- 2.20 The appraisal was undertaken using professional judgment, supported by the updated baseline information and further updated evidence for the Local Plan, as well as any other relevant information sources available. The nature of the likely sustainability effects (including positive/negative, duration, permanent/ temporary, secondary, cumulative and synergistic) are described, together with any uncertainty noted. Evidence is cited where applicable and a commentary provided and suggestions for mitigation or enhancement made where relevant. Sustainability Appraisal is informed by the best available information and data; however, data gaps and uncertainties exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects at a strategic level of assessment.

Uncertainties and data gaps

- 2.21 It is not always possible to accurately predict sustainability effects when considering plans at such a strategic scale. Impacts on biodiversity and cultural heritage, for example, will depend on more detailed information and studies at a site-level. Whilst climate change science is becoming more accurate, it is difficult to predict impacts likely to result from climate change, including synergistic effects. These uncertainties have been acknowledged in the appraisal, baseline and other areas of this SA Report where applicable.

Consultation on the SA

- 2.22 The SEA Directive/ Regulations require that the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinion on the draft plan and accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan.
- 2.22 The SA has been subject to public consultation at the scoping stage in 2011 and a Draft Initial SA Report was made available on the Council's websites in July 2012. In addition, further consultation has taken place on the Initial SA Report (May 2013) that accompanied the Preferred Strategy Document in 2013. The responses to consultation on the SA, including the scoping, are presented in Appendix 1.
- 2.23 This SA Report will be published on the Councils' websites link and sent to statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders.
- 2.24 Consultation remains an important part of the ongoing and iterative SA process; therefore, any responses received will be considered and views integrated into the final SA Report to accompany the JLDP at Submission.

3. SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT AND KEY ISSUES

Background

- 3.1 In July 2011 the Council produced its Scoping Report as part of the SA process. The Scoping Report represented the first key output of the SA and helped ensure that the SA covered the key sustainability issues relevant to the development planning system in both Local Authority Areas. These issues informed the development of the SA Framework which is used to assess the sustainability performance of the emerging plan.
- 3.2 In order to ensure the SA of the Plan is based on current evidence, the baseline information describing the current situation in the Plan area, and the review of plans and programmes have been updated. The following sections describe the key tasks completed as part of the Scoping Stage of the SA for the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP (as outlined in table 2.1 above), which includes the updates carried out late 2014.

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies (Task A1)

- 3.3 The purpose of this stage was to establish how the plan is affected by external factors and to help identify SA objectives. The LPA must take into account the relationship between the LDP and other relevant plans, programmes and policies. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at International, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report presented a review of the plans and programmes considered to be of relevance to the JLDP. The key objectives and implications of relevant plans and programmes were summarised under each topic, whilst the key messages of the review were summarised in the main text of the Scoping report.
- 3.4 The individual plans and programmes reviewed were grouped under key SEA topic areas (as outlined in paragraph 1.12) which have been expanded to satisfy the sustainability appraisal aspect and include:
- 1. Biodiversity** (*fauna and flora*)
 - 2. Communities** (*including health and social exclusion*)
 - 3. Climatic Factors** (*including climate change issues*)
 - 4. Cultural Heritage** (*including archaeology, Welsh culture and language*)
 - 5. Economy**
 - 6. Housing**
 - 7. Landscape** (*including townscape and seascape / coastal issues*)
 - 8. Soils, Minerals, Waste** (*including agricultural issues where relevant*)
 - 9. Transport** (*including access issues*)
 - 10. Water** (*including resource, quality and flooding issues*)
- 3.5 It should be noted that some of the plans reviewed did not fall easily into any one particular SEA topic area, whilst others were equally important across a

number of topics. The division of plans and programmes between topics should therefore be seen as a best fit, rather than a definitive categorisation process. A detailed breakdown of the objectives and their likely implications for the JLDP are summarised in the Scoping Report. The followings table outlines the key messages from the plans and programmes review.

Table 3.1: Key Messages From Plans and Programmes Review

BIODIVERSITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JLDP should remain consistent with the objectives and targets set out in the national plans and both Local Biodiversity Action Plans and aim to reinforce the requirement that development will not be allowed with any residual significant adverse impact on any protected species or habitat and should seek enhancement wherever possible. • The Plan will need to consider the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Relevant habitats will need to be identified and where necessary designated appropriately within the JLDP. Policies should encourage management of features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna. • Any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will need to be undertaken during the JLDP preparation in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive to assess the implications of the plan for European sites. • The Plan should facilitate the protection of biodiversity and enhance and restore wetland habitats where possible reflecting their relative significance. • The Plan should facilitate the need to maintain and enhance ecological functions and connectivity. • The JLDP should consider the role of woodland when formulating development management policies, and the positive contributions that can be gained from increasing woodland cover.
COMMUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JLDP should actively involve the general public in the plan preparation process. • The JLDP should promote the creation of sustainable communities and facilitate spatially balanced development. • The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development in terms of the social, economic and environmental characteristics as outlined in the Strategy.

- The JLDP should promote sustainable regeneration of the most deprived rural areas in Anglesey and Gwynedd by improving and protecting the environment and infrastructure and by improving accessibility to services for people in these areas.
- The JLDP should facilitate improvements in the quality of life of residents – in all sections of society to maintain and promote sustainable, prosperous and lively communities.
- The JLDP should contribute to fostering and developing young people to become enterprising within their communities, contributing to the development of their area and the local economy, and crucially giving them the skills, know-how, hands-on experience and confidence to do so.
- The improvement in health and well-being of residents should be promoted throughout the Plan and the social and economic factors that influence health should be addressed.
- The JLDP should facilitate an improvement in the health and well-being of residents by promoting leisure developments that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- The JLDP should facilitate the development of healthy, strong and active communities.
- The JLDP should promote easy access to open spaces, services, leisure and sports facilities and open spaces.
- The JLDP should promote walking and cycling opportunities.
- The Plan should ensure policy criteria take account of the impact of development in relation to noise generation in order to avoid, reduce and mitigate environmental noise.
- The JLDP should consider the needs of older people.
- The key strategic aims, such as: addressing wider issues that affect health and well-being, protecting the environment and supporting people to be independent can all be addressed by JLDP objectives.
- The JLDP should also plan to provide for the needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities, and seek to reduce inequalities and increase accessibility for this community group.

CLIMATIC FACTORS

- The JLDP should address the issue of climate change, encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases and facilitate the improvement of air quality. The Plan should remain consistent with the

objectives and targets set out in national plans and guidance such as the UK Air Quality Strategy.

- The JLDP should consider the objectives and targets of national policy guidance when formulating policies relating to energy generation in the Plan Area.
- The JLDP should promote the use of renewable energy in new developments and emphasise the relationship between energy and building design.
- The availability of public transport will be an important consideration for the JLDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.
- The JLDP, through its policies, should help build and promote climate change resilience within the Plan area.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

- The JLDP should consider key plans and guidance when formulating its policies and proposals.
- The JLDP should protect and promote the Welsh language and cultural heritage and promote the opportunities which will arise as a consequence of the area's linguistic and cultural resources.
- The JLDP should consider the cultural heritage information contained in LANDMAP when formulating its proposals.
- The JLDP should maintain and protect cultural and historic landscapes on the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales, and maintain the integrity of cultural landscape features and assets.

ECONOMY

- At a local level, Anglesey has a specific regeneration plan. It is therefore, important that the JLDP considers both this local strategy as well as the national targets set out in the above Plans and guidance.
- The JLDP should facilitate sustainable economic growth in the Plan Area with the aim of creating a vibrant and prosperous economy.
- The JLDP should assess and encourage the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town and retail centres.
- The JLDP should ensure that areas allocated for employment are in sustainable locations, including minimising the need to travel.
- The JLDP should improve access to employment opportunities particularly for deprived communities.

- The JLDP should promote sustainable tourism growth whilst at the same time, protecting the environment and the interests of local communities.
- The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of skills in the workforce, promote innovation, thus creating sustainable employment opportunities of a high quality.

HOUSING

- The JLDP should consider the housing objectives of the national, regional and local plans and guidance relating to housing.
- The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area in order to satisfy the needs of the resident population.
- The Plan should facilitate the development of energy efficient buildings.
- The JLDP should facilitate the re-use of empty dwellings to help satisfy the housing needs of the population.
- The JLDP should facilitate the provision of suitable accommodation to older people.
- The JLDP should identify land for housing allocations, favouring the re-use of previously developed land and buildings which have good transport links.

LANDSCAPE

- The JLDP should consider key/ identified plans and guidance when formulating its policies and proposals.
- The JLDP should provide for the conservation and where possible enhancement of the natural environment and landscape, respecting public rights of way.
- The JLDP should promote appropriately sighted development and good design that respects the area's local built and landscape distinctiveness.
- The JLDP should consider the sustainability impacts of telecommunications development, balancing the need for economic growth, with social and environmental impacts.
- The JLDP should mitigate the potential effect of intrusive development such as wind turbines on the landscape (intrusive development is defined as development that has a significant negative effect on the integrity on the landscape and amenities).
- The JLDP should seek to protect common land in line with the Commons Act.

SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE

- The JLDP should consider key relevant plans and guidance when formulating its policies and proposals.
- The JLDP should give full consideration to the guidance and ensure that the use of minerals should be developed sustainably.
- The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable extraction of aggregates in the Plan Area, ensuring a balance between environmental, economic and social costs.
- The JLDP should ensure that its policies relating to waste reflect the objectives and targets of the relevant plans and guidance.
- The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.
- The JLDP should promote recycling and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill, in line with the targets sets by the Landfill Directive.
- The JLDP should provide a land use framework to enable both Authorities to allocate sites for new waste management facilities.
- The JLDP should facilitate a reduction in the rate of growth of waste in the Plan area.
- The JLDP should incorporate adequate and effective waste management facilities in new developments
- The JLDP should facilitate the maintenance and enhancement of soil functions including those functions related to carbon sequestration and flood alleviation.

TRANSPORT

- The JLDP should facilitate the development of an efficient and sustainable transport system which improves access to all which, in turn, will strengthen communities, the economy and the environment. The availability of public transport should be an important consideration for the JLDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.
- The JLDP should promote environmentally friendly forms of transport and develop a well integrated, core transport network which is safe, efficient, clean and fair.

WATER

- The Plan should incorporate the requirements of relevant key plans and guidance and facilitate the protection and improvement of water quality.

Policies to protect water resources should be developed.

- The Plan should ensure that the quality of water bodies in the Plan Area is not compromised by land use development proposals.
- The JLDP should facilitate the efficient and sustainable use of water including water conservation
- The JLDP should ensure that the risk of flooding is considered in determining the location of new development. New development should be directed away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding.
- The JLDP should consider and mitigate against flood hazard from both surface and coastal waters.

Baseline Collection (Task A2)

- 3.6 The next task of the Scoping process was the collection of baseline data (task A2). The purpose of this stage was to describe the current state of the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area likely to be significantly affected by the Plan. This would aid the process of identifying sustainability issues and environmental problems in the Plan Area as well as providing the evidence base for predicting and monitoring the effects of the JLDP.
- 3.7 A robust collation of baseline information is important to ensure a sound evidence base for the LDP. However, the Regulations require that only information that can be 'reasonably required' needs to be included in the report. Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report presents the Baseline Information. The tables identified trends as well as comparative data on a regional, and national level where available. The key issues/ constraints /opportunities that arise from the baseline analysis were also noted. This aided the development of the SA appraisal framework. The summarised information, as well as the key baseline issues were provided for each topic in the main text of the Report.
- 3.8 The level and detail of baseline information varied between topics due to the availability of information. The most up-to-date statistics and information sources were used wherever possible. The baseline was updated following consultation on the Scoping Report and updated once more late in 2014. The updated baseline undertaken in late 2014 is available in Appendix 3.
- 3.9 The SEA Directive also requires a description of *"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme"* (Annex 1 (b)). The key issues and messages relevant to the Plan area, identified as part of the scoping process,

have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if the JLDP was not produced.

- 3.10 It is difficult to accurately predict the actual state of the environment without implementation of the Plan as there are many forces and other plans and strategies that also influence development in any particular of the Plan. Therefore, the following table summarises the likely land use implications of the implementation of the existing adopted local development plans (i.e. Gwynedd Structure Plan, Anglesey Local Plan and Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan).

Table 3.2: Likely Evolution of Baseline Without Implementation of the Plan

SA Topic	Likely Evolution of Baseline Without Implementation of the Plan
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing local and national legislation should ensure protection. • The lack of a strategic framework would lead to ad hoc development and could compromise ecological function and connectivity. This coupled with increased population will place increasing pressure on the natural environment with a continued threat to the natural environment leading to a potential loss of biodiversity.
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued out-migration of younger people • Increased isolation of deprived communities • Continued decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers • Continued increase in social inequalities • Health of the population would decline with no provision of health and community facilities to meet needs.
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of climate change at a local level would continue to increase if growth is not managed in a sustainable manner. • National targets would not be met. • Climate change is likely to result in increased flood risk. • Climate change is likely to incur hazards in respect of drought and geological hazard to transport networks (landslides etc)
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rich and varied cultural heritage resource would come under threat from inappropriate development. • Local facilities and services may become insufficient to satisfy the needs of an increased population.

Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate employment sites in sustainable and viable locations • Continued low GVA particularly in Anglesey • Relatively high economic activity in Gwynedd would come under pressure. • Continued high unemployment rate in Anglesey. • Continual decline in rural economies • Continued decrease in land based industries. • Continued decrease in the quality of the tourist industry • Education provision to meet the needs of a growing population would not be met.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for housing alongside increase in house prices • Continued fall in the provision of affordable housing • A lack of good quality housing particularly in Gwynedd • Continued high rate of empty / second homes • Reliance on windfall sites for housing provision with no strategic framework
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued pressures upon the landscape resource • Open spaces may come under pressure for development. • No improvement in the quality of design of new developments due to a lack of statutory framework • Potential loss of landscape distinctiveness and potential loss of landscape integrity assets upon which economic development may be based including tranquility.
Soils, Minerals, Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increases would lead to an increase in the amount of waste being produced. • Continued pressure on landfill sites • Increased threat to the best and most versatile quality of agricultural land
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued reliance on the private car as the means for transport • Development in unsustainable locations would lead to increased reliance on private transport. • Limit in the opportunities for major transport improvements.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued threat to the quality of rivers, surface waters and groundwater. • Continued threat of flooding in some areas

- 3.11 It should be noted that as part of the Anglesey Energy Island Programme, which aims to attract new high quality energy-related jobs to Anglesey over the next two decades, a new nuclear power station at Wylfa B could be developed on the Island. The implications of the potential development of Wylfa B nuclear power station have been considered thus far in the appraisal and plan development process, and will also be taken into account during successive stages of the SA process.

Identification of Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 3.12 The next task of the Scoping process involved the identification of sustainability issues through an analysis of the baseline data and plans and programmes review. The purpose of this stage was to help define the key issues for the LDP which are critical to the sustainability of the LDP, and to help influence the emerging SA/SEA Framework particularly in terms of identifying objectives, sub-objectives and indicators.
- 3.13 Sustainability issues and problems were identified through an iterative process, taking into account the baseline information and the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes. The key environmental problems and issues identified for the SA of the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP were provided for each topic as shown in the table below.

Table 3.3: Key Issues and Opportunities

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
BIODIVERSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to the integrity and continuity of landscape features • The need to preserve Semi-Natural Woodlands • The need to maintain and enhance ecological functions and connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to maintain, conserve and enhance species and habitats by protecting them from the adverse effects of development and where necessary ensure that mitigation measures are taken to avoid any such adverse effects. This will in turn prevent damage to species and avoid irreversible losses. • The need to provide for the conservation and enhancement of the identified species and habitats included in the biodiversity action plans. • The need to ensure that new development does not cause harm to the features of locally, nationally and internationally designated sites, and that where appropriate, mitigation measures are taken to avoid any adverse effects. • Enhance designated and wider areas of biodiversity by maintaining and improving green infrastructure. • The need to take into account the importance of woodlands and ensure that their protection and enhancement is promoted.
COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ageing population • Out-migration of young people • A relatively healthy and safe population but variations apparent within the JLDP area • Social deprivation inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ageing population is leading to reductions in available workforce. • The impact of an ageing population on local services. • The future viability of some services (e.g. small schools) given reductions in pupil numbers. • The employment opportunities in terms of the provision of health care facilities. • The impact of the loss of working age people on the local economy. • The ongoing need to combat the out migration of the young workforce. • Less sustainable, mixed communities.

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to create more age-balanced communities, particularly in more rural areas. • The need to maintain and improve the general health and well-being of residents. • The need to encourage healthier lifestyles of residents. • The need to promote the continuing reduction of crime rates by encouraging developments which improve the safety of communities. • The need to encourage the provision of open spaces, green infrastructure and sports facilities to promote more exercise. • The need to reduce deprivation particularly in terms of housing and access to services, especially in the most deprived areas. • The need to reduce inequalities through the planning system. • The need to facilitate the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality employment as well as supporting local businesses.
<p>CLIMATIC FACTORS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining good air quality overall • Greenhouse gases and the threat of climate change • Potential damage to ecosystems by nitrogen deposits and acid • Risk of flooding due to climate change • Promote and create climate change resilience and adaptability, including creating climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to consider air quality impacts in the assessment of development proposals in areas where new/ additional development may lead to significant/cumulative effects in order to maintain or improve air quality. • The need to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases by reducing energy use and increasing renewable energy generation. • The need to promote energy efficiency in the design of new buildings and the adaptation of existing buildings. • The need to reduce the ecological footprint of both local authorities, with a particular focus on the emissions arising from housing and transport.

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resilience in existing housing and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reduction in the production of greenhouse gases by reducing the volume or the need to travel by private transport, promoting increased walking, cycling and use of public transport. Incorporating climate change adaptation measures as an integral component of new housing and infrastructure development. Facilitating the development of low carbon energy sources across the plan area.
<p>CULTURAL HERITAGE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers A rich and diverse cultural heritage and historic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A need to facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture as an important part of our cultural heritage. A need to seek evidence and information about the impact of development on the Welsh language where necessary and appropriate. There is potential for damage to important heritage sites and the historic environment within the JLDP area from development due to destruction/disturbance of features of cultural heritage importance and also through disrupting the setting of such features. The need to promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the JLDP area's archaeological, architectural and historic heritage.
<p>ECONOMY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively low GVA particularly in Anglesey Relatively high economic activity rate in the JLDP area but above average unemployment in Anglesey Decline in land based industries Lower than average earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to facilitate investment in a variety of economic sectors, particularly in Anglesey. The need to promote sustainable regeneration of the most deprived areas by improving and protecting the environment and infrastructure and by improving accessibility to services for people in these areas. The need to contribute to strengthening and diversifying local economies within the Plan area by supporting and promoting growth in local businesses.

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education attainment • Improving the sustainable growth in the tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote and support the rural economy of the JLDP area as there is a need to sustain and regenerate this economy, particularly given the decline in the agricultural industry. • The need to support appropriate economic activity within the JLDP area and improve employment prospects and opportunities with particular regard to the sectors in need of most support. • The need to encourage investment by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment. • The need to facilitate the provision of training and education opportunities to improve the skills of the working age population. • A need to support the growth of the tourism industry with the necessary infrastructure. • Addressing the problem of empty shops.
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing deprivation particularly in Gwynedd • Affordability and lack of affordable housing • Vacant homes and second homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to provide a range of appropriate housing which will satisfy the needs of all types of households so that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. • A need to improve the existing housing stock where necessary through alterations, extensions etc. • A need to provide sufficient quantity and distribution of different types of housing. • The need to facilitate the provision of a more varied supply of housing in rural areas to suit all needs. New housing should be affordable to the local population without having an adverse impact on the local character and distinctiveness of rural areas. • A need to facilitate the development of local affordable housing or local

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
		<p>needs market housing in the JLDP area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for decreasing household sizes. • Supporting single parent households with good accessibility.
LANDSCAPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressures upon important landscape designations • Potential loss of historic and important landscape features e.g. cloddiau • Tranquility and dark skies important in expansive areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to protect and enhance landscapes and seascapes through appropriate high quality design and development which compliments local character and distinctiveness, and where appropriate does not have a significant detrimental impact on views into or out of the SNP and AONBs. • The need to ensure that the AONBs and the adjacent National Park are protected from development which is potentially damaging to their special conservation features. • The need to protect and enhance tranquil areas and dark skies particularly within AONBs through appropriate design and development. • Encourage green infrastructure links and protection and enhancement of species rich hedgerows, amenity trees and woodlands. • Use of green wedges where such designations are considered necessary.
SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining soil carbon density in Gwynedd • Limited amount of the best and most versatile quality of agricultural land • Growth in Municipal Waste • Reducing reliance on landfill sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to protect and manage soil including maintaining soil carbon and aim to avoid causing additional risk from pollution and contamination. • A need to facilitate the reduction of water pollution caused by nitrates from agriculture • A need to direct development to brownfield sites or, alternatively the poorest quality agricultural land as much as possible so as to conserve high grade agricultural land. • A need to enable the reduction/mitigation of water and air pollutants associated with intensive agriculture. • To recognise the need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met.

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure that waste issues are considered in the assessment and determination of planning applications for all types of development. • The need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new improved waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill. • The need to contribute towards increasing recycling and composting rates.
TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited transport choices • High reliance on the private car for transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to facilitate a sustainable transport network, particularly in rural areas. • Consider location of development in terms of accessibility by different transport modes. • Reducing the high level of travel to work by private transport.
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining good river quality and improving standards where necessary • Maintaining clean bathing waters and improving others • Numerous populated areas at risk from flooding. • Significant amounts of the Gwynedd and Anglesey coastline and floodplains may not be suitable for development over the long term • Reduced availability of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to encourage the improvement in water quality by reducing the risk of pollution entering river watercourses. • A need to mitigate against the contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies. • Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) into new developments. • Promote activities which are likely to sustain the high quality of bathing water. • A need to ensure that development is not located within areas at a high risk of flooding. • A need to reduce the risk of 'pollution' entering coastal waters, lakes and groundwaters as well as river water courses.

TOPICS	KEY ISSUES FROM BASELINE ANALYSIS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES
	<p>resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to introduce flood minimisation or mitigation measures to reduce the volume and rate of run-off in new development. • Ensure that new development incorporates water efficiency measures. • A need to promote the sustainable use of water as a natural resource. • Reducing demand in the North Eryri/Ynys Môn WRZ to alleviate deficit pressures.

4. SA OF ALTERNATIVES

Introduction

- 4.1 The development of plan-making options and the SA/SEA of alternatives have been on-going throughout the production of the Joint LDP and its accompanying SA. Alternatives have been considered from the early stages - from the Draft Initial SA Report (July 2012) through to the production of this SA Report (February 2015). This section sets out the history of the SA of alternatives and options assessment to date. It summarises how options have been identified, assessed and progressed through different stages of plan-making; it summarises and refers to SAs that have been undertaken and outlines how the findings of these SAs have influenced different stages of the Local Plan.

Assessment of Alternatives in SA/SEA

- 4.2 The EU SEA Directive³ requires assessment of the likely significant effects of implementing the plan and “*reasonable alternatives*” taking into account “*the objectives and geographical scope*” of the plan and the reasons for selecting alternatives should be outlined in the Report. The Directive does not specifically define the term “*reasonable alternative*”; however, UK SA/SEA guidance⁴ advises that it should be taken to mean “*realistic and relevant*” i.e. deliverable and within the timescale of the plan.
- 4.3 Extant SEA guidance⁵ sets out an approach and methods for developing and assessing alternatives. This includes acknowledgement of a hierarchy of alternatives that are relevant and proportionate to the tiering of plan-making. Alternatives considered at the early stages of plan-making need not be elaborated in too much detail so that the “*big issues*” are kept clear; only the main differences between alternatives need to be documented i.e. the assessment should be proportionate to the level and scope of decision-making for the plan preparation. The hierarchy of alternatives is summarised in Figure 4.1 below.
- 4.4 Recent case law in England has clarified and provided further guidance for current practice on how alternatives should be considered in SA/SEA of spatial and land use plans. The Forest Heath Judgment⁶ confirmed that the reasons for selecting or rejecting alternatives should be explained, and that the public should have an effective opportunity to comment on appraisal of alternatives. The SA report accompanying the draft plan must refer to, summarise or repeat the reasons that had been given in earlier iterations of the plan and SA, and these must still be valid.

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance>

⁵ <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelid=152450>

⁶ Save Historic Newmarket Ltd v Forest Heath District Council (2011) EWHC 606

- 4.5 The Broadlands Judgment⁷ drew upon the Forest Heath findings and further set out that, although not an explicit requirement in the EU SEA Directive, alternatives should be appraised to the same level as the preferred option; the final SA Report must outline the reasons why various alternatives previously considered are still not as good as the proposals now being put forward in the plan, and must summarise the reasons for rejecting any reasonable alternatives - and that those reasons are still valid. The Rochford Judgment⁸ confirmed that the Council had adequately explained how it had carried out the comparative assessment of competing sites and that any shortcomings in the early process had been resolved by the publication of an SA Addendum Report.
- 4.6 A recent High Court decision⁹ found that the choice of alternatives for environmental assessment is a matter of planning judgment. In *Ashdown Forest Economic Development LLP, Sales, J* held that the planning authority has a substantial area of discretion as to the extent of the inquiries which need to be carried out to identify the reasonable alternatives which should then be examined in greater detail. Under the SEA Directive and Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004, it is the planmaking authority that is the primary decision-maker in relation to identifying what is to be regarded as a reasonable alternative.

SA Findings and Reasons for Selecting/Rejecting Alternatives in the Local Development Plan

Strategic Options

- 4.7 The JLDP Developing the Vision, Key Objectives and Strategic Options document (Full draft for engagement November 2011) proposed five *strategic spatial options*, which were as follows:
- **Option D1 – Focus on Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements** - This would direct most of the new development to or near to Bangor (which is a Settlement of National Importance) and to or close to Primary Key Settlements. These are the urban areas where most of the existing housing is located and provide a good range of employment opportunities, retailing units, leisure and sports facilities and community facilities like libraries, schools and hospitals. Growth in all the other settlements would be limited to the current supply, windfall sites, adapting existing units, and the rounding off of settlements. This could equate to about 20% of the total growth level.
 - **Option D2 – Focus on Bangor, primary Key Settlements and the primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their catchment areas** - This Option is based on “Closing the Gap” North West Wales Development

⁷ Heard v Broadland District Council, South Norfolk District Council, Norwich City Council (2012) EWHC 344

⁸ Cogent Land LLP v Rochford District Council (2012) EWHC 2542

⁹ Ashdown Forest Economic Development LLP v SSCLG, Wealden District Council and South Downs National Park Authority [2014] EWHC 406 (Admin).

Strategy. It aims to promote development to the core areas shown to provide more opportunities to build sustainable communities and to achieve improvements to the environment and infrastructure. This Option identifies areas around Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements that includes other settlements that could be the focus of more growth than proposed for them under Option 1. This Option takes advantage of the strategic location of large settlements in the area and the inter-relationship between them and smaller settlements that are in a position to provide opportunities to local people for work and facilities and services.

- **Option D3 – Proportionate distribution to Urban and Rural areas** - In addition to Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements there are other comparatively large communities that provide facilities like shops, good transport links, educational facilities, employment land. These larger settlements are potentially self-sufficient in terms of local needs for services (e.g. health, education and leisure). Also, there are networks of smaller settlements that could potentially address the day-to-day needs of their residents and a small area around them. This Option would distribute new growth to large sites in or around Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements, and to small to medium sized sites in the majority of Key Settlements and Villages in the JLDP area.
- **Option D3a – Focus on rural areas** - This Option focuses on the Key Settlements that provide facilities like shops, good public transport links, educational facilities, employment land. These Settlements are potentially self-contained in terms of their local need for services (e.g. health, education and leisure), but they do have good road links and public transport links with the primary key settlements and/ or Bangor. Around them there is a network of key settlements and other settlements that can potentially address the day to day needs of their residents and a small area around them. This Option would disperse more of the new growth to the Key Settlements, the area's villages and rural villages / hamlets than identified in option D3. Considerably less growth would be directed to Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements than all the previous Options.
- **Option D4 – Focus on large mixed use developments** - The area has a good apportionment of key employment centres in relatively accessible locations and with a potential to expand further. Directing most of the new growth to these settlements or to sites that adjoin them or are close to them would reduce the need to travel in cars to work. This strategy would focus new growth in or close to Bangor, Holyhead and Pwllheli. Growth in other settlements would be limited to the present supply, windfall sites, conversions, and rounding off and infilling smaller settlements.

4.8 The SEA Directive requires that an assessment should be made of the 'business as usual' or 'do nothing' scenario, without implementation of the new JLDP. The 'do-nothing' approach assumes the continuation of the existing development plans (i.e. Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan, Gwynedd Structure Plan and the Anglesey Local Plan) over the life of the plan

taking into account the likely planning decisions that would be made in the absence of the Joint Local Development Plan.

- 4.9 However, the duty upon Local Authorities to prepare an up to date local development plan means that the do nothing approach for the Plan period until 2026 is not a realistic and therefore reasonable option. To 'do-nothing' would mean to have no plan at all, and would be against government policy and the requirements set out in the Wales Spatial Plan to meet housing need. The do-nothing/minimal/business as usual option was therefore not considered reasonable or realistic.
- 4.10 The JLDP Developing the Vision, Key Objectives and Strategic Options document (Full draft for engagement November 2011) also identified four options for the overall level of growth, which were as follows:
- **Option T1 – 'Subregional apportionment'** (445 housing units annually (270 – Gwynedd; 175 – Môn)). This option would lead to 6,675 additional housing units in a 15 year period between 2011-2026 in the JLDP, which is an 8% increase in the total number of housing units.
 - **Option T2 – 'Population trend growth'** (Approx 638 housing units annually (approx 370 – Gwynedd; 268 – Môn)). This option is based on past population and household projections. The option would provide 9,750 additional housing units in a 15 year period between 2011 – 2026 in the JLDP area, which is a 11.6% increase in the total number of housing units.
 - **Option T3 – 'House building trend growth'** 10 year period (416 housing units annually (196 – Gwynedd; 220 – Môn)). This option is based on house building rates over the last decade, which could lead to 6,240 additional housing units in the 15 year period between 2011 – 2026 in the JLDP area, which is an 8% increase in the total number of housing units.
 - **Option T4 – 'Economic base growth only'** (389 housing units annually (264 – Gwynedd; 125 – Môn)). This option on its own would lead to 5,835 housing units in the 15 years between 2011 – 2026 in the JLDP area, which is a 3.3% increase in the total number of housing units.
- 4.11 All of the reasonable options for the distribution and level of growth set out above were subject to SA with the findings presented in the Draft Initial SA Report (July 2012) which was placed on both Councils' websites. The assessment was informed by the Sustainability Task Group which met on 13 December 2011. The findings of the appraisal were also presented in the Initial SA Report which was placed on public consultation from 9/5/13 to 27/6/13. A summary of the findings is provided below with the detailed appraisal matrices presented in Appendices 5 and 6.

SA of Growth Options - Summary Findings

- 4.12 Growth Options T1 and T3 were found to have very similar effects, as both would deliver a similar level of new homes annually. Option T3 has a higher proportion of homes proposed for Anglesey, so there would likely be more socio-economic benefits for Anglesey, but also increased environmental effects for this option when compared with Option T1. In option T1, the same result would apply for Gwynedd. Notwithstanding, these options both performed quite well on a range of SA objectives, with positive effects identified for community and health, economy, housing and transport and accessibility. Negative effects were identified for Options T1 and T3 for climate change, landscape and townscape, communities and transport and accessibility (both negative and positive results identified) and uncertainty for water and climate change.
- 4.13 As it is proposing a lower level of growth, Option T4 was found to have less negative effects for the environmental sustainability criteria (e.g. biodiversity, landscape and townscape, water and flood risk), but it did not perform as well on the social and economic criteria (economy, housing and communities).
- 4.14 Option T2, proposing a higher level of growth was found to have the most potential for adverse effects on the environment, especially for land, minerals and waste and landscape/townscape, but it has a significantly higher positive effect on social and economic factors, especially economy and housing (although it could also cause community cohesion problems).
- 4.15 On balance, Options T1 and T3 provide a more balanced sustainability approach than options T2 and T4, however, as found throughout the appraisal, many of the negative effects (identified for all options, but especially for Option T2) can be mitigated through strong policies in the LDP (e.g. on landscape and biodiversity) and the appropriate location of development.
- 4.16 The stakeholder engagement process as well as a meeting of the Sustainability Task Group, that met during the engagement period to review the potential growth options against the SA objectives, prompted a need to explore alternative housing growth options that would provide for anticipated changes in household sizes as well as the anticipated increase in the requirement for housing as a result of economic growth.
- 4.17 Based on the results of the engagement process and the SA process, it was considered that it would be more sensible to plan for a figure which made some allowance for a higher growth level than the lower growth levels (Option T3 and T4), but that the T2 Option would be unrealistic and undeliverable.
- 4.18 As a result an alternative/hybrid level of growth was developed (Medium growth option which equates to an average annual build rate of 511 housing units per annum over the Plan period). It was considered that this Medium growth option is more realistic and deliverable. It provides for and facilitates

growth in the local economy, particularly in the energy sector, accompanied by a net growth in jobs and an associated increase in demand for housing and services.

SA of Spatial Options – Summary Findings

- 4.19 The assessment has shown that from an environmental perspective, Options D1, D2 and D4 generally perform better due to the fact that concentrating development in key settlements would meet environmental objectives in terms of energy and resource efficiency, use of previously developed land and facilitating a reduced need to travel. However, even though these options assist in addressing social and economic objectives by focusing community, health and education facilities in accessible locations where they are most needed, as well as encouraging economic diversification in strategic locations, they disregard the needs of the wider population in rural areas.
- 4.20 Option D3a, on the other hand, addresses the requirements of the wider population and performs well against the socio-economic objectives. However, by guiding development away from key settlements, this option is likely to have negative environmental effects by adversely impacting upon the landscape, biodiversity and air quality.
- 4.21 Overall, the appraisal has shown that Option D3 is the most sustainable option, scoring best against the majority of the sustainability objectives. The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area addresses the socio-economic needs of the urban as well as the rural population, whilst simultaneously reducing the potential impact upon the environment of dispersed development.
- 4.22 It should be remembered, however, that all options have the potential to have both positive and negative impacts, although the scale of these impacts is very much dependent on the implementation of the option and the mitigation measures taken.

Reasons for Progressing/ Rejecting Strategic Options

- 4.23 Table 4.1 below summarises the strategic options/alternatives considered for the JLDP, with an outline of the reasons for selection or rejection where relevant. It should be noted that whilst the SA findings are considered by the Councils' in their selection of options and form part of the evidence supporting the JLDP, the SA findings are not the sole basis for a decision; planning and feasibility factors play a key role in the decision-making process.

Table 4.1 Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection

Options Considered and Appraised	Summary of Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making
Growth Options	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option T1 - 'Subregional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This option is based upon the 2003 Population and

<p>apportionment'</p>	<p>Household Projections which has been superseded by the 2006 and 2008 Population and household projections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not make allowance for higher growth levels including the anticipated increase in the requirement for housing as a result of economic growth and changes in household structure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option T2 – 'Population trend growth' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The potential to destroy character /culture of communities; ▪ No demand for a much higher level of housing ▪ Need to align housing growth with economic growth. ▪ Unrealistic and undeliverable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option T3 – 'House building trend growth' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not make allowance for higher growth levels including the anticipated increase in the requirement for housing as a result of economic growth and changes in household structure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option T4 – 'Economic base growth only' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not make allowance for higher growth levels including the anticipated increase in the requirement for housing as a result of economic growth and changes in household structure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative/ hybrid – medium growth Option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The alternative/ hybrid level of growth (Medium growth option) could yield around 66 hupa more than Option T1 (which broadly equates to the current numbers being planned for in the Plan area). It was considered that this Medium growth option was more realistic and deliverable. Infrastructure providers indicated that this level of growth could in principle be accommodated. It provides for and facilitates growth in the local economy, particularly in the energy sector, accompanied by net growth in jobs and an associated increase in demand for housing and services.
Spatial Options	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option D1 - Focus on Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements 	<p>Option was rejected for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It does not reflect the area's rural character ▪ Some areas of special landscape value near the settlements could be lost; ▪ Less development in other settlements could mean lack of investment in infrastructure and services; ▪ It could lead to young economically active people moving out to the primary key settlements or outside the area to look for jobs and a better quality of life; ▪ Opportunities for environmental improvements to sites and improvements to community facilities/ infrastructure in other settlements being missed; ▪ It is probable that most of the growth would have to be located on greenfield sites, which could have a detrimental impact on landscape quality or loss of good quality agricultural land; ▪ The distribution would not benefit some of the JLDP deprived areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Option D2 - Focus on Bangor, primary Key Settlements and the primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their catchment 	<p>Option was rejected for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hardly any new development in settlements outside the Primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their zones of influence; ▪ Some areas of special landscape value near the

<p>areas</p>	<p>settlements could be lost;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Less development in other settlements could mean lack of investment in infrastructure and services; ■ It could lead to young economically active people moving out to the primary key settlements or outside the area to look for jobs and a better quality of life, but to a lesser degree than Option D1; ■ Opportunities for environmental improvements to sites and improvements to community facilities/ infrastructure in other settlements being missed; ■ It is probable that most of the growth would have to be located on greenfield sites, which could have a detrimental impact on landscape quality or loss of good quality agricultural land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Option D3 - Proportionate distribution to Urban and Rural areas 	<p>Option was progressed for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This option is likely to sustain existing levels of population, facilities and services in towns and villages, the capacity of settlements to bring forward sites for development, potential to reverse the long-term decline of some rural settlements, provide a greater choice for residents and should enable residents to remain within or close to their existing communities, still likely to create a sufficient critical mass to support the provision of affordable housing, regeneration initiatives, and provision of improved infrastructure systems. ■ This option performed best against the SA Framework and provides a more balanced sustainability approach than the other Options.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Option D3a – Focus on rural areas 	<p>Option was rejected for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Very difficult to achieve mixed use development of housing, employment, shops and leisure in a sustainable location; ■ without management it could lead to more people travelling further to work locations, which could impede efforts to reduce carbon footprint transport wise; ■ The requirements for new infrastructure would be dispersed across more locations putting additional pressure on public and private funds; ■ dispersal and smaller developments reduces contributions by developers for infrastructure and community facilities (e.g. affordable housing, public open spaces, transport improvements, etc); ■ depending on the level of growth chosen, risk that it would have a detrimental impact on the character of settlements; ■ some greenfield sites could be lost and could have a detrimental impact on landscape quality; ■ Risk that the required number of houses would not be delivered due to the dependence on a high number of small sites

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Option D4 – Focus on large mixed use developments 	<p>Option was rejected for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The existing settlements only have a limited supply of Brownfield sites and new development would require greenfield sites that could have a detrimental impact on landscape character ■ People would still have to travel to the shops, schools and leisure facilities; ■ Would not reflect the area’s rural character ■ The distribution would not benefit some of the JLDP deprived areas. ■ It could lead to young economically active people moving out to the primary key settlements or outside the area to look for jobs and a better quality of life; ■ Opportunities for environmental improvements to sites and improvements to community facilities/ infrastructure in other settlements being missed;
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4.24 The Preferred Strategy, which was subject to public consultation in May 2013, planned for 7,665 housing units in the Plan area during the Plan period (2011 – 2026). This equated to 3,373 housing units in Anglesey and 4,252 in Gwynedd.

4.25 Representations were submitted by the Welsh Government and other parties about these levels of housing growth. These ranged from Welsh Government seeking to ensure adequate justification was provided for a deviation from national projections to differing views mainly from the development industry and landowners that it should be higher and some local communities, individuals or groups that it should be lower.

4.26 In response to the comments and a review of local circumstances, the housing target were revised. The amended housing figure is based on an analysis of a number of growth scenarios including the latest Welsh Government population and household projections (2011 base), as well as a consideration of influencing factors, which included updated mid-year estimates, changes in investor decisions which have led to a delay in certain projects e.g. New Wylfa and post-recession growth which has been gradual.

4.27 The 2011 based projections suggest that whilst household growth will continue across Gwynedd, the level of change between 2011 and 2026 is projected to be lower than the previous 2008-based household projections suggested. There is a marked difference in the 2011 projections for Anglesey with the principal projection being 75% lower and the 10 year migration trend being 52% lower than the 2008-based principal projections.

4.28 The revised housing growth level for the area will see about 479 housing units a year on average during the life of the Plan. This equates to a total of 7,184 additional housing units by 2026. This figure reflects the anticipated transformational change to the local economy as a result of investment in

major infrastructure projects within the Plan area and in adjoining areas. It is anticipated that much of the requirement for new housing will occur in the second half of the Plan period. The degree of change will be linked to investment in the local economy and the success of each Council's strategies to retain a higher proportion of local working age persons in the area. As such it is believed that this growth option will meet the needs of the local populations.

- 4.29 Therefore, the revised housing growth for the area does not deviate from the hybrid growth option progressed in 2012. The reasons for the selection and rejection of options in the Preferred Strategy remain valid in light of the new evidence. As a result, further appraisal work was not required.

Site Allocation Options

- 4.30 In order to ascertain what land is available to meet Anglesey and Gwynedd's development needs, in October 2011 a Candidate Site Register (CSR) was formally opened where stakeholders, landowners and other interested parties were invited to submit land for consideration for inclusion in the JLDP. A total of 865 candidate sites were submitted with 364 in Gwynedd and 501 in Anglesey.

- 4.31 In accordance with the Welsh Government's guidance, included in the LDP manual (2006), an assessment methodology was devised firstly to see if the submitted sites were suitable and capable of being developed, and secondly, to determine if they were compatible with the emerging JLDP strategy. The methodology included criteria to filter out sites that were below a certain size, contrary to national policy or are unsuitably located due to major constraints such as sites that were liable to flooding. The methodology used to assess the candidate sites was also reviewed in relation to the SA objectives in the SA framework to ensure consistency with the SA.4.32 The initial filtering of candidate sites against the agreed methodology discarded those sites that failed the submission criteria i.e. they were identified as being totally unrealistic to develop, did not comply with international, national or local policy or had fundamental constraints that could not be overcome or mitigated. As a result, 243 were removed from the assessment process.

- 4.33 All of the reasonable options identified through the Councils' Candidate Site Process and Methodology were subject to SA with the summary findings provided below and detailed matrices presented in Appendix 7.

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Gwynedd												
Abermaw												
SP937 Land adj Bryn Glasfor	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP938 Land adj	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	- ?	0

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Bryn Glasfor					?			?				
SP943 Land adj Wenallt	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
Abersoch												
SP935 Land adj Lon Garmon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
SP971 Land adj Bryn Garmon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
SP936 Land adj Lon Sarn Bach	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
Bangor												
SP922 Land adj Crematorium	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	+	++	-	-	+	0
SP37 Pen y Ffridd, Bangor	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	+	++	-	-	+	0 ?
SP791 Tir ger Gerddi pen Lôn	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0
SP1004 Hen Depo Bysus	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0
SP1003 Ger Coleg Menai	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	+	++	-	-	+	0
Bethel												
SP788 Land at Saron	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
SP962 Land adj B4366	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
SP963 Land adj Bro Eglwys	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
Bethesda												
SP942 Land adj Maes Coetmor, Bethesda	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	?	0
Blaenau Ffestiniog												
SP954 Land adj Fronlas Terrace	0 ?	--	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	--	0
SP918 Former Playing Fields	0 ?	--	?	0 ?	0	0 ?	-	++	-	-	-- ?	0
Bontnewydd												
SP669	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Botwnnog												
SP433 Cae Cefn Capel	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	--	0
SP956 Land adj	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	--	0

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Llyn Alys					?			-		?		
SP957 Land adj Pentre	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	--	0
Caernarfon												
SP707 Rear of Maes Gwynedd	0 ?	-	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP906 Former Allotments	0 ?	-	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP907 Land at Cae Bold	0 ?	-	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP912 Former Ysgol Hendre	0 ?	-	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	- ?	0
SP911 Land adj Bryn Rhos Estate, Caernarfon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	+	++	-	-	+	0
Chwilog												
SP958 Land adj Tyn Rhos	0 ?	- ?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP959 Land adj Cae Capel	0 ?	- ?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP960 Land to rear of Madryn Arms	0 ?	- ?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
Criccieth												
SP379 Land adj North Terrace	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	- ?	-	+	- ?
SP735 Old Reservoir Site	+	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	+	+	- ?
SP944	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
SP945	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
SP946 Former Tennis Court	+	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0 ?
Deiniolen												
SP964 Land adj Pentre Helen	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
SP966 Land adj Glandinorwic	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
Llanberis												
SP941 Land adj Victoria Hotel	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	-	-	+	0
Llanrug												
SP243 Cae'r Eglwys	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP292 Land to the rear of Pencae	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP931 Land adj Tan Rhythallt	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP932 Land adj A4086	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
Nefyn												
SP488 Land adj Helyg	0 ?	+	+	0	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP339 Land adj Bro Gwylwyr	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP681 Former Allotments	0 ?	+	+	0	0	?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP933	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
Penrhyndeudraeth												
SP19 Cae Canol	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP949 Land adj Cae Canol	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP950 Land adj Ysbyty Minffordd	?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP986	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
Penygroes												
SP597 Land adj Bryn Neuadd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0
SP953 Land adj Bro Llwyndu	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+ ?	+	+	0
SP952 Land adj Maes Dulyn	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
Pwllheli												
SP116 Land adj Lôn Abererch	0 ?	- ?	+	?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	-
SP916 Land adj Caernarfon Rd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP917 Former Hockey Fields	0 ?	?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	?	0
SP918 Cae Deinio	0 ?	?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	?	0
SP922 Land adj to Caernarfon Road	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0
Rachub												
SP967 Land adj	0 ?	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Maes Bleddyn					?							
SP968 Land adj Bron Afon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
Tywyn												
SP702 Cae Eithin	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP952 Land adj Ind Estate	0 ?	+	0 ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
Y Ffor												
SP682 Land adj school	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP969 Land adj Tyn Lon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP980 land adj Lon Ty'r Gof	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP995 Hen ysgol Hafod Lon	+	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	- ?	+	0
C10Safle cyflogaeth	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	++	0	-	- ?	+	0
Anglesey												
Amlwch												
SP245 Land at Madyn Farm	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP561 Land adj Cae Rheinwas	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	- ?	0	++	-- ?	-	+	0 ?
SP247 Land adj Tan y Bryn	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP900 Land adj Football Ground	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP981 Land adj Manyn Farm	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP985 Land adj Maes Mona	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	++	+	0
SP378 Cae Syr Rhys, Amlwch	0 ?	+	+	-	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
Benllech												
SP233 Land adj Pant y Cydun	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0 ?
SP792 Land adj Tudno View	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP924 Wendon Café Site	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0 ?
Bodedern												
SP59 Cae Sarn	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	+	0

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Garnau			?			?			?			
SP172 Tir ger Llwyn Angharad	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Cemaes												
SP926 Land rear of Holyhead Rd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Gaerwen												
SP130 Land adj Gaerwen Uchaf Farm	0 ?	-	+	?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-	-?
C38 Employment Site	0?	+	+	0?	0	0?	++	0	-	-	-	0
Gwalchmai												
SP316 Land adj Fron Deg	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP411 Land at Tyddyn Carrog	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP481 Tir ger Wylfa Terrace	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Holyhead												
SP228 Land adj Stad Waunfawr	0 ?	-?	+	-?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP296 Land adj Tyddyn Bach	0 ?	-?	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP66 Land adj Cae Rhos	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
SP190 Land at yr Ogof	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP296 Land adj Tyddyn Bach, Holyhead	0 ?	++	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	++	0
Llanerchymedd												
SP82 Land adj Tyn y Ffynnon	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP502 Land rear of Maes Athen	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP615 Land adj Eithinog	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP340 Land adj Hafod y Foel	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
Llanfairpwll												
SP721	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	0 ?	0
Llangefni												

SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP657: Land adj. Maes Derwydd	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-	0 ?
SP658/SP58: Land at Gwernhefin	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	- ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP833: Bodelis Fields	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	-	0 ?
SP902: Land adj. Ty Hen Estate	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-	0 ?
SP903: Land at Coleg Menai	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0 ?
SP970: Land adj. Tyn Coed	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
SP990	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
SP991	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
SP1000 Hen Ysgol y Bont	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0
SP1001 Tir ger Coleg Menai	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
Menai Bridge												
SP264 land adj Maes yr Hafod	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	?	0
SP985 Tyddyn Mostyn	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP289 Ty Mawr	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP1002 Land adj Lôn y Gamfa	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	?	0
Newborough												
SP463 Cae Plas	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP969 Land adj Church Street	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	+	+	0
Pentraeth												
SP773 Land at Glanrafon	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	- ?
SP222 Pentraeth Nursery	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	- ?	++	+	++	+	0
Rhosneigr												
SP241 Land adj Trewan Cottage	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0 ?
SP928 Land adj School	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?




SITE	SA OBJECTIVE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP927 Land adj Sisal y Mor	0 ?	+	+?	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	+	0
Valley												
SP944 Former Mart	0 ?	+?	?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+?	0

Reasons for Progressing/ Rejecting Site Options

4.33 Table 4.2 below summarises the reasonable site options considered for the JLDP, with an outline of the reasons for selection or rejection where relevant. It should be noted that whilst the SA findings are considered by the Councils' in their selection of options and form part of the evidence supporting the JLDP, the SA findings are not the sole basis for a decision; planning and feasibility factors play a key role in the decision-making process.

Table 4.2 Summary of Approach to Alternatives Assessment and Selection

Options Considered and Appraised	Summary of Reasons for Progressing or Rejecting the Option in Plan Making	Progress or Reject?
Abermaw		
SP937 Land adj Bryn Glasfor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site is fairly remote from the town centre and its associated facilities. ▪ No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	x
SP938 Land adj Bryn Glasfor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site is fairly remote from the town centre and its associated facilities. ▪ No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	x
SP943 Land adj Wenallt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sloping site that is fairly remote from the town centre and its associated facilities. ▪ No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	x
Abersoch		
SP935 Land adj Lon Garmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	x









SP971 Land adj Bryn Garmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	✘
SP936 Land adj Lon Sarn Bach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suitable infill site immediately adjacent to the existing development boundary. ▪ Included within development boundary but not as an allocation as no allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	 Within Development Boundary but not an allocation
Bangor		
SP922 Land adj Crematorium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated opposite the crematorium this site has adequate road frontage to create an access. ▪ Although some distance from the city centre, this site would be suitable if no other sites are available. 	
SP37 Pen y Ffridd, Bangor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site has major access issues which can only be overcome by providing a link road via Ysbyty Gwynedd. Unless solved, the access issues could mean that this site is undeliverable. ▪ A current application on the site has resulted in an objection from DCWW ▪ Other sites with less no access issues are available in the settlement. ▪ The whole site is not required to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	✘
SP791 land adjacent to Gerddi Pen Lôn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated within existing development boundary on brownfield land, close to the town centre with good transport links. 	





SP1004 Former Bus Depot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated within existing development boundary on brownfield land, close to the town centre with good transport links. 	✓
SP1003 Adjacent to Coleg Menai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated within existing development boundary on brownfield land, close to the town centre with good transport links. 	✓
Bethel		
SP788 Land at Saron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated to the east of the settlement, allocating the whole site would form a very large extension to the village and would form a significant encroachment into the open countryside if developed. Allocate southern part of the site 	<p>✓ (Part)</p>
SP962 Land adj B4366	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the built up part of the village is located to the north of the B4366 therefore residential development here would encroach on the countryside as it sits beyond the existing built form. 	✗
SP963 Land adj Bro Eglwys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to this site is problematic with a ransom strip affecting deliverability Within the development boundary therefore acceptability can be determined through the planning application process judging the proposal against the policy/criteria found in the adopted development plan. 	<p>✓ Within Development Boundary but not an allocation</p>
Bethesda		
SP942 Land adj Maes Coetmor, Bethesda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✗
Blaenau Ffestiniog		✗

SP954 Land adj Fronlas Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated in the south of the settlement the site is fairly remote from the town centre and its associated facilities however due to topographical constraints no suitable sites closer to the town centre are available. 	✓
SP914 Former Playing Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in the north of the settlement, this level site is situated close to main road and bus route. 	✓
Bontnewydd		
SP669 Land adj Pont Glan Beuno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjoining a B road the site is immediately opposite an area of residential development. 	✓
Botwnnog		
SP433 Cae Cefn Capel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable infill site accessed off the B4413 with adequate road frontage to form and access. 	✓
SP956 Land adj Llyn Alys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access would need to be provided via SP433 and not the single lane track leading to the site. Other sites with better access are available. 	✗
SP957 Land adj Pentre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable infill site accessed off Lôn Ysgol with adequate road frontage to provide an access. 	✓
Caernarfon		
SP707 Rear of Maes Gwynedd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP housing allocation within existing UDP development boundary. 	✓
SP906 Former Allotments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated within the existing UDP development boundary this is a suitable infill site but does not require allocation. 	<p>✓</p> <p>Within Development Boundary but not an allocation</p>
SP907 Land at Cae Bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located immediately adjoining the UDP development boundary, access issues may impact upon 	✗

	<p>deliverability of site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sites with no access issues are available. 	
SP912 Former Ysgol Hendre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brownfield site in residential area within the existing UDP development boundary. 	✓
SP911 Land adj Bryn Rhos Estate, Caernarfon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site currently adjoins UDP development boundary to the east of the settlement and of developed it would represent an extension in this direction. Scale of site may be overbearing at this location and other more suitable sites are available within the settlement. 	✗
Chwillog		
SP958 Land adj Tyn Rhos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP housing allocation within existing development boundary, however the access to the site affects its deliverability. Other sites with better access are available. 	✗
SP959 Land adj Cae Capel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible extension to the existing UDP housing allocation however site would be seen as a very large extension to the village. 	✗
SP960 Land to rear of Madryn Arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP housing allocation within existing development boundary. 	✓
Criccieth		
SP379 Land adj North Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP housing allocation within the current UDP development boundary. 	✓
SP735 Old Reservoir Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the current UDP development boundary and located behind Antipodes Terrace and adjacent to Waen Helyg Estate the site is suitable for residential 	<p>✓</p> <p>Within Development Boundary but not an</p>

	development providing that acceptability can be determined through the planning application process judging the proposal against the policy/criteria found in the adopted development plan.	allocation
SP945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of this site would extend the built form into the open countryside 	x
SP946 Former Tennis Court		
Deiniolen		
SP964 Land adj Pentre Helen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is within current development boundary and allocated for housing in the UDP. 	✓
SP966 Land adj Glandinorwic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in the open countryside and does not adjoin the development boundary. 	x
Llanberis		
SP941 Land adj Victoria Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDP housing allocation within the current development boundary. Suitable site considering the access issues on the sites closer to the town centre. 	✓
Llanrug		
SP243 Cae'r Eglwys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has existing planning permission for 10 dwellings 	✓
SP292 Land to the rear of Pencae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the west of the settlement next to a new housing development this is a suitable site which would represent a small extension in this direction, however there is sufficient landbank in the settlement to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	x
SP931 Land adj Tan Rhythallt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDP allocation within the current development boundary. Part of the site has outline planning permission for 6 dwellings. 	✓ Part
SP932 Land adj A4086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new allocation is required in the 	x

	settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs	
Nefyn		
SP488 Land adj Helyg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat pasture land located adjacent to Tai Lôn Terrace and has adequate road frontage along the B4417 to provide an access. 	 Part
SP339 Land adj Bro Gwylwyr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the rear of Bro Gwylwyr estate and the preferred access would be through SP488 and not through the estate itself which may impact the scale of development. Other sites with better access are available. 	
SP681 Former Allotments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site has existing planning permission for 10 houses. <p>Allotments to the rear of the permission should be safeguarded.</p>	 Part
SP933 Former Housing Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDP Housing allocation within the development boundary. Allocation not required as there are sites with less access issues and extant planning permissions in the settlement. 	
Penrhyndeudraeth		
SP19 Cae Canol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDP housing allocation within current development boundary with adequate road frontage to provide an access. 	
SP949 Land adj Cae Canol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable development site with adequate road frontage. Access should be shared with SP19. 	
SP950 Land adj Ysbyty Minffordd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located between Penrhyndeudraeth and Minffordd Hospital. Suitable site with adequate road frontage to create an access. 	
SP986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access onto site. Access 	

	<p>would have to be arranged through SP 949.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sites with no access issues are available. 	
Penygroes		
SP597 Land adj Bryn Neuadd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site falls within Sand and Gravel Preferred area od Search. Other sites are available 	✘
SP953 Land adj Bro Llwyndu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brownfield site within current UDP development boundary. Allocated for housing within the UDP. Allocation no longer required to meet housing needs of settlement. Site to remain in the boundary. 	 Within Development Boundary but not an allocation
SP952 Land adj Maes Dulyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDP housing allocation within current UDP development boundary. Allocation no longer required to meet housing needs of settlement. Site to remain in the boundary. 	 Within Development Boundary but not an allocation
SP993 land adj Maes Dulyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate road frontage along B4418 to provide suitable access. The whole site not required to meet the housing needs of the settlement. 	 Part
Pwllheli		
SP116 Land adj Lôn Abererch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated on Lôn Abererch to the east of the settlement the site is considered remote from the town centre. Parts of the site and access to the site fall within a C1 flood risk zone which would require a flood consequences assessment before the site is included within the plan. Other sites with no environmental constraints are available. 	✘
SP916 Land adj Caernarfon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjoining the existing UDP 	

Rd	<p>development boundary to the east of the settlement, this site has adequate road frontage to create an access. Pedestrian links would have to be created from the site to the settlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site would be suitable if no other suitable sites are available on the settlement. 	
SP917 Former Hockey Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP allocation located on Allt Salem. Development of this site would not extend the settlement's built form into the open countryside. 	✓
SP918 Cae Deinio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP allocation located on Allt Salem. Development of this site would not extend the settlement's built form into the open countryside. 	✓
SP922 Land adj to Caernarfon Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjoining the existing UDP development boundary to the east of the settlement, this site has adequate road frontage to create an access. Pedestrian links would have to be created from the site to the settlement. Site would be suitable if no other suitable sites are available on the settlement. 	✓
SP919 Land adj to Stryd Llyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjoining the existing UDP development boundary to the east of the settlement, this site has adequate road frontage to create an access. Pedestrian links would have to be created from the site to the settlement. Site would be suitable if no other suitable sites are available on the settlement. 	✓
Rachub		

SP967 Land adj Maes Bleddyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located north of the Bron Arfon Estate and adjoining the current UDP development boundary. 	✓
SP968 Land adj Bron Afon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the north of Maes Bleddyn Estate and west of Llwyn Bedw. Part of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding and there are trees on the boundary that are covered by TPO. If this site was to be allocated this area would have to be removed from the designation. 	✗
Tywyn		
SP702 Cae Eithin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat pasture land accessed off Ffordd y Pier and surrounded by residential development to the west and south, large static caravan park to the north and the Cambrian railway to the east. No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✗
SP952 Land adj Ind Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located opposite the Pendre Enterprise Estate the site would form a very large extension to the village and would form a significant encroachment into the open countryside if developed. No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✗
Y Ffor		
SP682 Land adj school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable infill site with adequate access from Madog Street. Could possible include further land to the north. 	✓
SP980 land adj Lon Ty'r Gof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of this site would extend the built form into the open 	✗

	countryside.	
SP995 Former Hafon Lon School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated in the north of the settlement on previously developed land. 	✓
C10 Employment Site	Employment and Land Review concluded that a new employment allocation was required in the Pwllheli/Dwyfor area. This site is situated on the main road with adequate frontage to provide an access.	✓
Anglesey		
Amlwch		
SP245 Land at Madyn Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although immediately adjacent to the current development boundary and opposite Roland's Garage on the B5111 the site does feel detached from the rest of the settlement. ▪ However a pavement runs from the access gate along the A5025 towards the town centre which will help with the integration of the site with the rest of the settlement. ▪ An alternative habitat would be required for the Great Crested Newts if development would occur on this site. 	✓
SP561 Land adj Cae Rheinwas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A small section of the site is shown to be at risk during the extreme flood outline – reduce the site area in order to take the site forward to the next stage. ▪ Site may be suitable if no other sites become available. 	✓
SP247 Land adj Tan y Bryn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated on the south west of the settlement the site is accessed by good transport links and is fairly close to amenities. ▪ Mature trees and hedgerows would 	✓

	need to be preserved.	
SP900 Land adj Football Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is well located and can be considered an infill site providing access can be arranged via T6. 	✓
SP981 Land adj Madyn Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although immediately adjacent to the current development boundary on the B5111 the site does feel detached from the rest of the settlement. The pavement runs from the adjoining field along the A5025 towards the town centre should be extended which will help with the integration of the site with the rest of the settlement. Site would be suitable if no other sites closer to the town centre are available. 	✓
SP985 Land adj Maes Mona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing UDP allocation Infill site – the development of this site would not extend the built form into the open countryside. 	✓
SP378 Cae Syr Rhys, Amlwch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unsuitable access (junction with A5025) and highway capacity Lon Bach makes this site unsuitable to include within the plan. 	✗
Benllech		
SP233 Land adj Pant y Cydun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some surface water issues. Previously developed land available in the settlement 	✗
SP792 Land adj Tudno View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated to the north of the settlement, access to this site would be directly off the A5025. Development of this site would extend the built form into the open countryside. Other sites that do not extend the settlement's built form are 	✗

	available.	
SP924 Wendon Café Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underused brownfield land situated near the beachfront within existing development boundary. Design and scale of development will need to be sympathetic as to not have a negative impact on the setting of the AONB 	✓
Bodedern		
SP59 Cae Sarn Garnau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site is located to the rear of Bron y Graig and would be accessed through the new housing development which would limit the number dwellings possible on site. ▪ Other sites with no access issues are available. 	✗
SP172/722/173/171 Tir ger Llwyn Angharad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Located at the south of the settlement the site has ample road frontage to ensure adequate visibility splays in both directions 	✓
Cemaes		
SP926 Land rear of Holyhead Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjoining the development boundary to the west of the settlement this site has adequate frontage along the Ffordd y Felin to provide access 	✓
Gaerwen		
SP130 Land adj Gaerwen Uchaf Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current application on site has revealed that highways improvements along Church Lane would be necessary to access the site. ▪ Major surface water issues in Gaerwen which would need to be mitigated prior to its inclusion in the JLDP. ▪ No allocation is required in settlement as there is sufficient landbank to meet settlement's 	✗

	housing needs.	
C38 Menai Science Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated an Enterprise Site by the WG, this site has an application for a proposed science park. 	✓
Gwalchmai		
SP316 Land adj Fron Deg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the A5 to the west of the settlement the site has adequate frontage to provide a clear access. 	✓
SP411 Land at Tyddyn Carrog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is located to the rear of properties along the A5. Access would have to be through the west of Maes y Ffridd which could impact the scale of development. Other sites with direct access from the main road are available. 	✗
SP481 Land adj to Wylfa Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the A5 to the west of the settlement the site has adequate frontage to provide a clear access. 	✓
Holyhead		
SP228 Land adj Stad Waunfawr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the site has existing planning permission. Allocate part with the permission but omit the remainder of the site 	✓ (Part)
SP66 Land adj Cae Rhos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the west of Cae Rhos the site has adequate frontage to provide an access. Drainage issues would need to be investigated and mitigated prior to development of the site. 	✓
SP190 Land at yr Ogof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the West of Yr Ogof Estate this site would be accessed via the estate and not Mill Road. Topographical issues with the land could result in a lower development density. 	✓

SP296 Land adj Tyddyn Bach, Holyhead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Considered suitable as an extension to Tyddyn Bach Farm which is existing UDP allocation and has planning permission. 	✓
Llanerchymedd		
SP82 Land adj Tyn y Ffynnon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated to the west of the settlement the site has adequate frontage to provide a suitable access. ▪ Whole site not required to meet housing needs of settlement 	✓ (Part)
SP502 Land rear of Maes Athen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access would have to be through Lôn Cilgwyn which would impact the scale of development. ▪ Other sites which can be accessed via the main road are available. 	✗
SP615 Land adj Eithinog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated on the B5111 the site is between large detached houses. An estate development here may not be within keeping of the character of the locality. ▪ Other sites closer to the village's services are available. 	✗
SP340 Land adj Hafod y Foel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situated on the B5111 the site is between large detached houses. An estate development here may not be within keeping of the character of the locality. ▪ Other sites closer to the village's services are available. 	✗
Llanfairpwll		
SP721 Land Adj Bryn Eira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site adjoins the current UDP boundary along its northern boundary and also adjoins the settlement's built form in terms of the residential properties of Y Wern estate. ▪ Possibly consider including fields 	✓

	<p>to the east of the submission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The whole site is not required to meet the settlement's housing needs. 	
Llangefni		
SP657: Land adj. Maes Derwydd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Located next to Ty Hen Estate and to the rear of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni the site would be accessed by farm track leading off the Ty Hen estate. ▪ Site is close to the secondary school but not within walking distance of the town centre and its associated facilities. There may be other more suitable centrally located sites submitted in Llangefni. 	✓
SP658/SP58: Land at Gwernhefin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Located on the outskirts of Llangefni the site is fairly prominent as the site is elevated which could lead to the development having a negative effect on the Conservation Area. ▪ Other sites which do not affect the conservation area are available. 	✗
SP833: Bodelis Fields	<p>Site is close to Ysgol Corn Hir but not within walking distance of the town centre and its associated facilities. There may be other more suitable centrally located sites submitted in Llangefni.</p>	✗
SP902: Land adj. Ty Hen Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Located next to Ty Hen Estate and to the rear of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni the site would be accessed by farm track leading off the Ty Hen estate. ▪ Site is close to the secondary school but not within walking distance of the town centre and its associated facilities. There may be other more suitable centrally located sites submitted in 	✓

	Llangefni.	
SP903: Land at Coleg Menai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located between the College and existing housing estate this site is a suitable infill site providing any traffic fears can be mitigated. 	✓
SP904 Land at Coleg Menai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated within the development boundary, this site is a suitable infill site to be included within the plan. 	✓
SP970: Land adj. Tyn Coed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning application for residential units and extra care facility has not revealed any issues. 	✓
SP990 Land adj Tan Capel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the site is unlikely unless new bypass road is built 	✗
SP1000 Former Ysgol y Bont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brownfield land within existing development boundary with good transport links. 	✓
SP1001 Land adj Coleg Menai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is part of Coleg Menai expansion strategy to improve existing campus 	✓
Menai Bridge		
SP264 land adj Maes yr Hafod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located to the north of the settlement adjoining the development boundary this site may be suitable however other sites either with existing planning permission or within the existing development boundary are available. 	✗
SP985 Tyddyn Mostyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site has existing planning permission 	✓
SP1002 Land adj Lôn y Gamfa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within UDP development boundary development of this site would not extend the settlement's built form onto the open countryside 	
Newborough		
SP463 Cae Plas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's 	✗

	housing needs	
SP969 Land adj Church Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✘
Pentraeth		
SP773 Land at Glanrafon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✘
SP222 Pentraeth Nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✘
Rhosneigr		
SP241 Land adj Trewan Cottage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✘
SP928 Land adj School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✘
SP927 Land adj Sisal y Mor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allocation is required in the settlement as there is a sufficient land bank to meet the settlement's housing needs 	✘
Valley		
SP944 Former Mart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brownfield site falls within the existing UDP development boundary. Current application on site. 	✔

5. SA OF PREFERRED STRATEGY (2013)

Introduction

- 5.1 This Section sets out the findings of the SA of the Preferred Strategy and demonstrates how it has influenced the JLDP. The Initial SA Report (2013) accompanied the Preferred Strategy on public consultation in May/June 2013.

Development of The Vision: Compatibility Against the SA Framework

- 5.2 An analysis of the visions of both the Anglesey Community Plan and the Gwynedd Together Community Strategy as well as the issues currently facing the area helped develop the following vision for the JLDP:

By 2026, Anglesey and Gwynedd will be recognised for its lively communities that celebrate their culture, heritage and unique natural environment. This means that the area will be one:

- *where the unique character of its built heritage, its countryside, its assets, its shores, and its environment is protected and enhanced*
- *where the housing needs of local communities in the area are better addressed in terms of supply, type, quality, location and affordability*
- *where its residents and businesses grasp new economic opportunities in order to thrive*
- *where the economy is strong and varied, taking advantage of the area's strengths (e.g. natural core resources, environment, landscape, language, culture, history, and local talents) and of the key and high value sectors, e.g. agriculture, care and creative industries; sciences and medical sectors; high technology and digital sectors; manufacturing, servicing and engineering for the nuclear and alternative renewable energy sectors*
- *where the area's people and communities are able to cope with climate change;*
- *that is home to vibrant networks of inclusive, coordinated, enthusiastic and thriving communities, both urban and rural, and where residents, young and old, enjoy good health and well-being*
- *where the Welsh language is an integral part of more communities and businesses*
- *where communities take advantage of the area's strengths and opportunities and where the benefits deriving from them are kept local*
- *where the existing network of settlements, urban and rural, have been maintained and improved, and where the links between them are strengthened, reducing the need to travel*
- *where geography doesn't prevent anybody from achieving or from taking advantage of the welfare and lifestyle opportunities available within the JLDP area and beyond*

- 5.3 As the Vision represents an overarching and succinct statement, it does not refer explicitly to all the sustainability issues in the Plan Area. Consequently, a broad-brush compatibility assessment of the vision was undertaken. The vision was assessed against the SA Objectives and the results of this assessment are shown in the table below:

Table 5.1: Assessment of Vision Against the SA Framework

SA OBJECTIVES		SA OF VISION
1	Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity	✓
2	Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being	✓
3	Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures	✓
4	Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language	✓
5	Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets	+/-
6	Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities	✓
7	Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs	✓
8	Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes	+/-
9	Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling	✓
10	Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy	✓
11	Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk	+/-

- 5.4 Overall the vision was found to be compatible with the key objectives set out in the SA Framework and provides a robust strategic framework for delivering long term sustainability for the economy, communities and the environment of Anglesey and Gwynedd. A number of the SA objectives score well in terms of sustainability performance. It should also be noted that the role of the vision is to set out the overarching spatial policy and strategy intent for the Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Planning Authority areas. The vision is not expected to address all the individual aspects encompassed in the SA Framework in detail. However, the following points were noted:

- *SA Objective 3:* It has been shown that housing and transport are big contributors to greenhouse gases that ultimately cause climate change. Even though the vision directly addresses the importance of reducing the need to travel thus contributing to a sustainable transport system, the vision could be strengthened by facilitating the promotion of energy-efficient housing.
- *SA Objective 5:* Cultural heritage is not adequately addressed in the Vision, even though direct reference is made to the importance of the Welsh

language in communities. The Vision would benefit if the importance of cultural heritage in the JLDP area is highlighted.

- *SA Objective 6:* the vision should address the need to promote economic growth in urban as well as rural areas.
- *SA Objective 8:* There is no direct reference to the important landscape resource in the Plan Area.
- *SA Objective 9:* The vision should refer to the need to encourage renewable energy schemes (including as part of housing developments) and the need to promote sustainable waste management.
- *SA Objective 11:* There is no specific reference to the sustainable management of water quality and quantity in the vision. Numerous aspects of the vision could potentially adversely impact upon water quality and quantity including the facilitation of housing and employment development. However, it should be remembered that the purpose of the Vision is to provide a generalized aim that the JLDP should strive to fulfill. It will be important that the issue is addressed and monitored in subsequent stages of Plan development.

5.5 In response to the above, it was suggested that the following amendments were made to the JLDP's Vision (new text is shown in bold whilst deleted text is shown with a strikethrough):

By 2026, Anglesey and Gwynedd will be recognised for its lively communities that celebrate their culture, heritage and unique natural environment. This means that the area will be one:

- where the unique character of its built **and cultural** heritage, its countryside **and landscape**, ~~its assets, its shores,~~ and its environment is **valued** protected and enhanced
- where the housing needs of local communities in the area are better addressed in terms of supply, type, quality, **energy efficiency**, location and affordability, **encouraging the use of renewable energy technologies where appropriate**
- where its residents and businesses grasp new economic opportunities in order to thrive **and prosper, without harm or detriment to local assets**
- where the **urban and rural** economy is strong and varied, ~~taking advantage~~ **making best use** of the area's strengths (e.g. natural core resources, environment, landscape, language, culture, history, and local talents) and of the key and high value sectors, e.g. agriculture, care and creative industries; sciences and medical sectors; high technology and digital sectors; manufacturing, servicing and engineering for the nuclear and alternative renewable energy sectors
- where the area's people and communities are able to cope with climate change;

- that is home to vibrant networks of inclusive, coordinated, enthusiastic, **influential** and thriving communities, both urban and rural, and where residents, young and old, enjoy good health and well-being
- where the Welsh language is an integral part of ~~mœre~~ communities and businesses
- where communities take advantage of the area's strengths and opportunities and where the benefits deriving from them are kept local
- where the existing network of settlements, urban and rural, have been maintained and improved, and where the links between them are strengthened, reducing the need to travel **in an unsustainable way**
- **where renewable energy schemes are encouraged and where the sustainable management of waste and the re-use of waste is promoted**
- where geography doesn't prevent anybody from achieving or from taking advantage of the welfare and lifestyle opportunities available within the JLDP area and beyond

5.6 The Vision as outlined in the 'Developing the Vision, Key Objectives and Strategic Options' document was also subject to consultation with key stakeholder groups and the JLDP Panel. Taking the consultation comments and the results of the Sustainability Appraisal into account, the following revised vision was developed:

By 2026, Anglesey and Gwynedd will be recognised for their vibrant and prosperous communities that celebrate their unique culture, heritage and environment and will be a place of choice. This means that the Joint Local Development Plan area will be one:

- where the housing needs of local communities in the area are better addressed in terms of supply, type, quality, energy efficiency, location and affordability
- where its residents and businesses are able to grasp new economic opportunities in order to thrive and prosper
- which boasts an appropriately skilled workforce and has a varied, well connected, sustainable and broad economic base that makes the best use of local strengths and opportunities where the benefits deriving from them are kept local
- that is home to vibrant networks of inclusive communities where residents enjoy good health and well-being
- where the Welsh language is an integral part of communities
- which adapts and responds positively to the challenges of climate change
- where the unique character of its built and cultural heritage, its countryside and landscape, and its environment is valued, protected and enhanced
- where people want to live, work and visit

Strategic Objectives: Compatibility Against the SA Objectives

- 5.7 In order to achieve the vision, the 'Developing the Vision, Key Objectives and Strategic Options' document identified Strategic Objectives. Strategic Objectives are actions needed to achieve the Vision. They represent broad intentions to which the more detailed policies and proposals within the JLDP will deliver in due course. Strategic objectives are a guide for describing what the plan is trying to achieve. The following 20 objectives were identified in the document:
- i) Provide for a range and variety of housing and tenure to meet the urban and rural housing requirements and the differing needs of a growing and ageing local population, providing housing in places where people want to live.
 - ii) Co-ordinate the provision of housing and investment in employment and community services, including health facilities in order to ensure that settlements are sustainable, accessible and able to satisfy their communities' diverse needs
 - iii) Safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life
 - iv) Encourage the formation of safe and secure communities and mitigate fears of crime
 - v) Ensure land and property is safeguarded and allocated to attract investment, retain and increase the number of indigenous jobs and create quality employment, promoting working from home where appropriate.
 - vi) Diversify the rural and urban economy by providing a positive planning framework for tourism, creative industries, care sector and knowledge based, specialist engineering and energy sector, including the renewable energy and low carbon sectors.
 - vii) Provide sites that are suitable for various educational and training establishments
 - viii) A high number of local graduates living and working locally
 - ix) Promote vital and vibrant town centres, that have rediscovered their purpose as centres for work and services, and that are vibrant and attractive places for residents and visitors.
 - x) Encourage and support the tourism sector throughout the year, which is sustainable and environmentally friendly, supported by a good accommodation base

- xi) Mitigate and adapt to climate change e.g. reduce flood risk, appropriately designed and located buildings, establish a settlement pattern and growth level that reduces greenhouse gases.
 - xii) Significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases by facilitating the development of appropriate renewable energy technologies e.g. wind turbines, energy from water.
 - xiii) Make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available
 - xiv) Secure vibrant rural communities that are places where people live and work
 - xv) Safeguard and enhance the area's landscape, including the visual, historic, geological, ecological and cultural environment
 - xvi) Prevent the loss of biodiversity, strengthening and improving the connectivity throughout the area, and improving communities' ability to enjoy an appreciate biodiversity.
 - xvii) Ensure that new development is supported by an adequate and planned supply of physical and community infrastructure e.g. roads, community facilities, basic care facilities, extra care housing, schools, broadband
 - xviii) Provide for waste management and resource reclamation in a sustainable manner, addressing the needs of communities and businesses.
 - xix) Meet the needs of minerals locally and regionally in a sustainable manner
 - xx) Improve routes to employment, services and education/ training facilities by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing the number of journeys in private cars.
- 5.8 A compatibility assessment of the JLDP objectives against the SA Objectives was undertaken as part of the process to assess the sustainability of the JLDP objectives. This was undertaken to ensure that the overall objectives of the JLDP were in accordance with the SA objectives and to identify potential inconsistencies. This would provide an opportunity to refine or develop further any objectives. The detailed compatibility assessment of the JLDP objectives against the SA Framework was provided in Appendix 3 of the Initial SA Report (May 2013), which is available on the Councils' websites.
- 5.9 The SA of the objectives concluded that overall, the majority of the SA Objectives were either compatible with the JLDP Objectives or had no relationship with them. Only a smaller number of objectives were found to be potentially conflicting with each other. These few exceptions usually reflect an uncertainty on how the objective might be expressed in particular circumstances. These potential conflicts can arise where the pursuit of one

JLDP or SA objective could result in success in one to the detriment of another. This was most apparent with the objective relating to economic growth and housing development e.g. meeting housing growth could adversely impact upon landscape and biodiversity features. Also, it was found that some of the JLDP objectives may be compatible with the SA objectives, subject to the nature of their delivery. For example, JLDP objective 7 could be compatible with a number of the SA objectives, depending on the types of opportunities provided and where these were to be located.

5.10 It should also be noted that some JLDP objectives were found to have the potential to bring about a range of positive and negative outcomes due to uncertainty relating to the possible compatibility of the objective with some of the SA Objectives e.g new development may have a positive or negative impact on the area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes depending on a number of factors such as design and location. Much will be dependent on the more detailed policies of the Plan as it emerges. These policies should mitigate against negative impacts whilst enhancing those that are identified as positive.

5.11 The strategic objectives were also subject to consultation with key stakeholder groups and the JLDP Panel. Following application of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives and consideration of the comments received during the key stakeholder consultation, a revised version of strategic objectives was developed as follows:

i) ensure an adequate and appropriate range of housing sites is available in sustainable locations,

ii) enable a balanced housing supply ensuring that all housing is of good quality, affordable, covers a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population

iii) secure a stable and balanced population within communities

iv) make provision for changing educational and social services environment

v) ensure that settlements are sustainable, accessible and meet the range of needs of their communities

vi) ensure that all new development is well designed and has regard for its surroundings in order to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur

vii) ensure that an adequate supply of land and premises is safeguarded and allocated in sustainable locations to attract investment, retain and increase the number of indigenous jobs, support the development of economic activity in higher value sectors, secure opportunities for improving the skills and education of the workforce, and promoting working from Home where appropriate

- viii) diversify the rural and urban economic base of the JLDP area onable a prosperous mixed economy that builds on pportunities, including those presented by the low-carbon nd renewable energy sectors and knowledge-based industries
- ix) ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place or can be provided (e.g. through developer contributions) to accommodate all new development
- x) promote vital and vibrant town centres that have rediscovered their purpose as centres for work and services, and that are vibrant and attractive places for residents and visitors
- xi) manage the area as an alternative and sustainable destination for tourists
- xii) meet the needs of minerals locally and regionally in a sustainable manner
- xiii) minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change
- xiv) manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption
- xv) reduce the impact of flooding by ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of risk wherever possible
- xvi) reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments
- xvii) encourage waste management based on the hierarchy of reuse, recovery and safe disposal
- xviii) promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area
- xix) make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available
- xx) conserve and enhance biodiversity, strengthening and improving the connectivity throughout the area, and improving communities' ability to enjoy and appreciate biodiversity
- xxi) improve and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks to employment, services and education/ training facilities particularly by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing where possible the number of journeys in private cars
- xxii) ensure that new development is supported by an adequate or planned supply of digital and mobile phone infrastructure
- xxiii) Maximise the opportunities of Holyhead as a major international gateway and the A55, E22 Trans European network route and A487/ A470 as key transportation corridors.

xxiv) safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life

xxv) identify, protect and where possible enhance places, landscapes and buildings of historical, cultural and archaeological importance and their settings

xxvi) ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of quality of design, energy efficiency, safety, security and accessibility, relates well to existing development, enhances public realm and develops locally distinctive quality places

5.12 The following table summarises how the SA influenced and informed the development of the revised strategic objectives.

Table 5.2: Summary of Performance of Plan Objectives against the SA Framework and Progression of Revised Plan Objectives

LD P OB J.	COMMENTS	SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO JLDP OBJECTIVES FOLLOWING SA ASSESSMENT	HOW THE SA INFLUENCED THE FINAL REVISED VERSION OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
1.	The objective performs well in terms of addressing the provision of a variety of housing for all sections of society. However, this objective infers physical development, and therefore there are likely to be incompatibilities with objectives designed to protect natural resources. The main issues relating to this LDP objective is the potential conflict it may have with natural, cultural and landscape features due to the location and size of development such as housing allocations. Allowing the provision of housing 'in places where people want to live' infers the development of housing in unsustainable locations. It is therefore suggested that the objective would benefit if it referred to the need to allocate housing of	1. Provide for an appropriate range and variety of housing and tenure to meet the urban and rural housing requirements and the differing need of a growing and ageing local population, providing housing in sustainable locations ¹ places where people want to live.	SO1: Ensure an adequate and appropriate range of housing sites is available in sustainable locations.

¹ Sustainable Locations - A location which is easily accessible to employment, education, retail, community and other facilities by a choice of attractive means of transport other than the private car such as walking, cycling and public transport, and also in terms of protecting biodiversity and natural resources It can also be defined as a location which has good IT access

LD P O B J.	COMMENTS	SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO JLDP OBJECTIVES FOLLOWING SA ASSESSMENT	HOW THE SA INFLUENCED THE FINAL REVISED VERSION OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
	an ' appropriate ' range and scale in ' sustainable locations '.		
2.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
3.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
4.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
5.	Similar to LDP objective 1 above, the sustainability aspect of this objective would be improved if reference were made to the need to allocate land in sustainable locations. As well as this, the objective would benefit by including a reference to the need to facilitate a diverse economy in the Plan Area suitable for all sections of society. The objective would also benefit from the promotion of working from home.	Ensure land and property is safeguarded and allocated <u>in sustainable locations</u> , to attract investment, retain and increase the number of indigenous jobs and create quality, <u>diverse employment opportunities, promoting working from home where appropriate.</u>	SO7: Ensure that an adequate supply of land and premises is safeguarded and allocated in sustainable locations to attract investment, retain and increase the number of indigenous jobs, support the development of economic activity in higher value sectors, secure opportunities for improving the skills and education of the workforce, and promoting working from home where appropriate.
6.	The main issues relating to this objective is the potential impact on the environment and the landscape in the Plan Area, arising from associated development. This is of particular significance in terms of the possible impacts of tourism development and development associated with renewable energy e.g. wind turbines. To alleviate these impacts, reference could be made to the importance of respecting environmental and landscape resources. The objective would also benefit by referring to the need to support new enterprises.	Diversify the rural and urban economy by <u>supporting new enterprises and</u> providing a positive planning framework for tourism, creative industries, care sector and knowledge based, specialist engineering and energy sector, including the renewable energy and low carbon sectors, <u>whilst at the same time respecting the environment and the landscape.</u>	SO7: Ensure that an adequate supply of land and premises is safeguarded and allocated in sustainable locations to attract investment, retain and increase the number of indigenous jobs, support the development of economic activity in higher value sectors, secure opportunities for improving the skills and education of the workforce, and promoting working from home where appropriate. SO25: Identify, protect and where possible enhance places, landscapes and buildings of historical, cultural and archaeological importance and their settings.

LD P OB J.	COMMENTS	SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO JLDP OBJECTIVES FOLLOWING SA ASSESSMENT	HOW THE SA INFLUENCED THE FINAL REVISED VERSION OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
7.	The main issue relating to this objective, is the potential impact on certain aspects of the built and natural environment arising from the development of new buildings such as schools in unsustainable locations. To overcome this potential conflict, it is suggested that specific reference should be made for sites to be provided in sustainable locations.	Provide sites <u>in sustainable locations</u> that are suitable for various educational and training establishments.	SO21: Improve and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks to employment, services and education/training facilities particularly by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing where possible the number of journeys in private cars.
8.	Compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
9.	The main issues relating to the sustainability performance of this objective is the potential impact resulting from new development in town centres. However, this should be offset by other LDP objectives.	No change	
10.	This objective infers physical development relating to tourism which could compromise the SA objectives that seek to protect existing natural and built environments. For example, new tourist facilities may put pressure on the natural environment and could encourage increased travel. It will be important that policy controls and mitigation measures are developed to protect the natural and built environment.	No change	
11.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives. However, the objective would benefit from a specific reference to sustainable water management. It is suggested that it could be	Mitigate and adapt to climate change e.g. reduce flood risk, <u>facilitate sustainable water management in development,</u> appropriately designed and	SO14: Manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption. SO16: Reduce the need for

LD P OB J.	COMMENTS	SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO JLDP OBJECTIVES FOLLOWING SA ASSESSMENT	HOW THE SA INFLUENCED THE FINAL REVISED VERSION OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
	made clearer how development can contribute to the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions.	located buildings <u>that are energy efficient</u> , establish a settlement pattern and growth level that reduces greenhouse gases.	energy and other resources in developments.
12.	Similar to objective 6 above, the main issues relating to this objective is the potential impact on the environment and the landscape in the Plan Area, arising from associated development.	Significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases by facilitating the development of appropriate renewable energy technologies e.g. wind turbines, energy from water, <u>without having a detrimental impact on the environment or the landscape.</u>	SO26: ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of quality of design, energy efficiency, safety, security and accessibility, relates well to existing development, enhances public realm and develops locally distinctive quality places
13.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
14.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
15.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives. The only possible conflicts would be related to housing and employment development.	No change	
16.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
17.	There is uncertainty on how this objective might impact upon the ecological and landscape features of the Plan area e.g. via the development of telecommunication infrastructure and roads. It is suggested that the text be amended to reflect the importance of protecting these features.	Ensure that new development is supported by an adequate and planned supply of physical and community infrastructure e.g. roads, community facilities, basic care facilities, extra care housing, schools, <u>and efficient IT infrastructure broadband without causing harm to ecological and landscape features.</u>	SO22: Ensure that new development is supported by an adequate or planned supply of digital and mobile phone infrastructure. SO26: ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of quality of design, energy efficiency, safety, security and accessibility, relates well to existing development, enhances public realm and develops locally distinctive quality

LD P OB J.	COMMENTS	SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO JLDP OBJECTIVES FOLLOWING SA ASSESSMENT	HOW THE SA INFLUENCED THE FINAL REVISED VERSION OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
			places
18.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
19.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	
20.	Largely compatible with the SA objectives.	No change.	

Note: Sustainable locations – locations which are accessible in terms of employment, education, retail, community facilities and others via an attractive choice of transport other than the private car, including walking, cycling and public transport. It can also be defined as a location which has good IT access.

SA of Preferred Strategy Policies

5.13 The 22 Draft Strategic Policies presented in the Preferred Strategy (May 2013) were each subject to SA against the full SA Framework. The policies were strategic in nature and formulated according to the JLDP Vision and Objectives and are the proposed means of delivering the overall preferred strategy. A summary of the SA findings is presented in the table below with the detailed appraisal matrices presented in Appendix 8 of this Report.

Table 5.3: Summary SA Findings for the Preferred Strategy Policies

Policy PS1 Sustainable Development
<p>Overall, this overarching policy PS1 will have major positive effects for sustainable development and the communities of the area. However, there is some uncertainty as implementation of these aspirational objectives is dependent upon other strategic and detailed policies that will provide further guidance including the standards that need to be met.</p> <p>It is noted that the strategic policies do not include a policy on design and sustainable construction, although PS1 objective no 10 requires incorporation of sustainable building principles. It is suggested that such a policy would provide more certainty of positive effects; however, it is appreciated that this matter may be covered by a later detailed policy.</p> <p>The SA recommended that the policy include references to ecosystem services, heritage assets and settings and the objectives of the Western Wales RBMP, which have now been incorporated.</p>
Policy PS2 Alleviating and adapting to the effects of climate change
<p>This policy approach will help individuals and communities adapt and be more resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change. The policy addresses all the inter-related factors – reuse, energy hierarchy, flooding,</p>

design and layout, local food production and soil, transport, and sustainable water management - associated with climate change effects.

Human well-being will be enhanced through more certainty to withstand the effects of climate change as much as possible and due to the reduction in overall risk of flooding in the area. The policy states that every development will be located away from flood risk areas and will aim to reduce the overall risk of flooding, upstream and downstream. This will have positive cumulative longer term positive effects.

Promoting the effective sustainable use of resources and materials and requiring consideration of the energy hierarchy will have positive effects. Reducing GHG emissions and encouraging travel other than by car will have cumulative positive effects in the longer term.

Minimising the impact of new development on the environment through the incorporation of high standards for water efficiency measures, SUDS, sustainable design and construction will have indirect positive effects on biodiversity and cumulative positive effects on the water environment in the longer term. Requiring additional measures such as provision of green infrastructure and tree planting will have further positive effects on biodiversity.

It was recommended the Councils include a further point under the energy hierarchy to support proposals for community energy projects¹⁰. This could be appropriate here in PS2 or in PS17 Renewable & Low Carbon Technology. This would further progress SD objectives for engagement and involvement.

It was recommended that the policy makes clear the sequential approach to development and flood risk.

The policy states “as much as possible” with regard to design – this could be strengthened through a requirement for “high standards” of sustainable design and operation to withstand effects of climate change.

It was recommended that the policy criterion no 9 includes wording to aim for Water Framework Directive objectives, for example - ...maintain the flow and quality of water *objectives in the Western Wales RBMP*, including using sustainable drainage systems, *in line with objectives in the Western Wales RBMP* OR by adding an overarching criterion (new no 4) – *to meet with the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP* (and see below). This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.

This policy on the effects of climate change includes strategic policy on water – flooding, flow, resource efficiency, quantity and quality. Requirements for water quality, and thus sustainable water management, are driven by the EU Water Framework Directive, rather than just climate change effects. Therefore, **it was recommended** that the Councils include an overarching criterion (new no 4) – *to implement sustainable water management in line with the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP*. This will set water on the same status as reuse/recycling, the energy hierarchy,

¹⁰ Further guidance at <http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/community-energy-urban-planning-for-a-low-carbon-future-.html>

and transport. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.

Policy PS3 Settlement Strategy

Overall, the proportionate distribution facilitated by this Policy means that the policy addresses the requirements of the wider population and generally performs well against the socio-economic objectives, with long-term positive effects. Development will be guided to existing settlements thus sustaining local communities by providing new development in locations where they are needed most. With regard to the policy's performance against the environmental objectives, the exact scale and magnitude of any impacts will depend on the location and type of development in relation to important environmental assets. It will be important for the more detailed policies contained in the Deposit Plan to address the potential adverse impacts upon different aspects of the environment and provide suitable mitigation methods to negate or minimise any effects.

Policy PS4 Development in the Countryside

Guiding development to the countryside should have overall positive effects for SA objectives relating to rural communities and the rural economy through reducing social inequalities and improving access to housing and employment as well as services and facilities. The provision of housing, employment, facilities and services in the countryside has the potential to reduce the need for rural communities to travel. This has the potential for positive effects on SA objectives relating to communities, transport and climate change. With regard to the policy's performance against the environmental objectives, the exact scale and magnitude of any impacts will depend on the location and type of development in relation to important environmental assets. Generally, the countryside has a greater value in environmental terms compared to established settlements and centres. Assets include important landscape and biodiversity features. It will be important for the more detailed policies contained in the Deposit Plan to address the potential adverse impacts upon different aspects of the environment and provide suitable mitigation methods to minimise potential impacts.

Policy PS5 Infrastructure and developer contributions

The provision of suitable community infrastructure, services and facilities are important in sustaining and enhancing community vitality as well as improving health and well-being. The assessment of this Policy has shown that it performs positively against most of the SA objectives. The policy facilitates the development of adequate infrastructure which will benefit communities by providing, for example, adequate transport modes, affordable housing, and employment and training opportunities. However, the assessment has shown that environmental and cultural/heritage assets can be adversely affected by development, and potential impacts will need to be alleviated through the provision of detailed policies in the Deposit Plan. It will also be important for the Deposit Plan to contain more detail on specific types of infrastructure including how they will be phased into development.

Policy PS6 Proposals for large infrastructure projects

All types of infrastructure, including transport, community, green and educational are essential to creating sustainable places. This policy should

help deliver the appropriate types of infrastructure to facilitate other types of development e.g. housing. The potential effect on SA objectives relating to biodiversity, heritage, landscape and the water environment are uncertain as it is dependent on type, scale and location of individual proposals. More detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should include more details with regard to specific types of infrastructure, including how they will be phased into new development.

Policy PS7 Nuclear related development at Wylfa

The assessment has shown that the development of a new nuclear power station at Wylfa has the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy of Anglesey and North Wales. There is also the potential for major long-term positive effects on climate change as a nuclear power station will not contribute to the emission of greenhouse gasses. It was assessed that the development of a new nuclear power station has the potential for major long-term negative effects on SA objectives relating to biodiversity, landscape, waste/soils, transport and the water environment. However; much of this is dependent on the implementation of development as suitable mitigation measures are available at the project level. The Policy contains numerous caveats which aim to protect and minimise impacts on social, economic and environmental objectives. However, it will be important for the Plan to provide further details of how potential impacts from such large developments will be mitigated.

Policy PS8 Providing opportunity for a flourishing economy

This Policy directly facilitates economic growth which should offer beneficial effects in terms of maintaining / increasing economic activity, and by doing so, reducing poverty and social exclusion by safeguarding existing employment land and providing additional employment land. The policy will increase employment opportunities thus contributing to sustaining vibrant communities. On the other hand, dependent upon the scale, type and location of new development, environmental assets such as biodiversity may be affected.

Policy PS9 The Visitor Economy

Tourism developments are often located in the countryside, which can have a negative impact upon the natural environment. The exact nature of the impact will depend on the type of development and its relationship with environmental assets that can be affected. On the other hand, tourism is a very important industry in the Plan area and further appropriate development would have positive effects on the local economy and thus local communities significantly.

Policy PS10 Town centres and retail

The Policy performs well against most of the SA objectives in particular the socio-economic objectives. By guiding development to existing town centres, this policy will help support existing retail centres and improve the facilities and services accessible to the local population. Focussing development in existing town centres will also help protect the natural environment from development.

Policy PS11 A balanced housing provision

The provision of suitable housing facilitated by this policy will have major benefits for residents. As development will be primarily located in the main

settlements, where the majority of the population is located, it is likely to satisfy a large proportion of the identified need. The policy also provides affordable housing which should meet identified needs on a local level. The provision of housing to meet housing requirements is also likely to benefit communities as a whole by reducing social exclusion and improving community vitality. As with all types of development, the assessment has identified the potential for negative impacts upon some environmental assets. These will need to be mitigated against in the Deposit Plan.

Policy PS12 Affordable housing

This policy will have significant benefits in relation to providing sufficient housing to enable people to live in suitable homes which they can afford. The provision of affordable housing will indirectly contribute towards sustaining vibrant communities and a reduction in social exclusion. More detailed affordable housing policies will need to be supported by an evidence base that shows they are viable.

Policy PS13 Gypsy and traveller accommodation

The national document Travelling for a Better Future (WG, 2012) sets out a detailed policy framework for Councils, and consequently this policy PS 12 is simplified to avoid duplication. The policy will have a positive effect on a range of SA objectives, particularly those relating to community interaction and social inclusion, reducing health inequalities, and housing.

Policy PS14 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

The policy seeks to conserve and enhance the Plan area's distinctive natural environment, countryside and coastline. This has the potential for major long-term positive effects on biodiversity and the landscape. Maintaining and enhancing the natural environment also has the potential for indirect positive effects on the health and well-being of individuals and communities through providing areas for recreation and places for people to relax. The natural environment can also help to reduce excessive water run-off and increase rainfall capture, which can help to reduce the risk of flooding and adapt to the effects of climate change. There is also the potential for indirect positive effects on the economy as the natural environment is a key aspect that attracts visitors to the area.

SA recommendations have now been incorporated into the policy; these included a clearer distinction between protected biodiversity sites, seeking no net loss of biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of ecosystem services and Green Infrastructure.

Policy PS15 protecting and enhancing cultural and heritage assets

The policy will have major short to long-term positive effects on the heritage/culture SA objective through the protection and enhancement of important cultural and heritage assets. There is the potential for a positive effect on balanced communities as the LDP area has a strong heritage which is an important part of the area's character. This can play a role in creating a sense of community and place. The regeneration and enhancement of historic buildings and areas can also have a positive effect on the sense of community identity as well as the levels of participation in culture.

There is also the potential for positive effects on the economy through

promoting a range of employment such as construction, tourism, maintenance and management and specifically, skills in the heritage and restoration industry. There is also the potential for a positive effect on townscape and landscape.

Policy PS16 Renewable energy technology

Ensuring that that the Plan area realises its potential as a leading area for initiatives based on renewable or low carbon energy technologies will have a major positive effect on climate change. The SA recommended that the policy could be improved by a stronger co-ordinated approach to renewable energy. The policy now promotes different types of renewable energy sources within development proposals as well as free-standing renewable energy technology development.

The effect of the policy on biodiversity, communities, heritage/culture, landscape, and the water environment was assessed as uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.

Policy PS17 Waste management

The policy ensures the availability of land to meet waste demand and promotes a sustainable approach to waste management based on a hierarchy of reduction, reuse and recovery, which has the potential for positive effects against the waste SA objective. The potential effect of the policy against the majority of SA objectives was considered uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual waste management proposals.

Policy PS18 Minerals

The policy was assessed as having the potential for significant long-term positive effects on the SA objective relating to minerals through safeguarding aggregate resources and maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. Safeguarding aggregate resources and supporting the extension of existing aggregate quarries (where appropriate) also has the potential for positive effects on the economy.

The potential effect of the policy against the majority of SA objectives was considered uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.

Policy PS19 Welsh language and culture

This Policy directly refers to the need to promote and support the Welsh language which should help maintain and enhance the proportion of Welsh speakers in the Plan area. It will be important for the Deposit Plan to include detailed mitigation measures to help protect the language even further.

Policy PS20 Community infrastructure

The policy is likely to have a positive effect on a number of SA objectives, however, at present the level of detail required to fully examine the impacts (for example, on landscape, water, and economy) is not available at this strategic level and these would need to be assessed at the project and site level. The extent of the effects is uncertain and will depend in part on further detailed policies covering design quality and sustainable construction and operation/occupation.

The policy is likely to have positive effects on communities and public health. Communities will have direct positive effects from the provision of new and well maintained facilities such as affordable housing, schools, health and community services, open and play/recreational spaces. This should help encourage social inclusion and integration as well as strengthening the community with major positive effects.

The construction and maintenance of accessible health facilities will have direct positive effects for communities. The creation of open spaces, including play and recreation, should have positive effects on the public health and well-being of the area by providing spaces that encourage healthy recreation and leisure; cumulative effects in the longer term are possible. The policy specifies that community facilities are provided within close proximity to the community and accessible by walking and cycling – with concomitant positive effects on accessibility and transport, and with encouragement of healthier lifestyles. The extent of the effects is dependent upon details of specific sites.

The policy specifically refers to the provision of educational facilities including Welsh language learner training and this will have positive effects on this SA objective.

The policy may provide a range of job opportunities but this is dependent on the amount of new social infrastructure that is developed.

The SA recommended that the Councils consider the timing or phasing of social infrastructure and that it should be provided in a timely manner. This will be important with regard to physical and utility, as well as green, infrastructure. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy. **It also recommended** that the Councils consider preparation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan for the area to identify areas of deficiency, priorities, phasing and to identify potential partners for collaboration and funding possibilities. A detailed specific policy on GI would help ensure implementation and effectiveness of enhancement. The SA also recommended that the specific needs of younger and older people should be considered. This has now been addressed by the consideration of vulnerable groups in the community.

Policy PS21 Information and communications technology

The policy supports the development of information and communication technologies, which will allow people to communicate more easily and improve access to online services having long-term positive effect on communities, particularly in rural areas, by reducing social exclusion. Improved access to high speed broadband provides people with the opportunity to start up web-based businesses, sell/market their goods and/or services, and work from home having indirect long-term positive effects on the economy. Giving people the opportunity to work from home also has the potential for indirect long-term positive effects on SA objectives relating to climate change and transport as it will help to reduce the number of vehicle trips generated.

The effect of the policy on biodiversity, heritage/culture, landscape, the water environment and minerals and waste was assessed as uncertain, as it is

dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.

Policy PS22 Sustainable transport, development and accessibility

The policy will have major long-term positive effects on transport and access through supporting transport improvements and seeking to maximise access to sustainable modes of transport. This will help to improve access to jobs, facilities and services and reduce the need to travel by car. Improving access to sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport, will help to integrate new and existing communities, improve access to facilities and services and will encourage people to live healthier lifestyles through the improvement and enhancement of public footpaths and cycleways. Accessible transport is also important for all members of the community, including the young, the aged and those with disabilities.

It was assessed that there is the potential for indirect long-term positive effects on the economy as sustainable transport supports retail centres and provides access to employment. It can also benefit the visitor economy by improving access to tourist locations and developments. Long-term positive effects on the economy. There is the potential for indirect long-term positive effects as improved access to sustainable modes of transport will help to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions created through the development of additional homes and more cars on the road.

The effect of the policy on biodiversity, heritage/culture, landscape and the water environment was assessed as uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.

5.14 The following table summarises how the SA influenced and updated the Strategic Policies:

Table 5.4: How did the SA of the Preferred Strategy influence the JLDP

SP	SA Recommendation	How the SA has influenced the Strategic Policy (relevant sections highlighted)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include reference to ecosystem services • Include mixed or balanced communities to help address the identified issue for age unbalanced communities in the area. • Include heritage / cultural assets and settings • Include quality and affordable (housing) • Include landscape and townscape assets and settings • Include reference to the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP 	<p>3. Promoting greater self-containment of Centres and Villages by contributing to balanced communities that are supported by sufficient services; cultural, sporting and entertainment activities; a varied range of employment opportunities; physical and social infrastructure; and a choice of modes of travel;</p> <p>4. That housing units, in relevant cases, meet the needs of the local population throughout their lives in terms of their quality, types of tenure and affordability;</p>

		<p>11. Reducing the amount of water used and wasted; reducing the effect on water resources and quality; managing flood risk and maximizing use of sustainable drainage schemes; and progressing the objectives of the Western Wales River Basin Water Management Plan;</p> <p>12. Protecting and improving the quality of the built and historic environment assets (including their setting), improving the understanding, appreciation and sustainable use of them;</p> <p>13. Protecting and improving the quality of the natural environment, its landscapes and biodiversity assets, including understanding, and appreciating them for the social and economic services they provide.</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the correlation between PS2 and PS16 is made clear with cross-referencing • Include a requirement for 'high standards' of sustainable design and operation to withstand effects of climate change. • Clarify the sequential approach to development and flood risk • Include wording to aim for Water Framework Directive objectives in criterion 9 in line with objectives in the Western Wales RBMP 	<p>4. implement sustainable water management measures in line with the objectives in the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan;</p> <p>5. be located away from flood risk areas, and aim to reduce the overall risk of flooding within the Plan area and areas outside it, taking account of a 100 years and 75 years of flood risk in terms of residential and non-residential development, respectively;</p> <p>6. be able to withstand the effects of climate change as much as possible because of its high standards of sustainable design, location, layout and sustainable building methods;</p>
3	None	None
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include caveat to ensure the protection of the social environmental and economic 	In areas designated as Countryside subject to its environmental, social and

	features of the area	infrastructure capacity to accommodate change, development will be limited to that which requires a rural location and is for one or more of the following:
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include 'Biodiversity schemes' to the list of possible green infrastructure that could be required. • Refer to the protection and enhancement of ecosystem services in the list of infrastructure facilities • Emphasise the requirement for sustainable transport infrastructure and services • Stipulate the need for housing for local need • Include requirement for sustainable waste management infrastructure • Include requirement for sustainable water management schemes 	<u>Physical Infrastructure</u> Sustainable transport network (including public transport, public footpaths, cycle paths) Sustainable waste management Sustainable water management <u>Social Infrastructure</u> Affordable housing, including for local need <u>Green/ blue infrastructure</u> Measures for nature conservation and to alleviate effects, e.g. biodiversity schemes
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the need to assess any potential impact upon the historic environment in point 3 	3. A comprehensive assessment is provided of the proposal's environmental (landscape, built, historic and natural), social (including health and amenity), linguistic and cultural, transport and economic impacts (positive, negative and cumulative) during the construction, operation and decommissioning and restoration (if relevant) phases, as well as measures to be achieved where appropriate to avoid, reduce, alleviate and/or off-set the harm done; and
7	None	None
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the need to protect the natural environment • Encourage the provision of sites in accessible locations. 	Whilst seeking to protect and enhance the natural and built environment , the Councils will facilitate economic growth by:

		5. supporting economic prosperity...and by encouraging the provision of sites and premises in appropriate accessible locations within the settlement strategy...
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasise that tourism developments should not be at the expense of the Area's social characteristics Require tourism developments to be easily accessible and serviced by public transport Require proposals to protect the historic environment Specify that tourist facilities should be developed in accessible locations. 	<p>Whilst ensuring compatibility with the local economy and communities and ensuring the protection of the natural, built and historic environment...the Councils will support the development of a year-round local tourism industry by:</p> <p>4. supporting appropriately scaled new tourist provision and initiatives in sustainable locations...</p>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the conversion of existing buildings 	5. maximising opportunities to re-use suitable buildings within town centres.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to the need for 'local' affordable housing Explain what is meant by sustainable use of housing land Specify the need to develop in accessible locations 	<p>1. maximising the delivery of affordable housing (including for local need) across the Plan area;</p> <p>3. ensuring the sustainable use of housing land, ensuring an efficient density of development compatible with local amenity</p>
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stipulate that affordable housing will be provided where there is a need for such developments 	In order to address a demonstrable need for affordable housing the Councils will seek a proportion of affordable homes from residential development in perpetuity.
13	None	None
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate a GI criterion Include reference to protect settings Refer to both green and blue infrastructure 	1. Safeguarding the plan area's biodiversity, geology, habitats, history and landscapes through the protection and enhancement of sites of international, national regional and local importance and their settings...

		3. Protecting and enhancing ecosystem services through networks of green/blue infrastructure.
15	None	None
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include reference to important nature conservation features • Encourage the development of renewable and low carbon technology 	<p>The Councils will seek to ensure that the Plan area wherever feasible and viable realizes its potential as a leading area for initiatives based on renewable or low carbon energy technologies by promoting:</p> <p>2. ensuring that installations in areas covered by international, national or local nature conservation designations in accordance with SP14 do not individually or cumulatively compromise the objectives of the designations;</p>
17	None	None
18	None	None
19	None	None
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include detailed specific policy on Green Infrastructure. • Refer to the needs of young and older people. • Refer to the importance of the phasing of social infrastructure and that it should be provided in a timely manner • Refer to PS12 in criterion no 5 	<p>The Councils will ensure that while encouraging housing and growth in the plan area, appropriate infrastructure is provided to cater for the needs of existing and future populations by;</p> <p>2. maximising opportunities to deliver additional physical, social, green/ blue facilities as part of new developments in a timely manner;</p> <p>5. requiring new developments to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure, with contributions being either on-site or through planning contributions, in line with Strategic Policies PS5 and</p>

		<p>PS12;</p> <p>6. enhancing the green/ blue infrastructure network through the creation and enhancement of open, play and recreational spaces, especially in areas of deficiency;</p>
21	None	None
22	None	None

6. SA OF DEPOSIT PLAN

Introduction

- 6.1 This Section sets out the findings of the SA of the Deposit Plan. It is structured according to 12 key topics which have been linked to relevant SA Objectives as well as SEA Directive topics. The appraisal of each topic has been divided into a number of sub-headings to ensure that each aspect of the emerging JLDP is considered, including policies and site allocations, as well as the interrelationships between topics and cumulative effects of the Plan as a whole.
- 6.2 In accordance with the SEA Directive and Regulations any likely significant effects are identified along with any mitigation measures necessary to address them. The SA does not therefore provide a narrative on the nature and significance of effects for each policy within the Local Plan, as a policy might not be relevant to a particular topic or is considered unlikely to have a significant effect.

The Vision and Objectives

- 6.3 Following the consultation on the Preferred Strategy a number of representations were received on the Plan's vision and strategic objectives. In response, the Council decided to rearrange the wording of the objectives to better demonstrate the link between the vision, strategic objectives, outputs and strategies; and to revise by grouping the strategic objectives under fewer headings that accord with the main themes of the strategy. The strategic objectives in their new form do not significantly differ from the previous version and remain consistent with the sustainability objectives in the Sustainability Framework. No further appraisal work was required.

SA of the Deposit Plan

Housing

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 7: Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.4 Strategic policies contained within the JLDP support the topic of housing through ensuring:
- Adequate provision of new dwellings (as determined by the full Objectively Assessed Need for housing [current figure 7,902 dwellings during the life of the Plan]);

- An appropriate mix of types and tenures (including gypsy and traveller sites, student accommodation, HMOs, and accommodation for the elderly);
 - The delivery of Affordable Housing; and
 - Pursuing high quality design to meet the needs of the whole community.
- 6.5 Policy PS13 seeks the provision of 7,902 dwellings during the life of the Plan, which has the potential for major positive effects against SA Objective 7. A range of housing types are also proposed which will help to meet the needs of the whole community, enhancing these positive effects. An appropriate mix of housing is sought through Policy TAI/1 to help meet the needs of the whole community. There are also specific policies relating to care homes for the elderly (Policy TAI3), student accommodation (Policy TAI/5) and gypsy and travellers (Policies TAI9/A and TAI10/B).
- 6.6 Housing development will be distributed according to the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy PS15. The strategy is based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development. This means that development will primarily be focussed in and around the Main Centres (55% of growth), Local Service Centres (20% of growth) and Villages and Clusters (25% of growth) during the life of the Plan. This will help to meet the housing needs in urban and rural areas with long term positive effects on this topic. Policy TAI4 restricts the level of development in sensitive rural areas that are identified as having a limited level of services and facilities. Only a limited number of affordable homes will be supported to help meet local community need and protect the sensitive character of rural villages.
- 6.7 Policies TAI10 to TAI12 sets out the precise distribution of housing growth during the life of the Plan. Policy PS14 ensures that sufficient land is identified to deliver a minimum target of 1400 new affordable homes during the life of the Plan with Policy TAI8 setting out thresholds for provision. This will have long term positive effects on this topic.
- 6.8 The potential for HMOs to lead to negative effects and alter the social character of an area is recognised, and Policy TAI2 seeks to restrict this type of development to areas that are appropriate and that does not impact on the amenity of the area, or force families out, with the conversion of houses to HMOs is wholly restricted for two storey terraced housing. This pressure is shown to be most predominant in the University town of Bangor, where there is a need for controls over the change of use of residential properties to HMOs, which are outlined in policy TAI2. This policy also seeks to enhance positive benefits arising from the development of HMOs by applying affordable housing provisions to HMOs that develop over one new unit where viable.

- 6.9 The Preferred Strategy identified that temporary housing will be needed to support the future development of the Wylfa Project. This is addressed through the application of Policy TAI3 which facilitates new build purpose built accommodation, housing in multiple occupation and other housing with shared facilities for transient construction workers whilst Policy TAI8 facilitates the residential use of caravans or other forms of non-permanent accommodation provided that the siting is for a limited period of time, and in connection with an approved building project.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.10 The preferred sites directly address the need for housing in the Plan area. As these allocations directly provide for the development of new housing where it is needed, all perform well against the relevant SA objective. It is also considered that the chosen sites allocated for housing ensure that the appropriate level of growth is directed to individual settlements.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.11 Overall, the JLDP will have major short to long term positive cumulative effects on housing through the provision of 7,902 new homes to meet the objectively assessed need. Policies ensure that housing is being delivered in both urban and rural areas and that a suitable mix of homes are provided to meet the needs of all people in the future. The Plan also seeks to ensure that a suitable number of affordable homes are delivered and that sensitive rural communities are protected from inappropriate development.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.12 The provision of housing and associated delivery of services and facilities also has the potential for indirect positive effects on a number of other topics, which include economy and employment, communities and health and transport and accessibility. Conversely, the delivery of housing also the potential for negative effects on a number of topics, which include communities and health, transport and accessibility, air quality, climate change and flooding, water resources and quality, natural environment, cultural heritage and waste and recycling.

Economy and Employment

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 6: Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.13 Policy CYF1 has the potential for major long term positive effects against SA Objective 7 through the safeguarding of employment sites and provision of new employment land to meet the needs of people within the JLDP area. The Employment Land Review¹¹ identifies that across the whole Plan area, 168ha of employment space will be required in the period up to 2026, split equally to 84ha in each authority area. Policies CYF2, CYF3, CYF4 and CYF6 support the potential for additional employment - not identified within Policy CYF1 - as well as ancillary and alternative uses on employment sites, subject to a number of criteria, which have the potential for a minor long term positive effect on the economy and employment. The conversion of rural buildings for business use is also supported (Policy CYF5), as well as agricultural diversification (Policy CYF7), which has the potential for minor long term positive effects on the rural economy. Policy CYF8 supports the regeneration of previously developed land within urban areas where possible.
- 6.14 Homeworking is supported in rural areas, for example Policy CYF5 permits the conversion of rural buildings for residential and business use to allow for home working (where appropriate and suitable). Further to this, Policy CYF7 supports the diversification of agricultural business (providing links to the existing business activity can be demonstrated) to retain agricultural uses and ensure their viability.
- 6.15 The baseline information indicates that a major problem for the area is the migration of young people. To target this problem the Plan seeks to improve the diversity of employment opportunities in the area, and provide new and innovative attractions for families, as well as evening activities.
- 6.16 A significant economic factor for the area is the development of a nuclear power station at Wylfa, which is likely to produce significant long term positive effects on employment opportunities in the area. The Plan seeks to deliver education and skills training to allow local residents to access the employment benefits generated by the development. This is considered to have major long term positive effects on the local economy and employment. Policy CYF1 also designates 'reserve sites' to meet the needs of the Energy Island Programme (EIP).
- 6.17 A further policy section on tourism supports this vital sector of the local economy. Policy TWR1 supports new and extended / improved visitor attractions and facilities; within settlement boundaries, on previously developed land, close to existing tourist facilities or within locations deemed suitable by their intrinsic qualities (e.g. historical resources). Priority is given to the niche markets of Activity Tourism, Events Tourism and Cultural Tourism. Policy TWR/2 supports the development of high quality holiday accommodation, whilst Policy TWR/3 supports the protection of the area's most valuable landscapes (e.g. Anglesey Coast AONB, Llŷn AONB) by prohibiting caravan and chalet sites within these areas, and by supporting the relocation of of such sites from the Coastal Change Management Zone

towards more sustainable geographical areas. Overall, provided that negative effects are minimal, there is general support for small-scale development / extension of existing caravan and camping sites, and Policy TWR/4 ensures that any extended holiday seasons do not increase the consequences of an extreme flood event. The tourism policies have the potential for minor indirect positive effects against SA Objective 7.

- 6.18 There are two main Enterprise Zones affecting the Plan area; the Anglesey Enterprise Zone with a focus on the energy sector, and Gwynedd has been identified as a centre for the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone with a focus on ITC and digital enterprises. These areas could further support the retention of younger people through the provision of skilled employment opportunities and modern industries. There are further smaller Enterprise Zones in several areas of Holyhead, which continues to be one of the main employment areas within Anglesey.
- 6.19 In retail (Policies MAN1 to MAN7), Bangor continues to operate as a sub-regional shopping centre, and the Plan identifies a need for additional shopping floor space within some of the wider settlements, though largely the targeted efforts for retail lie in qualitative improvements to existing town centres, including; Bangor, Caernarfon, Holyhead and Llangefni, in a bid to address declining retailing circumstances. The policies further support local economies, for example Policy MAN4 safeguards Village shops and public houses.
- 6.20 Policy CYF9 identifies Holyhead as a key regeneration area, and seeks to support its role as a tourism centre and gateway to Wales and the rest of the UK, including by improving connections within the town, and with the Port. The policy seeks to improve the town's physical environment and self-containment, as well as protecting its rich heritage. The improvements have the potential for long-term positive effects on not only the local economy, but also on health, communities and the historic environment.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.21 Even though the vast majority of sites are allocated for housing, it is considered that improving the availability of housing will have beneficial effects upon the SA objective relating to the economy. Most sites are allocated in close proximity to employment opportunities thus improving access of new residents to these economic opportunities. Two sites have been allocated for employment use, which will have a direct positive effect on the SA objective.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.22 Overall, the Deposit Plan will have major short to long term positive cumulative effects on the economy and employment through the safeguarding of sites and provision of 168 ha of employment land during the life of the plan. Deposit Plan policies seek to provide a balance between the delivery of new

employment, housing and infrastructure and locate it in areas where it needed most. Through increasing employment opportunities and seeking economic diversity, the Plan has the potential for long term positive cumulative effects of the retention of key age groups, skills and resident workforce.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.23 The provision of employment has the potential for indirect positive effects on communities and health and transport and accessibility. However, there is also the potential for negative effects on a number of topics, which include communities and health, transport and accessibility, air quality, climate change and flooding, water resources and quality, natural environment, cultural heritage and waste and recycling, as a result of increased employment development within the Plan area.

Communities and Health

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 2: Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.24 Policies that seek the provision of housing and employment have the potential for minor short term negative effects on health during construction phases, through increased levels of noise, light and air pollution. However, it is considered that there are suitable mitigation measures available through Development Management policies and at the site level (e.g. a Construction Environmental Management Plan) to address these short term effects. Alternatively, these same policies have the potential for indirect, long term major positive effects against SA Objective 2 through improved accessibility to a mix of different housing types and employment opportunities, as well as the associated services and facilities.
- 6.25 Policies PS5 and ISA1 seek infrastructure provisions and developer contributions to ensure that development is supported in its receiving environment. Contributions can be sought for a range of purposes to support communities, including (but not limited to); affordable housing, educational facilities, recreational and open space, healthcare facilities, flood risk mitigation and broadband infrastructure. Policy CYFF2 also promotes safe environments, in accordance with the 'Secured by Design' principles. These have the potential for minor positive effects against SA Objective 2.
- 6.26 Policy ISA/2 supports the appropriate development of new community facilities where need is identified, as well as the retention of existing

community facilities. Further to this Policy ISA/5 ensures suitable access to open spaces in new housing development in accordance with the Fields in Trust benchmark standards, encouraging active lifestyles. Policy MAN/4 enhances these positive effects by seeking to retain local economies and facilities that support village communities, which in this instance is village shops and pubs.

- 6.27 Deposit policies also seek to address inclusive communities, for example, in Policy CYFF2 which promotes high quality design and barrier free environments that cater for the disabled. It also expects development to integrate transport and communications networks and promoting the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport as well as ensure linkages with surrounding communities. This should help to ensure the integration of new development with existing communities and have minor long term positive effects.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.28 The provision of a range of housing at the preferred site allocations will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.29 There is the potential for long term positive cumulative effects through the associated infrastructure contributions as a result of development, supporting the existing communities as well as new. The policy framework supports the development of community facilities, which if brought forward, will enhance the long-term positive effects, and with other planned development (e.g. housing and employment) cumulatively contribute to the achievement of healthy, sustainable and cohesive communities.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.30 Communities and health can be indirectly affected by the nature and significance of effects on the majority of other topics. Positive effects on housing, employment and transport and accessibility can lead to indirect positive effects on communities and health. The impacts on environmental topics, such as air quality, water resources and quality and the natural environment can also either positively or negatively indirectly affect communities and health.

Transport and Accessibility

SEA Directive Topics: Population & Human Health

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 10: Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.31 Deposit Plan housing and employment policies PS11 and CYF1 seek the provision of 7,902 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. This could increase levels of traffic on the existing highway network with the potential for negative effects. Housing development will be distributed according to the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy PS15. The strategy is based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development. This means that development will primarily be focussed in and around the Main Centres (55% of growth), Local Service Centres (20% of growth) and Villages and Clusters (25% of growth) during the life of the Plan. Policies TA110 to TA112 sets out the precise distribution of housing growth during the life of the Plan.
- 6.32 The Plan area consists of towns, villages and open countryside each presenting different transport and accessibility issues. The Sub-Regional Centre; Bangor, and the Urban Service Centres of; Amlwch, Holyhead, Llangefni, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Caernarfon, Porthmadog and Pwllheli are the areas which provide the best access to public transport, and the more rural Local Service Centres, Villages and Cluster Settlements are inevitably more reliant on the private car. The Plan recognises the need to reduce reliance on the private vehicle whilst at the same time delivering much needed housing and employment growth.
- 6.33 Policy TRA1 seeks improvements to existing infrastructure, as well as a transfer between transport modes to help minimise travel demand and car dependency, and transport assessments to accompany development proposals. The policy also seeks improvements to the strategic transportation network by safeguarding and providing land across three schemes; the A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd, the Llangefni Link-Road, and the A5025 Valley to Wylfa Newydd / Amlwch to Wylfa Newydd. These schemes strategically link the planned employment development at the Wylfa Project to the transport network and surrounding settlements, with the potential for long term positive effects.
- 6.34 Policy TRA4 has the potential for minor short to long term positive effects as it seeks to ensure that all new developments properly address the demand for travel impacts, contribute to reducing reliance on the private car, make satisfactory provision for access and avoid unacceptable harm to existing

transport infrastructure. Other policies that are likely to have positive effects include Policy ISA/1, only permitting development where adequate transport infrastructure capacity exists or where it is delivered in a timely manner. Policy TRA3 protects existing disused railway lines so that lines can be reinstated for future use, this has the potential to improve the public transport network over the long term, which will result in positive effects.

- 6.35 The transport policies are supported by general policies like Policy PS5 on sustainable development, which reiterates the aspiration for greater self-containment in Centres and Villages that are supported by a choice of travel modes, and Policy PS2 which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging travel other than by car.
- 6.36 These policies will have long term positive effects on transport by supporting alternative modes of sustainable transport and ensuring that development is delivered alongside appropriate transport infrastructure improvements. Given the rural nature of the Plan area it will be difficult for the Plan to significantly reduce the need to travel and reduce reliance on the private vehicle. It is likely that rural communities will still need to travel to access employment and community facilities and will remain dependent on the use of the private vehicle. The mitigation provided through JLDP policies will ensure that there are no significant effects on the levels of traffic.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.37 Even though some sites perform better than others in terms of accessibility to services and facilities and access to sustainable transport modes, the location of all sites within settlements means that these are not significant issues. The appraisal of sites has shown that some sites have access issues. However, where access issues have been identified, it is considered that these can easily be solved.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.38 Deposit Plan policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the existing road network and ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided. The Plan also seeks improvements to existing infrastructure, as well as a transfer between transport modes to help minimise travel demand and car dependency. This has the potential for a long term positive cumulative effect; however, given the rural nature of the District, it is unlikely to be a significant effect as residents in the rural areas will still need to travel to the larger settlements to access the greater range of services/ facilities and employment opportunities on offer.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.39 Positive effects on transport and accessibility can lead to indirect positive effects on communities and health. There is also the potential for indirect negative effects on environmental topics such as air and water quality.

Air Quality

SEA Directive Topics: Air

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 3: Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.40 Deposit JLDP housing and employment policies PS13 and CYF1 seek the provision of 7,902 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. Proposed development has the potential to increase levels of traffic and therefore atmospheric pollution within the Plan area, which could have negative effects on air quality. In the short to medium term there may be minor negative effects on air quality in the areas that currently experience the most congestion, particularly within key employment and retail areas like Bangor and Holyhead which attract residents from all over the Plan area as well as the Britannia Bridge. This is likely to improve in the future as new vehicles meet strict EU emission control standards, however this is uncertain at this stage. Enhanced public transport connections to these areas are likely to reduce the negative effects, however it is still likely that there will be increased traffic within these areas.
- 6.41 Local Authorities (LAs) are periodically required to review the air quality in their area to ascertain if national air quality objectives are being met. The monitoring and reporting carried out by Anglesey and Gwynedd Council's does not indicate that there are currently any significant issues with air quality within the Plan area.
- 6.42 Policy PS6 seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging travel other than by car, as well as by increasing the available carbon sinks, for example through the provision of trees and green infrastructure. Policy TRA1 seeks improvements to existing infrastructure, as well as a transfer between transport modes to help minimise travel demand and car dependency, and transport assessments to accompany development proposals. Policy TRA4 has the potential for minor short to long term positive effects as it seeks to ensure that all new developments properly address the demand for travel impacts, contribute to reducing reliance on the private car. The transport policies are supported by general policies like Policy PS5 on sustainable development, which reiterates the aspiration for greater self-containment in Centres and Villages that are supported by a choice of travel modes.

- 6.43 Given current evidence on air quality in the Plan area, it is considered that the policies within the Plan and proposed development will not have major negative effects on air quality in the long term. In the short term there is the potential for negative effects; however, JLDP policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve access to sustainable transport modes. The positive effects and mitigation provided by Policy PS6 and transport policies should ensure that short term negative effects are not significant.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.44 The main issue identified with regards to the impact upon air quality is the potential impact of increased traffic levels. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly at most sites, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.45 It is considered that major negative cumulative effects on air quality are unlikely as a result of the JLDP. Policies seek to address the impacts of proposed development on the road network and improve access to sustainable modes of transport. While there may be some localised impacts in the short-term as a result of proposed development, the mitigation proposed through Local Plan policies will ensure that these are not significant.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.46 Air quality is closely linked with transport and accessibility as increased levels of traffic can result in increased levels of atmospheric pollution. Given the findings of the SA for air quality and transport and accessibility it is considered that there is the potential for indirect long-term negative effects on air quality. This has the potential for long-term indirect negative effects on health, water quality and the natural environment.

Climate Change

SEA Directive Topics: Climatic Factors

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 3: Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.47 Deposit Plan housing and employment policies PS13 and CYF1 seek the provision of 7,902 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. This has the potential for negative effects on climate change as the provision of new housing and employment could result in increased levels of traffic and therefore greenhouse gas emissions. However, given the findings of the SA for the transport and accessibility and air quality topics above, it is considered unlikely that Local Plan policies will have negative effects on climate change through increased greenhouse gas emissions. Please refer to the transport and accessibility and air quality topics above.
- 6.48 There is also the potential for negative effects through the embodied energy inherent in the construction and maintenance of development. Processing methods and technologies are likely to improve reducing the amount of embodied energy used; however this is uncertain. The general policies are organised around the theme of living sustainably, which includes addressing the causes of climate change as well as adapting to the existing and increasing effects of climate change, as outlined in Policy PS5. Policy PS6 is dedicated to this aspect, requiring development to respond to / account for:
- The energy hierarchy; reducing energy demand, energy efficiency and using low and zero carbon energy technologies;
 - Reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
 - Implementing sustainable water management measures, and aiming for high standards of water efficiency;
 - Avoiding areas of flood risk;
 - High standards of sustainable design and construction;
 - Safeguarding the best and most versatile agricultural land, and protecting soil quality;
 - Promoting allotments and local food production; and
 - Proving carbon management measures such as natural shelter and cooling, Green Infrastructure and trees.
- 6.49 Flooding impacts are predicted to increase as a result of climate change, the effects of the Plan on water quality and flood risk is discussed in the relevant section on water.
- 6.50 It is considered that there is suitable mitigation available through the Plan and at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.51 The main issue identified with regards to the impact upon climate change is the potential impact of increased traffic levels. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly at most sites, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.52 There is the potential for long-term negative cumulative effects on climate change as a result of greenfield development to meet the identified growth targets within the Plan. Further negative cumulative effects may arise from the likely increases in population, waste, waste water, and traffic. There is also the potential for positive cumulative effects as a result of increased tree numbers and Green Infrastructure within urban areas, acting as carbon sinks and also providing shade.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.53 The nature and significance of effects on climate change and flooding is closely linked to housing, employment and transport. Flooding is also closely linked to communities and human health as well as water quality. Increased flood risk can have negative effects on human health as well as indirect negative effects on water quality and the economy, it is intrinsically linked to climate change and significantly affects the use of land.

Water Resources, Water Quality and Flood Risk

SEA Directive Topics: Water

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 11: Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.54 Negative effects on biodiversity are most likely to arise as a result of policies that set out the quantum and location of proposed growth. Higher level policies, such as Policy PS5, are considered to have uncertain effects as the quantum and specific location of development are set out in other JLDP policies. Policies PS13 and CYY1 seek to the provision of 7,902 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land to meet the future needs of the District, which have the potential for significant long term negative effects on water resources and quality through increasing the levels of water abstracted for drinking and increasing the levels of consented discharges.
- 6.55 The increased area of impermeable surfaces as a result of development can also have impacts on water quality through the transfer of pollutants in surface water run-off. The location for development is set out in Policies CYY1 and TA1/10 to TA1/12 and while there is the potential for negative effects; these are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations.

- 6.56 The overarching Strategic Policy PS5 on Sustainable Development seeks to:
- Reduce the amount of water used and wasted;
 - Reduce the effect on water resources and quality;
 - Manage flood risk;
 - Maximise use of sustainable drainage schemes; and
 - Progress the objectives of the Western Wales River Basin Water Management Plan.
- 6.57 This is supported in further detail in Strategic Policy PS6, which seeks to address climate change impacts, of which flooding is a significant factor. The policy promotes sequential testing to avoid the areas most at risk from flooding, as well as high water efficiency standards, and measures to withstand drought and improve water quality. These standards are reiterated in Policies CYFF2 and CYFF3 on design, landscaping and place shaping, where development is expected to ensure surface water runoff is limited, and permeable surfaces are provided.
- 6.58 Policy CYFF5 seeks to ensure that development proposals incorporate water conservation measures and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). It also seeks that development minimises flood risk and avoids displacing flood risks. Further to this Policy AMG3 seeks to protect the water quality along the valuable coastlines.
- 6.59 JLDP Policies are in line with the Water Strategy for Wales¹², which sets out the Welsh Government's long-term policy direction for water and aims to balance the long-term needs of the environment with the need to ensure sufficient water resources and waste water services.
- 6.60 Given the mitigation provided by JLDP policies above, current regulatory processes, such as the Water Resource Management Plan¹³ produced by Welsh Water, it is considered that any potential significant negative effects as a result of Plan Policies can be addressed. The residual effects are considered to be neutral with an element of uncertainty as they will be dependent on the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 6.61 It is considered that the various policies provide suitable mitigation to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on water resources, water quality or flood risk as a result of proposed development. Directing development away from areas of flood risk and potential for minor long term positive effects on water resources and quality.
- 6.62 It is recommended that Policy CYFF5 should set out specific targets for housing and employment developments in terms of water conservation. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the JLDP with Policy CYFF5 requiring any proposal greater than 1,000 m² or 10 dwellings to be accompanied by a Water Conservation Statement.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.63 The sites are not within or adjacent to a flood risk area. Potential surface water flooding issues have been identified at some sites. However, it is not considered these are significant and mitigation at project level should alleviate any problems.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.64 Overall, the JLDP is considered to have the potential for minor negative cumulative effects on this topic through the provision of 7,184 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land during the life of the Plan. JLDP policies protect the water environment and encourage the inclusion of water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems as well as the provision of necessary infrastructure. They also direct development away from areas of flood risk, applying the sequential test. Mitigation measures should ensure that negative cumulative effects on water resources, quality and flood risk are not significant. However, there is also an element of uncertainty as ultimately the nature and significance of the cumulative effect is dependent on implementation.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.65 The water environment is influenced by and affects a number of the topics considered through this SA. Potential negative effects on water resources and quality can also have indirect negative effects on communities and human health and the natural environment. Similarly, improvements to water resources and quality can also have benefits for these topics. Given that the appraisal has found that there is not likely to be negative effects on the water environment, it is considered unlikely that there would be any major indirect negative effects on any other topics.

Landscape

SEA Directive Topics: Landscape

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 8: Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.66 Policies setting out the overall quantum (Policies SP11 & CYF1), distribution and location (Policies PS3, TA1/10 to TA1/14) of development have the potential for negative effects on landscape. The nature and significance of the effect will be dependent on a number of factors including the precise

location, scale, density, layout and design of development as well as the sensitivity of the receiving landscape. There is also the potential for development to have positive effects on townscape or landscape through the regeneration of brownfield sites or buildings that are considered to be an eyesore.

- 6.67 Housing development will be distributed according to the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy PS15. The strategy is based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development. Development will be focussed in and around the Main Centres (55% of growth), Local Service Centres (20% of growth) and Villages and Clusters (25% of growth). Some of these settlements lie within or in close proximity to the Anglesey and Llyn Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as the Snowdonia National Park. The precise location of development is set out in policies TA1/10, TA1/11 and CYF1 and while there is the potential for negative effects at a local level on landscape; these are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations.
- 6.68 Policies seek to restrict development in the open countryside and direct development towards the built up areas with suitable access to services and facilities, prioritising the use of previously developed land (e.g. Policies PS5 and CYFF1). Despite the prioritisation of brownfield land proposed development will inevitably result in the loss of some greenfield land, which could have negative effects on landscape.
- 6.69 JLDP policies seek to protect Special Landscape Areas (Policy AMG1), as well as enhance features and qualities that are unique to the local landscape character (Policy AMG2), including traditional townscape features like street patterns, structures and layout of settlements. Policy AMG2 recognises the wider setting of the AONBs and National Park, and seeks to protect the landscape character surrounding these nationally designated areas. The western border of the Plan area is a coastal edge and prominent feature of the landscape, and as such, is protected in Policy AMG3, which includes supporting the relocation of existing businesses within the Coastal Change Management Zone.
- 6.70 JLDP policies seek to enhance the landscape and townscape through quality design that protects valued landscapes, views, skylines and historical assets and settings and includes new open spaces (e.g. Policies CYFF2 and CYFF3). Strategic Policy PS2 seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land to protect and enhance the rural environment, as well as ensuring that the ability of landscapes to adapt to climate change is not affected, and compensatory environments are provided if necessary.
- 6.71 The mitigation provided through JLDP policies is considered to be sufficient to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on landscape. Development is being directed in and around existing settlements with previously developed land being prioritised. Important and sensitive

landscape areas are being protected and all development proposal will be required to demonstrate high quality design that respects the local landscape.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.72 The appraisal has shown that some sites perform better in terms of their potential impact upon the landscape. A number of brownfield sites have been allocated for development, and these should have a beneficial impact upon the local landscape of settlements. Potential adverse effects upon the landscape resource occur at greenfield sites and sites located along the edges of settlements.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.73 The level of growth proposed in the Plan has the potential for major long term negative effects on the landscape. To address this the Plan seeks to direct development away from the most sensitive receiving environments, supports the delivery of high quality development that respects and enhances the landscape as well as provides new open spaces and Green Infrastructure within new development. The mitigation provided by Plan policies and available at the project level should reduce negative effects to ensure that they are not significant; however, the overall cumulative effect remains uncertain. Development is likely to lead to a loss of greenfield and agricultural land, and change the landscape to some degree, which could have minor negative effects in the long term.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.74 The landscape is influenced by and affects a number of the topics considered through the SA. Potential negative effects on the water environment, air quality, biodiversity, heritage and soil can also have indirect negative effects on the landscape. Changes to the landscape can affect communities and health both positively and negatively.

Biodiversity

SEA Directive Topics: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 1: Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.75 Negative effects on biodiversity are most likely to arise as a result of policies that set out the quantum and location of proposed growth. Higher level policies, such as Policy PS5, are considered to have uncertain effects as the

quantum and specific location of development are set out in other JLDP policies. Policies PS13 and CFY1 seek to the provision of 7,902 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land to meet the future needs of the District, which has the potential for major long-term negative effects on the biodiversity.

- 6.76 Policy PS5 gives priority to the effective use of land, prioritising where possible the reuse of previously developed land within the settlement boundaries. This is positive for the biodiversity as while it is acknowledged that brownfield sites can be important, it is generally greenfield sites that have greater value. Housing development will be distributed according to the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy PS15. The strategy is based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development. Development will be focussed in and around the Main Centres (55% of growth), Local Service Centres (20% of growth) and Villages and Clusters (25% of growth) during the life of the Plan. While it is acknowledged that there are a significant number of designated sites around the settlements, particularly in coastal locations, the distribution strategy will at least focus development in and around existing settlements avoiding the more sensitive undeveloped areas.
- 6.77 The precise location of development is set out in policies TAI/10, TA1/11 and CYF1 and while there is the potential for negative effects at a local level through the loss of habitats; these are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations. The key negative effect likely to arise as a result of development strategy policies is related to the overall loss and fragmentation of habitats. Important habitat corridors should be protected and maintained as the connectivity of habitats is important for the long-term integrity of biodiversity.
- 6.78 JLDP policies seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, which has the potential for short to long-term positive effects. Policy PS1 seeks to protect and improve the areas of high biodiversity value, and direct development away from the most sensitive receiving environments. Policy PS6 acknowledges the role of biodiversity in climate change, and especially seeks the benefits that can be provided by certain natural features (e.g. cooling effects associated with trees). Policy CYFF3 seeks to identify and retain natural features like trees, hedgerows and water courses in development, or provide replacements where retention is not possible.
- 6.79 Policies AMG4 and AMG5 are dedicated to the protection and enhancement of international, national and local biodiversity conservation areas, and direct development away from these sensitive receiving environments. This includes Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Wildlife Sites (WSs). The policies also seek to secure a connected green infrastructure network that can support the movement of wildlife as well as support Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP), seeking for development to contribute to LBAP targets. Where necessary, Policy EMG4 also requires an Ecological Assessment to accompany a planning application.

- 6.80 It is considered that the JLDP policies outlined above provide suitable mitigation to ensure that there are no significant negative effects as a result of the overall level of anticipated growth.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.81 None of the sites are located within internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage. The loss of greenfield land at some sites could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.82 The level of growth proposed in the Plan has the potential for major long-term negative effects on the natural environment. To address this the Plan seeks to; direct development away from the most sensitive receiving environments, support the enhancement of existing natural habitats, and provide new open spaces and Green Infrastructure within new development. The mitigation provided by Plan policies and available at the project level should reduce negative effects to ensure that they are not significant for biodiversity; however, the overall cumulative effect remains uncertain. Development is likely to lead to a loss of greenfield land, and change or disturb existing habitats to some degree either through a loss of connectivity or through habitat fragmentation.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.83 The natural environment is influenced by and affects a number of the topics considered through the SA. Potential negative effects on the natural environment can also have indirect negative effects on communities and health, climate change and flooding, air quality and water resources and water quality. Similarly, improvements to the natural environment can also have benefits for these topics. It is considered that there is sufficient mitigation available through the Plan to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on any other topics.

Soil

SEA Directive Topics: Soil

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 9: Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.84 The policies prioritise the use of previously developed land wherever possible (Policy PS5) and seek to avoid development in the open countryside and areas of high quality land, for example Strategic Policy PS6 seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- 6.85 A dedicated minerals policy section identifies Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the future (Policy MWYN1) and a sustainable supply of mineral resources (Policy MWYN2). Further to this Policy MWYN3 identifies the Preferred Areas of Search for future supplies of sand, gravel and crushed rock. Other policies set the criteria for mineral developments (Policy MWYN4) and support the production of local building stone (Policy MWYN5) to maintain the style and appearance of traditional buildings in the area. Policy MWYN6 ensures that buffer zones are maintained around mineral sites to minimise the effects of extraction. Policy MWYN10 allows for the development of Borrow Pits where appropriate; as temporary supply mechanisms Borrow Pits can reduce transportation impacts and the associated environmental effects.
- 6.86 Growth in the Plan area will inevitably result in the loss of greenfield land, and some areas of quality agricultural land, which has the potential for long term negative effect on land and soils. However, it is considered that suitable mitigation exists within the policy framework to ensure that there will be no major negative effects.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.87 The appraisal has shown that some sites are more likely to have an impact upon soil resources. Sites allocated on brownfield sites perform better in this respect through the use and regeneration of brownfield land.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.88 The level of growth proposed in the JLDP has the potential for long-term negative effects on soils. To address this the Plan seeks to; direct development away from the highest quality land, and provide new open spaces and Green Infrastructure within new development. The mitigation provided by Plan policies and available at the project level should reduce negative effects to ensure that they are not significant for soils, however the overall cumulative effect remains uncertain. Development is likely to lead to a loss of greenfield and agricultural land, and change soil quality in some areas.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.89 The natural environment is influenced by and affects a number of the topics considered through the SA. Potential negative effects on the natural environment can also have indirect negative effects on communities and health, climate change and flooding, air quality and water resources and

water quality. Similarly, improvements to the natural environment can also have benefits for these topics. It is considered that there is sufficient mitigation available through the Plan to ensure that there will be no major negative effects on any other topics.

Cultural Heritage

SEA Directive Topics: Cultural Heritage

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 4: Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language
- SA Objective 5: Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.90 Policies PS13 and CYF1 seek to provide 7,902 dwellings and 168 ha of employment land to meet the future needs of the District. While there is the potential for significant negative effects as a result of the level of growth proposed, the nature and significance of the effect as a result of these policies is uncertain, as it is dependent on the precise location of proposed development which is set out in other policies.
- 6.91 Housing development will be distributed according to the settlement hierarchy set out in Policy PS15. The strategy is based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development. Focussing development in and around the Main Centres (55% of growth) and Local Service Centres (20% of growth) has the potential for significant long-term negative effects on heritage in these areas, which includes Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Conversely, it also helps to avoid and minimise potential negative effects on designated heritage assets outside these areas. Development can also potentially have positive effects on heritage by helping to improve signage or access or regenerating a brownfield site that was previously having a negative impact on the landscape or townscape. The nature and significance of the effect is dependent on the precise location of proposed development.
- 6.92 Policies TAI10 and TAI11 set out the proposed sites to accommodate development in the sub-regional centre, urban service centres and local service centres. Proposed employment sites are set out in Policy CYF1. Issues for specific sites are more appropriately addressed through the consideration of specific site allocations, which are set out under a separate heading below.

- 6.93 The JLDP seeks to protect valuable heritage assets and their settings and minimise the impacts of development. Policy AT1 ensures that development considers adopted strategies, including; Conservation Area Appraisals, Plans and Delivery Strategies, World Heritage Site Management Plans, and the Register of Landscape, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Where appropriate this includes a requirement for a Heritage Impact Assessment. Whilst protection of valuable assets is sought, Policy AT2 also recognises that development can secure the preservation and enhance some assets (for example redundant Listed Buildings) and therefore enhance their local environments and improve heritage settings, the policy therefore set the criteria for enabling development of historic assets.
- 6.94 Policy AT3 further accounts for non-designated heritage assets of local or regional significance, and seeks to conserve these assets and environments through sympathetic development that supports the local character and identity. The same approach is taken for the protection of non-designated archaeological sites, which may require archaeological assessments where deemed necessary. Cultural heritage includes in this instance the retention and promotion of the Welsh language as expressed in Policy PS5.
- 6.95 Local Plan policies seek to protect and enhance the historic environment and avoid development that would have an impact on the significance of heritage assets. There are measures in place to ensure that development proposals take account of potential impacts on heritage and provide appropriate mitigation where necessary. It is therefore considered that there are suitable mitigation measures available to ensure Deposit Plan policies will not have major negative effects on heritage. However, there is still an element of uncertainty until project level assessments have been carried out and mitigation measures have been implemented.

Appraisal of Site Allocations

- 6.96 A limited number of sites could potentially have an impact upon heritage assets including archaeological assets. Overall, however, it is considered that the preferred sites are unlikely to have a negative impact upon such resources. Detailed policies will mitigate against any adverse effects.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

- 6.97 Overall the JLDP seeks to protect and enhance heritage, as well as avoid development that would have a negative effect on the significance of heritage assets or their setting. Whilst it is recognised that development has the potential for negative effects on heritage it is also considered that there is the opportunity for positive effects by enhancing assets and promoting improved access. There is suitable mitigation available to address negative effects to ensure that they are not significant; however, the overall cumulative effect of the Local Plan on heritage remains uncertain.

Interrelationships with other Topics

- 6.98 Heritage has links to a number of other topics as it can be affected by housing and employment as well as the natural environment (landscape impacts). The protection and enhancement of heritage can also have indirect positive effects on communities and health.

Waste and Recycling

SEA Directive Topics: Material Assets

Relevant SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 9: Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling

Appraisal of Deposit Plan Policies

- 6.99 The delivery of housing and employment growth (Policies PS13 and CYF1) has the potential for short to long term negative effects on waste. In the short term waste will be created during construction phases, and in the longer term as a result of the additional households and employment areas generating waste day to day.
- 6.100 The overarching Strategic Policy PS5 on Sustainable Development prioritises the effective use of land, especially previously developed land, and seeks to reduce the effect of development on local resources; avoiding pollution, incorporating sustainable building principles in order to contribute to energy conservation and efficiency, using renewable energy, reducing and recycling waste, and using materials from sustainable sources.
- 6.101 Policy CYFF1 ensures that development provides the appropriate amenity space and has regard to the generation, treatment and disposal of waste. The policy also protects the health, safety and amenity of those in the locality of development areas from unacceptable levels of disturbance, vibration, noise, dust, fumes, litter, drainage, light pollution and nuisance. The efficient use of resources is iterated through many individual policies, and a dedicated policy section on waste ensures that there is sufficient waste management and recycling infrastructure over the Plan period (Policy G1), and that waste management development can occur outside of settlement boundaries or allocated sites where there is an identified need for such development (Policy G2). These policies provide appropriate strategic level mitigation to ensure that there are no significant negative effects as a result of the increased short to long term waste generated as a result of housing and employment growth.
- 6.102 It should also be noted that Policy G3 allows for the treatment, storage and disposal of Low and Very Low Level radioactive waste, and sets the criteria to make these operations acceptable. This policy supports the development of the energy sector that is of particular relevance in Anglesey and Gwynedd.

This policy is important given the potential development of a new nuclear power station at Wylfa in Anglesey.

Synergistic and Cumulative Effects

6.103 The Plan is considered to have the potential for minor short to long term negative cumulative effects on waste and recycling through the provisions for housing, community and employment growth increasing the overall rate of generation and disposal of waste. The approach taken by both Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils to take a joined-up strategic approach to planning and the Plan area has the potential for a minor long-term positive cumulative effect through effective and more sustainable waste management and planning at a wider scale.

Interrelationships with other Topics

6.104 Waste can indirectly negatively affect land and soil quality, health, water quality and air quality, particularly when dealing with low level radioactive waste. The approach to the storage and treatment of waste outlined above however should ensure that there are no major negative indirect impacts on any of the other SA Objectives.

Interactions with other Relevant Plans and Projects (Inter-Plan Effects)

6.105 In considering the effects of the JLDP with other plans and projects, priority has been given to key documents that affect planning and development in the Anglesey and Gwynedd. This includes: other local development plans; transport/ infrastructure plans and economic strategies. The plans considered reflect the documents most relevant to a strategic level appraisal. The aim of the analysis of inter-plan effects was to identify how other plans and key projects may affect the sustainability of Anglesey and Gwynedd.

Table 6.1: Inter-Plan Cumulative Effects

Plans & Programmes	Significant combined effects of JLDP with other plans and programmes
Neighbouring Local Development Plans (Snowdonia National Park, Conwy, Powys, Denbingshire, Ceredigion)	<p>Positive Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved housing provision, including affordable housing for population living/ migrating within North Wales. ■ Improved access to services and facilities. ■ Enhanced economic regeneration with a locally specific emphasis. <p>Negative Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased pressures on open/green space and biodiversity assets from recreation, disturbance and direct development. ■ Overall growth in greenhouse gas emissions from a growth in traffic/transport and emissions from the built environment. ■ Impacts for water environment (and dependant

	<p>biodiversity), through demand growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase overall in coverage of impermeable services, with potential contributions to flood risk in the long-term.
<p>North Wales (Taith) and Mid Wales (TraCC) Regional Transport Plans</p>	<p>Positive Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Incremental improvements to sustainable transport networks (improvements to rail and bus routes as well as enhanced opportunities for walking and cycling). ■ Reduced congestion. ■ Improved connections between settlements and improved access to services and facilities. ■ Improved access to employment and improved movement of resources and freight. ■ Reduced atmospheric pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through improved sustainable transport networks and reduced congestion. <p>Negative Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased pressure on open/green space, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, water environment (including flood risk).
<p>Wales: A Vibrant Economy (WAG, 2005); Anglesey Economic Regeneration Strategy (2004 - 2015) and Tourism Strategy North Wales (2010 - 2015)</p>	<p>Positive Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased employment opportunities and enhanced economy. <p>Negative Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased pressure on open/green space, biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, water environment (including flood risk).

7. MONITORING

Introduction

- 7.1 The SEA Directive requires that significant environmental effects of the Plan are monitored. The SEA Directive states:

“member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes...to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 10). In addition, the Environmental Report should provide information on a *“description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring”* (Annex I (i))

- 7.2 Therefore, a monitoring strategy needs to be developed to assess the performance of the JLDP against the SA, so that any environmental problems arising subsequent to plan implementation can be identified.

Developing the Monitoring Framework

- 7.3 At this stage of the plan process, it is too early to develop a final monitoring framework as the effects of plan implementation are unclear. The final monitoring framework will be developed to ensure that it reflects the scope of the adopted Plan and its policies.
- 7.4 Early progress of developing the monitoring framework has already been undertaken as part of the SA process. At the Scoping Stage a series of possible indicators were drafted as part of the SA Framework to assist the monitoring process. These indicators were selected to reflect the key issues identified as part of the Scoping process and represent a range of economic, social and environmental measures to enable the identification of whether the SA objectives are being achieved. It should be remembered, however, that the indicators will be reviewed throughout the development of the JLDP and amended where appropriate to reflect any changes in relevant plans, programmes and policies and the baseline information.
- 7.5 The Planning Act requires Local Planning Authorities to produce Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) to show how the policies and proposals of their LDP's are performing. The AMR is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the JLDP and identifying any changes necessary. AMRs include a range of measurable indicators against which to assess the performance of the Plan's policies. As there is such a strong overlap between LDP monitoring and SA monitoring, according to national guidance, SA monitoring should be integrated into AMRs. Accordingly, it is proposed that the scope of the AMR monitoring incorporates the SA indicators.
- 7.6 The potential SA indicators identified as part of the SA Framework and which will be used as part of the monitoring process are listed in table 9.1 below.

The table also outlines potential targets so that the performance of the JLDP against the SA objectives can be measured.

Table 7.1: Potential targets and indicators

	Potential Targets	Potential Indicators
SA Objective: Biodiversity		
1.	Conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of biodiversity through development measured by loss or impact to international sites (i.e. Natura 2000), national sites (e.g. SSSI) and local sites in JLDP area ▪ Net loss of biodiversity in LDP area caused by development ▪ % of features (various types) in favourable condition, including both land and marine based ▪ Achievement of BAP objectives and targets (UK and country specific /regional /local) ▪ Trends and status of NERC 2006, Section 42 species/habitats ▪ Number and area of SINCs and LNR within the plan.
SA Objective: Community & health		
2.	<p>Improve the health of the population and reduce health inequalities between areas and social groups</p> <p>Improve community interaction and social inclusion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of total population with access to key services ▪ lifestyle related health measures (e.g. overweight/ obese) – Welsh Health Survey
SA Objective: Climate change		
3.	Reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % change in carbon dioxide emissions from industry /commercial, domestic, road transport, land use change and forestry sectors
SA Objective: Welsh language		
4.	Promote and enhance the Welsh language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number/ % Welsh Language speakers
SA Objective: Heritage/culture		
5.	Protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of historic assets at risk / change in number at risk
SA Objective: Economy, employment		
6.	Improve and enhance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic activity by sector

	<p>employment opportunities, including in rural areas.</p> <p>Develop a prosperous economy across all sectors for all residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment status of residents 16 years+ ■ Number of people commuting into and out of authority areas
SA Objective: Housing, affordable		
7.	<p>Improve the quality and availability of the existing housing stock where needed.</p> <p>Deliver affordable housing that meets local needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of new affordable housing units provided/ year as percentage of all new units
SA Objective: Landscape & townscape		
8.	<p>Protect and enhance the urban and rural landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proportion of high/very high quality landscape identified by LANDMAP ■ Number / proportion of new developments within AONB's ■ Number / proportion of new developments within areas classed as outstanding by LANDMAP
SA Objective: Land, minerals, waste		
9.	<p>Minimise waste and promote recycling, re-use and recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % proportion of development on previously developed land ■ % municipal wastes sent to landfill ■ % municipal waste reused/ recycled
SA Objective: Transport & access		
10.	<p>Reduce the need to travel and minimise trips by private car.</p> <p>Improve access to sustainable transport options</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Method of travel to work - % working population who travel by car ■ Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities ■ Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling ■ % increase in the cycle network ■ Proportion of lpg fuel sources for motor vehicles
SA Objective: Water & flood risk		
11.	<p>Improve water quality and promote sustainable water management</p> <p>Reduce the risk to people and homes from flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % [or number of proportion of total] of new developments with integrated sustainable drainage systems ■ % of waterbodies at good ecological status or potential ■ proportion/ absolute number of

		development in C1 and C2(defined by TAN15).
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8. CONSULTATION AND NEXT STEPS

Consultation

- 8.1 In accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and guidance for Sustainability Appraisal, the Councils are required to consult with the three Statutory Consultation Bodies (CADW, Environment Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales) as well as other stakeholders on the contents of the Sustainability Appraisal Report. This SA Report is also available for inspection by the general public on the Councils' websites at www.gwynedd.gov.uk and www.anglesey.gov.uk

Next Steps

- 8.2 The consultation responses received will be considered and any significant changes made to the JLDP will be subject to further appraisal; an updated SA Report will be published alongside the Submission Document. Deposit Plan Deposit Plan.
- 8.3 Once the JLDP is adopted, a SEA Statement will be published which will describe how the SEA has informed development of the Plan, including how opinions expressed on the Environmental Report have been taken into account, the reasons for choosing the Plan as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives, and the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the LDP.

How to comment on the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP SA Report

The best way of submitting comments securely is through the comments portal at: www.gwynedd.gov.uk/uk/cdii or www.anglesey.gov.uk/cdii The only other way of submitting comments is by using the official comments form.

Representation forms should be returned to the Joint Planning Policy Unit at: Joint Planning Policy Unit, Bangor City Council Offices, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT or by e-mail to: planningpolicy@gwynedd.gov.uk. Completed forms should be returned by **5.00pm** on **Thursday 31/3/13 2015**. Representations received after the closing date will not be accepted.

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

SA SCOPING REPORT, 2011

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION				
1.	CCW	Section 1.7: It should also be made clear that the SEA process, by requiring the consideration of plan/programme alternatives and requiring that the results of the assessment are taken into account in the final plan/programme, should enable the plan/programme to avoid adverse effects on the environment as well as mitigate for such effects.	Accept the recommendation.	DA1
2.	Sustainability Group	Spelling mistake in the first bullet point – it should read Natura <u>2000</u>	Accept the recommendation.	DA2
3.	CCW	It is stated: “Any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.” This is true only for Natura 2000 sites – needs clarification in the text.	Accept the recommendation.	DA3
4.	Sustainability Group	TAN 5 (2009) now adopted - not draft anymore.	Accept the recommendation.	DA4
5.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	Para 1.21 "By supporting the establishment of new employment uses". An example to illustrate what is meant in this context would be helpful.	The JPPU agrees that the sentence is unclear as it stands.	DA5
6.	John Rowlands	Sustainability - weak definition. "Sustainable development is the process by which we reach the goal of sustainability". I would suggest the following as a much more informative definition: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".	It is agreed that the definition of sustainable development is vague. It is also noted that a more accurate definition of sustainable development taken from the document “One Wales:One Planet (2009)” is given in paragraph 1.5. The definition in paragraph 1.6 is therefore an unnecessary repetition and should therefore be deleted.	DA6
3. BIODIVERSITY				
7.	Sustainability Group	Add to box for key issues from baseline analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats to the integrity and continuity of <u>biodiversity</u> features 	Accept the recommendation.	DA7
6.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	Para 3.8 Key Messages - last sentence: "Features of the landscape that are of major importance". How are these defined and recognised?	"Features of the landscape that are of major importance" in this context refers to habitats and species as well as designated sites such as SSSI's that are important in terms of their biodiversity and ecological value. The JPPU is of the	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
			opinion that it is not necessary to include specific details of such features in this part of the report. No change.	
7.	CCW	Many important areas for biodiversity in Gwynedd and Anglesey are designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. It is important that the biodiversity value of non-designated areas is assessed in the scoping documents. The North Wales Wildlife Trust, COFNOD and your authorities' ecologists can assist you in developing the current situation and trends regarding these sites.	Accept the recommendation.	
8.	CCW	Under the NERC Act 2006, the Welsh Assembly Government has published a list of organisms and habitats that are considered of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. You will need to consider this list in combination with the UK Biodiversity Action Plans and Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	The SA includes the Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Biodiversity Action Plans and the NERC Act in its review of plans and programmes which means the requirements of these will be considered in the plan process. It is also noted that the list of habitats and species referred to is included as an indicator in the SA.	N/a
4. COMMUNITIES				
9.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	Para 4.3 "45-64 age category in-migration". It is generally known that a considerable proportion of this category are not genuine job seekers but are simply seeking an easier life whilst living on benefits. We know it is having a detrimental effect on our indigenous population concerning our language and culture. Experiences in our schools are indicators of this demise.	It is not the role of the Scoping Report nor the JLDP to prevent in-migrants in the 45-64 age category from living on benefits. It should also be noted that a number of objectives in the SA Framework aim to facilitate the retention of young people to remain in their local communities. No change.	N/a
10.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	A lot more has to be done to improve our school buildings - education is so important that it must take precedence with our budgets - we have a need for a college of further education in Holyhead and have a prime site on the old Cybi School near to the Holyhead High School.	The need to improve the condition of school buildings is not an issue for the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to address. No change.	N/a
5. CLIMATIC FACTORS				
11.	John Rowlands	"The need to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases by reducing energy use and increasing renewable energy generation". This is clearly vital, but how easy is it for the general population to participate in renewables? Industry might be the solution, but this needs centralised (grid) power distribution, which is generally not compatible with concepts of sustainability, which envisage community and individual electricity	The statement reflects an issue which has been identified as one of importance in terms of achieving sustainable development. It outlines an objective that could be achieved through the Plan's policies by encouraging the development of renewable energy schemes, both at a larger, centralised scale, and smaller community or micro-renewable scale. No	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		generation.	change.	
12.	CCW	Paragraph 5.2 - In addition to “present estimates” in the scoping document the following should also be included. As in other areas within the UK, it is likely that impacts in Wales will include year-round higher temperatures, more frequent storms, a rise in sea level, more frequent storm surges, increased rainfall and greater inflow to estuaries and the sea, changes in rainfall pattern during the year (wetter winters, drier summers), and increased evapotranspiration (water loss from plants, water bodies and soils).	Accept the recommendation.	DA8
13.	CCW	It should also be outlined that there is an issue in relation to air quality and impact on habitats in particular acid deposition and eutrophication (already identified in the baseline as an issue for Natura 2000 sites).	Accept the recommendation.	DA9 & D10
14.	Bourne Leisure	<p>Whilst climate change is identified as a key issue in Chapter 5 'Climatic Factors', it is noted that the increased risk of flooding and coastal erosion due to climate change are not identified as key concerns.</p> <p>Given the coastal nature of the JLDP area, it is particularly important that the emerging Development Plan seeks to ensure that new development is resilient and adaptable to the effects of flooding, and takes account of the long term sustainability of development and the environment.</p> <p>'Climatic Factors' therefore needs to focus not only on the causes of climate change i.e. greenhouse gases, but on the consequences as well with particular emphasis on an increased risk of tidal flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	The JPPU agrees that specific reference should be given to the increased risk of flooding due to climate change and this should be identified as a key issue in the 'Climatic Factors' chapter. The JLDP should also ensure that new development is resilient and adaptable to the effects of flooding.	DA11 & DA12
15.	Bourne Leisure	In regard to flood risk, there is a need for the Scoping Report issues to be drafted so as to take full account of the specific characteristics and vulnerability of a wide range of land uses, including tourism development. For example certain tourism uses need to be, or need to remain, adjacent to water. Consideration then has to be given to whether the residual risks of flooding to people and property are acceptable and can be satisfactorily managed; and whether the proposed development makes a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk.	The JPPU agrees that the type of development included in bullet 6 as noted should be extended to include all forms of development including those associated with tourism.	DA13

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		In regard to existing development within the coastal zone, the need for operators/owners of tourism development to secure and deliver coastal defence construction, maintenance and improvement works, to protect their property and businesses should be identified as a key issue.		
6. CULTURAL HERITAGE				
16.	Sustainability Group	Need to check 12% figure “at risk” is latest stat.	The figure represents the best available data at the moment. However, the JPPU acknowledges that the date should be included in the text.	DA14
17.	Sustainability Group	Correction – date should be 1986.	Accept the recommendation.	DA15
18.	CCW	We also suggest that further non designated features of cultural interest should also be considered e.g. agricultural structures, ancient road systems, field boundaries and systems, veteran and culturally important trees etc. It is further recommended that reference be made to the cultural Heritage information in LANDMAP.	Accept the recommendation.	DA16 & DA19 & DA49
19.	Sustainability Group	Key Issues – add “Loss of historic landscape features”	Accept the recommendation.	DA17 & DA26
20.	Sustainability Group	Opportunities – add “architectural, built heritage and historic landscape”.	Accept the recommendation.	DA18
21.	John Rowlands	Cultural Heritage: narrow definition of heritage. Heritage includes many more aspects than indicated in the document. Of particular importance is the growing interest and significant potential in 'tranquility' tourism. Large areas of Anglesey and Gwynedd benefit from night skies that are significantly darker than that seen over much of the rest of the UK. I suggest the importance of the dark night sky be considered in the document.	Accept the recommendation.	DA27 & DA30 & DA70
22.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	HERITAGE SITES - At present, very little in the way of maintenance is being done to a whole host of heritage buildings - we have a unique structure in Holyhead in the Great Breakwater. It is in danger of being breached as it is not being maintained. This item also falls under your Economic future programme.	The SA Scoping Report identifies the need to protect important heritage sites and the historic environment from potential damage due to development. Subsequently, the SA Framework, which will be used to assess the Plan includes an objective which aims to “conserve, promote and	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
			enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets". This will ensure that the emerging plan's policies and proposals will not adversely impact upon cultural heritage features in the Plan area. The actual maintenance of heritage buildings is outside the remit of the SA and JLDP.	
23.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	WELSH LANGUAGE – there is a need to have Welsh as part of everyday life in all of our schools. There is a need to make it something that is part of children's way of life and not as a foreign language as some of our schools still operate. New housing schemes are needed to blend into the Village life with preference for local families and focal points such as a small park and village shop being encouraged. Large towns should have special schemes tailor made for youngsters to develop their Welsh language skills.	It is not the role of the SA Scoping Report or the JLDP to promote the use of the Welsh language in schools. The Scoping Report states that there is a need to facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture as an important part of our cultural heritage. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment will be undertaken at different stages of the Plan development process which will ensure that the language is protected and enhanced wherever possible. With regard to the need to provide housing for local families, this is addressed by one of the objectives in the SA Framework which states that there is a need to "provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs." No change.	N/a
24.	R. Parri ar ran Tanc Meddwl Cymuned Môn	We are calling for the Joint Planning Unit of Gwynedd and Anglesey to consider the following points in any strategy in future: i) The report of the Welsh Language Board on the concept of Language Development Areas in communities with over 60% of Welsh speakers. ii) The report of Wrexham Borough Council on the concept of Language Conservation Areas in communities where over 20% are Welsh speakers. lii)The current public position (1991 Census) of the Welsh Language in Anglesey and the fact that only communities in central Anglesey had over 75% of Welsh speakers. These areas according to international scientific evidence were the areas where the Welsh language remained a viable community language. Iv)The impact of the Bangor hub on the viability of the Welsh language in those areas between Llanfairpwllgwyngyll and Llangefni and surrounding areas. The (last) bastion of the Welsh language in Anglesey. v) The likely effect of development if the plan to construct a second	The Scoping report identifies the current situation with regards to the Welsh language as well as trends in different areas of the Plan area. From this analysis, the key issues facing the language have been identified. Any proposals or policies in the JLDP will be assessed against the SA Framework which includes objectives that aim to protect the language from the adverse impacts of developments. The emerging JLDP will also be subject to a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA). This means that all sites, policies and proposals contained in the plan will be assessed against specific criteria aimed at protecting the interests of the Welsh language and mitigating any adverse impact of development upon it. The WLIA of the JLDP will be based on the principles contained in the report "Planning and the Welsh Language:	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		<p>atomic power station proceeds in north-west Anglesey on the fragile linguistic community already existing in the coastal communities in this part of Anglesey.</p> <p>vi) Long term effect since the 1960s of overdevelopment beyond the local needs of Anglesey on the linguistic, ethnic (ethnicity), and demography (age and society), during this period. This trend will continue in future if any further planning is based on the above strategies.</p> <p>Furthermore, we call on the Welsh Language Unit of the Welsh Government to supervise everything and call for a political consensus in the Welsh Senedd and in the Councils of Anglesey and Gwynedd to legislate on what is outlined below . We call for establishing the following in Anglesey and Gwynedd based on the Census of 2011 and 2001:</p> <p>i) Establishing Language Development Areas (based on the census of 2011 and 2001) and they will include every community that exists in 2011 and which existed in 2001 with over 60% of Welsh speakers.</p> <p>ii) Establishing Language Conservation Areas (based on the census of 2011 and 2001) where over 20% are Welsh speakers.</p>	<p>The Way Ahead (2005)". Although not formally adopted as part of national policy and guidance system, it is acknowledged that Welsh Language: The Way Ahead (2005) represents the only form of guidance on how Language Impact Assessment should be undertaken.</p> <p>Detailed statistics on the Welsh language (including trends) will be used as the basis for decisions in the assessment. The process of assessing the language impact of the JLDP is an iterative one and work will continue as the Plan evolves.</p> <p>The SA Framework which will be applied to different stages of the plan contains an objective which aims to safeguard and enhance the Welsh language. This objective has been derived from an analysis of the current situation of the Welsh language in Anglesey and Gwynedd. The SA process will therefore further protect the Welsh language from adverse development.</p> <p>Any development associated with the Wylfa B development proposal will be subject to a formal Welsh Language Impact Assessment, separate to the WLIA of the JLDP. The purpose of such an assessment will be to mitigate against any potential negative impact on the Welsh language.</p> <p>The issue of establishing Welsh Language Development Areas is not relevant to the SA of the JLDP.</p> <p>All in all, it is therefore considered that the proposed approach to be taken with regards to assessing the impact on the Welsh language in the Sustainability Appraisal and the JLDP itself is sufficiently robust in mitigating any potentially adverse impacts of development on the Welsh language.</p>	
7. ECONOMY				

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
25.	John Rowlands	Incompatibility: Improving the tourism industry vs sustainability. Given the importance of the private motor car, is it a conflict to suggest that tourism can be improved whilst maintaining sustainability?	It is inevitable that there will be conflicting interests in the JLDP. Development in itself is not conducive to the principles of sustainability. The aim of the Plan is to facilitate development that is as sustainable as possible. The need to improve the tourism industry in the Plan area is one of the issues that have been identified through the assessment of the baseline information and the plans and programmes review. It is agreed, however, that the wording should be amended to reflect the principles of sustainable development.	DA22
26.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	There are numerous planning applications made for housing in and around the outer harbour in Holyhead and developers appear to bring forward plans for multiple occupation second home marina developments that will impact on coastal panoramic views. The pressure is on for these to be. We need to put a stop to the building of whole sea front developments such as Port Dinorwig where they have taken over a whole slice of the Menai sea front for the use of second home owners and what work do they bring to the local community - they are empty for more than half the year. More social housing is needed and the accountability of Housing Associations has to be part of our Local Government remit.	The Scoping Report identifies the need for the Plan to provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs. The exact type and amount of housing will vary geographically, depending on the local need in any particular area. A Housing Needs Survey and housing research papers will determine the local need for affordable housing within the Plan area.	N/a
27.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	TOWN CENTRES - it is too late to turn the tide for town centres - the planners have gone down the road of out of town shopping.	The SA Scoping Report recognises that the JLDP should assess and encourage the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town and retail centres. It also states that there is a need to contribute to strengthening and diversifying local economies within the Plan area by supporting and promoting growth in local businesses. No change.	N/a
28.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	TOURISM - Little in the way of pro active measures are taken - hotels and guest houses should be encouraged to up their standards - hundreds of people are employed in the tourist industry and yet there appears to be little in the way it is co-ordinated and no special team looking at what can be done to bring it all together.	The Scoping Report has identified the need to improve the tourism industry in the Plan area. As a result, one of the sub-objectives in the SA Framework aims to support the tourist industry through environmental improvements and enhanced infrastructure. No change.	N/a
29.	CPRW	ECONOMY - The probability of the construction of Wylfa B and its	Accept the recommendation. The Scoping Report should	DA64(i)

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
	(Anglesey Branch)	consequences cannot be ignored in this section. Why is it not included? The long term implications following completion of the power station will need to be addressed.	outline the possible outcomes from the Anglesey Energy Island Programme if it were to go ahead.	& (ii)
30.	Bourne Leisure	Paragraph 7.9 of the Scoping Report advises that "there is a requirement for a substantial level of investment in high quality accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities to encourage a larger customer base to the island." in relation to Gwynedd. Paragraph 7.9 states that tourist numbers have declined since 2005. It is important to note that a comprehensive and consistent approach needs to be adopted for the Joint LDP area, whereby the key issue of seeking to improve the tourism industry is sought equally on Anglesey as well as Gwynedd.	The SA of the JLDP covers both Local Planning Authority Areas, hence the objectives contained in the SA Framework will be applied equally in Anglesey as well as Gwynedd.	N/a
	Bourne Leisure	It is important to emphasise the need to ensure that all holiday parks are able to continue to adapt and meet the ever changing requirements of holidaymakers. There must be policy scope for change (informed by the SA/SEA framework of objectives), not only in order to achieve the wider policy objective of encouraging tourism generally, but also to promote the upgrading and expansion of existing accommodation in order to cross-fund other improvements to parks, thereby encouraging year round tourism.	The JPPU agrees that the SA and JLDP should facilitate the improvement of existing tourism facilities.	DA47
9. LANDSCAPE				
31.	CCW	Paragraph 9.2 This paragraph has incorrectly identified that all the Anglesey Coast has been designated as an Area of Outstanding Beauty and needs correcting.	Accept the recommendation	DA24
32.	CCW	Paragraph 9.3 In this section there is also a need to identify that major current threats can also come from intrusive developments particularly related to energy, transport and tourism; the latter concentrated especially along the coast, and in National Parks.	Accept the recommendation	DA25
33.	CCW	This section should also cover access to natural areas for recreational purposes. Any development and infrastructure can potentially have a negative effect on landscape, townscape and seascape character if not	Accept the recommendation	DA25

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		appropriately located and designed. A particular issue for example may include the location of a wind farm and its impact on the visual landscape/seascape. In addition to the list outlined the following should be added - Urban Expansion/new development, Energy/Industry.		
34.	Sustainability Group	Para 9.3 Second sentence add “These include....tourism developments such as log cabins, proposals such as wind farms / turbines”	Accept the recommendation	DA25
35.	Sustainability Group	Key issues from baseline analysis – add “....views into or out of the SNP and AONB’s.” “Encourage green infrastructure links and protection and enhancement of species rich hedgerows, amenity trees and woodlands, Use of green wedges where such designations are considered necessary.”	Accept the recommendation	DA29 & DA31 & DA32
36.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	Para 9.3 Key messages, 2nd bullet point - who and how is 'where appropriate' to be determined? Surely all methods of enhancement should continuously be pursued.	The JPPU agrees that the use of the phrase “where appropriate” should be changed to “where possible”.	DA33
37.	Sustainability Group	Key messages – add “The JLDP should promote appropriately sighted development and good design that respects the areas local built and landscape distinctiveness”.	Accept the recommendation	DA34
38.	John Rowlands	Landscape: 'The JLDP should promote good design that respects the area's local distinctiveness'. However, much discussion of landscape is limited to daytime views. The landscape portion of the report should take non-light polluting lighting designs into account against a justification that the night skies of the area are distinctive in being far less polluted than the vast majority of the UK.	The JPPU agrees that reference should be made to the importance of dark night skies in the Plan area.	DA27 & DA30 & DA70
39.	CPRW (C'fon Branch)	In the section on landscape we agree that caravan and camping sites are one of several significant sources of pressure on the landscape, especially in the coastal areas of Dwyfor and Meirioneth.	The comment of support is noted.	N/a
40.	CPRW (C'fon Branch)	Energy networks including overhead cables and pylons, and proliferation of medium-scale individual wind turbines, are also an increasing threat to the landscape of Gwynedd and Anglesey, which should be considered in	Accept the recommendation	DA25

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		the Plan.		
10. SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE				
41.	John Rowlands	There is a glancing reference to 'diffuse' pollution from agriculture, but surprisingly there is no mention of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs), despite the existence of a WG unit dealing with this. Nitrates are a considerable problem on Anglesey and in Gwynedd and more prominence ought to be given to this in the document.	The JPPU agrees that reference should be made to Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in the Scoping Report.	DA35 & DA39 & DA73
42.	Environment Agency	Planning Policy Wales (2011) paragraph 13.6, gives advice on Development Plans and Contaminated Land. An implication for the JLDP is that its process will need to facilitate the remediation of land affected by contamination through appropriate policies and allocations. We suggest that the JLDP ensure that any proposed development on land known or strongly suspected of being contaminated should be subject to a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA), prior to allocating a site within the JLDP.	Accept the recommendation.	DA37
43.	Environment Agency	The North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project should be considered in determining and justifying the need for any waste facilities on Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd.	Accept the recommendation.	DA38
44.	Environment Agency	Predicted and existing arisings should be calculated, to determine the number, type and land area requirement for new facilities. The assessment should establish the types and locations of management facilities required. Through the LDP/SA process, we will seek assurance and confirmation from you that the requirements for the authority areas have been considered, how options were chosen and how the Plan will deliver such requirements.	The JPPU agrees that this should be noted under the 'Key Messages' section of the chapter relating to waste.	DA38
11. TRANSPORT				
45.	John Rowlands	'Key messages from plans and programmes review develop a well integrated, core transport network which is safe, efficient, clean and fair.' I am not sure that the term 'clean is very meaningful. Does it refer to the physical cleanliness of the public transport, or to low vehicle emissions?	The term 'clean' in this respect refers to the need to develop a transport network which has a minimal contribution to air pollution. The JPPU considers that the term is appropriate in this context. No change.	N/A
12. WATER				

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
46.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	FLOOD DEFENCES - the need for coastal defences is paramount on Anglesey - we have a lot of land that could be under threat if the sea were to rise to the levels predicted in the next hundred years.	The SA Scoping Report identifies that flooding is an issue in particular areas of the Plan Area. A key message identified in the Scoping Report from the analysis of the baseline information and plans and programmes review is that the JLDP should ensure that the risk of flooding is considered in determining the location of new development and that new development should be directed away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding. It is the role of the Environment Agency to build and maintain flood and coastal defences.	N/A
47.	Environment Agency	One of the key issues from the Shoreline Management Plan, and Catchment Flood Management Plans is that significant amounts of the Gwynedd and Anglesey coastline, and floodplains may not be suitable for development over the long term, and this issue should be included as a key issue, within the Climatic Factors, and/or Water topics of the Scoping Report.	Accept the recommendation	DA40
48.	Environment Agency	Water - Water Cycle Study/Strategy: We welcome significant reference within the Scoping Report and its associated documents to the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan. A point of note is that a small area of Gwynedd e.g. Llandderfel is also within the Dee River Basin Management Plan.	Accept the recommendation	DA59
49.	Environment Agency	We believe that carrying out a Water Cycle Study over the JLDP period will identify areas where there may be issues of water stress, and will aid compliance with the Water Framework Directive within the Anglesey and Gwynedd area. Ensuring that there is adequate infrastructure should be key to land use planning. This may aid in tying in the strategy employed by Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water with regard to its infrastructure planning concerning potable water supply and sewerage infrastructure, and the decision of where to locate new development, as proposed within the JLDP.	Whether such a study should be undertaken is not a matter for the Scoping Report to address. The need for such a study will be determined separately as part of the JLDP process.	N/a
50.	Environment Agency	Whilst we welcome both indicators relating to water and flood risk (page 43 of the Scoping Report), we would recommend that an indicator is included which is linked to the River Basin Management Plans e.g. % of	Accept the recommendation	DA56 & DA74

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		waterbodies at good ecological status or potential.		
13. SA FRAMEWORK				
51.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	Para 13.4 - Unless some form of action relating to our comment on Para 4.3 overleaf can be taken, we foresee a continuing decline in what can hardly be referred to as 'development of the Welsh language'.	The Scoping report identifies the current situation with regards to the Welsh language as well as trends in different areas of the Plan area. From this analysis, the key issues facing the language have been identified. Any proposals or policies in the JLDP will be assessed against the SA Framework which includes objectives that aim to protect the language from the adverse impacts of developments. The emerging JLDP will also be subject to a Welsh Language Impact Assessment. This means that all sites, policies and proposals contained in the plan will be assessed against specific criteria aimed at protecting the interests of the Welsh language. No change.	N/a
52.	CPRW (C'fon Branch)	In Chapter 13, more stress should be placed on the issue of enhancing the landscape through explicit policies or initiatives designed to mitigate the impact of established developments, as well as new developments. This applies in particular to established caravan sites (and single static caravan sites within the curtilage of individual dwellings), and for example, to the location, scale and colouring of large agricultural sheds. The indicator suggested for landscape impact is vague and unclear. Who is reporting on condition status, how, what designations? More objective indicators would be desirable, comparable to those for most of the other topics, though it is appreciated this may be difficult. In the case of caravan sites, for example, this could require an objective baseline monitoring survey of landscape impact (e.g. % adoption of conservation colours for statics, relative visibility in the landscape, etc).	The role of the JLDP is to set the land use framework for new development in the plan area. It is not the role of the Plan to influence the landscape impact of existing development. The JPPU feels that the objective included in the SA Framework which aims to "value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes" is sufficient in conserving the existing landscape. The JPPU agrees that further indicators should be added to the SA Framework to monitor the impact of development on the landscape.	DA50
53.	Bourne Leisure	Whilst objectives 1 and 8, which seek to protect the natural environment are supported, the Company would also emphasise the need to adopt a more comprehensively balanced approach, which promotes appropriate tourist development that benefits the local economy, whilst recognising the need to protect the natural environment. This balanced approach is appropriate even in more sensitive areas, provided that commensurate mitigation measures (such as the inclusion of a buffer zone and	The JPPU is of the opinion that the objectives contained in the SA Framework represent a balanced approach in terms of facilitating growth whilst at the same time protecting the natural environment. Specific reference to the need to promote the tourist industry is provided in the sub-objectives of objective 6 – "Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

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		appropriate landscaping) can be implemented to mitigate both direct and indirect impacts. Each proposed tourist development should therefore be considered on its own merits and with specific reference to economic and social benefits, as well as environmental considerations. It is therefore important that the SA/SEA Objectives that address natural environment interests are comprehensively balanced.	opportunities". No change.	
54.	Sustainability Group	It is not possible to obtain data for % change of priority species and habitats in LDP area, therefore this should be deleted.	Accept the recommendation	DA41
55.	Sustainability Group	Table 13.1 – Under box for biodiversity add proposed indicator: "loss of biodiversity through development measured by loss or impact to international sites (i.e. Natura 2000), national sites (e.g. SSSI) and local sites in LDP area."	Accept the recommendation	DA42
56.	Sustainability Group	Also add "net loss of biodiversity in LDP area caused by development".	Accept the recommendation	DA43
57.	CCW	<p>we suggest the following additional indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the integrity of designated (international, national and local) sites and avoid habitat/ species fragmentation <p>Suggested Indicator: % of features(various types) in favourable condition, including both land and marine based (WAG, 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance terrestrial and marine wildlife habitats (including the plan areas substantial woodland assets) and wider biodiversity in rural and urban areas <p>Suggested Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Achievement of BAP objectives and Targets (UK and country specific/regional/local) ii) Trends and status of NERC 2006, Section 42 species/habitats iii) Number and area of SINC's and LNR within the plan <p>We would welcome further discussion on these points.</p>	Accept the recommendation	DA44
58.	Sustainability Group	Would information about 'Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates' be used for the % change in carbon dioxide emissions from the housing stock? If so, why not use the figures for the other sectors as an	Accept the recommendation.	DA46

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
		indicator?		
59.	Sustainability Group	Objective 7 – Question the use of ‘good quality ‘ – it would be better to use sustainable houses with a minimal impact on the environment but accept that there is a need to consider whether it is possible to monitor these.	Accept the recommendation	DA48
60.	CCW	We are not clear what your indicator of “% designations reporting favourable condition status” will entail.	The JPPU agrees that it will be difficult to measure the condition status of landscape designations, and the indicator should therefore be deleted.	DA49
61.	Sustainability Group	Objective 8 – There is a need here for LANDMAP input.	Accept the recommendation	DA50
63.	Sustainability Group	Objective 9 – Reference to priority given to development on brownfield land. Some of these types of sites could be extremely important wildlife habitats – there is a need to examine the wording.	Accept the recommendation	DA51
64.	Sustainability Group	Objective 10 – reference should be made to the cycle network here. Question whether there is a need for the word ‘public’ in the questions. One possible indicator could be the number of electric car charging stations are available or LPG fuelling stations available.	Accept the recommendation	DA52 & DA53 & DA54
65.	Bourne Leisure	Whilst we note that risk from flooding has not been identified as a key issue under 'Climatic Factors' at Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report, Bourne Leisure welcomes the SA/SEA Objective 11 which seeks to minimise the risk of all types of flooding, including tidal.	The JPPU acknowledges the comment of support.	N/a
66.	Sustainability Group	Objective 11 – should wording be included to prevent developments in an area at risk of flooding?	Accept the recommendation	DA55
67.	Sustainability Group	Table 13.2 Row 1. Typo “biodiversity interests and ecological connectivity”.	Accept the recommendation	DA57

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

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68.	Sustainability Group	Suggest changing the contents of Table 13.2.	Accept the recommendation	DA58
ATODIAD 1 – AROLWG CYNLLUNIAU				
69.	Cyngor Ynys Môn	Anglesey's AONB Management Plan has not been included in the list of plans.	Accept that the Anglesey AONB Management Plan should be added to the list of plans and to provide an outline of the purpose and objectives of that plan in Appendix 1.	DA59
70.	Sustainability Group	Add the Three Year Plan to the list: Wales Climate Change Strategy (and associated implementation plans).	Accept the recommendation	DA59
71.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list : Gwynedd Council's new Three Year Plan for 2011-14. The work of several Programme Boards is relevant to the JLDP.	Accept the recommendation	DA59
72.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: There is a final version of the Sustainable Development Plan so there is no need for the 'Consutation'.	Accept the recommendation	DA59
73.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Gwynedd's Community Strategy (Draft).	Accept the recommendation	DA59
74.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Should the section on the Climate Change Strategy include a reference to the implementation plans?	Accept the recommendation	DA59
75.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales (April 2010)	Accept the recommendation	DA59
76.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Gwynedd Council's Homelessness Strategy – Supplementary Planning Guidance.	Accept the recommendation	DA59
77.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Review of relevant plans under biodiversity – replace TAN 5 1996 with TAN 5 2009.	Accept the recommendation	DA59

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
78.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Anglesey's Empty Homes Strategy	Accept the recommendation	DA59
79.	Sustainability Group	Add to the list: Anglesey's Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy	Accept the recommendation	DA59
80.	Sustainability Group	Replace TAN6 (2000) with TAN6 (2010)	Accept the recommendation	DA59
81.	Sustainability Group	Add to list: Affordable Housing Supply and Participation Framework (Anglesey)	Accept the recommendation	DA59
82.	Environment Agency	Soils, Minerals and Waste - We welcome reference to North Wales Regional Waste Plan, First Review 2007, but this document has now been superseded by various waste sector plans – a Municipal Waste Sector Plan, a Food Manufacture, Service and Retail Sector Plan, and a Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan.	Accept the recommendation	DA59
83.	Environment Agency	Add to the policy review: The Shoreline Management Plan (West of Wales) Catchment Flood Management Plan (North West Wales, and River Dee CFMPs) Salmon Action Plans Western Wales Eel Management Plan	Accept the recommendation.	DA59
84.	Environment Agency	We also draw you to the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies for the Gwynedd and Anglesey areas. Although information relating to these strategies will have been input into the River Basin Management Plans, we believe that these should be considered separately.	Accept the recommendation	DA59
85.	Environment Agency	Energy Island - We welcome and support the reference made to Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and WAG (2005) TAN8 – Renewable Energy, due to the high volume of potential developments on Anglesey in particular. Close consultation with ourselves and other statutory bodies on this aspect, will be required throughout the JLDP process.	Derbyn y sylw o gefnogaeth.	N/a
86.	Sustainability Group	Consider adding plans / documents dealing with education to the review of relevant plans.	Accept the recommendation	DA59

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
87.	CCW	A number of additional plans and programmes should be added to the plans and programmes review.	Accept that there is merit in reviewing the appropriateness of including the Plans and Programmes highlighted within the Plans and Programmes list.	DA59
ATODIAD 2 - GWAELODLIN				
88.	Sustainability Group	Has exactly the same data been used for the analysis of Gwynedd and Anglesey?	The same data has been used for Gwynedd and Anglesey whenever possible. However, in some cases, the information was not available for both areas. Nevertheless, it is not anticipated that this is a matter that undermines the quality and credibility of the baseline that has been included in the Report.	N/a
89.	Sustainability Group	For clarity to the reader, I believe that it would be a good idea to try to include your data sources for all the data within the document (I believe that including the sources alongside the data would help, whilst also assisting you to update the evidence in future).	As a large variety of sources have been used (some of them lengthy), it was agreed to include footnotes with the sources of the data at the end of every section in order to avoid complicating the baseline assessment.	N/a
90.	CCW	Sites of importance for nature conservation (SINC) - The baseline should incorporate Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). This designation is applied to the most important non-statutory nature conservation sites.	Accept the recommendation.	
91.	CCW	The baseline will need to include Regionally Important Geological Sites. These sites are important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs. Actions to conserve and enhance the geodiversity of a particular area are set out in Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs). The key aims of LGAPs are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, conserve and enhance the best sites that represent the geological history of an area in a scientific, educational, recreational and cultural setting; • Promote geological sites and make geoconservation relevant to people; 	Accept the recommendation.	

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a local geodiversity audit (auditing sites and skills); and Influence local planning policy. <p>National guidelines of geological conservation inform the development of LGAPs, and nationally designated sites such as SSSIs) and regionally/locally important ones (such as RIGS) are brought together into a common framework. The Anglesey LGAP was the first of its kind in Wales (Geomon).</p>		
92.	CCW	UNESCO Geopark - The baseline has not included Geoparks. These are territories encompassing one or more sites of scientific importance, not only for geological reasons, but also by virtue of their archaeological, ecological or cultural value. Anglesey Geopark is one of eight UNESCO Geoparks in the UK.	Accept the recommendation	DA71(i) & DA24
93.	CCW	The Report should incorporate RSPB Reserves and other Non-Governmental Organisation Reserves.	Accept the recommendation.	DA60
94.	Sustainability Group	Page 23: Life Expectancy – four years of more up to date data is available on the website of StatsWales (http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=3816)	Agree that the baseline should be updated in accordance with the recommendations proposed.	DA60 (i)
95.	Sustainability Group	Page 27: crime – data up to 2009-10 is available for north Wales through the Welsh Government (http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2011/110705crimeen.pdf)	Agree that the baseline should be updated in accordance with the recommendations proposed.	DA61
96.	Sustainability Group	Economy – more recent data is available (Chapter - 'Communities' - Gwynedd only)	This section is a repetition of what is included in the chapter dealing with the economy of the Plan area. Therefore, it is considered that there is no need to repeat the main messages in this section. However, it is suggested that the 'issues' that have been identified from the data in this section are included in the section dealing with WIMD.	DA62 & DA63
97.	Sustainability Group	The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011 has been released – these figures should be included rather than the data for 2008.	Accept the recommendation.	DA63
98.	Sustainability	The Assembly's website includes information in terms of the high level of	Accept the recommendation.	DA64

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

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	Group	climate change forecast for Wales. The data of UKCP09 enables individuals to look at specific areas to see the likely effect on much smaller areas.		
99.	CCW	Climatic Factors - The baseline has reflected issues with acid and nitrate deposition - this indicates that there is an issue in terms of air quality in respect to natural habitats – this needs to be reflected in the main text and Issues/Constraints/Opportunities identified.	Accept the recommendation.	DA9
100.	Sustainability Group	Gross Value Added (GVA) – the data for 2008 is available via the Office for National Statistics .	Agree that the baseline should be updated in accordance with the proposed suggestions.	DA65
101.	Sustainability Group	Education and Skills – more recent data for adults without qualifications is available via Nomis (ONS Annual Population Survey: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432109/report.aspx#tab=quals)	Accept the recommendation	DA66
102.	Sustainability Group	Tourism – The tourism figures should be updated with statistics from the STEAM Report 2008 and 2009.	Accept the recommendation.	DA20 & DA21 & DA67
103.	Sustainability Group	Pages 85-86: House Prices / Sales – more recent data should be provided.	Accept the recommendation.	DA23 & DA68
104.	CCW	Landscape – Baseline should also include the National Park Boundary.	Accept the recommendation.	DA71
105.	Sustainability Group	It is questioned whether there has been a real increase in municipal waste.	Accept that municipal waste has reduced over recent years and that the baseline should include more recent data and figures.	DA36 & DA72
106.	CCW	Material Assets – CCW would also encourage the JPPU to consider more material assets in their baseline reports. CCW have published	Accept the recommendation.	

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

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		guidance for practioners on this topic within the context of CCW interest. SEA Topic: Material Assets Countryside Council for Wales 2007 (http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/managing-land-andsea/environmental-assessment/sea.aspx)		
107.	Sustainability Group	The baseline shows that Anglesey's figures for carbon dioxide are high but perhaps this situation has changed since Anglesey Aluminium's closure.	No data showing carbon dioxide levels at local authority level have been published since the closure of Anglesey Aluminium. However, it is intended to update the Scoping Report at specific periods in future. No change.	N/a
108.	Sustainability Group	Benefits – We can provide more up to date data.	It is considered that the data contained in the Scoping Report shows information in more detail than what is being offered. It is considered that data dating from 2009 provides a sufficiently correct and up to date picture of the situation in the area of the Plan.	N/a
109.	Sustainability Group	Industry – We can provide more up to dater data in future.	Agree to update the report when data is available.	N/a
110.	Sustainability Group	Pages 75-76: Agriculture – more recent statistics are available from the Welsh Government http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/agriculture2011/110728/?lang=en)	The data is not complete for every area of agriculture, therefore it is felt that the data that has been used provides a more complete picture of the current situation in terms of benefits for the area of the Plan.	N/a
111.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	Rural and Urban Landscapes. We also wish to see Seascapes being recognised by their inclusion. Our protected coastal landscapes have a maritime dimension which is a vital part of the seascape even though the marine environment below mean low water mark is not included in the AONB designation.	The JPPU agrees that reference should be made to the seascapes of Anglesey and Gwynedd.	DA28 & DA69
GENERAL				
112.	Cllr. R Llewelyn Jones	As a general comment I would have liked to see a lot more consultation on this document especially with the local schools and colleges.	In accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and guidance for Sustainability Appraisal, the Councils are	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
			required to consult with the three Statutory Consultation Bodies (CADW, Environment Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales) for a period of 5 weeks on the contents of the Scoping Report. In order to gain feedback on all sustainability issues which have been identified, the JPPU have also consulted with a wide range of other stakeholders namely the 'general' and 'specific' consultation bodies listed in the JLDP Delivery Agreement. No change.	
113.	Richard J Roberts	According to previous documents, five years will elapse before the LDP is adopted jointly. During this period, will evidence from the Census of 2011 (as it is released), be used whenever possible to update and to strengthen the evidence used from the Census of 1991 and 2001? Whilst acknowledging that the most recent data possible is used in several sections of the JLDP, it is obvious that the Census of 1991 and 2001 are depended upon widely for information. We feel that this does not reflect the social / linguistic changes that have taken place since 2001. To provide the JLDP with contemporary integrity, it should be possible to update relevant sections according to the evidence received from the 2011 Census.	A robust collation of baseline information is important to ensure a sound evidence base for the LDP. However, the SEA Regulations require that only information that can be 'reasonably required' needs to be included in the report. The baseline data in the Scoping Report reflects the best available data at the time of production. This data will be updated at sepecific intervals to reflect any new information that becomes available. It is proposed to update the baseline environmental data once the results of the 2011 Census are released.	N/a
114.	CPRW (Anglesey Branch)	We strongly feel that provision has to be prepared for inclusion in the plan which relates to the building of a Wylfa B power station. The need for this will become much clearer during the development stages of the JLDP. As this is a policy statement, we would welcome a statement about power transmission lines across Anglesey. CPRW is of the opinion that the Wylfa B output should be transmitted to the Deeside grid point along the sea bed, directly out from Wylfa. National Grid are currently looking into seabed transmission from Hunterston in Scotland to Deeside. More ugly pylons across Anglesey , through our AONB, across the Strait, through part of the Snowdonia Park and then through the Clwydian Range AONB are no longer acceptable and we wish to see a strong statement supporting seabed transmission in the JLDP.	Accept recommendation	DA69(i)
115.	Cyngor Tref	At the most recent meeting of Porthmadog Town Council, concerns were	The observation is not relevant to the contents of the	N/a

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

ID	Name of Commentator	Summary of Comment	Planning Policy Unit Response	Change Number
	Porthmadog	expressed because it was believed that a Joint Plan between Gwynedd and Anglesey would be more distant, resulting in people losing awareness of land use in their area. Therefore, it was decided to refuse the Plan on the principle of joint working with Anglesey.	Scoping Report. For information, Gwynedd Council Board decided (15/06/2010), along with the Executive Committee of Anglesey Council, to establish a Joint Planning Policy Unit in order to prepare one joint LDP for the Planning Authority Areas of Gwynedd and Anglesey. Both Authorities have also approved changing the constitution in order to create a Joint Planning Policy Committee which will make decisions regarding the Joint Local Development Plan.	
116.	Environment Agency	Lifetime of Development - An increasing issue with regard to flood risk and climate change is the lifetime of a proposed development. At present, there is no clear planning policy (not specified within Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 15) with regard to climate change, and over how many years climate change should be considered with regard to a proposed development. The Environment Agency advocates that 100 years be considered for new residential development, and 75 years for industrial/commercial development. We believe that such a policy should be considered for inclusion within the Local Development Plan. We would also strongly advise you to consider adopting an interim policy to ensure that the lifetime of development is taken into account for planning applications submitted in advance of the adoption of your JLDP. We would be happy to meet you to discuss the feasibility of an interim and JLDP policy on this aspect.	The issue of whether to include such a policy will be determined as part of the JLDP process.	N/A
117.	Sustainability Group	There is a need to assess sustainable communities and to have developments such as wind turbines for those communities.	The JPPU agrees that there should be more emphasis on facilitating the development of renewable energy schemes such as wind turbines on a local level.	DA45

ABBREVIATIONS

AONB – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

BAP – Biodiversity Action Plan
JLDP – Joint Local Development Plan
JPPU – Joint Planning Policy Unit
LNR – Local Nature Reserve
NERC Act – Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
SA – Sustainability Appraisal
SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment
SINC – Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SNP – Snowdonia National Park
SSSI – Sites of Special Scientific Importance
TAN – Technical Advice Note
WG – Welsh Government
WIMD – Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

SA for the Preferred Strategy (May 2013)

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
Natural Resources Wales (26 June 2013)	As from April 1st 2013, the duties and responsibilities of the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency Wales and Forestry Commission in Wales have been assumed by Natural Resources Wales. In order to clarify and streamline the strategic assessment process, NRW will establish a single SA Portal, through which all enquiries and consultations for SEA and plan level HRA can be submitted.	Noted.
	1.9: NRW would suggest that, as written, this section suggests that the focus of the SEA process is to identify adverse environmental effects and to recommend appropriate mitigation. The SEA process requires the consideration of both positive and negative effects of the implementation of plans and their policies and can be used to inform and enable positive and pro-active environmental measures.	Noted and agreed.
	1.14: See NRW response to the HRA screening for this Preferred Strategy.	Noted.
	Table 3.1: Key Messages: Biodiversity. NRW would suggest that additional key messages should be identified in respect to the need to maintain and enhance ecological functions and connectivity.	Noted and agreed. This will be reflected in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.
	Climatic Factors. Reference should be made to the need to build and promote climate change resilience within the plan area.	See response above.
	Cultural Heritage. Reference should be made to cultural and historic landscapes on the Register of Historic Landscapes in Wales and the need to maintain the integrity of cultural landscape features and assets.	See response above.
	Landscape. Clarification would be welcomed as to what might be considered as 'intrusive development', other than wind turbines.	Noted and agreed. Further clarification will be provided in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.
	Soils, Minerals and Waste. NRW would suggest that additional key issues relate to soil 'sealing and the maintenance and enhancement of soil functions including those functions related to	Noted and agreed. This will be reflected in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	carbon sequestration and flood alleviation.	
	<p>Water. Reference should be made to building climate change resilience in water resources and to the need to consider flood hazard from both surface and coastal waters.</p>	See response above for soils, minerals and waste.
	<p>Table 3.2: Likely Evolution without Plan Implementation:</p> <p>Biodiversity. NRW would suggest that the lack of a strategic framework could compromise ecological function and connectivity.</p>	Noted and agreed. This will be reflected in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.
	<p>Climatic Factors. NRW would suggest that climate change is also likely to incur additional hazards in respect of drought, geological hazard to transport networks (landslides, subsidence etc).</p>	See response above for biodiversity.
	<p>Landscape. Reference should be made to the potential loss of landscape distinctiveness and the potential loss of landscape and integrity assets upon which economic development may be based including tranquillity.</p>	See response above for biodiversity.
	<p>Table 3.3:</p> <p>Biodiversity. NRW would suggest explicit reference be made to the need to maintain and enhance ecological functions and connectivity.</p>	See response above for biodiversity.
	<p>Climatic Factors. Reference should be made to the need to promote and create climate change resilience and adaptability, including creating climate change resilience in existing housing and infrastructure.</p>	See response above for biodiversity.
	<p>Landscape. Reference should be made not only to AONB's within the Plan Area but also to the adjacent National Park.</p>	See response above for biodiversity.
	<p>Soils, Minerals and Waste. Reference should be made to the need to enable the reduction/mitigation of water and air pollutants associated with intensive agriculture.</p>	See response above for biodiversity.
	<p>Water.</p>	See response above for biodiversity.

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	<p>Reference should be made to the need to reduce the risk of 'pollution' entering coastal waters, lakes and groundwaters as well as river water courses.</p>	
	<p>Table 3.4: The SA Framework: Biodiversity. Additional objectives should be added in respect of the need to maintain and enhance ecological function and connectivity within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Proposed indicators should be relevant to and reactive to the Plan and Policies under scrutiny. It is suggested, for example that trends in NERC/Section 42 species may be influenced by a number of factors and issues, not necessarily confined to the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Plan.</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. The following decision aiding question will be included under SA Objective 1: <i>Will the plan maintain and enhance ecological function and connectivity.</i></p> <p>Noted; however, this is relevant to a number of indicators. These types of indicators can still help to provide an indication if there is an issue and further investigation can determine if it is as a result of the JLDP.</p>
	<p>Climate Change. Indicators should be developed which allow the Plan's performance in terms of climate change resilience to be measured e.g. developments that are water efficient and resilient to flood hazard. Proposed indicators should be relevant to and reactive to the Plan under scrutiny and capable of measurement/monitoring. Clarification would therefore be welcomed as to whether it is feasible to measure the % change in carbon dioxide derived from development within the Plan Area.</p>	<p>Noted. Proposed monitoring indicators will be amended and refined throughout the iterative SA process to take account of the findings of the appraisal and consultation responses. This will be taken into consideration in the future stages of the SA process.</p>
	<p>Soil. Additional objectives would be welcomed in regard to the need to protect soil functions including flood alleviation and carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Potential indicators could include area of soil permanently 'sealed' and area of carbon rich/organic soils developed.</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. The following decision aiding question will be included under SA Objective 9: <i>Will the plan protect soil functions, which includes flood alleviation and carbon sequestration.</i></p> <p>Noted.</p>

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	<p>Landscape. An additional indicator is proposed for this topic – the proportion / number of developments within each landscape type. For example: the number / proportion of new developments within AONB's or the number / proportion of new developments within areas classed as outstanding by LANDMAP</p>	Noted and agreed. This indicator will be included and presented in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.
	<p>Population, human health. We note the 'Proportion of lpg fuel sources for motor vehicles' is a proposed indicator for this topic. Although technologies are not currently widely used, it may also be beneficial to monitor the number of electrical vehicle recharge points and hydrogen fuel sources available.</p>	Noted and agreed. This indicator will be included and presented in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.
	<p>Table 4.1. See comments on Table 3.4 above.</p>	Please see responses to comments on Table 3.4 above.
	<p>4.9. SA Objective 3: NRW welcomes the recommendation to strengthen Objective 3 however, additional recognition of the need to build resilience to climate change effects would also be welcomed. SA Objective 5: NRW welcomes the recommendation to strengthen this objective in terms of cultural heritage. SA Objective 8: NRW would agree that additional consideration should be given to the importance and value of the Plan Area's landscape and seascape resource.</p>	Noted and agreed.
	<p>Table 4.9. NRW would suggest that additional consideration should be given to the definition of 'sustainable location'. As written 'sustainable locations' are defined according only to social and economic factors. In order to be sustainable, consideration needs to be given to environmental factors including biodiversity and natural resources.</p>	Noted and agreed.
	<p>5.8 – 5.23. We note that a sustainability appraisal (SA) for Growth Options T1, T2, T3 and T4 has been undertaken. We also note that the Preferred Option combines elements from Options T2 and T3. However, it is unclear how the significant effects specific to the Preferred Option have been considered. While it may be possible that the assessment of the two alternatives, T2 and T3, fully cover the range of positive and negative significant</p>	Noted, it is not considered that the Hybrid Option is likely to have any specific or different significant effects (positive and negative) than those already considered through the appraisal of Options T1, T2, T3 and T4.

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	<p>environmental effects of the Hybrid Option, this may not necessarily be the case.</p> <p>We therefore advise that the authorities clarifies whether or not there are any significant effects associated with the Preferred Option which are different to those identified for Growth Options T2 and T3 and, if so, how these have been covered in the SA.</p>	<p>The SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP will more clearly explain this.</p>
	<p>Table 6.5: Point 4. It should be made clear which developments will be allowed within areas of designated Countryside.</p>	<p>Noted, this will be made clearer in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.</p>
	<p>Table 7.1: The following changes are recommended to the scorings of the policies within this table. Please see detailed comments regarding Appendix 6 below for further explanation.</p> <p>PS3 Settlement Strategy – SA Objective 3 – this option should be changed to Minor Negative (-).</p> <p>PS5 Infrastructure and developer contributions - SA Objective 11 – this score should be changed to Dependent on Implementation of Option (+/-).</p> <p>PS9 The Visitor Economy - SA Objective 10 - this score should be changed to Dependent on Implementation of Option (+/-).</p>	<p>Please see responses to comments on Appendix 6 below.</p>
	<p>Table 9.1: Landscape. See comments on Table 3.4 Landscape Above.</p>	<p>Please see responses to comments on Table 3.4 above.</p>
	<p>Appendix 4: D3. Biodiversity: NRW agree that a small development is likely to have a reduced impact compared to a large development locally. However if many small developments are undertaken instead of one large one, the total impact may be the same, only spread over a larger area. This may also result in more habitat fragmentation than one large development and may be harder to monitor.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
	<p>Appendix 5: See comments 5.8 – 5.23 above.</p>	<p>Please see response to comments on 5.8 - 5.23 above.</p>
	<p>Appendix 6:</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. The appraisals will</p>

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	<p>PS3 – Climate Change. An increase in development will increase overall emissions, however will not increase emissions from 'buildings themselves'. This should be more clearly worded. Emissions per capita may be reduced by developing close to main areas of employment. However as population is expected to increase, gross emissions will increase As this plan will focus on urban and local centres, it is not clear how this will reduce the number of concentrated areas of poor air quality. As an increase in population and growth is envisaged, the plan/policy is unlikely to result in overall lower car usage. Given the above points, it is considered that the assessment of this SA Objective should be changed to Minor Negative (-).</p>	<p>be amended to reflect this.</p>
	<p>PS3 – 8 Landscape & Townscape. To ensure appropriate design, scale and location of projects, Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures for this objective should include a stipulation that there will be no significant impacts on areas such as AONB's / National Park from development.</p>	<p>Noted. This will be reflected in any further appraisal work.</p>
	<p>PS4 – 1 Biodiversity. It should be clarified which type of development will be allowed in areas classified as Countryside.</p>	<p>Noted, this will be made clearer in the SA Report accompanying the Deposit JLDP.</p>
	<p>PS5 – 11 Water & Flood Risk. As it is acknowledged within the text, this will increase pressure on water resources and increase flood risk. Therefore, the assessment of this SA Objective should be changed to Dependent on Implementation of Option (+/-).</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. The appraisals will be amended to reflect this.</p>
	<p>PS9 – 10 Transport. There is also potential for higher traffic on all roads as a result of this plan. Therefore, the assessment of this SA Objective should be changed to Dependent on Implementation of Option (+/-).</p>	<p>Noted and agreed. The appraisals will be amended to reflect this.</p>
	<p>PS14 – 3 Climate Change & 11 Water & Flood Risk. Further Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures for these options could also include a stipulation to encourage upper catchment management. Especially of areas of peat which are crucial for carbon storage, water level regulation</p>	<p>Noted. The appraisals will be amended to reflect this.</p>

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	and water quality.	
Welsh Gov (27 June 2013)	<p>We note that the Preferred Strategy has been subject to an interim SA/SEA and subject to HRA screening.</p> <p>It is now more appropriate to reference NRW (Natural Resources Wales) rather than CCW or EA.</p>	Noted.
Asbri Planning (27 June 2013)	<p>It is noted that under the heading 'Likely Evolution of Baseline Without Implementation of the Plan', it is stated in Table 3.2 that 'a lack of adequate employment sites in sustainable locations' would be the consequence.</p> <p>To be consistent with the representations made we would comment on the basis that this should be changed to: 'a lack of adequate employment sites in sustainable and viable locations.'</p>	Noted and agreed.
Safe Streets Anglesey (27 June 2013)	<p>We disagree with the overall assessment that D3 is the most sustainable option. The Sustainability Appraisal and other assessments of the various options, D1 to D4, are seriously flawed. We question the basis of these appraisals.</p> <p>The main factor preventing vulnerable groups from improving their situation is the lack of safe routes to centres of employment and other centralised facilities. The currently-favoured option, D3, will result in increased population in rural areas but no significant improvement in their access to facilities or to employment opportunities, neither of which can be effectively ruralized on the necessary scale. The extra rural population will either be seriously disadvantaged by geographical isolation, or they will depend on motorised transport (if they can afford it) which will render the roads still less welcoming.</p> <p>If a suitably-inviting network of routes for active transport is to be provided, option D2 is clearly favoured on every major criterion. Option D2 will concentrate population growth within easy reach, by active transport, of employment and facilities. D1 will over-concentrate them, leaving out areas which are capable of supporting healthy sustainable development with populations, and options D3, D3a, and D4 will allow the growth of disadvantage and vulnerability in areas where motorised transport is required</p>	<p>The appraisal recognises that Options D1, D2 and D4 perform better against environmental objectives, which includes reducing the need to travel. However, it also recognises that these options disregard the needs of the wider population in rural areas, potentially increasing inequalities and reducing accessibility to housing, employment and facilities/services.</p> <p>Option D3 was appraised as potentially reducing the need to travel; however, it also acknowledges that it would not be to the same extent as could occur under Option D1 and D2. The dispersed nature of development would improve</p>

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	<p>for most people to participate fully in society. Less dependence on motorised transport will improve sustainability, reducing carbon emissions in particular.</p> <p>We therefore support option D2, which assumes a travel-to-work area well within the range of active transport. This is the option best suited to the creation of routine door-to-door journeys that are car free. We note that the Netherlands took some eight years to provide such a network, a time span well within the scope of this Plan.</p>	<p>accessibility to some rural communities as some development would be guided there. The provision of housing throughout the Plan Area would help create and maintain a population level that supports local services and businesses in the smaller towns and villages. This would improve accessibility and reduce the need for people to travel. Option D3 was also appraised as having the potential to reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. The appraisal notes that even though the dispersal of development may reduce the contributions by developers to infrastructure and community facilities (e.g. affordable housing, public open spaces, transport improvements etc), this will depend on the number of houses built. If sufficient housing is developed, the option may lead to sufficient regeneration or development contributions to improve health service provision e.g. medical facilities and cycle paths or sport facilities.</p> <p>The options considered are strategic and spatial in nature. The strategic</p>

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
		<p>policies set out in the Preferred Strategy provide further detail on how the need to travel will be reduced through improvements to the sustainable transport network. Strategic Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) seeks contributions from new development to deliver infrastructure, which includes sustainable transport. Strategic Policy PS22 (Sustainable Transport, Development and Accessibility) seeks to improve accessibility and change travel behaviour through a number of measures, including improved public transport and footpaths/ cycle ways. The Deposit JLDP will include further detail on how the need to travel will be reduced and the specific transport infrastructure improvements being proposed.</p>
<p>Beicio Bangor on behalf of the Group (26 June 2013)</p>	<p>We disagree with the overall assessment that D3 is the most sustainable option. The Sustainability Appraisal and other assessments of the various options, D1 to D4, are seriously flawed. We note that lack of safe routes to centres of employment and other centralised facilities is the main factor preventing vulnerable groups from improving their situation. The currently-favoured option, D3, will result in increased population in rural areas but no significant improvement in their access to facilities or to employment opportunities, neither of which can be effectively guided by this Plan. The extra population will either be seriously disadvantaged by geographical isolation, or they will depend on motorised transport (if they can afford it) which will render the roads still less welcoming.</p>	<p>Please see response above.</p>

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMENTS MADE BY THE SUSTAINABILITY TASK GROUP

Respondent	Summarised Content	Response
	<p>If a suitable network of routes for active transport is to be provided, option D2 is clearly favoured on every major criterion. Option D2 will concentrate population growth within easy reach, by active transport, of employment and facilities. D1 will over-concentrate them, leaving out areas which are capable of supporting healthy sustainable development, and options D3, D3a, and D4 will allow the growth of disadvantage and vulnerability in areas where motorised transport is required for most people to participate fully in society.</p> <p>We therefore support option D2. This is better suited to the creation of routine door-to-door journeys that are car free. We note that the Netherlands took some eight years to provide such a network, a time span well within the scope of this Plan.</p>	
	<p>We are concerned that the the lack of a transport Report has restricted the ability of the Sustainability Assessment to adequately consider the impact transport has on the preferred strategy. We offer our limited observations below as a way of pointing to the potential for a more thorough examination at some future date. It supports our argument that D2 should indeed be the preferred option.</p>	Noted.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

(New text is shown underlined and in bold e.g. **text** whilst deleted text is shown with a ~~strikethrough~~)

1.7	In addition to the requirement to undertake a SA of the LDP, under European Directive 2001/42/EC, which is implemented in the UK via the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Local Development Plans should also be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). SEA is a process to ensure that the significant environmental effects arising from plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision makers and monitored. <u>By requiring the consideration of plan alternatives and requiring that the results of the assessment are taken into account in the final plan, the SEA process should enable the plan to avoid adverse effects on the environment as well as mitigate against such effects.</u>	DA1
Habitats Regulations Assessment		
1.12	Under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), an appropriate assessment also needs to be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Either alone or in combination with other plans or projects would be likely to have a significant effect on a site designated within the Natura 2000 network <u>(i.e. Special Areas of Conservation; Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites)</u>;• Is not directly connected with the management of the site for nature conservation.	DA2 DA3
1.16	The consultation draft Annex to TAN 5 (October 2009 <u>16</u>), which outlines how the Habitats Regulations should be implemented in respect to LDPs, states:	DA4
1.21	Allocations and policies of the JLDP have the potential to significantly affect the Welsh language (e.g. by encouraging growth and the influx of people from elsewhere) <u>through the provision of new housing and through</u> or by supporting the establishment of new employment <u>opportunities</u> uses. Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) allows for the identification of possible impacts	DA5

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

on the Welsh language that may result from development. The Consultation draft of TAN20: Planning and the Welsh Language states that WLIA should be an integral part of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and site assessment processes that take place during plan preparation.

1.6 For Wales these aims are reflected in the Welsh Assembly Government's (WAG) sustainable development scheme 'One Wales, One Planet;' (May 2009) which defines sustainable development in the following terms: *"Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*.

Sustainable Development in Wales

In Wales, sustainable development means enhancing the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities, achieving a better quality of life for our own and future generations:

- In ways which promote social justice and equality of opportunity; and
- In ways which enhance the natural and cultural environment and respect its limits – using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining our cultural legacy.

~~Sustainable development is the process by which we reach the goal of sustainability~~

DA6

3. BIODIVERSITY

Key issues from baseline analysis

- Threats to the integrity and continuity of landscape biodiversity features
- The need to preserve Semi-Natural Woodlands

DA7

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

5. CLIMATIC FACTORS

Summary of current situation and trends

- 5.1 Air pollution is not a significant problem in Anglesey and Gwynedd to warrant designating an AQM area. Overall air quality in both authorities is good. In Anglesey and Gwynedd, PM10 concentrations for example, are well within the national limits and LSOA areas in the County are amongst the least deprived in Wales in terms of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation : Population Averaged Air Emissions Index (2008). This suggests air quality conditions for the resident population are good in relation to these indices. Local monitoring continues at various sites across both authorities – the only exceedance in air quality has been on the A55 at Llanfair PG where the annual objective for NO2 is exceeded.
- 5.2 At a national level greenhouse gas emissions have steadily increased since 2002, and emissions continues to be a problem and a significant contributor to climate change. ~~Present estimates for Wales suggests that over the next 25 years, summers could become drier and winters wetter due to climate change, with more rain in total. Temperatures are also likely to increase.~~ **As in other areas within the UK, it is likely that impacts in Wales will include year-round higher temperatures, more frequent storms, a rise in sea level, more frequent storm surges, increased rainfall and greater inflow to estuaries and the sea, changes in rainfall pattern during the year (wetter winters, drier summers), and increased evapotranspiration (water loss from plants, water bodies and soils).** Changes in rainfall patterns and amounts could affect the availability and demand of water for people and the environment. Industry, housing and in particular road transport are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in both counties. DA8
- 5.3 Carbon dioxide is the main contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. CO2 equivalent of the total of non CO2 greenhouse gases in Wales have decreased by 28% between 1990 and 2006. The largest contributor to CO2 emissions in Gwynedd is from domestic sources. In Gwynedd, emissions of CO2 from domestic sources is higher than the Welsh average (2.6 per capita compared to 2.4 in Wales), which indicates that there is an above average proportion of energy inefficient housing. This may be linked to the high proportion of pre1919 houses in this area. The largest contributor of CO2 emissions in Anglesey is industry and commercial activity (54%). Housing (fuel emissions) is the largest component of the ecological footprint of Wales accounting for 22-27%.
- 5.4 **Acid and nitrate depositions are a problem in some areas of Anglesey and Gwynedd. Acid deposition includes both wet and dry deposition of pollutants from the atmosphere that have the potential to acidify soils and freshwaters. Nitrogen refers to the pollutant dose that may lead to eutrophication. There are areas within the Plan area where the critical load** DA9

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

for some species is exceeded causing a negative effect for some habitats and species.

- **Maintaining good air quality overall**
- **Greenhouse gases and the threat of climate change**
- **Potential damage to ecosystems cause by nitrate and acid deposition**
- **The threat of flooding caused by climate change**

DA10

DA11

Sustainability issues and opportunities

- The need to consider air quality impacts in the assessment of development proposals in areas where new/ additional development may lead to significant/cumulative effects in order to maintain or improve air quality.
- The need to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases by reducing energy use and increasing renewable energy generation.
- The need to promote energy efficiency in the design of new buildings and the adaptation of existing buildings.
- The need to reduce the ecological footprint of both local authorities, with a particular focus on the emissions arising from housing and transport. .
- The reduction in the production of greenhouse gases by reducing the volume or the need to travel by private transport, promoting increased walking, cycling and use of public transport.
- **The need to ensure that new development is resilient and adaptable to the effects of flooding.**

DA12

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

- Incorporating climate change adaptation measures as an integral component of **all new development including housing, infrastructure and tourism developments, and consideration should be given to whether the proposed development makes a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk** housing and infrastructure development.
- Facilitating the development of low carbon energy sources across the plan area.

Key messages from plans and programmes review

- The JLDP should address the issue of climate change, encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases and facilitate the improvement of air quality. The Plan should remain consistent with the objectives and targets set out in national plans and guidance such as the UK Air Quality Strategy.
- The JLDP should consider the objectives and targets of national policy guidance when formulating policies relating to energy generation in the Plan Area.
- The JLDP should promote the use of renewable energy in new developments and emphasise the relationship between energy and building design.
- The availability of public transport will be an important consideration for the JLDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.

DA13

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

6. CULTURAL HERITAGE

6.4 A wealth of formal designations identify and protect the most important features in the JLDP area's historic and architectural heritage. Gwynedd has the 2nd highest number of listed buildings in Wales whilst Anglesey has the 9th highest number. These listed buildings range from churches and public buildings to small cottages, telephone kiosks or even milestones. A common link between such diverse structures is the fact that they are considered by CADW to be architecturally or historically special. However, a proportion of these buildings are under threat and 11% in Gwynedd are classified as being 'at risk', whilst in Anglesey, 12% of all listed buildings come under this category (**October 2007**).

DA14

6.5 Gwynedd also has a relatively high number of Conservation Areas – 40 in total (the 2nd highest number in Wales), whilst Anglesey has 12 such designations.

6.6 The JLDP area also contains 1 World Heritage Site which is located on 2 sites - Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls in Gwynedd and Beaumaris Castle in Anglesey were added to the list of World Heritage Sites as cultural sites of outstanding universal value in **1986** 1987.

DA15

6.7 In addition to these designated features of historic and cultural interest, it will also be important to consider non-designated features such as agricultural structures, ancient road systems, field boundaries and systems, culturally important trees etc.

DA16

Key issues from baseline analysis

- Recent decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers
- A rich and diverse cultural heritage and historic environment
- Loss of historic landscape features

DA17

Sustainability issues and opportunities

- A need to facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the Welsh

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

language and culture as an important part of our cultural heritage.

- Support and facilitate the approach set out in the Welsh Language Measure (see baseline for reference).
- A need to seek evidence and information about the impact of development on the Welsh language where necessary and appropriate.
- There is potential for damage to important heritage sites and the historic environment within the JLDP area from development due to destruction/disturbance of features of cultural heritage importance and also through disrupting the setting of such features.
- The need to promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the JLDP area's archaeological, architectural, **built** heritage and **historic landscape** and historic heritage.

DA18

Key messages from plans and programmes review

- The JLDP should consider key plans and guidance when formulating its policies and proposals.
- The JLDP should protect and promote the Welsh language and cultural heritage and promote the opportunities which will arise as a consequence of the area's linguistic and cultural resources.
- **The JLDP should consider the cultural heritage information contained in LANDMAP when formulating its proposals.**

DA19

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

6. ECONOMY (Gwynedd & Anglesey)

There has been a small and steady rate of growth across most parts of the tourism sector over recent years. However, the growth rates are not significantly high to suggest that the industry is experiencing rapid rates of expansion; there is a requirement for a substantial level of investment in high quality accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities to encourage a larger customer base to the island. Most sectors in the tourism industry have seen an overall improvement between 2006 and 2009. However, the serviced accommodation sector has depreciated during this period. ~~The total visitors to Anglesey declined between 2004 and 2006 after seeing an increase since 2001. The total employed in the tourist industry in Anglesey has remained fairly stable since 2001. In Gwynedd, tourist numbers increased between 1999 and 2005, but have since declined.~~

D20

D21

Key issues from baseline analysis

- Relatively low GVA particularly in Anglesey
- Relatively high economic activity rate in the JLDP area but above average unemployment in Anglesey
- Decline in land based industries
- Lower than average earnings
- Education attainment
- ~~Improving~~ Encouraging the sustainable growth in the tourism industry

DA22

8. HOUSING

8.4 The average price of all houses sold in Gwynedd between November 2002 and May 2011 ~~1997 and 2006~~ rose by ~~213~~89.2% - higher

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

than the ~~17369~~ **20581**% increase in Wales. In Gwynedd the average house price in 2006 ~~May 2011~~ was ~~£159,452 – £7,252~~ **£169,780 - £8,081** higher than the comparative for Wales. The average price of all houses sold in Anglesey between ~~1996/97 and 2006~~ **November 2002 and May 2011** rose by ~~20581~~ **20581**%. In Anglesey the average house price in ~~May 2011~~ was ~~£170,471 - £8772~~ **£170,471 - £8772** 2006 was ~~£155,714, £3,514~~ higher than the comparative for Wales.

DA23

9. LANDSCAPE

Summary of current situation and trends

9.1 The JLDP area has a valued landscape resource which includes numerous designated areas such as historic parks and gardens, landscape conservation areas, historic landscapes and the AONBs. Parts of Gwynedd also form the setting of the Snowdonia National Park.

9.2 The JLDP area is also particularly renowned for its coastal landscapes and seascapes with ~~the entire~~ **most of the** coastline of Anglesey designated as an AONB, that includes Heritage coast areas of geological and cultural value. Gwynedd's Llŷn Peninsula AONB also shares Heritage Coast status in recognition of its rich historical, geological, geographical and ecological assets.

DA24

Located on Anglesey is GeoMôn. This Geopark is based around the extraordinary diversity of its geology which encompasses solid rocks from the Precambrian to the Neogene with some Miocene sediments and extensive Pleistocene glaciation features from the Quaternary period.

9.3 The landscape character and biodiversity features of the Llŷn and Anglesey AONBs are under pressure from numerous factors related to development. These include new buildings and alterations, caravan and camping sites, **tourism developments such as log cabins, wind farms/turbines,** roads, **urban expansion/new development, energy/industry,** communication and telecommunication (**e.g. pylons**), quarrying and mineral workings, forestry, waste and waste disposal, natural processes and farming.

DA25

Key issues from baseline analysis

- Pressures upon important landscape designations
- Potential loss of historic and important landscape features e.g.

DA26

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

cloddiau

- Tranquility and dark skies important in expansive areas.

DA27

Sustainability issues and opportunities

- A need to protect and enhance landscapes and seascapes through appropriate high quality design and development which compliments local character and distinctiveness, and where appropriate does not have a significant detrimental impact on views into or out of the SNP and AONBs.
- The need to ensure that the AONBs are protected from development which is potentially damaging to their special conservation features.
- The need to protect and enhance tranquil areas and dark skies particularly within AONBs through appropriate design and development.
- Encourage green infrastructure links and protection and enhancement of species rich hedgerows, amenity trees and woodlands.
- Use of green wedges where such designations are considered necessary.

DA28

DA29

DA30

DA31

DA32

Key messages from plans and programmes review

- The JLDP should consider key/ identified plans and guidance when formulating its policies and proposals.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

- The JLDP should provide for the conservation and where appropriate **possible** enhancement of the natural environment and landscape, respecting public rights of way.
- The JLDP should promote **appropriately sighted development and good design** that respects the area's local **built and landscape** distinctiveness.
- The JLDP should consider the sustainability impacts of telecommunications development, balancing the need for economic growth, with social and environmental impacts.

DA33

DA34

10. SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE

Summary of current situation and trends

10.1 Gwynedd has a high soil carbon density, mainly due to the upland nature of the county's topography. Organic carbon is derived from incorporated vegetation either deposited or associated with root material within soil. It is important for many soil properties and processes. Loss of soil organic matter can lead to soil erosion, loss of fertility, compaction and general land degradation. Oxidation (breakdown) of organic matter provides energy for soil organisms and through respiration leads to emissions of carbon dioxide. There has been a gradual loss of carbon from soils in England and Wales which can be attributed to many factors including climate change. Losses of carbon from soils in England and Wales have occurred at a mean rate of 0.6% per year between 1978 – 2003. **A Nitrate Vulnerable Zone has been designated towards the south-west of Llangefni. Within this zone, farmers must observe an action programme of measures which include restricting the timing and application of fertilisers and manure, and keeping accurate records.**

DA35

10.4 **The total amount of municipal waste (excluding abandoned vehicles) produced in Wales has fallen every year over the last 5 years, with 1.67 million tonnes produced in 2009-10 compared to 1.93 million tonnes in 2004-05 – an overall reduction of 13.4 per cent (a drop of 258,301 tonnes), and an average reduction each year of 2.7 per cent on the 2004-05 figure.** The amount of municipal waste throughout the UK is increasing year by year, and figures show that Anglesey and Gwynedd are no exceptions to this trend.—There are a range of factors that can affect the growth in the amount of waste produced including,

DA36

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

population changes, changes to the number and size of households, consumer behaviour, effectiveness of waste minimisation strategies, and changes in the economic prosperity of a region. The need to produce less waste in the first instance is emphasised **in order to meet the targets set by the government.** ~~Indeed, the North Wales region faces the significant challenge of reducing household waste per person by approximately 40% per annum.~~

Key messages from plans and programmes review

- The JLDP should consider key relevant plans and guidance when formulating its policies and proposals.
- The JLDP should give full consideration to the guidance and ensure that the use of minerals should be developed sustainably.
- The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable extraction of aggregates in the Plan Area, ensuring a balance between environmental, economic and social costs.
- The JLDP should ensure that its policies relating to waste reflect the objectives and targets of the above plans and guidance.
- The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.
- The JLDP should promote recycling and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill, in line with the targets sets by the Landfill Directive.
- The JLDP should provide a land use framework to enable both Authorities to allocate sites for new waste management facilities.
- The JLDP should facilitate a reduction in the rate of growth of waste in the Plan area.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

- The JLDP should incorporate adequate and effective waste management facilities in new developments.
- **The JLDP should ensure that any proposed development on land known or strongly suspected of being contaminated should be subject to a Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA), prior to allocating a site within the plan area.**
- **The North Wales Residual Waste Treatment project should be considered in determining the need for any waste facilities in the Plan Area. Predicted and existing arisings should be calculated, to determine the number, type and land area requirement for new facilities.**

DA37

DA38

Sustainability issues and opportunities

- A need to protect and manage soil including maintaining soil carbon and aim to avoid causing additional risk from pollution and contamination.
- **A need to facilitate the reduction of water pollution caused by nitrates from agriculture**
- A need to direct development to brownfield sites or, alternatively the poorest quality agricultural land as much as possible so as to conserve high grade agricultural land.
- To recognise the need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met.
- The need to ensure that waste issues are considered in the assessment and determination of planning applications for all types of development.

DA39

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

- The need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new improved waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill.
- The need to contribute towards increasing recycling and composting rates.

12. WATER

Key issues from baseline analysis

- **Maintaining good river quality and improving standards where necessary**
- **Maintaining clean bathing waters and improving others**
- **Numerous populated areas at risk from flooding.**
- **Significant amounts of the Gwynedd and Anglesey coastline and floodplains may not be suitable for development over the long term**
- **Reduced availability of water resources.**

DA40

Draft SA Framework of Objectives

1. Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity (SEA Topics: biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil)

Will the plan....

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect the integrity of designated (international, national and local) sites and avoid habitat/ species fragmentation ■ Conserve and enhance terrestrial and marine wildlife habitats (including the plan areas substantial woodland assets) and wider biodiversity in rural and urban areas ■ Maintain and improve the provision of green infrastructure ■ Conserve and enhance designated geological sites and wider geodiversity 	
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % change in plan area BAP priority species and habitats ■ <u>Loss of biodiversity through development measured by loss or impact to international sites (i.e. Natura 2000), national sites (e.g. SSSI) and local sites in JLDP area</u> ■ <u>Net loss of biodiversity in LDP area caused by development</u> ■ <u>% of features (various types) in favourable condition, including both land and marine based</u> ■ <u>Achievement of BAP objectives and targets (UK and country specific /regional /local)</u> ■ <u>Trends and status of NERC 2006, Section 42 species/habitats</u> ■ <u>Number and area of SINCs and LNR within the plan.</u> 	<p>DA41 DA42</p> <p>DA43</p> <p>DA44</p>
<p>2. Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being (SEA Topics: human health, population)</p>	
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meet the needs of an aging population ■ Reduce out migration of working age people in support of age balanced communities ■ Improve the provision of, and access to, facilities and services for disadvantaged communities and rural areas 	

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Promote community interaction and social inclusion■ Remove barriers and create opportunities for people to live healthier lifestyles, e.g. promoting exercise (walking, cycling)■ Reduce health inequalities between areas and social groups
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ % of total population with access to key services■ lifestyle related health measures (e.g. overweight/ obese) – Welsh Health Survey
<p>3. Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures <i>(SEA Topics: climatic factors, air)</i></p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from transport, buildings and energy generation■ Support and encourage new developments that are energy efficient and climate change resilient■ Integrate and promote renewable energy and low carbon energy schemes, <u>including on a local, community level</u>, and increase the proportion of energy demand met by low carbon sources■ Ensure adaptation planning that maximises the opportunities and minimises the cost of climate change
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ % change in carbon dioxide emissions from housing stock <u>industry /commercial, domestic, road transport, landuse change and forestry sectors</u>
<p>4. Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language</p>

DA45

DA46

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

(SEA Topic: cultural heritage)
Will the plan... <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Protect and enhance opportunities for the promotion and development of the Welsh Language
Proposed Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Number/ % Welsh Language speakers
5. Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets (SEA Topic: cultural heritage)
Will the plan ... <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Ensure that local historic, archaeological and cultural assets are protected (including from new developments) and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors■ Promote access to the historic environment for education and tourism/ economic development
Proposed Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ No/change buildings/ historic assets at risk
6. Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities (SEA Topic: Population)
Will the plan ... <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Promote and facilitate investment for local businesses across a variety of economic sectors■ Improve and enhance employment opportunities, including in rural areas■ Support the tourist industry through environmental improvements and

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p>enhanced infrastructure <u>and facilitating improvements to existing facilities and infrastructure.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to training, education and skills development opportunities for all sectors of the community
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic activity by sector Employment status of residents 16 years+ Number of people commuting into and out of authority areas
<p>7. Provide good quality sustainable housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs (SEA Topic: population, human health)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality and availability of existing housing stock for deprived communities Deliver additional affordable and high quality sustainable housing <u>with minimal impact on the environment</u> in rural and urban areas Deliver adaptable housing that addresses the individual needs of communities
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new affordable housing units provided/ year as percentage of all new units
<p>8. Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes (SEA Topics: landscape)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p>

DA47

DA48

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance the special landscape qualities of the plan area, including AONBs, coastal/ seascapes and townscapes ■ Protect and improve the quality of publicly accessible open space in rural and built environments ■ Ensure that new developments are appropriately and sensitively integrated with the landscape and townscape character of the plan area 	
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % designations reporting favourable condition status ■ <u>Proportion of high/very high quality landscape identified by LANDMAP</u> 	<p>DA49 DA50</p>
<p>9. Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling <i>(SEA Topic: material assets, soil)</i></p>	
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritise development on suitable previously developed/ brownfield land <u>without having an impact on biodiversity, historic heritage assets and landscape</u> ■ Protect soil quality (the best and most versatile land) ■ Promote the regeneration of contaminated land and avoid/reduce soil contamination ■ Reduce waste arisings and support the progression towards a sustainable waste management hierarchy for existing and new developments (including through a sustainable network of management facilities) 	<p>DA51</p>
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % proportion of development on previously developed land ■ % municipal wastes sent to landfill ■ % municipal waste reused/ recycled 	

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p>10. Promote and enhance good transport links <u>and internet access</u> to support the community and the economy <i>(SEA Topic: population, human health)</i></p>	
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve accessibility in rural areas, through linking (public)transport networks <u>(public and non-motorised)</u> to service centres ■ Reduce the need to travel by private car, through improved public transport infrastructure ■ Prioritise accessibility by sustainable transport options for new developments ■ <u>Facilitate access to the internet throughout the Plan area</u> 	<p>DA52</p>
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Method of travel to work - % working population who travel by car ■ Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities ■ Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling ■ <u>% increase in the cycle network</u> ■ <u>Proportion of lpg fuel sources for motor vehicles</u> 	<p>DA53 DA54</p>
<p>11. Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk <i>(SEA Topic: water, biodiversity)</i></p>	
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that water quality of rivers, lakes, ground water and coastal waters are protected and improved ■ Minimise diffuse pollution from rural and urban areas ■ Protect and enhance water resources and support the integration of water 	

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p>efficiency measures in all new developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimise the risk of all types of flooding (tidal, fluvial, surface water and sewerage) to people and property through appropriate planning and sustainable design ■ Promote water efficiency and adaptation measures in new developments to address the impacts of climate change, (e.g. SUDs) ■ <u>Facilitate development away from land that is at risk from flooding.</u>
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % [or number of proportion of total] of new developments with integrated sustainable drainage systems ■ <u>% of waterbodies at good ecological status or potential</u> ■ proportion/ absolute number of development in C1 and C2(defined by TAN15)

DA55

DA56

Table 13.2: Compatibility of SA Objectives

1. Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity													
2. Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well-being	C												
3. Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures	C?	C											
4. Conserve, promote and enhance Welsh language	C-	C?	-										

DA57

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

5. Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets	C	C	-	C							
6. Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities	?	C	?	?	?						
7. Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs	C?	C	?	?	?	C					DA58
8. Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes	C	C	C	C-	C	?	?				
9. Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling	C	C	C	C-	C-	?	?	C			
10. Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy	-?	C	C?	-?	-C	C	?	C?	-		
11. Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk	-?	-C	C	-	-	?	?	C	C	C-	
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2001)
EC (2006 revised) European Sustainable Development Strategy
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (July 2002)
EU Environmental Liability Directive
IPPC Regulations
Environmental protection Act (1990)
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – 'Securing the Future' (2005)
WES – ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY ACTION PLAN 2008-2011
COMAH Regulations
WAG (2006) Environment Strategy for Wales
WAG (2003) Wales: A Better Country
Sustainable Development Scheme and Action Plan for the National Assembly for Wales (2004)

DA59

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Wales: One Planet: <u>Consultation on a New Sustainable Development Plan for Wales</u> A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales May 2009
WAG (2008) Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007 -2013
Gwynedd Three Year Plan (Gwynedd LPA)
Regeneration Strategy of the Gwynedd Regeneration Framework 2006-2013 (Gwynedd LPA)
Gwynedd Environmental Strategy
Llwyddo'n Lleol Plan 08/09 (Gwynedd LPA)
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
EC (1997) European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)
WAG (2008) Wales Spatial Plan Update
WAG (2010) Planning Policy Wales
WAG (1996) TAN3 – Simplified Planning Zones
WAG (1997) TAN9 – Enforcement and Planning Control
North Wales Development Strategy (2004)
Closing the Gap: North West Wales Spatial Development Strategy
Local Development Strategy (2007-2013) (Gwynedd LPA)
Mon Menai Coastal Implementation Plan
Snowdonia Green Key Strategy (2005) (Gwynedd LPA)
Snowdonia National Park LDP (2007-2022)
<u>Review of the National Park Authorities in Wales (2004)</u>
<u>Snowdonia National Park Management Plan</u>
BIODIVERSITY
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
European Biodiversity Strategy
UN(1971) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
<u>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)</u>
<u>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and natural Habitats (1979)</u>
EC (1979) EU Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

EC (1994) EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
EC (2006) EU Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC)
<u>EC Shellfish Water Directive (79/923/EEC)</u>
<u>EU Forest Strategy Action Plan</u>
<u>Halting the Loss of Biodiversity by 2010 – and Beyond</u>
<u>Hedgerow Regulations (1997)</u>
<u>National Salmon Strategy (1996)</u>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (2005)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000))
<u>Protection of Wild Badgers Act (2003)</u>
<u>UK Forestry Standard – The Government’s Approach to Sustainable Forestry (2004)</u>
<u>Woodland Trust – Space for Nature (2002)</u>
<u>Woodlands for Wales (2001)</u>
<u>CCW Priority Habitats of Wales (2003)</u>
<u>Future Biodiversity Action in Wales – the Wales Biodiversity Group (May 2002)</u>
<u>FUTURE BIODIVERSITY ACTION IN WALES – THE WALES BIODIVERSITY GROUP (MAY 2002)</u>
WAG (1996) <u>(2009)</u> TAN5 – Nature Conservation and Planning
WAG (1997) TAN10 – Tree Preservation Orders
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
Pen Llyn & Sarnau Management Plan
Natur Gwynedd (Gwynedd LPA)
Working for the Wealth of Wildlife: Anglesey’s Local Biodiversity Action Plan
<u>River Ogwen Salmon Action Plan (1999)</u>
<u>Western Wales Eel Management Plan (2010)</u>
COMMUNITIES
Aarhus Convention
EC (2002) EU Directive on Environmental Noise (02/49/EC)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Making the Connections
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)
A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales 2009-2013
Well-being in Wales (2002)
Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action (2003)
Climbing Higher: a Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity (2005)
WAG (1997) TAN11 – Noise
WAG (1998) TAN16 – Sport and Recreation
Gwynedd Together 2008-2012 <u>Improving Gwynedd Together – Consultation Draft April 2001 (Draft Community Strategy for Gwynedd)</u>
Gwynedd Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011 (Gwynedd LPA)
Children and Young People Strategy 2008-2011 (Gwynedd LPA)
<u>Gwynedd School Reorganisations Strategy (Gwynedd LPA)</u>
Anglesey Community Strategy: Improving Anglesey Life 2005-2015
Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy for Anglesey (Anglesey LPA)
Strategy for Older People on Anglesey (Anglesey LPA)
CLIMATIC FACTORS
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCCC)
Kyoto Protocol (1997)
European Climate Change Programme
EC (1996) EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)
<u>Our Energy Future: Renewable Sources of Energy (EC, 1997)</u>
<u>EU Directive for the Promotion of Biofuels for Transport (2003/30/EC)</u>
<u>EU Emission Trading System</u>
<u>EU Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</u>
<u>Air Quality (Limit Value) Regulations (2003)</u>
<u>Convention on Long Range Transboundary Pollution</u>
<u>National Emissions Ceiling Directive</u>
UK Air Quality Strategy (2000)
Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)
<u>Climate Change Wales – Learning to Live Differently (2001)</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Energy Wales – Route Map: Consultation Document (2005)
Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006
Climate Change: Challenging Choices (2000)
Draft National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6)
Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)
Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy
WAG (2005) TAN8 – Renewable Energy
Planning for Climate Change
Energy Wales: The Direction for a Future of Clean, Low Carbon and More Competitive Energy in Wales
Anglesey Energy Island Programme
CULTURAL HERITAGE
World Heritage Convention
Iaith Pawb – A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales (2003)
WAG (2000) TAN20 – The Welsh Language – UDPs and Planning Control
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)
World Heritage Sites Management Plan (CADW)
ECONOMY
The European Employment Strategy
EC (Reform 2003) European Common Agricultural Policy
WAG (2001) Farming for the Future
WAG (2005) Wales: A Vibrant Economy
WAG (2000 0 10) TAN6 – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities
A Winning Wales – The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002)
Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales 2009
Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy (Consultation Document) (2007)
Achieving our Potential 2006-2013 – Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid Term Review
WAG (1996) TAN4 – Retailing and Town Centres
WAG (1997) TAN13 – Tourism
North Wales Tourism Strategy 2003-2008 Planning Tomorrow's Tourism Today

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Regional Tourism Strategy Tourism
Tourism Opportunities Action Plan – Enhance the Mid Wales Inland Tourism
Cardigan Bay Action Plan 2007-2013
Increasing the Economic Benefit of the Mon-Menai
North Wales Coast 2016 Action Plan
Anglesey Economic Regeneration Strategy 2004-2015
HOUSING
EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings
Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (2001)
Code for Sustainable Homes
WAG (2006) TAN1- Joint Housing Land Availability Studies
WAG (2006) TAN2 – Planning and Affordable Housing
Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales
Assessment of the Local Housing Market in North-West Wales
Gwynedd Local Housing Strategy 2007-2012 (Gwynedd LPA)
Empty Houses Strategy (Gwynedd LPA)
Older People Accommodation Strategy (Gwynedd LPA)
Private Sector Housing Strategy 2007-2010 (Gwynedd LPA)
Homelessness Strategy 2010-2013 (Gwynedd LPA)
Affordable Housing Delivery Statement (2009) (Anglesey)
The Isle of Anglesey Local Housing Strategy 2007-2012 (Anglesey LPA)
Homeless Strategy for Anglesey
Empty Homes Strategy (2010) (Anglesey LPA)
Strategaeth Adnewyddu Tai Sector Breifat (2010) (Anglesey LPA)
LANDSCAPE
EC (ratified 2006) European Landscape Convention
WAG (1996) TAN7 – Outdoor Advertisement Control
WAG (1998) TAN14 – Coastal Planning
WAG (2002) TAN19 – Telecommunications
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

WAG (2002) TAN12 – Design
Llyn AONB Management Plan (Gwynedd LPA)
Gwynedd Landscape Strategy 2007 (Gwynedd LPA)
<u>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (2011)</u>
WATER
EC (1991) European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
EC (2000) EU Water Framework Directive (00/60/EC)
EC (2006) EU Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7/EC)
EC (2007) EU Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)
<u>EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and Designated Eutrophic Sensitive Areas</u>
<u>The Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</u>
<u>Water Resources Act 1991</u>
<u>Water Act (2003)</u>
<u>Water for People and the Environment – Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales</u>
Water for People and the Environment Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (EA, 2009)
WAG (2004) TAN15 – Development and Flood Risk
<u>Waterways for Wales – The Way Forward (2000)</u>
<u>Cleaner Coasts, Healthier Seas</u>
<u>Environment Agency Drought Plan (Draft) (September 2011)</u>
Draft River Basin Management Plans
<u>West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan</u>
<u>North West Wales Catchment Flood Management Plan</u>
<u>River Dee Catchment Flood Management Plan</u>
<u>Anglesey Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy</u>
SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE
EC (1999) EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)
EC (2000) EU Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC)
<u>EU Soil Thematic Strategy (2006)</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>Sludge Directive 86/278/EEC</u>
<u>European Soil Charter</u>
<u>UK Soil Indicators Consortium (DEFRA)</u>
<u>Remediation of Contaminated Land (2001)</u>
<u>Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Directive</u>
<u>Welsh Soils Action Plan</u>
<u>Soil a Precious Resource – Environment Agency Soil Strategy</u>
<u>Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil</u>
<u>Identification and Development of a set of National Indicators for Soil Quality</u>
<u>Sludge Regulations</u>
<u>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones Regulations</u>
<u>Soil Scoping Study (2002)</u>
<u>Radioactive Substances Act 1993</u>
<u>Waste Licensing Regulations 1994</u>
<u>Metal Mine Strategy for Wales 2002</u>
WAG (2002) Wise about Waste – the National Waste Strategy for Wales
WAG (2001) TAN21 – Waste
WAG (2004) Minerals TAN1 – Aggregates
WAG (2001) Minerals Planning Policy Wales
Towards a Zero Waste Future One Wales: One Planet
North Wales Regional Waste Plan – First Review 2007
<u>Municipal Waste Sector Plan (March 2011)</u>
<u>Draft Food Manufacture, Service and Retail Sector Plan (March 2011)</u>
<u>Draft Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (March 2011)</u>
Regional Technical Statement on Aggregates 2008
Gwynedd Municipal Waste Strategy (Gwynedd LPA)
Isle of Anglesey Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2004 (Anglesey LPA)
<u>Final Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (Anglesey)</u>
<u>Draft Contaminated Land Strategy (Gwynedd)</u>
TRANSPORT
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

WAG (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy
The Transport Framework for Wales November 2001
DFT (2004): The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030
DFT (2008): Delivering a Sustainable Transport System
WAG (2007) TAN18 – Transport
DEFRA (2000) Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000
TAITH Regional Public Transport Plan
TAITH Regional Transport Plan
TRACC regional Transport Plan (Mid Wales (Gwynedd LPA)
TRACC Regional Transport Plan (Mid Wales) (Gwynedd LPA)
Gwynedd Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Gwynedd LPA)
Gwynedd Community Transport Strategy (Gwynedd LPA)
Isle of Anglesey Local Transport Plan

EU ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY DIRECTIVE	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Directive establishes a framework based on the "polluter pays" principle, according to which the polluter pays when environmental damage occurs. The Directive's main objective is to prevent and remedy "environmental damage". Environmental damage is defined as damage to protected species and habitats (nature), damage to water and damage to soil.</u>	<u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Directive and mitigate against environmental damage.</u>

IPPC REGULATIONS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control regulations employ an integrated approach to control the environmental impacts of certain industrial activities. It involves determining the appropriate controls for industry to protect the environment through a single permitting process. Industrial sources in both England and Wales will be regulated according to IPPC's standards through a single permitting process.</u> <u>The overall stated purpose of IPPC is to:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prevent/reduce emissions (to air, land & water)</u> • <u>Prevent/reduce noise, odour & vibration</u> • <u>Prevent/reduce waste</u> 	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the reduction of pollution to air, land and water.</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prevent/reduce environmental accidents</u> • <u>Site remediation</u> • <u>Conserve Energy</u> 	
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<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (1990)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 establishes in England, Scotland and Wales businesses' legal responsibilities for the duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance.</u>	<u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Act.</u>

<u>WES – ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY ACTION PLAN 2008-2011</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>The Action Plan focuses on ten themes, with a number of actions under each theme to set out what will be done to achieve real progress towards the Environment Strategy's outcomes. This Action Plan highlights that the Environment Strategy is a document for all of Wales and that progress on the Environment Strategy outcomes depends on joint working with all partners.</u>	<u>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development and promote the protection of the environment.</u>

<u>COMAH REGULATIONS</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>Their main aim is to prevent and mitigate the effects of those major accidents involving dangerous substances, such as chlorine, liquefied petroleum gas, explosives and arsenic pentoxide which can cause serious damage/harm to people and/or the environment. The COMAH Regulations treat risks to the environment as seriously as those to people.</u>	<u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Directive.</u>

<u>ONE WALES: ONE PLANET: CONSULTATION ON A NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WALES A NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR WALES MAY 2009</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p>The Plan introduces a strategic framework that notes how policies could ensure that sustainable developments are provided. The Plan places emphasis on the need to help the most deprived people and seek to reduce our environmental impact.</p> <p>One way of attempting to ensure that the carbon footprint of Wales is reduced is by looking at transport, food and housing. Policies need to be radical and ones that ensure that the issue is dealt with as swiftly as possible.</p> <p>Sustainable development needs to be a key part of strategic policies. This is achieved by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation – people and communities need to be an important part of sustainable development. • Integration – in order to achieve sustainable development, there is a need to integrate economic, social and environmental challenges. <p>These objectives will be achieved by means of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decoupling - Comprehensive values and benefits - Precautionary principle - Principle of polluter having to pay - Proximity principle - Reflecting uniqueness 	<p>The JLDP should consider the objectives of the Plan and incorporate sustainability principles within its policies.</p>
<p>LOCAL (GWYNEDD LPA)</p> <p>THREE YEAR PLAN (2011-2014)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Three Year Plan is a key document for the Council since it is a strategic plan that summarises the improvement objectives that the Council wishes to address over the next three years.</p> <p>The Plan gives most attention to the main changes that the Council is committed to achieving through specific programme and projects. Most of them look out to improve services to residents but others enable the Council to do so. Below is the topic areas are addressed <u>along with individual programmes:</u></p> <p>i) Economy - <u>Green Gwynedd and the low Carbon Sector; Digital Gwynedd; Developments within the Medical, Scientific and Hi-Tech Sector; Keeping the Benefit Local; Young Apprentices Employment Route; Overcoming barriers to work; This is where things happen; Key Posts Bursary; Revitalise and Improve the Image of Town Centres.</u></p> <p>ii) Care - <u>Older People’s Services; Learning Disabilities Services; Supporting Vulnerable Young Adults; Transforming Business management Arrangements; Supporting Families – Intensive</u></p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development throughout the Plan.</p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>Intervention: Services for Tomorrow</u></p> <p>iii) Children - <u>Breaking the Cycle Project (Supporting Families); Transforming Services for Disabled and Sick Children and Young people; Transforming Services for Children and Young People who have Behavioural Problems Project; Transforming Services for Children and Young People with Additional learning Needs Project; Transforming Primary and Secondary Education project; Transforming Post-16 Education Training Project; Transforming Experiences and opportunities for Young People Project</u></p> <p>iv) Environment - <u>Gwynedd Carbon Footprint Reduction Plan; Council's Carbon Management Plan; Waste Strategy; Flood Risk Management; Affordable Homes to buy and rent; Empty homes back into use; Housing carbon footprint plan; Community Transport</u></p> <p>v) Health - <u>Healthy Gwynedd; Inactivity; Tobacco; Alcohol and Drugs; Obesity; Health Across the Council; Corporate Health</u></p> <p>vi) Language - <u>Transform the support for parents to develop their confidence and skills in the Welsh language; Parents fostering positive attitudes towards the Welsh language; Nursery education providers in Gwynedd setting a firm foundation for the Welsh language; Transform the social use of Welsh amongst primary sector children in Gwynedd; Transform the Leisure, Youth and Sports provision through the medium of Welsh; Increase the social use of Welsh in the community; Transform the workplaces of Gwynedd into locations that encourage and support the workforce to use the Welsh language in the workplace; Establish the Welsh language as a visible economic tool</u></p>	
GWYNEDD ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Main objective— A quality natural and built environment that will be improved, protected and maximised.</p> <p>In order to reach the above mentioned objective, priority will be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) ——— Protecting and improving the natural environment and variety of wildlife in the area ii) ——— Reducing private and commercial waste, encourage recycling and reusing and promoting methods of saving energy iii) ——— Encouraging people to enjoy, respect and become more aware of the wealth and contribution of the local environment iv) ——— Maintaining and enriching the built quality of the area in a way that will respect and enrich the local culture, environment and character v) ——— Promoting effective and sustainable transport that will provide more choice for users 	<p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development and promote the protection of the environment.</p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

BONN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (1979)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between states within the range of particular groups of species. Its objective is to conserve/restore habitats and control other factors that might endanger the listed migratory birds.</u>	<u>The JLDP should try to avoid or minimise development - related impacts on migratory species and their habitats.</u>
REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITIES IN WALES (2004)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>Presents the findings of the review of the National Park Authorities (NPAs) in Wales. Gives an overview, then covers: the National Parks as a national asset for Wales; conserving and enhancing natural beauty; understanding and enjoyment of the National Parks; economic and social well-being in support of the park purposes; delivering the park purposes - the role of Section 62(2); planning and housing; park management planning and corporate management; governance; summary of recommendations and resource implications.</u>	<u>The JLDP should compliment the planning principles of the SNP and have regard to designations and allocations which can affect both LPA Areas.</u>
SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Snowdonia National Park Management Plan (the Plan), is an important document relating to the future of the area. It provides the strategic policy framework for the entire National Park and includes a specific Action Plan which will be implemented over the next two years. It provides the strategic policy framework for the entire National Park and includes a specific Action Plan which will be implemented over the next two years.</u>	<u>The JLDP should compliment the planning principles contained in the Management Plan and have regard to designations and allocations which can affect both LPA Areas.</u>
BERN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS (1979)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The convention aims:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>To conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats</u> • <u>To promote co-operation between States</u> • <u>To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</u> • <u>Appendices provide detailed information on species and habitats protected under the convention.</u> 	<u>The JLDP should take the conservation of biodiversity into account.</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

EC SHELLFISH WATER DIRECTIVE (79/923/EEC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Directive aims to protect and/or improve the quality of coastal and brackish water bodies in which shellfish live, in order to contribute to the quality of edible shellfish products. It lays down standards for the quality of designated waters (guide values as well as imperative values) and requires Member States to monitor the quality of the waters and to take measures to ensure that they comply with the minimum standards.</u>	<u>The Plan should facilitate the protection and enhancement of water quality.</u>

EU FOREST STRATEGY/ACTION PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Strategy emphasises the importance of the multifunctional role of forests and Sustainable Forest Management for the development of society, and identifies a series of key elements, which form the basis for its implementation. It states that forest policy lies in the competence of the Member States, but that the EU can contribute to the implementation of Sustainable Forest Management through common policies, based on the principle of subsidiarity and the concept of shared responsibility.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate sustainable forest management through its policies.</u>

HALTING THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY BY 2010 – AND BEYOND	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>On 22 May, 2006 European Commission adopted a Communication "Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 - and beyond - Sustaining ecosystem services for human well-being" which sets out an ambitious policy approach to halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010. In particular, it provides an EU Action Plan which proposes concrete measures and outlines the responsibilities of EU Institutions and Member States, respectively. It also specifies indicators to monitor progress, and a timetable for evaluations.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</u>

HEDGEROW REGULATIONS (1997)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>Under the Hedgerow Regulations, it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Permission is required before removing hedges that are at least 20 metres in length, over 30 years old and contain certain species of plant. The local planning authority will assess the importance of the hedgerow using criteria set out in the regulations.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Regulations in its policies and proposals.</u></p>

<u>NATIONAL SALMON STRATEGY (1996)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The National Salmon Strategy, launched by the National Rivers Authority in February 1996 and inherited by the Environment Agency (NRA, 1996) sets out four objectives for the management of salmon fisheries in England and Wales:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1) Optimise the number of salmon returning to home water fisheries.</u> <u>2) Maintain and improve fitness and diversity of salmon stocks.</u> <u>3) Optimise the total economic value of surplus stocks.</u> <u>4) Ensure beneficiaries meet necessary costs.</u> <p><u>These objectives are designed to preserve fish stocks for the future</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the objectives of the Plan.</u></p>

<u>PROTECTION OF WILD BADGERS ACT (2003)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>This Act seeks to consolidate, improve and re-enact previous legislation. It makes it an offence to kill injure or take a badger from the wild. It is also an offence to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should ensure that its designations and policies do not impact upon badger habitats.</u></p>

<u>WOODLAND TRUST – SPACE FOR NATURE (2002)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the conservation.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>This document sets out the Woodland Trust’s thoughts on the development of landscape-scale action for woodland biodiversity. Part of the aim is to see the biodiversity of woods restored and improved.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Preventing further loss of ancient woodland</u> • <u>Seeking the conservation and extension of all areas of old growth</u> • <u>Seeking restoration of ancient woodland planted with non-native conifers to seminatural woodland</u> • <u>Undertaking and promoting the buffering and extension of ancient woodland and existing semi-natural open-ground habitats in areas with a high density of ancient woodland through the creation of new native woodland and other semi-natural habitats</u> • <u>Undertaking woodland-creation schemes</u> • <u>Supporting the need to protect and maintain semi-natural open-ground habitats</u> • <u>Supporting the removal of secondary woodland and plantations from important semi-natural open-ground habitats, where sufficient relict features survive to enable their successful restoration</u> • <u>Seeking a general reduction in the intensity of land use, particularly adjacent to semi-natural habitats.</u> 	<p><u>protection and enhancement of woodlands.</u></p>
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<u>WOODLANDS FOR WALES (2001)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The strategy is framed around Welsh woodlands and trees as a basis for delivery across four strategic themes, which are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Responding to climate change – coping with climate change and helping reduce our carbon footprint.</u> • <u>Woodlands for people – serving local needs for health, education and jobs.</u> • <u>A competitive and integrated forest sector – innovative, skilled industries supplying renewable products from Wales.</u> • <u>Environmental quality – making a positive contribution to biodiversity, landscapes and heritage, and reducing other environmental pressures.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the conservation, protection and enhancement of woodlands.</u></p>

<u>CCW PRIORITY HABITATS OF WALES (2003)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>A technical guide for local biodiversity action.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the conservation, protection and where appropriate, enhancement of the identified priority</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	<u>habitats and be consistent with the objectives of the plan.</u>
FUTURE BIODIVERSITY ACTION IN WALES – THE WALES BIODIVERSITY GROUP (MAY 2002)	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>In May 2002, the WBP published their advice to the National Assembly for Wales on the UK Millennium Report. WBP endorsed the MBR and made a number of recommendations based on the key principles for biodiversity action in Wales:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Partnership - involving the range of public, voluntary, academic and business sectors;</u> • <u>Actions and targets - addressing the priorities for biodiversity conservation by establishing clear actions, measurable outcomes and accountability;</u> • <u>Policy integration - mainstreaming a concern for the variety of life into the development of integrated policies, to reverse declining trends in biodiversity as part of a commitment to sustainable development;</u> • <u>Information - underpinning decisions with sound science and knowledge and working in innovative ways to fill information gaps and understanding;</u> • <u>Public awareness - emphasising the need to capture the public imagination and secure an appreciation of the natural assets of Wales, which affects the choices people make in their every-day life.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.</u></p>
UK FORESTRY STANDARD – THE GOVERNMENT’S APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY (2004)	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The UKFS defines standards of management, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring based on agreed principles and criteria for sustainable forestry. The UK Forestry Standard defines governments' requirements for sustainable forest management on the key areas below:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Forests and Landscape</u> • <u>Forests and Historic Environment</u> • <u>Forests and Biodiversity</u> • <u>Forests and Soil</u> • <u>Forests and Climate Change</u> • <u>Forests and People</u> • <u>Forests and Water</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should contribute to sustainable forestry.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

WAG (1996) (2009) TAN5 – NATURE CONSERVATION AND PLANNING	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Guidance on special conservational considerations and how the issue needs to be dealt with in the case of specific planning applications that could affect special conservational designations.</p> <p>The TAN provides advice for local planning authorities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The key principles of positive planning for nature conservation;</u> • <u>Nature conservation and Local Development Plans;</u> • <u>Nature conservation in development management procedures;</u> • <u>Development affecting protected internationally and nationally designated sites and habitats;</u> • <u>Development affecting protected and priority habitats and species.</u> <p>Protecting conservations and realising biodiversity objectives is critical to the LPA. Before making decisions regarding special conservation designations, consideration would have to be given to all extant planning permissions that could affect the proposed area.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating all its policies relating to nature conservation. It is important that the JLDP is based on a sufficient understanding of the geology, landscape, species and habitats of the area.</p>
RIVER OGWEN SALMON ACTION PLAN (1999)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>This document presents a Salmon and Sea Trout Action Plan (SAP) for the Ogwen – one of 63 plans being prepared for salmon rivers in England and Wales in 1998/99 as part of the Agency’s National Salmon Management Strategy.</u></p> <p><u>Actions put forward in the Plan include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Habitat restoration work in Nant Ffrancon Valley.</u> • <u>Identifying other areas of habitat degradation, particularly around spawning streams.</u> • <u>Investigating the effectiveness of barriers to prevent the loss of adult salmonids to Penrhyn quarry adit and lagoon, and Tal-y-Bont Mill.</u> • <u>Improving access for adult salmonids up Ogwen falls which will also help to reduce poaching.</u> • <u>Modifying sea fisheries byelaws to reduce illegal netting in the estuary and along the coast.</u> • <u>Improving catch data collection and recording system.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the objectives of the Plan.</u></p>
WESTERN WALES EEL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The Eel Management Plan for the Western Wales River Basin District (RBD) aims to describe the current status of eel populations, assess compliance with the target set out in Council Regulation No 1100/2007 and detail management measures to increase silver eel escapement. This will contribute to the recovery of the stock of European eel.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should aim to improve and maintain biodiversity in the Plan Area</u></p>
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<p>LOCAL (GWYNEDD)</p> <p><u>GWYNEDD TOGETHER 2008 – 2012 IMPROVING GWYNEDD TOGETHER – CONSULTATION DOCUMENT APRIL 2011</u></p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The community Strategy sets robust directions and guidance to improve the quality of life in Gwynedd based on prioritisation that will <u>strengthen actual collaboration across the county's bodies.</u></p> <p>Vision— Collaborate to improve the quality of life of Gwynedd's residents— to maintain and promote sustainable, prosperous and lively communities.</p> <p><u>The purpose of the Community Strategy is to promote economic, social and environmental welfare in Gwynedd.</u></p> <p><u>The following principles are central to the work:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>To promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities in order to improve the quality of life for our, and following generations.</u> • <u>To promote local services with a focus on citizens</u> • <u>To deal with social issues that contribute to exclusion, poor health, and equal opportunities</u> • <u>A commitment to work together across the public sector, the private sector and the third sector</u> • <u>A commitment to be accountable to the county's citizens</u> • <u>Promoting equal opportunities</u> • <u>Promoting the Welsh language</u> <p><u>The strategy seeks to help create:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>An area where the economy is thriving</u> • <u>An area with a sustainable environment</u> • <u>An area where children and young people succeed</u> • <u>An exciting area to live in with vibrant communities</u> • <u>An area with good health and the best care in the community</u> 	<p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development.</p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

GWYNEDD SCHOOL REORGANISATION STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>The strategy outlines the Council's vision to:</u> <u>"Provide education of the highest possible quality that will provide the county's children with the experiences, skills and confidence to develop into bilingual, successful and well-rounded citizens".</u> <u>Six principal aims are identified by the strategy, namely:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>appropriately-sized classes and high quality school leadership</u> 2. <u>promote and strengthen the Welsh language</u> 3. <u>develop a pro-active and creative long-term scheme</u> 4. <u>make the best use of available resources</u> 5. <u>create a learning environment of the best possible quality for the County's children and teachers</u> 6. <u>develop schools into establishments that are central to community activity.</u> <p><u>The following principles were established for the reorganisation process:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The change will be planned on a catchment-area basis, prioritising those catchment-areas where the need for the change is most clearly apparent;</u> • <u>The scale, nature and timetable of change will vary from one catchment-area to the next;</u> • <u>The change must be planned with local representatives - in some catchment areas there will be scope to discuss several options and there will be an opportunity to consider new ideas which arise from the discussion locally;</u> • <u>A clear and fair review framework is put in place for catchment-areas and individual schools - the framework will serve as an important context within which the scale, nature and time table for the change in specific catchment-areas will emerge;</u> • <u>Any proposal to alter the local primary education provision maintains and improves the use of Welsh as an educational and community language amongst children.</u> • <u>The Council undertakes to keep any savings which result from school reorganisation within the schools system.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the implications of the strategy on land use planning in the Plan area including the implications of any geographical changes in the population of children.</u></p>

OUR ENERGY FUTURE: RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY (EC, 1997)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The white paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environment, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. five key goals:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020</u> 2. <u>to maintain the reliability of energy supplies</u> 3. <u>to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth</u> 4. <u>to improve our productivity</u> 5. <u>to ensure every home is heated adequately and affordably</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should promote the use of renewable energy in new developments and emphasise the relationship between energy and building design.</u></p>
EU DIRECTIVE FOR THE PROMOTION OF BIOFUELS FOR TRANSPORT (2003/30/EC)	
<p><u>Objectives and Requirements</u></p> <p><u>Directive 2003/30/EC sets a minimum percentage of biofuels (according to energy contents) to replace diesel or gasoline in transportation and sets an obligation on Member States to ensure that as from 2005 these biofuel quotas are met in practice. The proposed schedule for the compulsory biofuel share is: 2005 - 2%; 2006 - 2.75%; 2007 - 3.5%; 2008 - 4.25%; 2009 - 5%; 2010 - 5.75%.</u></p>	<p><u>Implications for JLDP</u></p> <p><u>The JLDP should promote the development of a clean and sustainable transport network.</u></p>
EU EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM	
<p><u>Objectives and Requirements</u></p> <p><u>This was previously known as the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The EU ETS is one of the policies introduced across the European Union (EU) to help it meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol. The scheme currently has two operating phases: Phase I ran from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007 and was a 'learning by doing phase'; Phase II runs from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2012 and includes revised monitoring and reporting rules, more stringent emissions caps and additional combustion sources; Phase III, which will run from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020, brings major changes including, harmonised allocation methodologies and additional greenhouse gases and emission sources.</u></p>	<p><u>Implications for JLDP</u></p> <p><u>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</u></p>
EU DIRECTIVE TO PROMOTE ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY (2001/77/EC)	
<p><u>Objectives and Requirements</u></p> <p><u>Directive aims to promote a substantial increase in the proportion of electricity generated from renewable</u></p>	<p><u>Implications for JLDP</u></p> <p><u>The LDF should encourage the production of energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES)</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>energy sources across the European Union by 2010.</u>	
<u>AIR QUALITY (LIMIT VALUE) REGULATIONS (2003)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>These regulations identify annual mean concentrations of certain air pollutants above which damage will be caused to vegetation and ecosystems.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement in air quality.</u>
<u>CONVENTION ON LONG RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>The Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, often abbreviated as Air Pollution or CLRTAP, is intended to protect the human environment against air pollution and to gradually reduce and prevent air pollution, including long-range transboundary air pollution. The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. Parties develop policies and strategies to combat the discharge of air pollutants through exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring.</u>	<u>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</u>
<u>NATIONAL EMISSIONS CEILING DIRECTIVE</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and the Council on National Emission Ceilings for certain pollutants (NEC Directive) sets upper limits for each Member State for the total emissions in 2010 of the four pollutants responsible for acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone pollution (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia), but leaves it largely to the Member States to decide which measures – on top of Community legislation for specific source categories - to take in order to comply.</u>	<u>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</u>
<u>CLIMATE CHANGE WALES – LEARNING TO LIVE DIFFERENTLY (2001)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>The report:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>summarises impact of climate change on Wales;</u> • <u>identifies where adaptation may be required;</u> 	<u>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>indicates how emissions may be reduced.</u> • <u>and outlines the Welsh Assembly Government [WAG] action on adaptation - Flooding and other natural hazards.</u> 	
ENERGY WALES – ROUTE MAP: COMNSULTATION DOCUMENT (2005)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>The Consultation Document sets out our vision to make Wales a showcase for clean energy whilst maintaining our international competitiveness.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should promote the use of renewable energy in new developments</u></p>
CLIMATE CHANGE: CHALLENGING CHOICES (2000)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>This study includes probable changes in climate, expert opinion on the consequences and the results of stakeholder interviews. It outlines how climate change will alter:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>rainfall;</u> • <u>temperature;</u> • <u>sea-levels; and</u> • <u>winds.</u> <p><u>It will affect the Welsh natural and built environment, its coastlines and the health of its people, and may increase the frequency of flooding. It also addresses how climate change should be communicated in both an engaging and authoritative way.</u></p>	<p><u>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</u></p>
CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY FOR WALES (OCT 2010)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Climate Change Strategy is a new policy, which builds on the Environment Strategy published in May 2006, and the One Wales: One Planet document published in May 2009.</p> <p>The key points of the Strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restates the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Wales by 3% per year from 2011 (excluding heavy industry and power generation). ▪ Commitment to achieve 40% reduction in all greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (against 1990 baseline) ▪ Specific targets for minimum emission reductions in each of six sectors: transport, residential, business, agriculture and land use, public sector, waste sector. ▪ Maximum level for emissions from public sector buildings so government can “lead by example.” ▪ A national, co-ordinated approach to ensure that Wales is well placed to adapt to climate change. 	<p>The JLDP should aim to contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in the Strategy and its delivery plans and facilitate the improvement of air quality and not exacerbate air pollution.</p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

The Climate Change Strategy also has two specific delivery plans – Emissions Reductions Delivery Plan and the Adaptation Delivery Plan. The Emissions Reduction Delivery Plan sets out the policies and programmes that will help meet the target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3% per year in areas of devolved competence. The Adaptation Delivery Plan describes the actions that will fulfill the objectives from the Adaptation Framework to make Wales more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

ANGLESEY ENERGY ISLAND FRAMEWORK

Objectives and Requirements

The key elements of the Energy Island Framework are:

Short term: large and small scale biomass installations and supporting energy crops, energy efficiency measures, and micro generation. Initial discussion and negotiation to maximise opportunities from Offshore wind.

Medium to long-term: new build at Wylfa up to 3.2 GW, implementation of tidal project at Skerries, offshore wind base at Holyhead Port and the replanting of existing onshore wind farms.

Long term: tidal power expansion and development of the hydrogen economy.

Energy Island has major potential to realise economic, social and environmental gains for Anglesey and the North West Wales economy. There is the potential to create a peak of 4500 construction jobs (2017) in Anglesey and North West Wales including jobs in the supply chain. The Framework could also deliver a further 2500 operational and maintenance jobs on the Island and wider sub-region by 2025.

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should consider the proposals and objectives of the Energy Island Framework.

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Objectives and Requirements

The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of important heritage resources.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>current and future generations.</u>	
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WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>The Purpose of the Management Plan is as follows: Comprehensive management of the World Heritage Site depends on the conservation of the monuments within the inscribed boundaries; the protection and enhancement of their setting; their presentation to the public for life-long education; and the encouragement of education and research. The preparation of the Management Plan has been supervised by a steering group with representatives from Cadw — an executive agency of the Welsh Assembly Government — the local authorities in the area, Snowdonia National Park Authority; and ICOMOS-UK. Expert and community groups and other relevant government agencies contributed through a survey of organisations and consultations during drafting. The plan is intended to provide a framework for the comprehensive management of the site.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the management framework contained in the management plan</u></p>

WAG (2010) TAN6 – PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The purpose of this TAN is to provide practical guidance on the role of the planning system in supporting the delivery of sustainable rural communities.</u> <u>The TAN provides guidance on how the planning system can contribute to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sustainable rural economies;</u> • <u>Sustainable rural housing;</u> • <u>Sustainable rural services; and</u> • <u>Sustainable agriculture.</u> <p><u>Planning authorities should seek to strengthen rural communities by helping to ensure that existing residents can work and access services locally using low carbon travel and obtain a higher proportion of their energy needs from local renewable sources. Planning authorities should assess the needs and priorities of rural communities. Development plans should define local need taking into account the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area.</u></p> <p>The considerations that need to be emphasised when dealing with an application for an agricultural or rural development are presented.</p> <p>The need for new developments to consider their location and ensuring that they do not affect farms is emphasised. In addition, guidance is provided on reusing/adapting rural buildings and it is noted that the nature and scale of the proposed development will be one of the main considerations. Other issues being dealt with in this specific TAN include developments involving diversification, development rights in relation to agriculture and forestry, permanent agricultural settlements and equine related developments.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance regarding agriculture and rural development and facilitate improvement in the agricultural industry whilst at the same time protecting the environment,</p>
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IMPROVING LIVES AND COMMUNITIES – HOMES IN WALES (2010)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>This documents sets out the challenges in meeting housing need, the priorities, and the action that will be taken. It also explains the benefits of investing in housing and the priorities for action.</u></p> <p><u>The approach is about improving people’s lives. It will:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>Provide more housing of the right type and offer more choice.</u> ii) <u>Improve homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes.</u> iii) <u>Improve housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups.</u> <p><u>Promoting equal access to housing and services for all people, improving services, tackling poverty</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area for all sections of the community.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>and inequalities, and responding to major issues such as climate change are themes that run throughout the approach.</u></p>	
<p><u>HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY 2010-2013</u></p>	
<p><u>Objectives and Requirements</u></p> <p><u>The vision which guides the Homelessness Strategy is:</u> <u>“Develop an adaptable, accessible and holistic homelessness service with key partners across Gwynedd, with the aim of promoting independent living and sustainable housing for all client groups, and so reducing the incidences of homelessness”</u> <u>In order to meet the vision, four key strategic objectives have been identified which will structure how the vision is to be achieved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) <u>To place greater emphasis on homelessness prevention and customer focused services through improved strategic and working protocols within the Council and with partner organisations, both in terms of the planning and delivery of homelessness services.</u> v) <u>To improve access to health services for vulnerable homeless people, and provide a holistic approach towards promoting and ensuring their health and well-being.</u> vi) <u>To increase the availability and improve the access to suitable temporary and settled accommodation.</u> vii) <u>To improve performance management arrangements for the whole of the homelessness services provided by the Council and its partners.</u> 	<p><u>Implications for JLDP</u></p> <p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area for all sections of the community.</u></p>
<p><u>AFFORDABLE HOUSING DELIVERY STATEMENT (2009)</u></p>	
<p><u>Objectives and Requirements</u></p> <p><u>The overriding purpose of the AHDS is to increase the provision of affordable homes, with the planning process seen as an essential tool to improve supply. All councils in Wales are required by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) to produce AHDSs. Isle of Anglesey County Council (the Council) is committed to maximising the provision of affordable homes to its residents and, in the process, creating well-integrated and sustainable communities.</u></p>	<p><u>Implications for JLDP</u></p> <p><u>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its housing policies and allocations.</u></p>
<p><u>ANGLESEY EMPTY HOMES STRATEGY (2010)</u></p>	
<p><u>Objectives and Requirements</u></p>	<p><u>Implications for JLDP</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>Purpose : To bring back into residential use homes that have been empty for more than 6 months. To:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Increase the supply of affordable homes</u> • <u>Improve the sustainability of communities and the built environment</u> • <u>Maximise the use of the existing housing stock</u> <p><u>Delivery Actions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Implementation of an Empty Homes Strategy.</u> 2. <u>Establish a cross departmental approach to dealing with empty homes issues in a coordinated way, maximising the use of resources.</u> 3. <u>Create a database of empty homes.</u> 4. <u>Work in partnership with and provide information to owners.</u> 5. <u>Secure available funding opportunities.</u> 6. <u>Prioritise the identification of empty homes that can meet Affordable Housing needs</u> 7. <u>Develop options for bringing empty homes back into use.</u> 8. <u>Identify targets for dealing with empty homes which are subject to annual review.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the re-use of empty dwellings to help satisfy the housing needs of the population.</u></p>
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<u>PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING RENEWAL STRATEGY (2010) (Anglesey LPA)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>Purpose: Following completion of the Private Sector Housing Condition Survey and to accord with the Wales Audit Office (WAO) recommendation, to set out a strategic approach to Private Sector Housing Renewal.</u></p> <p><u>Strategic Objective: To promote the Council's approach in seeking to assist and where appropriate incentivise, via Home Renovation Grants, those properties in need of improvement in the Owner-Occupied and Private-Rented Sectors. Including bringing suitable unoccupied and dilapidated properties back into use as housing accommodation. In so doing maximising the use of available resources and recognising that fundamentally it is the responsibility of all home/property owners to maintain their own property.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area in order to satisfy the needs of the resident population.</u></p>

<u>INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The strategy sets out our vision for a sustainable future for the Welsh coast with the ‘COASTS’ vision:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Community owned;</u> • <u>Optimised;</u> • <u>Appreciated;</u> • <u>Safeguarded;</u> • <u>Thriving; and</u> • <u>Sustainable.</u> <p><u>The COASTS vision aims to preserve and enhance the natural, cultural and economic assets of the coastal zone. Delivering ICZM and the ‘Coasts’ vision work to achieve the same result of a sustainable coast that is used and enjoyed by all.</u></p> <p><u>The Strategy sets out objectives and actions to take ICZM forward in Wales. Found in section 6 of the document the objectives come under seven key headings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Promoting ICZM at national and local levels;</u> 2. <u>Policy integration;</u> 3. <u>Integrated planning and decision-taking;</u> 4. <u>Better information;</u> 5. <u>Promoting awareness of the value of the coastal zone and of ICZM;</u> 6. <u>Joining up with our neighbours; and</u> 7. <u>Monitoring the ICZM process.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should preserve and enhance the natural, cultural and economic assets of coasts.</u></p>
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<u>ANGLESEY LANDSCAPE STRATEGY UPDATE (2011)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>Identifies areas which have high quality landscape values using the LANDMAP methodology.</u>	<u>The JLDP should give consideration to the findings of the Landscape Strategy</u>

<u>EU URBAN WASTE WATER TREATMENT DIRECTIVE AND DESIGNATED EUTROPHIC SENSITIVE AREAS</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>Under the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment (UWWT) Directive, the standards for collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater required at each works depends on two factors:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>size of the urban area.</u> 	<u>The Plan should consider the requirements of the Directive and facilitate the protection and improvement</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

2. <u>classification of the receiving waters, i.e. sensitive or non-sensitive to eutrophication.</u>	<u>of water quality.</u>
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<u>ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DROUGHT PLAN (CONSULTATION DRAFT) (SEPTEMBER 2011)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>This plan outlines how the Environment Agency manage drought in Wales. It sets out:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>drought management structure;</u> • <u>the drought management decisions and actions taken and the triggers for these actions;</u> • <u>how the impacts of drought is monitored and measured;</u> • <u>how drought permits and drought order applications are dealt with;</u> • <u>how the Environment Agency reports on drought;</u> • <u>how the Environment Agency communicates with others.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the causes and consequences of drought when producing the plan.</u></p>

<u>THE FLOODS DIRECTIVE (2007/60/EC)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The Floods Directive requires Member States to engage their government departments, agencies and other bodies to draw up a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment¹. This assessment is to consider impacts on human health and life, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity, with a legislative completion date of December 2011. The information in this assessment will be used to identify the areas at significant risk which will then be modelled in order to produce flood hazard and risk maps. These maps are to be in place by December 2013 and will include detail on the flood extent, depth and level for three risk scenarios (high, medium and low probability).</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should ensure that the risk of flooding is considered in determining the location of new development.</u></p>

<u>WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The Water Resources Act 1991 regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defence. Part II of the Act provides the general structure for the management of water resources. Part III then explains the standards expected for controlled waters; and what is considered as water pollution. Part IV then provides information on mitigation through flood defence.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the efficient and sustainable use of water and ensure that water quality is not adversely affected by development</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>WATER ACT (2003)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<u>Core Strategy to support the resolution of significant problem areas and seek to achieve sustainable water resources management.</u>	<u>The JLDP should protect water resources, supply and the environment.</u>

<u>WATER FOR PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT – WATER RESOURCES STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The strategy sets out climate change actions that will:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change;</u> • <u>allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate;</u> • <u>reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use;</u> • <u>encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty;</u> • <u>better protect vital water supply infrastructure;</u> • <u>reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use;</u> • <u>improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.</u> 	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the efficient and sustainable use of water and ensure that water quality is not adversely affected by development</u>

<u>WATERWAYS FOR WALES – THE WAY FORWARD (2000)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The strategy has the following objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Stimulating economic regeneration;</u> • <u>Acting as catalyst for rural recovery;</u> • <u>Developing sustainable living;</u> • <u>Promoting the vitality of Welsh cultural heritage;</u> • <u>Promoting Wales within the wider world.</u> 	<u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Plan.</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

CLEANER COASTS, HEALTHIER SEAS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>We all want cleaner coasts and healthier seas around England and Wales. We aim to contribute to achieving this through our Marine Strategy by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>promoting sustainable development;</u> • <u>integrating management between land and sea;</u> • <u>regulating our coastline efficiently;</u> • <u>ensuring we all value our coastal and marine environments.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the aims of the action plan during the formulation of policies and proposals.</u></p>
WEST OF WALES SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN (FEBRUARY 2011)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.</u></p> <p><u>The plan provides both a broad scale assessment of these risks but also quite specific advice to operating authorities in their management of defences. Its main principles are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>To contribute to sustainable communities and development.</u> • <u>To minimise reliance on defence and increase the resilience of communities.</u> • <u>To support an integrated approach to spatial planning, in particular recognising the interrelationships between centres of development and surrounding communities.</u> • <u>Human activity and the natural and historical environment as being essential for community identity, well being and vitality and its significance for tourism and economic regeneration.</u> • <u>To maintain and support the main centres of economic activity.</u> • <u>To sustain the vitality and support adaptation of smaller scale settlements.</u> • <u>To avoid damage to and seek opportunity to enhance the natural environment.</u> • <u>To support the cultural heritage and the use of the Welsh language.</u> • <u>To maintain or enhance the high quality landscape.</u> <p><u>To sustain sustainable accessibility in terms of maintaining national and regional connectivity.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should incorporate the principles contained within the plan with regard to flooding and managing flood risk.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>NORTH WEST WALES CATCHMENT FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the North West Wales catchments and sets out the preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.</u></p> <p><u>The CFMP considers all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea (coastal flooding), which is covered by Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). The role of CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term.</u></p> <p><u>This CFMP identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchments.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the conclusions and recommendations contained in the plan in relation to flood management. It should guide spatial planning with regard to flood risk.</u></p>
<u>RIVER DEE CATCHMENT FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the River Dee catchment and sets out the preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.</u></p> <p><u>The CFMP considers all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea (coastal flooding), which is covered by Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). The role of CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term.</u></p> <p><u>This CFMP identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchments.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the conclusions and recommendations contained in the plan in relation to flood management. It should guide spatial planning with regard to flood risk.</u></p>
<u>ANGLESEY, MEIRIONNYDD & LLYN AND ERYRI CATCHMENT ABSTRACTION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The main aims of the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are to define the resource availability of a catchment, at times of low flow, by determining the quantity of water it requires to maintain or improve its riverine environment. Also, to provide a comprehensive licensing strategy to ensure the sustainable management of the water resources within the CAMS area. The</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of water resources in line with the CAMS.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

uniform process by which this is achieved should result in a consistent approach across England and Wales.

EU SOIL THEMATIC STRATEGY (2006)

Objectives and Requirements

The Strategy consists of: a communication that establishes a ten-year work program; a draft framework directive; and an impact assessment analyzing the economic, social, and environmental impacts of the proposed measures. The EU Soil Thematic Strategy is the last of seven thematic strategies developed under the EU's 6th Environmental Action Program.

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.

SLUDGE DIRECTIVE 86/278/EEC

Objectives and Requirements

The purpose of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sewage sludge. The Directive lays down limit values for concentrations of heavy metals in the soil, in sludge and for the maximum annual quantities of heavy metals which may be introduced into the soil. The Member States must take the measures necessary to ensure that these limit values are not exceeded through the use of sludge.

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.

EUROPEAN SOIL CHARTER

Objectives and Requirements

The European Union (EU) adopted a European Soil Charter in 1972 and a revision of this charter was subsequently adopted in 2003 (Council of Europe 2003) in response to continued trends in soil loss and degradation and the need for a legal instrument across the member countries of the EU.

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.

UK SOIL INDICATORS CONSORTIUM (DEFRA)

Objectives and Requirements

The UK Soil Indicators Consortium is a group of public stakeholders developing a UK set of soil indicators and a soil monitoring scheme.

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The objectives are:</u></p> <p><u>1. To develop a set of policy relevant and scientifically robust indicators of soil quality that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cover all of the functions of soil</u> • <u>Will pick up significant changes in soil quality in a timely manner</u> • <u>Will meet the different requirements of the member organisations (make best use of collected data)</u> • <u>Make use of existing research into indicators being supported by the member organisations</u> <p><u>2. To develop a UK monitoring scheme that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Will better establish the state of our national soils</u> • <u>Can be tailored to available resources and individual organisation needs</u> • <u>Will be designed to pick up significant changes in soil quality</u> • <u>Builds upon previously funded research on the design of monitoring schemes</u> 	
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<u>REMEDICATION OF CONTAMINATED LAND (2001)</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>On 15 September 2001 an improved system or regime for the identification and remediation of contaminated land came into force.</u></p> <p><u>The contaminated land regime is referred to as "Part IIA" or "Part 2A", meaning Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and related guidance and regulations. The regime places duties on local authorities to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>inspect their areas;</u> • <u>identify contaminated land;</u> • <u>address the issues in line with the "suitable for use" approach.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the requirements in the Plan in terms of managing contaminated land.</u></p>

<u>WASTE INCINERATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) DIRECTIVE</u>	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The Waste Incineration Directive, more formally Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste (OJ L332, P91 - 111), is a Directive issued by the European Union and relates to standards and methodologies required by Europe for the practice and technology of incineration. The aim of this Directive is to minimise the</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Directive.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>impact of negative environmental effects on the environment and human health resulting from emissions to air, soil, surface and ground water from the incineration and co-incineration of waste. The requirements of the Directive have been developed to reflect the ability of modern incineration plants to achieve high standards of emission control more effectively.</u></p>	
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WELSH SOILS ACTION PLAN	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>The purpose of the soils action plan was to review the importance of soils in environmental, economic and social terms. In addition to this it outlines the main threats to soils and considers current policies and proposed actions to combat or mitigate these threats.</u></p>	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.</u></p>

SOIL: A PRECIOUS RESOURCE – ENVIRONMENT AGENCY SOIL STRATEGY	
<u>Objectives and Requirements</u>	<u>Implications for JLDP</u>
<p><u>This is the Environment Agency’s strategy for protecting, managing and restoring soil. The strategy has six goals:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1) People will value soil and recognise that it is an important natural resource that requires the same level of protection as water and air.</u> <u>2) People will recognise the environmental importance of the links between soil, air and water and take this into account when managing soil.</u> <u>3) Farmers and growers will manage their soils wisely to produce healthy food in a sustainable way that safeguards the environment.</u> <u>4) People will value soil in the built environment because it provides recreation opportunities in gardens and community green spaces, because it supports biodiversity and also because it offers us benefits for air and water quality. Industry will adopt methods of preventing pollution which protect soils and soil will be better managed and used in construction activities.</u> <u>5) We will know more about soil biodiversity. We will also improve our understanding of and ability to monitor the impact human activity and environmental change has on soil so that we can keep soils healthy.</u> <u>6) We will fill the gaps in our knowledge of soils, make information on soils more accessible and share information with others so that we can make better informed</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

CODE OF GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOIL	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>This Code of Good Agricultural Practice provides advice and guidance to minimise the risks of causing pollution. Good practice is defined as that which reduces the risk of pollution, while allowing profitable and productive farming to continue.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.</u>

IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A SET OF NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR SOIL QUALITY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>This project builds on the findings of a previous Environment Agency-led project, <i>Identification and development of a set of national indicators for soil quality</i>. The 2002 project concluded that soil quality indicators (SQIs) should be based on soil function, with the most important functions being those of environmental interaction, food and fibre production, support for ecological habitat and biodiversity, the provision of raw materials and protection of cultural heritage. From a choice of 67, the report identified nine key functional indicators.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.</u>

SLUDGE REGULATIONS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The UK sewage sludge regulations (Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations, 1989) provide controls for the heavy metal content of sludges destined for land application. They specify yearly limits for certain elements and also that the soil Ph shall not be less than 5. Requirements for monitoring, records keeping and reporting are detailed in the regulations.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.</u>

NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES REGULATIONS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>These Regulations establish an action programme for nitrate vulnerable zones which were designated by the Protection of Water against Agricultural Nitrate Pollution (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. The Regulations implement the requirement to establish such a programme in Article 5 of Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution by nitrates from agricultural sources. <u>The occupier of a farm or livestock unit all or part of which is in a nitrate vulnerable zone is required to ensure that the action programme is implemented in relation to the farm or livestock unit or to</u></u>	<u>The JLDP should protect water resources, supply and the environment.</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>that part of it which is in the nitrate vulnerable zone.</u>	
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SOIL SCOPING STUDY (2002)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Scoping Study provides the basis for good soil management and protection.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection and conservation of soils.</u>

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT 1993	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>The Radioactive Substances Act 1993 is concerned with the control of radioactive material and any subsequent accumulation and disposal of radioactive waste. The conditions attached to the authorisation are concerned with the control and security of the accumulated radioactive waste and its subsequent disposal.</u></p> <p><u>The purpose of this Act is to protect the environment from radioactive pollution by controlling the use of radioactive materials and in particular the disposal of radioactive waste. Any undertaking which uses radioactive substances, whether open or closed sources, must be registered to keep and use such materials and, if producing waste, must be authorised to accumulate and dispose of this waste.</u></p>	<u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Act in the policy formulation process.</u>

WASTE LICENSING REGULATIONS 1994	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>These regulations are providing a framework for the development of a 'Waste Management Licensing System' under part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Provisions are made, for the disposal of waste oils and lubricants. Provision is also made for the protection of groundwaters, from contamination via discharge of certain listed substances.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and protect the environment from contamination.</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

METAL MINE STRATEGY FOR WALES 2002	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<u>The Metal Mines Strategy for Wales brings together the specific views of various stakeholders in one document and identifies sites with differing stakeholder views or concerns. In terms of water quality, the catchments are at risk of failing to achieve good chemical and ecological status by 2015 due to the elevated metals associated with historical mining activities in its waters.</u>	<u>The JLDP should facilitate the protection of waters and mitigate against potential pollution from mining activities.</u>

NORTH WALES REGIONAL WASTE PLAN – FIRST REVIEW 2007	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Vision:</p> <p>To provide a land use planning framework for managing waste and reclaiming resources in a sustainable way in north Wales, with the following objectives:</p> <p>Objective A: Reduce detrimental impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>Objective B: Reduce social and economic detrimental impacts and maximise social and economic opportunities.</p> <p>Objective C: Satisfy the needs of communities and businesses.</p> <p>Objective D: Comply with legislative requirements, targets, principles and policies determined by European and national policy framework.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced. The JLDP should also promote the re-use and recycling of waste and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill, in line with the targets sets by relevant Directives.</p>

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MUNICIPAL WASTE SECTOR PLAN (MARCH 2011)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The Municipal Sector Plan supports 'Towards Zero Waste', the overarching waste strategy document for Wales, by detailing outcomes, policies and delivery actions for this sector.</u></p> <p><u>The approach being followed for Part 1 of the Municipal Sector Plan is to take forward the following four key areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Waste prevention – to reinforce the important role of Local Authorities engaging with householders and communities to reduce waste put out for collection, thus helping to meet environmental outcomes, increasing opportunities for enhancing social wellbeing through waste reuse and reducing the costs of waste collection and management.</u> • <u>Preparing for reuse – to ensure that a far greater proportion of wastes collected by Local Authorities is “prepared for reuse”, in order to meet wellbeing through involvement in reuse activities and reduce the costs of waste management.</u> • <u>Recycling collection service delivery improvements – to deliver sustainable development outcomes in a cost effective way and work towards the new municipal waste recycling targets set in Towards Zero Waste.</u> • <u>Sustainable treatment and disposal – to deliver sustainable treatment and disposal of municipal waste in a cost effective way and work towards the targets set in Towards Zero Waste.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced, in line with the objectives of the plan.</u></p>
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<p>DRAFT FOOD MANUFACTURE, SERVICE AND RETAIL SECTOR PLAN (MARCH 2011)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

The Food Manufacture, Service and Retail Sector Plan seeks to address issues in three key areas, focussing on food and packaging:

i) Waste prevention:

- Reducing waste arisings directly produced by the sectors covered in the plan (focusing on food and packaging in the mixed waste stream produced by SMEs, and food arisings in large food manufacturing companies).
- Greening the supply chain, including ecodesign to make packaging generate less waste.

ii) Recycling:

- Businesses source segregating food and packaging materials that are currently arising in the mixed waste stream, and thus increasing recycling rates on site.
- Provision of a universal separate collection service for packaging and food waste.
- Recyclate to be recycled closed loop or ‘up-cycled’, ideally in Wales.
- Food waste to be sent to anaerobic digestion plants (where reuse, e.g. as animal feed, is not possible).
- Increasing the recyclability of packaging.
- Increasing the recycled content of packaging.

iii) Treatment and disposal – to deliver sustainable treatment and disposal of this commercial and industrial waste in a cost effective way and work towards the targets set in Towards Zero Waste, including those that limit energy from waste and seek to reduce landfill to zero.

The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced, in line with the objectives of the plan.

DRAFT COLLECTIONS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND MARKETS SECTOR PLAN (MARCH 2011)

Objectives and Requirements

Implications for JLDP

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p><u>The draft Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan covers the management of all waste in Wales regardless of sector. This plan supports 'Towards Zero Waste', the overarching waste strategy document for Wales, by detailing outcomes, policies, targets and delivery actions for this sector. It forms part of the suite of documents that overall comprise the waste management plan for Wales in accordance with the plan making requirements enshrined in UK and EU legislation.</u></p> <p><u>The main issues/objectives identified in the Plan are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Collections Infrastructure and Markets sector plan seeks to create the conditions for a sustainable approach to resource management by ensuring that a high volume of clean, source segregated recyclate is collected and delivered to reprocessors (based in Wales as far as possible), and that closed loop end markets are developed for the recyclate (within Wales as far as possible).</u> • <u>The draft plan aims to ensure, as far as possible, that that the economic value of the recyclate is retained within the Welsh economy.</u> • <u>The evidence presented demonstrated that there are still significant amounts of recyclable material being sent to landfill, especially from the household and commercial Sectors.</u> • <u>There is also some evidence that some materials are accessing end markets which are not the most sustainable option for Wales.</u> • <u>The quality of collected recyclate needs improving.</u> • <u>The plan identifies where improvements in recyclate collection are required and where opportunities to develop infrastructure exist. The draft plan aims to facilitate developments in infrastructure by demonstrating need for such investments.</u> • <u>Waste prevention</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced, in line with the objectives of the plan.</u></p>
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FINAL CONTAMINATED LAND INSPECTION STRATEGY (ANGLESEY)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>The Council's main Aims in dealing with contaminated land will be:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>To protect human health</u> • <u>To protect controlled waters</u> • <u>To prevent damage to property</u> • <u>To prevent any further contamination of land</u> • <u>To encourage the voluntary "clean up" of contaminated land</u> • <u>To encourage the re-use of contaminated land or as it is known "brownfield" land.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Plan in terms of managing contaminated land.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

DRAFT CONTAMINATED LAND STRATEGY (GWYNEDD)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p><u>This Strategy document details the arrangements and procedures that Gwynedd Council will follow to inspect land within the County for contamination, in order to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.</u></p> <p><u>The aims of Gwynedd Council’s Strategy to deal with land contamination are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment;</u> • <u>to seek to bring damaged land back to beneficial use; and</u> • <u>to seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.</u> 	<p><u>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Plan in terms of managing contaminated land.</u></p>

APPENDIX 2

Biodiversity (Anglesey & Gwynedd)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations /Opportunities
Biodiversity				
RSPB Reserves	<p><u>South Stack Cliffs (Anglesey)</u> Species include guillemots, razorbills and puffins. Rare choughs can also be seen on the reserve.</p> <p><u>Valley Wetlands (Anglesey)</u> Species include tufted ducks, pochards, shovelers, gadwalls and grebes which all breed here.</p> <p><u>Mawddach Valley - Arthog Bog (Snowdonia National Park)</u> Arthog Bog is a small wetland and a wonderful place to find weird and wonderful plants, flowers, butterflies and birds. More than 130 species of plants have been recorded.</p> <p><u>Mawddach Valley - Coed Garth Gell (Snowdonia National Park)</u> Nestled in the spectacular Mawddach Valley, Coed Garth Gell is a woodland and heathland nature reserve.</p>			

DA60

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Communities (Gwynedd)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities							
Communities											
Life Expectancy	Life Expectancy										
		1991-1993		1995-1997		1999-2001		2003-2005		2007-2009	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Gwynedd	73.6	79.7	75.1	80.4	76.0	80.9	76.9	81.0	<u>77.3</u>	<u>82</u>
	Wales	73.3	78.8	73.8	79.1	74.8	79.8	76.2	80.6	<u>77.2</u>	<u>81.6</u>
<u>In general, for men and women, life expectancy had gradually increased since 1991.</u>											

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(i)

Communities (Anglesey)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations / Opportunities							
Communities											
Life Expectancy	Life Expectancy										
		1991-1993		1995-1997		1999-2001		2003-2005		2007-2009	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Anglesey	<u>73.5</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>75.8</u>	<u>80.3</u>	<u>76.9</u>	<u>81.3</u>	<u>76.7</u>	<u>81.9</u>
	Cymru	<u>73.3</u>	<u>78.8</u>	<u>73.8</u>	<u>79.1</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>80.6</u>	<u>77.2</u>	<u>81.6</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

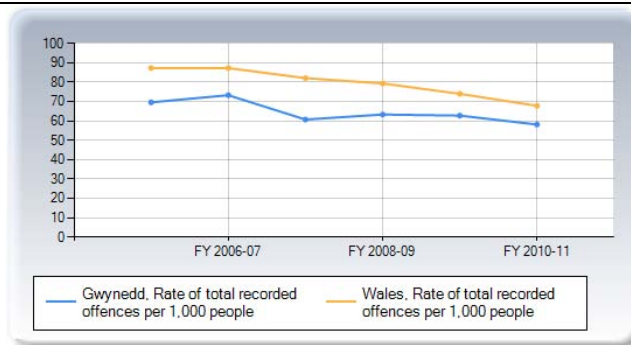
	<u>In general, for men and women, life expectancy had gradually increased since 1991.</u>	
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Communities (Gwynedd)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations /Opportunities																					
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Crime	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Recorded Crime 2006-07 (per 100,000 population)[†]</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recorded Crime</td> <td style="text-align: center;">73.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violence against the person</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary from a dwelling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft of a vehicle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft from a vehicle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Crime rate per 1,000 population</p>			Recorded Crime 2006-07 (per 100,000 population)[†]				Gwynedd	Wales	Recorded Crime	73.5	87.5	Violence against the person	21.9	18.2	Burglary from a dwelling	1.7	3.6	Theft of a vehicle	1.3	3.8	Theft from a vehicle	3.5	8.6	<p>There is a need to promote the continuing reduction of crime rates by encouraging developments which improve the safety of communities.</p>
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APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

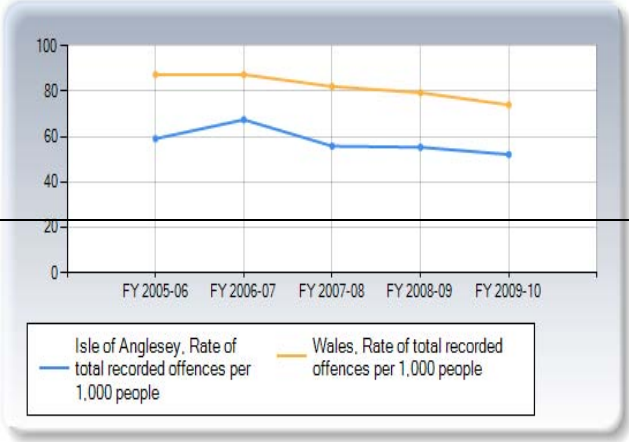


The crime rate in Gwynedd has gradually decreased during recent years with a general reduction of 14% between 2006/07 and 2009/10.

In 2009/10, Gwynedd had the leigth lowest crime rate in Wales.

Crime Rates (2010-11)		
Rate of recorded offences per 1000 population	Gwynedd	Wales
Rate of total recorded offences per 1000 people	58.2	67.8
Violence against the person	15.78	14.19
Sexual offences	0.92	0.82
Robbery	0.16	0.31
Burglary	4.95	7.97
Offences against vehicles	3.56	7.12
Other theft offences	13.5	16.27
Fraud and forgery	1.23	1.62
Criminal damage	13.43	14
Drug offences	3.5	4.51
Miscellaneous offences	1.16	1.06

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations /Opportunities																														
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Crime Rates (2010-11)																																		
<u>Rate of recorded offences per 1000 population</u>	<u>Anglesey</u>	<u>Wales</u>																																

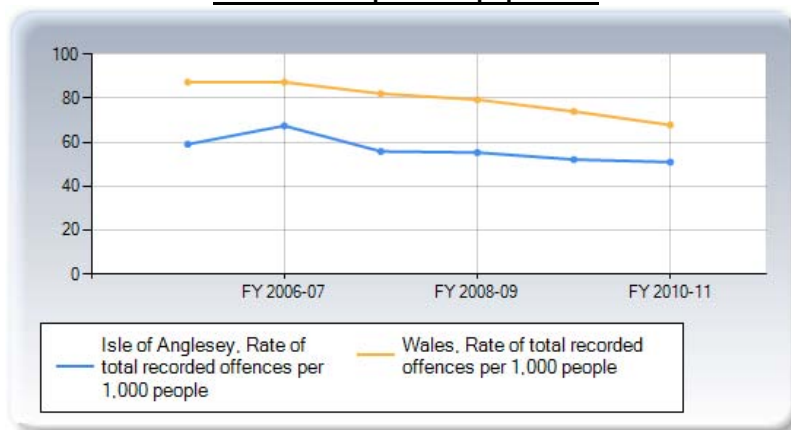
DA61

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Rate of total recorded offences per 1000 people	51.02	67.8
Violence against the person	14.78	14.19
Sexual offences	0.84	0.82
Robbery	0.16	0.31
Burglary	5.48	7.97
Offences against vehicles	2.02	7.12
Other theft offences	10.97	16.27
Fraud and forgery	1.06	1.62
Criminal damage	11.58	14
Drug offences	3.37	4.51
Miscellaneous offences	0.74	1.06

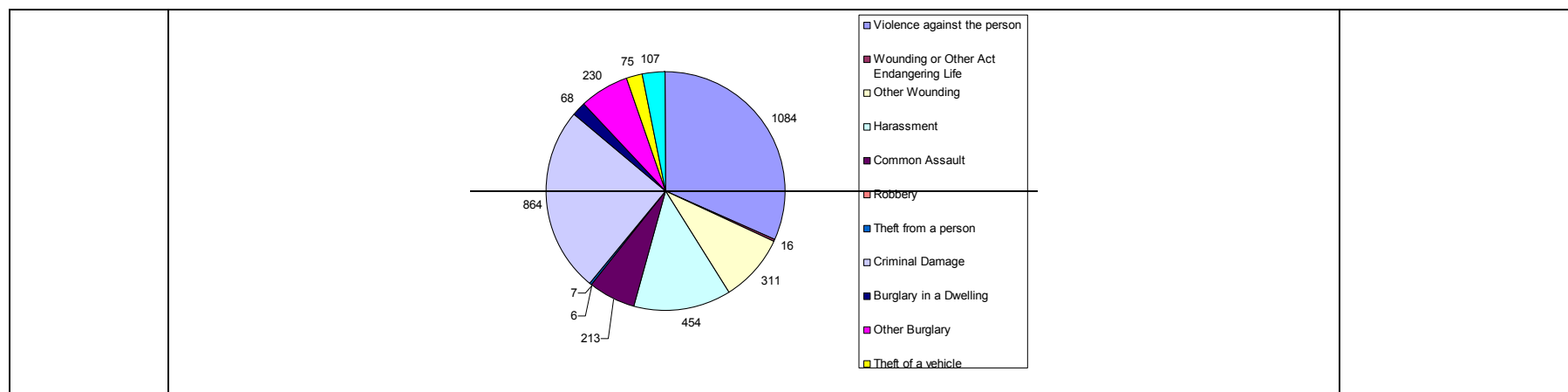
In 2009/10, Anglesey had the 4th lowest crime rate in Wales

Rate of crime per 1000 population



Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police (April 09 – March 10)ⁱⁱⁱ

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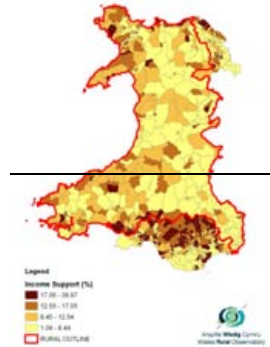
Communities (Gwynedd)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Communities				
Economy	<p>A detailed spatial breakdown of benefit receipt in rural Wales is presented in the maps below. These maps clearly show an east west division within rural Wales in respect to the receipt of these three state benefits, with levels of receipt generally higher in the north west and lowest in eastern areas. In addition, across rural Wales, benefit levels appear to be highest in those wards containing the larger towns. The most striking east west spatial pattern is evident in the second figure below, which shows the proportion of people in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance, with high levels of benefit receipt evident in most wards in Anglesey, the north west of Gwynedd and south-east Ceredigion. It is also clear from the three figures that areas of Gwynedd and Anglesey exhibit similar benefit profiles to the Valleys. As with benefit and income levels there is a clear west east divide evident in relation to unemployment rates, with Gwynedd, Anglesey and Pembrokeshire being the authority areas recording highest, and Monmouthshire and Powys having the lowest rate. Clusters of high unemployment rural wards are concentrated in Anglesey and north western parts of Gwynedd.</p>			<p>Considerable geographic variations in the unemployment rate which suggests a need to strengthen and diversify rural local economies within the county.</p> <p>The need to facilitate the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality</p>

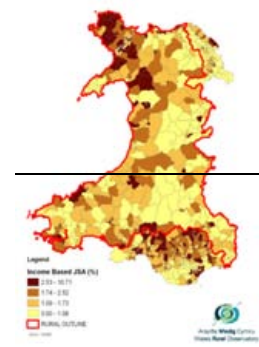
DA62

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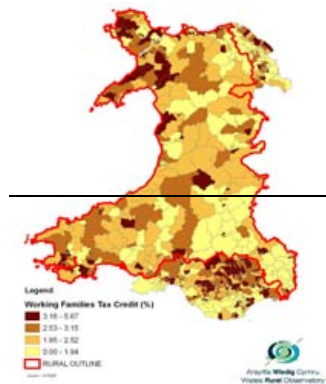
Percentage of households claiming Income Support in 2001, by wards



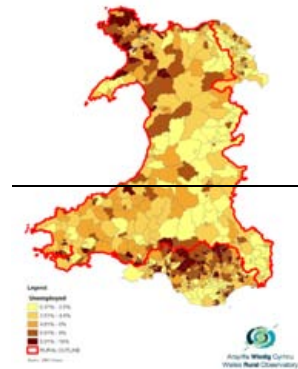
Percentage of households claiming Income-based Job Seekers Allowance in 2001, by ward



Percentage of households claiming Working Family Tax Credit in 2001, by ward



Percentage of unemployed households in 2001, by ward



Percentage benefit claimant rates, 2001 by rural unitary authority

	Job	Income	Council Tax	Working
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employment as well as supporting local businesses.

There is a need to encourage investment in rural areas by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	Seekers Allowance	Support	Benefit	Families Tax Credit
Carmarthenshire	1.9	14.8	22.1	2.5
Ceredigion	1.6	9.6	15.7	2.2
Conwy	2.1	15.1	16.8	2.9
Denbighshire	1.9	15.5	19.1	2.7
Gwynedd	2.8	12.6	12.4	2.9
Isle of Anglesey	3.4	13.7	35.0	2.8
Monmouthshire	1.2	8.4	13.4	1.8
Pembrokeshire	2.2	13.7	20.8	3.1
Powys	1.4	9.8	14.2	2.5
Rural	2.0	12.7	18.5	2.6
Urban *	2.3	14.8	23.0	2.4

* Cardiff, Newport and Swansea local authority areas

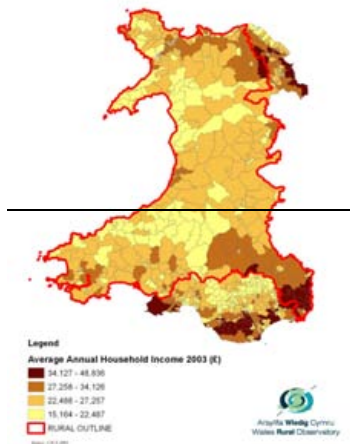
Within rural Wales, the four north-western and south-western local authority areas that recorded the lowest average incomes had the highest proportion of low income households in 2003. Gwynedd recorded just below 22% of households on low income and Anglesey had about 21% on low income. The spatial distribution of low income households at ward level can be seen in the map below with highest proportions of low income households evident in large parts of Gwynedd and Anglesey.

% households with annual incomes below £10,000

Area	% households
Gwynedd	27.2
Denbighshire	27
Pembrokeshire	26.9
Carmarthenshire	26.5
Conwy	26
Anglesey	24.7
Ceredigion	22.8
Powys	22.8
Flintshire	20.3
Vale of Glamorgan	17.5
Monmouthshire	16.5
Rural Wales average	24.8

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Proportion of households with annual incomes below £10,000 in Wales in 2003, by ward



Percentage benefit claimant rates, 2004 by rural unitary authority

	Job Seekers Allowance	Income Support	Council Tax Benefit	Working Families Tax Credit
Carmarthenshire	1.9	14.8	22.1	2.5
Ceredigion	1.6	9.6	15.7	2.2
Conwy	2.1	15.1	16.8	2.9
Denbighshire	1.9	15.5	19.1	2.7
Gwynedd	2.8	12.6	12.4	2.9
Isle of Anglesey	3.4	13.7	35.0	2.8
Monmouthshire	1.2	8.4	13.4	1.8
Pembrokeshire	2.2	13.7	20.8	3.1
Powys	1.4	9.8	14.2	2.5
Rural	2.0	12.7	18.5	2.6
Urban *	2.3	14.8	23.0	2.4

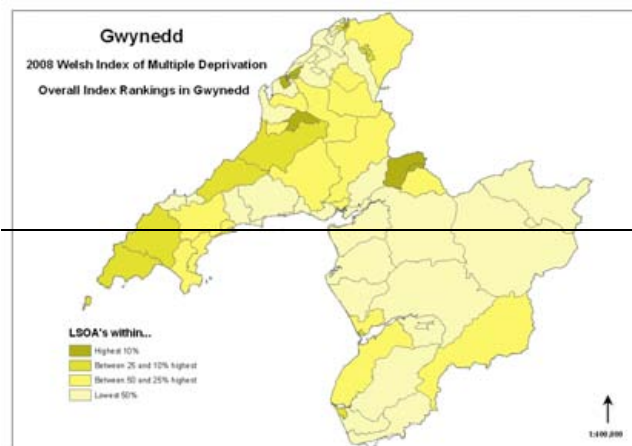
* Cardiff, Newport and Swansea local authority areas

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<p>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)</p>	<p>WIMD 2008 shows that in Gwynedd (which has 75 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs (4%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.</p> <p>In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for Housing (41%) and Access (24%) • Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas. • Below average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Deprivation (4%) • Income (3%) • Employment (1%) • Education (4%) • Environment (1%) • Community (5%) <p>44% of LSOAs in Gwynedd were more deprived than the Wales average.^{iv}</p> <p>The map below illustrates how rural areas such as Pen Llŷn have a generally higher overall deprivation index than the majority of Gwynedd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map Showing Overall WIMD Rankings of Wards in Gwynedd^v</p>	<p>There is a need to reduce deprivation particularly in terms of housing and access, especially in the most deprived areas.</p> <p><u>The need to facilitate the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality employment as well as supporting local businesses.</u></p> <p><u>There is a need to encourage investment in rural areas by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment.</u></p>

DA63

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



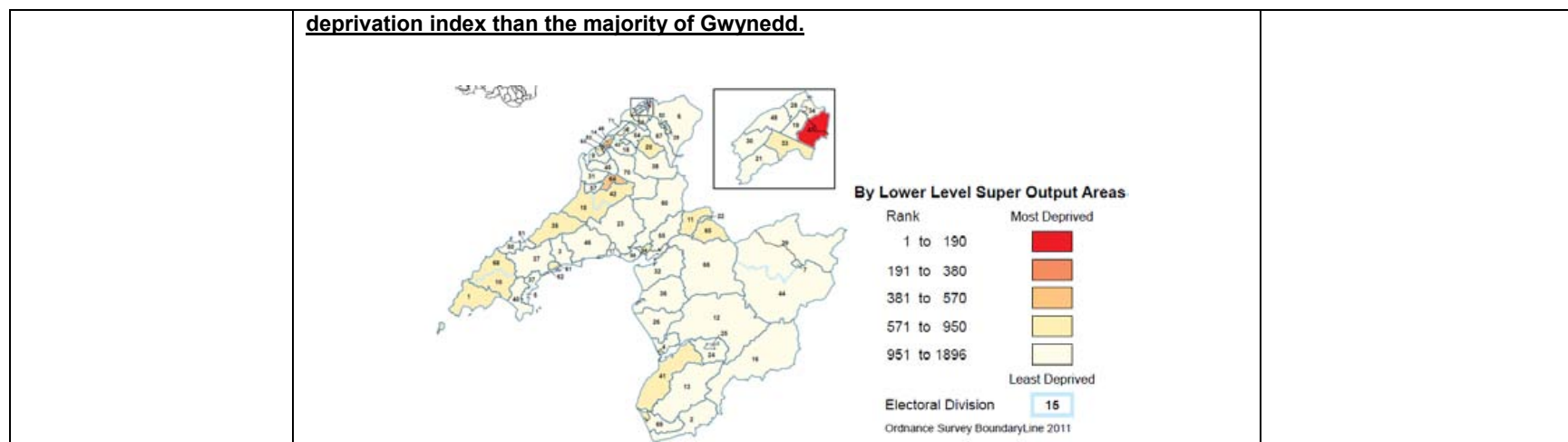
WIMD 2008 shows that in Gwynedd (which has 75 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs (4%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. These are Peblig Caernarfon (ranked 119 out of 1896 in Wales); Marchog 1 (ranked 136 in Wales) and Marchog 2 (ranked 143 in Wales).

Gwynedd had the following percentages of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales:

- **Income (4%)**
- **Employment (0%): Gwynedd, along with Monmouthshire are the least deprived local authorities in the employment domain, with no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in Wales. Gwynedd has only 28% of its LSOAs in the most deprived 50% in Wales, and Monmouthshire 29.3%.**
- **Health (4%)**
- **Education (0%)**
- **Housing (41.3%): all but two of its 75 LSOAs in the most deprived 50%, making it the most deprived local authority in this domain**
- **Environment (1%)**
- **Access to Services (21%)**
- **Community Safety (8%)**
- **Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas.**

The map below illustrates how rural areas such as Pen Llŷn have a generally higher overall

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



Communities (Anglesey)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Communities				
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)	<p>WIMD 2008 shows that in Anglesey (which has 44 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morawelon with a score of 48.2, which ranked 119 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales. • Tudur with a score of 42.9, which ranked 187 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales. • Porthyfelin 1 with a score of 41.6, which ranked 204 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10-20% most deprived category in Wales. <p>In Isle of Anglesey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LSOAs had deprivation score distribution over 88% of the whole range for Wales. • 5% of its LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. • 55% of its LSOAs fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. 			<p>There is a need to reduce deprivation particularly in terms of housing and access, especially in the most deprived areas.</p> <p><u>The need to facilitate the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality employment as well as</u></p>

DA63

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

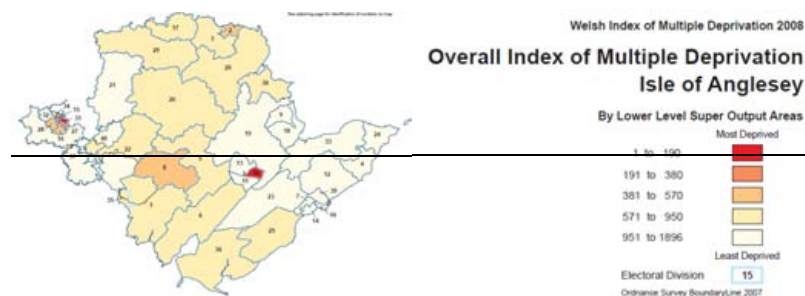
- There are lower than average levels of deprivation in the 3 most deprived categories (most deprived 10%, 20%, 30%), but higher than average levels of deprivation in the most deprived 50% category).

In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales there are:

- Above average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for Housing (18%) and Access (18%)
- Below average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for:
 - Overall Deprivation (5%)
 - Income (7%)
 - Employment (2%)
 - Health (2%)
 - Education (5%)
 - Community (7%)

55% of LSOAs in Anglesey were more deprived than the Wales average^{vi}.

Map Showing Overall WIMD Rankings of Wards in Anglesey^{vii}



WIMD 2011 shows that in Anglesey (which has 44 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 1 LSOA falls within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. This is Morawelon which is ranked 146 out of 1896 in Wales.

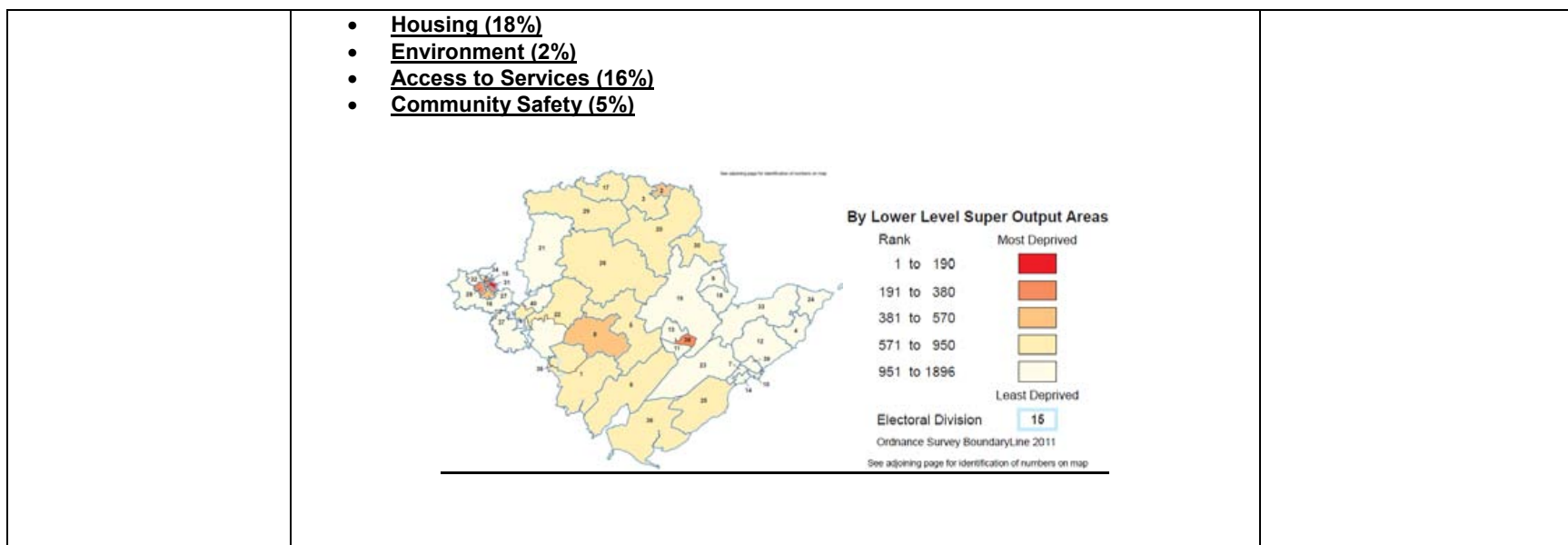
Anglesey had the following percentages of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales:

- **Income (7%)**
- **Employment (7%)**
- **Health (0%)**
- **Education (0%)**

supporting local businesses.

There is a need to encourage investment in rural areas by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

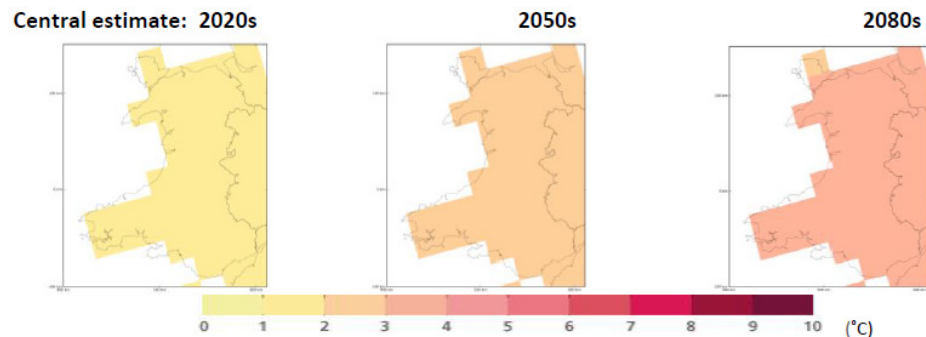


Climatic Factors (Gwynedd and Anglesey)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Climatic Factors				
Climate Change Projections ^{viii}	<p>Overview</p> <p>The overall projected increases in the annual average temperatures in Wales are 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.0°C by the 2040s and 3.3°C by the 2080s, against the 1961 to 1990 baseline. The projected increases in the summer averaged daily maximum temperatures for Wales are 1.9°C by the 2020s, 2.8°C by the 2040s and 4.8°C by the 2080s. The projected increases in the winter daily minimum temperatures for Wales are 1.5°C by the 2020s, 2.1°C by the 2040s and 3.5°C by the 2080s. Overall the county can also expect drier summer and more irregular/ extreme weather events, such as high rainfall/ wetter winters.</p> <p>Temperature in Wales</p>			<p>Climate change adaptation measures will required as an integral element of new infrastructure and housing development.</p>

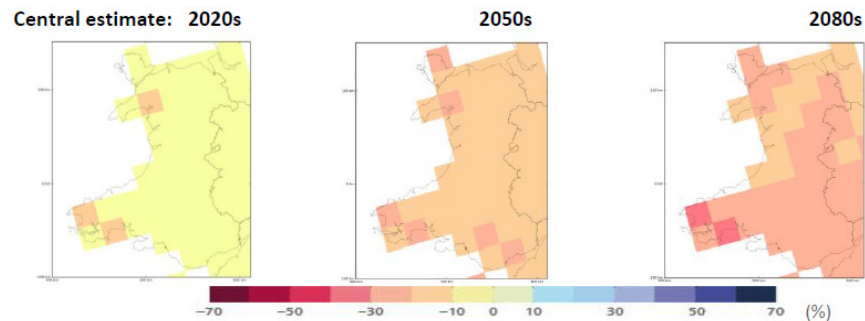
APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

The maps below show the changes predicted in the annual average daily temperature for Wales by the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s under a medium emissions scenario based on 1961 – 1990 baseline figures. By the 2050s the temperature is expected to have risen by between 2 and 3°C across the country.



Summer rainfall in Wales:

The maps below show the changes predicted in summer rainfall in Wales by the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s under a medium emissions scenario. By the 2050s summer rainfall is expected to have decreased by -10 to -20% across most of the country with larger changes in some parts of the south and the west.

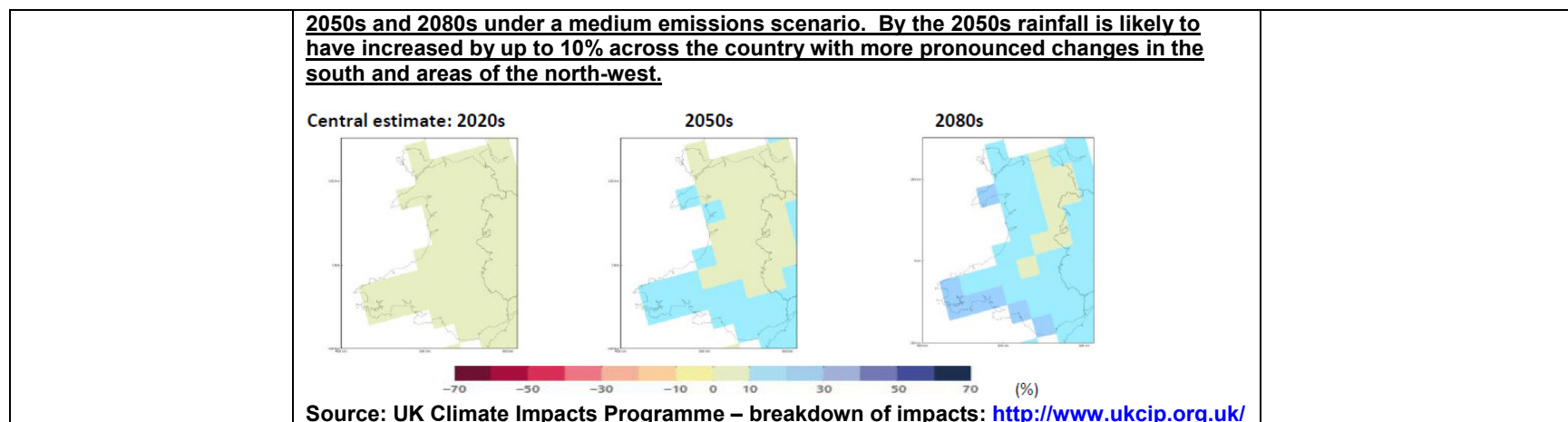


Winter rainfall in Wales

The maps below show the changes predicted in winter rainfall in Wales by the 2020s,

DA64

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



Culture and Heritage

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy				
<u>Anglesey Energy Island Programme</u>	<p>The 'Potential Outcomes and Performance Measures' Report identifies the following key outcomes of the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Reducing out-migration of younger people – with 16-24 year olds as % of overall population stabilising at 10%</u> • <u>The Programme should assist in retaining a flourishing local culture with the proportion of Welsh language speakers being maintained at the current level, with between 60-65% of the population (aged 3+) able to speak Welsh.</u> 			

DA64
(i)

Economy (Anglesey)

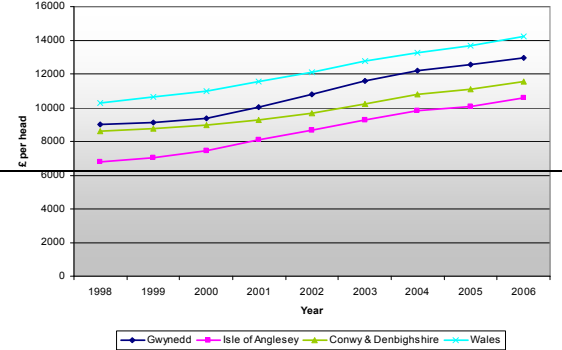
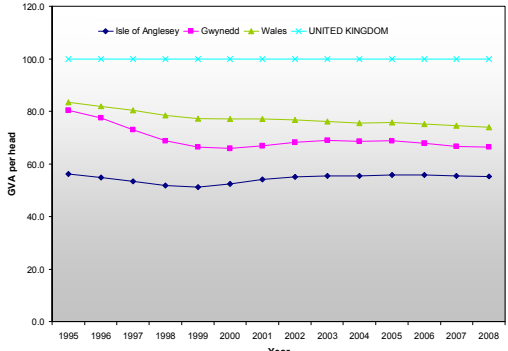
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(ii)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy				
Anglesey Energy Island Programme	<p>The Anglesey Energy Island Programme is intended to attract new high quality energy-related jobs to Anglesey over the next two decades. The centrepiece of the Anglesey Energy Island Programme is the potential development of a new nuclear build at Wylfa. However, it is also hoped to attract companies who will develop renewable energy technologies including wind (on and offshore), tidal, biomass as well as nuclear.</p> <p><u>The key elements of the Energy Island Framework are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Short term: Large and small scale biomass installations and supporting energy crops, energy efficiency measures, and micro generation. Initial discussion and negotiation to maximise opportunities from Offshore wind Irish Sea Round 3 Zone.</u> • <u>Medium to long term: new build at Wylfa up to 3.2 GW, implementation of tidal project at Skerries, offshore wind base at Holyhead Port and the replanting of existing onshore wind farms.</u> • <u>Long term: Tidal power expansion and development of the hydrogen economy.</u> <p><u>The 'Potential Outcomes and Performance Measures' Report identifies the following key outcomes of the programme in terms of the economy.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>An increase of 10-13% in GVA over and above base case / Welsh trend to 2025</u> • <u>Create up to 2,000 net additional jobs to 2025, plus up to an additional 6,000 construction jobs</u> • <u>A reduction in unemployment rates which should start to converge (and possibly fall below) the rate for Wales.</u> • <u>Upskill the workforce leading at minimum to a 3% increase in the proportion of the workforce (over 2008 levels) for the SOCs 1-3.</u> • <u>The proportion of JSA claimants reduces to that of Wales</u> • <u>Activity rates are anticipated to rise to at least 1% above that for Wales.</u> • <u>Long term unemployment is expected to fall to the average for Wales overall.</u> 			

Economy (Gwynedd & Anglesey)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Economy				
Gross Value Added (GVA)	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>GVA per head 1998-2006</p>  <p>GVA per head 1995-2008</p>  </div>			<p>A need to facilitate the continued promotion of investment in the local economy in order to support growth in local business particularly within the manufacturing and commerce industries.</p>

DA65

Economy (Gwynedd)

DA66

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations /Opportunities	
Economy					
Education and Skills	Education and lifelong learning in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales (2009-2010)^{ix}				
		Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	
	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained primary schools	19.5	19	20.1	
	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained secondary schools	16.2	15.6	16.5	
	% achieving the expected level – key stage 1 (L2+) (09-10)	83.2	84.9	81.6	
	% achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C (09-10)	57.9	63.8	57.7	
	% of adult population with no qualifications 2006 (Jan 2010-Dec 2010. Source:Nomis 2010)	48.4 <u>13.3</u>	44.6 <u>13.4</u>	46.2 <u>13.3</u>	

Economy (Anglesey)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations /Opportunities	
Education and Skills					
	<p>A marginally higher proportion of pupils in their final year of compulsory education achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in Anglesey compared to the figure for Wales – 57.9% in Anglesey compared to 57.7% in Wales (2009-10). In 2006/07, a lower proportion of pupils left full-time education with no qualifications in Anglesey compared to Wales.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education and lifelong learning in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales (2009-2010) Addysg a dysgu gydol oes yng Ngwynedd, Môn a Chymru (2009-2010)¹</p>				
		Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales	
	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained primary schools	19.5	19	20.1	
	Pupil teacher ratio (09-10): LEA maintained	16.2	15.6	16.5	

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	secondary schools			
	% achieving the expected level – key stage 1 (L2+) (09-10)	83.2	84.9	81.6
	% achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C (09-10)	57.9	63.8	57.7
	% of adult population with no qualifications, 2006 (Jan 2010-Rhag 2010) (Ffynhonnell: Nomis 2010)	18.4 13.3	14.6 13.4	16.2 13.3

ECONOMY (Gwynedd)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities			
Economy							
Tourism	Analysis by Sector of Expenditure				<u>Despite a recent improvement in most sectors of the tourism industry, there is a continuing</u> In response to the recent decline in some sectors of the tourism industry there is a need to facilitate the improvement in the variety and quality of tourist facilities, tourist accommodation and attractions. <u>This is particularly true with regard to serviced</u>		
	(£'s millions)	2006	2007	<u>2008</u>		<u>2009</u>	<u>% change (2006-2009)</u>
	Accommodation	97.6	90.1	<u>90.5</u>		<u>95.3</u>	<u>-2.4</u>
	Food & Drink	116.2	113.1	<u>128.2</u>		<u>126.7</u>	<u>9.0</u>
	Recreation	42.8	41.0	<u>50.3</u>		<u>49.1</u>	<u>14.7</u>
	Shopping	158.8	155.1	<u>176.1</u>		<u>172.2</u>	<u>8.4</u>
	Transport	56.5	54.8	<u>63.9</u>		<u>62.7</u>	<u>10.9</u>
	Indirect Expenditure	186.2	179.6	<u>205.0</u>		<u>201.6</u>	<u>8.3</u>
	VAT	82.6	79.4	<u>89.1</u>		<u>88.6</u>	<u>7.2</u>
	Total	740.6	713.0	<u>803.2</u>		<u>796.3</u>	<u>7.5</u>
	Revenue by Category of Visitor						
(£'s millions)	2006	2007	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% change (2006-2009)</u>		

DA67

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	Serviced Accommodation	122.5	115.1	<u>86.8</u>	<u>105.2</u>	<u>-14</u>		<u>accommodation.</u>
	Non-serviced Accommodation	466.1	447.9	<u>566.4</u>	<u>539.7</u>	<u>15.7</u>		
	SFR	10.8	10.9	<u>11.3</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>4.6</u>		
	Day Visitors	141.2	139.1	<u>138.7</u>	<u>140.0</u>	<u>-0.8</u>		
	Total	740.6	713.0	<u>803.2</u>	<u>796.3</u>	<u>7.5</u>		
	Tourist Days							
	(£'s millions)	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change (2006-2009)		
	Serviced Accommodation	1,493	1,449	<u>1027</u>	<u>1241</u>	<u>-16.9</u>		
	Non-serviced Accommodation	13,971	13,557	<u>15888</u>	<u>15315</u>	<u>9.6</u>		
	SFR	434	435	<u>435</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>0.2</u>		
	Day Visitors	4,065	4,004	<u>3831</u>	<u>3868</u>	<u>-4.8</u>		
	Total	19,963	19,445	<u>21181</u>	<u>20858</u>	<u>4.4</u>		
	Tourist Numbers							
	Thousands	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change (2006-2009)		
	Serviced Accommodation	841	815	<u>569</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>-17.5</u>		
	Non-serviced Accommodation	2,116	2,057	<u>2413</u>	<u>2315</u>	<u>9.4</u>		
	SFR	182	183	<u>183</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>0.5</u>		
	Day Visitors	4,065	4,004	<u>3831</u>	<u>3868</u>	<u>-4.8</u>		
	Total	7,204	7,059	<u>6996</u>	<u>7060</u>	<u>-1.9</u>		
	Sectors in which employment is supported							
	(FTEs)	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change (2006-2009)		
	Accommodation	3694	3700	<u>3722</u>	<u>3669</u>	<u>-0.7</u>		
	Food & Drink	2821	2746	<u>2987</u>	<u>2952</u>	<u>4.6</u>		
	Recreation	1260	1208	<u>1423</u>	<u>1390</u>	<u>10.3</u>		
	Shopping	3515	3432	<u>3740</u>	<u>3657</u>	<u>4</u>		
	Transport	613	594	<u>665</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>6.5</u>		

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

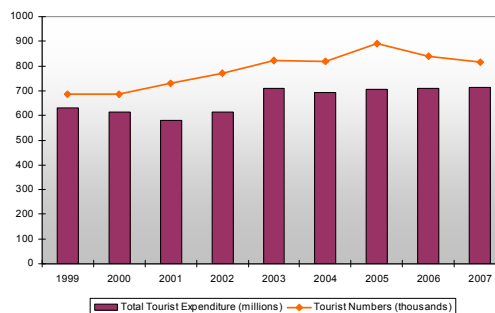
Total Direct Employment	11903	11680	12538	12321	3.5
Indirect Employment	2984	2877	3152	3099	3.9
Total	14,886	14,556	15690	15420	3.6

Most sectors in the tourism industry have seen an overall improvement between 2006 and 2009. However, serviced accommodation has seen a marked decrease in terms of revenue, use, expenditure and employment.

The total tourist expenditure in Gwynedd in ~~2007~~ **2009** was £743 **796** million whilst the number of tourists that visited the local authority area was ~~7,060,000~~ **845,000**.

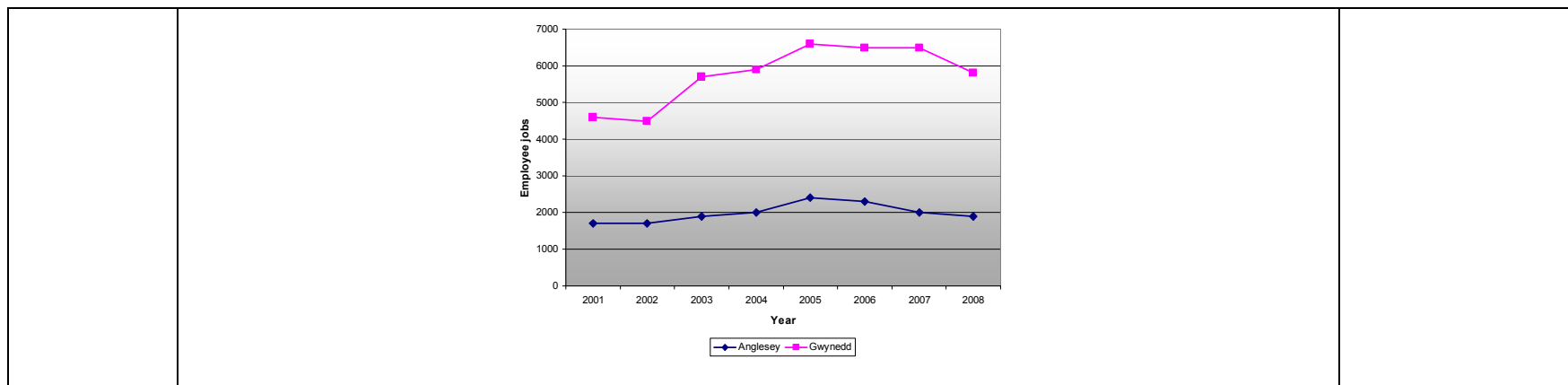
In ~~2007-2009~~, ~~44,556~~ **15,420** were employed in the tourism industry. The sectors which employed the most ~~was~~ **were** **the accommodation sector and the shopping sector** which employed **23.7%** ~~25.4%~~ of the total in the industry, followed by the shopping sector (23.6%) and the food and drink sector (18.9%).

Tourism expenditure and tourist numbers in Gwynedd (£millions)



Total in employment in the tourist industry in Gwynedd and Anglesey^x

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



ECONOMY (Anglesey)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																																													
Economy																																																	
Tourism	Analysis by Sector of Expenditure <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>(£'s millions)</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>% change (2007-2009)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Accommodation</td> <td>32.5</td> <td>34.6</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>5.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food & Drink</td> <td>29.4</td> <td>31.8</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recreation</td> <td>10.7</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>12.3</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shopping</td> <td>38.7</td> <td>41.3</td> <td>41.7</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>13.9</td> <td>15.5</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect Expenditure</td> <td>51.2</td> <td>55.1</td> <td>55.24</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>21.9</td> <td>23.7</td> <td>23.71</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>198.4</td> <td>214.6</td> <td>214.4</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			(£'s millions)	2007	2008	2009	% change (2007-2009)	Accommodation	32.5	34.6	34.4	5.8	Food & Drink	29.4	31.8	31.7	7.8	Recreation	10.7	12.5	12.3	15	Shopping	38.7	41.3	41.7	7.8	Transport	13.9	15.5	15.3	10	Indirect Expenditure	51.2	55.1	55.24	7.8	VAT	21.9	23.7	23.71	8.2	Total	198.4	214.6	214.4	8	<p>Despite a recent improvement in most sectors of the tourism industry, there is a continuing In response to the recent decline in some sectors of the tourism industry there is a need to facilitate the improvement in the variety and quality of</p>
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DA67

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Revenue by Category of Visitor

<u>(£'s millions)</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% change (2007-2009)</u>
<u>Serviced Accommodation</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>31.68</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Non-serviced Accommodation</u>	<u>143.0</u>	<u>158.7</u>	<u>157.4</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>SFR</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Day Visitors</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>9.9</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>198.4</u>	<u>214.6</u>	<u>214.4</u>	<u>8.1</u>

Tourist Days

<u>(£'s millions)</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% change (2007-2009)</u>
<u>Serviced Accommodation</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>-3.7</u>
<u>Non-serviced Accommodation</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>4,137</u>	<u>4106</u>	<u>8.9</u>
<u>SFR</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>253.7</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>Day Visitors</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>9.7</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,848</u>	<u>5,207</u>	<u>5219</u>	<u>7.7</u>

Tourist Numbers

<u>Thousands</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% change (2007-2009)</u>
<u>Serviced Accommodation</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>194.5</u>	<u>-4.1</u>
<u>Non-serviced Accommodation</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>634.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>
<u>SFR</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>106.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>Day Visitors</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>519.2</u>	<u>9.8</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,369</u>	<u>1,417</u>	<u>1455</u>	<u>6.2</u>

Sectors in which employment is supported

tourist facilities, tourist accommodation and attractions. **This is particularly true with regard to serviced accommodation.**

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

<u>(FTEs)</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% change (2007-2009)</u>
<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>1041</u>	<u>-0.5</u>
<u>Food & Drink</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Recreation</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>14.1</u>
<u>Shopping</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>886</u>	<u>7.8</u>
<u>Transport</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>10.3</u>
<u>Total Direct Employment</u>	<u>3,003</u>	<u>3,183</u>	<u>3172</u>	<u>5.6</u>
<u>Indirect Employment</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>7.6</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,791</u>	<u>4,031</u>	<u>4022</u>	<u>6.1</u>

Most sectors in the tourism industry have seen an overall improvement between 2007 and 2009. However, serviced accommodation has seen a marked decrease in terms of revenue, use, and employment.

The total visitors to Anglesey increased by 6% between 2007 and 2009. The total employed in the tourist industry in Anglesey has remained fairly stable since 2001 whilst the number employed in the tourism industry has remained stable over the same period.

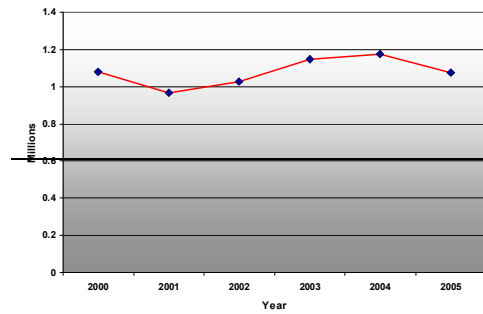
There has been a small and steady rate of growth across most parts of the tourism industry in the period from 2007 to ~~2009~~ 2008. However, the growth rates are not significantly high to suggest that the industry is experiencing rapid rates of expansion, which suggests that there is a requirement for a substantial level of investment in high quality accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities on the island to encourage a larger customer base to the island.

The total tourist expenditure in Anglesey in ~~2009~~ 2008 was £214 million whilst the number of tourists that visited the local authority area was 1,455,000 1,417,000.

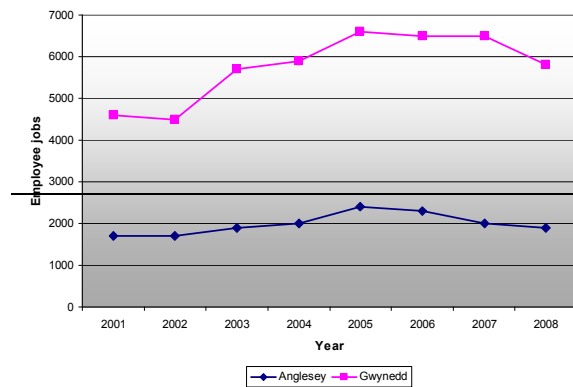
In ~~2009~~ 2008, 4,031 4,022 were employed in the tourism industry. Total direct employment employed the most (78.9%)^{xi}.

Total visitors (millions)^{xii}

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



Total in employment in the tourist industry in Gwynedd and Anglesey^{xiii}

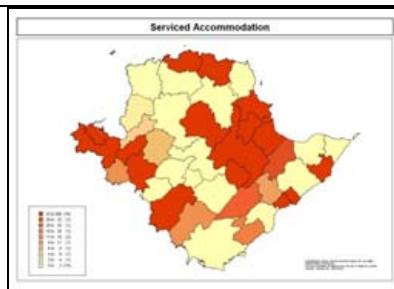


Serviced Accommodation

The data patterns generally appear to follow population trends, with the highest bedstock levels in the most densely populated parts of the island. The most rural communities generally do not offer high levels of bedstock places.

Serviced Accommodation Bedstock Figures by Community^{xiv}

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



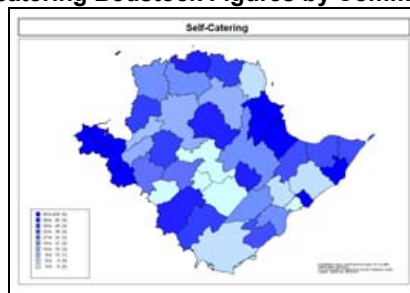
A surprising trait is the fact that, with the exceptions of Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Llanfairpwll, the level of serviced accommodation on the Riviera Coast is not particularly high.

Self Catering

A total of 6,645 bed spaces are in self-catering properties (cottages, bungalows, apartments, etc), an increase of 251% since 2000 when the figure stood at 1,893. This substantial increase in bed stock suggest a significant development within the self-catering market.

There are 1,187 self-catering properties on Anglesey containing a total of 3,769 rooms. These rooms fall under three categories: single, double and twin.

Self-catering Bedstock Figures by Community^{xv}



Caravan and Camping

There appears to be two 'hub' areas for caravan and camping bedstock figures on the island. The first is a combination of the Historic Coast (Cemaes, Amlwch) and the Family Coast (Benllech, Moelfre), the second being a

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	combination of the Mountain, Nature and Harbour Coast with one community each from the Active Coast, Rural Coast and the Open Countryside. Again the main areas of concentration for caravans and camping are located on the coast	
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HOUSING (Gwynedd & Anglesey)

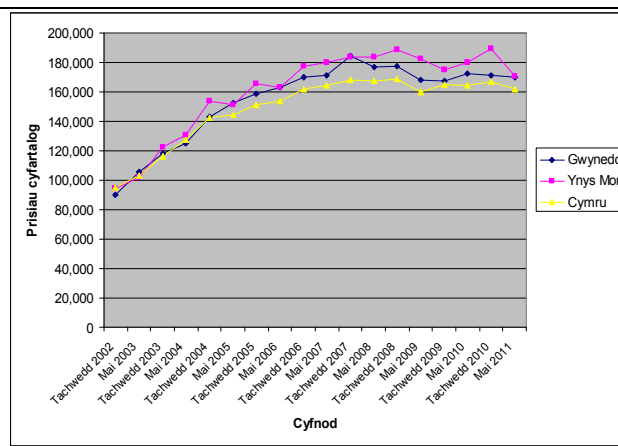
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/Trends	Problems / Limitations /Opportunities																																																																					
Housing																																																																									
House Prices	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Average prices of sold residential units</u> (These figures note the average price for the six month period prior to the date noted based on valuation and sales).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Period</th> <th colspan="2">Gwynedd</th> <th colspan="2">Anglesey</th> <th colspan="2">Wales</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Price (£)</th> <th>Number (sample)</th> <th>Price (£)</th> <th>Number (sample)</th> <th>Price (£)</th> <th>Number (sample)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>November 2002</u></td> <td><u>89,693</u></td> <td><u>1,965</u></td> <td><u>94,104</u></td> <td><u>1,177</u></td> <td><u>95,246</u></td> <td><u>58,401</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>May 2003</u></td> <td><u>105,908</u></td> <td><u>1,974</u></td> <td><u>102,087</u></td> <td><u>1,035</u></td> <td><u>103,338</u></td> <td><u>52,362</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>November 2003</u></td> <td><u>118,418</u></td> <td><u>2,184</u></td> <td><u>122,571</u></td> <td><u>1,358</u></td> <td><u>116,473</u></td> <td><u>71,352</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>May 2004</u></td> <td><u>125,259</u></td> <td><u>1,341</u></td> <td><u>130,556</u></td> <td><u>817</u></td> <td><u>127,475</u></td> <td><u>54,773</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>November 2004</u></td> <td><u>143,052</u></td> <td><u>1,388</u></td> <td><u>153,743</u></td> <td><u>919</u></td> <td><u>142,594</u></td> <td><u>51,408</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>May 2005</u></td> <td><u>152,292</u></td> <td><u>1,196</u></td> <td><u>151,253</u></td> <td><u>720</u></td> <td><u>144,402</u></td> <td><u>40,733</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>November 2005</u></td> <td><u>158,697</u></td> <td><u>1,517</u></td> <td><u>165,480</u></td> <td><u>937</u></td> <td><u>150,966</u></td> <td><u>49,829</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>May 2006</u></td> <td><u>163,136</u></td> <td><u>1,339</u></td> <td><u>163,223</u></td> <td><u>817</u></td> <td><u>153,869</u></td> <td><u>46,897</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Period	Gwynedd		Anglesey		Wales		Price (£)	Number (sample)	Price (£)	Number (sample)	Price (£)	Number (sample)	<u>November 2002</u>	<u>89,693</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>94,104</u>	<u>1,177</u>	<u>95,246</u>	<u>58,401</u>	<u>May 2003</u>	<u>105,908</u>	<u>1,974</u>	<u>102,087</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>103,338</u>	<u>52,362</u>	<u>November 2003</u>	<u>118,418</u>	<u>2,184</u>	<u>122,571</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>116,473</u>	<u>71,352</u>	<u>May 2004</u>	<u>125,259</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>130,556</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>127,475</u>	<u>54,773</u>	<u>November 2004</u>	<u>143,052</u>	<u>1,388</u>	<u>153,743</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>142,594</u>	<u>51,408</u>	<u>May 2005</u>	<u>152,292</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>151,253</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>144,402</u>	<u>40,733</u>	<u>November 2005</u>	<u>158,697</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>165,480</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>150,966</u>	<u>49,829</u>	<u>May 2006</u>	<u>163,136</u>	<u>1,339</u>	<u>163,223</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>153,869</u>	<u>46,897</u>	
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DA68

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	<u>November 2006</u>	<u>170,186</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>177,783</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>162,069</u>	<u>59,374</u>	
	<u>May 2007</u>	<u>171,400</u>	<u>1,582</u>	<u>179,748</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>164,161</u>	<u>49,586</u>	
	<u>November 2007</u>	<u>184,460</u>	<u>1,607</u>	<u>183,750</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>168,129</u>	<u>52,659</u>	
	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>176,869</u>	<u>1,182</u>	<u>183,514</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>167,527</u>	<u>38,467</u>	
	<u>November 2008</u>	<u>177,243</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>188,816</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>168,688</u>	<u>31,343</u>	
	<u>May 2009</u>	<u>167,985</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>182,402</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>160,058</u>	<u>24,452</u>	
	<u>November 2009</u>	<u>167,780</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>175,019</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>165,127</u>	<u>32,810</u>	
	<u>May 2010</u>	<u>172,789</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>180,088</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>164,399</u>	<u>30,174</u>	
	<u>November 2010</u>	<u>171,490</u>	<u>1,369</u>	<u>189,682</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>166,833</u>	<u>33,743</u>	
	<u>May 2011</u>	<u>169,780</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>170,471</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>161,699</u>	<u>21,656</u>	
	<u>Source: Hometrack</u>							

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



- Average house prices in Gwynedd increased in each of the periods noted up to November 2007 (a 105.7% increase in Gwynedd for average house prices between November 2002 and November 2007). Following this, an obvious decline can be seen in the average prices (with inconsistent prices following this period). It is likely that this trend reflects the economic problems which began to affect Britain in 2008.
- The trend is slightly different for Anglesey as there is no apparent reduction in average house prices (with the exception of the period between November 2010 and May 2011). There was an increase of 98.5% in average house prices in Anglesey between November 2002 and November 2010 (the period where the highest average house prices can be seen) and 95.3% between November 2002 and November 2007 (in comparison with the previous figure for Gwynedd).
- A distinctive reduction can also be seen in the sample number i.e. the number of sales, in Gwynedd and Anglesey from May 2008 onwards. This corresponds to the trends across Wales.

Average house prices according to house type, north west Wales (Source: Land Registry)

Type of house	Year	Anglesey	Conwy	Gwynedd
<u>Detached</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>215,000</u>

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

			<u>2006</u>	<u>191,000</u>	<u>195,000</u>	<u>205,000</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>190,000</u>	<u>185,000</u>	<u>200,750</u>		
			<u>2004</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>182,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>		
		<u>Semi-detached</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>138,500</u>	<u>147,000</u>		
			<u>2006</u>	<u>126,975</u>	<u>137,975</u>	<u>148,000</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>128,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>		
			<u>2004</u>	<u>97,750</u>	<u>122,250</u>	<u>118,250</u>		
		<u>Terraced</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>102,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>		
			<u>2006</u>	<u>93,000</u>	<u>118,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>87,500</u>	<u>113,500</u>	<u>105,000</u>		
			<u>2004</u>	<u>76,000</u>	<u>93,000</u>	<u>86,000</u>		
		<u>Flats and maisonettes</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>162,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>121,250</u>		
			<u>2006</u>	<u>129,500</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>97,000</u>	<u>94,000</u>		
			<u>2004</u>	<u>138,250</u>	<u>83,250</u>	<u>111,000</u>		
		<u>All types</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>150,250</u>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>		
			<u>2006</u>	<u>145,250</u>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>		
			<u>2005</u>	<u>142,500</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>134,000</u>		
			<u>2004</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>113,500</u>		

LANDSCAPE (Anglesey)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
<u>Anglesey Energy Island Programme</u>	<p><u>There is a strong potential for some of the developments associated with the Anglesey Energy Programme to have a negative impact on the landscape and seascape of Anglesey. These developments include windfarms, a nuclear power station and transmission lines.</u></p> <p><u>Mae potensial cryf i rai o'r datblygiadau sy'n gysylltiedig â Rhaglen Ynys Ynni Môn a Gwynedd gael ardrawiad andwyol ar dirwedd a morwedd Ynys Môn. Mae'r datblygiadau hyn yn cynnwys, ffermydd gwynt, pwerdy niwclear a llinellau trosglwyddiad.</u></p>			<p><u>It will be important to identify mitigation measures to help avoid any negative impacts on the landscape and seascapes.</u></p>

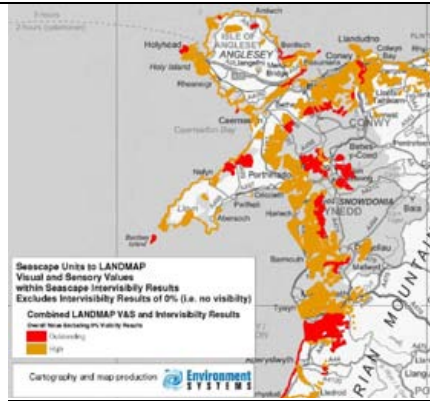
(i)

LANDSCAPE (Gwynedd and Anglesey)

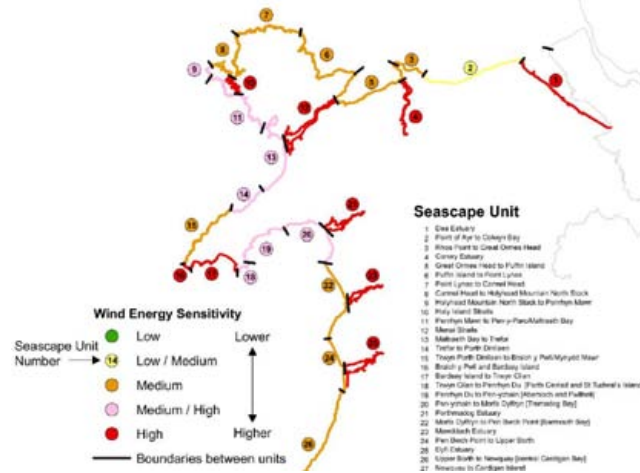
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
Seascapes	<p><u>The map below shows the locations of land with sea views where LANDMAP's Visual and Sensory Aspect also evaluates those areas within its top two classes, 'high' (red) and 'outstanding' (orange).</u></p> <p><u>Land with sea views where LANDMAP evaluates 'high' or 'outstanding'</u></p>			

DA69

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

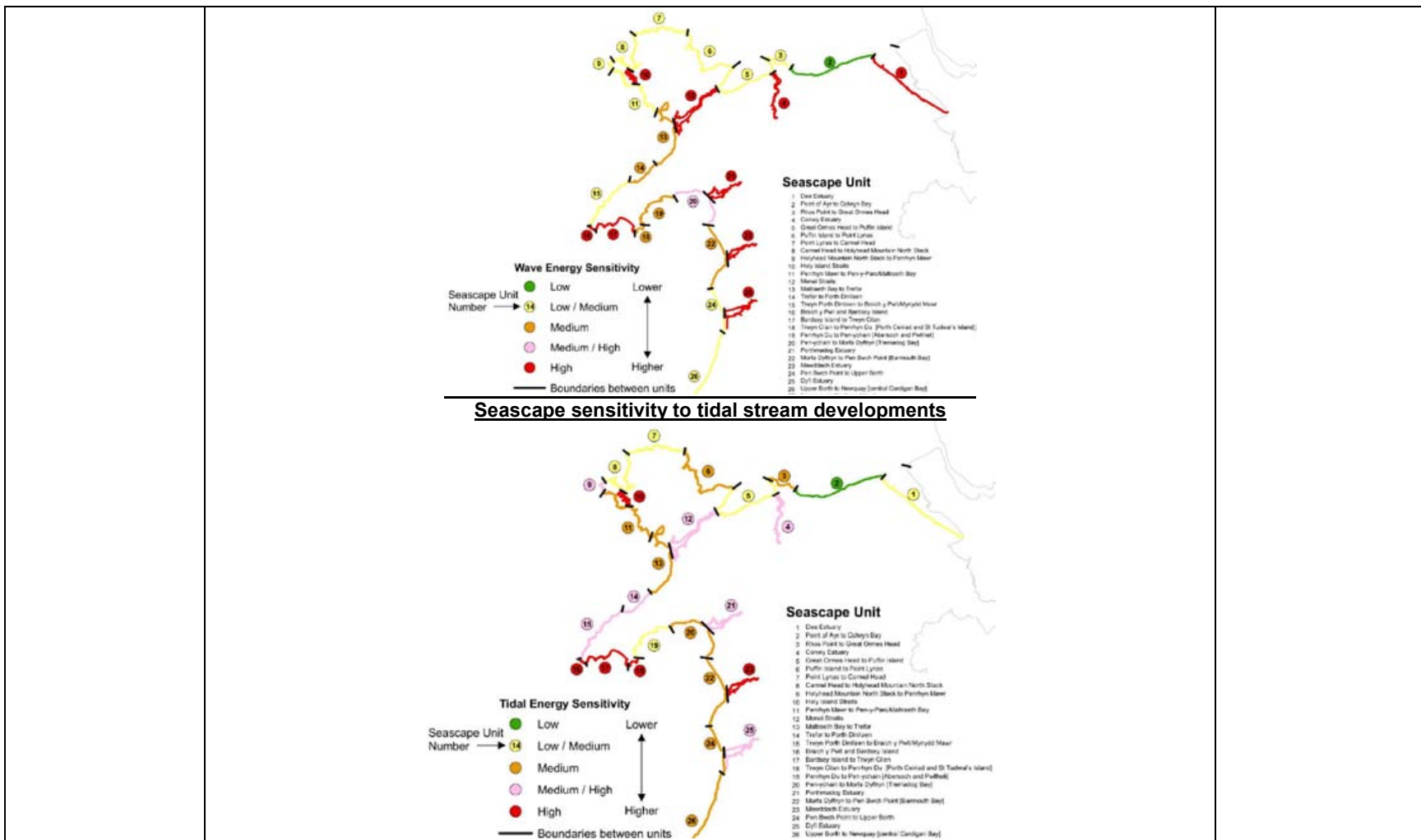


Seascope sensitivity to offshore wind farm developments



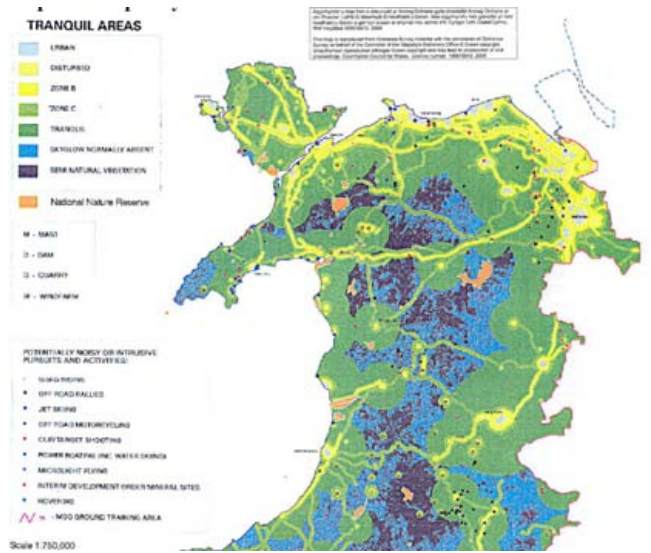
Seascope sensitivity to wave farm developments

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

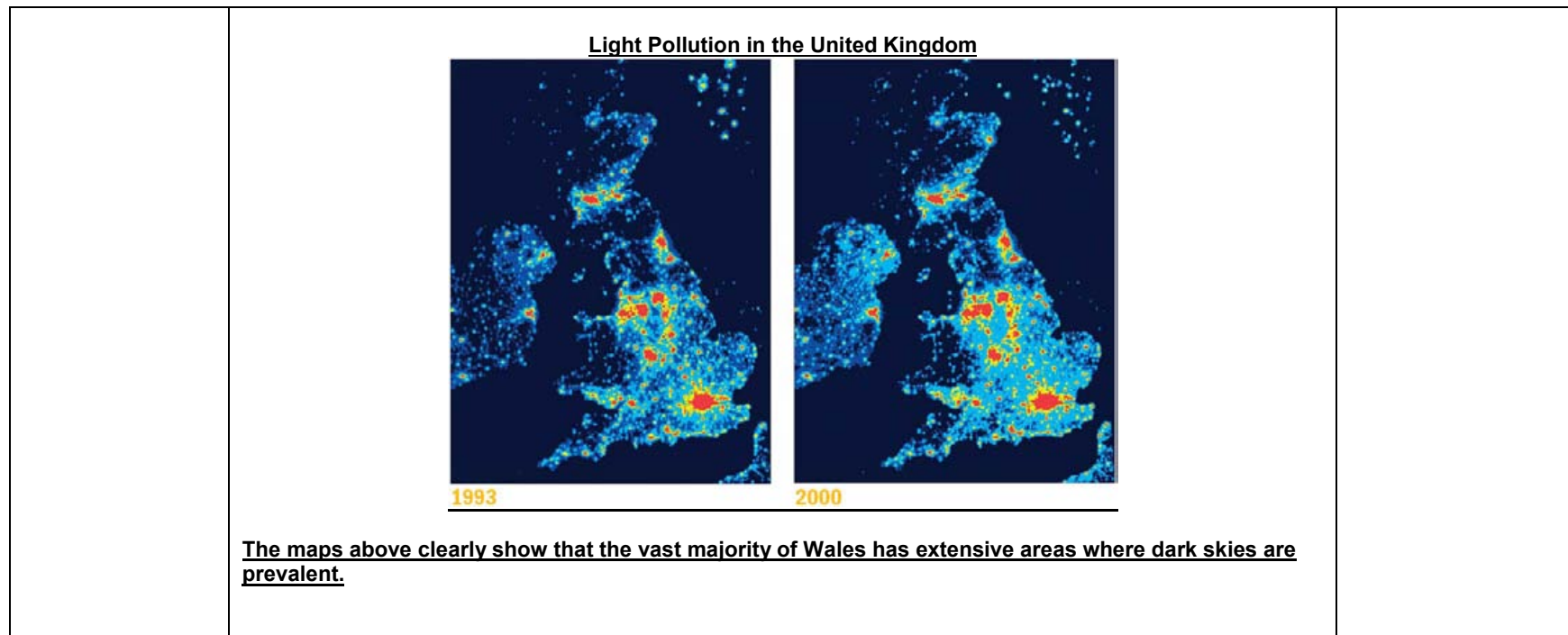
Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
Tranquility	<p>The term 'tranquility' is extremely subjective and arriving at a definition is a challenging task. It could be being outside listening to the sounds of nature for some; for others it could be sitting inside listening to music.</p> <p>Below is a tranquility map produced in 1996. CCW is about to start a project to update the map. The pattern of least tranquility along north and south coasts, coincident with busy roads and major settlements shows through clearly.</p>			



Reference: Seascape Assessment of Wales: <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/seascapes/seascape-assessment-of-wales.aspx> [Accessed 14/9/11]

DA70

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

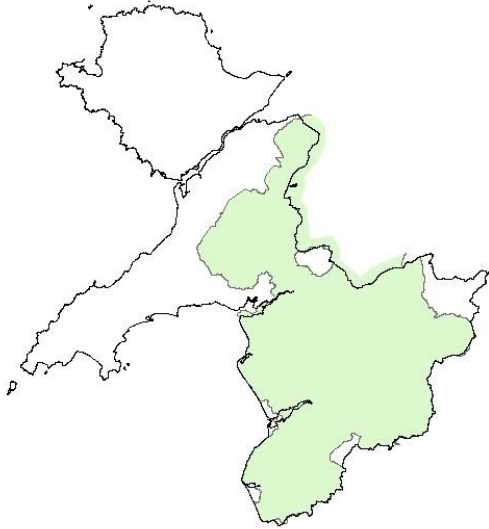


LANDSCAPE (GWYNEDD)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
<u>Snowdonia National Park</u>	<u>Situated on the west coast of Britain covering 823 square miles of diverse landscapes, Snowdonia National Park is a living working area, home to over 26,000 people. As well as being the largest National Park in Wales, Snowdonia boasts the highest mountain in England and Wales, and the largest natural lake in Wales, as well as a wealth of picturesque villages like Betws y Coed and Beddgelert. Snowdonia</u>			

DA71

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	<p><u>is an area steeped in culture and local history, where more than half its population speak Welsh.</u></p> 	
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LANDSCAPE (ANGLESEY)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Landscape				
<u>GeoMôn</u>	<u>GeoMôn or Anglesey Geopark, was admitted to the European Geoparks Network and to the UNESCO-assisted Global Network of National Geoparks in May 2009. It is the second Geopark to be designated in Wales and the seventh within the United Kingdom.</u>			

DA71
(i)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

	<p><u>Originally geoconservation on Anglesey was administered by the Gwynedd and Mon RIGS group, but a decision was taken to apply for Geopark membership. GeoMôn is a limited company, registered at Companies House, which administers the Geopark and currently has 4 directors, two geologists and two Isle of Anglesey County Council officials. The Geopark is based around the extraordinary diversity of its geology which encompasses solid rocks from the Precambrian to the Neogene with some Miocene sediments and extensive Pleistocene glaciation features from the Quaternary period.</u></p>	
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SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE (Gwynedd)

DA72

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities																																								
Soils, Minerals, Waste																																												
	Regional Waste Arisings in Wales 2007 (thousands of tonnes)^{xvii} <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Waste Type</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">North Wales</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">South-East Wales</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">South-West Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chemical wastes</td> <td>26.29</td> <td>29.08</td> <td>33.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metallic wastes</td> <td>44.65</td> <td>176.65</td> <td>45.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health care wastes</td> <td>0.77</td> <td>2.67</td> <td>0.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-metallic wastes</td> <td>114.66</td> <td>127.70</td> <td>65.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discarded equipment</td> <td>0.63</td> <td>1.92</td> <td>0.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal and vegetable wastes</td> <td>135.11</td> <td>194.32</td> <td>20.61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed ordinary wastes</td> <td>67.99</td> <td>99.21</td> <td>88.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common sludges</td> <td>38.78</td> <td>18.37</td> <td>12.87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mineral wastes</td> <td>51.13</td> <td>388.52</td> <td>110.84</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Waste Type	North Wales	South-East Wales	South-West Wales	Chemical wastes	26.29	29.08	33.16	Metallic wastes	44.65	176.65	45.33	Health care wastes	0.77	2.67	0.20	Non-metallic wastes	114.66	127.70	65.08	Discarded equipment	0.63	1.92	0.66	Animal and vegetable wastes	135.11	194.32	20.61	Mixed ordinary wastes	67.99	99.21	88.97	Common sludges	38.78	18.37	12.87	Mineral wastes	51.13	388.52	110.84	<p>There are a range of factors that can affect the growth in the amount of waste produced including, population changes, changes to the number and size of households, consumer behaviour, effectiveness of waste minimisation strategies, and changes in the economic prosperity of a region. <u>Despite the recent reduction in waste arisings,</u> there is a <u>continuing</u></p>
Waste Type	North Wales	South-East Wales	South-West Wales																																									
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	<p>Since 2000 there has been an increase in the amount of municipal waste generated in Gwynedd. In 2005/06 a little more than 80,500 tonnes of municipal waste was generated in the county, equivalent to over 2/3rds of a</p>																																											

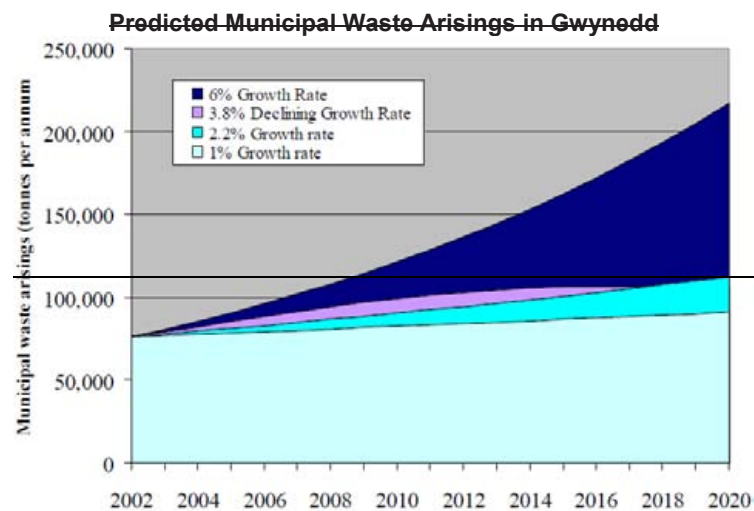
APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

tonne of waste per person in Gwynedd per year. It is recognised that municipal waste arisings throughout the UK are increasing year by year, with current annual growth for the UK as a whole put at 2.7% per annum. The figures on the following page depict waste arisings for Municipal Waste and Household Waste, respectively, up to the year 2020 for a number of growth rate scenarios.^{xviii}

- Current growth rate for Gwynedd, calculated at approximately 2.2%;
- 6% growth rate (average of last 5 years);
- 3.8% declining growth rate (TAN21);
- 1% growth rate.

Both figures depict a 'Meet WAG Targets growth rate' which aims to comply with the waste reduction and stabilisation targets, for household waste only, set out in 'Wise about Waste'. These targets are:

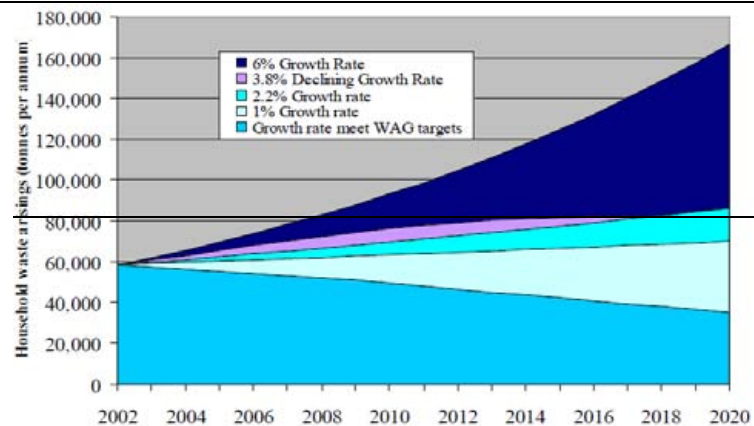
- by 2009/10 waste arisings per household should be no greater than those in 1997/98; and
- by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300 kg/annum.



Predicted Household Waste Arisings in Gwynedd

need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



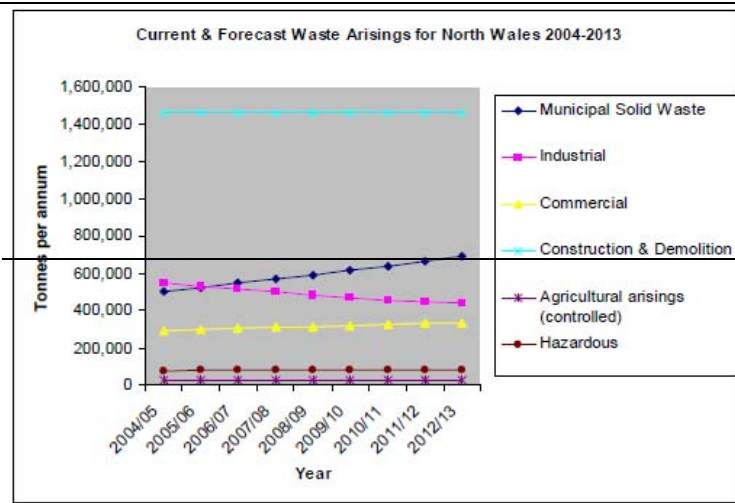
The figure above indicates considerable variances between the projected household waste arisings and the maximum tonnage to comply with the waste stabilisation targets noted above. In fact to achieve the waste stabilisation targets it will be necessary to reverse the growth trend, and achieve a decline in waste arisings of approximately 2.2% per annum.

The '3.8% declining growth' scenario is considered to be the most realistic, taking into account recent/current growth rates and the probability that growth is likely to decline over the strategy period due to the impact of waste minimisation strategies and the likelihood that current economic growth is unlikely to be sustained over the next 20 years. This is identical to the growth rate scenario used in the development of the North Wales Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21).

The North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2009) forecasted the following waste quantity arisings in North Wales by 2013.

Current and Forecast Waste Arisings for North Wales (2004-2013)

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

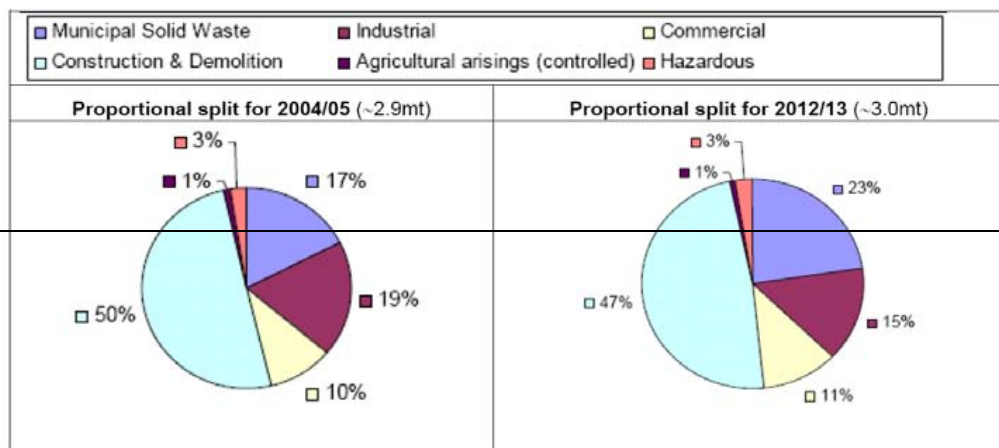


The figure below shows how the relative proportion of each principal waste stream is forecast to change between the years 2004 and 2013. Comparison of this data indicates that:

- **Construction & demolition and Commercial & Industrial** make up the majority of arisings in the region;
- **MSW** will continue to be the fastest growing principal waste stream; and
- The proportion of **agricultural waste** requiring external management remains insignificant compared to the other principal waste streams.

Current and Projected Proportional Waste Split (2004/5 and 2012/13) in North Wales

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



Municipal and household waste quantities are now decreasing:

- The total amount of municipal waste (excluding abandoned vehicles) produced in Wales has fallen every year over the last 5 years, with 1.67 million tonnes produced in 2009-10 compared to 1.93 million tonnes in 2004-05 – an overall reduction of 13.4 per cent (a drop of 258,301 tonnes), and an average reduction each year of 2.7 per cent on the 2004-05 figure.
- Over the same period, household waste has fallen by 8.5 per cent (a drop of 134,112 tonnes) from 1.58 million tonnes to 1.45 million tonnes, with an average reduction of 1.7 per cent each year on the 2004-05 figure.

Municipal and household waste recycling levels are increasing each year:

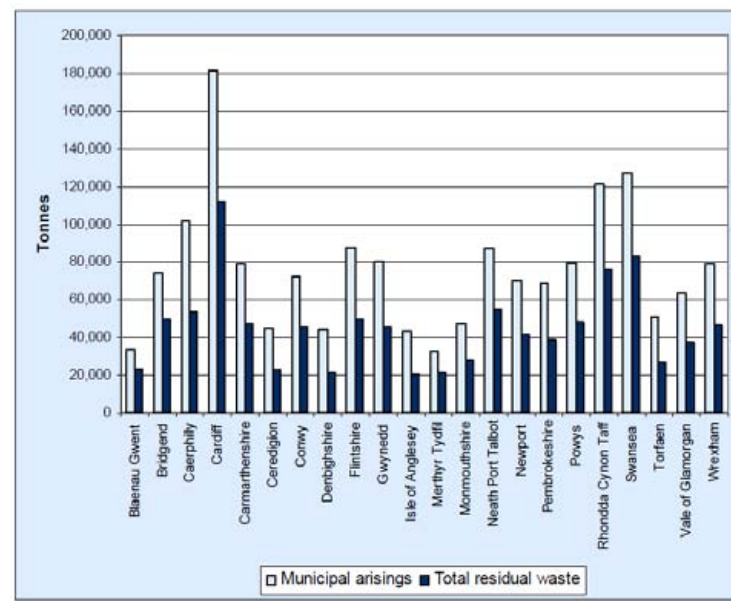
- The percentage of municipal waste (excluding abandoned vehicles) recycled or composted in Wales has been continually increasing since 2000-01. The 2009-10 rate of 40 per cent (including rubble, incinerator residues, matter from beach cleansing and plasterboard) is more than five times higher than the 2000-01 rate of 7 per cent.
- The trend is continuing in 2010-11, with the first two quarters (April - September 2010) showing a provisional combined overall municipal waste recycling/composting rate for Wales of 44 per cent (excluding abandoned vehicles, rubble, incinerator residues, matter from beach cleansing and plasterboard).

The amount of residual municipal waste landfilled is decreasing each year:

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

• Whilst landfill is still the main form of management of residual municipal waste, the use of landfill sites has been steadily decreasing over the last 8 years from a quantity of 1.57 million tonnes sent to landfill in 2001-02 to 0.93 million tonnes in 2009-10 – an overall reduction of 40.8 per cent (a drop of 641,766 tonnes).

Figure 2: Total municipal waste and residual waste levels (in tonnes) for each Local Authority in 2009-10



Wise About Waste set the following targets for the stabilisation and reduction of household waste:

- by 2009-10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997-98;**
- by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum.**

The target to reduce household waste per household per week to 1997-98 levels (21 kg) by 2009-10 was met, with a figure of 20.4 kg.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Source: Municipal Waste Sector Plan (March 2011)					
The Consultation on a New Waste Strategy for Wales ('Towards Zero Waste' (2009)) notes the following targets for waste in Wales:					
Waste Targets for Wales					
<i>Target for:</i>	TARGETS FOR EACH YEAR				
	<i>09/10</i>	<i>12/13</i>	<i>15/16</i>	<i>19/20</i>	<i>24/25</i>
<i>Minimum levels of reuse and recycling / composting (or AD)</i>	40%	52%	58%	64%	70%
<i>Minimum proportion of reuse / recycling/ composting that must come from source separation (kerbside, bring and/ or civic amenity (CA) site)</i>	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
<i>Minimum levels of composting (or AD) of source separated food waste from kitchens as part of the combined recycling/ composting target above.</i>	-	12%	14%	16%	16%
<i>Maximum level of residual household waste per inhabitant per annum</i>	-	295kg	258kg	210kg	150kg
<i>Maximum level of landfill</i>	-	-	-	10%	5%
<i>Maximum level of energy from waste</i>	-	-	42%	36%	30%

SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE (Anglesey)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals, Waste				
	<p><u>Municipal and household waste quantities are now decreasing:</u></p> <p><u>• The total amount of municipal waste (excluding abandoned vehicles) produced in Wales has fallen every year over the last 5 years, with 1.67 million tonnes produced in 2009-10 compared to 1.93 million tonnes in 2004-05 – an overall reduction of 13.4 per cent (a drop of 258,301 tonnes), and an average reduction each year of 2.7 per cent on the 2004-05 figure.</u></p>			<p>There are a range of factors that can affect the growth in the amount of waste produced including, population changes,</p>

DA72

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

• Over the same period, household waste has fallen by 8.5 per cent (a drop of 134,112 tonnes) from 1.58 million tonnes to 1.45 million tonnes, with an average reduction of 1.7 per cent each year on the 2004-05 figure.

Municipal and household waste recycling levels are increasing each year:

• The percentage of municipal waste (excluding abandoned vehicles) recycled or composted in Wales has been continually increasing since 2000-01. The 2009-10 rate of 40 per cent (including rubble, incinerator residues, matter from beach cleansing and plasterboard) is more than five times higher than the 2000-01 rate of 7 per cent.

• The trend is continuing in 2010-11, with the first two quarters (April - September 2010) showing a provisional combined overall municipal waste recycling/composting rate for Wales of 44 per cent (excluding abandoned vehicles, rubble, incinerator residues, matter from beach cleansing and plasterboard).

The amount of residual municipal waste landfilled is decreasing each year:

• Whilst landfill is still the main form of management of residual municipal waste, the use of landfill sites has been steadily decreasing over the last 8 years from a quantity of 1.57 million tonnes sent to landfill in 2001-02 to 0.93 million tonnes in 2009-10 – an overall reduction of 40.8 per cent (a drop of 641,766 tonnes).

Figure 2: Total municipal waste and residual waste levels (in tonnes) for each Local Authority in 2009-10



changes to the number and size of households, consumer behaviour, effectiveness of waste minimisation strategies, and changes in the economic prosperity of a region. There is a need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met.

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Wise About Waste set the following targets for the stabilisation and reduction of household waste:

- by 2009-10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997-98;**
- by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum.**

The target to reduce household waste per household per week to 1997-98 levels (21 kg) by 2009-10 was met, with a figure of 20.4 kg.

Source: Municipal Waste Sector Plan (March 2011)

Municipal waste includes household waste as well as other wastes collected by a waste collection authority. It is recognised that municipal waste arisings throughout the UK are increasing year by year, with current annual growth for the UK as a whole put at 2.7% per annum. Figures 5 and 6 depict waste arisings for Anglesey for municipal waste and household waste, respectively, up to the year 2020 for a number of growth rate scenarios:

- 6% growth rate (representing growth over the past 5 years);
- 2.0% growth rate (representing current growth);
- 1.5% growth rate; and
- Declining growth rate. (This assumes the current growth rate of 2.0% up to 2006, followed by a falling growth rate to 2017 and zero growth rate thereafter)

Both figures depict a 'Meet WAG Targets growth rate' which aims to comply with the waste reduction and stabilisation targets, for household waste only, set out in 'Wise about Waste'. These targets are:

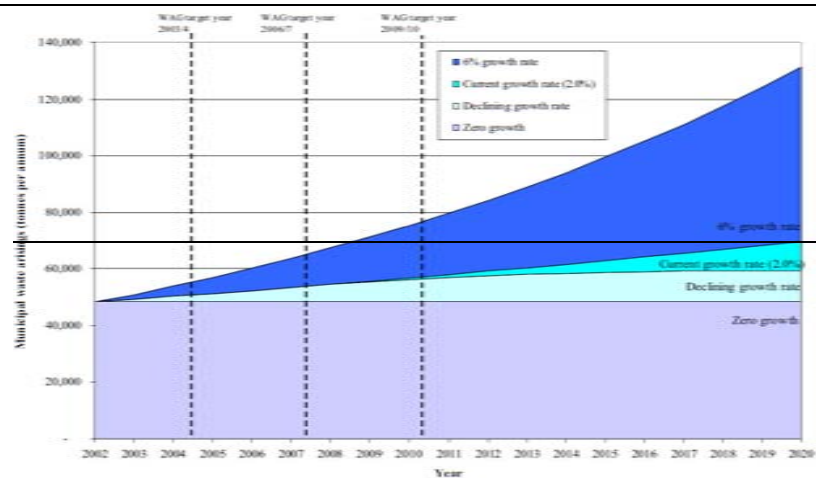
- by 2009/10 waste arisings per household should be no greater than those in 1997/98; and
- by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300 kg/annum.

Figure 3 indicates considerable variations between the projected household waste arisings and the maximum tonnage to comply with the waste generation stabilisation targets noted above. In fact to achieve the waste stabilisation targets it would be necessary to reverse the growth trend, and achieve a decline in waste arisings of approximately 2.2% per annum.

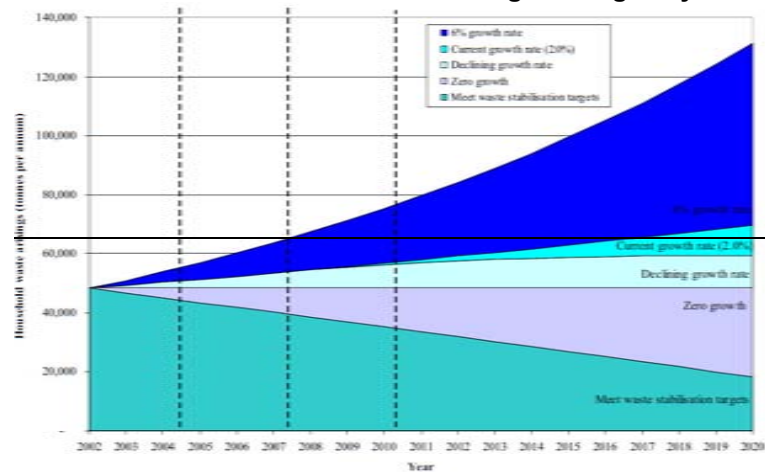
The 'declining growth' scenario is considered to be the most realistic, taking account of recent/current growth rates and the probability that growth should decline over the strategy period due to the impact of waste minimisation strategies^{xviii}.

Predicted Municipal Waste Arisings in Anglesey^{xix}

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



Predicted Household Waste Arisings in Anglesey^{xx}



The North Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (2009) forecast the following waste quantity arisings in North Wales by 2013:

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

Current and Forecast Waste Arisings for North Wales (2004-2013)^{xxi}

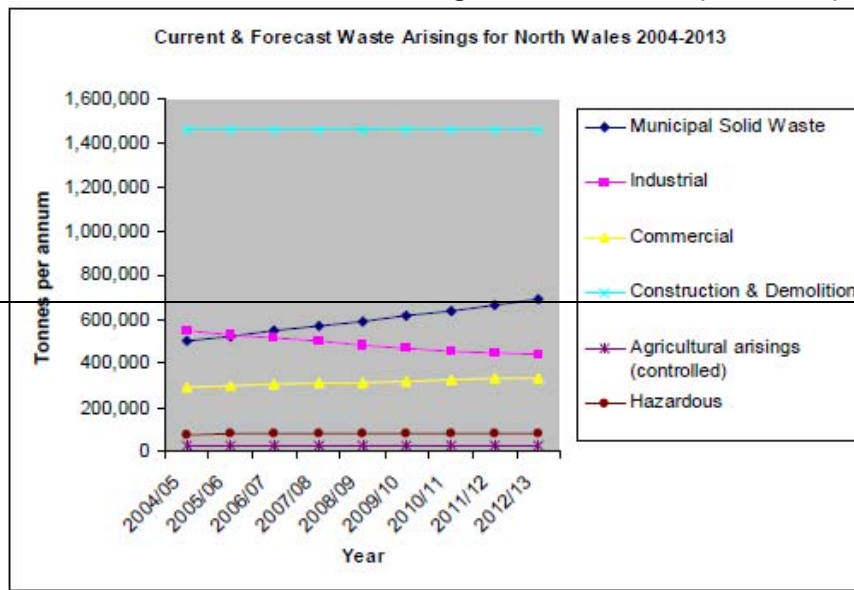
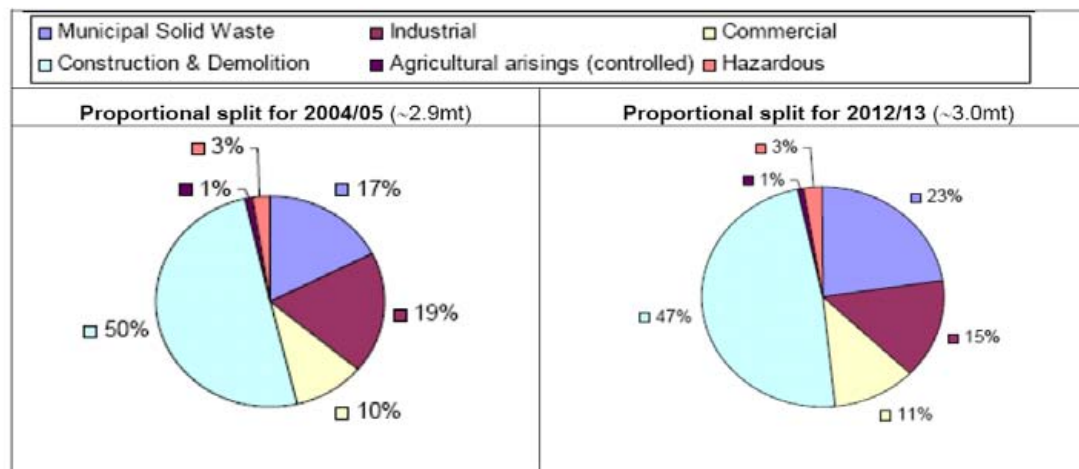


Figure 8 below shows how the relative proportion of each principal waste stream is forecast to change between the years 2004 and 2013. Comparison of this data indicates that:

- **Construction & demolition and Commercial & Industrial** make up the majority of arisings in the region;
- **MSW** will continue to be the fastest growing principal waste stream; and
- The proportion of **agricultural waste** requiring external management remains insignificant compared to the other principal waste streams.

Current and Projected Proportional Waste Split (2004/5 and 2012/13) in North Wales^{xxii}

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



The Consultation on a New Waste Strategy for Wales ('Towards Zero Waste' (2009)) notes the following targets for waste in Wales:

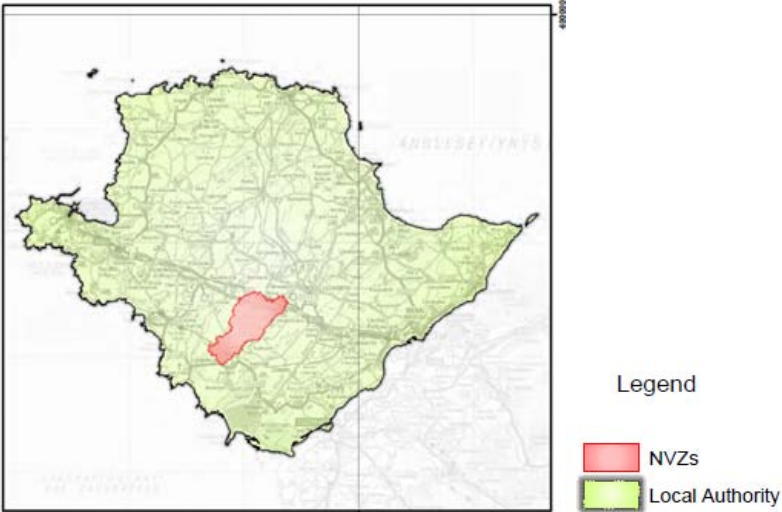
Waste Targets for Wales

Target for:	TARGETS FOR EACH YEAR				
	09/10	12/13	15/16	19/20	24/25
Minimum levels of reuse and recycling / composting (or AD)	40%	52%	58%	64%	70%
Minimum proportion of reuse / recycling/ composting that must come from source separation (kerbside, bring and/ or civic amenity (CA) site)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Minimum levels of composting (or AD) of source separated food waste from kitchens as part of the combined recycling/ composting target above.	-	12%	14%	16%	16%
Maximum level of residual household waste per inhabitant per annum	-	295kg	258kg	210kg	150kg
Maximum level of landfill	-	-	-	10%	5%
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APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE (Anglesey)


DA73

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/ Constraints/ Opportunities
Soils, Minerals, Waste				
<p><u>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ)</u></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NVZs Local Authority </div> <p><u>Surface waters have to be identified if too much nitrogen has caused a change in plant growth which affects existing plants and animals and the use of the water. Increased nitrate levels can lead to the eutrophication of an ecosystem where plant species that are more tolerant of higher nitrogen levels dominate, reducing plant diversity, both on terrestrial sites and in the freshwater environment. A reduction in plant diversity will have knock on effects where fauna diversity will also decrease.</u></p> <p><u>Once a water body has been identified, all land draining to that water is designated as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Within these zones, farmers must observe an action programme of measures which include restricting the timing and application of fertilisers and manure, and keeping</u></p>			

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

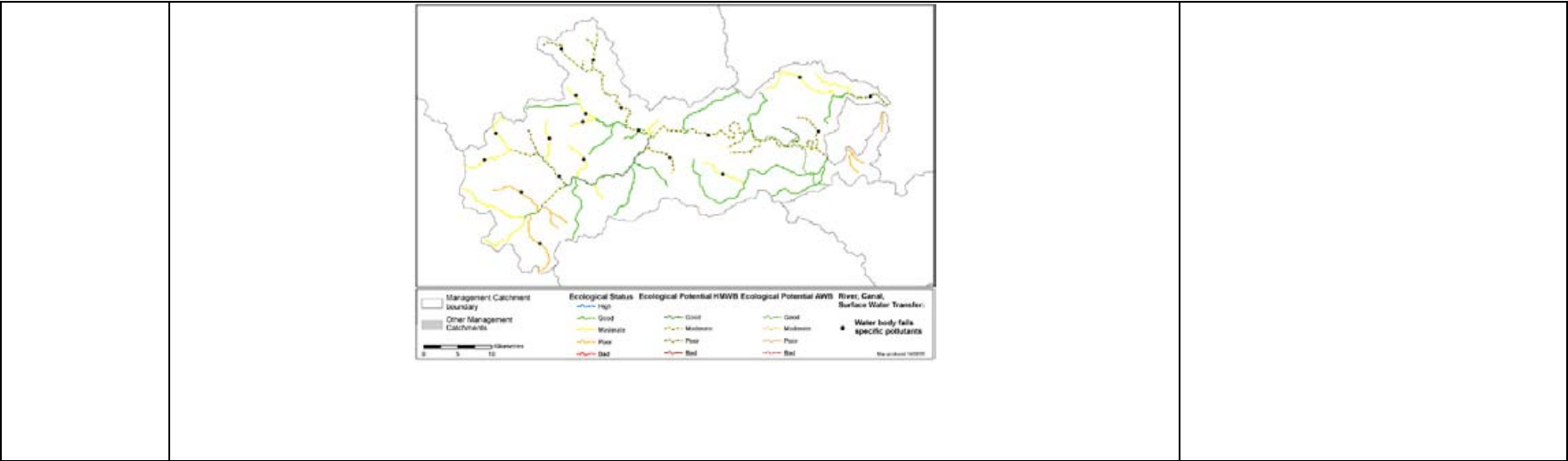
	<p><u>accurate records.</u></p> <p><u>In Wales less than three per cent of land is designated as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone, whereas more than half of England is designated.</u></p>	
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WATER (Gwynedd)

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Status/ Trend	Issues/Co nstraints/ Opportuni ties
Water				
River Water Quality	<p>Current Ecological Status/ Potential of Surface Waters in the North West Wales Catchment¹</p>  <p>Current Ecological Status/ Potential of Surface Waters in the Upper Dee Catchment</p>		<p>A need to maintain and improve water quality by reducing the risk of pollution entering river watercourses.</p> <p>Incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems into new developments.</p>	

DA74

APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report



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APPENDIX 2 – Proposed Modifications to the SA Scoping Report

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topics:

- 1. Water**
- 2. Biodiversity**
- 3. Transport**
- 4. Housing**
- 5. Economy**
- 6. Communities**
- 7. Cultural Heritage**
- 8. Climatic Factors**
- 9. Landscape**

**** This is an update to the existing collated baseline information as part of the JLDP SA/SEA process. As such it should be read in conjunction with the [SA Scoping Report July 2011]****

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topic 1: WATER

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities																																																																																																																																					
Water Quality	<p>An updated State of the Environment Report (2012) gives more recent information on water quality in Wales. The Report indicates the current ecological status of water bodies (a manageable unit of surface water e.g. a river or reservoir), displayed below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Water Framework Directive Classification - % of water bodies by ecological status (of assessed water bodies)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>River</th> <th>Canal</th> <th>Transitional</th> <th>Coastal</th> <th>Lake</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>28.1</td> <td>77.8</td> <td>25.8</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>17.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>30.9</td> <td>44.4</td> <td>38.7</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>17.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>33.6</td> <td>55.6</td> <td>35.5</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>17.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>63.4</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>74.2</td> <td>29.2</td> <td>68.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>61.0</td> <td>55.6</td> <td>58.1</td> <td>33.3</td> <td>68.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>59.2</td> <td>44.4</td> <td>61.3</td> <td>33.3</td> <td>68.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>8.1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>7.8</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>7.1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Water Framework Directive Classification - % of water bodies by ecological status (of assessed water bodies)							River	Canal	Transitional	Coastal	Lake	High						2009	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	Good						2009	28.1	77.8	25.8	66.7	17.2	2010	30.9	44.4	38.7	66.7	17.2	2011	33.6	55.6	35.5	66.7	17.2	Moderate						2009	63.4	22.2	74.2	29.2	68.9	2010	61.0	55.6	58.1	33.3	68.9	2011	59.2	44.4	61.3	33.3	68.9	Poor						2009	8.1	0	0	0	10.7	2010	7.8	0	0	0	10.7	2011	7.1	0	0	0	10.7	Bad						2009	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	2010	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	2011	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining good biological and chemical quality of rivers Meeting the WFD requirement that all aquatic ecosystems meet 'good status' by 2015.
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APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

The figures indicate all water bodies are failing to meet 100% 'good status', the extent to which is shown below:

Percentage of Water Bodies Failing to Meet 'Good Ecological Status' under the Water Framework Directive in 2011

Water Body	% of waterbody failing to meet 'good status'
Rivers	66.4
Canal	54.4
Transitional	64.5
Coastal	33.3
Lakes	79.5

The chemical status of assessed water bodies is displayed below

Water Framework Directive Classification – Percentage of water bodies by chemical status (a)¹

	River	Canal	Transitional	Casual	Lake
Good					
2009	74.7 (r)	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
2010	83.8	50.0	84.6	90.0	0.0
2011	85.0	50.0	84.6	90.9	0.0
Fail					
2009	25.6	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	16.3	50.0	15.4	10.0	0.0
2011	15.0	50.0	15.4	9.1	0.0

¹ Ibid

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

	<p>The data shows that all the waterbodies are failing to meet 100% good chemical status, apart from lakes which have not been assess for chemical status. The poorest chemical qualities are found in canals.</p> <p>The data also shows that groundwater bodies are also failing to meet 100% 'good status', as shown below.</p> <p>Water Framework Directive Classification – Percentage of Groundwater Bodies by Status²</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="456 448 1736 762"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Overall</th> <th>Chemical</th> <th>Quantitative</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>65.8</td> <td>68.4</td> <td>97.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>65.8</td> <td>68.4</td> <td>97.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>65.8</td> <td>68.4</td> <td>97.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>34.2</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>34.2</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>34.2</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) Of those that were assessed</p>		Overall	Chemical	Quantitative	Good				2009	65.8	68.4	97.4	2010	65.8	68.4	97.4	2011	65.8	68.4	97.4	Poor				2009	34.2	31.6	2.6	2010	34.2	31.6	2.6	2011	34.2	31.6	2.6	
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Water Supply	<p>The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) has been updated since the previous baseline to cover the period 2015 to 2040. The JLDP area falls within the North Eryri/Ynys Mon and Lleyn/Harlech Water Resource Zones (WRZs). The Plan indicates that the quantity of water supply has decreased over the last 20 years, predominantly as a result of reduced leakage rates. Over the WRMP period supply is forecast to continue decreasing, and demand is also forecast to reduce. North Eyri/Ynys Mon is forecast however to be in deficit from 2024 and remain in deficit throughout the rest of the planning period. To maintain the supply demand balance, water will be transferred from Cwm Dulyn water treatment works in the neighbouring WRZ. The Lleyn/Harlech WRZ is likely to achieve the planned level of service with adequate supplies of water to meet the forecasted demand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing demand in the North Eryri/Ynys Mon WRZ to alleviate deficit pressures 																																				

² Ibid.

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

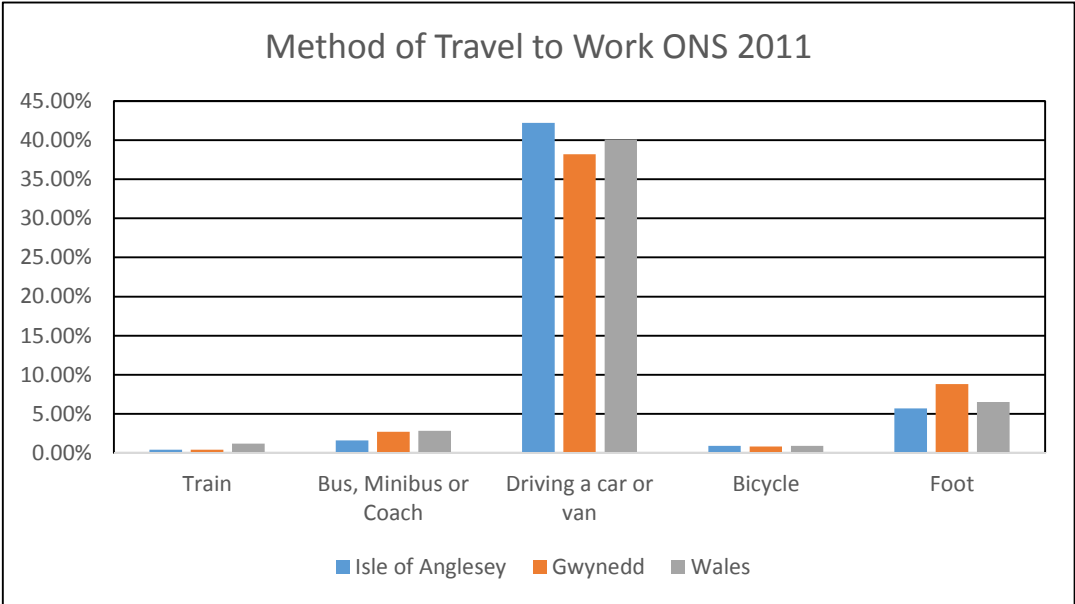
Topic 2: BIODIVERSITY

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities																							
European Sites	<p>The updated State of the Environment Report 2012 presents more recent information on the condition of Natura 2000 sites. The indicator status (indicator 21) remains 'stable / no clear trend'.</p> <p>Percentage of Species in Favourable, Recovering or Unfavourable Condition in Wales³</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2000 to 2006</th> <th>2000 to 2008</th> <th>2000 to 2009</th> <th>2000 to 2010</th> <th>2000 to 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable all species</td> <td>46</td> <td>45</td> <td>45</td> <td>45</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recovering all species</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable all species</td> <td>52</td> <td>54</td> <td>54</td> <td>54</td> <td>55</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The indicator shows that over recent years the number of species in unfavourable condition has risen slightly, and alternatively the number of species in favourable condition has decreased slightly. There has been no change to the overall level of species in a recovering condition.</p>		2000 to 2006	2000 to 2008	2000 to 2009	2000 to 2010	2000 to 2011	Favourable all species	46	45	45	45	44	Recovering all species	1	1	1	1	1	Unfavourable all species	52	54	54	54	55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintaining and enhancing Natura 2000 sites ■ Contributing to improved habitat conditions
	2000 to 2006	2000 to 2008	2000 to 2009	2000 to 2010	2000 to 2011																						
Favourable all species	46	45	45	45	44																						
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³ WAG (2012) State of the Environment, 2012 [online] <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2012/120725stateofenvironment12en.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

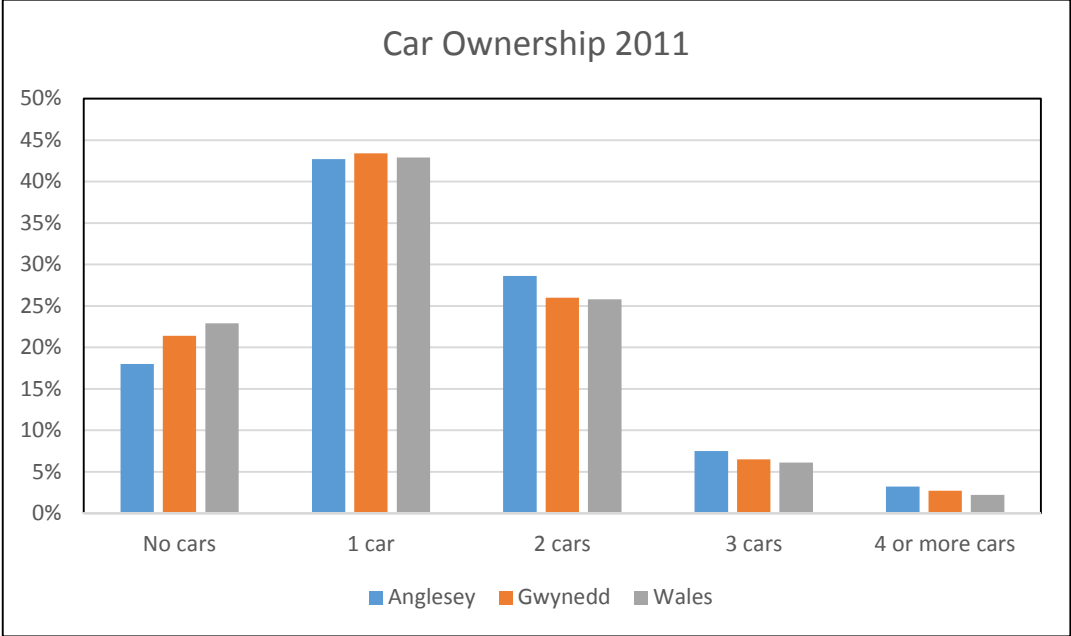
Topic 3: TRANSPORT

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities																								
Travel to work	<p>The 2011 census provides more up to date information regarding the method of travel to work for each area.</p> <p>Method of Travel to Work⁴</p>  <p>Method of Travel to Work ONS 2011</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Method of Travel to Work ONS 2011 Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Isle of Anglesey (%)</th> <th>Gwynedd (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus, Minibus or Coach</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driving a car or van</td> <td>42.0</td> <td>38.0</td> <td>40.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Method	Isle of Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)	Train	0.5	0.5	1.0	Bus, Minibus or Coach	1.5	2.5	2.5	Driving a car or van	42.0	38.0	40.0	Bicycle	1.0	0.5	0.5	Foot	5.0	8.0	6.0			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Combatting high level of travel to work by driving a car or van ■ Connecting employment development with more sustainable transport links
Method	Isle of Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)																									
Train	0.5	0.5	1.0																									
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Despite high levels of travel to work by driving a car or van, this still reflects a significant decrease in the number of people travelling to work by driving a car or van over the last 20 years.

⁴ ONS (2011) Neighbourhood Statistics – Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Authorities

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities																								
Car ownership	<p>The 2011 census provides more up to date information regarding the number of cars per household for each area.</p> <p>Number of Cars Per Household⁵</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="568 421 1635 1059"> <caption>Car Ownership 2011 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of Cars</th> <th>Anglesey (%)</th> <th>Gwynedd (%)</th> <th>Wales (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No cars</td> <td>~18%</td> <td>~22%</td> <td>~23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 car</td> <td>~43%</td> <td>~44%</td> <td>~43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 cars</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>~26%</td> <td>~26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 cars</td> <td>~8%</td> <td>~7%</td> <td>~6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 or more cars</td> <td>~4%</td> <td>~3%</td> <td>~2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of Cars	Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)	No cars	~18%	~22%	~23%	1 car	~43%	~44%	~43%	2 cars	~28%	~26%	~26%	3 cars	~8%	~7%	~6%	4 or more cars	~4%	~3%	~2%			<p>Reducing reliance on the private car</p>
Number of Cars	Anglesey (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)																									
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When comparing this to the previous baseline data, the number of households with access to no car is steadily declining. The number of households with access to one car is also steadily declining, whilst the number of households with access to 2 cars or more is steadily increasing. This appears to depict an overall trend of increasing car ownership levels.

⁵ Ibid.

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topic 4: HOUSING

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities
Tenure ⁶	<p>In 2011 the majority of homes in both Gwynedd and Anglesey were owner occupied. A smaller number of homes were privately rented (or living rent free), and the minority were socially rented. This contrasts to the average tenure for Wales in which there are slightly higher levels of socially rented homes than privately rented homes. Particularly high rates of owner occupancy were found in Bethel, Llanwnda, Porthmadog West, Penisarwaun and Groeslon in Gwynedd, and in Cwm Cadnant, Trearddur, Llanbedrgoch, Brynteg, and Llanddyfnan in Anglesey. The rate of owner occupancy is higher in Anglesey than the rate for the whole of Wales (whilst Gwynedd is slightly lower than the Wales percentage).</p> <p>The majority of the wards that have the highest percentages of houses that are rented privately (in Gwynedd and Anglesey) are urban wards.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Successfully integrating socially renting communities ■ Providing for a range of tenures
Household Composition ⁷	<p>In 2010, the average household size in Gwynedd was 2.21 and 2.20 in Anglesey. The average household size has been gradually declining since 1991 for both areas.</p> <p>The majority of households in Gwynedd are single person households, followed closely by 2 people with no children. Anglesey has a majority of 2 people households (with no children), followed closely by single person households.</p> <p>Since 1991 the number of single person and two person (no children) households has significantly increased for both local authority areas, Gwynedd has also experienced an increase in the number of 2 person households of one adult and one child. There is also a significant increase in the number of households in Gwynedd and Anglesey where children (either 1, 2 or 3 children) live with one adult.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Planning for decreasing household sizes ■ Monitoring change of uses in larger family homes ■ Supporting single parent households with good accessibility

⁶ Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils (2013) Topic Paper 3: Population and Housing [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/08/w/u/s/Topic-Paper-3-Population-and-Housing.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

⁷ Ibid.

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities
Housing Stock ⁸	<p>In 2010 there was an estimated 52,450 households in Gwynedd and 30,886 in Anglesey. The number of households has been steadily increasing over the last 20 years, from 44,295 households in Gwynedd in 1991 and 26,894 in Anglesey.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2011 the average annual completion rate for new residential units was 278 in Gwynedd (excluding the National Park area) and 120 in Anglesey. Housing projections suggest that much more housing needs to be provided annually within both planning authority areas that what is currently being provided for.</p> <p>In Gwynedd 35% of households live in detached houses or bungalows, this rises to 47.5% in Anglesey. For both areas this is much higher than the average figure for the whole of Wales (27.8%). Gwynedd also has a higher percentage than the Wales average of terraced housing, and a lower percentage than the Wales average of semi-detached homes and flats. Anglesey has a lower percentage than the Wales average of terraced houses, semi-detached homes and flats.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Catering for a larger housing need than originally anticipated ■ Providing for a range of types of housing
House Prices ⁹	<p>Second hand housing units form the vast majority of residential sales in Gwynedd and Anglesey. New build sales have been more prevalent in Anglesey than in Gwynedd. In 2011 more terraced houses were sold in Gwynedd than any other type of residential unit, and in Anglesey in the same year more detached houses were sold than any other type of residential unit.</p> <p>In 2011, the average house price in Gwynedd was £132,000 compared to £140,000 in Anglesey. House prices have been decreasing in both areas since 2007.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Combatting decreasing house prices
Housing Land Availability ¹⁰	<p>Gwynedd Planning Authority area have exactly the required five year supply of land for housing, Anglesey has more than the required five year supply of land for housing.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identifying the most sustainable locations to deliver new development

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities
Tourism ¹¹	<p>On a national level taking long holidays has declined and is likely to continue declining into the future, which has serious implications for peak season holiday markets (e.g. seaside resorts). Conversely the number of short breaks (usually weekend oriented) are increasing and represent an opportunity to extend the holiday season.</p> <p>In 2011 the tourism industry was worth a total of £916.09 million to Gwynedd's local economy (including Snowdonia National Park) and £249.34 million to Anglesey's local economy. At this time tourism also provided 12719 direct full time jobs in Gwynedd and 3288 direct full time jobs in Anglesey. Tourism provides for further jobs indirectly, estimated as 3187 full time jobs in Gwynedd and 883 full time jobs in Anglesey.</p> <p>Seasonality of the tourism industry is a major issues in both Plan areas, with both areas experiencing peak demands during the months of July and August since 2007.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Opportunity to extend the holiday season to cater for increased numbers of short breaks ■ Implications of reduced holiday lengths for settlements reliant on peak season markets
Retail ¹²	<p>There are many examples of weak and vulnerable high streets throughout Wales that are blighted by empty premises and poor shopping environments. Vacant premises in Welsh town centres stood at 11.5% in 2011 which is above the UK average of 11.1%, although footfall appears to have countered the UK trend and is up by 1.8% compared to 2010.</p> <p>Retail centres within the Joint LDP area are located in the larger towns; although retail provision in the smaller settlements are of importance locally. The retention of local post offices, village shops and petrol stations selling convenience goods are often of paramount importance in more remote rural locations where there is often a lack of alternative provision and comparatively low population densities to sustain rural communities.</p> <p>Tourism is a key component in certain parts of the areas retail provision. Settlements such as Abermaw, Abersoch, Caernarfon and Beaumaris rely on tourism to provide a significant proportion of their retail income.</p> <p>In Gwynedd the council are combatting the recession through the following measures:</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Retaining and supporting local retail provisions ■ Addressing the problem of empty shops ■ Adapting to changing retailing preferences ■ Indirect effects on

¹¹ Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils (2013) Topic Paper 9: Tourism [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/08/m/f/z/Topic-Paper-9-Tourism.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

¹² Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils (2013) Topic Paper 7: Retail [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/16/g/g/u/Topic-Paper-7-Retail.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Retail Support Pack ■ Stabilised (not increasing) parking fees in council owned car parks ■ Promoting town centres ■ Strengthening the image of town centres ■ A 'Shop Local' campaign and encouraging spending money locally ■ Planning that promotes the viability of town centres, addresses the problem of empty shops, and allows for mixed use development ■ Local Produce, and promoting the sale of local produce in markets. <p>The main retail centre for the JLDP centre is Bangor in Gwynedd. Holyhead is the main retail centre within Anglesey, with the ferry port providing services and connections to Dublin.</p> <p>Online shopping and home shopping is likely to increase in popularity over the Plan period, along with improved broadband connections these are likely to impact upon retailing in the Plan area. There is also a recognised need for additional shopping floor space within some settlements during the life of the Plan.</p> <p>There are a number of shopping centres outside of the JLDP area which residents use, including; Wrexham, Machynlleth, Llandudno and Chester; especially for 'comparison' goods such as clothes.</p>	<p>neighbouring authorities retail provisions</p>
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APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topic 6: COMMUNITIES

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities
Population ¹³	<p>In 2011 Gwynedd's population was 121,523, compared to 69,913 in Anglesey. This reflects a gradual population increase since 2001, although Anglesey's population declined during the period 2008 to 2010, before rising again in 2011.</p> <p>In Gwynedd the majority of the population (82.3%) is located in rural and fringe area, this is also the case in Anglesey where 83.6% of the population live in rural and fringe areas.</p> <p>There are more women than men in both Anglesey and Gwynedd, and a large percentage of the relevant populations are aged over 50. In 2010 there were 947 people aged over 90 in Gwynedd, and 653 people in Anglesey. In Gwynedd there were more people aged between 20 and 24 than in any other age group, this contrasts to Anglesey in which there were more people aged between 60 and 64 than any other age group.</p> <p>The population of Gwynedd is expected to rise by 6.2% to 125,953 in 2033, and Anglesey's population is expected to rise by 5.5% to 72,563 in 2033.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gradually increasing and ageing population

¹³ Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils (2013) Topic Paper 3 Population and Housing [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/08/w/u/s/Topic-Paper-3-Population-and-Housing.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topic 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities
Welsh Language ¹⁴	<p>Gwynedd has the highest proportion of people in Wales who can speak Welsh. In 2011, 65.4% of people in Gwynedd aged 3 and over spoke Welsh, significantly higher than the Welsh average of 19%. Despite this, the number of people who can speak Welsh in the area has been steadily decreasing since 1971.</p> <p>The 2011 census showed that approximately 57.2% of the people in Anglesey speak Welsh, although there are more people in Anglesey in 2011 that can speak Welsh than in 1971, it too reflects a decrease in the overall percentage of Anglesey's population that can speak Welsh.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promoting the Welsh language

¹⁴ Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils (2013) Topic Paper 10: Welsh Language & Culture [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/16/s/v/r/Topic-Paper-10-Welsh-Language-and-Culture.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topic 8: CLIMATIC FACTORS

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities
Renewable Energy Capacity	<p>Recent studies have shown that there is significant capacity in Gwynedd for onshore wind renewable energy generation, there is also capacity for microgeneration and tidal power. There are limited opportunities for anaerobic digestion, energy from waste and biomass energy¹⁵.</p> <p>Recent studies show that in Anglesey in 2009 4% of energy used was from off-grid renewables, and the Island had a total of 35MW of installed capacity (mostly made up of wind energy, the largest wind farm being Llanbabo Wind Farm but also including some solar energy). Planned developments also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Grid's proposed transmission infrastructure improvements to accommodate 7GW+ of renewable and low carbon energy ■ Proposed 4.2GW offshore wind array in the Irish sea (Centrica) ■ Proposed 299MW biomass plant near Holyhead (Lateral Power) ■ Proposed 10.5MW tidal array between Skerrier and Carmel Head (SeaGen Wales) <p>Although not from a renewable energy source, there is also a new 3.3GW nuclear power plant planned at Wylfa.</p> <p>The greatest potential for renewable energy in Anglesey is recognised as tidal power although this is offshore. There is also significant potential for onshore wind power and microgeneration, although it is recognised that the achieving high levels of deployment in microgeneration would be challenging.</p> <p>Anglesey Energy Island is an important local partnership and is likely to be instrumental in achieving deployment of renewable energy within Anglesey¹⁶.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is recognised that planning policies have the most control over the integration of microgeneration technologies to new development and so provides a sensible area of intervention for the JLDP

¹⁵ ARUP (2012) Scoping Renewable Energy Opportunities in Gwynedd Executive Summary [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/08/n/p/w/Gwynedd-Renewable-Energy-Capacity-Study-Executive-Summary.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

¹⁶ ARUP (2013) Renewable Energy Capacity Assessment for Anglesey Summary Report [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/08/a/t/i/Anglesey-Renewable-Energy-Capacity-Study-Executive-Summary.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Topic 9: LANDSCAPE

Indicator	Current Data	Comparators / Targets	Status / Trend	Issues / Constraints / Opportunities														
Landscape Sensitivity	<p>A recent study has assessed the sensitivity of the landscape within the JLDP area to various new infrastructure developments. The results of this study can be found below:</p> <p>Summary of Landscape Sensitivity¹⁷</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Very High</th> <th>High</th> <th>Medium – High</th> <th>Medium</th> <th>Low – Medium</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Development Type Not Applicable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VH</td> <td>H</td> <td>M-H</td> <td>M</td> <td>L-M</td> <td>L</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Very High	High	Medium – High	Medium	Low – Medium	Low	Development Type Not Applicable	VH	H	M-H	M	L-M	L				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directing development away from the most sensitive areas of landscape Enhancing natural and built landscapes Assessing the capacity of the landscape to receive new housing development
Very High	High	Medium – High	Medium	Low – Medium	Low	Development Type Not Applicable												
VH	H	M-H	M	L-M	L													

¹⁷ Anglesey Council, Gwynedd Council and Snowdonia National Park Authority () Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment [online] <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2014/09/05/f/b/r/Excecutive-Summary.pdf> [accessed January 2015]

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

Landscape Character Area		Assessed Sensitivity				
Ref	Name	Wind Energy	Field Scale Solar PV Energy	400 kV Overhead Line	Mobile Masts	Static Caravan / Chalet Parks
	ANGLESEY					
A01	Holyhead Mountain	VH	VH	VH		VH
A02	Holy Island	M-H	M-H	M-H		M-H
A03	Inland Sea	H	H	H		H
A04	North West Coast	VH	VH	VH		VH
A05	North West Anglesey	M	M	M		M
A06	Amlwch and Environs	M	M	M		M
A07	Parys Mountain	H	H	H		H
A08	Dulas Bay Hinterland	M-H	M-H	M-H		M-H
A09	Red Wharf Bay	M-H	M	M-H		M
A10	Penmon and Puffin Island	H	H	H		H
A11	Eastern Menai Strait	H	M-H	H		M-H
A12	East Central Anglesey	M-H	M	M-H		M
A13	Western Menai Strait	H	H	H		H
A14	Newborough	H	H	H		H
A15	Afon Cefni	M-H	M-H	M-H		M-H
A16	Aberffraw	M-H	M	M-H		M
A17	West Central Anglesey	M	L-M	M		L-M
A18	Valley Airfield Environs	M	M	M		M

Landscape Character Area		Assessed Sensitivity				
Ref	Name	Wind Energy	Field Scale Solar PV Energy	400 kV Overhead Line	Mobile Masts	Static Caravan / Chalet Parks
	GWYNEDD					
G01	Bangor Coastal Plain	M-H	M	M-H		M
G02	Penisarwaun Plateau	M-H	M-H	M-H		M-H
G03	Llanberis – Bethesda	M-H	M-H	M-H		M-H
G04	Caernarfon – Coast & Plateau	M-H	M	M-H		M
G05	Snowdon Massif	M-H	M-H	M-H		M-H
G06	Llŷn North Coast	VH	VH			VH

APPENDIX 3: Baseline Update and Plans and Programmes Review

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Special Landscape Areas	<p>Local landscape designations were reviewed in 2012¹⁸, as a result 16 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) have been identified and are listed below.</p> <p>List of SLAs in Gwynedd and Anglesey¹⁹</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gwynedd</th> <th>Anglesey</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01: Western Llŷn</td> <td>11: Malltraeth Marsh & Surrounds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02: Porthmadog & Tremadog Bay</td> <td>13: Parys Mountain and Slopes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03: Glaslyn & Dwyrdd Estuary Landscapes</td> <td>14: Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04: Penllyn</td> <td>15: Beaumaris Wooded Slopes and Llangoed Vale</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05: Corris</td> <td>16: Southern Anglesey Estate lands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06: Barmouth Bay</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>07: North-Western Fringes of Snowdonia</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>08: Foryd Bay</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>09: Menai</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10: Bangor Mountain</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gwynedd	Anglesey	01: Western Llŷn	11: Malltraeth Marsh & Surrounds	02: Porthmadog & Tremadog Bay	13: Parys Mountain and Slopes	03: Glaslyn & Dwyrdd Estuary Landscapes	14: Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds	04: Penllyn	15: Beaumaris Wooded Slopes and Llangoed Vale	05: Corris	16: Southern Anglesey Estate lands	06: Barmouth Bay		07: North-Western Fringes of Snowdonia		08: Foryd Bay		09: Menai		10: Bangor Mountain		Protecting and enhancing Special Landscape Areas																																																
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¹⁹ Ibid.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

INTERNATIONAL	
RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Rio Declaration is a statement containing 27 principles supporting sustainable development. It states that the only way to achieve economic progress is to link it with environmental protection.</p>	<p>The Plan should promote sustainable development. Development must not undermine the developmental needs of present and future generations.</p>
THE JOHANNESBURG DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (2001)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Declaration made a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society. It establishes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature • States shall cooperate to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of Earth's ecosystem • In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied • Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation • Environmental impact assessment shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority. 	<p>The Plan should facilitate development that reflects the principles of sustainable development.</p>
EU SEVENTH ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN (JANUARY 2014)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP) will be guiding European environment policy until 2020. In order to give more long-term direction it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050: "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society." It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy 	<p>The Plan should facilitate the sustainable use of natural resources and be strongly underpinned by the principles of sustainable development.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing <p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better implementation of legislation • better information by improving the knowledge base • more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy • full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make the Union's cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	
EC (2006 REVISED) EUROPEAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This document sets out a single, coherent strategy on how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of working with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development.</p> <p>The overall aim of the renewed EU SDS is to support and promote actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life for both current and future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p> <p>The SDS identifies seven key challenges, with corresponding targets and actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; and; • Global poverty and global sustainable development challenges. 	<p>The JLDP should reflect the objectives of the strategy and promote sustainable development.</p>
The EU Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for the JLDP

<p>The European Union (EU) establishes a common framework for liability with a view to preventing and remedying damage to animals, plants, natural habitats and water resources, and damage affecting the land. The liability scheme applies to certain specified occupational activities and to other activities in cases where the operator is at fault or negligent.</p>	<p>Public authorities are also responsible for ensuring that the operators responsible take or finance the necessary preventive or remedial measures themselves.</p>
<p>NATIONAL</p>	
<p>One People One Planet: Sustainable Development Scheme, 2009 (WAG)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>Sets out the Assembly Government’s vision of a sustainable Wales, with sustainable development at the core, the document sets out the strategic approach to delivering it, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing of Wales • Sustainable Economy • Sustainable Society • Sustainable Resource Use • Sustaining the Environment <p>The Plan introduces a strategic framework that notes how policies could ensure that sustainable developments are provided. The Plan places emphasis on the need to help the most deprived people and seek to reduce our environmental impact.</p> <p>One way of attempting to ensure that the carbon footprint of Wales is reduced is by looking at transport, food and housing. Policies need to be radical and ones that ensure that the issue is dealt with as swiftly as possible.</p> <p>Sustainable development needs to be a key part of strategic policies. This is achieved by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation – people and communities need to be an important part of sustainable development. • Integration – in order to achieve sustainable development, there is a need to integrate economic, social and environmental challenges. <p>These objectives will be achieved by means of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoupling • Comprehensive values and benefits • Precautionary principle • Principle of polluter having to pay • Proximity principle 	<p>Sustainable development should also underpin the JLDP.</p>

- Reflecting uniqueness	
WAG (2006) ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY FOR WALES	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This is the Welsh Assembly Government's long-term strategy for the next 20 years. It is supported by a series of action plans. The strategy should be a means of providing a framework in order to achieve an environment that is clean, healthy, varied and that is respected by the people of Wales. The aim is to obtain a special, thriving environment in Wales that contributes towards the health and well-being and economic and social interests of the residents of Wales.</p> <p>The objectives of the Scheme are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify environmental boundaries and live within them. • In accordance with the Sustainable Development duty, to seek to ensure that every policy considers the environment. • To encourage collaboration across the public sector. • To work with partners in a business and voluntary sector field. • To encourage people to live in a sustainable way. • To respond to the problem now rather than in the future. <p>Here are our priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and attempt to adapt to the effects of climate change. • Protect and improve our biodiversity, by respecting the dynamics of nature. • Attempt to monitor and manage known environmental dangers. • Attempt to dispose of waste in a sustainable way. • Retain and improve our land and sea, our built environment, our natural resources and heritage, and develop and use them in a sustainable and fair way for the long-term benefit of the people of Wales. 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the general improvement in the environment in the Plan Area.</p>
WAG (2003) WALES A BETTER COUNTRY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The strategy relates to the social, economic and environmental vision for Wales for the future. Guidance is provided regarding the need for public services to be more radical and seek to collaborate in order to obtain better outcomes. In order to achieve the vision set, there will be a need to deal with four specific fields, namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist more people to get jobs; • health improvement; • developing strong and safe communities; and 	<p>The JLDP should consider the strategic guidance contained within the Plan and transpose these national objectives to a local level.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create better jobs and improve skills <p>The vision is the need to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a varied and competitive economy. • Create a fair society that tackles poverty issues. • Create a more prosperous environment in terms of biodiversity and sustainable developments. • Create a stronger identity for the people of Wales. • Create a better quality of life for future generations. • Attempt to encourage people to live healthier lives. • Promote collaboration and participation. 	
Sustaining Ecosystem Services for Human Well-Being: Mapping Ecosystem Services, 2011 (WAG)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Countryside Council for Wales have developed a trial methodology for the mapping of ecosystem services, which could ultimately be used to inform decisions about the best use and management of our land and seas. The aim is to deliver benefits which increase human well-being, while also maintaining and enhancing the ecological functions essential for continued delivery of ecosystem services.</p>	<p>The JLDP should seek to plan for improved connectivity in green infrastructure in line with the aims of CCW.</p>
The Commons Act, 2006	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>There are around 550,000 hectares of registered common land in England and Wales - 4% of the total land area in England and Wales. The Commons Act 2006 aims to protect these areas of common land, in a sustainable manner delivering benefits for farming, public access and biodiversity</p>	<p>The JLDP should seek to protect common land in line with the Commons Act.</p>
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Environmental Permitting (EP) regime aims to protect the environment while simplifying the regulatory system and minimising the administrative burden on the regulators and the operators of the facilities regulated under the regime. The Regulations transpose the provisions of 18 European Directives regulating emissions to air, water and soil; waste management and management of specific substances.</p>	<p>The regulations apply particularly in wastewater considerations.</p>
WAG (2008) RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WALES 2014-2020	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Rural Development Plan (2014-2020) is the Plan and mechanism that would give guidance to the Welsh</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the objectives of the Rural Development</p>

<p>Assembly Authority in relation to the transfer of activities that support the countryside and rural communities. It sets a strategy for development in rural areas in Wales and includes an analysis of the current situation. The Plan will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the productivity, diversity and efficiency of Welsh farming and forestry businesses, improving their competitiveness and resilience, reducing their reliance on subsidies • improve the Welsh environment, encouraging sustainable land management practices, the sustainable management of our natural resources and climate action in Wales • promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth in Wales and encourage greater community-led local development. <p>Priorities for the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas • enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability • promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture • restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry • promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors • promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. • 	<p>Plan and facilitate, economic, social and environmental improvement in rural areas.</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement and diversification of the rural economy.</p> <p>The JLDP should ensure that the rural economy is supported and promoted.</p>
<p>LOCAL (GWYNEDD LPA)</p>	
<p>GWYNEDD COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN 2013-2017</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Strategic Plan is a key document for the Council since it is a strategic plan that summarises the improvement objectives that the Council wishes to address in the period 2013 - 2017.</p> <p>The vision for plan period is: Supporting the people of Gwynedd to thrive in difficult times. It lists 21 priorities across the six thematic areas of; Children and Young People; Care, Health and Well-being; Economy; Environment; Strong Communities; and Culture and Business.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development throughout the Plan.</p>
<p>REGENERATION STRATEGY 2006-2013 PART OF THE GWYNEDD REGENERATION FRAMEWORK</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Vision – to develop and support vibrant and viable communities that have the confidence to venture and the</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the</p>

<p>desire and ability to contribute their own solutions to the challenges and to take advantage of new opportunities.</p> <p>Main Objectives:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Disseminate prosperity and ensure economic growth across Gwynedd ii) Provide opportunities for the entire community to play its part in the prosperity of the county by means of social activity and participation iii) Respond to the changes in the traditional economic foundations of Gwynedd iv) Develop a confident, advanced and flexible workforce with high-standard skills v) Increase the salary rates of Gwynedd and improve the quality of jobs vi) Respond to the change in demographic patterns vii) Respond to the physical deterioration of town centres and villages and to the derelict buildings in our communities viii) Meet the local housing need, by considering the high number of empty houses in the county, and ensure that suitable and affordable homes are available ix) Maintain the rich natural environment of the county x) Maintain and build upon the unique character of Gwynedd, and take advantage of opportunities that derive from the culture and the Welsh language. 	<p>sustainable development of communities, the economy and the environment in the Plan Area.</p>
<p>LOCAL (ANGLESEY LPA)</p> <p>Anglesey Three Towns Regeneration Programme 2010 – 2014</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Programme targets the towns of Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch 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.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP can support and facilitate the regeneration aims.</p>

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

INTERNATIONAL	
EC (1997) EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE (97/150/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESPD) was agreed by the Member States of the European Union, in co-operation with the Commission in May 1999. It supported the fact that proper spatial planning can help avoid increases in regional disparities. The main aim of the ESPD is to maintain the individual characteristics of the various countries within the EU while simultaneously increasing integration between the member states, socially and economically with the protection of the environment as a core element.</p> <p>The ESPD has three underlying objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Cohesion across the Community • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. • Balanced competitiveness across the EU. <p>Subsidiarity is seen as the key to achieving its objectives. The ESPD places much emphasis on the importance of co-operation between different tiers of government, from local to regional through to Community level.</p>	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable communities and facilitate spatially balanced development.</p>
NATIONAL	
WAG (2008) WALES SPATIAL PLAN UPDATE	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>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.</p> <p>BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus regeneration to enhance the natural and built environment and deliver sustainable communities and a high quality of life within a healthy local economy. ▪ Develop a public health strategic framework for Wales which is spatially orientated. <p>PROMOTING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the aims of the Wales Spatial Plan and promote sustainable communities in the Plan Area.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborate across sectors and organisations to ensure job opportunities, infrastructure (including transport, ICT and other elements), skills and public health are delivered together in order to achieve our long-term aim of 80 per cent of working-age population in employment. ▪ Work with the Rural Development Plan for Wales local partnerships to improve our understanding of rural community needs and to help these groups develop spatial mechanisms to address those issues. ▪ Integrate and mainstream infrastructure provision into the Spatial Plan Area Strategies, including regional waste planning. <p>VALUING OUR ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Define the concept of low-carbon regions and how this can be achieved in each Area. ▪ Develop a response to climate change through each Area Group's delivery framework. ▪ Develop a strategy to reduce each Area's ecological footprint across the range of its activities, and set this out in the Area's delivery framework. ▪ Implement coastal management ▪ Identify areas of environmental opportunity in Spatial Plan Areas to improve wellbeing and quality of life in Wales' rural areas in particular <p>ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE ACCESSIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work within the national and regional transport planning frameworks to improve the quality and sustainability of connections between key settlements, within and between the Wales Spatial Plan Areas. ▪ Integrate sustainable transport solutions with community and development planning to improve access to services and facilities. ▪ Improve the quality of ICT networks in Wales as well as reducing barriers to accessing ICT, such as skills. <p>RESPECTING DISTINCTIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and promote distinct identities for key settlements and landscapes by encouraging sustainable design initiatives. ▪ Work with Visit Wales and the regional tourism partnerships to re-define the spatial dimension of tourism destination management areas and tourism marketing areas in Wales. ▪ Ensure that the delivery of the Cultural Tourism Action Plan is spatially aligned and that local sense of place and distinctiveness is reinforced. ▪ Encourage local authorities, the private and third sectors to promote cultural activities and work in partnership to deliver high quality cultural experiences for communities 	
<p>WAG (2014) PLANNING POLICY WALES</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The document sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government (supplemented by Technical Advice Notes (TANS)). Objectives are set for the following topics:</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the objectives of Planning Policy Wales in</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans • Making and enforcing planning decisions • Planning for sustainability • Conserving and improving natural heritage and the coast • Conserving the historic environment • Economic development • Transport • Housing • Planning for retailing and town centres • Tourism, sport and recreation • Infrastructure and services • Minimising and managing environmental risks and pollution • 	<p>the formulation of its policies.</p>
WAG (1996) TAN3 – SIMPLIFIED PLANNING ZONES	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Gives guidance to Local Planning Authorities on Simplified Planning Zones (SPZ) and assesses whether or not they are required. In instances where there is a proven need, there would be a need to ensure that they comply with the guidance in the TAN.</p> <p>LPA needs to keep the issue of whether or not it wishes to obtain Simplified Planning Zones (SPZ) in their area, under review. Designating a SPZ is a way of developing or redeveloping a specific area. An area identified as a SPZ avoids the delays that can occur with planning applications. SPZ allows specific types of development in that area, subject to any conditions or restrictions imposed.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its policies.</p>
WAG (1997) TAN9 – ENFORCEMENT AND PLANNING CONTROL	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Guidance on enforcement and the planning system.</p> <p>The planning system manages the development of land in the interests of the public and for the welfare of the public. The LPA is responsible for making decisions in relation to planning applications. When assessing the possibility of taking enforcement measures, consideration should be given to whether or not it is likely for the development to have an unacceptable impact on the public's amenities. Enforcement steps must correspond to the planning rules that have been breached. Prospective developers are encouraged to contact the LPA before proceeding to develop land in order to ensure that the intended action complies with planning regulations. The TANs also provide clear guidance on how to submit a retrospective application in cases where the applicant has</p>	<p>Important that the JLDP's policies reflect the planning requirements for development in accordance with planning regulations.</p>

<p>undertaken a development without planning consent. In the cases of development considered to be unauthorised, it may also be possible to impose conditions on the permission.</p>	
<p>REGIONAL</p> <p>NORTH WALES DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Vision of North Wales is one of a region where unique people, business and environment create the conditions required for success. The North will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a technically innovative and developmental region; • a region of inclusive communities with good links in rural and urban circles; • a region with an adaptable workforce who possess appropriate skills; • a region where business and individuals take advantage of the special environment in order to obtain a competitive advantage; • a region where history, language, culture and strength of identity will reinforce the unique quality of life • a region where all stakeholders and agencies work together effectively in accordance with a common agenda to achieve common priorities. 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable development of communities, the environment and the economy in the Plan Area.</p>
<p>CLOSING THE GAP : NORTH WEST WALES SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Vision:</p> <p>An extrovert, confident area where unique cultural and natural assets are the basis of a high quality of life, more prosperity and the health and well-being of all its residents and communities.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <p><u>Places: spatial development</u></p> <p>Key challenge: Develop key settlements and rural areas in a way that corresponds to creating appropriate conditions for people to live and work locally, and support prosperity within the environmental capacity of the area.</p> <p>Aim: The difference between the rural and urban areas of north-west Wales will be less within a specific range of key social, economic and environmental indicators by 2020.</p> <p><u>Places: develop the infrastructure</u></p> <p>Key challenge: Ensure that the physical infrastructure and the network of facilities are able to withstand</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should reflect the objectives of the strategy incorporating the principles of sustainable development in all relevant policies.</p>

<p>environmental threats and facilitate economic growth and prosperity across north-west Wales.</p> <p>Aim: The difference between the rural and urban areas of north-west Wales will be less within a specific range of key social, economic and environmental indicators by 2020.</p> <p><u>Places: develop the infrastructure</u></p> <p>Key challenge: Ensure that the physical infrastructure and the network of facilities are able to withstand environmental threats and facilitate economic growth and prosperity across north-west Wales.</p> <p>Aim: By 2020, at no excessive cost to the environment, a transport and telecommunications infrastructure will be developed further in the rural and urban areas, the region's facilities provision in the area will improve in order to facilitate growth in key locations and measures to mitigate the increasing risks of flooding will be prepared.</p> <p><u>People: develop skills</u></p> <p>Key challenge: Teach skills to the people of the area so that they are able to take maximum advantage of the economic opportunities and make the labour market more competitive.</p> <p>Aim: By 2020, a modern technological education and training system will have been provided, in order to meet the needs of employers and workers across north-west Wales. A higher proportion of the local population will be working and the workforce will be flexible and it will have earned good qualifications.</p> <p><u>People: the economy and prosperity</u></p> <p>Key challenge: Create a positive business environment that increases the impact of key sectors and exploits high value opportunities to create prosperity.</p> <p>Aim: By 2020, the gap between prosperity and the value of the economy in north-west Wales in comparison to Wales will be less, and the differences within the region will be less.</p>	
<p>LOCAL</p> <p>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2007-2013 (GWYNEDD)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The aim of the Gwynedd Local Development Strategy is to increase the viability and sustainability of rural communities in Gwynedd through diversifying the local economy by encouraging enterprise, increasing the quality and value of local product and sustainably exploiting the area's natural and cultural assets.</p> <p>The objectives of the Gwynedd Local Development Strategy are:</p>	<p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development giving full consideration to the objectives of the Strategy.</p>

- To increase the range and quality of employment opportunities and reduce under-employment in rural Gwynedd
- To diversify the rural economy by facilitating the reform of traditional sectors such as tourism and agriculture and developing new economic opportunities based on the local environment and the creativity of the rural population
- To add value to the local economy by increasing the efficiency of local supply chains developing new innovative local products and adding value to the area's current products.
- To increase community capacity and sustainability by assisting communities to improve the local environment, develop new means of providing local services and new employment and development opportunities through social enterprise.

MÔN MENAI COASTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Objectives and Requirements

Purpose of the Study: 'Develop proposals to make the best use of the special coastline of Anglesey (in terms of activities on land and sea), in order to increase the economic benefit as much as possible.'

The plan outlines specific proposals that have been grouped into twelve different themes:

1. Marine Proposals
2. Anglesey Coastal Path
3. Crossing the Menai Straits
4. The Cycling Coast
5. Menai Straits Water Bus
6. Rhosneigr Adrenaline Centre
7. Historical Attractions
8. Environmental Attractions
9. Commercial Activity Partnerships
10. Accommodation
11. Spending Opportunities
12. Transportation Roads

The plan notes 58 individual projects that are included under the above-mentioned themes and notes priority projects.

Implications for JLDP

The JLDP should consider the land use implications of the listed projects and policies in the plan.

SNOWDONIA GREEN KEY STRATEGY 2005 (GWYNEDD)

<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Aims and objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop and manage leisure and visitor activities within northern Snowdonia ii) Improve visitor experiences iii) Increase tourism input in the local economy iv) Establish an efficient and effective integrated transport system v) Ensure access to facilities and essential services via a wider range of high quality transport opportunities vi) Reduce visitors' dependency on private motor vehicles vii) Protect and improve the unique environment of the area. viii) Improve parking facilities ix) Develop effective traffic management system x) Improve and extend cycling routes and footpaths xi) Effective marketing of the Sherpa bus 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should support and promote the tourism industry whilst at the same time, protecting the environment and the interests of local communities.</p>
<p>SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK LDP 2007-2022</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Local Development Plan builds on national and regional policy to provide the development strategy and policy framework within which provision is made for the development and conservation needs of the National Park for a fifteen-year period, from 2007 up to the year 2022. The land use planning dimension of the National Park Management Plan is put into effect through the statutory Local Development Plan. It will be used by the Authority to encourage the right development in the right locations, providing a basis by which planning applications can be determined consistently and appropriately.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should support the planning principles contained in the Snowdonia LDP and have regard to designations and allocations which can affect both LPA Areas.</p>
<p>ANGLESEY TRANSFORMATION PLAN 2013 - 2016</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The overall strategic aim is to: <i>Promote and protect the interests of the Island, its citizens and communities</i> This will be achieved through creating an Anglesey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Which has a thriving and prosperous rural community ■ Where people achieve their full potential ■ Where people are healthy and safe ■ Where people enjoy, protect and enhance their natural and built environment for future generations ■ Where people are proud of their Council 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should consider the strategic aims when formulating policies, and support healthy communities and sustainable development.</p>

The transformation is underpinned by 6 key themes; Professional and Well Run; Innovative, Ambitious and Outward Looking; Customer, Citizen and Community Focused; Valuing and Developing our People; Committed to Partnership; Achieving.

BIODIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (1992)

Objectives and Requirements

The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

Implications for JLDP

The Plan should facilitate the conservation and protection of biodiversity and be consistent with the objectives of national conservation strategies.

EUROPEAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Objectives and Requirements

The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at the source and is developed under the four following themes:

- Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources
- Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information
- Education, training and awareness

Implications for JLDP

The Plan should facilitate the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.

UN(1971) CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (RAMSAR CONVENTION)

Objectives and Requirements

The Ramsar Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. It requires Member States to:

- Designate wetlands of international importance as Ramsar Sites
- Promote the wise-use of all wetlands;
- Further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources.

Implications for JLDP

The Plan should facilitate the protection of biodiversity and enhance and restore wetland habitats where possible reflecting their relative

	significance.
EC (1979) EU WILD BIRDS DIRECTIVE (79/409/EEC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The EC Wild Birds Directive provides a framework for the conservation and protection of all bird species naturally living in the wilds within the European territory of the Member States. It seeks to protect, manage and regulate all bird species naturally living in the wild including their eggs, their nests and habitats. The Directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. Member States must conserve, maintain or restore the biotypes and habitats of these birds by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating protection zones • Maintaining the habitats • Restoring destroyed biotypes • Creating biotypes 	<p>The Plan will need to consider the objectives of the Directive and recognise and respect the distribution of protected habitats and species.</p>
EC (1994) EU HABITATS DIRECTIVE (92/43/EEC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The main aim of the EC Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance.</p> <p>The provisions of the Directive require Member States to introduce a range of measures including the protection of species listed in the Annexes; to undertake surveillance of habitats and species and produce a report every six years on the implementation of the Directive. The 189 habitats listed in Annex I of the Directive and the 788 species listed in Annex II, are to be protected by means of a network of sites. Each Member State is required to prepare and propose a national list of sites for evaluation in order to form a European network of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). Once adopted, these are designated by Member States as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and along with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Birds Directive, form a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000. The Directive was amended in 1997 by a technical adaptation Directive.</p>	<p>The JLDP should include detailed policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of international, national and local designated sites, reflecting their relative significance.</p> <p>The Plan will need to consider the requirements of the Directive. Relevant habitats will need to be identified and where necessary designated appropriately within the JLDP. Policies should encourage management of features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.</p> <p>Any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated</p>

	<p>site should undergo an Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.</p> <p>A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will need to be undertaken during the JLDP preparation in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive to assess the implications of the plan for European sites.</p>
EC (2006) EU FRESHWATER FISH DIRECTIVE (2006/44/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The EC Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC) was originally adopted on 18 July 1978 but consolidated in 2006. The Directive seeks to protect those fresh water bodies identified by Member States as waters suitable for sustaining fish populations. For those waters it sets physical and chemical water quality objectives for salmonid waters and cyprinid waters.	The Plan should facilitate the protection and enhancement of water quality.
NATIONAL	
UK POST-2010 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' succeeds the UK BAP and 'Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach', and is the result of a change in strategic thinking following the publication of the CBD's 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' and its 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the launch of the new EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. The Framework demonstrates how the work of the four countries and the UK contributes to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies in achieving the targets.	The JLDP will need to take account of the Framework and policies should facilitate the protection, conservation and enhancement of species and habitats identified in the Plan.
Environment Bill (WAG, Consultation Summary March 2014)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Bill will enable Natural Resources Wales to manage natural resources in a more joined up way, and simplify processes with better quality evidence on natural resources. The Bill will cover:	The JLDP should facilitate the protection and enhancement of natural

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a joined-up approach to managing our natural resources in a sustainable way • Natural Resources Wales' functions and duties • ensuring the right tools are in place to deliver improvements in resource efficiency, such as waste collection • changes to promote simplification and clarify the law. 	resources.
A Better Wales: The Natural Environment of Wales in 2010 (CCW)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The reports is a statement of what CCW hopes to see achieved in the next 10 years, and the vision helps to define how the National Assembly's Scheme of Sustainable Development should be taken forward in both the countryside and in urban areas. The CCW vision for Wales 2010 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Wales that is more distinctive in landscape character and includes greater biodiversity • That the land and sea supports more wildlife and their habitats • That economic development respects the natural environment including its historical and cultural aspects • A Wales in which there is greater access to countryside and coast for all its people and its visitors, giving enjoyment and well being. 	The JLDP should facilitate sustainable development in line with the CCW vision.
THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Conservation Regulations makes provision for implementing the EC Habitats Directive on the conservation of natural habitats of wild fauna and flora. The main aim of the EC Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p>	The JLDP should include detailed policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of international, national and local designated sites, reflecting their relative significance.
WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED BY SCHEDULE 9 OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY ACT (2000))	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA 1981) consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).</p>	The JLDP should facilitate the enhancement, conservation and protection of biodiversity in the Plan Area.
WAG (2009) TAN5 – NATURE CONSERVATION AND PLANNING	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

<p>The TAN provides advice for local planning authorities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the key principles of positive planning for nature conservation • nature conservation and Local Development Plans • nature conservation in development management procedures • development affecting protected internationally and nationally designated sites and habitats • development affecting protected and priority habitats and species <p>Protecting conservations and realising biodiversity objectives is critical to the LPA. Before making decisions regarding special conservation designations, consideration would have to be given to all extant planning permissions that could affect the proposed area.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating all its policies relating to nature conservation. It is important that the JLDP is based on a sufficient understanding of the geology, landscape, species and habitats of the area.</p>
WAG (1997) TAN10 – TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Guidance on how a LPA can protect trees and woodlands of special importance for the benefit of the amenities of local residents.</p> <p>In order to safeguard important trees, the LPA has powers to impose Tree Preservation Orders. The purpose of this order is to prohibit the felling, uprooting, lopping, pruning, making intentional damage or intentional destruction of a tree. Also, the LPA has powers to plant trees as required in addition to imposing conditions on a planning application that notes that the developer should plant trees in order to conceal the development as it progresses.</p>	<p>It is important to ensure that any policy relating to trees reflects the principles of the TAN. In addition, possibly when attempting to allocate land for specific use, attempts should be made to ensure that there is no Tree Preservation Order on the site that could consequently prevent any proposed development.</p>
Woodlands for Wales, (WAG, 2009)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The document sets out the Government’s aims and objectives for all woodlands and trees in Wales - in both public and private ownership. The strategy is framed around Welsh woodlands and trees as a basis for delivery across four strategic themes, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to climate change – coping with climate change and helping reduce our carbon footprint. • Woodlands for people – serving local needs for health, education and jobs. • A competitive and integrated forest sector – innovative, skilled industries supplying renewable products from Wales. • Environmental quality – making a positive contribution to biodiversity, landscapes and heritage, and reducing other environmental pressures 	<p>The JLDP should consider the role of woodland when formulating development management policies, and the positive contributions that can be gained from increasing woodland cover.</p>

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL COMMUNITIES ACT 2006	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. It provides legislative changes to amend nature conservation legislation, and in relation to bylaws for motor vehicles (giving NPs the power to make traffic regulation orders); SSSIs and extends the CRoW biodiversity duty for example.</p>	<p>The JLDP should aim to protect and enhance the natural environment in the Plan Area.</p>
LOCAL (GWYNEDD & ANGLESEY LPAS)	
PEN LLYN & SARNAU MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The purpose of this management plan is to set out how the relevant authorities intend to meet these obligations to the Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau cSAC in order to secure the conservation of the site features.</p> <p>Plans and projects must be subjected to appropriate assessment in view of their implications for the conservation of the site. In these cases, existing legislative/administrative procedures exist within which any requirement for appropriate assessment is determined.</p>	<p>The Plan should facilitate the conservation and protection of the features of the Pen Llyn & Sarnau SAC.</p>
LOCAL (GWYNEDD)	
NATUR GWYNEDD	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Main objective: Safeguard and improve biodiversity within the UK and contribute towards safeguarding global biodiversity by using suitable methods.</p> <p>Other objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to contribute towards safeguarding and improving local biodiversity, in Wales, on a UK level and worldwide • to develop effective local partnerships in order to facilitate the task of promoting integrated biodiversity that will be sustainable in the long-term • to add to our information about the biodiversity of Gwynedd • to raise public awareness about biodiversity in Gwynedd • it is a long-term, active and live document 	<p>The Plan should facilitate the conservation, protection and where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and be consistent with the objectives of Natur Gwynedd</p>

LOCAL (ANGLESEY)	
WORKING FOR THE WEALTH OF WILDLIFE: ANGLESEY'S LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The aim of Anglesey's Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) is to translate some UK Habitat and Species Action Plans into local action, whilst also seeking to conserve and enhance some others which are particularly important here.</p> <p>The plan's objectives are to seek to :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that national targets for species and habitats (in UK Action Plan), are translated into effective action at the local level, covering habitats and species which are:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ internationally and nationally important; ○ native to Anglesey (or semi-natural) particularly if rare or threatened in the county. ▪ Identify targets for species and habitats appropriate to Anglesey and reflect the value that local people place on wildlife. ▪ Develop effective local partnerships to ensure that programmes for biodiversity, its conservation and protection, are maintained in the long term. ▪ Raise public awareness and involvement in conserving and enhancing Anglesey's biodiversity resource. ▪ Provide a basis for monitoring progress in biodiversity conservation, at both local and national levels. <p>Underlying Principles, for Anglesey's LBAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity action should be an integral part of local government policy and programmes, as well as involving individuals, communities, and other bodies, in partnership. ▪ Work should be based upon a sound knowledge base; the <i>precautionary principle</i> (Box 1) should guide environmental decisions where there is a lack of information. 	<p>The Plan should facilitate the conservation, protection and where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and be consistent with the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

COMMUNITIES

INTERNATIONAL

AARHAUS CONVENTION	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The main aim of the Aarhus Convention is to protect the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being and be guaranteed rights of access of information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental issues. The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to environmental information; • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters. 	<p>It should be ensured that the public are effectively involved in the plan preparation process.</p>
EC (2002) EU DIRECTIVE ON ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE (02/49/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The main aim of the Directive is to avoid, prevent or limit the effects, including annoyance cause by exposure to environmental noise. The Directive contains four elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the environmental problem by drawing up 'strategic noise maps'; • Informing and consulting the public about noise • Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans • Developing a long-term EU strategy which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise. 	<p>The Plan should ensure policy criteria take account of the impact of development in relation to noise generation in order to avoid, reduce and mitigate environmental noise.</p>
NATIONAL	
MAKING THE CONNECTIONS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Sets the Assembly's vision for a Wales that is more prosperous, sustainable, bilingual, healthier and better educated.</p> <p>The scheme is attempting to achieve four main visions, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a service for the citizens that better responds to the needs of users, thus people need to be part of the process of drawing up the service that benefits residents. • Ensure that all sectors of society have an opportunity to contribute 	<p>The JLDP should reflect the principles contained in the document which will ensure effective public participation in the Plan development process.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to increase collaboration by ensuring that the service provided is sustainable, of quality and is responsive. • Take advantage of our money in order to ensure value for money. 	
A WALKING AND CYCLING ACTION PLAN FOR WALES 2009 - 2013	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Action Plan brings together all the key initiatives which the Welsh Assembly Government and its key partners are undertaking or planning to undertake in support of walking and cycling in Wales.</p> <p>The Welsh Assembly core objectives here are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ Ensure that walking and cycling are prioritised in crosscutting policies, guidance and funding <p>The Plan contains a range of actions aimed to deliver these objectives and are grouped under the following four themes:</p> <p>A. Changing Behaviour - Walking and cycling to make an increasing contribution towards climate change targets and raising levels of physical activity.</p> <p>B. Sustainable Travel encouraged via better Walking and Cycling Infrastructure - To create safe, attractive and convenient infrastructure for pedestrian and cycle travel.</p> <p>C. Policy Objectives - Ensure that walking and cycling are included in cross-cutting policies, guidance and funding.</p> <p>D. Evaluation - To enable the Welsh Assembly Government and delivery partners to track progress in delivering the actions of this Plan and intended outcomes.</p>	<p>The JLDP should promote walking and cycling opportunities in the Plan Area.</p>
OUR HEALTHY FUTURE (WAG, 2010)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Our Healthy Future sets the foundation for the Government's ambitions for public health. It does this by focusing on six action areas:</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the strategy and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing throughout life • Healthy sustainable communities • Reduced inequities in health • Prevention and early intervention • Health as a shared goal • Strengthening evidence and monitoring progress <p>These areas are a way to structure thinking and planning. They help government and its partners to deliver the ten priority outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing inequities in health • Reducing the level of smoking • Increasing physical activity • Reducing unhealthy eating • Stopping the growing harm from alcohol and drugs • Reducing the number of teenage pregnancies • Improving health in the workplace • Increasing immunisation rates • Improving people's mental well-being • Reducing the number of accidents and injuries • 	<p>ensure that the health and well-being of residents are given full consideration in all aspects of the Plan.</p>
SPORTS TOURISM IN WALES: A FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (2003)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Establishes a framework to maximise the social and economic tourism advantages associated with sport in Wales.</p> <p>The objectives of the plan are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve visitors' access to sports and active recreation. • Improve the quality of the visitor's experience. • Raise the profile of Wales as a sport tourism destination. • Understand the needs and characteristics of the sports visitor. 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement in access to leisure and sports facilities connected to tourism in the Plan Area, promoting leisure developments that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.</p>
CLIMBING HIGHER: A STRATEGY FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (2005)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>A scheme aiming to increase the levels of physical activities and create an environment that encourages safe and healthy activities and that gives everyone in society an opportunity to take advantage of them. It is important to</p>	<p>The improvement in health and well-being of residents should be promoted</p>

<p>attempt to ensure that health activities become part of people's daily routines. In order to create a more active Wales, there is a need to identify a way of improving collaboration between the public sector, the private sector and the third sector. Ensuring a healthy society is very important as an unhealthy population can be a burden on society. The built environment is a way of encouraging people to be more active as it allows them to walk or cycle in order to receive necessary services.</p> <p>Creating a Wales that is active, healthy and inclusive where sports, physical activity and active leisure provides a common platform for participation, having fun and success which ties communities and the nation together. Within the next five years, the aim is to attempt to have 5% more of the adult population to undertake the recommended amount of physical activity (namely 30 minutes of relatively intense physical exercise twice a week).</p> <p>The strategic aims are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active environment – develop a physical environment that makes it easier for people to choose to become more active. • Active children and young people – support children and young people to live active lives and become active adults. • Active adults – Encourage more adults to be more active. • Sports for all – Increase participation in sports amongst all parts of the population. <p>In order to ensure that people become more active, consideration must be given to issues such as the distance between people and local services, designing streets in order to promote physical activity, be environmentally attractive and safe, measures to reduce and slow-down traffic, well-designed cycle paths, cycling facilities, and accessible access to green spaces such as gardens and play areas.</p>	<p>throughout the Plan and the social and economic factors that influence health should be addressed.</p> <p>The JLDP should promote easy access to open spaces, services, leisure and sports facilities and open spaces.</p>
<p>The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-23 – Living Longer, Ageing Well</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The strategy addresses the issues and aspirations of people aged 50 and over living in Wales, and identifies how public services will respond to meet the needs of our ageing population. The priorities are that older people in Wales have the social, environmental and financial resources to age well.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the strategy and ensure that the health and well-being of older residents are given full consideration in all aspects of the Plan.</p>
<p>WAG (1997) TAN11 – NOISE</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>

<p>Guidance on noise considerations that need to be taken into account when making decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>Note that any development that creates noise should not cause any disturbance. In addition, a LPA must consider proposals for development that are sensitive to noise which are not in-keeping with existing activities, taking into account the level of exposure to noise. Any development that is likely to create noise should consider any measures that could be taken to mitigate any negative impact.</p>	<p>The Plan should ensure policy criteria take account of the impact of development in relation to noise generation in order to avoid, reduce and mitigate environmental noise.</p>
<p>WAG (2009) TAN16 – SPORT, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>This revised TAN provides advice for communities, developers and local planning authorities in Wales preparing local development plans and taking decisions about planning applications.</p> <p>The Note contains advice about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing Open Space Assessments; • keeping existing facilities; • the provision of new facilities; and • topics related to water based recreation, off- road recreational vehicles, allotments and spaces for children's and young people's play. <p>The Note also discusses development management issues about the design of facilities and spaces, and noise and accessibility. It also considers how planning agreements can help the provision and maintenance of facilities.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate an improvement in the health and well-being of residents by improving access to open spaces as well as promoting leisure developments that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.</p>
<p>Travelling to a Better Future – A Gypsy and Traveller Framework for Action and Delivery Plan (WAG, 2013)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The aim is to realise our commitment to the Gypsy and Traveller community; to ensure equality of opportunity for Gypsies and Travellers in Wales and to think about new ways in which we can enable Gypsy and Traveller communities to access resources not always available to them. The plan seeks to address social exclusion and racism, educational disadvantage, cultural and safety issues and social and economic issues.</p>	<p>The JLDP should also plan to provide for the needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities, and seek to reduce inequalities and increase accessibility for this community group.</p>
<p>LOCAL (GWYNEDD)</p>	
<p>IMPROVING GWYNEDD TOGETHER, GWYNEDD COMMUNITY STRATEGY 2011</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The Strategy has the following vision: <i>By 2021, our vision is that Gwynedd will have embraced the challenges and opportunities of a changing world to become a more vibrant, prosperous, open and cohesive community that values and promotes its unique cultural</i></p>	<p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development, and ensure that new development</p>

<p><i>and natural assets and makes a positive contribution to a more sustainable world.</i></p> <p>The following principles are central to the work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities in order to improve the quality of life for our, and following generations • To promote local services with a focus on citizens • To deal with social issues that contributes to exclusion, poor health, and equal opportunities. • A commitment to work together across the public sector, the private sector and the third sector • A commitment to be accountable to the county's citizens • Promoting equal opportunities • Promoting the Welsh language 	<p>supports local communities and their needs, and reduces inequalities.</p>
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE STRATEGY 2008-2011 (GWYNEDD)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Vision – By 2011, all children and young people in Gwynedd will have realised their right to live happy, satisfied and safe lives, to voice their opinion and to gain access to a range of opportunities, services and resources that will enable them to reach their full potential.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd have the best start in life.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd have access to a comprehensive variety of learning opportunities to enable them to achieve their potential.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd are able to enjoy the best possible health and that they are free from victimisation, abuse and exploitation</p> <p>Strategic Objective 4: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd receive opportunities to participate in sports, leisure, play and cultural activities.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 5: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd are listened to, are treated with respect and are able to profess their race, language and cultural identity.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 6: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd have a safe home and community which supports their physical and emotional well-being.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 7: Ensure that the children and young people of Gwynedd are free from disadvantages due to financial poverty.</p>	<p>The JLDP should contribute to fostering and developing young people to become enterprising within their communities, contributing to the development of their area and the local economy, and crucially giving them the skills, know-how, hands-on experience and confidence to do so.</p>
LOCAL (ANGLESEY)	
ANGLESEY COMMUNITY STRATEGY: IMPROVING ANGLESEY LIFE 2005-2015	

Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This Draft Community Strategy for Anglesey – Improving Anglesey Life – represents some four years of preparation and discussion, and for clarity of purpose, Anglesey from this point on is calling this document a Strategy and not a Plan. Once finalised, it will be a strategy for the whole island, which will explain what kind of place Anglesey is now, what we want Anglesey to look like in the future and how we will make it the place we want it to be.</p> <p>Key Strategic Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating a prosperous future for Anglesey through sustainable economic regeneration. ▪ Creating healthy and active individuals and communities through tackling the underlying causes of ill-health and developing effective and efficient local health and care services. ▪ Protecting and enhancing the island’s rich, diverse and high quality natural and built environment through promoting balanced economic and social development with appropriate land management and high standards of design. ▪ Creating a safe island in which people can live securely in their homes and communities, free from the fear of crime through tackling the root economic, social and environmental causes of crime. ▪ Developing strong, vibrant and inclusive communities through promoting and supporting positive community-based regeneration. <p>Developing fully bi-lingual communities through creating the appropriate social and economic conditions in which the Welsh language, culture and heritage can flourish and prosper.</p>	<p>The JLDP should incorporate the principles of sustainable development in terms of the social, economic and environmental characteristics as outlined in the Strategy.</p>
ANGLESEY SINGLE INTEGRATED PLAN 2013 - 25	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Single Integrated Plan merges and supersedes; the Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy; the Community Strategy; the Children and Young People’s Plan; and the Community Safety Plan. It seeks to improve the quality of life of local people and communities by enhancing economic, social and environmental wellbeing. The focus is on three key themes of people, place and jobs, with the following identified ‘big issues’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving economic performance and skills to create and sustain jobs focusing on lifelong learning opportunities ▪ Enabling communities and individuals to maintain and develop their independence ▪ Ensuring opportunities exist for young people to remain on the Island to live and work ▪ Meeting the needs of individuals and communities with less available public money ▪ Reducing poverty and providing effective services that meet the needs of vulnerable groups ▪ Promoting and sustaining our environment and rich culture 	<p>The JLDP should seek to improve the quality of life for all residents.</p>

STRATEGY FOR OLDER PEOPLE ON ANGLESEY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This Strategy sets out a vision where Older People have choice and control over their lives. At its heart is an appreciation of Older People as active, vital members of our communities.</p> <p>The main aims of the Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To enhance the engagement with and participation of older people in society ■ To challenge and address ageism and other forms of discrimination against older people. ■ Promote more positive images of older people and to give older people a stronger voice in society. ■ To strengthen and promote participation in community activities and volunteering by and for older people. ■ To promote opportunities for older people to continue to learn and to remove barriers to employment. ■ To promote health promotion and preventive action for older people. ■ To promote health and social care policies which enable older people to live at home with appropriate help as long as possible. 	<p>The JLDP should consider the needs of older people as outlined in the strategy.</p>
ANGLESEY HEALTHY AGEING ACTION PLAN 2011-2014	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Plan aims for older people to live healthy and fulfilled lives with the priority areas of; chronic conditions; healthy lifestyle; and promoting independence. The delivery plan focuses on the four main strategic themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valuing Older People – maintaining and developing engagement ■ Changing Society – the economic status and contribution of older people ■ Wellbeing and Independence ■ Making it Happen <p>There are a number of actions set in the plan under each theme.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the needs of older people as outlined in the strategy.</p>
ANGLESEY STRATEGIC EQUALITY PLAN 2012 – 2016	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Plan seeks to embed equality into the work of the authority at all levels by integrating equality considerations into existing improvement work with key strategies and plans. The Plan has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce health inequalities ■ Reduce unequal outcomes in education to maximise individual potential ■ Reduce inequalities in employment ■ Reduce inequalities in personal safety 	<p>The JLDP should integrate equality considerations, and support a reduction in the identified inequalities. The JLDP should also seek to improve access to information, services, buildings and the environment when planning for new development.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce inequalities in representation and voice ■ Improve access to information, services, buildings and the environment ■ Improve the council's procedures to ensure fairness for all 	
GWYNEDD ARTS STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The aim of the Strategy is to improve the lives of everyone in Gwynedd through the arts and to encourage high standards in every sector. The Strategy has three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reaching Everyone - Making sure that everyone in Gwynedd has the chance to enjoy the arts ■ Good Quality and Choice – Making sure that the arts are of the highest possible standard, embracing excellence and offering a wide choice of different art forms ■ Improving Lives – Making the arts an integral part of the process of regenerating communities and thus improving the quality of life in Gwynedd 	<p>The JLDP can support the objectives of the Arts Strategy, and promote arts within regeneration proposals.</p>

CLIMATIC FACTORS

INTERNATIONAL	
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1994 (UNFCC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change outlines how countries should protect the world's climate system for the benefit of present and future generations. The Convention's main objective is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</p>
KYOTO PROTOCOL (1997)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Protocol entered into force in February 2005. The Kyoto Protocol has been established to limit the growth in the emissions of greenhouse gases. Under the Kyoto Protocol, industrialised countries have agreed to limit or reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and facilitate the reduction in greenhouse gases as well as the promotion of renewable energy.</p>

EUROPEAN CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The goal of the European Climate Change Programme is to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.	The Plan should address the issue of climate change and facilitate the reduction in greenhouse gases
Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This Directive includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	The JLDP should seek to minimise impacts on air quality in new and existing development.
EC (1996) EU AIR QUALITY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (96/62/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive sets out an EU-wide system for setting binding air quality objectives for specific pollutants to protect human health and the environment. The Directive defines the policy framework for 12 Air pollutants, namely sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter, suspended particulate matter, lead and ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury).</p> <p>Generally Member States must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put in place systems for assessing the quality of the ambient air based upon common methods and criteria; • maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases, by means of plans and programmes of action 	The Plan should facilitate the improvement of air quality
Directive 2003/87/EC Establishing a scheme for Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowance Trading within the Community	

Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
This Directive aims to introduce significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions with a view to reducing the influence of such emissions on the climate.	The JLDP should plan for development that minimises greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Directive
Directive 2009/28/EC on the Promotion of the use of energy from Renewable Sources	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
This Directive establishes a common framework for the production of energy from renewable sources and the promotion of its use.	The JLDP should seek to enhance opportunities for renewable energy sources
Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The buildings sector represents 40% of the European Union's (EU) total energy consumption. Reducing energy consumption in this area is therefore a priority under the "20-20" objectives on energy efficiency. This Directive contributes to achieving this aim by proposing guiding principles for Member States regarding the energy performance of buildings.	The JLDP should seek to ensure development minimises energy consumption.
NATIONAL	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, 2007)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	The JLDP should ensure that new development supports the air quality objectives.
The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
These regulations bring into law in Wales the limits set out in European Union (EU) Daughter Directives on Air Quality. The regulations require that Welsh Ministers divide Wales into air quality zones.	The JLDP should ensure that development does not lead to unacceptable levels of emissions.
CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY FOR WALES (OCT 2010)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Climate Change Strategy is a new policy, which builds on the Environment Strategy published in May 2006,	The JLDP should aim to contribute to

<p>and the One Wales: One Planet document published in May 2009. The key points of the Strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restates the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Wales by 3% per year from 2011 (excluding heavy industry and power generation) ▪ Commitment to achieve 40% reduction in all greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (against 1990 baseline) ▪ Specific targets for minimum emission reductions in each of six sectors: transport, residential, business, agriculture and land use, public sector, waste sector. ▪ Maximum level for emissions from public sector buildings so government can “lead by example.” ▪ A national, co-ordinated approach to ensure that Wales is well placed to adapt to climate change. 	<p>the achievement of the objectives set out in the Strategy and facilitate the improvement of air quality and not exacerbate air pollution.</p>
<p>The Climate Change Act, 2008</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The Act establishes a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path.</p>	<p>The JLDP should seek to contribute to emissions reductions, and the government’s aim to take a leading role in carbon reduction.</p>
<p>CLIMATE CHANGE: THE UK PROGRAMME 2006</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The Climate Change Programme sets out the UK governments policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally. The objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK’s target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions is 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012; • The domestic goal is a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; and • In the long term, UK carbon dioxide emissions should be cut by 60% by 2050. 	<p>The Plan should address the issue of climate change and should encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.</p>
<p>NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION (EN-6)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>This National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the ‘<i>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy: A Framework Document for Planning Decisions on Nationally Significant Energy Infrastructure</i>’ (EN-1), provides the primary basis for decisions taken by the Planning Inspectorate on applications it receives for the energy infrastructure.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the national policy statement when formulating policies relating to energy generation in the Plan Area.</p>

<p>In the long term, meeting the objectives in the <i>Low Carbon Transition Plan</i> will be a significant challenge. To achieve these objectives it is likely that by 2050 the UK will have to reduce emissions from the power sector to almost zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leading up to that period (and as set out in EN-1) there is a significant need for new major energy infrastructure including net additional electricity generating infrastructure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Around 30% of electricity generation will be from renewable sources by 2020; ▪ Under central assumptions there will be a need for approximately 60GW of net new capacity by 2025; ▪ Of this 60GW as much as 35GW could come from renewables (in line with our international obligations) with 25GW from other conventional generation capacity; ▪ Within the context of the overall strategic framework set by the Government, in principle new nuclear power should be free to contribute as much as possible towards meeting the need for 25GW of new non-renewable capacity. ▪ The Government expects that under this approach a significant proportion of the 25GW will in practice be filled by nuclear power. ▪ The Government believes that, it is in the public interest for sites that can have new nuclear power stations constructed on them significantly earlier than 2025 to make a contribution in displacing CO2 as soon as possible. ▪ All ten sites in this NPS are needed. ▪ The IPC should start its examination of development consent applications for new nuclear power stations on the basis that need has been demonstrated and should give this need, and the benefits of meeting it, substantial weight in determining the applications. 	
NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (EN-3)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the ‘Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy: A Framework Document for Planning Decisions on Nationally Significant Energy Infrastructure’ (EN-1).</p> <p>Providing the primary basis for decisions by the Planning Inspectorate on applications it receives for the renewable energy infrastructure</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the national policy statement when formulating policies relating to energy generation in the Plan Area.</p>
A Low Carbon Revolution – Energy Policy Statement (WAG, 2010)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Statement explains what the Welsh government will do and what they want others to do to make the ambition</p>	<p>The JLDP should seek to support the</p>

for low carbon energy a reality, achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximizing energy savings and energy efficiency • Moving to resilient low carbon energy • Maximizing economic renewal opportunities 	Statements strategy for achieving low carbon energy.
The Planning and Energy Act 2008	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements in England and Wales. It would also require developers to source at least 10 per cent of any new building's energy from renewable sources.	The JLDP should set targets for on-site renewable energy and energy efficiency standards.
THE UK LOW CARBON TRANSITION PLAN (DECC, 2009)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The UK Government has a five point plan to tackle climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the public from immediate risk • Preparing for the future • Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new International climate agreement • Building a low carbon UK • Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part. 	The JLDP should consider the objectives of the plan when formulating policies relating to climate change in the Plan Area.
The UK's Renewable Energy Strategy (DECC, 2009)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Strategy seeks to reduce the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide by over 750 million tonnes by 2030. It also seeks to reduce fossil fuel demand by 10% and gas imports by 20-30% by 2020.	The JLDP should consider the targets of the Strategy when formulating policies for development management.
WAG (2005) TAN8 – RENEWABLE ENERGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
Refers to land use considerations that relate to renewable energy. Energy is an issue that has not been devolved to the Assembly. However, any application relating to renewable energy would have to consider the Assembly's policies. The Assembly fully supports the promotion of efficient energy and energy conservation. The planning system has an important role to play in order to ensure developments that include all types of renewable energy. In addition, guidance is provided on the need to locate wind developments in Strategic Search Areas (SSA). Some industrial sites have the potential to be developed for wind energy developments.	The JLDP should facilitate the use of renewable energy in new developments.
PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE	

<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Introduces the Assembly's vision in relation to climate change and how it anticipates that the current climate change impacts can be mitigated.</p> <p>In order to reduce the effects of climate change, intervention is needed now. This also means that the Assembly needs to look at how it deals with climate change. Some of the main methods proposed are the necessity to produce a design statement, considering methods of micro-production that could be enforced for the development of dwellings by means of permitted development rights. It is also very important to give strong consideration to the location of new developments. In addition, the lead is taken on protecting biodiversity, water supply, waste management and the supply of sustainable energy.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should address the issue of climate change, encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases and facilitate the improvement of air quality.</p>
<p>ENERGY WALES: THE DIRECTION FOR A FUTURE OF CLEAN, LOW CARBON AND MORE COMPETITIVE ENERGY IN WALES</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The vision in order to make Wales advanced in the clean energy field, whilst continuing to be internationally competitive, is noted in the Plan.</p> <p>The Plan's vision is the need to make Wales the stage for clean energy whilst maintaining its ability to compete on an international stage. The main implementation methods in order to achieve these objectives are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of the economic importance of energy and global warming • Energy efficiency • Developing renewable energy • Coal/ Catching and storing carbon • Improving the security of the supply • Strengthening the energy infrastructure • Innovation • Reduce carbon dioxide emissions 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should promote the use of renewable energy in new developments and emphasise the relationship between energy and building design.</p>
<p>ENERGY ISLAND PROGRAMME</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Programme is a collective effort between several stakeholders within the public and private sector working in partnership to put Anglesey at the forefront of energy research and development, production and servicing. The Programme is a vehicle for employment growth and development opportunities.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should seek to support the objectives of the Energy Island Programme, and consider this when formulating policies for development management.</p>

CULTURAL HERITAGE

NATIONAL	
IAITH PAWB – A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR A BILINGUAL WALES (2003)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Provides a national strategic framework. The action plan notes what the Assembly Government is seeking to achieve and what is expected of special partnerships, such as local authorities, in order to achieve that.</p> <p>An ambitious vision had been established which testifies the Assembly's efforts to attempt to increase the proportion of the population who is able to speak Welsh. It is noted that one of the main methods of increasing the number of Welsh speakers is by ensuring that pre-school age children learn the language; there is also a need to maintain the Welsh language. As well as the population being able to speak Welsh, there is a need for the residents of Wales to be able to undertake their daily activities through the medium of Welsh.</p> <p>The targets that need to be reached are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * increase the numbers of Welsh speakers by 5% in comparison to the numbers noted in the 2001 census. * attempt to stop the decline in Welsh speakers in areas where 70% or more of the population are able to speak Welsh. * increase the number of children who receive secondary education through the medium of Welsh. * increase in the number of families who are able to speak Welsh. <p>In order to promote the Welsh language, it is important that an increase is seen in the use made of the Welsh language in day to day life.</p>	<p>The JLDP should protect and promote the Welsh language and cultural heritage and embrace the diversity within society.</p>
WAG (2000) TAN20 – THE WELSH LANGUAGE – UDPS AND PLANNING CONTROL	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Sets guidance and policy context in relation to the Welsh language.</p> <p>It will be possible to include policies relating to development and the Welsh language in the LDP. This means that the Welsh language would be a consideration when determining planning applications. It would also be possible to include a policy that promotes bilingual advertisements in the LDP also. The Welsh and English languages must be treated equally when the policies are being drawn up.</p>	<p>The JLDP should protect and promote the Welsh language and cultural heritage and embrace the diversity within society.</p>
COASTAL TOURISM STRATEGY FOR WALES (2008)	

Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Strategy is based on an analysis of the current coastal tourism offer, the quality of the coastal environment, including a detailed analysis of the environmental designations on the Welsh coastline, and trends that will affect future markets for coastal tourism activities and products. The aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that sustainable tourism is making an increasing contribution to the local economy of coastal communities • To improve the quality of the visitor experience • To achieve an integrated approach to the development and management of coastal tourism • To safeguard and protect the environment and cultural heritage as a key resource for coastal tourism. • 	<p>The JLDP should promote the Welsh language and cultural heritage and embrace the diversity within society. The Plan should embrace the opportunities which will arise as a consequence of the area's linguistic and cultural resources.</p>
WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Plan provides a framework for the comprehensive management of the World Heritage Site (The Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd). The vision focuses on the role, conservation, access, safety, education, admission, setting and community of the WHS to safeguard and promote its universal cultural significance.</p>	<p>The JLDP should support the safeguarding and promotion the cultural significance of the WHS.</p>

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL	
THE EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The European Employment Strategy is an annual programme of planning, monitoring, examination and readjustment of policies put in place by Member States to coordinate the instruments they use to tackle unemployment. The Strategy is based on four components:</p> <p>In 2005 the Lisbon Strategy was revised in order to focus more closely on developing strong, sustainable growth and creating more and better jobs. The strategic goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion; • To regain the conditions for full employment and to strengthen cohesion by 2010; • To raise the overall EU employment rate to 70%; and 	<p>The Plan should facilitate economic development and employment creation.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of women in employment from an average to more than 60% by 2010 	
EC (REFORM 2003) EUROPEAN COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) ensures that farming and preservation of the environment go hand in hand. It helps develop the economic and social fabric of rural communities. It plays a vital role in confronting new challenges such as climate change, water management, bioenergy and biodiversity.</p> <p>CAP revisions are aimed at a gradual transfer of subsidy to support land stewardship rather than specific crop production. A relatively small number of key practices has a significant effect on the condition of wildlife. If CAP revision continues to address these there should be attendant benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>The 2003 reform was a key moment in the CAP's development, adapting the policy to meet the new requirements of farmers, consumers and the planet. This approach continues to form the basis of the future development of the common agricultural policy of an enlarged Union present on the world stage.</p>	<p>The JLDP should support the agricultural sector to secure economic and environmental benefits.</p>
NATIONAL	
WAG (2001) FARMING FOR THE FUTURE	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>A vision for the future of farming in Wales is introduced here. The vision notes the need for the industry to adapt in order to be more prosperous in the future.</p> <p>The main vision and objectives of the Plan are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing quality products that are targeted at users who are prepared to pay for them. the need for farmers to co-operate more amongst each other, and with food processes. using IT to manage farm businesses in a modern, commercial way. combining traditional skills with modern farming techniques, in order to cut costs and improve quality. ensuring that environmental considerations are an integral part of farm practices. extending the agricultural foundations. welcoming diversification initiatives in the tourism field in order to generate additional income. producing food that is safe and healthy, taking the environment and health and welfare of animals into account. a countryside that is attractive to the eye and is a wealth of biodiversity, archaeology, history and culture, in order to maintain the tourism industry. local food produce, in order to promote tourism and contribute towards a positive image of Wales for the rest of 	<p>The JLDP should give full consideration to improving the agricultural industry, whilst at the same time, protecting the environment.</p>

the world.	
WAG (2005) WALES: A VIBRANT ECONOMY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Need to attempt to ensure sustainable economic growth by extending opportunities to all. In addition, guidance is given on the need to make the best use of the finance available as a result of the current review of the European Union's regional policies for the merger from 2007 onwards.</p> <p>In addition, the document attempts to identify how the individuals, businesses and establishments of Wales can take advantage of that money.</p> <p>The Plan's vision and objectives are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to ensure an improved rate of employment in Wales to that it matches the rate in the UK. • Improve the quality of jobs. • Attempt to assist to create more work. • Invest to regenerate communities and stimulate growth in the economy. • Attempt to support businesses and jobs by:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investing in transport networks - attempting to encourage and contribute towards a new information bank for businesses - improving skills by providing more training - attempting to encourage businesses to be more competitive, innovative and entrepreneurial - investment and trade - encouraging sustainable development, including the use of clean energy 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate sustainable economic growth in the Plan Area with the aim of creating a vibrant and prosperous economy.</p>
WAG (2000) TAN6 – PLANNING SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The considerations that need to be emphasised when dealing with an application for an agricultural or rural development are presented.</p> <p>The need for new developments to consider their location and ensuring that they do not affect farms is emphasised. In addition, guidance is provided on reusing/adapting rural buildings and it is noted that the nature and scale of the proposed development will be one of the main considerations. Other issues being dealt with in this specific TAN include developments involving diversification, development rights in relation to agriculture and forestry, permanent agricultural settlements and equine-related developments.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance regarding agriculture and rural development and facilitate improvement in the agricultural industry whilst at the same time protecting the environment,</p>

WAG (2010) ECONOMIC RENEWAL: A NEW DIRECTION	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The vision for economic renewal is of a Welsh economy built upon the strengths and skills of its people and natural environment; recognised at home and abroad as confident, creative and ambitious; a great place to live and work. The five priorities for delivering this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investing in high quality sustainable infrastructure ■ Making Wales a more attractive place to do business ■ Broadening and deepening the skills base ■ Encouraging innovation ■ Targeting the business support we offer 	<p>The JLDP should seek to facilitate short-term and long-term sustainable economic growth.</p>
CAPTURING THE POTENTIAL: A GREEN JOBS STRATEGY FOR WALES 2009	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Strategy is a One Wales Commitment, which has been developed following on a consultation exercise, which has been clearly positioned the pursuit of green jobs in the context of a transition to a more sustainable economy.</p> <p>Overall aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhance competitiveness and profitability by being more energy, waste and water efficient; ■ Explore and develop products and services needed in a low-carbon low-waste society and stimulate their demand; ■ Strengthen the low carbon energy sector in Wales 	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable economic development which has a low impact on the environment.</p>
COASTAL TOURISM STRATEGY (WAG, 2008)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Strategy is based on an analysis of the current coastal tourism offer, the quality of the coastal environment, including a detailed analysis of the environmental designations on the Welsh coastline, and trends that will affect future markets for coastal tourism activities and products. The aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that sustainable tourism is making an increasing contribution to the local economy of coastal communities • To improve the quality of the visitor experience • To achieve an integrated approach to the development and management of coastal tourism • To safeguard and protect the environment and cultural heritage as a key resource for coastal tourism. • 	<p>The JLDP should reflect the aims of the strategy and promote the tourism industry whilst at the same time, protecting the environment and the interests of local communities.</p>
WAG (1996) TAN4 – RETAILING AND TOWN CENTRES	

<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Gives advice to LPAs regarding the retail industry.</p> <p>Guidance on the considerations in relation to retail planning applications. Introduces the idea of the need to provide and prepare a Retail Impact Assessment.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its retail policies.</p>
<p>WAG (1997) TAN13 – TOURISM</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Gives guidance on hotel, holiday and touring caravan parks developments along with seasonal and holiday occupancy conditions.</p> <p>Where appropriate, tourism needs to be promoted as it boosts the local economy.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should support and promote the tourism industry whilst at the same time, protecting the environment and the interests of local communities.</p>
<p>REGIONAL</p>	
<p>REGIONAL TOURISM STRATEGY</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>“To develop a dynamic and competitive tourism industry for Mid Wales that achieves its potential of contributing to the area’s economy and maintains its communities, its culture and its environment.”</p> <p>The Strategy focuses on the core themes of developing the product; promotion and marketing; and developing people. This will be achieved by supporting and co-ordinating practical projects as part of six key priority programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing the Product – ensure that the product meets the market demands and exceeds the demands. 2. Branding and Marketing – by focusing on the customer and using location and iconic brands, in addition to specialist markets. 3. Skills Development – develop training initiatives and appropriate DAD to improve the quality of the workforce. 4. Information about Tourism – provide various and accessible information for tourists during each phase of their visit. 5. Research and Market Research – ensure that our decisions have been based on accurate and authoritative data about the region. 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should support and promote the tourism industry whilst at the same time, protecting the environment and the interests of local communities.</p>

<p>6. Partnership – nurture and grow effective connections with a range of partners.</p> <p>NWTS has developed a number of sub-strategies/ studies to correspond to the general regional tourism strategy, on key priorities such as e-marketing; golf and cultural tourism.</p>	
<p>TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES ACTION PLAN – ENHANCE THE MID WALES INLAND TOURISM</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quality of the visitors’ experience and support the infrastructure • Increase recreational, heritage and cultural opportunities for visitors and local people alike • Develop key sectors for sustainable growth • Attract visitors who are willing to pay high prices for accommodation • Extend the tourist season • Strengthen the area’s sense of identity on a sub-regional / local basis <p>One of the activities included in the plan is the development of main centres or tourism hubs. The objective is to develop a network of key destinations that will develop to be a focus for investment to promote and support the activities of visitors. Blaenau Ffestiniog and Porthmadog have been recognised as a special focus as priority hubs.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should support and promote the tourism industry whilst at the same time, protecting the environment and the interests of local communities.</p>
<p>CARDIGAN BAY ACTION PLAN 2007-2013</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Vision – A year-round integrated coastal tourism industry, based on an exceptional natural environment and quality tourism product that satisfies visitor expectations and exceeds their expectations and, at the same time, brings economic, social and environmental advantages to coastal communities.</p> <p>The draft Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy has also noted many priorities that the teams in the Spatial Plan Area need to consider. Relevant priorities for Cardigan Bay include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving standards in terms of facilities for visitors, information, accommodation and visitor expectations in popular coastal resorts; • the potential of designating a pilot area as a ‘Coastal Entertainment Area’; • seaside town regeneration programmes in order to diversify and strengthen local economies; • considering the role of beach wardens and voluntary / Coastal Care groups in terms of beach maintenance; 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the development of tourism in the relevant area, giving full consideration to the Plan’s policies and proposals.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how it will be possible to improve the accommodation stock within key tourism destinations on the Llŷn Peninsula, and close gaps in the accommodation stock (i.e. quality campsites); • innovative public transport schemes to mitigate the pressure on particularly sensitive areas by providing alternative choices instead of the private car; • developing the leisure/recreation cycle paths and providing facilities for cyclists in strategic locations; • improving the facilities for those who participate in water-sports on the Llŷn Peninsula (diving, surfing and kite sports); • considering extending the moorings in Pwllheli; • providing visitor moorings in marinas, harbours and sailing stations around the Cardigan Bay coast; • considering the advantages (for users and the local economy) of improving the facilities for boats and access in Porthmadog, Barmouth, Aberdovey, Aberaeron, Cardigan and Newquay. • considering the potential to develop land and marine based nature tourism with strict protection and environmental criteria; and • considering how the role of Aberystwyth, as it develops, and the proposals in the key plan, could benefit its tourism role and extend that role. 	
LOCAL (ANGLESEY AND GWYNEDD LPA'S)	
INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF THE MÔN-MENAI COAST	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
Develop proposals to make the best use of the special coastline of Anglesey (in terms of land and marine based activities), in order to increase the economic benefit as much as possible.	The JLDP should facilitate the economic development in the area, giving full consideration to the Plan's policies and proposals.
NORTH WALES COAST 2016 ACTION PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area (SRA) was designated by the Welsh Assembly Government in October 2008. This Action Plan will guide the implementation of the SRA Partnership's vision for the North Wales Coast over the next 7-8 years, it aims to transform the SRA into a thriving and vibrant coastal area that is welcoming and friendly and which supports prosperous communities within a locally sustainable economy. The Assembly Government has allocated £20m to support the first 3 years of the Action Plan's implementation. Actions will be implemented under the following themes:-	The JLDP should consider the aims of the action plan during the formulation of policies and proposals.
Space for Living – Tackling poor housing throughout the area, particularly in Rhyl and Colwyn Bay;	

<p>Health and Well Being – Striving for top quality facilities and services to support a healthy workforce; Education and Skills – Working to generate a better educated and more economically active workforce; Community Cohesion – Encouraging and supporting the development of vibrant and self-confident communities; Environment and Transport – Creating a well managed environment in which people will want to spend time; Diverse and Sustainable Economy – Improving the area’s image and encouraging and assisting growth within the private and social enterprise sectors.</p>	
LOCAL (ANGLESEY LPA)	
ANGLESEY ECONOMIC REGENERATION STRATEGY 2004-2015	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The document provides Anglesey County Council with a challenging and ambitious blueprint for the next 10 years.</p> <p>The Vision</p> <p>By 2015 Anglesey will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A thriving and prosperous economy with quality employment opportunities created by innovative employers with effective support services and a skilled and adaptable workforce; ▪ A world class image, fully utilising the Island’s unique cultural, heritage and environmental assets to become The Island of Choice for its people, investors and visitors; ▪ Vibrant and sustainable communities within a diverse rural economy; ▪ Quality sites and a competitive business environment serviced by a modern communications and transport infrastructure; ▪ Thriving and prosperous towns acting as drivers for economic growth; ▪ Capitalised on its strategic position as the premier gateway to Ireland and the Euro route to the North West of England and beyond; ▪ Capitalised upon its proximity to the resources of the University of Wales, Bangor. <p>Strategic Targets</p> <p>By 2015 Anglesey will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GDP at 72% of UK average ▪ Population of 69,000 ▪ A growth of employment to 21,000 full time equivalent ▪ A relative unemployment rate of 4.0% ▪ VAT stock increased to 2135 ▪ Increase in day visitor numbers to 710,000 ▪ Activity rates of 85% 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate sustainable economic regeneration in the area giving full consideration to the aims, objectives and targets contained in the Strategy.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reduction of numbers in the Workforce with no qualifications to 10% ▪ Number of most deprived wards reduced to 5 ▪ A 95% satisfaction with the Island as a place to live (i.e. quality of life measure) ▪ 20 new projects and 500 net jobs created through inward investment ▪ Relative earnings at 83% of the UK average 	
ANGLESEY DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2012-2016	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The aim of the Plan is to: <i>Develop a successful and sustainable tourism industry in Anglesey which generates wealth for the Island, draws on and sustains its special environment and culture, brings enjoyment to visitors and at the same time contributes to residents' quality of life.</i></p> <p>Detailed aims include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create and support worthwhile jobs and business opportunities ▪ Benefit the wider economy of the Island through strengthening the image of Anglesey and developing linkages with other sectors of the economy ▪ Draw on, and help to sustain, Anglesey's special natural assets and culture ▪ Contribute to the vitality of the Island and quality of life for people living and working in the area, and engendering local pride ▪ Provide an exceptional experience for all visitors <p>The aims seek to achieve the future vision that Anglesey will become: <i>A destination, internationally known for its beautiful coast, heritage and distinctive culture; easy to get to but rewardingly different. A family holiday destinations and a market leader for outdoor activity tourism of all sorts. Plenty going on at all time of the year, whatever the weather, with a lively, living culture. A place that features in the media for the quality of its food, hospitality and interesting places to stay. An Island that cares for its natural assets and welcomes visitors.</i></p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the aims for destination management during the formulation of policies and proposals.</p>

HOUSING

INTERNATIONAL	
EU DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU ON ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

<p>The buildings sector represents 40% of the European Union's (EU) total energy consumption. Reducing energy consumption in this area is therefore a priority under the "20-20" objectives on energy efficiency. This Directive contributes to achieving this aim by proposing guiding principles for Member States regarding the energy performance of buildings.</p>	<p>The Plan should facilitate the development of energy efficient buildings.</p>
<p>NATIONAL</p> <p>IMPROVING LIVES AND COMMUNITIES – HOMES IN WALES (WAG, 2010)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>This document sets out the challenges in meeting Wales' housing requirements, the priorities and the actions that will be taken.</p> <p>This document sets out the challenges in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting Housing need; • the priorities; • the actions that will be taken; and • the benefits of investing in housing. <p>And the priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing more housing of the right type and offering more choice; • improving homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes; • improving housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups. 	<p>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the strategy when formulating its policies in relation to housing.</p>
<p>Warm Homes, Greener Homes: A Strategy for Household Energy Management (DECC, 2010)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The document sets out the Government's strategy to help people make their homes more comfortable in cold weather, reduce energy use and save money, and make greater use of small scale renewable and low carbon sources of energy. The ambition is that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every home where it is practical will have loft and cavity wall insulation – an ambition intended to be delivered on by 2015. • Every home in Britain will have a smart meter and display to help them better manage their use of energy • Up to 7 million households will have had an eco-upgrade which would include advanced measures such as solid wall insulation of heat pumps alongside smart meters and more basic measures • People living in rented accommodation will enjoy higher levels of energy efficiency as landlords – private and 	<p>The JLDP can ensure that new development meets the required design standards, and enhances the quality of life for residents.</p>

<p>social – take action to improve the fabric of properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be wider take up of district heating in urban areas, such as in blocks of flats, in new build and social housing, and in commercial and public sector buildings • There will be a core of up to 65,000 people employed in the new industry of energy efficiency, and potentially several times more down supply chains. Jobs will include; installing energy saving measures and providing home energy advice. 	
CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Code for Sustainable Home (CSH) is a recognised standard in the UK for key elements of design and construction which contribute to the effect a new home has on the environment. It has been adopted by the Assembly Government as the preferred tool to assess how sustainable development is being implemented in new homes in Wales.</p> <p>The CSH scheme covers nine sustainable design principles. The nine principles covered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and carbon dioxide emissions; • Water; • Materials; • Surface water run-off; • Waste; • Pollution; • Health and well-being; • Management; and • Ecology. <p>A home can achieve a rating from one to six stars, depending on how well it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level and six stars is the highest level – a zero carbon home. A zero carbon home is a home that achieves zero net emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) from all energy use in the home over a 12 month period. There are mandatory standards contained within the Code (for energy, surface water run-off and water) and credits for each of the categories are weighted to give an overall score.</p> <p>The Code provides valuable information to local authorities and home buyers. It also offers developers and builders a tool to set themselves apart in terms of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Plan should facilitate the development of energy efficient, sustainable housing.</p>
WAG (2006) TAN1- JOINT HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY STUDIES	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

<p>Provides guidance on preparing a Land Availability for Housing joint-study. The purpose of the study is to monitor the land provision for housing on the open market and affordable housing. Also, there would be a need to provide an agreed statement regarding the availability of residential land for planning and managing developments and to note the need to act in circumstances where it is deemed that the supply is insufficient.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities must ensure that there is sufficient and actual provision of land provided for housing for a period of five years.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its housing policies and allocations.</p>
<p>WAG (2006) TAN2 – PLANNING AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>Offers practical guidance to Local Planning Authorities when attempting to decide on how to provide affordable housing.</p> <p>The aim for the LPA is set by noting that they would need to set a target for affordable housing in the Development Plan. Establishing a target for affordable housing will be based on the housing need noted in the assessment of the local housing market. In order to reach the target noted, drawing up policies will be crucial and then there will be a need to obtain measures to monitor how many affordable houses are provided in comparison to the target. It is also noted that registered social landlords have an important role to play in order to ensure that affordable housing are provided through the planning system.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its housing policies and allocations.</p>
<p>REGIONAL</p>	
<p>ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCAL HOUSING MARKET IN NORTH-WEST WALES</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>The purpose of the report is to submit a baseline assessment of the local housing market in north-west Wales for future consultation.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the Assessment in the formulation of its housing policies and allocations.</p>
<p>LOCAL (GWYNEDD LPA)</p>	
<p>GWYNEDD LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2007-2012</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>Vision – to ensure a sufficient supply, affordability and suitability of the housing stock to meet the changing needs of the population.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality,</p>

Main Objectives:

- i) Improve the supply of housing
- ii) Improve the quality of the housing
- iii) Improve the affordability of the housing
- iv) Improve the suitability of the housing

It is anticipated that the vision can be realised and the challenges achieved by means of a number of various activities in different fields. The Local Housing Strategy will attempt to support the vision by contributing where appropriate by:

- physical and visual upgrading;
- contributing to developing capacity and skills in the construction field and relevant fields;
- facilitating and providing housing and affordable housing units;
- contributing to improving health, well-being and community safety;
- promoting energy efficiency in new homes and existing homes;
- contributing towards building capacity and community resources;
- contributing towards meeting demographic change needs by providing appropriate housing and relevant services for people of all ages.

The housing vision for Gwynedd was amended in order to ensure that practical focus is placed on key issues that affect housing across Gwynedd within the more long-term vision and aspirations of Gwynedd Tomorrow. The following were noted as key strategic issues relating to housing:

- Continuous and increasing need for more affordable housing to purchase or to rent;
- A need to understand the imbalance identified in the private renting sector and to deal with that, in particular where there are many student houses;
- Dealing with the loss of social rented housing as a result of right to buy in rural areas;
- The impact on unnecessarily empty residential properties that are not used in full;
- Dealing with concerns regarding the condition of the housing stock;
- Updating the information regarding the need for housing amongst Black and Minority Ethnic groups including Gypsies and Travellers, and the possible impact of migrant workers;
- Reducing the number of homeless people requiring attention.

affordability and suitability of housing in the area in order to satisfy the needs of the resident population.

Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Vision – Gwynedd Council will attempt to bring empty property back into use.</p> <p>The aim is to contribute towards the welfare of the neighbourhood, increasing the housing supply, reducing homelessness or the possibility of homelessness, whilst at the same time, reducing the pressure on the Council's Housing Waiting List. An attempt will be made to work with house owners in a spirit of collaboration. However, unless agreement can be reached within a reasonable period of time, the Council will seek legal powers to bring the property back into use.</p> <p>The aims and objectives of the Strategy are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a strategic direction for work on empty properties; • Establishing an action plan along with targets and milestones for introducing the strategy; • Continuing to draw up answers by working in partnership that will address the issues that are causing the property to be empty and continue to be unused for long periods of time; • Assisting to provide good quality affordable housing; • Ensuring that all Assembly Government targets relating to empty properties are realised; • Bringing empty homes back into use. 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the re-use of empty dwellings to help satisfy the housing needs of the population.</p>
OLDER PEOPLE ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Vision – In order to improve the levels of health and well-being of the older people in Gwynedd to be as good as the best in Europe by 2018, the aim of Gwynedd and its partners is to provide a choice of accommodation, care and support for older people, that will enable them to have a safe, comfortable and sustainable home – in a pleasant environment – that is suitable for this time in their lives.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving a stronger voice for older people when planning, managing and providing accommodation and related services; • Promoting and developing opportunities in their accommodations for older people to continue to make an active contribution to society and in their personal development; • Supporting and promoting a variety of accommodations and identifying related answers that will contribute towards promoting and improving the health and well-being of older people; • Promoting the provision of accommodation, services and care and health assistance that enables older people to live as independently as possible in a suitable and safe environment; • Identifying, developing and supporting the provision of specialist accommodation, and care and health 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the provision of suitable accommodation to older people.</p>

<p>services for groups of older people that need more support;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and placing structures, systems and information in place that supports continuous improvements to plan and provide accommodation and related services to older people. 	
LOCAL (ANGLESEY)	
THE ISLE OF ANGLESEY LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2007-2012	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The main thrust of this strategy document is to consider the Council's 'strategic housing function' as opposed to the traditional 'landlord function' of former years. Quite rightly, we now look at the strategic housing function and how it interacts with other corporate objectives and strategies such as economic regeneration, health, community strategy, and education.</p> <p>The Council established the following six service priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the amount of affordable housing and choice, with a focus on social rented provision. The will include the improvement of all social housing to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard by 2012 and maintain it thereafter. Tackling homelessness Improving the quality of housing across all tenures Working towards achieving sustainable housing options for vulnerable households Tackling fuel poverty and increasing energy efficiency Community sustainability and social inclusion 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area in order to satisfy the needs of the resident population.</p>
ANGLESEY PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING RENEWAL STRATEGY AND POLICY 2012	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping to maintain homes that are fit for occupation Tackling fuel poverty Promoting the best use of the Island's housing stock Creating communities for local people, encouraging the use of the Welsh language By the use of grants and loans assist and where appropriate incentivize, works to properties in need of essential repairs, improvement, fire safety and energy efficiency in the Owner-Occupied and Private-Rented Sectors Prioritise the need to bring suitable unoccupied and dilapidated properties back into use as housing 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area in order to satisfy the needs of the resident population.</p>

<p>accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximise the use of available resources, recognising that fundamentally it is the responsibility of all home / property owners to maintain their own property. 	
HOMELESS STRATEGY FOR ANGLESEY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Homelessness Act 2002 requires all local authorities to adopt a Homelessness Strategy. This strategy should be based on a local review of homelessness, and should comply with the vision set out in the local Housing Strategy.</p> <p>Summary of Proposed Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To continue to support and promote the work of <i>Agorfa</i> and the <i>Lighthouse</i>. ■ In line with the recommendation of the Draft SPOP, review current provision and the ability to provide provision to meet identified needs. ■ Engage with other authorities and providers to look at a regional service response. ■ Aim to provide a number of self contained units for clients with high level support needs and in particular to meet the <i>Suitability of Temporary Accommodation Wales Order</i>. ■ Continue to support the Regional Partnership working with Criminal Justice Agencies to ensure that our services to prison leavers are appropriate to their individual needs. ■ Eliminate the use of B&B for this client group except in emergencies. ■ Engage with the SMAT and housing associations to provide additional accommodation for people whose support needs can be addressed through existing services. 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area for all sections of the community</p>
GWYNEDD HOUSING STRATEGY 2013-17	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Strategy sets the direction for the coming years and the way in which Gwynedd will respond to a range of interventions that will help people be able to have access to housing, improve the quality of existing housing and the ability to respond to society's needs locally. The strategy has three priorities; supply and affordability; quality (efficiency and the environment); and suitability, with an overarching aim to co-ordinate the strategic role.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and suitability of housing in the area for all sections of the community</p>

LANDSCAPE

INTERNATIONAL

EC (RATIFIED 2006) EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe.</p> <p>The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007.</p> <p>The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies</p> <p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>The Plan should contain policies that protect and enhance the landscape.</p>
NATIONAL	
WAG (1996) TAN7 – OUTDOOR ADVERTISEMENT CONTROL	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Guidance for Local Planning Authorities on the considerations in relation to the control of outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenities and public safety.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its policies.</p>

<p>It must be ensured that the design of advertisements is in keeping with the area, and as a result, important consideration must be given to advertisements in conservation areas. Also, there will be a need to negotiate on behalf of both sides regarding the type of advertisement that would be appropriate.</p>	
<p>WAG (1998) TAN14 – COASTAL PLANNING</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Guidance on developments in coastal areas.</p> <p>The LPA needs to decide on the locations that are considered to be the most appropriate coastal areas that could cope with further development. It is likely that planning considerations will change, subject to the nature of the coastal area.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating its policies relating to developments in coastal locations.</p>
<p>WAG (2002) TAN19 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The growth in the technological and telecommunications industry is considered and consequently, the social and economic demand.</p> <p>There is social and economic demand for more modern telecommunications technology. Guidance is given on the need to control telecommunications developments, the consultation arrangements that should be undertaken, along with health and environmental considerations.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should give full consideration to strategic requirements of telecommunication networks. The LDP should consider the sustainability impacts of telecommunications development, balancing the need for economic growth, with social and environmental impacts.</p>
<p>COASTAL TOURISM STRATEGY FOR WALES (2008)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>The Strategy is based on an analysis of the current coastal tourism offer, the quality of the coastal environment, including a detailed analysis of the environmental designations on the Welsh coastline, and trends that will affect future markets for coastal tourism activities and products. The aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that sustainable tourism is making an increasing contribution to the local economy of coastal communities • To improve the quality of the visitor experience • To achieve an integrated approach to the development and management of coastal tourism • To safeguard and protect the environment and cultural heritage as a key resource for coastal tourism. 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should promote the Welsh language and cultural heritage and embrace the diversity within society. The Plan should embrace the opportunities which will arise as a consequence of the area's linguistic and cultural resources.</p>

WAG (2014) TAN12 – DESIGN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Provides advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition of design • design process • design issues by topic • local planning authority design policy and advice • design and access statements • sustainable buildings. 	<p>The JLDP should consider the guidance when formulating policies relating to design.</p>
Woodlands for Wales, (WAG, 2009)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The document sets out the Government's aims and objectives for all woodlands and trees in Wales - in both public and private ownership. The strategy is framed around Welsh woodlands and trees as a basis for delivery across four strategic themes, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to climate change – coping with climate change and helping reduce our carbon footprint. • Woodlands for people – serving local needs for health, education and jobs. • A competitive and integrated forest sector – innovative, skilled industries supplying renewable products from Wales. • Environmental quality – making a positive contribution to biodiversity, landscapes and heritage, and reducing other environmental pressures 	<p>The JLDP should consider the role of woodland when formulating development management policies, and the positive contributions that can be gained from increasing woodland cover.</p>
LOCAL	
LLŶN AONB MANAGEMENT PLAN (GWYNEDD LPA)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Vision - An area of a beautiful historic landscape, rich in wildlife and vibrant communities which maintain the Welsh language and culture and an area which is appreciated and enjoyed by residents and tourists due to its qualities.</p> <p>Main Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) protect, maintain and where appropriate, improve or recover aspects of the special features that make the area unique. ii) promote the social and economic well-being of the local communities. 	<p>The JLDP should provide for the conservation and where appropriate enhancement of the natural environment and landscape, respecting public rights of way.</p>

GWYNEDD LANDSCAPE STRATEGY 2007	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
To identify areas of high landscape value by using the LANDMAP methodology.	The JLDP should incorporate the findings of the Landscape Strategy.

WATER

INTERNATIONAL	
EC (1991) EUROPEAN NITRATES DIRECTIVE (91/676/EEC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Nitrates Directive, adopted by the European Union in 1991, aims to reduce water pollution caused by nitrogen from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution in the future.</p> <p>The Directive requires Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land draining to waters that are affected by nitrate pollution. • establish a voluntary code of good agricultural practice to be followed by all farmers throughout the country. • establish a mandatory Action Programme of measures for the purposes of tackling nitrate loss from agriculture. The Action Programme should be applied either within NVZs or throughout the whole country. • review the extent of their NVZs and the effectiveness of their Action Programmes at least every four years and to make amendments if necessary. 	The Plan should incorporate the requirements of the Directive and facilitate the protection and improvement of water quality. The Plan should also facilitate the provision of sustainable water.
EC (2000) EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (00/60/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. More specifically, it aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, which depend on the aquatic ecosystems • promote the sustainable use of water • reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances (see Daughter 	The Plan should incorporate the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and ensure that the quality of water bodies in the Plan Area is not compromised by land use development proposals.

<p>Directives)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution <p>The Directive requires Member States to establish river basin districts and for each of these a river basin management plan. The Directive envisages a cyclical process where river basin management plans are prepared, implemented and reviewed every six years. There are four distinct elements to the river basin planning cycle: characterisation and assessment of impacts on river basin districts; environmental monitoring; the setting of environmental objectives; and the design and implementation of the programme of measures needed to achieve them.</p>	
EC (2006) EU BATHING WATER QUALITY DIRECTIVE (2006/7EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The main objective of the Bathing Water Directives (76/160/EEC and 2006/7/EC) is to protect public health and the environment from faecal pollution at bathing waters. Member States are required to identify popular bathing areas and to monitor water quality at these bathing waters throughout the bathing season, which runs from mid May to the end of September in England.</p> <p>Directive 76/160/EEC sets a number of microbiological and physico-chemical standards that bathing waters must either comply with ('mandatory' standards) or endeavour to meet ('guideline' standards).</p>	<p>The Plan should facilitate the protection and enhancement of water quality.</p>
EC (2007)EU GROUNDWATER DAUGHTER DIRECTIVE	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>This Directive establishes specific measures as provided for in Article 17(1) and (2) of Directive 2000/60/EC in order to prevent and control groundwater pollution. These measures include in particular:</p> <p>(a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and</p> <p>(b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.</p>	<p>The Plan should facilitate the protection and enhancement of water quality.</p>
Directive 98/83/EC on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Directive ensures that water intended for human consumption can be consumed safely on a life-long basis, and this represents a high level of health protection. The main pillars of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that drinking water quality is controlled through standards based on the latest scientific evidence; Secure an efficient and effective monitoring, assessment and enforcement of drinking water quality; Provide the consumers with adequate, timely and appropriately information; 	<p>The JLDP should seek to protect and enhance water quality in the Plan area.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the broader EU water and health policy 	
Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC on establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Framework outlines a transparent, legislative framework for an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities which supports the sustainable use of marine goods and services. The overarching goal of the Directive is to achieve ‘Good Environmental Status’ (GES) by 2020 across Europe’s marine environment. In order to achieve GES in a coherent and strategic manner, the MSFD established four European Marine Regions, based on geographical and environmental criteria. The North East Atlantic Marine Region is divided into four subregions, with UK waters lying in two of these (the Greater North Sea and the Celtic Seas). Each Member State is required to develop a marine strategy for their waters, in coordination with other countries within the same marine region or subregion. This coordination is being achieved through the Regional Seas Conventions, which for the UK is the OSPAR Convention.</p>	<p>The JLDP should support the objective to reach GES by 2020, and ensure that new development does not hinder the achievement of this goal.</p>
The European Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. With this Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.</p>	<p>The evidence that results from the Environment Agency’s statutory duty under this Directive should inform the production of the JLDP.</p>
Urban Waste Water Directive 91/271/EEC	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Directive’s objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic waste water Mixture of waste water Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) <p>Four main principles are laid down in the Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Regulation Monitoring 	<p>The JLDP should seek to minimise the risk of adverse effects of urban waste water discharges when considering locations of / site allocations for new development.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and reporting <p>Specifically the Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of >2000 population equivalents (p.e.); • Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of > 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations >10 000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments; • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems; • Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and • Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate. 	
NATIONAL	
WATER FOR PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT WATER RESOURCES STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES (EA, 2009)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The strategy sets out how water resources should be managed throughout England and Wales to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment.</p> <p>The strategy sets out climate change actions that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; ▪ Allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; ▪ Reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; ▪ Encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; ▪ Better protect vital water supply infrastructure; ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; ▪ Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. <p>The strategy sets out actions that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect conservation sites that depend on water so they are sustainable in the long-term, taking account of climate change impacts; ▪ Ensure that licensing issues are resolved; ▪ Improve environmental resilience, where we are able to do so; ▪ Safeguard water resources through effective catchment management, considering the interaction between quality and quantity; 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the efficient and sustainable use of water and ensure that water quality is not adversely affected by development</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce treatment and energy costs for water users; ▪ Improve understanding of how the water environment and ecology interact. <p>The strategy sets out housing actions that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it; ▪ Allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest; ▪ Ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture; ▪ Provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand; ▪ Share existing water resources more effectively; ▪ Further reduce leakage; ▪ Ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered; ▪ Allocate water resources more effectively in the future. 	
National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (WAG, 2011)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales sets out policies on flood and coastal erosion risk management, and establishes a delivery framework that meets the needs of Wales now and in the future. The National Strategy sets four overarching objectives for managing flood and coastal erosion risk in Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the consequences for individuals, communities, businesses and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion • raising awareness of and engaging people on flood and coastal erosion risk • providing an effective and sustained response to flood and coastal erosion events • prioritising investment in the most at risk communities 	<p>The JLDP should consider flood and coastal risk in the production of the Plan, and seek to reduce the impacts of flooding in new development.</p>
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The Act provides the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment. Namely this has involved the creation of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO).</p>	<p>The JLDP should seek to ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse marine areas.</p>
Strategic Policy Statement on Water, (WAG, 2011)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The core principles are; ensuring access to safe drinking water, maintaining water and sewerage services at an</p>	<p>The JLDP should ensure that new</p>

affordable price and compliance with statutory obligations that drive all round water quality.	development does not create or exacerbate water access and quality issues in the Plan area.
The Flood Risk Regulations, 2009	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The <u>Flood Risk Regulations</u> implement the requirements of the <u>European Floods Directive</u> which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs) by 22 December 2011 • Hazard and risk maps by 22 December 2013 • Flood risk management plans by 22 December 2015 	The JLDP should consider the flood risk evidence provided through these Regulations.
The Flood and Water Management Act, 2010	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.	The JLDP should ensure that new development does not increase the risk of flooding.
The Bathing Waters (Classification) Regulations, 1991	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Regulations implement the requirements of the European Bathing Water Directive, which seeks to protect public health and the environment from faecal pollution at bathing waters.	The JLDP should facilitate the protection and enhancement of water quality.
WAG (2004) TAN15 – DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD RISK	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
Sets technical guidance that reiterate the policy noted in Planning Policy Wales in relation to development and flooding. Provides advice regarding development and flood risk as relevant to sustainability principles. It also provides a framework for assessing the risk of river/coastal flooding or from water that flows from the development to other locations.	The JLDP should ensure that the risk of flooding is considered in determining the location of new development.
Provides advice on the need to exercise caution in terms of new developments where there is a high risk of flooding by establishing a framework of precautions that will set guidance for making planning decisions. The aim is to attempt to direct new developments away from areas at threat or at a high risk of being a flood area. There will be a need to ensure that only developments that can be justified based on tests are located in high risk areas. In order to assess the areas where developments are suitable / unsuitable, a 'development advice map' exists that	

includes three flood zones.	
Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations, 2003	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
These Regulations implement, as respects England and Wales, Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment.	The JLDP should seek to ensure the appropriate treatment of waste water, and contribute to the improvement of water quality in the Plan area.
REGIONAL	
RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The environmental outcomes expected to be realised as a result of the work planned have been grouped under the headings noted below, and they will be discussed in more detail in the ensuing sections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving the management of rural land ■ Reducing the impact of transportation and built environments ■ Ensuring sufficient amounts of sustainable water ■ Improving wildlife habitats ■ Dealing with single source pollution 	The JLDP should facilitate the protection and improvement of water quality and ensure that water quality is not adversely affected by development. Updated documents should be available in 2015.

SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE

INTERNATIONAL	
EC (1999) EU LANDFILL DIRECTIVE (99/31/EC)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The overall aim of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the	The Plan should promote recycling and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to

<p>greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste during the whole life-cycle of the landfill. It aims to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU.</p> <p>The Directive sets targets on reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is sent to landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; • By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995; • By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995. 	<p>landfill, in line with the targets sets by the Directive.</p>
THE WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>This Directive repealed Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (the codified version of Directive 75/442/EEC as amended), hazardous waste Directive 91/689/EEC, and the Waste Oils Directive 75/439/EEC. It provides for a general framework of waste management requirements and sets the basic waste management definitions for the EU.</p> <p>The Directive provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The Directive requires all member states to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The Plan should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.</p> <p>The Plan should encourage the re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>The Plan should identify sites for waste management facilities.</p>
EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection, 2006 (COM(2006)231) and policy report (Com(2012)46)	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>There are four pillars of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising • research • integration • legislation <p>The Policy Report also presents current soil degradation trends both in Europe and globally, as well as future challenges to ensure protection.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should to maintain and enhance soil quality.</p>
NATIONAL	
WAG (2002) WISE ABOUT WASTE – THE NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY FOR WALES	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Guidance is given on how Wales will need to move from being over-dependent on landfill to controlling waste in a</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should ensure that its policies</p>

<p>more sustainable way. In order to protect our communities, there is a need to reduce the amount of waste produced. An increase in the recycling and composting levels are also essential.</p> <p>A series of targets will be set for different types of waste. It is noted that there is a need for people in Wales to attempt to recycle and compost more. A specific target for 2009/10 is given and it is noted that there is a need to recycle and compost 40% of municipal waste. Those objectives will attempt to be achieved by promoting change, using resources more effectively and raising awareness.</p>	<p>relating to waste reflect the requirements of the strategy.</p>
<p>WAG (2001) TAN21 – WASTE</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>How the land use planning system can contribute towards managing a waste resource in a sustainable way. It is intended to introduce a land use planning framework that is comprehensive, integrated and sustainable in terms of waste management in Wales.</p> <p>Sustainable waste management is an important part of the Assembly's strategy. The important considerations when dealing with waste management applications are the type of waste management resources and the possible environmental impacts. Further guidance is given on waste developments in special areas such as AONBs.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.</p>
<p>WAG (2001) MINERALS PLANNING POLICY WALES</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>Notes the Welsh Assembly Government's land use planning policy in relation to mineral mining and associated developments in Wales (including the minerals in the earth that are mined underground).</p> <p>The need to develop minerals in a sustainable way. This means that careful use is made of a restricted resource and that current amenities and the environment are safeguarded. There will be a need to restrict and mitigate any impact on the local community and on the environment.</p> <p>The main objectives are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a minerals resource to satisfy social needs and protect the resource from being sterilised. • To protect areas of natural heritage or built importance. • To restrict the environmental impacts of minerals extraction. • To ensure good quality restoration and beneficial post-use. • To encourage efficient and appropriate use of minerals and re-use and recycle materials appropriately. 	<p>The JLDP should give full consideration to the guidance and ensure that the use of minerals should be developed sustainably.</p>
<p>TOWARDS A ZERO-WASTE FUTURE. ONE WALES: ONE PLANET</p>	

<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Provides the vision for waste management methods and the targets that need to be reached. Two main targets are attempted to be achieved by means of the success of the waste strategy, namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, there will be a need to ensure that all sectors in Wales recycle 70% of their waste. This will include commercial, domestic and public sector waste. • By 2050, the aim is to succeed to become a zero-waste nation. This means that products and services need to be designed so that waste is abolished in its entirety. 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.</p>
<p>REGIONAL</p> <p>NORTH WALES REGIONAL WASTE PLAN - FIRST REVIEW 2007, AGREED 2009</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Vision:</p> <p>To provide a land use planning framework for managing waste and reclaiming resources in a sustainable way in north Wales, with the following objectives:</p> <p>Objective A: Reduce detrimental impacts on the environment and human health. Objective B: Reduce social and economic detrimental impacts and maximise social and economic opportunities. Objective C: Satisfy the needs of communities and businesses. Objective D: Comply with legislative requirements, targets, principles and policies determined by European and national policy framework.</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced. The JLDP should also promote the re-use and recycling of waste and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill, in line with the targets sets by relevant Directives.</p>
<p>REGIONAL TECHNICAL STATEMENT ON AGGREGATES 2008</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p> <p>Minerals Planning Policy (Wales), Minerals Technical Advice Note (Wales) 1: Aggregates (MTAN1), sets one common objective, namely to attempt to ensure that a supply of aggregates (that are essential for construction), are managed in a sustainable way, and that it ensured that there is a balance between the environmental, economic and social costs. The RTS will provide the strategic base for creating Local Development Plans, Unitary Development Plans (UDP) within individual authorities in the Region. Therefore, in accordance with this objective, the RTS will attempt to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that as much use as possible is made of recycled materials and secondary materials, along with mineral waste. 	<p>Implications for JLDP</p> <p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable extraction of aggregates ensuring a balance between environmental, economic and social costs.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the land minerals because they may be required in the long-term. • Recognise that extending the current aggregates quarries is likely to be appropriate when sustainable development principles can be satisfied. • When a supply of aggregates will be required in new areas, these should come from locations where there are not many environmental restrictions and consideration should be given to transport implications. • Maintain a supply of marine aggregates that comply with environmental good practice requirements. 	
LOCAL (GWYNEDD)	
GWYNEDD MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Main objective – manage municipal waste in a way that not only protects the environment and human health but also provides economic and social benefits.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.</p>
LOCAL (ANGLESEY LPA)	
ISLE OF ANGLESEY MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 2004	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>It is the aspiration of both the Welsh Assembly Government and the WLGA that, in future, municipal wastes in Wales will be managed in ways that not only protect the environment and human health but also provide economic and social benefits. This Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Isle of Anglesey will contribute significantly to meeting this aspiration, locally and nationally, and ensure that municipal waste is managed in a more sustainable manner.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2009/10 waste arisings per household should be no greater than those in 1997/98; and ▪ By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300 kg/annum. <p>Recycling & Composting Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2003/04 achieve at least 15% recycling/composting, with a minimum of 5% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 5% recycling ▪ By 2006/07 achieve at least 25% recycling/composting, with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the sustainable management of waste and encourage a reduction in the waste produced.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2009/10 achieve at least 40% recycling/composting, with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling <p>Landfill Directive Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010 to reduce BMW landfilled to 75% (by weight) of that produced in 1995 By 2013 to reduce BMW landfilled to 50% (by weight) of that produced in 1995 By 2020 to reduce BMW landfilled to 35% (by weight) of that produced in 1995 	
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TRANSPORT

NATIONAL	
WAG (2008) ONE WALES: CONNECTING THE NATION – THE WALES TRANSPORT STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Guidance is given on how models can be developed in order to promote sustainable development and ensure that rural areas in Wales are served by quality public transport.</p> <p>It is also explained how it is intended to realise social, economic and environmental outcomes.</p> <p>The need to promote sustainable transport networks that protect the environment and again strengthen economic and social lives is essential. The main vision of the strategy is to seek to ensure a country that is accessible to all, where travelling from one community to another within Wales will be relatively easy, sustainable and allows the economy to thrive. In addition, transport must contribute towards protecting the environment.</p>	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the creation of a sustainable transport framework which, in turn will strengthen communities, the economy and the environment.</p>
DFT (2004): THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT: A NETWORK FOR 2030.	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>A long term strategy that looks at the factors that will determine transport needs over the next 25 years and explains how the UK intends to satisfy such needs in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The strategy has three main themes: sustained investment over the long term; improvement in transport management and planning ahead. It describes the long term goals, as ultimate targets for the short term policies.</p>	<p>The JLDP should consider the requirements of the Plan.</p>

DFT (2008) DELIVERING A SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The document outlines the five goals for transport, focusing on the challenge of delivering strong economic growth while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It outlines the key components of our national infrastructure.</p> <p>We want our transport system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; ▪ To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; ▪ To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; ▪ To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and ▪ To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 	<p>The JLDP should facilitate the development of a sustainable transport system in the Plan Area.</p>
WAG (2007) TAN18 – TRANSPORT	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Sets planning policy guidance and context in relation to transport, along with parking, public transport and the accessibility of developments.</p> <p>An efficient and sustainable transport system is essential for a modern, thriving and inclusive society. However, transport can have a negative impact, specifically in relation to health. The Assembly is adopting a sustainable method of development as the common framework. It is sought to ensure that a transport services infrastructure is provided which improves accessibility, creates a stronger economy, improves road safety and nurtures more sustainable communities. Mainly, the concept of land development can depend on the provision of the existing transport system. Guidance is also given on parking standards, street planning, walking and cycling, public transport, planning for the transport infrastructure and assessing impacts and controlling actions.</p>	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable transport networks to services and facilities which protect the environment and strengthen economies and communities. The availability of public transport will be an important consideration for the LDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.</p>
DEFRA (2000) COUNTRYSIDE RIGHTS OF WAY ACT 2000	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP

<p>Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.</p>	<p>The JLDP should provide for the conservation and, where appropriate enhancement of the natural environment and landscape respecting public rights of way.</p>
<p>REGIONAL</p>	
<p>TAITH REGIONAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT PLAN</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>Vision</p> <p>“to promote a network of effective, integrated and high quality public transport services that contribute towards the economic and environmental prosperity of the Region, and introduces basic standards in terms of accessibility and safety that are consistent with the best value for each community, including those who are socially isolated.”</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To tie-in with the objectives of other local authorities in terms of transport, including best value • To overcome social isolation and deprivation • To contribute to the economic development of the area • To remove barriers to travel, including modal transfers • To be sustainable • To offer quality along the entire journey • To be as safe as possible • To be cost effective • To make the best use of public and private sector resources • To achieve the basic levels of accessibility • To work in partnership • To be realistic in terms of delivery • To build on existing high skills • To provide integrated answers • To develop more effective structures and mechanisms for providing 	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable transport networks to services and facilities which protect the environment and strengthen economies and communities. The availability of public transport will be an important consideration for the LDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.</p>
<p>TAITH REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN</p>	

Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>“Taith will achieve safe, sustainable and efficient transport networks to support the economic and social activities of various communities and businesses in north Wales, giving consideration to its strategic European role.”</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To optimise accessibility to employment, education, health and services for the various communities in north Wales • To improve the quality and provision of passenger transport across north Wales and into and out of the Region • To facilitate the efficient movement of goods to support the Region’s industry and trade and its Regional Gateway functions • To provide, promote and improve modes of transport and a sustainable infrastructure in order to minimise the negative impacts of transport on the local and global environment • To improve the safety of all modes of transport • To improve the efficiency and use of the transport network • To upgrade and maintain the transport infrastructure, providing a significant new infrastructure as required <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the various transport needs of north Wales in an efficient way • The profile and performance of passenger transport • Reducing congestion and journey times • Supporting developments • Efficient and safe sustainable transport networks • Improving railway service for north Wales • Moving goods in an efficient and environmentally-friendly way • Planning and managing traffic wisely • Sustainable transport 	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable transport networks to services and facilities which protect the environment and strengthen economies and communities.</p>
TRACC REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN (MID WALES) (GWYNEDD LPA)	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Plans for, and provides in partnership, an integrated transport system in the TraCC Region that facilitates economic development, ensures access for all to services and opportunities, maintains and improves community quality of life</p>	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable transport networks to services and</p>

<p>and respects the environment</p> <p>The Priorities of the TraCC Regional Transport Plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the demand for travelling 2. Reduce the impact of movements on the local and global environment 3. Improve the security of property and personal safety of all transport users 4. Improve the travel accessibility to services, jobs and facilities in all sectors of society 5. Improve the quality and integration of the public transport system, including the social transport function 6. Provide, promote and improve sustainable modes of transport 7. Maintain and improve the existing highway and transport infrastructure 8. Ensure that travel and accessibility issues are integrated appropriately in decisions relating to land use 9. To improve the effectiveness, dependency and co-ordination of movements in mid Wales and between mid Wales and other regions in England and Wales. <p>Provide a co-ordinated and integrated travel and transport network by working effectively in partnership.</p>	<p>facilities which protect the environment and strengthen economies and communities. The availability of public transport will be an important consideration for the JLDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.</p>
<p>CYNLLUN TRAFNIDIAETH RHANBARTHOL TRACC (CANOLBARTH CYMRU) (GWYNEDD LPA)</p>	
<p>Objectives and Requirements</p>	<p>Implications for JLDP</p>
<p>Plan for an integrated transport system in the TraCC Region which facilitates economic development, ensures access to services and opportunities for all, maintain and improve quality of community life and respects the environment.</p> <p>The Plan's priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduce the need to travel ii) Reduce the impact of migration on the local and global environment iii) Improve property safety and personal safety of transport users iv) Improve accessibility of services, employment and facilities in all sectors of society. v) Improve the quality and integration of the public transport system including the role of community transport. vi) Provide, facilitate and improve sustainable methods of travel vii) Maintain and improve present highways infrastructure viii) Ensure that travel issues and accessibility are integrated appropriately in land use decisions ix) Improve efficiency and reliability of migration within Mid-Wales and between Mid-Wales and other regions in Wales and England. 	<p>The JLDP should promote sustainable transport networks to services and facilities which protect the environment and strengthen economies and communities.</p>

Provide a co-ordinated and integrated transport network by working effectively in partnership.	
LOCAL (GWYNEDD LPA)	
GWYNEDD RIGHTS OF WAY IMPROVEMENT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
The Plan gives the Council an opportunity to adapt and review the network for today's use and to contribute towards introducing these broader benefits for the residents of Gwynedd and its visitors.	The JLDP should provide for the conservation and where appropriate enhancement of the natural environment and landscape, respecting public rights of way.
GWYNEDD COMMUNITY TRANSPORT STRATEGY	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>Main Aim: Develop and promote a voluntary and community transport network that is active and advanced that offers accessibility options that respond to local needs, improves social inclusion and offers best value.</p> <p>Strategic Steps:</p> <p>Objective 1 – Co-ordinate and Integrate – encourage the use of community transport across departments where it is noted as the best way of solving transport challenges and satisfy access needs noted in the Council's broader strategies; improve the integration of community transport services with other bus and train services to ensure better efficiency in the passenger transport network and give access for users to an improved variety of services and destinations.</p> <p>Objective 2 – Partnership – develop a meaningful partnership when planning and providing community transport.</p> <p>Objective 3 – Development Opportunities – develop and encourage best practice in implementation and technical standards; investigate advanced community transport plans and introduce them where they will satisfy the need most effectively; investigate a brokerage system across the county and put into action in order to ensure that underused vehicles are provided for the community and voluntary transport sector.</p> <p>Objective 4 – Training</p>	The JLDP should promote sustainable transport networks to services and facilities which protect the environment and strengthen economies and communities. The availability of public transport will be an important consideration for the JLDP especially in terms of sustainability, accessibility, reducing dependency on private transport and contributing towards the response to climate change.
LOCAL (ANGLESEY LPA)	

ISLE OF ANGLESEY LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN	
Objectives and Requirements	Implications for JLDP
<p>The LTP is a mechanism for encouraging environmentally friendly forms of transport. To encourage more people to walk and cycle, the County Council and its partners are already implementing a Public Rights of Way Strategy and a Cycling Strategy. The LTP reflects the main provisions of these documents.</p> <p><i>The Strategic Transport Vision for Anglesey is:</i> To develop a well integrated, core transport network which is safe, efficient, clean and fair and which supports and complements the Council's land use strategy.</p> <p><i>The analysis set out in the LTP identifies 8 key themes where opportunities arise to achieve the Strategic Transport Vision for Anglesey:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Transport ▪ Public Travel improvements ▪ Private Travel improvements ▪ Cleaner Travel ▪ Safe travel ▪ Managing Business Travel ▪ Parking improvements ▪ Planning and maintaining the Highway Network 	<p>The JLDP should promote environmentally friendly forms of transport and develop a well integrated, core transport network which is safe, efficient, clean and fair.</p>

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of JLDP Objectives

JLDP OBJECTIVES ASSESSMENT MATRIX		SA OBJECTIVES										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	LDP OBJECTIVES											
1	Provide for a range and variety of housing and tenure to meet the urban and rural housing requirements and the differing needs of a growing and ageing local population, providing housing in places where people want to live.	+/-	✓	+/-	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	+/-
2	Co-ordinate the provision of housing and investment in employment and community services, including health facilities in order to ensure that settlements are sustainable, accessible and able to satisfy their communities' diverse needs	+/-	✓	✓	✓	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	+/-
3	Safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life	0	✓	0	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0
4	Encourage the formation of safe and secure communities and mitigate fears of crime	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0
5	Ensure land and property is safeguarded and allocated to attract investment, retain and increase the number of indigenous jobs and create quality employment, promoting working from home where appropriate.	+/-	✓	+/-	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
6	Diversify the rural and urban economy by providing a positive planning framework for tourism, creative industries, care sector and knowledge based, specialist engineering and energy sector, including the renewable energy and low carbon sectors.	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	✓	✓	✓	+/-	✓	✓	+/-
7	Provide sites that are suitable for various educational and training establishments	+/-	✓	+/-	✓	✓	✓	0	+/-	+/-	✓	+/-
8	A high number of local graduates living and working locally	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0
9	Promote vital and vibrant town centres, that have rediscovered their purpose as centres for work and services, and that are vibrant and attractive places for residents and visitors.	0	✓	+/-	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	+/-
10	Encourage and support the tourism sector throughout the year, which is sustainable and environmentally friendly, supported by a good accommodation base	✓	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓
11	Mitigate and adapt to climate change e.g. reduce flood risk, appropriately designed and located buildings, establish a settlement pattern and growth level that reduces greenhouse gases.	+/-	✓	✓	0	0	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	✓
12	Significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases by facilitating the development of appropriate renewable energy technologies e.g. wind turbines, energy from water.	+/-	✓	✓	0	0	+/-	+/-	?	✓	+/-	✓
13	Make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	+/-
14	Secure vibrant rural communities that are places where people live and work	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
15	Safeguard and enhance the area's landscape, including the visual, historic, geological, ecological and cultural environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	✓
16	Prevent the loss of biodiversity, strengthening and improving the connectivity throughout the area, and improving communities' ability to enjoy an appreciate biodiversity.	✓	✓	+/-	0	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	+/-
17	Ensure that new development is supported by an adequate and planned supply of physical and community infrastructure e.g. roads, community facilities, basic care facilities, extra care housing, schools, broadband	+/-	✓	+/-	✓	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	+/-	✓	+/-
18	Provide for waste management and resource reclamation in a sustainable manner, addressing the needs of communities and businesses.	✓	✓	✓	0	0	+/-	+/-	✓	✓	+/-	✓
19	Meet the needs of minerals locally and regionally in a sustainable manner	+/-	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓
20	Improve routes to employment, services and education/ training facilities by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing the number of journeys in private cars	+/-	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	+/-	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of JLDP Objectives

✓	Objectives Compatible	✘	Objectives Incompatible	?	Uncertainty	+/-	A range of possible positive and negative outcomes	0	No relationship
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SA OBJECTIVES	
1	Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity
2	Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being
3	Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures
4	Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language
5	Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets
6	Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities
7	Provide sustainable housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs
8	Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes
9	Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling
10	Promote and enhance good transport links and internet access to support the community and the economy
11	Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

APPRAISAL KEY






++	Major Positive
+	Minor Positive
0	Neutral Impact
+/-	Dependent on implementation of option
-	Minor Negative
--	Major negative

SA OBJECTIVES:

1	Biodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity
2	Community & health	Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being
3	Climate change	Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures
4	Welsh language	Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language
5	Heritage/culture	Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets
6	Economy, employment	Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities
7	Housing, affordable	Provide sustainable housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs
8	Landscape & townscape	Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes
9	Land, minerals, waste	Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling
10	Transport & access	Promote and enhance good transport links and internet access to support the community and the economy
11	Water & flood risk	Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

Spatial Options Assessment

SA OBJECTIVES		Option D1 – Focus on Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements	Option D2 – Focus on Bangor, Primary Key Settlements and the Primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their catchment areas	Option D3 – Proportionate distribution to Urban and Rural areas	Option D3a – Focus on rural areas	Option D4 – Focus on large mixed use developments
						
		Commentary	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary
1. Biodiversity	-	<p>Overall, this option will generally have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. It should be remembered, however, that much will depend on the location of development in relation to protected areas and biodiversity assets.</p> <p>This option will generally</p>	<p>Overall, this option will generally have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. It should be remembered, however, that much will depend on the location of development in relation to protected areas and biodiversity assets.</p> <p>It should also be noted that brownfield sites within Bangor,</p>	<p>Overall, this option will generally have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. It should be remembered, however, that much will depend on the location of development in relation to protected areas and biodiversity assets.</p> <p>However, this Option is likely to have the lowest impact upon biodiversity. As each settlement,</p>	<p>Overall, this option will generally have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. It should be remembered, however, that much will depend on the location of development in relation to protected areas and biodiversity assets.</p> <p>In general, focussing development in rural areas is likely to have a greater negative</p>	<p>Overall, this option will generally have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. It should be remembered, however, that much will depend on the location of development in relation to protected areas and biodiversity assets.</p> <p>This option is likely to lead to</p>

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		<p>lead to an increased uptake of greenfield sites which will reduce the diversity and extent of wildlife habitats and species.</p> <p>It should also be noted that brownfield sites within Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements will also be developed. Many of these sites may also be of biodiversity value. However, the effect of developing brownfield sites on biodiversity will depend on the ecological value of the land and its surrounding area.</p> <p>However, as designated land and areas of high biodiversity value are usually located in the countryside, the impact is likely to be less than other options.</p> <p>The option should seek to ensure that mitigation measures are in place to minimise this impact, such as the provision of green infrastructure and replacement habitats.</p>		<p>the Primary Key Settlements and the Primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their catchment areas will also be developed. Many of these sites may also be of biodiversity value. However, the effect of developing brownfield sites on biodiversity will depend on the ecological value of the land and its surrounding area.</p> <p>The option should seek to ensure that mitigation measures are in place to minimise this impact, such as the provision of green infrastructure and replacement habitats.</p>		<p>including the main towns and villages is likely to receive a lower quantity of development, there is a greater likelihood that impacts upon biodiversity assets can be avoided i.e. the distribution of development could lead to a reduced loss of biodiversity.</p>		<p>impact, as biodiversity assets are usually more prevalent in the countryside. There are many protected areas in the Plan Area designated for their biodiversity value which cover large areas.</p> <p>However, the option does mean that development will be dispersed throughout the area and this dispersal could lead to fewer large tracts of biodiversity being lost. Also development is likely to be at a smaller scale which means a lesser impact on assets.</p> <p>The option should seek to ensure that mitigation measures are in place to minimise any impacts, such as the provision of green infrastructure and replacement habitats.</p>		<p>the expansion of key employment centres and will generally lead to an increased uptake of greenfield sites which will reduce the diversity and extent of wildlife habitats and species. Larger development sites should be able to integrate biodiversity enhancement measures and mitigation measures should help protect existing assets.</p>
2. Community & Health	- +	Overall, this option would most likely have positive as well as negative impacts on community viability, cohesion, health and well-being in the Plan Area as a whole.	- +	Similar to Option D1.. However, the impacts are likely to be to a lesser extent as some growth would be distributed beyond the primary key settlements reflecting the area's rural	+	Overall, this option would most likely have a positive effect on community viability, cohesion, health and well-being in the Plan Area as a whole. This option could reduce	+	The dispersal of development throughout the Plan Area including the countryside would integrate the rural population allowing growth in all areas as required. This would help reduce disparities	- +	This option provides opportunities for mixed use development and an appropriate balance between housing, retailing and community facilities. Depending on the size of the

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

alth	<p>This option is likely to have some beneficial effects on Bangor and the primary Key Settlements, and the following points can be made in this respect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Focusing development here would locate housing near to key services and facilities which can be accessed by sustainable transport methods such as walking and cycling contributing to improvements in health. Additionally, development would be located near the public transport network enabling residents to access facilities elsewhere. ii) Locating development close to key services may help to ensure that services remain viable. iii) This option provides more opportunities to get developers to contribute to infrastructure and community facilities to address social and economic needs. iv) Brownfield land within these urban settlements, such as empty buildings can be a focus for crime and anti-social behaviour. Developing previously developed land and buildings may help to 	character.	<p>inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability.</p> <p>Even though the dispersal of development may reduce the contributions by developers to infrastructure and community facilities (e.g. affordable housing, public open spaces, transport improvements etc), this will depend on the number of houses built. If sufficient housing is developed, the option may lead to sufficient regeneration or development contributions to improve health service provision e.g. medical facilities and cycle paths or sport facilities.</p>	<p>between urban and rural areas.</p> <p>This option would create more accessible community and education facilities as well as employment opportunities providing housing where it is needed. This, in turn, would reduce the out-migration of young people creating more balanced communities. An important consideration, however, is that the potential benefits of this option depends on the location of sites as many rural locations may not be in the locality of key services and facilities or the public transport network.</p> <p>Locating housing in rural areas would improve access to greenspaces and the countryside. This, as well as the fact that air quality is generally better in the countryside, would improve the health of the population.</p> <p>On the downside, however, due to the dispersed nature of housing development, the option would unlikely lead to enough regeneration or developer contributions to provide health and community facilities.</p>	<p>development, these large mixed use extensions could therefore support the creation of new sustainable communities.</p> <p>Mixed use developments also present opportunities to provide recreation space as part of the development. This along with the provision of healthcare facilities could have beneficial impacts on the health of the population.</p> <p>However, large new extensions, depending on their implementation, could also change the character of existing settlements, especially if the town has a relatively small population size. The impact ultimately depends on the size of development in relation to the existing settlement as well as the range of services provided.</p> <p>Additionally, as development is not dispersed across the County, this option does little in terms of retaining community character and cohesion in other settlements and would therefore have a negative impact on the majority of the population. Within these settlements, house prices</p>
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APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		<p>reduce the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour in these areas.</p> <p>On the other hand this option is likely to have the following adverse impacts:</p> <p>i) The lack of development and investment in rural areas is likely to exacerbate inequalities between urban and rural communities. The vitality and viability of rural communities will be detrimentally affected as development will be restricted in these areas.</p> <p>ii) Restricted development in rural areas, including the lack of affordable housing provision would likely lead to increased out-migration particularly within the younger age groups. This would result in a lack of social and demographic diversity in these areas, thus impacting on their current community character. In turn, this could impact upon the viability of businesses and community facilities in these areas, reducing accessibility for remaining residents.</p> <p>iii) A higher density of</p>								<p>may increase leading to the out-migration of people particularly young people and families. This would subsequently lead to a change in the social and demographic structure of towns and villages.</p>
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APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		development within urban areas could have potentially negative effects in terms of health due to construction effects (especially noise pollution), possible overcrowding and stress on current infrastructure.								
3. Climate change	+	<p>A general increase in development, is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated.</p> <p>In addition, there are extensive areas particularly within some main settlements e.g. Pwllheli that are at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Also, the lack of housing in the wider Plan Area brought about by this option may force some young people and local families out of the area while they remain working in Gwynedd and Anglesey, leading to unsustainable travel patterns. This could increase the need and distance travelled, with adverse impacts on air quality.</p> <p>On the other hand, focusing</p>	+	<p>A general increase in development, is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated.</p> <p>However, similar to Option D1, this option should allow for a reduction in greenhouse emissions as the need to travel is reduced as the majority of housing would be located near to the main settlements for employment, shopping and other facilities and services. This option would not see as much reduced need to travel as Option D1 however.</p> <p>Also concentrating growth in the main urban settlements and their catchment areas may present greater opportunities for renewable energy schemes as the higher densities of development should enable a high level of energy efficiency as it is likely to be more financially viable to integrate</p>	+ / -	<p>A general increase in development, is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated.</p> <p>However, this option may allow for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as the need to travel is reduced as the majority of housing would be located near to the main areas of employment, and other services and facilities.</p> <p>Despite this many residents of these new homes would still need to travel to large towns for work and keys services. The Plan should therefore, ensure that any housing built in rural areas would need to be located close to services and facilities.</p> <p>This option presents an opportunity for sites to be developed at a large scale particularly on greenfield land which may increase economies</p>	+ / -	<p>A general increase in development, is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated.</p> <p>The magnitude of the impact will depend on the location of employment. If the majority of employment opportunities remain within the main settlements, as would be likely, then an increased proportion of people would need to travel further distances by car to services and employment resulting in higher greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>As well as this, this option may be weaker in terms of facilitating renewable energy schemes as development that occurs on a smaller scale as would occur under this option, would be less likely justify the development of such schemes.</p> <p>On the plus side, the dispersed</p>	+	<p>A general increase in development, is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated.</p> <p>However, overall, mixed use development comprising, housing, services, facilities and employment would improve accessibility to jobs and services for new and existing residents. This would reduce the need to travel by private car and thus help to reduce car related greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. However, some residents may still have to travel by car to access key services and the option would not solve any of the currently unsustainable travel patterns elsewhere in the Plan Area.</p>

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		<p>development in Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements would mean that resident would be closer to services, facilities and employment opportunities, thus reducing the need to travel and could facilitate the development of a sustainable transport network. This, in turn, could help reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with private transport.</p> <p>Also, concentrating growth in the main urban settlements may present greater opportunities for renewable energy schemes as the higher densities of development should enable a high level of energy efficiency as it is likely to be more financially viable to integrate such schemes into larger developments rather than in a number of smaller schemes.</p> <p>Generally, therefore, this option is considered to potentially have positive effects in terms of managing and reducing the impacts of climate change.</p>		<p>such schemes into larger developments rather than in a number of smaller schemes.</p> <p>Generally, therefore, this option is considered to potentially have positive effects in terms of managing and reducing the impacts of climate change.</p>		<p>of scale to be achieved with respect to the incorporation of energy efficient technologies to a considerably greater extent than Options D1 and D2. On the other hand it may be difficult to incorporate energy efficient schemes on smaller sites as there may be difficulties base on the financial viability of integrating such schemes.</p> <p>The more dispersed pattern of development introduced by this option should contribute to the improvement of air quality as it should help avoid the creation of concentrated areas of poor air quality.</p>		<p>pattern of development introduced by this option should contribute to the improvement of air quality as it should help avoid the creation of concentrated areas of poor air quality.</p>		<p>Concentrating growth in mixed use sites may present greater opportunities for renewable energy schemes as the higher densities of development should enable a high level of energy efficiency as it is likely to be more financially viable to integrate such schemes into larger developments rather than in a number of smaller schemes.</p> <p>Generally, this mixed-use option is considered to potentially have positive effects in terms of managing and reducing the impacts of climate change.</p>
4. Welsh lan	-	<p>Focussing development in Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements may encourage in-migration of younger</p>	-	<p>As option D1 but to a lesser extent.</p> <p>See Welsh Language Impact</p>	+	<p>As this option allows for development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside, it will help support community</p>	+	<p>As this option allows for development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside, it will help support</p>	-	<p>As development is not dispersed across the County, this option does little in terms of retaining</p>

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

<p>language</p>	<p>people from rural communities in search of more affordable housing and better employment opportunities. This would lead to a decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers in rural communities and be detrimental to community vitality.</p> <p>See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.</p>	<p>Assessment for more details.</p>	<p>vitality by providing housing, facilities and services locally, where they are required. In turn, this should promote the retainment of the population and therefore the use of the Welsh language.</p> <p>See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.</p>	<p>community vitality by providing housing, facilities and services locally, where they are required. In turn, this should promote the retainment of the population and therefore the use of the Welsh language more so than option D3.</p> <p>See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.</p>	<p>community character and cohesion in other settlements and would not have the same positive effects (as the options D3 and D3a) for the majority of the population. .</p> <p>See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.</p>
<p>5. Heritage/Culture</p>	<p>The exact impact upon historic heritage assets depends on the location of the development in relation to the historic asset and the scale of the development proposed. Many of the urban areas in Anglesey and Gwynedd include designated Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and archaeological sites.</p> <p>High density development focused in Bangor and the primary Key Settlements may mean that historic resources within these settlements would be under threat due to the intensification of development. On the other hand, this option may protect similar resources</p>	<p>The exact impact upon historic heritage assets depends on the location of the development in relation to the historic asset and the scale of the development proposed.</p> <p>Mitigation measures such as good quality design that respect existing views should be incorporated into development proposals to avoid significant impacts on cultural and historic assets.</p>	<p>The exact impact upon historic heritage assets depends on the location of the development in relation to the historic asset and the scale of the development proposed.</p> <p>As this option is likely to see a more dispersed pattern of development and less large scale changes to any one settlement, the overall changes to the built environment will be limited.</p> <p>Additionally, development within and near smaller settlements may help retain the built character of high streets and village centres.</p> <p>Mitigation measures such as good quality design that respect existing views should be incorporated into development</p>	<p>The exact impact upon historic heritage assets depends on the location of the development in relation to the historic asset and the scale of the development proposed.</p> <p>As this option is likely to see a more dispersed pattern of development and less large scale changes to any one settlement, the overall changes to the built environment will be limited. This will even more so than Option D3.</p> <p>Additionally, development within and near smaller settlements may help retain the built character of high streets and village centres.</p> <p>Mitigation measures such as good quality design that respect existing views should be</p>	<p>The exact impact upon historic heritage assets depends on the location of the development in relation to the historic asset and the scale of the development proposed.</p> <p>However, any large scale mixed use developments proposed under this option are likely to result in a change to the built character of settlements.</p> <p>High quality building design should be incorporated into development proposals to ensure that new development contributes to the existing character of these areas.</p>

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		that are outside urban boundaries e.g. SAMs. Mitigation measures such as good quality design that respect existing views should be incorporated into development proposals to avoid significant impacts on cultural and historic assets.			proposals to avoid significant impacts on cultural and historic assets.		incorporated into development proposals to avoid significant impacts on cultural and historic assets.			
6 . E c o n o m y / e m p l o y m e n t	-	The positive impact of this option means that the economy of the main settlements would be supported, by providing a workforce, facilitating the development of businesses and encouraging investment in those settlements. Additionally, depending on the scale of development, this option could lead to increased developer contributions and regeneration to significantly improve services in those centres. On the other hand, the concentration of development in the main centres does not encourage local economic growth outside these areas and would limit levels of development here, which would subsequently be detrimental to rural economies. As services and	-	As Option D1 but to a slightly lesser extent due to the more extensive nature of development distribution.	+	As this option would allow a more proportionate distribution of development, it would allow the economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements by encouraging proportionate inward investment, improving services and providing employment opportunities throughout the Plan Area. A reduced level of housing development in the main centres could mean that more land is available for economic development which could encourage investment in these areas. It should be remembered, however, due to the more dispersed nature of development, the resulting employment opportunities may not be in locations that are accessible to some sections of the population.	+ / -	Much depends on the level of employment opportunities generated by this option. If this option were to lead to economic growth in rural areas, then the local economy of these areas would be supported and it would reduce the need for residents living in rural areas to commute. It would also encourage younger people to remain in their local communities thus facilitating a more balanced population. However, if insufficient economic growth is generated, and employment opportunities remain in the main centres then an increased proportion of people living in rural communities would need to travel further distances to their place of work. This would essentially be unsustainable. As well as this, a lower level of	+ / -	Overall, this option would most likely have a positive impact. However, much depends on the scale of development. Mixed use development comprising of housing, services, facilities and employment would allow residents to gain easy access to employment opportunities. Additionally, developing such areas could help attract further inward investment. On the downside, however, the concentration of development within such areas does not reflect the area's rural character and does not encourage local economic growth which would limit levels of development outside these areas. This would subsequently be detrimental

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

	<p>investment would be attracted to the main settlements, this would lead to a loss of services in the more rural areas.</p> <p>As a consequence, young economically active people would be likely to leave rural areas and move to the urban centres or even outside the Plan Areas to look for employment opportunities and better services, thus accelerating deprivation.</p> <p>All this would mean that rural areas would become more deprived, thus increasing disparities between urban and rural areas.</p> <p>In terms of education, the intensification of development within Bangor and the primary Key Settlements, would mean that existing educational provision would need to be improved. This could lead to pressure on the capacity of existing schools. As well as this, focussing development in the more urban areas could mean that sites for new educational facilities would be limited due to the lack of developable land.</p>			<p>development in the main centres would mean that economic growth would be stunted in these settlements, with opportunities insufficient to satisfy the demand of the population. This could lead to deprivation within these centres.</p>	<p>to rural economies.</p>
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APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

<p>7. Housing</p>	<p>This option would help provide affordable homes in accessible locations for residents of the main towns. However, this approach may not necessarily provide housing in locations of the Plan Area necessary to meet local needs. It may adversely impact on the delivery of affordable housing in other smaller towns and villages particularly in rural areas where housing affordability may be a significant issue.</p> <p>Due to the lack of housing development, the more rural communities may suffer from increasing house prices leading to other changes in community character as younger people and local families are priced out.</p> <p>Even though infrastructure already exists in the main settlements that are the focus of this option, there may not be enough sites within these areas to satisfy the demand for housing. Smaller sites may not be of a suitable size to accommodate an appropriate housing or an appropriate level of affordable housing provision. This in turn would increase</p>	<p>As Option D1 but to a lesser extent due to a wider dispersal of development in the catchment areas of the main settlements.</p> <p>The provision of housing in more extensive areas should satisfy the housing needs of these areas but will not satisfy demand in the wider Plan Area.</p>	<p>Overall, this option would have a positive impact in terms of the SA objective in question. The focused dispersal of development would allow a wider choice of housing throughout the majority of the Plan Area which would satisfy demand for housing locally. It would also reduce disparities between rural and urban areas.</p> <p>On the other hand, as this option would see lower levels of housing development in larger towns and villages (as a result of the distribution), this may impact on the delivery of homes to satisfy needs in these areas where there may be the greatest demand.</p>	<p>This option generally performs well against the SA objective. This approach presents opportunities for significant new housing development to meet regional and local targets.</p> <p>The development of greenfield sites, as would occur under this option presents opportunities for the provision of a range of housing types to meet local needs, creating inclusive and mixed communities. Use of greenfield sites would also enable the development of the required number of affordable housing units.</p> <p>On the other hand, focusing housing development in rural areas would not address the housing needs in the larger urban settlements to a greater extent than option D3, and there would be a greater risk that the required number of houses would not be delivered due to the dependence on a high number of small sites.</p>	<p>Mixed use development sites would provide housing that is accessible to employment opportunities. Such sites would usually represent extension to existing settlement boundaries. Therefore, whilst this option would satisfy housing needs locally, it would fail to meet demand elsewhere, most notably within rural communities.</p>
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APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		the uptake of greenfield sites on the outskirts of settlements.								
8. Landscape & townscape		<p>Overall this option would most likely have a positive effect on rural landscapes and urban townscapes.</p> <p>On a more positive note, Bangor and the other primary key settlements, may contain a higher level of brownfield sites compared to other areas. These brownfield sites present an opportunity to enhance the townscape (e.g. through the re-development of derelict sites and empty buildings).</p> <p>Additionally, as this option guides development to areas where buildings already exist, the impact on townscapes would most likely be minimal, and the protection of non urban areas from development pressure should help safeguard rural landscape character. It would also protect rural landscapes from light pollution created by increased development especially at night time.</p> <p>However, it should be remembered that even though this option guides</p>		<p>As Option D1 but to a slightly lesser extent due to the more extensive nature of development distribution.</p> <p>Guiding development to wider areas would most likely mean that growth would have to be located on more greenfield sites and subsequently have a more profound impact on rural landscapes compared to Option D1.</p> <p>Much will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p>		<p>As this option would allow a more proportionate distribution of development, the potential impact on landscapes and townscapes would be more dispersed across the Plan Area.</p> <p>This option would permit limited new development in most settlements and would contribute to natural settlement growth patterns which subsequently would be less likely to impact on landscape features as much as other options might.</p> <p>However, the true impact on the built environment will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p>		<p>Even though this option means low density development dispersed across a large area, focussing development in rural areas and the countryside could potentially have a significant impact on rural landscape character and visual amenity. This option could also introduce development on a scale not in keeping with local character.</p> <p>Such a land use pattern has a high land take and would increase pressure on the release of greenfield sites. This in turn, is likely to have a negative impact on rural landscapes.</p> <p>Large areas of Anglesey and Gwynedd have been designated as AONBs because of their special landscape qualities. It would be likely that sites within this designation would have to be released for development.</p> <p>As well as this, there is the potential for increased development in such areas to adversely impact upon the landscape and tranquility by increased light pollution.</p>		<p>This option may lead to the large scale development of greenfield sites on the edge of settlements. This could potentially have a negative impact on landscape and townscape character.</p> <p>However, a positive impact of this focused option would be that impacts on landscapes outside of the main development sites would be minimised.</p> <p>Large scale development as would be facilitated under this option would need to be designed in a way that reflects the area's character so that impacts on the landscape are minimised.</p>
	+		+	+	-	+				

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		<p>new development to the more urban settlements of Bangor and the primary key settlements, where buildings already exist, the character of townscapes in these areas could still potentially be affected if inappropriate development is permitted.</p> <p>Also, this option may lead to the development of greenfield sites on the edge of settlements. This could potentially have a negative impact on the character of rural landscapes.</p> <p>Much will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape character and values.</p>						
9. Land, minerals & waste	+	<p>Overall, this option would most likely have positive effects.</p> <p>The channelling of development to identified growth areas would protect the countryside and decrease development pressure on peripheral settlements. The exact magnitude and severity of</p>	<p>As Option D1 but to a slightly lesser extent due to the more extensive nature of development distribution.</p> <p>This Option would direct slightly more development to areas outside the main settlements which could lead to a take up of greenfield sites. This, in turn, could adversely affect soil resources and good</p>	+	<p>A dispersed pattern of development may lead to a reduced loss of greenfield sites and good quality agricultural land compared to Option D3a.</p> <p>This option may also allow more previously developed land to be developed as there will be a more expansive area in which to guide new development.</p>	-	<p>This option is very likely to lead to an increased uptake of greenfield sites in the Plan Area. This would lead to the potential loss of good quality agricultural land and soils.</p> <p>In terms of waste, low density development patterns as proposed under this option are unlikely to achieve efficient waste management and</p>	<p>+ / -</p> <p>Developing sites for mixed use development would most likely mean that development boundaries of existing settlements would need to be extended, leading to a potential increase in the uptake of greenfield sites.</p> <p>In terms of waste, there is the potential for sustainable</p>

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

	<p>the impact, depends on the availability of suitable previously developed sites within the existing settlements.</p> <p>If the supply is sufficient then this option would allow the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. This means that soil resources and agricultural land is likely to be conserved and their quality maintained. There would also be the opportunity to regenerate contaminated land which is likely to exist within these settlements.</p> <p>However, if there is a lack of suitable sites within the main centres, it means that there would be increased pressure for the release of greenfield land.</p> <p>In terms of waste, no significant effects are anticipated with this option. However, a concentrated increase in development and a higher resultant resident population is likely to lead to an increase in the generation of waste. On the other hand, shared building use and infrastructure would mean that less waste is</p>	<p>quality agricultural land, depending on the location of development.</p>	<p>This Option could also facilitate the development of larger sites which could incorporate effective sustainable waste management schemes.</p>	<p>recycling schemes, as such schemes are unlikely to be viable as such a density.</p>	<p>waste management facilities to be incorporated into development. Shared buildings and infrastructure would mean that less waste is generated and would allow a greater potential for successful recycling and sustainable waste management schemes.</p>
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APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

		generated and would allow a greater potential for successful recycling and sustainable waste management schemes.								
10. Transport & Access		<p>The positive impacts of this option would be the reduced need to travel as housing would be located near the main areas for employment, shopping and other services and facilities. Concentrating development near the main centres would essentially improve accessibility to services.</p> <p>On the other hand, focussing development in the main centres would adversely affect accessibility of the vast majority of the rural population as services and facilities would be guided away from rural communities.</p> <p>Also, the concentration of development in the main centres would most likely lead to a corresponding increase in traffic and congestion. However, there would be the opportunity to incorporate sustainable transport solutions within these centres which could subsequently improve accessibility in these</p>		<p>The impacts of this option would most likely be similar to those of Option D1, although to a lesser extent.</p> <p>As development would be focused in the main centres and their catchment areas, the need to travel would be reduced although not to such an extent as would occur under Option D1.</p> <p>Achieving the benefits of this option, therefore depends on the implementation of effective transport management schemes within any development.</p>		<p>Overall, this option should facilitate the reduced need to travel as housing would be located in close proximity to main areas of employment, services and facilities. However, the reduced need to travel would not be to the same extent as would occur under Option D1 and D2.</p> <p>On the other hand, the dispersed nature of development would improve accessibility to some rural communities as some development would be guided here. The provision of housing throughout the Plan Area would help create and maintain a population level that supports local services and businesses in the smaller towns and villages. This would improve accessibility and reduce the need for people to travel.</p> <p>However, it would be likely that some sections of the rural population would still need to travel to the main centres for work and key services.</p>		<p>Overall, this option would lead to an increase in the need to travel as housing would not be located near main centres where the majority of employment opportunities, facilities and services are located.</p> <p>The benefits of this option would very much depend on the accessibility of public transport and the creation of sustainable transport solutions in rural settlements and the degree of facilities, services and opportunities that are created in the smaller towns and villages.</p>		<p>New mixed use development can help provide jobs and services that are very accessible thus reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>However, new mixed use schemes could encourage businesses to relocate from rural settlements adversely affecting accessibility of jobs and services in those locations that are not the focus for growth.</p>
	+ / -	+ / -		+ / -		+ / -	+ / -			

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

	centres. This could include transport interchanges which would create a demand for public transport as well as encourage cycling and walking. Achieving the benefits of this option, therefore depends on the implementation of effective transport management schemes within any development.					
11. Water & Flood risk	Extensive areas within Bangor and the primary key settlements are at risk of flooding. This may constrain the developable areas within and around these centres. However, as long as the tests set out in TAN15 are adhered to, and it can be shown that development in flood prone areas achieves other sustainability benefits, it may still be the most suitable location for development. In terms of water resources, a concentrated population would enable sustainable water management including efficient water usage and the use of sustainable drainage systems. On the other hand, further concentrated development within the main centres would have the	The impacts of this option would most likely be similar to those of Option D1 although to a lesser extent as some development is dispersed to areas outside the main settlements. The exact impact of this option depends on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.	The distributed development pattern could help avoid guiding new development to locations where there is a risk of flooding. It provides flexibility to options D1 and D2 in relieving possible constraints on development around main centres due to flood risks. The exact impact of this option depends on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.	The dispersed nature of development would most likely have a reduced impact on the water environment compared to the other options. There is an extensive network of watercourses across the Plan area which should be protected from the adverse effects of development including surface water pollution. On the other hand, a dispersed spatial settlement pattern makes the promotion of sustainable water management difficult as schemes to achieve this would not be financially viable for small scale developments. Therefore, the exact impact of this option depends on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to	The impacts of this option would most likely to be similar to Option D1 due to the high density concentration of development on one site. SUDS should be incorporated into any such development and it should be ensured that the capacity of the existing infrastructure is sufficient to cope with increased development. The exact impact of this option depends on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.	

APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

	<p>potential to result in increased abstraction from specific water supplies that are maybe at full capacity.</p> <p>In terms of water quality increasing development within the main settlements would increase the amount of impermeable surfaces which would mean more surface water runoff. This could lead to flooding issues or pollution entering watercourses causing to a reduction in quality. Sustainable urban drainage systems should be specified as part of all new development.</p> <p>However, on the plus side, it should be noted that infrastructure already exists in the main settlements and concentrating development and growth in the main areas would preserve the water environment within the surrounding countryside. Also, due to the high density pattern of development which would occur under this option there is the potential to incorporate water saving technology in new development in these areas.</p>			<p>flooding, the availability of a sufficient supply of water, and the availability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.</p>	
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APPENDIX 5: Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options

Summary:

The assessment has shown that from an environmental perspective, Options D1, D2 and D4 generally perform better due to the fact that concentrating development in key settlements would meet environmental objectives in terms of energy and resource efficiency, use of previously developed land and facilitating a reduced need to travel. However, even though these options assist in addressing social and economic objectives by focusing community, health and education facilities in accessible locations where they are most needed, as well as encouraging economic diversification in strategic locations, they disregard the needs of the wider population in rural areas.

Option D3a, on the other hand, addresses the requirements of the wider population and performs well against the socio-economic objectives. However, by guiding development away from key settlements, this option is likely to have negative environmental effects by adversely impacting upon the landscape, biodiversity and air quality.

Overall, the appraisal has shown that Option D3 is the most sustainable option, scoring best against the majority of the sustainability objectives. The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area addresses the socio-economic needs of the urban as well as the rural population, whilst simultaneously reducing the potential impact upon the environment due to the dispersed nature of development.

It should be remembered, however, that all options have the potential to have both positive and negative impacts, although the scale of these impacts is very much dependent on the implementation of the option and the mitigation measures taken.

APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

APPRAISAL KEY

++	Major Positive
+	Minor Positive
0	Neutral Impact
+/-	Dependent on implementation of option
-	Minor Negative
--	Major negative

SA OBJECTIVES:

1	Biodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity
2	Community & health	Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being
3	Climate change	Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures
4	Welsh language	Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language
5	Heritage/culture	Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets
6	Economy, employment	Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities
7	Housing, affordable	Provide sustainable housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs
8	Landscape & townscape	Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes
9	Land, minerals, waste	Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling
10	Transport & access	Promote and enhance good transport links and internet access to support the community and the economy
11	Water & flood risk	Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk

APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

Table 1 - Growth Options Assessment

SA Objectives	Option T1 – ‘Sub regional apportionment’	Option T2 – ‘Population trend growth’	Option T3 – ‘House building trends growth’ 10 year period	Option T4 – ‘Economic base growth only’
	445 housing units annually (270 in Gwynedd; 175 Anglesey)	Approx 638 housing units annually (approx 370 in Gwynedd; 268 in Anglesey)	416 housing units annually (196 in Gwynedd; 220 in Anglesey) (Business as Usual approach)	389 housing units annually (264 in Gwynedd; 125 in Anglesey)
	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary
1. Biodiversity	<p>+/- -</p> <p>At this level of appraisal it is difficult to predict effects on biodiversity, especially when development locations are not known. However the increase in housing proposed in this option, will, over time place increasing pressure on water resources and quality (with consequent effects on biodiversity). It is also likely to result in increased air pollution, which can have adverse effects on sites of biodiversity (although again this is dependent on location). Increased pressure on habitats (through direct loss or fragmentation) is also a possible impact, but by no means certain as it will depend on the location of development. To help to mitigate, the 2 authorities should seek to include strong policies on biodiversity protection and enhancement in the LDP.</p>	<p>+/-</p> <p>Of all the options, this would be more likely to have detrimental effects on biodiversity due to the scale of development proposed. Whilst the individual location of development is uncertain at this stage, this option would be more likely to place pressure on water resources and quality, and result in higher air pollution, with consequences for biodiversity. Increased pressure on habitats (through direct loss or fragmentation) is more likely to occur under this higher development scenario, but is by no means certain as it will depend on the location of development. In particular, if adopting this option, the Council’s should seek to include strong policies on biodiversity protection and enhancement in the LDP.</p>	<p>+/-</p> <p>This option will have a similar effect to Option T1, as it proposes a similar amount of housing, although with more housing in Anglesey. Over time, this would increase the pressure on the Isle’s biodiversity. The recommendations relating to LDP biodiversity policies apply irrespective of the option selected.</p>	<p>+/-</p> <p>If adopted alone, this option is least likely to have effects on biodiversity due to the lower housing figure proposed, however, as with the other options, the effect would be dependent on implementation information that is not known at this stage. The recommendations relating to LDP biodiversity policies apply irrespective of the option selected.</p>

APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

2. Community & Health	+	-	<p>New development of this scale is likely to lead to significant benefits for community and health, however there can also be negative effects on cohesion and as a result of construction.</p> <p>The increased economic development and particularly employment created through this option (construction and longer-term jobs) will have positive benefits for physical and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Negative effects are also possible on communities, due to substantial levels of new construction, these effects are more likely for sites located in urban areas near populations.</p>	+	-	<p>This option is likely to deliver the most benefits for community and health, e.g. increased economic development and particularly employment to have positive benefits for physical and mental wellbeing. It will also generate the most revenue for community and health projects through 106 contributions.</p> <p>However community cohesion can be threatened by a large population influx, and should the nuclear power station at Wylfa proceed, the effects on community cohesion will need to be considered and mitigated, specifically due to the need to accommodate a large temporary workforce during construction.</p>	+	-	<p>This option will have a similar effect to Option T1, as it proposes a similar amount of housing, although with more housing in Anglesey. As such, the positive and negative effects mentioned in the appraisal of option T1 will be increased for Anglesey under this option (and decreased for Gwynedd).</p>	+	-	<p>There are positive and negative effects from adopting a lower level of housing. Comparatively, this option will result in less of the adverse effects that development can cause on public health (air and noise pollution and loss of tranquillity).</p> <p>However a lower level of housing development won't lead to the same level of economic development that the other options will, and therefore the positive indirect community and health effects from increased economic activity and employment won't be forthcoming. Community facilities and services may also suffer, as there won't be as much demand and additional funding available (as under the higher scenarios).</p>
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APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

3. Climate change	-	<p>The increase in housing proposed in this option will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions for both Anglesey and Gwynedd. This is due to the increased energy use and transport associated with an increased population. However, wherever people settle (whether in Anglesey/Gwynedd or elsewhere in Britain), there will be an increase in emissions, so the role of the LDP should be to minimise this effect through ensuring development is as energy-efficient as possible, encourage/require renewable energy and minimise transport emissions through reducing car-travel.</p>	-	<p>The higher level of housing proposed in this option will lead to higher greenhouse gas emissions for both Anglesey and Gwynedd, compared with the other options. However, as discussed for Option T1, wherever people settle there will be an increase in emissions, therefore the role of the LDP should be to minimise this effect through ensuring development is as energy-efficient as possible, encourage/require renewable energy and minimise transport emissions through reducing car-travel.</p>	-	<p>The higher level of housing proposed in this option will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions for both Anglesey and Gwynedd. However, as discussed for Option T1, wherever people settle (whether in Anglesey/Gwynedd or elsewhere in Britain), there will be an increase in emissions, therefore the role of the LDP should be to minimise this effect through ensuring development is as energy-efficient as possible, encourage/require renewable energy and minimise transport emissions through reducing car-travel.</p>	-	<p>The slightly lower level of housing proposed in this option will produce less greenhouse gas emissions for the 2 districts than the other options. Irrespective of the level of development, mitigation measures as suggested for the other options should be applied.</p>
4. Welsh language	+/-	<p>The impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. It may be possible that the increase in housing proposed in T1 will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help to retain the existing population. Conversely it may also encourage an incoming non-Welsh speaking population.</p>	+/-	<p>The impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. It may be possible that a higher level of growth, as proposed in this option and to meet the needs of population growth, will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help to retain the existing population. Conversely they may also encourage an incoming non-Welsh speaking population.</p>	+/-	<p>The impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. This option will have a similar effect to Option T1.</p>	+/-	<p>The impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. It may be possible that a lower level of growth, as proposed in this option would have indirect negative effects on the Welsh language as increased housing prices may force the local population to leave the area.</p>

APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">5. Heritage/Culture</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/- -</p> <p>The level of growth proposed in this option may lead to increased effects (both individually and cumulatively) on the heritage and culture of Gwynedd and Anglesey, although this is dependent on LDP policies and the location/ spatial distribution of new development. New development on this scale can also lead to significant positive effects on local culture and heritage through providing funding opportunities for cultural spaces (e.g. community centres) and the regeneration of run-down areas and buildings, including heritage assets. It is therefore difficult to predict the effects of any of the options at this stage, however it is recommended that the LDP include strong policies to ensure the protection and enhancement of heritage and culture.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p> <p>The higher level of growth proposed in this option may lead to further increased effects (both individually and cumulatively) on the heritage and culture of Gwynedd and Anglesey, although as stated in T1, this is dependent on LDP policies and the location/ spatial location of developments. As for T1 it can also lead to significant positive effects on local culture and heritage, so effects overall are difficult to predict. The same recommendations as for T1 apply.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p> <p>This level of development may lead to further increased effects (both individually and cumulatively) on the heritage and culture of Gwynedd and Anglesey, although as stated in T1, this is dependent on LDP policies and the location/ spatial location of developments. As for T1 it can also lead to significant positive effects on local culture and heritage, so effects overall are difficult to predict. The same recommendations as for T1 apply.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p> <p>This option is likely to have a similar uncertain effect as for the other options. Although the potential for both positive and negative effects is lessened by the lower level of growth proposed.</p>
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APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

<p>6. Economy/ employment</p>	<p>+</p> <p>This option would have positive economic benefits and will help create and support new development.</p> <p>The economy of key settlements would be supported through provision of a workforce and existing and new business would be supported throughout construction and by an increased demand for goods and services. This option would lead to increased developer contributions and regeneration.</p> <p>This level of housing will also help to accommodate new workers required by Anglesey's growing renewables and energy industries.</p> <p>Despite this, there may be some doubt as to the deliverability of this level of housing, given existing housing rates.</p> <p>This option may be difficult to achieve given current house building rates.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>From an economic and employment perspective, this would be the preferred option as it would deliver the greatest benefits.</p> <p>Similarly to Option T1, the economy of key settlements would be supported through provision of a workforce and existing and new business would be supported throughout construction and by an increased demand for goods and services. This option would lead to increased developer contributions and regeneration.</p> <p>This level of housing will also help to accommodate new workers required by Anglesey's growing renewables and energy industries.</p> <p>This option will have similar effects on employment and the economy as the other options, but at a greater magnitude.</p> <p>Despite this, there may be some doubt as to the deliverability of this level of housing, given current house building rates.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>As for Option T1, this option would have positive economic benefits and will help create and support new development. The effects will be very similar to Option T1, although the benefits for Anglesey would be higher under this Option (T3) due to higher levels of housing on the Isle.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>The lower level of housing growth performs the least well economically, as it will not deliver the same benefits in terms of workforce provision and supporting businesses, nor would it result in as high a level of developer contributions. Nonetheless, the overall effect on the economy would still be positive.</p>
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APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

7. Housing	+	<p>Based on the mid-2003 population and household projections, this option would lead to 6,675 additional homes in the 15 years between 2011 – 2026, an 8% increase in the total number of homes.</p> <p>This option will deliver a good level of affordable housing in the 2 Districts, and especially in Gwynedd.</p>	++	<p>This Option is based on more realistic projections of population growth and demographics (past trends in death, birth and migration). It would provide 9,570 additional housing units in the 15 years between 2011-2026, representing an 11% increase in the total number of homes. A higher overall housing figure will result in an increase in affordable homes in the 2 districts, therefore this option performs best in terms of housing affordability.</p> <p>However this figure is 35% higher than the number of houses built in the JLDP area over the past 10 years, therefore the deliverability of this level of housing would be questionable without significant jobs growth in the area.</p>	+	<p>This option is based on house-building rates from the last decade and would lead to 6,240 additional homes in the 15 years between 2011 – 2026, an 8% increase in the total number of homes</p> <p>This option would result in a similar level of affordable homes, but with less proportionately for Gwynedd and more for Anglesey, than for option T1.</p>	+	<p>On its own this option would lead to 5,835 housing units in the 15 years between 2011 – 2026, a significant increase in homes.</p> <p>However this option on its own would deliver the least amount of homes and as a result, would deliver less affordable homes also, especially in Anglesey.</p>
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APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">8. Landscape & townscape</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">- / + - / -</p>	<p>It is difficult to predict the effect of the growth options on landscape and townscape. However it is considered likely that the level of development proposed in all options could lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on landscape and townscapes through increased housing and other construction. Such effects need to be considered in the consideration of the spatial strategy options, and when further detailed planning takes place to select appropriate development locations. There is also, however some possibility for enhanced townscape effects, should projects include a significant element of regeneration of existing brownfield sites (this effect is, however, uncertain) .</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">- / + - / -</p>	<p>The higher level of growth for this option is likely to further exacerbate any impacts on landscape and townscape identified for the appraisal of T1, both individual and cumulative effects. As discussed under T1, there are, however other aspects of the planning process that can help to mitigate this effect.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">- / + - / -</p>	<p>As for option T1 it is considered likely that the level of development proposed in all options could lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on landscape and townscapes through increased housing and other construction. These effects are likely to be exacerbated for Anglesey under this option, due to the increased housing proposed for the Isle under this option. As discussed under T1, there are, however other aspects of the planning process that can help to mitigate this effect.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">- / + - / -</p>	<p>This option could also lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on landscape and townscapes through increased housing and other construction (although less so than for the other options). As discussed under T1, there are, however other aspects of the planning process that can help to mitigate this effect.</p>
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APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

<p>9. Land, minerals & waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The increase in housing will adversely impact land and mineral resources through creating a need for land to build upon and minerals and resources necessary to the construction process. The option will also lead to increased waste production. Such impacts can be mitigated, for example the LDP can require (and monitor) construction waste management plans and recycling facilities for all new development. Encouraging higher density development (where appropriate) and selecting the least environmentally-constrained land for development can also help to reduce impacts.</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>The higher level of growth in this option will have more of an impact on land and mineral resources through creating a greater need for land to build upon and minerals and resources necessary to the construction process. The higher growth option will also lead to increased waste production. Such impacts can be mitigated, as described for Option T1.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Similar to Option T1, the increase in housing proposed in T3 will adversely impact land and mineral resources through creating a need for land to build upon and minerals and resources necessary to the construction process. The option will also lead to increased waste production. Such impacts can be mitigated, as described for Option T1.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Of all the options, this will have the least impact on land and mineral resources, as it will require less land for building (depending on other policies, such as development density). It will also lead to less production of waste. However, compared to the baseline, there will still be an adverse effect, and mitigation should be followed as recommended for T1.</p>
<p>10. Transport & Access</p>	<p>+ -</p>	<p>This level of development is likely to have substantial benefits for transport and accessibility through helping to provide a critical mass of population which helps to support existing and new public transport services. However the benefits of this level of growth are dependent on the spatial option selected (a more scattered population is less likely to create sufficient demand). The increased development proposed in this option (depending on its spatial location) could also lead to an increase in traffic and congestion.</p>	<p>+ -</p>	<p>A higher level of growth, as proposed in T2 is likely to have benefits for transport through providing a greater critical mass of population, which helps to support existing and new public transport services. This would help support the existing and new communities and the economy. However the benefits of this level of growth are dependent on the spatial option selected (a more scattered population is less likely to create sufficient demand). Conversely, the increased development proposed in this option (depending on its spatial location) could lead to an increase in traffic and congestion.</p>	<p>+ -</p>	<p>Option T3 will have similar results to T1, however the positive and negative benefits identified are likely to be enhanced for Anglesey, due to a higher proportion of growth being proposed for Anglesey than Gwynedd under this option.</p>	<p>+ -</p>	<p>This option will have similar benefits for Gwynedd as identified in Option 1, but fewer benefits for transport in Anglesey, with less housing proposed for the Isle under this scenario. Congestion and traffic problems would be less of a problem for Anglesey under this scenario, when compared with the other scenarios.</p>

APPENDIX 6: Sustainability Appraisal of Growth Options

11. Water & Flood risk	<p>+/ -</p> <p>This option would have a lesser impact on water quality and resources than options T2, and similar to option T3. However it will still significantly increase pressure on water quality and resources (e.g. through increased wastewater disposal into water bodies), and through increased water usage. Impacts should be mitigated through ensuring the LDP has firm requirements for sustainable drainage, waste water and water conservation. Welsh Water has indicated it would be comfortable in terms of accommodating this level of development.</p>	<p>+/-</p> <p>This option would have a greater impact on water quality and resources than the other options, as more homes will lead to a greater potential for water quality impacts (e.g. through increase wastewater disposal into water bodies), and through increased water usage. Impacts can be mitigated in part through ensuring the LDP has firm requirements for sustainable drainage, waste water and water conservation. Welsh Water has indicated it would be comfortable in terms of accommodating this level of development. A higher level of development also increases the likelihood of sites that are at risk of flooding being brought forward.</p>	<p>+/-</p> <p>This option would have a lesser impact on water quality and resources than options T2, and similar to option T1. However it will still significantly increase pressure on water quality and resources (e.g. through increase wastewater disposal into water bodies), and through increased water usage. Impacts should be mitigated through ensuring the LDP has firm requirements for sustainable drainage, waste water and water conservation. Welsh Water has indicated it would be comfortable in terms of accommodating this level of development.</p>	<p>+/-</p> <p>This option would have a lesser impact on water quality and resources than the other options, but will still increase pressure on water quality and resources. As with the other options, impacts should be mitigated through ensuring the LDP has firm requirements for sustainable drainage, waste water and water conservation. Welsh Water has indicated it would be comfortable in terms of accommodating this level of development.</p>
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Summary: Growth Options T1 and T3 were found to have very similar effects, as both would deliver a similar level of new homes annually. Option T3 has a higher proportion of homes proposed for Anglesey, so there would likely be more socio-economic benefits for Anglesey, but also increased environmental effects for this option when compared with Option T1. In option T1, the same result would apply for Gwynedd. Notwithstanding, these options both performed quite well on a range of SA objectives, with positive effects identified for community and health, economy, housing and transport and accessibility. Negative effects were identified for Options T1 and T3 for climate change, landscape and townscape, communities and transport and accessibility (both negative and positive results identified) and uncertainty for water and climate change.

As it is proposing a lower level of growth, Option T4 was found to have less negative effects for the environmental sustainability criteria (e.g. biodiversity, landscape and townscape, water and flood risk), but it did not perform as well on the social and economic criteria (economy, housing and communities).

Option T2, proposing a higher level of growth was found to have the most potential for adverse effects on the environment, especially for land, minerals and waste and landscape/townscape, but it has a significantly higher positive effect on social and economic factors, especially economy and housing (although it could also cause community cohesion problems).

On balance, Options T1 and T3 provide a more balanced sustainability approach than options T2 and T4, however, as found throughout the appraisal, many of the negative effects (identified for all options, but especially for Option T2) can be mitigated through strong policies in the LDP (e.g. on landscape and biodiversity) and the appropriate location of development.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Abermaw												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP937 Land adj Bryn Glasfor	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP938 Land adj Bryn Glasfor	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP943 Land adj Wenallt	0 ?	-	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
Summary												
<p>All three sites are located on land classified as greenfield land adjoining the settlement boundary towards the north western edge of the settlement. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The location of the sites in relation to Barmouth means that they are not within easy walking distance (over 1km) to the facilities and services that are available in the village. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 2. However, it should be noted that there is a suitable footpath running along the A496 from the site options into the village. All the sites are within 800m of the Llanaber railway station and within 400m of a bus stop. Even though there is a regular bus service to the centre of Barmouth, there is a strong possibility that development would be reliant on the private vehicle and therefore not reduce the need to travel. Especially considering Barmouth's relatively isolated location in the County. There is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

SA Objective 10 for all the site options as it is considered unlikely that development will reduce the need to travel.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site options it is unlikely that any increase in traffic would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at any of the sites that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and the close proximity of the 3 options means that there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

None of the site options are protected by a landscape designation or are identified as being of high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9. It is also noted that topographical issues associated with all sites (sloping nature of the site) may affect their viability. Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against SA Objectives, which is not surprising given their close proximity to each other.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Abersoch												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP935 Land adj Lon Garmon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SPSP971 Land adj Bryn Garmon	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP936 Land adj Lon Sarn Bach	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
Summary												
<p>All three sites represent greenfield land located immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary. It should be noted that SP935 and SP971 are adjacent to each other in the north west of the settlement whereas SP936 is to the south east. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The location of the sites means they are all within walking distance to the facilities and services that are available in the village. There is therefore the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 2. Taking this into account along with good access to sustainable transport modes (all sites within 400m of a bus stop) there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA objective 10 through reducing the need to travel in the village. However, it is recognised that future residents are likely to still travel to the larger settlement of Pwllheli for the greater range of services/facilities and employment opportunities on offer. It is therefore considered that there is</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

also an element of uncertainty with regard to the positive effects against SA Objective 10.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site options it is unlikely that any increase in traffic would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. It should be noted that there are minor obstacles in terms of highway access for sites SP935 and SP971. It is considered likely that there will suitable measures to address these minor issues at the project level.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at any of the sites that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

All of the sites are within the Llyn AONB; however, evidence suggests that none of them are of high importance or would have adverse impacts on important views/vistas. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. It is considered that due its smaller size and relationship to existing development that SP936 would integrate better with the built form of the settlement. Whereas sites SP935 and SP971 are slightly larger and given their position in relation to the built settlement are more likely to be seen as encroachment into open countryside.

Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9. Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites. When the options are compared, it is considered that the negative effect on landscape as a result of development at site SP936 will be of less significance than at the other sites.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options; however, there are some minor differences that should be noted. There are potentially minor obstacles in terms of highway access for sites SP935 and SP971. Development at site SP936 is likely to have a reduced negative effect on landscape compared to the other sites as it would integrate better with the built form of the settlement and is a slightly smaller size.

Bangor												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP922 Land adj Crematorium	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	+	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP791 LAND ADJ TO Gerddi Pen Lôn	0?	+	+	0?	0	0?	0	++	+	++	+	0
SP 1004 Former Bus Depot	0?	+	+	0?	0	0?	0	++	+	++	+	0
SP 1003 Adj to Coleg Menai	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	+	++	- ?	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>Sites SP922 and SP1003 are classified as greenfield land which adjoins the development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. Site SP922 is approximately 700m from European sites; however, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Sites SP791 and SP1004 on the other hand represent brownfield land and development here which should have positive impacts on the local landscape. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust suggest that site SP922 may contain archaeological assets. The potential effect at this stage on heritage is therefore considered uncertain until more detailed lower level archaeological assessments are carried out. The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

Sites SP Coleg Menai and SP922 are located some distance (approx 1km) away from the centre of Bangor and the services/ facilities on offer. SP922 is however within walking distance of two existing areas of employment, the Llandygai industrial estate and Port Penrhyn. Given the range of services/ facilities on offer in Bangor and that the site has good access to existing employment and sustainable transport (bus stop within 400m) it is considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 2 as well as SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. SP791 and SP1004 on the other hand are located nearer the centre of Bangor and are within easier reach to the services and facilities on offer. There is an element of uncertainty against both SA Objectives given the distance to the centre of Bangor.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic as a result of development at the sites; however, this is not likely to be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. It should be noted that access to site SP922 may be problematic and that the 30mph speed limit would need to be extended were development to take place. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which is likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and at this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided. Site SP922 is within walking distance to two existing areas of employment so there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 6.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Greenfield sites have high visual importance so there is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the landscape. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that negative effects are not significant. While development may lead to a change in the character of the immediate area, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental mainly due to the relative size of Bangor. Potential for a residual minor long-term negative effect on landscape, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out.

It should be noted that development at all the sites will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

SP37 Pen y Ffridd, Bangor												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SA Score	0 ?	+	+	- ?	0	0 ?	+	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0 ?
Summary												
<p>This large site is classified as part brownfield and part greenfield, the vast majority of which is greenfield land within the UDP development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. The loss of the greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. The site is approximately 400m from Eithinog SSSI; however, they are separated by existing development and it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. In line with the candidate site appraisal for this site it is important that any proposal for development should seek to retain, enhance as well as provide wildlife corridors (which includes hedgerows) between the upper areas of Bangor and lower slopes. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

There are no internationally, national or local designated heritage assets within, adjacent or in closed proximity to the site. However, the candidate site assessment notes that the site may contain archaeological assets. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 5, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level studies and assessments have been carried out. The site is not within a flood risk area, so there is also the potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. It should be noted that there are isolated incidents of flooding in the public sewerage system in Bangor which will need to be addressed if the allocation is to proceed.

The site is located approximately 3km away from the centre of Bangor and the majority of services/ facilities on offer. It is however within walking distance to the Hospital and a number of businesses that could offer employment opportunities along the A4087. Given the range of services/ facilities on offer in Bangor and that the site has good access to existing employment, the Hospital and sustainable transport (bus stop within 400m), it is considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 2 as well as SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. There is an element of uncertainty against both SA Objectives given the distance to the centre of Bangor.

The candidate site appraisal carried out by the Council indicates that there are potential issues in relation to access as well as the capacity of the existing highway network. The capacity issues are of particular relevance when the development of 245 units at nearby land adjacent to Ffordd Cynan is also taken into account. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should help to minimise the impacts of development on the existing highway network. The candidate site appraisal identifies that an A link road would need to be provided from the site to Caernarfon Road. Given the potential increase in traffic and existing capacity issues it is considered that there is the potential for a residual minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 3. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation to ensure that there will not be any major negative effects.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which is likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. It should be noted that the south west boundary of the site is adjacent to the hospital. Any proposal for development should seek to minimise and provide suitable mitigation for potential impacts on this sensitive receptor, which include, noise, air and light pollution. It should also seek to provide suitable walking and cycling links to the hospital.

Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and at this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided. The site is within walking distance to employment along the A4087 so there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or identified as being of high visual importance. Development would lead to the loss of greenfield land and therefore have the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

previously undeveloped area. There is also the potential for the regeneration of brownfield land which could have positive effects; however, the majority of the site is greenfield so is unlikely to be significant. Development at the site could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside and while it may lead to a change in the character of the area, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental mainly due to the relative size of Bangor. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that negative effects are not significant. Potential for a residual minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out. It should be noted that there is also the potential for development at this site to have cumulative effects with the nearby development on land adjacent to Ffordd Cynan.

The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that development at the site will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Bethel												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP788 Land at Saron	0 ?	+	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP962 Land adj B4366	0 ?	+	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0
SP963 Land adj Bro Eglwys	0 ?	+	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
Summary												
All three sites are located on land classified as greenfield land within or near the built form of Bethel. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations, or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The location of the sites in the centre of Bethel mean that they are within walking distance to the facilities and services that are available in the village. Potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 2. Taking this into account along with good access to sustainable transport modes (all sites within 400m of a bus stop) there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA objective 10 through reducing the need to travel in the village. However, it is recognised that future residents are likely to still travel to Bangor for the greater range of services/facilities and employment opportunities on offer. It is therefore considered that there is also an element of uncertainty with regard to the positive effects against SA Objective 10.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site options it is unlikely that any increase in traffic would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 for sites SP788 & SP962 with an element of uncertainty. The candidate site assessment for site SP963 shows that there are significant issues in terms of access to and quality of the existing highway network. Compared to the other site options, it is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 3 for site SP963, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level studies have been carried out.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

Sites SP788 and SP962 represent greenfield land adjoining the settlement boundary whilst SP963 is infill land within the built form of the

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

settlement. Compared to SP962, development at SP788 is likely to better integrate with the built form of the settlement. Development at SP962 is more likely to be viewed as an extension to the village and would form an encroachment into open countryside. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. When compared against each other it is considered that there is less uncertainty with regard to the potential negative effects on landscape as a result of development at site SP962. It is recommended that any proposal for development at site SP788 should focus development to the area of the site near post Office Row and the B4366, which would form a more logical extension to the village.

It should be noted that development at any of the sites will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

SP942 Land adj Maes Coetmor, Bethesda

SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	?	0

Summary

This site is classified as greenfield which is within the development boundary of Bethesda. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. It should be noted that the site is just under 1km from the Snowdonia SAC and SSSI; however, given the location and size of the site it is not considered likely to have significant

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

effects.

There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. However, it should be noted that there are two Conservation Areas and a Listed Building approximately 160m to the south east of the site. It is unlikely that development will have an impact on the setting of the heritage assets given existing screening provided trees off the A5. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The site is within 1km to existing facilities and services in the village so is within reasonable walking distance. Given the size of the site there is the potential to provide new facilities/ services; however, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2. The site has good access to public transport (within 400m of a bus stop). Given the distance of the site from existing facilities/ services and access to public transport there is the potential for development to reduce the need to travel. However, there is an incline from existing services/facilities to this site which could hinder accessibility for some residents. It is also recognised that people are still likely to travel to the larger settlements, such as Bangor, to access a greater range of services/facilities and employment opportunities. Potential for an uncertain effect against SA Objective 10.

At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any capacity issues with the existing road network. The candidate site assessment process identifies that some highways improvements will be required in terms of access but that these are not significant. Development at the site has the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

employment, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. There is also an element of uncertainty as the scale, layout and design of development will influence the significance of the effect and more detailed lower level assessments still need to be carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that the site does not contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

Blaenau Ffestiniog												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP954 Land adj Fronlas Terrace	0 ?	--	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	--	0
Summary												
<p>This site is classified as greenfield land which is located adjacent to the development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. It should be noted that the site is 700m away from the Chwael Gwenithfaen Madoc SSSI which lies to the north east. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity or heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

The site is located over 2km from the centre of Blaenau Ffestiniog and services/ facilities on offer. There is therefore potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 2 as the site is not within walking distance to existing facilities/ services. The location of Blaenau Ffestiniog within the County means that it is isolated from other settlements and the facilities/ services on offer. The site is within 400m of a bust stop; however, given the distance from the centre of Blaenau Ffestiniog and isolation of the settlement it is considered that development will not reduce the need to travel. Potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of uncertainty.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty, given that development is unlikely to reduce the need to travel.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. The site is adjacent to the A470, so it is recommended that any proposal for development ensures that there is an appropriate buffer between the road and development to minimise the noise pollution created by vehicles.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. While development may lead to a change in the character of the immediate area, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental due to the relative size of Blaenau Ffestiniog. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

Development at the site will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

SP918 Former Playing Fields, Blaenau Ffestiniog												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	?	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SA Score	0 ?	--?	?	0 ?	0	0 ?	-	++	-?	-	--?	0
Summary												
<p>This site is classified as greenfield land which is located within the development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. It should be noted that the site is 550m away from the Tan Y GrisauSSI SSSI which lies to the north west. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity or heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p>												
<p>The site is located over 1.5km from the centre of Blaenau Ffestiniog and services/ facilities on offer. There is therefore potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 2 as the site is not within walking distance to existing facilities/ services. There is also an element of uncertainty as the site is adjacent to existing employment opportunities at the Rehau factory. The location of Blaenau Ffestiniog within the County means that it is isolated from other settlements and the facilities/ services on offer. The site is within 400m of a bust stop; however, given the distance from the centre of Blaenau Ffestiniog and isolation of the settlement it is considered that development will not reduce the need to travel. Potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of uncertainty.</p>												
<p>There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty, given that development is unlikely to reduce the need to travel.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which are likely to affect human health. The site is adjacent to the A496, so it is recommended that any proposal for development ensures that there is an appropriate buffer between the road and development to minimise the noise pollution created by vehicles. Development will result in the loss of playing fields. This is not considered to be a significant as they could be relocated and provided elsewhere. In recognition of the loss of playing fields the potential effect on health (SA Objective 2) is considered uncertain.

The site is located within a designated safeguarded employment site (Gwynedd UDP). Development on the site would therefore lead to a loss of employment land and this is reflected in the minor negative score against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. While development may lead to a change in the character of the immediate area, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental due to the relative size of Blaenau Ffestiniog. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

Development at the site will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Bontnewydd												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP669	0?	+	+	-?	0	0?	0	++	-?	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>The site is located on greenfield land within the UDP development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The site is considered to be within easy walking distance from the existing services and facilities in the village. The site has good access to public transport (bus stop within 400m) and is within a reasonable distance to Caernarfon. It is acknowledged that residents will still travel into Caernarfon for some services/facilities but given the proximity of Caernarfon this is not considered significant. Access to the site is good and it is unlikely to significantly increase the levels of traffic, Given the size of the site and small number of dwellings required for the village it is unlikely that development would contribute significantly to the levels of traffic. There are suitable mitigation measures available to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out. There is the potential for cumulative effects with development at other site options within the plan area. This will need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at any of the site options that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

Development at the site options would not lead to the loss of any existing employment.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development on sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. It is therefore unlikely that development at any of the site options will have significant negative effects on the landscape. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

It should be noted that the site does not contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

Botwnnog												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP433 Cae Cefn Capel	0 ?	-	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-- ?	0
SP956 Land adj Llyn Alys	0 ?	-	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	-- ?	0
SP957 Land adj Pentre	0 ?	-	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-- ?	0
Summary												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

All three sites are located on land classified as greenfield land within the built form of Botwnnog. Sites SP433 and SP957 represent suitable infill land within the built form of the settlement. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations, or designated heritage assets within, adjacent or in close proximity to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, the sites are within the built form of the settlement and it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

All of the site options are within walking distance to the limited facilities and services that are available in the village. However, it is unlikely that the poor range of existing facilities/ services and employment opportunities will be sufficient to satisfy all the needs of new residents. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 2. The site options are all within 400m of a bust stop; however, given the lack of existing facilities/services available and relative isolation of Botwnnog, it is considered that development will not reduce the need to travel. Residents will still need to travel to the larger settlements to access a greater range of facilities/services and employment opportunities. Potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of uncertainty.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty, given that development is unlikely to reduce the need to travel. It should be noted that there are potential access issues in relation to site SP956; however, these are unlikely to be significant.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against SA Objectives, which is not surprising given their close proximity to each other.

Caernarfon												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP707 Rear of Maes Gwynedd	0 ?	-	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP906 Former Allotments	0 ?	-	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP907 Land at Cae Bold	0 ?	-	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP912 Former Ysgol Hendre	0 ?	-	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+ ?	++	- ?	0
Summary												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Site SP907 represents greenfield land directly adjoining the UDP settlement boundary; site SP707 and SP906 are greenfield land located within the boundary; whilst SP912, represents brownfield land within the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land at sites SP707, SP906 & SP907 could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. The Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC is within 1km of sites SP707, SP906 & SP907 and just over 1km from site SP912. The Afon Seiont SSSI is approximately 350m from SP912 with the remaining site options just over 1km away. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity as a result of development on the site options alone. Potential for a residual neutral effect against for sites SP707, SP906 & SP907 against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Site SP912 is brownfield land, which can also have high biodiversity value. As for the other sites, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity as a result of development on the site options alone. Potential for a residual neutral effect for site SP912 against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

There are no international, national or local heritage designations within or adjacent to the sites. There are a number of Listed Buildings in Caernarfon along with a Conservation Area to the west of the site options and two Scheduled Monuments. Given the size of the sites and mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level it is unlikely that there will be any significant negative effects on heritage. While development may lead to a change in the character of the immediate area, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental to the setting of heritage assets due to the relative size of Caernarfon. Potential for a residual neutral effect against for all site options against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The sites are all located on the outskirts of the settlement and are not within walking distance (over 1km) of the extensive facilities and services on offer in the centre of Caernarfon. Potential for a long-term minor negative effect against SA objective 2. Taking the extensive range of existing facilities/services on offer and that all site options are within 400m of a bus stop it is considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA objective 10 through reducing the need to travel.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; although, given the size of the site options, individually they are unlikely to result in a significant increase. The detailed candidate site assessment information identifies that the existing highway system is substandard and could

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

only be improved with major economic investment and that there are issues in terms of access for all site options. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that negative effects are not significant. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual long-term minor negative effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at sites SP707, SP906 & SP907 have the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Development on sites SP707 and SP907 could be viewed as encroachment into the open countryside and therefore have a negative effect of greater significance; however, at this stage this is uncertain. Development at site SP912 has the potential to regenerate brownfield land and therefore has the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on the landscape. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land at sites SP707, SP906 & SP907 also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9. Development at site SP912 has the potential for a major long-term positive effect against SA Objective 9 as it is entirely brownfield land.

It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has found that there are some key differences between the sites. Compared to the other site options, development at site SP912 has the potential for positive effects on landscape and soils through the use and regeneration of brownfield land. Development on sites SP707 and SP907 could be viewed as encroachment into the open countryside and therefore have a negative effect of greater significance than sites SP707 & SP912; however, at this stage this is uncertain. There are no significant differences between the site in terms of walking distance to existing facilities and services; however, it should be noted that site SP906 is the closest to the centre.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

SP911 Land adj Bryn Rhos Estate, Caernarfon												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP707 Rear of Maes Gwynedd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	+	++	- ?	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>This large site is classified as greenfield land which adjoins the UDP development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. The loss of the greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity and heritage where possible.</p> <p>The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The site is located some distance away from the centre of Caernarfon and is therefore not within walking distance to the services/ facilities on offer. It is however within walking distance of a large existing employment area, the Ciblyn Industrial Estate. Given the range of services/ facilities on offer in Caernarfon and that the site has good access to existing employment and sustainable transport (bus stop within 400m) it is considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 2 as well as SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. There is an element of uncertainty against both SA Objectives given the distance to the centre of Caernarfon.</p> <p>The candidate site appraisal undertaken by the Council does not identify any capacity issues with regard to the existing highway network. There may be some issues in terms of access but these aren't considered to be significant. It also identifies that development at this site would</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

require an extension to the speed limit. There is the potential for increased levels of traffic as a result of development at the site; however, mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised and there are no significant effects. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which is likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and at this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided. The site is within walking distance to a large existing employment area so there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or identified as being of high visual importance. Development would lead to the loss of greenfield land and the candidate site appraisal undertaken by the Council notes that the extent of the site may be overbearing and lead to unacceptable intrusion into the open countryside. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should help to ensure that negative effects on the landscape are not significant. The site is situated adjacent to existing residential development as well as a large existing area of employment. Taking this all into account it is considered that there is the potential for a residual minor negative effect against SA Objective 8. With an element of uncertainty as the nature and significance will be dependent on the scale, layout and design of proposed development.

The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that development at the site will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Chwillog												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP958 Land adj Tyn Rhos	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-?	-	-?	0
SP959 Land adj Cae Capel	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-?	-	-?	0
SP960 Land to rear of Madryn Arms	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-?	-	-?	0
Summary												
<p>All three site options are greenfield land and represent existing UDP housing allocations within the existing development boundary of Chwillog. However, it should be noted that site SP959 represents an extension beyond existing UDP housing allocation. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>All of the site options are within walking distance to the limited facilities and services that are available in the village. However, it is unlikely that the poor range of existing facilities/ services and employment opportunities will be sufficient to satisfy all the needs of new residents. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 2. The site options are all within 400m of a bust stop; however, given the lack of existing facilities/services available and relative isolation of Chwillog, it is considered that development will not reduce the need to travel. Residents will still need to travel to the larger settlements to access a greater range of facilities/services and employment opportunities. Potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of uncertainty.</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty, given that development is unlikely to reduce the need to travel. It should be noted that there are potential access issues in relation to site SP956; however, these are unlikely to be significant.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Due to its size there is the potential for development at SP959 to have a negative effect of greater significance compared to the other sites; however, this is uncertain at this stage and dependent on the scale, layout and design of development. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against SA Objectives, which is not surprising given their close proximity to each other. Due to its size there is the potential for development at SP959 to have a negative effect of greater significance on the landscape compared to the other sites; however, this is uncertain at this stage and dependent on the final scale, layout and design of development.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Criccieth												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP379 Land adj North Terrace	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	-?	-	+	- ?
SP735 Old Reservoir Site	+	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	+	+	- ?
SP944	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
SP945	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	-?	-	+	0 ?
SP946 Former Tennis Court	+	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0 ?
Summary												
<p>Sites SP944 and SP379 are located on greenfield sites within the settlement boundary of Criccieth, whilst SP945 represents greenfield land adjoining the boundary. SP735 is both greenfield and brownfield whilst SP946 is entirely brownfield land. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land at sites SP379, SP735 (part), SP944 & SP945 could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect for sites SP379, SP944 & SP945 against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Site SP735 part brownfield so it is also considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on biodiversity. Development of site SP946 also has the potential for minor long-term positive effects against SA Objective 1; however, there is less uncertainty with regard to the positive effects for this site compared to site SP735 as it will not lead to the loss of greenfield land. Some of the site options are closer to the Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC and two SSSIs on</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

the coast. Given the size and location of the sites it is unlikely that they would have any significant negative effect alone on these designated biodiversity sites. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

There are no internationally, national or local heritage designations within or adjacent to the sites. There are a number of Listed Buildings within the Crickieth Conservation Area which is situated between the five site options. Development at the sites would not have any direct effects on designated heritage assets but they could indirectly affect the setting. Three of the sites were identified below in the SA with regard to SA Objective 8 as having the potential for minor negative effects on the landscape. It is therefore considered that development at these sites (SP945, SP379 & SP944) could also potentially have minor negative effects on the setting of the designated heritage assets. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that negative effects are not significant. At this stage, it is considered that development at sites SP945, SP379 & SP944 is uncertain against SA Objective 5. Development at the other sites (SP946 & SP735) are unlikely to have negative effects on heritage given the mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level. There is also the potential for positive effects on the setting of heritage through the regeneration of brownfield land and positive effects on landscape/townscape; however, at this stage this is uncertain. Development at sites SP946 & SP735 have the potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level studies have been carried out. It should be noted that there is the possible presence of archaeological remains on site SP379, which means that any proposal for development should be accompanied by appropriate archaeological assessments.

Sites SP944, SP945 & SP946 are not within a flood risk area, therefore there is the potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level studies have been carried out. NRM have identified through the candidate assessment process that sites SP379 and SP735 are at risk from flooding from a watercourse (Afon Cwrt) which flows through the sites; although, it should be noted that no flood outline has been produced due to the small catchment size. There have been previous flooding instances leading to a flood alleviation scheme in the late 80s. Given available evidence and taking a precautionary approach, it is considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 11, with an element of uncertainty.

The location of the site options means that they are all within walking distance to the facilities and services that are available in the village of Crickieth. It should be noted that site SP735 is situated slightly further away from the services/facilities but the difference is not considered to be significant. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 10. Taking this into account along with good access to sustainable transport modes (all sites within 400m of a bus stop) there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA objective 10 through reducing the need to travel in the village. However, it is recognised that future residents are likely to still travel to the larger settlement of Pwllheli and Porthmadog for the greater range of services/facilities and employment opportunities on offer. It is therefore considered that there is also an element of uncertainty with regard to the positive effects against SA Objective 10.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site options it is unlikely that any increase in traffic from an individual site would be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at any of the sites that are likely to affect human health, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

None of the site options are protected by a landscape designation or are identified as being of high importance for landscape. Development at site SP944, SP945 & SP379 would lead to the loss of greenfield land and therefore have the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Development on sites SP945 and SP379 could be seen as encroachment into the open countryside, whereas SP944 is within the built area. However, it should be noted that SP944 is slightly elevated and any residential development would therefore be prominent from the esplanade. It is therefore considered that there is less uncertainty with regard to the potential for residual minor long-term negative effects. Element of uncertainty for sites SP945 and SP379 until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The redevelopment of brownfield land on sites SP735 and SP946 could have the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on landscape and townscape; however this will be dependent on the scale, layout and design of proposed development. There is also an uncertain effect for these sites until more detailed lower level studies and assessments have been carried out.

The loss of greenfield land at sites SP379, SP945 & SP944 has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9. Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites. Development at site SP735 could lead to the loss of some greenfield land but it would also result in the regeneration of brownfield land. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 9, with an element of uncertainty as the nature of the effect is dependent on the layout of proposed development. The use of previously developed land at site SP946 has the potential for a major long-term positive effect against SA Objective 9.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites.

Deiniolen												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP964 Land adj Pentre Helen	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP966 Land adj Glandinorwic	0 ?	+ ?	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0 ?
Summary												
<p>Both sites are located on greenfield land. SP964 is situated within the settlement boundary, whilst SP966 is adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, although it should be noted that the Snowdonia National Park, SSSI and SAC is located 350m away from site SP964, and 600m away from site SP966; however given the size of the sites, it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects alone. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity and heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>Neither of the sites are located within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11, although it should be noted that site SP966 is only separated from an area of flood risk by the road along the southern border of the site, there is therefore an element of uncertainty with this site until project level assessments have been carried out.</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

The site options are within a reasonable walking distance to the services and facilities available in Deiniolen, which is a Service Village. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2, although for site SP966 there is an element of uncertainty as the connection to the high street is a relatively steep incline, which can discourage pedestrians. There are bus stops within 400m of both sites, providing access to the larger settlements of Bangor (roughly 9km away) and Caernarfon (roughly 10km away), Bangor also contains the closest railway station to Deiniolen. Given the distances from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements. There is an element of uncertainty against SP966 as there is an incline that could make walking into the services and facilities difficult for some residents.

Development at either of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites, it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. It should be noted that the candidate site assessment requires a Traffic Impact Assessment for site SP966 to ensure that the serving road (leading from the A4244) can cope, especially considering cumulative effects as the adjacent site also has planning permission for housing development. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on traffic are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty for both site options. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for cumulative effects should both site options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at any of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by any landscape designations and are not identified as having high visual importance. Development at the

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty for landscape until detailed proposals have been submitted. Development at site SP966 could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside, which may affect the character of the area, considering that housing development has been consented in the adjacent site there is also potential for negative cumulative effects. This is reflected in the appraisal by there being less uncertainty against SA Objective 8 for site SP966. It should be noted that development at any of the sites will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Although the SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against the SA Objectives, it should be noted that more potential issues have been identified against site SP966 than site SP964, these issues include; encroachment into open countryside and traffic impacts (especially considering the cumulative effects when housing development has been consented in the adjacent site), and the sites proximity to a flood risk area (considering flood risk is likely to increase in the future as a result of climate change).

Llanberis												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP941 Land adj Victoria Hotel	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>The site is located on greenfield land within the development boundary towards the south eastern edge of Llanberis. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site. It should be noted that there are three SSSIs between 250 and 310 metres away from the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

There are no designated heritage assets within the site. There is a Grade II Listed Building (Royal Victoria Hotel) and its grounds adjacent to the north west boundary of the site. There are also a number of Listed Buildings in close proximity to the eastern boundary of the site as well as a Scheduled Monument (Dolbadarn Castle) approximately 250m to the north east. There is therefore the potential for development to have negative effects on the setting of these heritage assets. The significance of the effect will be closely linked to the impacts on the landscape. Given the small size of the site along with topography and existing screening provided by trees, it is considered unlikely that development would significantly affect the setting of the heritage assets. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Whilst it is considered that suitable mitigation measures exist to address negative effects, at this stage the potential effect against SA Objective 5 is considered uncertain. Lower level assessments carried out as part of a planning application will be able to more accurately determine the nature and significance of effects. Any proposal for development should seek to retain existing trees around the boundary of the site. There are opportunities for development to improve walking access to the Dolbadarn Castle, which could have a minor positive effect against SA Objective 5; however, at this stage this is uncertain.

Even though the site is located towards the edge of the settlement boundary, it is just within reasonable walking distance (1km) to the facilities and services that are available in the village. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2. The site has good access to public transport (within 400m of a bus stop) and there are no issues in relation to topography that may hinder accessibility for some residents. Given the distance of the site from existing facilities/ services and public transport there is the potential for development to reduce the need to travel with the potential for a positive effect against SA Objective 10. However, it is recognised that Llanberis is a relatively small Local Service Centre and residents will still need to travel to larger settlements for some service/facilities e.g. large supermarkets so there is also some uncertainty. The reality is that residents are still likely to travel using the private vehicle to access employment opportunities as well as services/ facilities in larger settlements. Potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of uncertainty. Any proposal for development should seek to contribute to improving walking and cycling routes into the village.

Given the small size of the site development is unlikely to significantly increase traffic and there are no existing capacity issues regarding the highway network. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the highway network are minimised and that there are no negative effects. Potential for a neutral effect, with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals and assessments have been submitted. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The provision of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. There is also some uncertainty until detailed proposals and assessments have been submitted. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that the site does not contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

Llanrug												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP243 Cae'r Eglwys	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP292 Land to the rear of Pencae	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP931 Land adj	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Tan Rhythallt												
SP932 Land adj A4086	0 ?	+?	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
Summary												
<p>All sites are located on land classified as greenfield land. SP243 and SP932 are situated within the existing settlement development boundary, whilst SP292 and SP931 directly adjoin the boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations, or designated heritage assets within, adjacent or in close proximity to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p>												
<p>All of the site options are within a reasonable walking distance to the existing services/ facilities in the village, which is a local service centre. It should be noted that sites SP243 and SP292 are nearer the centre of the village where most of the facilities and services are located. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2 for all site options. Given the distance from existing facilities/ services and good access to public transport, there is the potential for positive effects against SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. It is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services/facilities and employment opportunities in the larger settlements. The village is located on the A4086 which is a relatively busy road and has good connections to Caernarfon and nearby Llanberis. There are good public transport links to these larger settlements and all site options have good access to public transport with a bus stop within 400m. Potential for a minor long term positive effect for all site options against SA Objective 10. It is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services/facilities and employment opportunities in the larger settlements. SP292 and SP243 are more likely to encourage cycling and walking compared to site options SP931 and SP932 as they are closer to the existing facilities/services in the village. The distance is not significant enough to justify a difference in the significance criteria identified against SA Objective 10.</p>												
<p>The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health for any of the site options, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Given the small size of the sites they are unlikely to significantly increase traffic, either alone or cumulatively with one another. The evidence does not indicate that there is any access or existing capacity issues regarding the highway network. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the highway network are minimised and that there are no negative effects. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 3, with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals and assessments have been submitted. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

None of the site options are protected by a landscape designation or are identified as being of high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. Sites SP 292 and SP243 are within the settlement boundary so negative effects could potentially be less significant compared to options SP931 and SP932 which adjoin the boundary. However, it is not considered that the difference is likely to be significant and does not justify a difference in the significance criteria against SA Objective 8.

The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9. Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites.

The SA has not found any significant differences between the site options. SP292 and SP243 are more likely to encourage cycling and walking compared to site options SP931 and SP932 as they are closer to the existing facilities/services in the village; however, the differences in distance are not significant. Sites SP 292 and SP243 are within the settlement boundary so negative effects could potentially be less significant compared to options SP931 and SP932 which adjoin the boundary. However, this is uncertain and dependent on the scale, layout and design of development.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Nefyn												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP488 Land adj Helyg	0 ?	+	+ ?	0	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP339 Land adj Bro Gwylwyr	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP681 Former Allotments	0 ?	+	+ ?	0	0	?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP933	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
Summary												
<p>All 4 sites are located on greenfield land, site SP681 is located within the settlement boundary, whilst the other three sites are adjacent to it. Site SP933 is a housing allocation in the current Gwynedd UDP. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site options, however the Porth Dinllaen I Borth Pistyll SSSI and Seacliffs of Lleyrn SAC are both within 600m of all the sites, with site SP488 only 100m away. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects alone, however if all the sites are to be developed then cumulative effects would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty. Any development proposals should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>Site SP681 is adjacent to the Nefyn Conservation Area, development at this site option has the potential for a minor negative effect on SA Objective 5. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that there will be no significant negative effects; however at this stage this is uncertain until a detailed proposal has been submitted and project level assessments carried out. Sites SP488, SP339 and SP933 do not contain or are adjacent to any designated heritage assets. Potential for a residual neutral effect with</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

an element of uncertainty until project level assessments have been carried out. All the site options will require archaeological evaluation prior to development. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The site options are not located within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. The candidate sites assessment has identified that there are isolated incidents of flooding in the public sewerage system at site SP933, however it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects.

The site options are all within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to the facilities and services that are available in Nefyn, a Local Service Centre. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. Nefyn is located approximately 9km away from Pwllheli, and each site options is within 400m of bus connections to this larger settlement. Pwllheli also contains the closest train station to Nefyn. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still travel to access the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in the larger settlements.

Development at any of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity issues with regard to the highway network, however it should be noted that the candidate sites assessment identifies access concerns with sites SP339 and SP933, though it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that any impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 for all site options with an element of uncertainty for sites SP339 and SP933 given the potential issues in relation to access. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for cumulative effects should all the site options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health at any of the site options, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

All the site options fall within the Llŷn AONB so there is the potential for negative effects on landscape. The nature and significance of the effect will be dependent on the scale, layout and design of proposed development. However, given the size of the site options and mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level it is considered unlikely that development at the individual sites will have any major negative effects. These are more likely to occur cumulatively, if all the proposed site options were developed. Potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 8. The loss of greenfield land has the potential for minor long term negative effects against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that none of the sites contain best or most versatile agricultural land.

Although the SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against the SA Objectives, it should be noted that all sites require archaeological evaluation prior to development, and site SP933 will also need to address wastewater issues associated with the site. Sites SP339 and SP933 will also need to address access concerns that could impact the scale of development. There is greater uncertainty with regard to the potential effects of development at site SP681 on heritage as it is adjacent to the Nefyn Conservation Area.

Penrhyndeudraeth												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP19 Cae Canol	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP949 Land adj Cae Canol	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
SP950 Land adj	?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Ysbyty Minffordd												
SP986	0 ?	+	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	- ?	0
Summary												
<p>Sites SP949, SP950 and SP986 represent greenfield land adjoining the settlement boundary, whilst SP19 is an existing UDP designation represents infill greenfield land. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to site options SP19, SP986 and SP949. It should be noted that there are SSSIs and European sites within 1km of the three site options. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. Given the small scale of development that is likely to occur on the sites it is considered unlikely that there would be significant effects on designated biodiversity. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity as a result of development on sites SP19, SP986 and SP949. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. A small section of the north west boundary of site option SP950 is adjacent to the Ysbyty Bron Y Garth SSSI. Given the scale of development it is not likely to significantly affect the designated features or condition of the SSSI. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that there are no significant negative effects. An appropriate buffer between built development and the SSSI should help to minimise impacts. Any proposal for development should ensure that impacts on the SSSI are minimised and that appropriate mitigation is provided where necessary to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. In recognition of the proximity of the SSSI, it is considered that the potential effect is uncertain, until more detailed lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposal for development at the site options should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>None of the site options are within or adjacent to any designated heritage assets. There are some Listed Buildings further down the A487, which includes the Grade II Listed Gorrffwysfa Chapel. Given the distance of the Listed Buildings and mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level it is considered unlikely that there would not be any significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect with an element of uncertainty until more detailed project level assessments have been carried out.</p> <p>The site options are not within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The location of the sites near the centre of Penrhyndeudraeth (a Local Service Centre) means they are within walking distance (within 1km) to the facilities and services that are on offer. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2. There are good public transport links (bus stop within 400m of all site options) to the nearby larger settlement of Porthmadog and further afield. Despite the presence of a variety of</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

different facilities and services in the village, there is a potential for increased car use as residents travel to larger settlements for more varied services and employment opportunities e.g. in Porthmadog. Potential for a major negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of uncertainty.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the scale of proposed development in the village, this is unlikely to be significant. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty, given that development is unlikely to reduce the need to travel. It should be noted that the Council's candidate site appraisal process has identified that the number of new access to the A487 needs to be kept to a minimum, therefore further information is required.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against the majority of SA Objectives, which is not surprising given their close proximity to each other. The key difference between the site options is that SP950 is adjacent to a SSSI, which means there is a greater level of uncertainty with regard to potential negative effects.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Penygroes												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP597 Land adj Bryn Neuadd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0
SP953 Land adj Bro Llwyndu	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+ ?	+	+	0
SP952 Land adj Maes Dilyn	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>Site SP597 is greenfield land directly adjoining the settlement boundary; site SP953 is located within the boundary and is mostly brownfield land with a small section of greenfield; whilst SP952, is greenfield land within the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The Glynllifon SSSI and SAC is situated approximately 800m from site SP953, however given the size of the site, and the existing development situated between the site and the designated area it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly as all site options contain trees. Brownfield land can also be important to biodiversity but at this stage the value of the site SP953 is unknown. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>None of the sites are located within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11, however it should be</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

noted that the candidate sites assessment process has identified localised incidents of flooding in the public sewerage system at site SP597, and a culverted watercourse runs through site SP953 in which provisions for a safe flood route would be required.

Even though all three site options are located on the outskirts of the settlement, they are all within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to the facilities and services that are available in Penygroes, a Local Service Centre. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2. Penygroes is located approximately 10km from Caernarfon and each of the sites has good access to bus connections to this larger settlement (sites SP952 and SP953 within 400m to bus stops, and site SP597 within 800m), however the closest train station is over 16km away in Criccieth. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 for all the sites through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still travel to access a wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements. Site SP597 is further from a bus stop so this has been reflected in the appraisal by adding some uncertainty against SA Objective 10.

Development at any of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate any access issues, however the candidate sites assessment indicates that the local highway network around site SP952 requires upgrading. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for cumulative effects should all the site options be development, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at any of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

Development at sites SP952 and SP597 could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside, which has the potential to change the

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

character of the area, however given that the sites are predominantly surrounded by housing development and infrastructure, it is unlikely that any change will be significantly detrimental. Potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 8 for sites SP597 and SP952. The regeneration of brownfield land on site SP953 has the potential for positive effects on landscape and the setting of the AONB. The loss of greenfield land at sites SP597 and SP952 has the potential for minor long term negative effects against SA Objective 9, whereas the development of brownfield land has the potential for a minor positive effect. It should be noted that none of the sites contain best or most versatile agricultural land.

Compared to the other greenfield sites, the regeneration of brownfield land at Site SP953 has the potential for positive effects on landscape as well as soils.

Pwllheli												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP116 Land adj Lôn Abererch	0 ?	-?	+	?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	-?	-
SP916 Land adj Caernarfon Rd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-?	-	+	0
SP917 Former Hockey Fields	0 ?	?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-?	-	?	0
SP918 Cae Deinio	0 ?	?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-?	-	?	0
Summary												
Sites SP916, SP917 and SP918 are located on greenfield sites within the settlement boundary of Pwllheli. SP116 on the other hand represents greenfield land in the open countryside. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the sites.												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. It should be noted that the Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC is present along the coast; however, it is considered that development at these sites is unlikely to have a significant negative effect.

Site options SP916, SP917 and SP918 are not within or adjacent to a flood risk area, so there is the potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. It should be noted that NRW have identified through the candidate site assessment process that there is an ordinary watercourse/spring on present on site SP916. At a strategic level it is considered that there are suitable mitigation measures to ensure that there are no adverse effects; however, further more detailed assessments will need to be undertaken at the project level. Part of site SP116 is within an area of medium flood risk with some areas of high flood risk. NRW has recommend through the candidate site assessment process that the site is not included as a potential development site. There are areas of the site to the west that are not within a flood risk area and mitigation measures provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should help to reduce the significance of the effect. Potential for a residual minor negative effect against SA Objective 11, with an element of uncertainty until a Site Flood Consequence Assessment is carried out.

There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. However, it should be noted that within the village there are a number of Listed Buildings as well as a designated Conservation Area. Development at the site options could have negative effects on the setting of the Conservation Area; however, these are unlikely to be significant once suitable landscape mitigation has been taken into account. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect for the majority of sites against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The location of SP916, SP917, and SP918 means that they are within reasonably easy walking distance (less than 1 km) to the facilities and services that are available in the village of Pwllheli. However, SP 918 and SP917 are situated up a relatively steep hill, which may hinder accessibility to some residents. Potential for a minor positive effect for SP916 against SA Objective 2 and uncertainty for SP 917 and SP918 given the topography which may hinder accessibility for some residents. SP116 is located on the outskirts of the settlement and not within easy walking distance of the services/ facilities in Pwllheli. Potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 2. .

SP116 and SP916 are within 400m of a bus stop, whereas SP917 and 918 are approx 500m from a bus stop. There are no significant differences therefore between the site options in terms of distance to public transport. However, sites SP917 and SP918 are situated up a

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

relatively steep hill which may hinder accessibility to the bus stops for some residents. Out of all the site options, it is considered that site SP916 offers the best opportunities to reduce travel as it is within walking distance to public transport and services/ facilities. Potential for minor long term positive effect against SA objective 10, with an element of uncertainty. While sites SP917 and SP918 are within walking distance to public transport as well as key services and facilities the topography may hinder access for some residents. It is therefore considered that there is greater uncertainty as to the potential for positive effects against SA Objective 10. While SP116 is within walking distance to public transport it is not within walking distance to services/facilities. It is therefore considered that development at the site will help to reduce the need to travel. Potential for a minor long term negative effect with an element of uncertainty.

At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any access or capacity issues with the existing road network. Development at the site options has the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level. It should be noted that sites SP917 and SP918 are located adjacent to a relatively narrow lane; however, given the small size of the sites it is unlikely that traffic would increase significantly. Compared to the other site options, SP116 is likely to result in the use of more private vehicles given the distance from existing services and facilities. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3 for sites SP916, 917 and 918 with an element of uncertainty. It is considered that there is greater uncertainty with regard to site SP116 against SA Objective 3.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Development at site SP116 has the potential for a negative effect of greater significance than the other site options as it is within the open countryside. It is therefore considered that there is less uncertainty with regard to the potential for

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

negative effects against SA Objective 8. Element of uncertainty for the other site options until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land. The SA has found that there are some key differentiators between the site options, which relate to accessibility to existing services and facilities, reducing the need to travel and the landscape. Site SP116 is not within walking distance to the existing facilities in the village and is therefore unlikely to reduce the need to travel compared to the other options. While sites SP917 and SP918 are within walking distance to existing services/facilities and public transport they are situated up a relatively steep hill which would hinder accessibility for some residents. Part of site SP116 is within a medium/high flood risk area and NRW has recommended that it is not included as a potential allocation.

SP922 Land adj to Caernarfon Road, Pwllheli

SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SA Score	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0

Summary

This large site (3.69ha) is classified as greenfield which is directly adjacent to the development boundary of Pwllheli. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. It should be noted that the Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC is present along the coast; however, it is not considered that development at this site is likely to have a significant negative effect alone given the distance from the SAC as well as the existing development

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

and infrastructure between the sites.

There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. However, it should be noted that within the village there are a number of Listed Buildings as well as a designated Conservation Area. Development at the site could have negative effects on the setting of the Conservation Area; however, it is unlikely to be significant once suitable landscape mitigation has been taken into account. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The site is just under 1km so within a reasonable walking distance to existing facilities and services in the village. Given the size of the site there is the potential to provide new facilities/ services; however, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2. The site has reasonable access to public transport (approx. 480 m away); however, the bus stops are en route to existing facilities/ services in the village so people are likely to either continue walking or choose to drive. Given the distance of the site from existing facilities/ services and public transport there is the potential for development to reduce the need to travel. Any proposal for development should seek to contribute to improving walking and cycling routes into the village.

At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any access or capacity issues with the existing road network. Development at the site has the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3.

This large site has the potential to provide a range of facilities alongside housing; however, at this stage the scale and type of development is unknown. The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. Development of this scale can also provide green infrastructure which can provide recreation and leisure space and have positive effects on health in the long term; however, this is uncertain at this stage. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which is likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. There is also an element of uncertainty as the scale, layout and design of development will influence the significance of the effect and more detailed lower level assessments still need to be carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that the site does not contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

Development at the site would not integrate well with the existing settlement form and could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside.. The significance of the effect is dependent on the scale, layout and design of development. At this stage it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that negative effects are not significant. Potential for a residual negative effect against SA Objective 8.

Rachub												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP967 Land adj Maes Bleddyn	0 ?	+	+ ?	0	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

SP968 Land adj Bron Afon	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
Summary												
<p>Both sites are located on greenfield land adjoining the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, though site SP968 is 500m and site SP967 is 800m to Snowdonia National Park, SSI and SAC; however, given the size of the sites, and the existing development buffer between the sites and the biodiversity designations, it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects alone. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly in site SP968 which contains trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p>												
<p>The sites are not within or adjacent to a flood risk area, however the candidate site assessment shows that there are isolated incidents of flooding in the public sewerage system at both sites, and part of site SP968 is susceptible to surface water flooding. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 11 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.</p>												
<p>The site options are within excellent walking distance to the limited facilities and services that are available in Rachub, a Service Village. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located approximately 6km from Bangor, and roughly 1.5km from Bethesda. There are bus connections to these larger settlements within 400m of both sites, however the closest train station is located in Bangor. Given the distances from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still travel to access the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.</p>												
<p>Development at either of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The candidate sites assessment indicates that there are operational and safety concerns over additional traffic using road side connections to the A5 at site SP968 which means development would require an assessment of traffic generation and a Road Safety Audit. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at any of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or identified as having high visual importance. Development at both site options has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. Development at both sites could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside, which has the potential to change the character of the area, however; given the size of the sites and locations adjoining existing residential development it is considered that any change would not be significantly detrimental. It should be noted that neither of the site options contains best or most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has not identified any significant difference between the site options. Both site options have water issues that need to be addressed prior to any development. Evidence suggests that there are safety concerns with regard to traffic at site SP968. The site also contains TPOs that would need to be protected and retained by any proposal for development.

Tywyn												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP702 Cae	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

Eithin												
SP952 Land adj Ind Estate	0 ?	+	0 ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
Summary												
<p>Both sites are located on greenfield land. SP702 is situated within the development boundary and represents infill land, and site SP952 is a large extension to the village, adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, however it should be noted that site SP702 is located 400m away from the Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC; however given the existing residential development between the site and the designated area it is not anticipated that there will be any significant negative effects. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The location of the sites in the centre of Tywyn, means development would be within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to the facilities and services that are available in this Local Service Centre. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. Both sites are within 400m of bus stops, site SP702 is within 400m, and site SP952 within 1km of Tywyn Train Station. Given the excellent public transport connections and distance to services and facilities there is the potential for minor positive effects against SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. It is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is still likely that people will travel for the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.</p> <p>Development at either of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity or access issues with regard to the highway network. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain.</p> <p>The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There is a potential for negative effects on health arising from</p>												

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

the adjacent industrial estate to site SP952, although it is considered that there is suitable mitigation available through JLDP policies to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects, potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health in site SP702, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance, although it should be noted that site SP952 is located only 300m from Snowdonia National Park and the distance between the site and the NP is predominantly open countryside, development could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside with the potential to change the character of the area. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land which will have a minor negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. It should be noted that development at any of the sites will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Development at site SP702 has the potential to integrate better into the existing built form than site SP952. Site SP952 could be seen as encroachment into open countryside in the setting of Snowdonia National Park, the site would also need to address potential health issues associated with the adjacent industrial estate.

Y Ffor												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP682 Land adj school	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

SP969 Land adj Tyn Lon	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP980 land adj Lon Ty'r Gof	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	- ?	+	0
SP995 Old Hafod Lon School	+	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	- ?	+	0
C10 Employment Site	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	++	0	-	- ?	+	0

Summary

Sites SP980, SP682 and C10 (employment allocation) are greenfield land located immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary whilst site SP995 represents brownfield land. Site SP969 is greenfield and an existing UDP housing allocation within the built form of Y Ffor. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site options. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly as SP 682, SP969 and SP980 contain trees. Employment activity on site C10 could potentially create pollution or disturbance to biodiversity. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. None of the sites are located within or adjacent to an area of flood risk, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

All of the housing site options are within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to the limited facilities and services that are available in Y Ffor, a Service Village. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located roughly 4.5km from Pwllheli and 25km from Caernarfon, and there are bus connections to these larger settlements within 400m of each of the sites, however the closest train station is in Pwllheli. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still travel to access the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.

Development at any of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

increase would be significant. The candidate sites assessment indicates that road works would be required at site SP969 to move the existing speed restrictions. Parking would also be required at this site for the adjacent primary school. Parking would also be required at site C10. Sites SP682 and SP995 are located close to a main road in which residents currently park, highways have identified that it would be beneficial if development could provide parking to support the reduction of obstruction on the main road. Mitigation available through the Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that any impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. Depending on the employment use at site C10, there is the potential for increased pollution on a local level. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for cumulative effects should all the site options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents, whilst the provision of new employment opportunities will have the same effect upon this objective. There are no conflicting land uses or any significant issues likely to affect human health at any of the housing site options. Depending on the employment use at site C10, could potentially have a negative effect on public amenity. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

Development at site C10 will lead to the creation of additional employment opportunities. With regards to the housing sites there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

There is the potential for negative effects on landscape at sites SP682, SP969, SP980 and C10. The nature and significance of the effect will be dependent on the scale, layout and design of proposed development. However, given the size of the site options and mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level it is considered unlikely that development at the individual sites will have any major negative effects. These are more likely to occur cumulatively, if all the proposed site options were developed. Potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 8. The loss of greenfield land has the potential for minor long term negative effects against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that none of the sites contain best or most versatile agricultural land.

Development at sites SP969, SP980 and C10 could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside, with the potential to change the character of the area, especially given the size of the sites. Development at site SP682 and SP995 are more likely to integrate within the existing built form than sites SP969, SP980 and C10 which could be viewed as large extensions to the village.

APPENDIX 7 – SA OF SITE OPTIONS

No significant differences between the housing site options were identified by the appraisal. Development at sites SP682 and SP995 have the potential to integrate better with the existing built form than sites SP969 and SP980, which could be viewed as large extensions to the village. However, at this stage this is uncertain and dependant on the scale, layout and design of proposed development. There are traffic issues that would need to be addressed prior to development at site SP969.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Amlwch												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP245 Land at Madyn Farm	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP561 Land adj Cae Rheinwas	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	- ?	0	++	-- ?	-	+	0 ?
SP247 Land adj Tan y Bryn	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP900 Land adj Football Ground	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP981 Land adj Manyn Farm	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP985 Land adj Maes Mona	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	++	+	0
Summary												
<p>All sites apart from SP985 are located on greenfield land adjacent to the development boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. It is noted that there is a known Great Crested Newt breeding pond on site SP245 which means an alternative habitat would be required for this protected species if development were to occur here. It is also noted that there are mature trees and hedgerows present on site SP247. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. For the majority of sites, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

neutral effect for the majority of sites against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. The Amlwch Port Conservation Area is located less than a km from the north east of the Town. The Amlwch Conservation Character Appraisal (2009) suggests that housing development at site SP561 has the potential to harm and impede outward views from the Conservation Area. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term negative effects on heritage, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level studies have been carried out.

The majority of sites are not within a flood risk area, so there is the potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. A small section of site SP561 is at risk during an extreme flood event. It is considered that any proposal for development could avoid this section of the site. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 11, with an element of uncertainty in recognition of the small area of flood risk.

All sites are situated in convenient locations near the centre of the settlement making them accessible to the services and facilities on offer in the village. The sites to the south (SP247, SP245 & SP981) are located slightly further away from the centre; however the difference in distance is not considered significant as all sites are still within 1 km. Potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA Objective 2. Taking this into account along with good access to sustainable transport modes (all sites within 400m of a bus stop) there is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect against SA objective 10 through reducing the need to travel in the village. However, it is recognised that future residents are likely to still travel to the larger settlement of Llangefni (14 miles away) for the greater range of services/facilities and employment opportunities on offer. It is therefore considered that there is also an element of uncertainty with regard to the positive effects against SA Objective 10. It should be noted that there are no suitable footpaths from Sites SP245 & SP981 into the village. Any proposal for development would need to ensure that suitable footpaths and cycle ways are provided to try and help to reduce the need to travel by car.

It should be noted that the Town Council are concerned about the potential levels of growth and implications for emergency services, health service and the Welsh language. The SA assumes that at any proposal for development can make appropriate and timely provision or contributions for necessary supporting infrastructure and other community facilities or services.

There is the potential for increased levels of traffic; however, given the size of the site options, individually they are unlikely to result in a significant increase in traffic. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. If all sites were to be developed there is the potential for minor long-term negative effects on traffic; however, at this stage this is uncertain. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor long term negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. It should be noted that there are minor obstacles in terms of highway access for sites SP935 and SP971. It is

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

considered likely that there will suitable measures to address these minor issues at the project level.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The majority of the sites have either low or medium importance for landscape. There is the potential for minor long-term negative effects against SA Objective 8 for greenfield sites SP900, SP247, SP245 & SP981 as there will be development on a previously undeveloped area. There is the potential for a minor long-term positive effect on landscape for site SP985 through the regeneration of the brownfield site. Site SP561 is identified as having high visual importance, it is therefore considered that there is the potential for a major long-term negative effect on the landscape. It should be noted that development at SP245 and SP981 would have a poor visual association with the rest of the settlement and that sites SP900 and SP247 are well located in terms of the settlement pattern. Element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9 for the majority of sites. Site SP985 is entirely brownfield land so there is the potential for a major long-term positive effect against SA Objective 9.

Development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at any of the sites.

The SA has found that there are some key differences between the sites. Compared to the other sites, development at SP561 has the potential for a greater negative effect on landscape given its high visual importance. This also has implications for the setting of the Amlwch Conservation Area and therefore potential for minor negative effects on heritage. Compared to the other sites, SP985 has the potential for positive effects on the landscape and prudent use of land as it is brownfield land.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Amlwch												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP378 Cae Syr Rhys,	0 ?	+	+ ?	-	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
Summary												
<p>The site is a relatively large area of greenfield land (4.26ha) located adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly as the site contains trees and hedgerows. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects on biodiversity or heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The site is not located within or adjacent to an area of flood risk, however it should be noted that the land roughly 150m to the south of the site is located within an area of medium flood risk. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The site is located within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to the services and facilities within Amlwch, which is an Urban Service Centre. There is the potential for a major positive effect against SA Objective 2 due to the nature of the location of Amlwch offering a wide range of services and facilities, however this is reduced to a minor positive effect as concerns exist over the pressures growth would place on the existing emergency and health services in Amlwch. There are bus stops within 400m of the site, however the closest train station is over 20km away in Valley. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel, however, it is considered minor given potential capacity issues relating to existing services/facilities.</p> <p>Development at the site has the potential to increase levels of traffic and greenhouse gas emissions, especially given the large size of the site. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

minimised, and in the longer-term greenhouse gas emissions are likely to reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty until lower level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site and development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation, or identified as having high visual importance, however it should be noted that the site is within 200m of the Anglesey AONB and is therefore likely to form part of the AONB setting. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. Development could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside, which could affect the character of the area, however given that the site is bordered by housing development to the north and south it is unlikely that any change will be significantly detrimental. The site does not contain best or most versatile agricultural land.

Benllech												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP233 Land adj Pant y Cydun	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0 ?

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

SP792 Land adj Tudno View	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP924 Wendon Café Site	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0 ?

Summary

Sites SP233 and SP792 are located on greenfield land adjacent to the settlement development boundary, whilst SP924 is greenfield land within the boundary. There are no international, national, or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly in site SP942 which contains trees, is in close proximity to the coastal beach line (roughly 70m). Site SP924 is approximately 400m from the Menai Strait and Conwy Bay SAC and Liverpool Bay SPA; however, given the size of the site it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects alone. This is less likely for sites SP233 and SP792 given that the sites are bordering and predominantly surrounded by existing residential development and infrastructure, including the A5025. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

None of the sites are within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11, although it should be noted that SP924 is only separated from the flood risk area by Bay View Road. It is noted that there are minor surface water issues associated with site SP233 meaning there is also some uncertainty against SA objective 11. NRW commented through the Council's candidate site appraisal that the lower elevation along the beach frontage in relation to site SP942 could mean that there are flooding issues in relation to sea level rise. Taking this into account it is considered that there is an element of uncertainty for site SP942 against SA Objective 11.

SP792 and SP233 are situated in convenient locations near the centre of the Benllech, a Local Service Centre, making them within a reasonable walking distance of the limited services and facilities in the village. Site SP924 is located further afield towards the eastern edge of the settlement but still within 1km of the main high street. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located approximately 7 miles from the larger settlement of Llangefni and 10 miles from Bangor. There are good public transport links (bus stops within 400m of each site option) to these larger settlements, however the closest train station is over 10km away in Llanfairpwll. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services/facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Development at any of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity issues with regard to the highway network. It should be noted that there is a potential access issue associated with SP792 around the A5025, although it is considered likely that this could be mitigated at the project level. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. However, while traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for cumulative effects should all the sites options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at any of the site options. It should be noted that site SP924 is adjacent to a car park; however this is unlikely to result in any significant negative effects. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Although development at site SP942 would need to be sympathetic of the Red Wharf Bay AONB setting. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. The sites are all identified as being provisional Grade 3 agricultural land; it is not known at this stage if this is Grade 3a or 3b. The potential loss of best and most versatile agricultural land has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9.

Although the SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against SA Objectives, it should be noted that site SP924 is in a more sensitive receiving environment than sites SP233 and SP792 due to the nature of the site located on the coastal edge of the settlement, containing trees and as part of the Red Wharf Bay AONB setting.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

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Bodedern												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP59 Cae Sarn Garnau	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP172/722/173/171 Tir ger Llwyn Angharad	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>Both sites are located on greenfield land immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary towards the southern edge of the village. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, although it should be noted that Bodedern Conservation Area is less than 350m away. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity or heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not located within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The location of SP172/722/173/171 adjacent to London Road which runs through the centre of Bodedern means that it is within easy walking distance to the facilities and services that are available in the village, which is a Local Service Centre. Site SP59 is located behind existing housing estates and though the site is situated further afield from the main roads of the villages, it is still within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to services and facilities. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located approximately 7 miles from the larger settlement of Holyhead. There are bus stops within 400m of both sites, however the closest train station</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

is over 4km away in Valley. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.

Development at either of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity issues with regard to the highway network, however it should be noted that there is a potential access issue with site SP59 (site access would be through the new housing development at Bron y Graig) though it is considered that this could be mitigated at the project level. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at either of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or identified as having high visual importance. Development at either site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore minor long-term negative effects against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. As the sites are located on the edge of the settlement boundary, it could be seen as encroachment into open countryside which has the potential to change the character of the area, however given the size of the site, and the nature of the site being predominantly located at the rear of existing new development, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that there will be no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 8, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out. The loss of

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9, however it should be noted that development at either site will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against SA Objectives, which is not surprising given their close proximity to each other.

Cemaes												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP926 Land rear of Holyhead Rd	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
Summary												
<p>There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. It should be noted that the Tre'r Gof SSSI is approx 700m to the north west of the site; however, it is not considered that there are any environmental pathways for impacts to occur.</p> <p>The site is not within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. However, it should be noted that there is a designated Conservation Area in the north of the village. Development at the site could have negative effects on the setting of the Conservation Area; however, it is unlikely to be significant once suitable landscape mitigation has been taken into account. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Potential</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The site is within walking distance (within 1km) to the existing facilities and services on offer in the village. Given the size of the site there is the potential to provide new facilities/ services; however, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2. The site has good access to public transport (within 400m of a bus stop) and there are no issues in relation to topography that may hinder accessibility for some residents. Given the distance of the site from existing facilities/ services and public transport there is the potential for development to reduce the need to travel with the potential for a positive effect against SA Objective 10. However, it is recognised that residents will still need to travel to larger settlements for some service/facilities e.g. supermarkets, so there is also some uncertainty. Any proposal for development should seek to contribute to improving walking and cycling routes into the village.

At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any access or capacity issues with the existing road network. Development at the site has the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor long term negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3.

This large site has the potential to provide a range of facilities alongside housing; however, at this stage the scale and type of development is unknown. The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. Development of this scale can also provide green infrastructure which can provide recreation and leisure space and have positive effects on health in the long term; however, this is uncertain at this stage. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at the site which is likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. However, the LANDMAP landscape and visual layer is high. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. There is also an element of uncertainty as the scale, layout and design of development will influence the significance of the effect and more detailed lower level assessments still need to be carried out. The site is identified as being provisional Grade 3 agricultural land; it is not know at this stage if this is Grade 3a or 3b. The potential loss of best and most versatile agricultural land as well as greenfield land has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9.

Gaerwen												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP130 Land adj Gaerwen Uchaf Farm	0 ?	-	+	?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-	- ?
C38 Employment Site	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	++	0	-	-	-	0
Summary												
<p>Housing site SP130 represents greenfield land within the current settlement boundary of Gaerwen whilst site C38 is allocated for employment use and is located outside the boundary on greenfield land. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within, adjacent or in close proximity to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. Employment activity on site C38 could potentially create pollution or disturbance to biodiversity. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

There are no designated heritage assets within or in close proximity to the sites. However, it should be noted that within the village there are a number of Listed Buildings as well as a designated Conservation Area. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no negative effects on heritage. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

The sites are not within a flood risk area; however, the County Council have major concerns regarding surface water running down towards Pentre Braw and the Afon Gors where there are existing issues with flooding (relevant to site SP130). They also have concerns regarding the capacity of the sewerage system to accommodate more development. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should be able to ensure that flooding issues are not exacerbated elsewhere and that there are no significant negative effects. In recognition of the concerns expressed by the County Council through the candidate site assessment process it is considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 11, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out.

Despite being classed as a Local Service Centre, there are not many existing services/facilities available in the village; however, it should be noted that the Garwen Industrial Estate is within walking distance of the site. Potential for a negative effect against SA Objective 2 given the lack of facilities and services within walking distance. People will most likely travel to the larger settlements, such as Llangefni and Bangor, to meet their needs, particularly given the proximity of the A55. Despite the site having good access to public transport (bus stop within 400m) it is likely that most people will drive to the larger settlements. It is therefore considered that development will not reduce the need to travel with the potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 10.

This large housing site has the potential to provide a range of facilities alongside housing; however, at this stage the scale and type of development is unknown. The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. Development of this scale can also provide green infrastructure which can provide recreation and leisure space and have positive effects on health in the long term; however, this is uncertain at this stage. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

As part of the candidate site assessment process the North Wales Trunk Road Agency has stated that there are existing capacity issues in

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

relation to the Britannia Bridge at peak times. Development at both sites could exacerbate this issue as people travel to access the services/facilities and employment opportunities available in Bangor and the increased employment opportunities at site C38. At this stage it is not known exactly how much development will be proposed at site SP130, which makes it difficult to consider the impacts on traffic. Mitigation measures provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level, such as improvements to public transport infrastructure and new services/facilities should help to minimise impacts on traffic. However, at this stage their provision is uncertain. Given the existing capacity issues it is considered that there is the potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 3. There is the potential for cumulative effects with development at other site options within the plan area. This will need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP. There is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. Depending on the employment use at site C38, there is the potential for increased pollution on a local level. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3.

SP130 has the potential to provide a range of facilities alongside housing; however, at this stage the scale and type of development is unknown. The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion, whilst the provision of new employment opportunities will have the same affect upon this objective. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. Development of this scale can also provide green infrastructure which can provide recreation and leisure space and have positive effects on health in the long term; however, this is uncertain at this stage. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

Development at site C38 will lead to the creation of additional employment opportunities. At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on site SP130. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

Both sites are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Site C38 is located between the A5 and A55 which act as ready made boundaries which should help alleviate any negative impacts upon the landscape. Development at both sites would result in the loss of greenfield land and therefore a long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Given the size of the sites there is the potential for a significant negative effect on the landscape; however, this will be dependent to some extent on the final scale, layout and design of development. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should help to reduce the significance of the negative effect. Potential for a residual long term negative effect against SA Objective 8, with an element of uncertainty until further more detailed assessments have been carried out.

Site SP130 is identified as being provisional Grade 3 agricultural land; it is not know at this stage if this is Grade 3a or 3b. The potential loss of

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

best and most versatile agricultural land as well as greenfield land has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. In terms of any potential impacts upon the landscape, the Site SP130 is located within the built form of the settlement and blends in well with the existing built environment. However, there are concerns that the large size of the site would adversely affect the local landscape and character of the settlement.

It should be noted that there are isolated incidents of flooding in the public sewerage system in Gaerwen that would need to be resolved to allow development to proceed. Given the size of the site, the local sewerage system may be inadequate. There are also surface water issues in the village which would need to be mitigated prior to development taking place.

Gwalchmai												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP316 Land adj Fron Deg	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP411 Land at Tyddyn Carrog	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP481 Tir ger Wylfa Terrace	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>All sites are located on greenfield land immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly as both sites contain trees and hedgerows. Site SP316 and SP481 are approximately 600m from the edge of the Cors Bodwrog SSSI, whilst site SP411 is less than 150m away. Given the size of the sites it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. Neither of the sites are located within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The sites are located within a reasonable walking distance to the facilities and services that are available in the village, which is a Service Village. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located approximately 6 miles from the larger settlement of Llangefni, and both sites are located within 400m to bus stops connecting the village with this larger settlement. The closest train station however is over 6km away in Ty Croes. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.

Development at the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however, given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The candidate site assessments carried out by the Council do not indicate that there are any existing capacity or access issues with regard to the highway network. Mitigation provided through the Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health any either of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at either of the

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. Development at site SP411 could be seen as encroachment into open countryside and while it may lead to a change in the character of the area, it is not anticipate that this change will be significantly detrimental, given the proximity existing residential development. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that negative effects are not significant. The loss of greenfield land has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9, however it should be noted that development will not lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Although the SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against the SA Objectives, it should be noted that site SP411 is in a more sensitive receiving environment than site SP316 and SP481 due to its close proximity to the SSSI and encroachment into open countryside.

Holyhead												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP228 Land adj Stad Waunfawr	0 ?	-?	+	-?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP296 Land adj Tyddyn Bach	0 ?	-?	+	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+ ?	0
SP66 Land adj Cae Rhos	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0 ?
SP190 Land at yr Ogof	0 ?	-?	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+ ?	0
Summary												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Sites SP228 and SP66 are classified as greenfield land adjoining the settlement development boundary, whilst SP296 and SP190 represent greenfield land within the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land at the site options could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. It should be noted that there are a number of SSSIs and European sites situated around the town. However, given the location and size of the sites it is considered that development would be unlikely to have significant effects. Suitable mitigation is provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity as a result of development on the site options alone. Potential for a residual neutral effect for the site options against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

There are no international, national or local heritage designations within or adjacent to the sites. There are a number of Listed Buildings as well as a Conservation Area within the town. Given the mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level it is unlikely that there will be any significant negative effects on heritage. While development may lead to a change in the character of the immediate area, it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental to the setting of heritage assets due to the relative size of Holyhead. Potential for a residual neutral effect against for all site options against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

Available evidence indicates that the site options are not within or adjacent to an area of flood risk. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. The Highways Department has indicated through the candidate site assessment process that there are major drainage problems which leads to the whole road flooding at site SP66. In recognition of this there is also an element of uncertainty for site SP66 against SA Objective 11.

All of the site options are just over 1 km away from existing services/ facilities in the town. While this is not within reasonable walking distance, it is recognised that Holyhead provides a wide range of facilities/services and employment opportunities. Potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 2. It should be noted that there are no significant differences in terms of the distance from existing facilities/ services between the site options. All of the site options are within 400m of a bus stop and none of them are within 1km of the railway station. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. There is also an element of uncertainty given the distance of existing facilities/ services; however, given the wide range on offer including employment opportunities in Holyhead there is still the potential to reduce the need to travel. Any proposal for development should seek to improve walking and cycling routes into the town as well as public transport.

The Highways Department has indicated through the candidate site appraisal process that there may be capacity issues for the highway network if both sites SP228 and SP296 are developed. The candidate site appraisal also identifies that there is a potential issue regarding

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

access for sites SP228 and SP190. Development at all the site options have the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level. Given the potential capacity issues identified by the Highways Department it is considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 3 for site options SP228 and SP296. At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any capacity issues with the existing road network for site options SP66 and SP190, potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3. There is an element of uncertainty for all sites until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will also have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment, potential for a neutral effect for all site options against SA Objective 6.

None of the site options are protected by a landscape designation or are identified through the candidate site assessment as having high visual importance. Site options SP66 and SP190 are in close proximity to the Anglesey AONB and the candidate site assessment identifies that site SP190 is elevated above adjacent land and could be considered a prominent location. Development at all the site options will lead to the loss of greenfield land and therefore have a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Given the proximity of the sites SP66 and SP190 to the AONB there is the potential for impacts on its setting and therefore a negative effect of greater significance on landscape than site options SP228 and SP296. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should help to ensure that none of the sites have major negative effects on the landscape. There is also an element of uncertainty as the scale, layout and design of development will influence the significance of the effect and more detailed lower level assessments still need to be carried out. In recognition of the proximity of the AONB it is considered that there is less uncertainty with regard to the potential negative effects on the landscape of development at sites SP 66 and SP190.

The loss of greenfield land at all the site options also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has found that the key differences between the site options relate to the capacity of the road network and proximity of the AONB. The Highways Department has indicated through the candidate site assessment process that there may be potential capacity issues for the existing highway network if both sites SP228 and SP296 are developed. It was considered that there is the potential for a minor negative effect against

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

SA Objective 3 for those sites, whereas sites SP66 and SP190 were considered likely to have a residual neutral effect. The proximity of sites SP66 and SP190 to the Anglesey AONB means that they have the potential for a negative effect of greater significance compared to the other site options. However, at this stage this is uncertain as the scale, layout and design of development will influence the significance of the effect and more detailed lower level assessments still need to be carried out.

Holyhead												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP296 Land adj Tyddyn Bach	0 ?	++	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	++	0
Summary												
<p>The site is classified as greenfield land within the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. It should be noted however, that the site is within 1km of the Holy Island Coast SSSI / SAC / SPA and the Tre Wilmot SSSI though it is not anticipated that there will be any major effects given the amount of development between the site and the designated habitats. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly as the site contains trees. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The site is not located within an area of flood risk, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The site is located towards the north west of the settlement and, is within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) to the extensive variety of facilities and services that are available in Holyhead, an Urban Service Centre. Potential for a major long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. There are excellent public transport links, with bus connection within 400m of the site, and a train station roughly 1km away. Given</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

the distances from excellent provisions of services and facilities, and given the excellent public transport connections, there is the potential for a major positive effect against SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel.

Development at the site has the potential to increase level of traffic and greenhouse gas emissions, however given the size of the site, and the excellent public transport connections, it is considered that any increase is unlikely to be significant. The evidence indicates that there are existing capacity issues with the road network however, which will need to be considered at the project level. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised, potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Though greenhouse gas emissions are likely to increase in the short term, in the longer-term it is likely that these will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicle via Euro standards, however this remains uncertain at this time.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site and development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or identified as having high visual importance. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. Development could be viewed as encroachment into open countryside, which may change the character of the area, however it is considered that any change is not likely to be significantly detrimental given the close proximity to existing development and roads. The site is not identified as containing best and most versatile agricultural land.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Llanerchymedd												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP82 Land adj Tyn y Ffynnon	0 ?	- ?	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP502 Land rear of Maes Athen	0 ?	- ?	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP615 Land adj Eithinog	0 ?	- ?	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0
SP340 Land adj Hafod y Foel	0 ?	- ?	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	- ?	0

Summary

All four site options are greenfield land located immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

All of the site options are within reasonable walking distance of the limited facilities and services that are available in this Service Village. However, it is unlikely that the poor range of existing facilities / services and employment opportunities will be sufficient to satisfy all the needs of new residents. It is therefore considered that there is the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 2. Sites SP82 and SP502 are within 400m of a bus stop, sites SP615 and SP340 are within 800m of a bus stop with connections to the larger settlements of Llangefni (roughly 7 miles away) and Amlwch (roughly 5 miles away); however, given the lack of existing facilities and services, it is considered that development will not reduce the need to travel. Potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 10, with an element of

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

uncertainty.

Development at any of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic, however given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity issues with regard to the highway network, however it should be noted that there are potential access issues with site SP502 which will require a new pedestrian link. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that there will be no significant negative effects on the existing road network. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty, given that development is unlikely to reduce the need to travel. There is also the potential for cumulative effects should all the sites options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is unknown if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, however the sites are not identified as containing best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has not identified any significant differences between the site options against SA Objectives, which is not surprising given their close proximity to each other.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Llanfairpwll												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP721	0 ?	+	+?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	0?	0
Summary												
<p>This site is classified as greenfield which is adjacent to the development boundary of Llanfair Pwll. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.</p> <p>The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.</p> <p>The site is within 1km to existing facilities and services in the village so is within reasonable walking distance. The site has good access to public transport (within 400m of a bus stop). Given the distance of the site from existing facilities/ services and access to public transport there is the potential for development to reduce the need to travel. It is also recognised that people are still likely to travel to the larger settlements, such as Bangor, to access a greater range of services/facilities and employment opportunities. Potential for an uncertain effect against SA Objective 10.</p> <p>At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any capacity issues with the existing road network. Development at the site has the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3. While traffic is not considered likely to increase</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the site. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as having high visual importance. Development at the site has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. There is also an element of uncertainty as the scale, layout and design of development will influence the significance of the effect and more detailed lower level assessments still need to be carried out. The loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9. It should be noted that the site does not contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

Llangefni												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP657: Land adj. Maes Derwydd	0 ?	-	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-	0 ?
SP658/SP58: Land	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	- ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

at Gwernhefin												
SP833: Bodelis Fields	0 ?	-	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	-	0 ?
SP902: Land adj. Ty Hen Estate	0 ?	-	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	-	0 ?
SP903/904: Land at Coleg Menai	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0 ?
SP970: Land adj. Tyn Coed	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
SP990	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
SP991	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
SP1000 Hen Ysgol y Bont	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0
SP1001 Land adj Coleg Menai	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	- ?	+	0
Summary												
<p>The site options are all located on greenfield land apart from SP1000 which represents brownfield land. Most of the site options are adjacent to the settlement boundary, apart from sites, SP991 and SP904 which are within the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site options. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, particularly as all sites contain trees and / or hedgerows. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, however it should be noted that sites SP658/SP58 is an elevated site, its setting being an important and sensitive receptor contributing to the special quality of the area, potential for a minor residual negative effect on the Conservation Area designation with an element of uncertainty as effects will be dependent upon scale, form, layout and density of development. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

ensure that there will be no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 for all other sites, with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

The site options are not located within or adjacent to an area of flood risk, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. It should be noted however that the candidate site assessments has identified concerns over isolated incidents of flooding in the public sewerage system at sites SP657, SP833, SP902 and SP903/904, and surface water issues on Lôn Penmynydd affecting site SP903/904. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects, however there is an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.

Most of the site options are within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) of the services and facilities available in Llangefni, which is an Urban Service Centre, with a potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. It should be noted that site SP990 is adjacent to a large employment area and therefore has better access to existing employment opportunities compared to the other site options. However sites SP657, SP833 and SP902 are over 1km from the existing services and facilities with the potential for a minor negative effect. There are bus stops within 400m of all the site options, however the closest train station is approximately 8km away in Llanfairpwll. Given the distances from existing services and facilities and bus connections for those sites scored positively, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. Those sites outside of reasonable walking distances have the potential for minor negative effects on SA Objective 10, as it is likely that there will be people who will travel by private car to access services and facilities.

Development at any of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic, particularly in the larger site options; SP657, SP658/SP58, SP833, SP970 and SP990. The candidate site assessments carried out by the Council do not indicate any capacity or access issues for the majority of the sites, however sites SP657 and SP833 would require access and highways improvements prior to development, and site SP903 is located in an area with major traffic issues and major parking problems. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through the Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no major negative impacts on the existing highways network, potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for significant cumulative effects should all the site options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effect to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

affect human health at any of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites and development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6 for all site options. It should be noted that site SP990 is adjacent to a large employment area and therefore has better access to existing employment opportunities compared to the other site options.

The site options are not protected by any landscape designations or are identified as having high visual importance. Development has the potential for the loss of greenfield land at all of the site options, and therefore has the potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. Development at sites SP833, SP902, SP657, SP658/SP58, SP1001 and SP990 could be viewed as encroachment into the open countryside, with the potential to change the character of the area. This is most prominent at site SP658/SP58 which is an elevated site in the south of the settlement. Development at sites SP658/SP58, SP657 and SP902 could lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, with potential for minor long term negative effects against SA Objective 9.

Sites SP970, SP991, SP903, SP1000 and SP990 are all in what is considered to be more sustainable locations due to their proximity to the town centre, the other site options are further afield and therefore less likely to contribute towards sustainability objectives. Site SP658/SP58 is considered to be more sensitive to change given its elevation and impacting views of the site. Due to the number of large site options within the settlement, it is considered that there is the potential for both major positive and negative cumulative effects if all of the site options are developed. This will need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

Menai Bridge												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP264 land adj	0 ?	-	+	0?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	?	0

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Maes yr Hafod												
SP985 Tyddyn Mostyn	0 ?	+	+	-?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP289 Ty Mawr	0 ?	+	+	-?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP1002 Lon y Gamfa	0?	-	+	0?	0	0?	0	++	-?	-	?	0

Summary

All four of the site options are located on greenfield land; however, SP985, SP289 and SP1002 are situated within the UDP development boundary, whereas SP264 represents land immediately adjoining the boundary. There are no internationally, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. However, it is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure. The candidate site assessment process identifies that there could potentially be archaeological assets at site SP264. It is therefore considered that there is a greater level of uncertainty compared to the other site options against SA Objective 5.

With regards to SA Objective 5, development at SP264 could potentially have a negative impact upon archaeological assets. An appropriate archaeological assessment will be required prior to development. There is uncertainty as to the impact against SA5 at this stage.

The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

Sites SP289 and SP985 are considered to be within walking distance (less than 1 km) from the existing services and facilities in the village, whereas site SP264 and SP1002 are not (over 1 km). The footpath along the B5420 into the village is also sloping which could hinder accessibility for some residents. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 for site options SP 289 and SP985. Potential for a minor long term negative effect for site SP269 against SA Objective 2. It should be noted that site SP264 is situated adjacent to a small employment site. All of the site options have good access to public transport (bus stop within 400m). Potential for minor long-term positive effect for sites SP289, SP985 and SPT40 against SA Objective 10 as they are within walking distance to existing facilities/services and public transport. The potential for development at sites SP264 and SP1002 to reduce the need to travel is more uncertain given the distance from existing facilities/ services and incline of footpaths. It is acknowledged that residents will still travel into Bangor for some services/facilities but

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

as Menai Bridge is a Local Service Centre and given the proximity of Bangor this is not considered significant.

While none of the sites are likely to significantly increase the levels of traffic, the candidate site assessment process indicates that the existing highway network isn't suitable to deal with development at sites SP289 and SP985. There are also potential issues with access to the existing highway network for both sites. Mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 3 for site SP289 and SP985, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out. As part of the candidate site assessment process the North Wales Trunk Road Agency stated that there are existing capacity issues in relation to the Britannia Bridge at peak times. They infer that development at SP264 could exacerbate the issue. Given the size of the site and small number of dwellings required for the village it is unlikely that development would contribute significantly to the levels of traffic. There are suitable mitigation measures available to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect, with an element of uncertainty until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out. There is the potential for cumulative effects with development at other site options within the plan area. This will need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues at any of the site options that are likely to affect human health, potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development at the site options would not lead to the loss of any existing employment. Site SP264 is adjacent to a small employment; however, sites SP289, SP985 are closer to the employment opportunities in the village. No significant differences between the site options, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site options are not protected by a landscape designation or are identified as having high visual importance. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 8 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Site SP264 is located between a small employment site and residential area so represents a logical extension to the settlement as development would not extend the built form into the open countryside as is the case for site SP1002. Site SP289 and SP985 represent infill sites. It is therefore unlikely that development at any of the site options will have significant negative effects on the landscape. Element of uncertainty for the other site options until more detailed lower level assessments are carried out. The

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

loss of greenfield land also has the potential for a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objective 9.

It should be noted that none of the sites contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

The SA has found that there are some key differentiators between the site options, which relate to accessibility to existing services and facilities, reducing the need to travel and the suitability of the existing highway network. Sites SP985 and 289 are within walking distance to existing facilities/services in the village, whereas sites SP264 and SP1002 are not. There is also an incline from the village to site SP264 along the B5420 that could hinder accessibility for some residents. It was therefore considered that development would be less likely to reduce the need to travel. While none of the sites are likely to significantly increase the levels of traffic, the candidate site assessment process indicates that the existing highway network isn't suitable to deal with development at sites SP289 and SP985 and that providing suitable access could be problematic.

Newborough												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP463 Cae Plas	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	-	+	0
SP969 Land adj Church Street	0 ?	+	+	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	- ?	+	+	0
Summary												
<p>Site SP969 is located on both greenfield and brownfield land predominantly within the settlement boundary, whilst site SP463 is wholly greenfield land located immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the sites. However it should be noted that site SP463 is located within 400m, and site SP969 within 550m of the Newborough Warren SSSI and Abermenai to Aberffraw SAC, and both sites are also around 1km away from the Anglesey Coast SAC,</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

saltmarsh and intertidal substrate habitats, and Newborough Warren NNR. Given the size of the site options, it is unlikely that there would be any significant effects. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects on biodiversity. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.

Neither of the sites contain or are adjacent to any designated heritage assets, however site SP969 requires archaeological evaluation (as revealed by a current development application), potential for a residual neutral effect with an element of uncertainty until project level assessments have been carried out. Neither of the sites are located within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The site options are located within a reasonable walking distance to the facilities and services that are available in the village, which is a Service Village. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located approximately 9 miles from the larger settlement of Llangefni, and both sites are within 400m to bus connections to this larger settlement. The sites are however over 6km away from the nearest train station in Bodorgan. Given the distance from existing services and facilities and bus connections, there is the potential for a minor positive effect on SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements.

Development at either of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity or access issues with regard to the highway network. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. Whilst traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is the potential for cumulative effects should both sites be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at either of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is unknown if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

Site SP969 is within the Anglesey AONB and site SP463 is adjacent to it so there is the potential for negative effects on its setting. The nature and significance of the effect will be dependent on the scale, layout and design of proposed development. However, given the size of the site options and mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level it is considered unlikely that development at the individual sites will have any major negative effects. These are more likely to occur cumulatively, if all the proposed site options were developed. Potential for a minor long term negative effect against SA Objective 8 with an element of uncertainty. Development at site SP969 would utilise some brownfield land with the potential for minor positive effects; however, at this stage this is uncertain. The loss of greenfield land at site SP463 has the potential for minor long term negative effects against SA Objective 9. As site SP969 is partly brownfield land there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 8. It should be noted that none of the sites contain best or most versatile agricultural land.

The SA did not identify any significant differences between the site options. Development at either site option has the potential to have negative effects on the Anglesey AONB and therefore landscape. Despite being within the AONB, development at site SP969 has the potential to integrate better with the existing built form as it is partly brownfield land and surrounding by existing development. Site SP463 is entirely greenfield and could be viewed as an extension into the countryside.

Pentraeth												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SP773 Land at	0 ?	+	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	0	++	-	-	+	- ?

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Glanrafon												
SPSP222 Pentraeth Nursery	0 ?	+	+?	- ?	0	0 ?	- ?	++	+ ?	++	+	0
Summary												
<p>Site SP773 is located on greenfield land adjacent to the settlement development boundary. Site SP222 is located on brownfield land within the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, however it should be noted that both sites are within 1km to the Gwenfro and Rhos Y Gad SSSI and Anglesey Fens SAC. Given the size of the sites it is unlikely however that there would be any significant effects. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant effects on biodiversity. Potential for residual neutral effect against SA Objectives 1 and 5, with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>Site SP222 is not located within or adjacent to a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. Site SP773 however is adjacent to an area of medium to low flood risk, which also encompasses the south east border of the site. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure no significant negative effects. Potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 11 for site SP773 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.</p> <p>Both sites are located adjacent to the B5205 which runs through the village, and within a reasonable walking distance (less than 1km) of the services and facilities available in the village, which is a Local Service Centre. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The village is located approximately 5 miles from the larger settlement of Llangefni. There are public transport links within 400m of both sites to this larger settlement, however the closest train station is over 7km away in Llanfairpwll. Given the distance from existing service and facilities and bus stops, there is the potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. However, it is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services / facilities and employment opportunities in larger settlements..</p> <p>Development at either of the site options has the potential to increase levels of traffic; however given the size of the sites it is unlikely that any increase would be significant. The candidate site appraisal process indicates that there is a potential capacity issue on the A55 and that transport assessments would be required. Give the potential capacity issues it is considered that there is the potential for minor negative effects on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. Mitigation provided through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level should ensure that impacts on the existing road network are minimised. There is also the</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However at this stage this is uncertain. There is potential for cumulative effects if both site options are developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health any either of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development could lead to the loss of the existing garden centre at site SP222 with the potential for a minor negative effect on SA Objective 6 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. There are no significant differences in terms of access to other existing employment opportunities in the village.

The site options are both located adjacent to the Anglesey AONB; however, evidence suggests that neither of them are of high importance or would have adverse impacts on important views/vistas. Development at site SP773 has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a previously undeveloped area. Development could also be viewed as encroachment into open countryside at this site, which could lead to a change the character of the area, though it is not anticipated that this change will be significantly detrimental due to the residential connections to the north and south of the site, it should be noted however that the sloping topography of the site could make development prominent from some locations. Development at site SP222 would utilise brownfield land with the potential for minor positive effects against SA Objectives 8 and 9. There is an element of uncertainty for site SP222 against SA Objective 8 as positive effects will be dependent on the scale, layout and design of development. The sites do not contain best and most versatile agricultural land.

While both sites are adjacent to each other and the Anglesey AONB, the appraisal has identified some differences. These include an area of flood risk adjacent to site SP773 and the loss of an existing employment site at site SP222. Development at site SP773 would lead to the loss of greenfield land with potential negative effects on landscape and soils, whereas development at site SP222 would result in the use of previously developed land which could have positive effects.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

Rhosneigr												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP241 Land adj Trewan Cottage	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0	0	++	- ?	-	+	0 ?
SP928 Land adj School	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	+	0 ?
SP927 Land adj Sisal y Mor	0 ?	+	+ ?	0 ?	0	0	0	++	-	-	+	0
Summary												
<p>All three site options are located on greenfield land immediately adjacent to the settlement boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations or designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the sites, however all site options are relatively close to the three SSSIs within Rhosneigr. Site SP241 is around 200m from Rhosneigr SSSI, site SP927 is roughly 100m away from Llyn Maelog SSSI, and site SP928 is around 350m from the Llyn Maelog SSSI and around 400m from the Rhosneigr SSSI. All three sites are within 1km of the Rhosneigr Reefs SSSI. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation available through the JLDP policies and at the project level to ensure there will be no significant negative effects on biodiversity or heritage designations. The loss of greenfield land could potentially have minor negative effects on biodiversity through loss of connectivity and fragmentation of green corridors, however it is considered that there is suitable mitigation available through JLDP policies and at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 and 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>The sites are not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11. It should be noted however that sites SP241 and SP928 have both experienced isolated flooding in the public sewerage system that would need to be overcome prior to development, it is considered that is suitable mitigation available through JLDP policies and at the project level to ensure that there will be no significant negative effects, however there is an element of uncertainty for these sites until project level surveys and assessment have been carried out.</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

The site options are all within a reasonable walking distance (within 1km) to the services and facilities available in the village, which is a Local Service Centre. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 2. The site options all have excellent access to public transport with a bus stop within 400m of each site, and a railway station just under 1km away. Given the distance from existing facilities and services and excellent access to public transport there is the potential for positive effects against SA Objective 10 through reducing the need to travel. It is considered that the significance of the effect will only be minor as it is likely that people will still need to travel for the wider range of services, facilities and employment opportunities in the larger settlements.

Given the size of the sites, development is unlikely to significantly increase the levels of traffic on the roads. The evidence does not indicate that there are any existing capacity issues with regard to the highway network, however it should be noted that there is a potential access issue with site SP927 which may limit the scale of development on site (access is via the Sisal y Môr estate). It is considered that there is sufficient mitigation available through the JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on traffic. Potential for a residual neutral effect on SA Objective 3 with an element of uncertainty. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicle usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain. There is potential for cumulative effects should all the site options be developed, which would need to be considered further through the SA of the Deposit JLDP.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. There are no conflicting land uses or significant issues likely to affect human health at any of the site options. Potential for a minor positive effect against SA Objective 2 with an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment opportunities in the village. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

Site SP927 is within the Anglesey AONB, and site SP928 is adjacent to it. Development has the potential for a minor negative effect on the landscape, however it is considered that there is suitable mitigation through Deposit JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there will be no major negative effects. Site SP241 is not protected by a landscape designation or identified as having high visual importance, although the site is located near the beach and coastal edge of the settlement. Development at all of the sites has the potential for the loss of greenfield land and therefore a minor long-term negative effect against SA Objectives 8 and 9 through the development of a

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

previously undeveloped area, although there is an element of uncertainty until detailed proposals have been submitted. The sites are all identified as being provisional Grade 3 agricultural land; it is not known at this stage if this is Grade 3a or 3b. The potential loss of best and most versatile agricultural land has the potential for a minor negative effect against SA Objective 9.

Though there are no significant differences between the site options, sites SP927 and SP928 are deemed to be in a more sensitive landscape setting than site SP241.

Valley												
SA Objective	Biodiversity	Community & Health		Climate Change	Welsh Language	Cultural & Heritage	Economy	Housing	Landscapes	Waste & Minerals	Transport	Water
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SP944 Former Mart	0 ?	+	?	0 ?	0	0 ?	0	++	+	++	+	0
Summary												
<p>The site is brownfield land which lies within the settlement development boundary. There are no international, national or local biodiversity designations within or adjacent to the site. The site is brownfield land, which can also have high biodiversity value. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on biodiversity as a result of development. It should be noted that there are SSSIs within 1 km of the site but given its location within the settlement boundary and surrounded by existing development there are no pathways for impacts to occur. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 1 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out. Any proposals for development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through improvements to green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site. It is considered that there is suitable mitigation provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level to ensure that there are no significant negative effects on heritage. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 5 with an element of uncertainty until project level surveys and assessments have been carried out.</p>												

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

The site is not within a flood risk area, potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 11.

The location of the site near the centre of Valley means that it is within easy walking distance to the limited facilities and services that are available in the village. Potential for a positive effect against SA Objective 2, with an element of uncertainty given the limited facilities. The village is located approximately 4 miles from the larger settlement of Holyhead. There are good public transport links to this larger settlement with a bus stop within 400m of the site. Given the close proximity to existing services and facilities as well as good access to public transport there is the potential for a positive effect against SA Objective 10. In recognition of the limited facilities/services available and that people are still likely to travel to Holyhead the significance of this effect is only likely to be minor. There is also an element of uncertainty.

At this stage the available evidence does not indicate that there are any access or capacity issues with the existing road network. Development at the site has the potential to increase traffic; however, this is unlikely to be significant given the mitigation measures provided through JLDP policies and available at the project level. Potential for a residual neutral effect against SA Objective 3. While traffic is not considered likely to increase significantly, there is the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions with a minor negative effect on climate change in the short term. In the longer-term it is likely that greenhouse gas emissions from general activities including vehicles usage will reduce as a result of stringent emissions controls on new vehicles via Euro standards. However, at this stage this is uncertain.

The provision of a range of housing will have positive effects to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Improving the provision of new housing stock should also be beneficial to the health of local residents. The site was previously a cattle mart so there is the potential for contamination to be present. Any proposal for development would need to be accompanied by a soil assessment and set out appropriate measures to remediate any contamination if necessary. There is also a railway adjacent to the southern boundary of the site creating noise pollution that could have negative effects on health. Potential for an uncertain effect against SA Objective 2 until more detailed lower level assessments have been carried out.

At this stage it is not known if any employment will be provided on the sites. Development would not lead to the loss of any existing employment and the close proximity of the 3 options means that there are no significant differences in terms of access to existing employment. Potential for a neutral effect against SA Objective 6.

The site is not protected by a landscape designation or is identified as being of high visual importance. As brownfield land there is an opportunity to improve the landscape in the village. Potential for a minor long term positive effect against SA Objective 8, with an element of uncertainty as the nature and significance of the effects are dependent on the scale, layout and design of development. There is the potential for a major long-term positive effect against SA Objective 9 as the site is entirely brownfield land.

APPENDIX 6 – SA OF SITES

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Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

APPRAISAL KEY

++	Major Positive
+	Minor Positive
0	Neutral Impact
+/-	Dependent on implementation of option
-	Minor Negative
--	Major negative

SA OBJECTIVES:

1	Biodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity
2	Community & health	Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being
3	Climate change	Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures
4	Welsh language	Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language
5	Heritage/culture	Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets
6	Economy, employment	Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities
7	Housing, affordable	Provide sustainable housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs
8	Landscape & townscape	Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes
9	Land, minerals, waste	Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling
10	Transport & access	Promote and enhance good transport links and internet access to support the community and the economy
11	Water & flood risk	Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS1 Sustainable Development

Development proposals will be supported where it is demonstrated that it is consistent with the principles of sustainable development. All development proposals are required to progress towards achieving all the following relevant objectives:

1. Alleviating the causes of climate change and adapting to those impacts that are unavoidable;
2. Giving priority to effective use of land and infrastructure, prioritizing wherever possible the reuse of previously developed land and buildings within the Sub Regional Centre, Urban and Local Service Centres, Villages or in the most appropriate places outside them;
3. Promoting greater self-containment of Centres and Villages by contributing to balanced communities that are supported by sufficient services; cultural, sporting and entertainment activities; a varied range of employment opportunities; physical and social infrastructure; and a choice of modes of travel;
4. That housing units, in relevant cases, meet the needs of the local population throughout their lives in terms of their quality, types of tenure and affordability;
5. Protecting, promoting and improving the use of the Welsh language;
6. A varied and responsive local economy that encourages investment and that will support our Centres, Villages and rural areas;
7. Supporting the local economy and businesses by providing opportunities for lifelong learning and skills development;
8. Reducing the need to travel and encourage the opportunities which mean that travel when required can occur as often as possible by means of alternative modes, placing particular emphasis on walking, cycling and using public transport;
9. Promote high standards of design that make a positive contribution to the local area, accessible places and that reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime;
10. Reducing the effect on local resources, avoiding pollution and incorporating sustainable building principles in order to contribute to energy efficiency; using renewable energy; reducing / recycling waste; using materials from sustainable sources; and protecting soil quality;
11. Reducing the amount of water used and wasted; reducing the effect on water resources and quality; managing flood risk and maximizing use of sustainable drainage schemes; and progressing the objectives of the Western Wales River Basin Water Management Plan;
12. Protecting and improving the quality of the built and historic environment assets (including their setting), improving the understanding, appreciation and sustainable use of them;
13. Protecting and improving the quality of the natural environment, its landscapes and biodiversity assets, including understanding, and appreciating them for the social and economic services they provide.

SA Objective		Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	++	Major positive effects from protecting and improving the natural environment. Some uncertainty of the magnitude of the positive effects since these will be dependent on other policies.	It is suggested that objective 12 could be strengthened by including reference to ecosystems services, recognising the importance of the supporting ecosystems and their inter-relationships with socio-economic factors. For further

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

				information see CCW ¹ . This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
2	Community & health	++	<p>Major positive effects through provision of supporting services – cultural, sporting and entertainment with physical and social infrastructure to promote self-supporting villages and towns. This will also help to reduce health and well-being inequalities. Some uncertainty since implementation is dependent on other policies and relates to factors such as timing and phasing.</p> <p>A range of employment will help to promote community viability and have indirect positive effects on health and well-being through security of local employment.</p> <p>A choice of travel modes will have some positive effects on health by facilitating healthier lifestyles for cycling and walking.</p> <p>Objective no 9 sets out the overarching requirement for locally distinctive places that are well designed, accessible and safe – all of which will have positive effects on community viability and health/well-being. Some uncertainty since implementation is dependent on other policies and the extent of the positive effects unknown.</p>	<p>The policy could be strengthened by including <i>mixed</i> or <i>balanced</i> communities to help address the identified issue for age unbalanced communities in the area. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p> <p>It is noted that the strategic policies do not include a policy on design and sustainable construction, operation/occupation, although PS1 objective no 10 requires incorporation of sustainable building principles. It is suggested that such a policy would provide more certainty of positive effects; however, it is appreciated that this matter may be covered by a later detailed policy.</p>
3	Climate change	++	Climate change adaptation and mitigation is strongly compatible with the SA objectives for managing and reducing the impacts of climate change.	None
4	Welsh language	++	Major positive effects from protecting, promoting and improving the use of the Welsh language. Some uncertainty since implementation is dependent on other policies and the extent of the positive effects unknown.	None
5	Heritage/culture	++	Major positive effects from protecting and improving the historic environment. Some uncertainty of the magnitude of the positive effects since these will be dependent on other policies.	This could be strengthened by including assets and settings. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
6	Economy, employment	++	Major positive effects. Some uncertainty since implementation is dependent on other policies and the extent of the positive effects unknown.	None
7	Housing, affordable	+	Positive effects through meeting identified needs of the local population – and in the longer term through reference to their lives. Flexibility and adaptability are inferred through the inclusion of types of tenure with positive effects. Some uncertainty of the magnitude of the positive effects since these will be dependent on other policies – affordability and quality.	The policy could be strengthened by including <i>quality</i> and <i>affordable</i> . This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
8	Landscape & townscape	++	Major positive effects from protecting and improving the natural and built environment. Some uncertainty of the magnitude of the positive effects since these will be dependent on other policies.	This could be strengthened by including landscape and townscape assets and settings. A reference to landscape assets has now been incorporated into the policy.
9	Land, minerals,	++	Positive effects are indicated for reuse of land and buildings. However,	None

¹ <http://www.ccg.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/managing-land-and-sea/sustaining-ecosystem-services.aspx>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

	waste		objective 2 states “ <i>wherever possible</i> ” leaving some uncertainty to the extent of the positive effects overall since these will be dependent upon more detailed policies and site allocation. Objective 10 requires incorporation of sustainable building principles including avoiding pollution, contributing to energy efficiency, reducing waste, protecting soil quality – major positive effects but some uncertainty as since these will be dependent upon more detailed policies and site allocation.	
10	Transport & access	++	Major positive effects setting out reducing the need to travel as well as encouraging healthier and sustainable forms of travel. Some uncertainty since implementation is dependent on other policies and the extent of the positive effects unknown.	None
11	Water & flood risk	++	Major positive effects from the requirement for sustainable water management but some uncertainty as since these will be dependent upon more detailed policies and site allocation.	It is suggested that objective 11 could be strengthened by including ... <i>and progressing the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP</i> OR making this explicit in the accompanying text. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
Summary				
<p>Overall, this overarching policy PS1 will have major positive effects for sustainable development and the communities of the area. However, there is some uncertainty as implementation of these aspirational objectives is dependent upon other strategic and detailed policies that will provide further guidance including the standards that need to be met.</p> <p>It is noted that the strategic policies do not include a policy on design and sustainable construction, although PS1 objective no 10 requires incorporation of sustainable building principles. It is suggested that such a policy would provide more certainty of positive effects; however, it is appreciated that this matter may be covered by a later detailed policy.</p> <p>The SA recommended that the policy include references to ecosystem services, heritage assets and settings and the objectives of the Western Wales RBMP, which have now been incorporated.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS2 Alleviating and adapting to the effects of climate change

In order to alleviate the effects of climate change every development should endeavour to:

1. make the most effective and sustainable use of land and buildings, reduce the use of natural resources by using materials from sustainable sources or reuse or recycle materials wherever possible.
2. consider the energy hierarchy by:
 - a. Reducing the need for energy;
 - b. Using energy more effectively;
 - c. Supplying energy effectively, and
 - d. Using low carbon energy or renewable energy wherever practical and viable and consistent with the need to engage and involve communities, protect visual amenities, the natural, built and historic environment and the landscape.
3. reduce greenhouse gas emissions, help to reduce waste and encourage travel other than by car.

In order to adapt to the effects of climate change, every development should endeavour to:

4. implement sustainable water management measures in line with the objectives in the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan;
5. be located away from flood risk areas, and aim to reduce the overall risk of flooding within the Plan area and areas outside it in accordance with the 2011 Memorandum of Understanding between the North Wales Local Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency;
6. be able to withstand the effects of climate change as much as possible because of its high standards of sustainable design, location, layout and sustainable building methods;
7. by safeguarding high quality agricultural land and promoting allotments, support opportunities for local food production and farming in order to reduce the area's contribution to food miles;
8. provide additional measures such as natural shelter and cooling and provide networks of green infrastructure and tree planting to compensate for CO2 emissions;
9. ensure that the ability of landscapes, environments and species to adapt to the harmful effects of climate change is not affected, and that compensatory environments are provided if necessary;
10. aim for the highest possible standard in terms of water efficiency and implement other measures to withstand drought, maintain the flow of water and maintain or improve the quality of water, including using sustainable drainage systems;
11. protect soil in order to ensure that the effects of climate change can be withstood;
12. add to opportunities for walking or cycling in preparation for a time when fuel will become scarcer or more expensive.

SA Objective	Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
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Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

1	Biodiversity	+	<p>Minimising the impact of new development on the environment through the incorporation of high standards for water efficiency measures, SUDS, sustainable design and construction will have indirect positive effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>Requiring additional measures such as provision of green infrastructure and tree planting will have further positive effects on biodiversity.</p>	None
2	Community & health	+	<p>This policy approach will help individuals and communities adapt and be more resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change. Human well-being will be enhanced through more certainty to withstand the effects of climate change as much as possible and due to the reduction in overall risk of flooding in the area.</p>	<p>It is recommended the Councils include a further point under the energy hierarchy to support proposals for community energy projects². This could be appropriate here in PS2 or in PS16 Renewable Energy Technology. This would further progress SD objectives for engagement and involvement.</p>
3	Climate change	++	<p>The policy aims to create places that are adaptable and resilient to climate change. Promoting the effective sustainable use of resources and materials and requiring consideration of the energy hierarchy will have positive effects. Renewable sources of energy production in major new developments will have a major positive effect on this objective. Reducing GHG emissions and encouraging travel other than by car will have cumulative positive effects in the longer term.</p> <p>The promotion of resilience through design, location layout and sustainable building will have positive effects in the longer term.</p> <p>The policy aims to reduce the overall risk of flooding and locate development away from flood risk areas. These aims will help to mitigate the future effects of climate change. The requirement for the highest possible standard in terms of water efficiency and use of SUDs will have positive effects in the longer term.</p>	<p>It is noted that PS2 requires renewable or low carbon energy “<i>wherever practical</i>” whilst PS17 seeks to <i>ensure that the Plan area realises its potential as a leading area</i> for such technologies. It is suggested that the correlation between these 2 policies is made clear with cross-referencing.</p> <p>PS2 states “as much as possible” – this could be strengthened through a requirement for “high standards” of sustainable design and operation to withstand effects of climate change.</p>
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	0	No significant effects identified.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	<p>The policy will help to ensure that future employment development is adaptable and resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change, Reducing food miles and encouraging local food production and farming will have indirect minor positive effects on the local economy and employment.</p>	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	0	No significant effects identified.	None

² Further guidance at <http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/community-energy-urban-planning-for-a-low-carbon-future-.html>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

9	Land, minerals, waste	+	Making the most effective and sustainable use of land, including protecting soil quality, and encouraging the reuse or recycling of materials, will have positive effects on this SA objective.	None
10	Transport & access	+	The policy requires adding to the opportunities for walking or cycling and this will have minor positive cumulative effects in the longer term.	None
11	Water & flood risk	++	<p>The policy states that every development will be located away from flood risk areas and will aim to reduce the overall risk of flooding, upstream and downstream. This will have positive cumulative longer term positive effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>Requiring the maintenance of flow and quality, including the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) in new developments will help to minimise the impact of new developments on flood risk. There is some uncertainty about the extent of such positive effects since the application and implementation of SUDS will need to be identified through site-level Flood Risk Assessments and Management Plans, and is thus locationally specific.</p> <p>The requirement for the highest possible standard of water efficiency will have positive effects on sustainable water management.</p> <p>Maintaining the flow and quality of water does not positively progress objectives to improve water quality in the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan³ (EA, 2012). The need to improve surface water quality, particularly from rural pollution, was identified as an issue, and there is some uncertainty as this will be dependent upon site location.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the policy makes clear the sequential approach to development and flood risk.</p> <p>The role of sustainable water management, such as SUDS, could be made explicit through cross reference to green (and blue) infrastructure, and enhancement of biodiversity.</p> <p>The extent of possibilities will be made more certain through more detailed policies such as on design, sustainable construction and operation/occupation.</p> <p>It is recommended that the policy criterion no 9 includes wording to aim for Water Framework Directive objectives, for example - ...maintain the flow and quality of water, including using sustainable drainage systems, <i>in line with objectives in the Western Wales RBMP</i> OR by adding an overarching criterion (new no 4) – <i>to meet with the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP</i>. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p>
Summary				
<p>This policy approach will help individuals and communities adapt and be more resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change. The policy addresses all the inter-related factors – reuse, energy hierarchy, flooding, design and layout, local food production and soil, transport, and sustainable water management - associated with climate change effects.</p> <p>Human well-being will be enhanced through more certainty to withstand the effects of climate change as much as possible and due to the reduction in overall risk of flooding in the area. The policy states that every development will be located away from flood risk areas and will aim to reduce the overall risk of flooding, upstream and downstream. This will have positive cumulative longer term positive effects.</p>				

³ <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125095.aspx>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Promoting the effective sustainable use of resources and materials and requiring consideration of the energy hierarchy will have positive effects. Reducing GHG emissions and encouraging travel other than by car will have cumulative positive effects in the longer term.

Minimising the impact of new development on the environment through the incorporation of high standards for water efficiency measures, SUDS, sustainable design and construction will have indirect positive effects on biodiversity and cumulative positive effects on the water environment in the longer term. Requiring additional measures such as provision of green infrastructure and tree planting will have further positive effects on biodiversity.

It is recommended the Councils include a further point under the energy hierarchy to support proposals for community energy projects⁴. This could be appropriate here in PS2 or in PS17 Renewable & Low Carbon Technology. This would further progress SD objectives for engagement and involvement.

It is recommended that the policy makes clear the sequential approach to development and flood risk.

The policy states “as much as possible” with regard to design – this could be strengthened through a requirement for “high standards” of sustainable design and operation to withstand effects of climate change.

It is recommended that the policy criterion no 9 includes wording to aim for Water Framework Directive objectives, for example - ...maintain the flow and quality of water *objectives in the Western Wales RBMP*, including using sustainable drainage systems, *in line with objectives in the Western Wales RBMP* OR by adding an overarching criterion (new no 4) – *to meet with the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP* (and see below). This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.

This policy on the effects of climate change includes strategic policy on water – flooding, flow, resource efficiency, quantity and quality. Requirements for water quality, and thus sustainable water management, are driven by the EU Water Framework Directive, rather than just climate change effects. Therefore, **it is recommended** that the Councils include an overarching criterion (new no 4) – *to implement sustainable water management in line with the objectives in the Western Wales RBMP*. This will set water on the same status as reuse/recycling, the energy hierarchy, and transport. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.

⁴ Further guidance at <http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/community-energy-urban-planning-for-a-low-carbon-future-.html>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS3 Settlement Strategy

Development is distributed in accordance with the following settlement strategy based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development:

(i) Sub- regional Centre

Bangor

It benefits from a strong strategic rail and road corridor running through North Wales connecting the key hubs as recognised in the Wales Spatial Plan. It is a strategic sub-regional retail centre and performs as cross boundary Centre providing for opportunities for small, medium and large scale employment opportunities on established and new sites; higher and education; leisure and health facilities/ services. It has excellent public transport links with lower order settlements within and outside the Plan area.

Over the Plan period a higher proportion of new development required in the Plan area will take place within, and on the edge of Bangor through completions, commitments, windfall and new allocations. Settlement boundaries will be amended to reflect the proposed development. The Centre will provide for a combination of market and affordable housing.

(ii) Urban Service Centres

Anglesey

Amlwch, Holyhead, Llangefni

Gwynedd

Blaenau Ffestiniog, Caernarfon, Porthmadog, Pwllheli

Description of role

The Strategy recognises the major role of the Urban Service Centres. They offer the good range of employment, facilities and services that serve their own population as well as their wide catchment areas. They are recognized in the Wales Spatial Plan as Primary Key Settlements either within the identified hubs, or, as in the case of Blaenau Ffestiniog, perform a key cross boundary role between two national spatial plan areas. These Centres, particularly Holyhead, have a high degree of accessibility by public transport and other sustainable modes.

Over the Plan period a higher proportion of development required in the Plan area will be directed to these Centres. Most new development will take place within, and on the fringe of the Urban Service Centres and development will be delivered through completions, commitments, windfall and new allocations. Settlement boundaries will be amended to reflect the proposed development. The Centre will provide for a combination of market and

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

affordable housing.

(iii) Local Service Centres

Anglesey

Beaumaris, Benllech, Bodedern, Cemaes, Gaerwen, Llanfairpwll, Menai Bridge, Pentraeth, Rhosneigr, Y Fali

Gwynedd

Abermaw, Abersoch, Bethesda, Criccieth, Llanberis, Llanrug, Nefyn, Penrhyndeudraeth, Penygroes, Tywyn

Description of role

The Strategy recognises the complementary role of the Local Service Centres, providing the essential service needs of their own population and immediate rural catchment areas as well as some employment and retail opportunities. They have a good degree of accessibility by public transport to the higher order Centres. Over the Plan period housing growth will be directed to land within or on the fringe of these Local Service Centres. Development will be delivered through completions, commitments, windfall and, where appropriate, new allocations. Settlement boundaries will be amended to reflect the proposed development. The Centres will provide for a combination of market and affordable housing, including local need.

(iv) Villages

Service Villages

Anglesey

Gwynedd

Local Villages

Anglesey

Gwynedd

Coastal/ Rural Villages

Anglesey

Gwynedd

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

<p>Description of role</p> <p>The scale of proposed future development will reflect the Villages' needs in terms of the size and function and their physical and functional relationships with the higher tier Centres. It will also reflect their social character and status of the housing market. Over the Plan period a higher level of housing growth will be accommodated within the Service Villages. To reflect the character of Local and Coastal/ Rural Villages, housing development will be limited to a scale and type to address community need for housing. In Service Villages development will be delivered through completions, commitments, windfall and, where appropriate, new allocations for either a combination of market value and local need affordable housing. More limited development will take place in other Villages to protect their character, support community need for housing or for local need affordable housing. No open market housing sites will be allocated in these latter types of Villages.</p>				
<p>(v) Clusters</p> <p>To be confirmed</p> <p>Description of role</p> <p>Over the Plan period there will be no allocation for development within the named Clusters. Local need affordable housing units will be permitted on infill or extension plots in acceptable and sustainable locations.</p>				
<p>(vi) <u>Complementary distribution pattern</u></p> <p>Higher levels of growth will normally be directed to the Sub Regional Centre or Urban Service Centres identified on the key diagram. Where these Centres are unable to accommodate the expected levels of growth the shortfall may be met in nearby Urban Service Centre, Local Service Centres or Service Villages that have a recognized functional link with either the Sub Regional Centre or the Urban Service Centre.</p>				
SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	<p>The policy has the potential for a negative effect on biodiversity due to the loss and fragmentation of habitats from development as well as increased levels of disturbance. However, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.</p> <p>The policy focuses development in areas where there is the least potential for impacts on biodiversity. As higher levels of growth will be directed to larger settlements, the more rural areas in the Plan Area, which typically</p>	<p>The more detailed policies should seek to ensure that mitigation measures are in place to minimise any adverse impacts upon biodiversity and the natural environment in general, such as the provision of green infrastructure and replacement habitats.</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			contain higher biodiversity value will be spared from excessive levels of development. Policy PS15 (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) seeks to protect important biodiversity, including protected species and habitats.	
2	Community & health	+	<p>There is the potential for a positive effect as the policy will contribute towards sustaining local communities by providing new development in locations where they are needed most. The more proportionate distribution of development facilitated by the policy should reduce social inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability.</p> <p>Focussing development in established settlements would locate housing near to key services and facilities which can be accessed by sustainable transport methods such as walking and cycling, contributing to improvements in health. Additionally, development would be located near existing public transport networks enabling residents to access facilities elsewhere. Long-term positive effects.</p> <p>However, it will be important that development reflects the existing character of areas.</p>	None
3	Climate change	-	<p>A general increase in development is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated. However, the policy could allow for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as the need to travel is reduced. Distributing development in accordance with the preferred strategy framework will support the aim of meeting needs locally and assist in reducing Anglesey and Gwynedd's carbon footprint as the majority of development would be located near the main areas of employment and other services and facilities thus minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>The dispersed pattern of development facilitated by this Policy should contribute to the improvement of air quality as it should help avoid the creation of concentrated areas of poor air quality. A reduction in the number of vehicle trips also has the potential for positive effects on air quality.</p>	Detailed policies will need to facilitate energy efficient development in order to reduce overall carbon emissions from energy use, particularly on smaller sites as there may be difficulties based on the financial viability of integrating such schemes.
4	Welsh language	+	As this Policy allows for development throughout the Plan Area, it will help support community vitality by providing housing facilities locally, where they are required. In turn, this should promote the retainment of the population and therefore the use of the Welsh language.	Detailed policies should help support community viability e.g. by providing housing for local people so that the existing Welsh speaking population is retained.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.	Consideration should also be given to the type of housing provided.
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The level of growth proposed has the potential to have adverse impact upon heritage and culture including the historic environment and its setting. The exact impact on development will depend on the location of the development in relation to historic assets and the scale of the development proposed.	Detailed policies in the Plan should promote mitigation measures ensuring good quality design that respect existing views to avoid significant impacts on cultural and historic assets.
6	Economy, employment	++	<p>Providing sites for employment will help support greater self-containment of towns and villages and local access to jobs without the need to commute longer distances.</p> <p>There is the potential for major positive effects through facilitating economic growth in all settlements and across the Plan Area. The policy encourages proportionate inward investment, improved services and the provision of employment opportunities throughout the Plan Area.</p> <p>It should be remembered, however, due to the dispersed nature of development, the resulting employment opportunities may not be in locations that are accessible to some sections of the population.</p>	Detailed policies should ensure that land allocated for employment purposes should be in accessible locations and serviced by an effective sustainable transport network.
7	Housing, affordable	++	Overall, this option would have a major long-term positive effect on Housing. The focused dispersal of development would allow a wider choice of housing throughout the majority of the Plan Area which would satisfy demand for housing locally. It would also reduce disparities between rural and urban areas.	Detailed policies should support the provision of housing that satisfy local needs.
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	<p>As this policy allows a more proportionate distribution of development, the potential impact on landscapes and townscapes would be dispersed across the Plan Area. The policy would permit limited new development in most settlements and would contribute to natural settlement growth patterns which subsequently would be less likely to impact on landscape features.</p> <p>However, the true impact on the built environment will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p> <p>The level of growth proposed has the potential to have adverse impact upon landscapes and townscapes. Detailed policies in the Plan will need to provide appropriate safeguards and mitigation.</p>	<p>Detailed policies should promote good design principles and only permit development that reflects the scale and character of the existing environment.</p> <p>Developments should not have a significant impact on areas such as AONB's / the National Park.</p>
9	Land, minerals, waste	+/-	The dispersed pattern of development facilitated by this Policy may lead to a reduced loss of greenfield sites and good quality agricultural land, dependent	Detailed policies will need to facilitate development on brownfield land wherever possible.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			on the scale and location of development.	Sustainable waste management schemes will need to be incorporated into development in appropriate circumstances.
10	Transport & access	+	<p>By focusing growth in areas that already have good services and facilities, this policy will improve access for the resident population.</p> <p>There is the potential for a significant positive effect on transport as housing would be located in close proximity to main areas of employment, services and facilities, which could reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The dispersed nature of development would improve accessibility to some rural communities as some development would be guided here. The provision of housing throughout the Plan Area would help create and maintain a population level that supports local services and businesses in the smaller towns and villages.</p>	Detailed policies should facilitate development close to existing transport networks.
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	There is a potential for development to adversely effect this SA objective. Much will depend on the location of sites and the provision of suitable infrastructure to avoid impacts. The precise nature and magnitude of the effect depends on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.	Detailed policies should promote water efficiency and adaptation methods in new developments to address the impacts of climate change (e.g. SUDS)
Summary				
<p>Overall, the proportionate distribution facilitated by this Policy means that the policy addresses the requirements of the wider population and generally performs well against the socio-economic objectives, with long-term positive effects. Development will be guided to existing settlements thus sustaining local communities by providing new development in locations where they are needed most. With regard to the policy's performance against the environmental objectives, the exact scale and magnitude of any impacts will depend on the location and type of development in relation to important environmental assets. It will be important for the more detailed policies contained in the Deposit Plan to address the potential adverse impacts upon different aspects of the environment and provide suitable mitigation methods to negate or minimise any effects.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS4 Development in the Countryside

In areas designated as Countryside development will be limited to that which requires a rural location and is for one or more of the following:

1. agriculture;
2. forestry;
3. the preservation of Listed Buildings;
4. the re-use and adaptation of buildings for appropriate purposes;
5. coastal and flood protection;
6. affordable housing in accordance with the JLDPs ' rural exception site policy';
7. the extension and replacement of dwellings;
8. extensions to existing businesses;
9. sites for Gypsies and Travellers;
10. new-build employment generating proposals where there is particular environmental or operational justification;
11. community services and facilities meeting a proven local need;
12. development by statutory undertakers or public utility providers;
13. recreation and tourism;
14. renewable energy projects;
15. transport;
16. mineral extraction;
17. waste management facilities

SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	<p>The policy seeks to limit development in areas designated as countryside unless they are for a particular development type. This policy has the potential to result in development in the countryside, where there is the greatest potential for impacts on biodiversity. Therefore, the policy has the potential to have negative effects on biodiversity due to the loss and fragmentation of habitats from development as well as increased levels of disturbance. However, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.</p> <p>Different types of development are likely to have different types of impacts upon important biodiversity assets. The exact impact will depend on a</p>	<p>Mitigation and enhancement measures in the Deposit Plan will be important in protecting important biodiversity assets in the Plan Area.</p> <p>The policy would be improved if a caveat is included to ensure the protection the social, environmental and economic features of the area:</p> <p>In areas designated as Countryside subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			<p>number of factors including the type, scale and location of development in relation to the biodiversity resource. The nature of any potential impact will also be dependent on the receptor i.e. the sensitivity of the particular habitat or species likely to be affected.</p> <p>Policy PS15 (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) seeks to protect important biodiversity, including protected species and habitats.</p>	<p>accommodate change, development will be limited to that which requires a rural location and is for one or more of the following:</p>
2	Community & health	+	<p>There is the potential for a positive effect as the policy will contribute towards sustaining local communities by providing new development in locations where they are needed most. Directing a limited amount of development to the countryside should reduce social inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms, which could help to reduce out migration of working age people. It contributes to the socio-economic development which will improve community viability. However, it will be important that development reflects the existing character of areas.</p>	<p>See suggested amendment in SA Objective 1 above.</p>
3	Climate change	+	<p>The provision of housing and employment opportunities in the countryside could reduce the need to travel for rural communities. This has the potential for a positive effect on climate change through the reduction of GHG emissions from transport. The policy also facilitates the development of renewable energy projects which also has the potential for a positive effect on climate change.</p>	<p>None</p>
4	Welsh language	+	<p>As this Policy allows for development in rural areas, it will help support community vitality by providing housing facilities locally, where they are required. In turn, this should help to retain the population and therefore the use of the Welsh language.</p> <p>See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.</p>	<p>Detailed policies should help support community viability e.g. by providing housing for local people so that the existing Welsh speaking population is retained.</p>
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	<p>The policy directly facilitates development aimed towards the preservation of listed buildings. On the other hand, the exact impact of development on heritage and cultural assets will depend on the location of the development in relation to historic assets and the scale of the development proposed.</p>	<p>Detailed policies in the Plan should promote mitigation measures ensuring good quality design that respect existing views to avoid significant impacts on cultural and historic assets.</p> <p>Policy PS16 also contributes towards the protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage assets.</p>
6	Economy, employment	++	<p>Facilitating a range of employment opportunities will help support greater self-containment of rural villages and communities providing access to jobs without the need to commute longer distances. Potential for major long-term positive effects.</p>	<p>Detailed policies should ensure that land allocated for employment purposes should be in accessible locations and serviced by an effective sustainable transport network.</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			It should be remembered, however, due to the dispersed nature of development, the resulting employment opportunities may not be in locations that are accessible to some sections of the population.	
7	Housing, affordable	++	The policy directly facilitates the delivery of affordable housing that should meet the needs of the population in rural areas. Through the 'rural exception site' policy, the provision of housing will be controlled and limited to the requirements of particular communities. Potential for major long-term positive effects.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	Some of the types of developments facilitated by the policy could potentially have an adverse impact upon the landscape and townscape due to the nature and scale of those developments e.g. mineral extraction. However, the overall impact will be dependent on the type of development in relation to the landscape value, and how well the development is designed so as not to detrimentally affect this resource.	Policy PS15 should contribute towards protecting such assets.
9	Land, minerals, waste	+/-	Allowing development in the countryside may lead to a loss of greenfield sites and good quality agricultural land, dependent on the scale and location of development. The policy also directly facilitates the development of waste management facilities.	Policy PS15 should contribute towards protecting such assets.
10	Transport & access	+	The dispersed nature of development in rural areas would improve accessibility to some rural communities as some development would be guided here. The policy also directly facilitates transport developments in the countryside. Potential for long-term positive effects.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The potential impacts of development will depend on the location of sites and the provision of suitable infrastructure. The precise nature and magnitude of the effect will depend on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth. On a positive note, the Policy directly facilitates coastal and flood protection developments.	Detailed policies should promote water efficiency and adaptation methods in new developments to address the impacts of climate change (e.g. SUDS). Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) contributes towards protecting water resources and managing flood risk.
Summary				
<p>Guiding development to the countryside should have overall positive effects for SA objectives relating to rural communities and the rural economy through reducing social inequalities and improving access to housing and employment as well as services and facilities. The provision of housing, employment, facilities and services in the countryside has the potential to reduce the need for rural communities to travel. This has the potential for positive effects on SA objectives relating to communities, transport and climate change. With regard to the policy's performance against the environmental objectives, the exact scale and magnitude of any impacts will depend on the location and type of development in relation to important environmental assets. Generally, the countryside has a greater value in environmental terms compared to established settlements and centres. Assets include important landscape and biodiversity features. It will be important for the more detailed policies contained in the Deposit Plan to address the potential adverse impacts upon different aspects of the environment and provide suitable mitigation methods to minimise potential impacts.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS5 Infrastructure and developer contributions

The Councils will work with partners to develop community infrastructure, services and facilities in order to improve the sustainability of our communities.

The Councils will expect new development to ensure sufficient provision of essential infrastructure to make the development acceptable, by means of a planning condition or obligation. It may happen that planning obligations are required for maintenance payments in order to meet the initial costs of running services and facilities and to compensate communities for loss or damage caused by development.

Where the essential infrastructure cannot be provided on site ("in kind"), financial contributions will be requested, within limits allowed by legislation, to get essential investment off site. If the effect of the development is cumulative, the financial contributions may be accumulated in order to alleviate the cumulative effect.

The community infrastructure, services and facilities that could be required are as follows, but this is not an exhaustive list:

Physical infrastructure

- Sustainable transport network (including public transport, public footpaths, cycle paths)
- Parking grounds
- Drainage infrastructure
- Managing flood risk
- Sustainable waste management
- Sustainable water management
- Broadband and mobile phone network
- Low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure

Social infrastructure

- Affordable housing, including for local need
- Public open spaces, leisure and play facilities
- Educational provision (including Welsh language learner training)
- Community facilities (including health, libraries, religious centres)
- Cemeteries
- Local employment and training enterprises

Green/ blue infrastructure

- Measures for nature conservation and to alleviate effects, e.g. biodiversity schemes
- Improvements to the existing network of green/ blue infrastructure
- Environmental improvements
- Public realm

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

The Councils are investigating the possibility of introducing a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), looking at its effect on the viability of development. The CIL will be subject to a process and documents separate from the Joint Local Development Plan.

SA Objective		Asses- ment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	Infrastructure in the context of this policy includes green infrastructure and measures for nature conservation which should improve biodiversity in the long term. However, any development can have adverse impacts on biodiversity and it will be important to include detailed mitigation measures in the Deposit Plan. Policy SP15 should alleviate any negative impacts at this strategic level.	<p>The Policy could be strengthened by including “Biodiversity schemes” to the list of possible green infrastructure that could be required.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the list of infrastructure facilities should also relate to the the protection and enhancement of ecosystem services:</p> <p>Green Infrastructure and ecosystem services</p>
2	Community & health	++	Infrastructure in the context of the policy includes community facilities, health services, open spaces, leisure and play facilities which should help improve the health and well-being of residents and deliver positive effects against this objective. Major positive effect.	Local services should be in place from an early stage of new development to help new residents as soon as possible.
3	Climate change	+	<p>Infrastructure in the context of the policy includes sustainable transport facilities that should help improve air quality at a local level. This should also lead to long term benefits to climate change. New green infrastructure should also help improve air quality.</p> <p>The development of community facilities where they are needed may help reduce the reliance on the private car for short trips, which may also improve air quality.</p> <p>The policy also facilitates the development of renewable energy and low carbon developments.</p>	<p>The policy could be strengthened by emphasising the requirement for sustainable transport infrastructure and services:</p> <p>• <u>Traffic movements</u> Sustainable Transport Infrastructure</p>
4	Welsh language	+	As the policy stipulates the provision of educational and other facilities, this could support and enhance the use of the Welsh language as well as retaining the existing Welsh-speaking population in their communities, having a positive effect.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	New infrastructure including new buildings, could help enhance the built and historic environment. However, much will depend on the design of new buildings. Any new infrastructure developments should complement and	Detailed policies in the Plan should protect important heritage and cultural assets including archaeology.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			<p>enhance the existing built environment.</p> <p>However, new infrastructure may be delivered by above and below ground development that could disturb archaeology.</p>	
6	Economy, employment	+	The policy specifically facilitates the development of local employment and training enterprises. It also requires the provision of educational facilities to be part of appropriate new developments which should deliver positive effects against this objective.	None
7	Housing, affordable	+	The policy facilitates the requirement for affordable housing which should have beneficial effects for this objective. However, it is unclear if this will be delivered to address the local need for new affordable housing.	<p>The Policy would be strengthened by stipulating the need for housing for local need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing, <u>including for local need</u>
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The provision of green infrastructure including open spaces through this policy should support and protect landscape elements. However, in terms of other infrastructure developments, much will depend on the design of new buildings. Any new infrastructure developments should complement and enhance the existing landscape and townscape features.	Detailed policies should ensure that new developments are appropriately and sensitively integrated with the landscape and townscape character of the plan area.
9	Land, minerals, waste	+/-	New infrastructure could lead to land and soil degradation. This will depend on the implementation of other policies. However, the policy does facilitate the development of waste management infrastructure.	<p>The Policy could be further improved by requiring sustainable waste management infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Sustainable</u> waste management
10	Transport & access	+	Infrastructure in the context of the policy includes public transport, cycling routes and footpaths. The policy should therefore, help to achieve accessible development and a reduction in the need to travel by private transport modes. Through the provision of new infrastructure, the policy should also enable improved accessibility to the countryside. Positive effect on transport.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	<p>Infrastructure in the context of the policy includes drainage infrastructure and infrastructure associated with the management of flood risk which is essential in maintaining or improving water quality and reducing the risk of flooding.</p> <p>However, any development will increase the level of demand for water supplies and sewerage discharge and development in existing settlements may put areas at risk of flooding at increased risk.</p>	The Policy could be strengthened by requiring <u>sustainable water management schemes</u> in the list of physical infrastructure.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Summary

The provision of suitable community infrastructure, services and facilities are important in sustaining and enhancing community vitality as well as improving health and well-being. The assessment of this Policy has shown that it performs positively against most of the SA objectives. The policy facilitates the development of adequate infrastructure which will benefit communities by providing, for example, adequate transport modes, affordable housing, and employment and training opportunities. However, the assessment has shown that environmental and cultural/heritage assets can be adversely affected by development, and potential impacts will need to be alleviated through the provision of detailed policies in the Deposit Plan. It will also be important for the Deposit Plan to contain more detail on specific types of infrastructure including how they will be phased into development.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS6 Proposals for large infrastructure projects

In their role as the authority giving permission for associated development or as a consultee for applications to other bodies, within the context of national policy statements and national planning policy, the Councils will aim to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to achieving the vision and strategic objectives seen in part 6 of this document and the Plan's development strategy . In doing so, consideration will be given to the nature, scale, range and possible impact of any development.

The Councils will therefore aim to ensure conformity, as far as is appropriate or relevant, with the following:

1. The development and associated/ancillary infrastructure, including any proposals for accommodation, education and training facilities, employment, supply chains, and transport, community, environmental and green infrastructure, will contribute to a balance of positive outcomes for local communities, visitors and the environment; and
2. An assessment is submitted of how a consideration of alternative options influenced the proposals; and
3. A comprehensive assessment is provided of the proposal's environmental (landscape, built, historic and natural), social (including health and amenity), linguistic and cultural, transport and economic impacts (positive, negative and cumulative) during the construction, operation and decommissioning and restoration (if relevant) phases, as well as measures to be achieved where appropriate to avoid, reduce, alleviate and/or off-set the harm done; and
4. Provision of contributions to the Council or other appropriate and agreed organisation to offset any adverse impacts and harm caused by the project through effective engagement with local communities and the Council at the pre-application stage. The objective will be to identify measures, projects and services to enhance the long term well-being and sustainability of the communities affected; and
5. In recognition of any burden and disturbance borne by the community in hosting a major national or regional infrastructure project, the Council may require appropriate packages of community benefits to be provided by the developer to offset and compensate the community for the burden imposed by hosting the project; and
6. Local economic and community benefits are where feasible maximised, through agreement of strategies for procurement, employment, education, training and recruitment with the Council at an early stage of project development; and
7. Meeting the requirements of the legislative provisions of the Habitats Regulations 2010; and
8. The provision of flood protection measures to manage flood risk and, where feasible, deliver improvements in the locality. The provision of an assessment of anticipated impacts of the proposal on the surrounding marine and terrestrial environment and delivery of measures to manage and minimise any harm caused.

In order to have sufficient information to be able to assess the effects of the proposals, the Council may request the preparation of management or delivery plans identifying the measures to be taken to maximise benefits and to mitigate and/or compensate for impacts where this is justified by national or local policy. These plans should identify the timetables for delivery and the systems and resources that will be used to implement the proposed measures.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	Large infrastructure projects have the potential for negative effects on biodiversity; however, this is dependent on the type, scale and location of individual proposals.	Detailed policies should include appropriate mitigation measures to negate any potential impact upon biodiversity. A variety of ecological and wider environmental assessments will need to be undertaken to ensure that the natural environment is not significantly affected.
2	Community & health	+	This policy has the potential to have a positive effect on this objective. It directly facilitates the development of community infrastructure which should have positive impacts upon community vitality and therefore health and well-being. Improvements in infrastructure will make communities a better place to live and thus help retain the existing population. The Policy also stipulates the importance for effective engagement with local communities with regards to the development of new infrastructure projects, as well as the requirement for appropriate community benefits to be provided by the developer to compensate the community for the burden imposed by hosting the project. Overall, therefore this policy should negate any negative impacts of such developments and have a positive effect on this objective.	None
3	Climate change	+/-	The exact impact of the Policy upon this objective is unclear at this strategic level and is very much dependent on the project that is proposed. Infrastructure projects which increase the level of green infrastructure, for example, will have positive benefits on air quality and long term climate change, whilst projects such as new roads, may increase air pollution levels, thus having a negative impact upon the objective.	None
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The exact impact upon this objective will depend on the type, scale and location of development in relation to heritage and cultural assets.	The Policy could be strengthened by referring to the need to assess any potential impact upon the historic environment in point 3: 3. A comprehensive assessment is provided of the proposal's environmental (landscape, built, historic and natural), social (including health and amenity), linguistic and cultural, transport and economic impacts (positive, negative and cumulative)...

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

6	Economy, employment	+	New large scale infrastructure can have a positive effect on the economy in the Plan Area e.g. by facilitating improved access to retail centres, by providing the necessary infrastructure to develop new employment sites etc. The policy specifically facilitates the development of infrastructure project which will improve and benefit the economy. It also ensures that the potential impacts of infrastructure projects on the economy are assessed and mitigated.	None
7	Housing, affordable	+	New large infrastructure projects could indirectly facilitate the development of new housing developments by providing the adequate infrastructure to support such development e.g. electricity, improved access from new roads etc.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	Large infrastructure projects have the potential to significantly affect the landscape; however, the scale and magnitude of this effects is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals. The policy clearly states that an assessment will be required to alleviate any possible impacts on landscape and to reduce, alleviate and/or off-set the harm done.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	+/-	New infrastructure could lead to land and soil degradation. This will depend on the implementation of other policies.	None
10	Transport & access	+	Infrastructure projects such as roads and sustainable transport networks and linkages will improve accessibility in the Plan Area and therefore have a positive effect on this objective.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	Large scale infrastructure developments can have a a negative effect on the water environment and exacerbate flood problems. The scale and magnitude of the effect depends on the type and location of the project. For example, new road infrastructure can increase the amount of impermeable surfaces, leading to increased water run-off which can lead to localised flooding and water pollution. However, the policy does stipulate the requirement to provide flood protection measures to manage flood risk and, where feasible, deliver improvements in the locality.	None
Summary				
All types of infrastructure, including transport, community, green and educational are essential to creating sustainable places. This policy should help deliver the appropriate types of infrastructure to facilitate other types of development e.g. housing. The potential effect on SA objectives relating to biodiversity, heritage, landscape and the water environment are uncertain as it is dependent on type, scale and location of individual proposals. More detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should include more details with regard to specific types of infrastructure, including how they will be phased into new development.				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS7 Nuclear Related Development at Wylfa

In its role either as determining authority for associated development, or as consultee for applications to other bodies, and within the provisions of national policy, the Council when assessing and responding to emerging proposals for nuclear related development including that associated with or ancillary to the existing or proposed Wylfa new nuclear build (NNB) power station at Wylfa, will seek to ensure compliance, where appropriate or relevant, with the following:

1. Any relevant policies included in the Joint Local Development Plan, and any relevant supplementary planning guidance should shape the approach to the development of proposals for nuclear related development and any associated development or infrastructure; and
2. In order to minimise impact and maximise re-use of existing facilities and materials, opportunities have been taken where feasible to integrate the requirements of Wylfa NNB with the proposed decommissioning of the existing power station; and
3. Highways and transport proposals for Wylfa NNB form part of a robust transport and logistics plan that has regard to Strategic Policy PS22 and minimises adverse transport impacts to an acceptable level, including those arising during the construction, operation and decommissioning and restoration stages. Proposals should where feasible make a positive contribution to transportation policy objectives in the locality, and should include multi-modal solutions and investment that encourages travel by public transport, walking and cycling; and
4. The requirements of the temporary construction workers should be met in a way that minimises impact on the local housing market to an acceptable level, including the ability of those on low incomes to access the private rented sector, affordable housing and other housing services, or not result in unacceptable adverse economic, social, linguistic or environmental impacts; and
5. The siting and design of associated development should be informed by a consideration of legacy uses, so that investment in elements such as infrastructure, buildings, ecological and landscape works brings long term benefits. Where appropriate, delivery plans should be agreed for legacy uses during the pre-application process that will inform the approach to the design and layout of the associated development sites, as well as the framing of a S106 and/or other agreements and CIL payments (if applicable); and
6. The scheme layout and design and the scale of green infrastructure proposed should avoid, minimise mitigate or compensate for visual, landscape and ecological impacts on the local and wider area, as well as on cultural and historic aspects of the landscape, both in the short and longer term. Proposals will be expected to be commensurate with the scale of the development, and the extent of its impact; and
7. The provision of procurement, employment, education, training and recruitment strategies and delivery plans should be agreed by the Council at an early stage of project development, with an objective to maximise employment, business and training opportunities for the local communities both in the short and longer term; and
8. Where community infrastructure is provided for construction workers, for example park and ride facilities, shops, healthcare and sports and leisure facilities, where feasible this should be sited and designed so that it can be made available for community use during the construction phase and ultimately, where appropriate, serve a community legacy use. Where there would be additional impacts or demands on existing facilities the Council will seek appropriate contributions for off-site facilities; and
9. Proposals should include appropriate measures for promoting social cohesion and community safety; and
10. The burden and disturbance borne by the community in hosting a major national or regional nuclear related infrastructure project should be recognised; and appropriate packages of voluntary community benefits provided by the developer will be sought to offset and compensate the community for the burden and disturbance imposed by hosting the project.
11. Any proposal (outside a DCO) to treat, store or dispose of Very Low level, Low Level or Intermediate Level Waste or to treat or to store spent fuel arising

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

from the existing nuclear power station or any future nuclear development in an existing or proposed facility on or off the nuclear site would need to:

- a. Be strongly justified;
- b. Demonstrate that the planning impacts are acceptable; and
- c. Demonstrate that the environmental, social and economic benefits outweigh any negative impacts.

It is possible that as the project develops, due to unforeseen consequences resulting from the construction and operation of the Wylfa NNB, the Council may require additional information from, or works to be carried out by the developer and may, as a result, seek to re-negotiate any mitigation or compensation package in order to off-set any additional impacts or burdens borne by the community affected. The developer should build in review mechanisms to monitor the full range of impacts, and to review the adequacy of mitigation or compensation measures and to make adjustments as necessary.

SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	-	Such a development has the potential for significant long-term negative effects on biodiversity. There are a number of European sites and SSSIs within 2km of the potential site. The Policy ensures that any proposal should avoid, minimise, mitigate or compensate for ecological impacts on the local and wider area. It is considered that suitable mitigation measures can be defined at the project level to address impacts on biodiversity.	Any proposal for a Wylfa NNB will need to be accompanied by a series of detailed assessments at project level.
2	Community & health	+/-	The development of a nuclear power station at Wylfa has the potential for a short top long-term positive effect on the community through improved access to employment opportunities and the provision of new and/or improved neighbourhood infrastructure. However, there is also potential for negative effects in the short-term on nearby communities during the construction through increased disturbance and pressure on services. There is a small risk of negative effects to health; however, given the UK's strict regulatory framework, to restrict both routine discharges from nuclear power stations and direct radiation exposure to workers and the general public, it is unlikely that there will be any significant effects.	The policy contains suitable mitigation to address potential negative effects including the requirement for any proposal to form part of a robust transport and logistics plan and a package of voluntary community benefits.
3	Climate change	++	Nuclear energy is a vital component of a clean energy strategy and help avoids the emission of harmful greenhouse gases. The policy is therefore considered to have the potential for a major long-term positive effect. There is the potential for a local increase in emissions during the construction stage; however, this can be mitigated through green travel plans and improvements to public transport.	
4	Welsh language	0	The main threat to the Welsh language and culture in general is the in-migration of non-Welsh speaking workers to the area which may have a	Detailed policies should stipulate the need to undertake a Linguistic Impact Assessment in appropriate

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			<p>detrimental impact upon the language.</p> <p>However, the Policy does contain a caveat which states that any development should not cause an unacceptable adverse impact upon the Welsh language.</p>	<p>circumstances.</p>
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	<p>There is the potential for negative effects on a number of heritage assets within the area; however, this could be mitigated through good design and appropriate landscaping. Further detailed assessment will be required at the project level.</p>	<p>Any proposal for a nuclear power station at Wylfa will be required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment. This will consider the impacts of any proposal on heritage, including potential mitigation measures in greater detail.</p>
6	Economy, employment	++	<p>The development of Wylfa B has the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy of Anglesey and North Wales through improved access to employment. In the short-term improved access to construction jobs and in the medium to long-term jobs associated with operation and decommissioning. There is the potential for a minor short-term negative effect as there may be a shortage of local construction labour available to other industries.</p>	
7	Housing, affordable	0	<p>The policy has significant implications for this objective. The construction of a nuclear power station would require a significant number of new housing to accommodate temporary construction workers. However, the Policy addresses this issue by requiring that the housing requirements would be met in a way that minimises impact on the local housing market to an acceptable level, including the ability of those on low incomes to access the private rented sector, affordable housing and other housing services. The impact, therefore, should be neutral.</p>	
8	Landscape & townscape	-	<p>There is the potential for the development of a new nuclear power station to have a major long-term effect on landscape. The Policy states that the development should avoid, minimise mitigate or compensate for visual, landscape and ecological impacts on the local and wider area which will help to mitigate negative effects.</p>	<p>Any proposal for a nuclear power station at Wylfa will be required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment. This will consider the impacts of any proposal on the landscape, including potential mitigation measures in greater detail.</p>
9	Land, minerals, waste	-	<p>Operational (Non-nuclear) waste may have minor negative effects on existing waste management services; which may be mitigated by the implementation of an operational waste management plan.</p> <p>The Appraisal of Sustainability (AoS) for the Nuclear National Policy Statement (En-6) considered the sustainability of the Governments arrangements for managing both the higher activity wastes and other radioactive and hazardous wastes generated by new nuclear power stations. The AoS noted that the effects of waste management may arise at a nuclear power station site or offsite at other locations where management or disposal of waste is undertaken. The management of radioactive waste, spent fuel and hazardous waste is a cross-cutting activity and there may be effects on a</p>	<p>The affects of operational (Non-nuclear) waste on existing waste management services could be mitigated by the implementation of an operational waste management plan.</p> <p>The loss of soil and increased risk of contamination can be mitigated by the use of Environmental Management Plans during the construction and decommissioning of the power station.</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			<p>number of the sustainability issues. The AoS identified some minor negative effects associated with the management and storage of spent fuel and intermediate level waste. Minor negative effects may potentially arise during construction and decommissioning of interim waste storage facilities although some of these effects will need to be assessed at the project level.</p> <p>It concluded that the most important consideration for offsite waste management facilities is the additional quantity of spent fuel to be disposed of from new nuclear power stations that will require final disposal in a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) that will be managed by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA).</p> <p>The policy requires any proposal to treat, store or dispose of radioactive waste from any future development would need to be strongly justified, demonstrate that the planning impacts are acceptable and demonstrate that the environmental, social and economic benefits outweigh any negative impacts.</p> <p>There development of a new nuclear power station and associated infrastructure has the potential to result in the direct loss of soil and the increased risk of pollution and potential contamination of soils. These risks can be mitigated by the use of Environmental Management Plans during the construction and decommissioning of the power station.</p>	
10	Transport & access	-	<p>The development of a nuclear power station has the potential for significant impacts on local/regional roads during all phases, particularly on the Britannia Bridge (A55). A detailed transport management plan could help to mitigate these impacts.</p> <p>The Policy aims to minimise impacts on transport by requiring proposals to form part of a robust transport and logistics plan that has regard to Strategic Policy PS22. Where feasible, proposals should make a positive contribution to transportation policy objectives in the locality, and include multi-modal solutions and investment that encourages travel by public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	A detailed transport management plan should accompany any proposal for Wylfa NNB. Any proposal should consider the potential to transport construction materials by rail and sea.
11	Water & flood risk	-	<p>There is the potential for negative effects on the water environment as a result of cooling water abstraction and discharge on water quality. Suitable mitigation measures will be available at the project level to ensure that impacts are not significant.</p> <p>There is the potential for negative effects on flood risk due to sea level rise, particular during the later stages of operation and decommissioning. However, the AoS the Nuclear National Policy Statement (En-6) considered that the hard cliff geology and elevated nature of Wylfa will afford adequate</p>	Detailed policies in the Plan should seek to minimise impacts on the water environment.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

		protection and that there is no need for coastal protection measures.	
Summary			
<p>The assessment has shown that the development of a new nuclear power station at Wylfa has the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy of Anglesey and North Wales. There is also the potential for major long-term positive effects on climate change as a nuclear power station will not contribute to the emission of greenhouse gasses. It was assessed that the development of a new nuclear power station has the potential for major long-term negative effects on SA objectives relating to biodiversity, landscape, waste/soils, transport and the water environment. However; much of this is dependent on the implementation of development as suitable mitigation measures are available at the project level.. The Policy contains numerous caveats which aim to protect and minimise impacts on social, economic and environmental objectives. However, it will be important for the Plan to provide further details of how potential impacts from such large developments will be mitigated.</p>			

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS8 Providing opportunity for a flourishing economy

Whilst seeking to protect and enhance the natural and built environment, the Councils will facilitate economic growth by:

1. enabling entrepreneurship throughout the Plan area, which in turn assists the sustainability of communities and reduces the need to travel;
2. safeguarding 168 ha of land for employment and business purposes that would require or benefit from business or industrial park type location in relation to B1, B2, B8 and some sui generis uses on sites included in the employment land hierarchy during the Plan period;
3. allocating a total of 5 ha of land for employment and business purposes that would require or benefit from business or industrial park type location in relation to B1, B2, B8 and some sui generis uses on sites in or near to the Urban Centres of Pwllheli and Porthmadog
4. providing sites to support the construction of additional energy generating and other infrastructure, i.e. supply chain operators, off-site associated development, in locations consistent with the settlement strategy (set out in Strategic Policy PS3), chosen to minimise the undesirable impacts (in line with Strategic Policies PS1 and PS2) and be able wherever possible to be fully restored with uses leaving a beneficial legacy for the Plan area;
5. supporting economic prosperity and sustainability of rural communities by facilitating appropriately scaled growth of rural enterprises, extension of existing businesses and diversification by supporting the re-use of existing buildings, the development 'live work' units, working from home, and by encouraging the provision of sites and premises in appropriate accessible locations within the settlement strategy (Strategic Policies PS3 and PS4) and in line with Strategic Policies PS1 and PS2;
6. supporting visitor-based service sector jobs and the local tourism industry as set out in Strategic Policy PS8
7. supporting the improvement of workforce skills by working with local education and skills agencies, and local business organisations to provide up to date training facilities, in and around Bangor and the Urban Service Centres, where there is good access to the strategic road network where the use of public transport can be maximised to ensure that residents gain the skills they require;
8. improving communications within the Plan area as well as nationally and internationally, both in terms of transport infrastructure and mobile phone & broadband connections;
9. improving the availability and capacity of other basic physical infrastructure within the Plan area;
10. negotiating local labour agreements with developers specifically related to the development in accordance with Strategic Policy PS4 to enable local people to secure employment and skills development, targeting primary areas or communities as appropriate.

SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	Employment development has the potential for negative effects on biodiversity; however, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals. Policy PS15 (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) seeks to protect important biodiversity, including protected species and habitats.	The Deposit Plan should include specific policies aimed at preserving habitats and maintaining biodiversity. The Policy could be strengthened referring to the need to protect the natural environment:

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

				<p><u>“Whilst ensuring the protection of the natural and built environment</u> the Councils will facilitate economic growth...</p>
2	Community & health	+	<p>This Policy, applied with the Preferred Strategy, could reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, including employment in settlements including rural communities and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability.</p> <p>The policy will assist the achievement of this aim through the provision of employment opportunities, thus increasing income levels. A reduction in unemployment levels should improve community health, well-being and viability. However, very much will depend on the location of employment opportunities in relation to where they are needed. Improved access to employment opportunities could also help to reduce the out migration of young people⁵. Long-term positive effects.</p>	None
3	Climate change	-	<p>The allocation of employment land is in accordance with the preferred strategy and the settlement hierarchy. These aim to reduce the need to travel thus reducing the emission of transport-related pollution.</p> <p>However, increased economic development infers increased energy consumption which may increase the contribution to climate change. A general increase in development, is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated. There is no reference to promote energy efficiency or use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>However, this option may allow for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as the need to travel is reduced as the majority of housing would be located near to the main areas of employment, and other services and facilities.</p>	The more detailed policies in the Deposit Plan will need to emphasise the need for sustainable energy use in developments.
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	<p>The policy encourages the re-use of buildings which is likely to encourage the more efficient use of land and contribute to improving the vitality and viability of settlements.</p> <p>The exact impact upon historic heritage assets depends on the location of</p>	Detailed policies in the Plan will need to ensure that development for employment purposes will need to be designed to be sensitive to the historic built environment.

⁵ The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2011).

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			the development in relation to the historic asset and the scale of the development proposed.	
6	Economy, employment	++	This policy will have major positive effects in relation to this objective by safeguarding existing employment land and the provision of additional employment sites. This should increase employment opportunities for the local population. The policy should increase economic activity through the provision of employment land and will provide economic development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy throughout the plan period. The policy is also likely to facilitate inward investment.	The policy could be strengthened by identifying key locations for employment to ensure appropriate distribution.
7	Housing, affordable	0	There is no direct relationship between the policy and the objective.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The exact impact upon the landscape depends on the location, scale and nature of the development. The exact magnitude and severity of the impact, depends on the availability of suitable previously developed sites within the existing settlements. However, the re-use of existing sites and buildings should have positive benefits against this objective. The channelling of development to identified growth areas would protect the countryside and decrease development pressure on peripheral settlements.	Detailed policies should emphasise the requirement for new development to be designed to a high level, reflecting local landscapes and townscapes.
9	Land, minerals, waste	-	Any development can lead to the loss or degradation of good quality land and soil. On the other hand, the Policy does refer to the need to re-use existing buildings which should lessen the pressure upon greenfield land. Waste issues are not addressed. Increased employment opportunities will lead to an increase in the production of waste.	Detailed policies should facilitate the need for sustainable waste management facilities in appropriate circumstances.
10	Transport & access	+/-	The policy allows for the improvement in broadband connections and encourages the provision of sites and premises in appropriate locations within the settlement strategy. This should improve accessibility to employment opportunities. Transport requirements should be a key consideration in the development of employment policies, particularly, issues relating to transport accessibility. Accessibility of employment land will depend on its location.	The policy could be improved by adding “accessible” before “appropriate locations” in point 4. 4. supporting economic prosperity and sustainability of rural communities by facilitating appropriately scaled growth of rural enterprises, extension of existing businesses and diversification by supporting the re-use of existing buildings, the development ‘live work’ units, working from home, and by encouraging the provision of sites and premises in appropriate accessible locations within the settlement strategy;

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The effects of employment development on this objective will depend on the location and type of development. There is a risk that the level of new development will introduce a sufficient increase in impermeable surfaces that result in a higher risk of localised flooding arising from run-off to occur. Groundwater pollution could also occur from run-off. Generally, additional development leads to an increase in water usage.	Detailed policies should aim to protect water resources and reduce the potential for flooding to occur by incorporating SuDS into new development if appropriate.
Summary				
This Policy directly facilitates economic growth which should offer beneficial effects in terms of maintaining / increasing economic activity, and by doing so, reducing poverty and social exclusion by safeguarding existing employment land and providing additional employment land. The policy will increase employment opportunities thus contributing to sustaining vibrant communities. On the other hand, dependent upon the scale, type and location of new development, environmental assets such as biodiversity may be affected.				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS9 The Visitor Economy			
<p>Whilst ensuring compatibility with the local economy and communities and ensuring the protection of the natural, built and historic environment, particularly areas covered by international, national and local designations the Councils will support the development of a year-round local tourism industry by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. focusing larger scale, active and sustainable tourism, cultural and leisure development in the sub-regional centre, urban service centres, and, where appropriate, rural service centres; 2. retaining and enhancing existing serviced accommodation and supporting the provision of new high quality serviced accommodation in the sub-regional, urban and rural service centres and villages; 3. managing the provision of high quality tourism accommodation in the form of camping, static or touring caravan or chalet parks to where the location can support additional visitor numbers; 4. supporting appropriately scaled new tourist provision and initiatives in sustainable locations in the countryside through the reuse of existing buildings, where appropriate, or as part of farm diversification, particularly where these would also benefit local communities and support the local economy and where they are in accordance with sustainable development objectives; 5. preventing development that would have an unacceptable adverse impact on features and areas of tourism interest or their setting. 			
SA Objective	Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1 Biodiversity	+/-	The potential effects of this policy are uncertain and will be dependent on the implementation of individual proposals. The policy facilitates the delivery of tourism activities and at the same time ensures the protection of biodiversity by ensuring the protection of the natural and built environment.	There is an opportunity for tourism development to enhance biodiversity features. This will be dependent on policy implementation.
2 Community & health	+	The policy will facilitate access to tourism and recreation facilities which will contribute to the improvement of the population's health and well-being. The Policy also refers to the importance of tourism developments benefitting local communities. However, if unregulated, population growth in tourism could lead to a change in the Plan Area's social characteristics.	The Policy could be strengthened by emphasising that tourism developments should not be at the expense of the Area's social characteristics. Whilst ensuring the protection of the social , natural and built environment...
3 Climate change	-	Tourism related developments could lead to increased journeys by private transport which could affect local air quality and contribute to climate change in the long term.	The policy could be strengthened by specifically requiring tourism developments to be easily accessible and serviced by public transport so that air pollution is

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			<p>However, the settlement framework applies to tourism developments which means that development sites will be in sustainable locations and in areas that are easily accessed by public transport.</p>	<p>minimised as much as possible.</p> <p>4. supporting new tourist provision and initiatives in sustainable locations in the countryside through the reuse of existing buildings or as part of farm diversification, particularly where these would also benefit local communities and support the local economy and where they are in accordance with sustainable development objectives;</p>
4	Welsh language	+/-	<p>The policy has the potential to adversely impact upon the conservation of the Welsh language indirectly through the increase in tourist numbers. An increase in tourism related employees could exacerbate this problem. However, impacts are uncertain at this strategic level and could be mitigated by the measures proposed to protect the Welsh language in the Preferred Strategy.</p>	<p>The Deposit Plan should include a strong Welsh language policy to protect this important asset.</p>
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	<p>Development can lead to potential damage or disturbance to features of cultural heritage interests. However, the policy directly refers to the need to protect the natural and built environment from adverse effects of tourism proposals. The scale and magnitude of any impacts will depend on the exact location of new developments.</p>	<p>The Policy could be strengthened by requiring proposals to protect the historic environment:</p> <p>Whilst ensuring the protection of the natural, and built and historic environment, particularly areas covered by international, national and local designations the Councils will support the development of a year-round local tourism industry by:</p>
6	Economy, employment	++	<p>There is the potential for the development of the tourist industry to deliver long-term economic growth in the Plan Area. Promoting tourism growth will create local employment opportunities in the service sector. Tourism development may also initiate cumulative focussed investment throughout the Plan Area.</p> <p>The policy refers directly to the enhancement of existing serviced accommodation and supporting the provision of new high quality serviced accommodation in the sub-regional, urban and rural service centres and village. This should have a major long-term positive effect on this objective.</p>	
7	Housing, affordable	0	<p>No significant effects identified.</p>	<p>None</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	Development can lead to potential damage to landscape features. However, the policy supports the development of sustainable tourism focused on the natural environment which should negate any adverse impacts on the landscape. The policy directly refers to the need to protect the natural and built environment from adverse effects of tourism proposals.	Detailed policies should directly mitigate against adverse impacts on important landscapes and townscapes.
9	Land, minerals, waste	-	Tourism schemes, like all developments, can lead to the loss of soil and good quality land. It is also likely that tourism development will result in an increase in waste generation during construction and operational phase. On the other hand, the policy does support the re-use of existing buildings as part of farm diversification.	Detailed policies should encourage the development of brownfield sites in preference to greenfield sites.
10	Transport & access	+/-	Potential for a positive effect through focussing larger scale tourist developments in the main centres, therefore facilitating developments in locations which have good transport links and are easily accessible.	Could be strengthened by specifying that tourist facilities should be developed in accessible locations: 4. supporting new tourist provision and initiatives <u>in sustainable and accessible locations</u> in the countryside through the reuse of existing buildings or as part of farm diversification, particularly where these would also benefit local communities and support the local economy and where they are in accordance with sustainable development objectives;
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	Tourism activities could have negative effects on the water environment; however, this is dependent on the implementation of proposals. The policy clearly states that proposals should ensure the protection of the natural environment.	Detailed policies should ensure the protection of water resources in the Plan Area.
Summary				
Tourism developments are often located in the countryside, which can have a negative impact upon the natural environment. The exact nature of the impact will depend on the type of development and its relationship with environmental assets that can be affected. On the other hand, tourism is a very important industry in the Plan area and further appropriate development would have positive effects on the local economy and thus local communities significantly.				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS10 Town Centres and retail

The Councils will work with partner organisations and the local community to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres in the Plan area in recognition of their retail, service and social functions.

The Councils will promote the vitality and viability of city/ town centres by:

1. encouraging a diverse mix of suitable uses (as defined in PPW and TAN4) in high quality environments that attract a wide range of people at different times of the day, and which are safe and accessible to all;
2. ensuring that new investment will be consistent with the scale and function of the city/ town centre;
3. making provision for 579 sq m net of new convenience floorspace and 8,091 sq m net of comparison floorspace by 2026;
4. resisting development that detract from their vitality and viability and protecting against the loss of retail units within the Primary Shopping Areas, which will be defined in the Deposit Draft Plan;
5. maximising opportunities to re-use suitable buildings within town town centres;
6. restricting the expansion of out-of-centre retailing and leisure development

Shops and services in Rural Service Centres and Villages that provide for the day to day needs of communities are safeguarded against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multi purpose community services are supported.

SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	0	By focussing development in existing town centres and settlements, this policy may indirectly assist in safeguarding against the expansion of existing settlements, thus protecting the natural environment from the adverse impacts caused by development. The impact is therefore likely to be neutral.	None
2	Community & health	++	By providing good quality retail opportunities, the policy contributes towards maintaining vibrant communities through the provision of local services to meet local needs which will indirectly improve community vitality and well-being. The Policy specifically states that shops in rural service centres and villages will be safeguarded. On the other hand, focussing development in existing town centres may lead to a lack of investment in other areas, where investment is needed, thus increasing deprivation. However, this could potentially be offset by Policy	Detailed policies should further promote the appropriate economic development of rural areas.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			PS7 which encourages economic development in rural communities. There is the potential for major positive effects.	
3	Climate change	+	Focussing development in existing retail centres reduces the need to travel thus contributing to long term climate change adaptation, having a positive effect on this SA objective	None
4	Welsh language	+	There is the potential for a positive effect by improving the availability of services and the attractiveness of town centres, the provision of retail services could help maintain the existing Welsh speaking population by retaining residents in their communities.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	Even though the policy does not directly address this objective, more detailed policies could encourage good shop front design and town centre layout.	All new retail development should be consistent with the scale and character of the existing centre.
6	Economy, employment	++	There is the potential for a major long-term positive effect on the economy as the policy directly facilitates retail development in town centres, which will encourage inward investment and provide local employment opportunities. See also objective 2 above.	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	
8	Landscape & townscape	+	Retaining shopping in the town centre should help maintain the built environment of these areas. Using good design principles, townscapes should also be enhanced. In addition, guiding development to existing centres rather than open countryside will protect the landscape resource. Potential for a positive effect.	The policy could be strengthened by encouraging the conversion of existing buildings which would further ensure that new developments do not alter the character of retail centres and that historic buildings are maintained. <u>5. encouraging the conversion and re-use of existing buildings within town centres</u>
9	Land, minerals, waste	+ + /-	The policy will have a positive effect on the efficient use of land as it guides development to existing centres encourages the re-use of buildings and the efficient use of land which will minimise the loss of soils and good quality agricultural land. However, by facilitating increased development, this will lead to an increase in waste generation.	It will be important for the more detailed policies in the Deposit draft to encourage the development of brownfield land and promote sustainable waste management techniques.
10	Transport & access	+	Potential for a positive effect on this SA objective as the policy focuses development in existing retail centres, which could reduce the need to travel and increase the ability of people to reach established centres by public	None

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			transport. The policy also directly refers to the need for accessible development.	
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	There is a risk that the level of new development will introduce a sufficient increase in impermeable surfaces to result in a higher risk of localised flooding arising from run-off to occur. Groundwater pollution could also occur from run-off. Generally, additional development leads to an increase in water usage.	Detailed policies should aim to protect water resources and reduce the potential for flooding to occur by incorporating SuDS into new development if appropriate.
Summary				
<p>The Policy performs well against most of the SA objectives in particular the socio-economic objectives. By guiding development to existing town centres, this policy will help support existing retail centres and improve the facilities and services accessible to the local population. Focussing development in existing town centres will also help protect the natural environment from development.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS11 A balanced housing provision

Based on the level of anticipated housing need, balanced against deliverability, environmental constraints and landscape capacity, the Councils will make provision for 7,665 housing units between 2011 and 2026. A 5 year supply of housing land will be maintained.

This level of growth will be distributed in accordance with Strategic Policies PS3 and PS4 and the settlement strategy set out in Strategic Policy PS3.

The Councils will work with partners to promote sustainable mixed communities by ensuring that all new residential development contributes to improving the balance of housing and meets the identified needs of the whole community. The Councils will ensure the development of sustainable mixed communities by:

1. maximising the delivery of affordable housing (including for local need) across the Plan area;
2. contributing to redress an identified imbalance in a local housing market;
3. ensuring the sustainable use of housing land, ensuring an efficient density of development compatible with local amenity ;
4. ensuring the correct mix of housing unit types and tenures to meet the needs of the Plan area's current and future communities;
5. making provision for specialist housing needs such as student accommodation, supported accommodation, nursing, residential and extra care homes;
6. improving the quality and suitability of the existing housing stock;
7. encouraging high standards of design that create sustainable and inclusive communities.

SA Objective		Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	<p>Any type of development infers pressures upon the biodiversity resource in the Plan area. Physical development has the potential to cause disturbance to habitats and species, either directly or indirectly as well as the loss and fragmentation of habitats.</p> <p>However, at this level of appraisal it is difficult to predict effects on biodiversity, especially when development locations are not known. However the increase in housing proposed in this option, will, over time place increase pressure on water resources and quality (with consequent effects on biodiversity). It is also likely to result in increased air pollution, which can have adverse effects on sites of biodiversity (although again this is dependent on location). Increased pressure on habitats (through direct loss or fragmentation) is also possible; however, this will depend on the location of development.</p>	<p>The development of suitable policies controlling the location of new housing will be important to ensure the natural environment is afforded the highest possible protection.</p> <p>The Deposit Plan should encourage the development of brownfield sites wherever possible.</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			<p>On the other hand, concentrating growth in defined settlements, in line with the settlement strategy, should help protect biodiversity within the remaining countryside.</p> <p>Strategic policy PS15 (Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment) seeks to protect important biodiversity, including protected species and habitats.</p>	
2	Community & health	+ /-	<p>New development of this scale is likely to lead to significant benefits for community and health, however there can also be negative effects on cohesion as a result of construction.</p> <p>Negative effects are also possible on communities, due to substantial levels of new construction, these effects are more likely for sites located in urban areas near populations.</p> <p>The policy facilitates the provision of appropriate housing to meet the needs of the local population, which should have a positive effect on communities. Meeting the needs of people in unsuitable housing should improve health and well-being of residents. In addition, providing housing in locations which have good transport links will provide the population access to healthcare services. On the other hand, the proposed level of growth would create additional demand for health care services which will need to be met.</p> <p>Smaller settlements would receive a proportionally lesser amount of development, therefore protecting these communities from change.</p>	None
3	Climate change	-	<p>The increase in housing proposed in this option will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions for both Anglesey and Gwynedd. This is due to the increased energy use and transport associated with an increased population.</p> <p>On a positive note, however, development in line with the Preferred Strategy will mean that housing will be located in sustainable areas, reducing the need to travel, thus having a positive effect on air quality.</p>	Detailed policies in the Plan should ensure development is as energy-efficient as possible and encourage/require renewable energy schemes with development.
4	Welsh language	+/-	<p>The impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. It may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help to retain the existing population. Conversely they may also encourage an incoming non-Welsh speaking population.</p> <p>Providing affordable housing could help retain the existing Welsh-speaking</p>	<p>The policy could include reference to the need for "local" affordable housing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximising the delivery of affordable housing (including for local need) across the Plan area;

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			population. However, the policy could be strengthened by referring to the need to provide affordable housing for local need in appropriate cases.	
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	<p>The level of growth proposed in the Policy may lead to increased effects (both individually and cumulatively) on the heritage and culture of Gwynedd and Anglesey, although this is dependent on detailed policies and the location/ spatial distribution of new development.</p> <p>New development on this scale can also lead to significant positive effects on local culture and heritage through providing funding opportunities for cultural spaces (e.g. community centres) and the regeneration of run-down areas and buildings, including heritage assets. It is therefore difficult to predict the exact impact at this stage.</p>	Detailed policies in the Plan should include strong policies to ensure the protection and enhancement of heritage and culture. Policies should address the need to consider the design, quality and density of housing units.
6	Economy, employment	+	<p>Potential for positive effects on the economy through the implementation of this Policy. The economy of key settlements would be supported through provision of a workforce and existing and new business would be supported throughout construction as well as an increased demand for goods and services. However, large housing developments should be accompanied by the provision of employment land so as to support new housing growth and to reduce the need for commuting.</p> <p>The level of housing proposed will also help to accommodate new workers required by Anglesey's growing renewables and energy industries.</p> <p>Despite this, there may be some doubt as to the deliverability of this level of housing, given current house building rates.</p>	None
7	Housing, affordable	++	The policy directly facilitates new housing development which should ensure the objective is met. However, the provision of the different types of housing to meet local needs is not specifically included in the wording. Major long-term positive effects.	See objective 4 above
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	<p>It is difficult to predict the effect of the Policy on landscape and townscape. However it is considered likely that the level of development proposed could lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on landscape and townscapes through increased housing and other construction. Such effects need to be considered when further detailed planning takes place to select appropriate development locations.</p> <p>There is also, however some possibility for enhanced townscape effects, should projects include a significant element of regeneration of existing</p>	The Deposit Plan should include preference for brownfield sites as opposed to greenfield land.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			brownfield sites.	
9	Land, minerals, waste	-	New development infers the uptake of land and the loss of soils. Some housing developments will need to be on greenfield sites due to the limited availability of previously developed land in the Plan Area. However, high density development in existing settlements would result in more efficient use of land and soils as it requires the re-use of land and buildings in preference to greenfield land. The Policy will also lead to increased waste production.	<p>The Deposit Plan should encourage the development of sustainable waste management in new housing developments.</p> <p>The Deposit Plan should encourage higher density development (where appropriate).</p>
10	Transport & access	+/-	<p>This level of development is likely to have substantial benefits for transport and accessibility through helping to provide a critical mass of population which helps to support existing and new public transport services. However, the increased development facilitated by this policy (depending on its spatial location) could also lead to an increase in traffic and congestion.</p> <p>The preferred strategy of locating development in established settlements should minimise the need to travel and provide access to sustainable transport modes. However, in smaller settlements, there may be more limited access to sustainable transport modes.</p>	<p>Specific policies should address the layout, access and opportunities for public transport, walking and cycling in new developments.</p> <p>The Policy could be strengthened by specifying the need to develop in accessible locations.</p>
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	This policy will increase pressure on water quality and resources (e.g. through increased wastewater disposal into water bodies), and through increased water usage.	Impacts should be mitigated through ensuring the LDP has firm requirements for sustainable drainage, waste water and water conservation.
Summary				
<p>The provision of suitable housing facilitated by this policy will have major benefits for residents. As development will be primarily located in the main settlements, where the majority of the population is located, it is likely to satisfy a large proportion of the identified need. The policy also provides affordable housing which should meet identified needs on a local level. The provision of housing to meet housing requirements is also likely to benefit communities as a whole by reducing social exclusion and improving community vitality. As with all types of development, the assessment has identified the potential for negative impacts upon some environmental assets. These will need to be mitigated against in the Deposit Plan.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS12 Affordable Housing

The Councils will seek to secure an appropriate level of affordable housing across the plan area by working in partnership with Registered Providers, developers and local communities. (a viable and realistic affordable housing target will be set in the Deposit Plan)

In order to address a demonstrable need for affordable housing the Councils will seek a proportion of affordable homes from residential development in perpetuity. Housing development of 5 housing units or more in the Regional Sub-Centre, Urban Service Centres, Local Service Centres, and housing development of 3 units or more in the Service Villages will be expected to make on site provision for a proportion of affordable housing specific to each Housing Market Area, which will be between 10% and 30%. Commuted sums will only be considered where on site provision is not viable or realistic. Sites for 100% affordable housing only will be permitted in Clusters and on rural exceptions sites

Where appropriate the Councils will require the provision of affordable housing to be dispersed throughout the development and reflect the tenure identified within the local housing market assessments or any alternative Council or partner assessment. Unless local evidence suggests otherwise the tenure mix excepted for each HMA will be as follows:

75% Social Rent and 25% Intermediate Affordable (Rent) Housing

Where the viability of individual schemes fall short of the policy requirements specified, the onus will be on the developer/ landowner to clearly demonstrate the circumstances justifying a lower affordable housing contribution or tenure mix.

SA Objective		Asses- ment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	0	No significant effects identified.	None
2	Community & health	+	The provision of affordable housing is likely to lead to an improvement in community vitality, and in turn, health and well-being. The policy will contribute towards reducing poverty and social exclusion as more people will be provided with the opportunity to access suitable, affordable housing. However, sites allocated for 100% affordable housing may lead to a degree of social deprivation due to the lack of social diversity.	Sites should be planned to ensure access to open spaces and recreation facilities.
3	Climate change	0	No significant effects identified.	None
4	Welsh language	+	The provision of suitable affordable housing should assist in retaining Welsh speaking residents in their own community.	None

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

5	Heritage/culture	0	No significant effects identified.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	A provision of affordable housing could lead to economic growth by attracting a mix of people from different economic backgrounds to live and work in the area.	The Deposit plan should ensure that there is appropriate housing available for the workforce especially, therefore 'key workers' in popular areas with high open market prices for housing.
7	Housing, affordable	++	The policy directly facilitates the delivery of affordable housing that should meet the needs of the population. However, there is a risk that the policy could facilitate the delivery of a greater proportion of affordable housing than is required. Major long-term positive effects.	The Policy could be strengthened by stipulating that affordable housing will be provided where there is a need for such developments: In order to address the need for affordable housing, <u>where there is evidence of need</u> , the Councils will seek a proportion of affordable homes from residential development in perpetuity. <u>Contributions from smaller developments will be negotiated on a case by case basis.</u>
8	Landscape & townscape	0	No significant effects identified.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	0	No significant effects identified.	None
10	Transport & access	0	No significant effects identified.	None
11	Water & flood risk	0	No significant effects identified.	None
Summary				
This policy will have significant benefits in relation to providing sufficient housing to enable people to live in suitable homes which they can afford. The provision of affordable housing will indirectly contribute towards sustaining vibrant communities and a reduction in social exclusion. More detailed affordable housing policies will need to be supported by an evidence base that shows they are viable.				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS13 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation			
The Councils will work with partners to address the current and future requirements of Gypsies and Travellers by:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguarding existing authorised land for accommodation by Gypsies and Travellers at Llandygai, near Bangor 2. Providing land for additional pitches to satisfy an unmet need for temporary, transit or permanent accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers in the Plan area (subject to collaborative work). 			
SA Objective	Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1 Biodiversity	+	<p>Well managed sites will reduce any pressures on the integrity of protected biodiversity.</p> <p>Authorised sites also help to limit unauthorised sites which can be set up on open green space, thereby indirectly protecting the quality, and use by all, of these spaces.</p>	None
2 Community & health	+	<p>Well managed sites avoid community and individual tension which can arise due to the difference in cultures and lifestyles between the gypsy/traveller and house dwelling communities. The policy should assist in promoting social inclusion and interaction resulting in a positive effect.</p> <p>Permanent and settled sites allow access to education and health care services which is particularly important for the traveller community who experience health and educational problems through lack of regular access to these facilities. Living with more certainty should have indirect positive effects for travellers' well-being and reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Further details are provided by Welsh national guidance⁶</p>	<p>Levels of noise from sites should be given consideration due to a relatively outdoor lifestyle and traffic movements from large vehicles in connection with some travellers especially show people.</p> <p>Play spaces for children are not mentioned and could be considered in the more detailed planning policies.</p>
3 Climate change	0	<p>No significant effects identified. The resources and embodied energy in producing mobile homes are less than that of a conventional home. However the policy itself will have a negligible impact on climate change.</p>	None
4 Welsh language	0	<p>No significant effects identified.</p>	None

⁶ <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/ds/jlg/publications/equality/110928gypsytravelleren.pdf>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

5	Heritage/culture	0	No significant effects identified. Travelling communities are part of our cultural heritage and this policy will assist in the preservation of lifestyles and traditions although these are changing with time. The policies PS13 on Welsh culture and PS16 on cultural and heritage assets will also help to ensure the protection of the area's cultural heritage.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	Provision of safe and secure bases for travelling people and allowing mixed use sites for residential and business use supports a diverse economy.	None
7	Housing, affordable	++	The need for safeguarding current and providing future sites has been identified and the policy sets out how it will work with partners in meeting this need. Major positive and cumulative effect for meeting the individual needs of communities.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+	Authorised sites also help to limit unauthorised sites which can be set up on public open green space, thereby indirectly protecting the quality, and use by all, of these spaces – indirect positive effects.	Amenity blocks to serve pitches can be constructed of sustainable materials.
9	Land, minerals, waste	+	Positive effect on land and soil quality through helping to reduce the incidence of unauthorised sites. As with all development, traveller sites should be provided with appropriate waste management facilities. Overall, minor positive effects through more sustainable waste management.	None
10	Transport & access	0	Accessibility to services is required by the national policy framework for travellers with a need to provide a safe and convenient vehicular and pedestrian access to sites. Improving accessibility in rural areas is a key issue for the Plan area and is addressed by policy PS21. Overall, negligible effects identified.	None
11	Water & flood risk	0	Sewerage for permanent sites should normally be through mains systems but in some locations this may not always be possible. Mobile homes and caravans are forms of development vulnerable to flooding and should not be established in flood plains.	The Councils should consider including further detailed consideration of the needs of traveller sites, for example, allowing reed bed sewage systems and treatment plants which are allowed for other small developments.
Summary				
The national document Travelling for a Better Future (WG, 2012) sets out a detailed policy framework for Councils, and consequently this policy PS 12 is simplified to avoid duplication. The policy will have a positive effect on a range of SA objectives, particularly those relating to community interaction and social inclusion, reducing health inequalities, and housing.				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS14 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment			
<p>In seeking to support the wider economic and social needs of the Plan area, the Councils will manage development so as to conserve and, where possible, enhance the Plan area's distinctive natural environment, countryside and coastline by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguarding the Plan area's biodiversity, geology, habitats, history and landscapes through the protection and enhancement of sites of international, national, regional and local importance and their settings, having regard to the relative significance of the designations in considering the weight to be attached acknowledged interests; 2. Seeking no net loss of biodiversity within the Plan area and enhance and/or restore networks of natural habitats; 3. Protecting and enhancing ecosystem services through networks of green/ blue infrastructure; 4. Designating Special Landscape Areas to manage development; 5. Safeguarding the setting of Snowdonia National Park 6. Safeguarding protected species and enhance their habitats 7. Minimising the loss of Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land to new development 8. Respecting, retaining or enhancing the local character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character Areas 			
SA Objective	Asses- ment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1 Biodiversity	++	Major long-term positive effect for biodiversity through the conservation and enhancement of the area's distinctive natural environment, countryside and coastline. The policy seeks to safeguard and where possible enhance international, national, regional and local sites designated for their biodiversity.	<p>There is potential for the policy to make a clearer distinction between international, national, regional and local sites, specifically the weight attached to the different designations. The highest level of protection should be provided to internationally designated sites followed by national, regional and then local.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the policy should seek no net loss of biodiversity within the Plan area and seek to enhance and/ or restore networks of natural habitats⁷.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the Policy includes an additional criterion that relates to the protection and enhancement of ecosystem services through networks of Green Infrastructure (GI). A multi-functional network of</p>

⁷ TAN5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009).

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

				green spaces can provide a variety of benefits for the environment as well as for the economy and local communities. While GI contributions are covered in PS4 (Infrastructure and Developer Contributions), it is considered that the incorporation of a GI criterion would help to strengthen the policy. These recommendations have now been incorporated into the policy.
2	Community & health	+	Safeguarding and enhancing the natural environment has the potential for long-term indirect positive effects on the health and well-being of communities through providing areas for recreation and a place for people to relax.	<p>Please refer to the GI recommendation above. Green spaces can provide areas for recreation and a place for people to relax, which can have positive effects on the health and well-being of individuals and communities.</p> <p>It is recommended that the policy includes safeguarding the flow of ecosystem services from our natural capital⁸ as part of GI networks for positive effects on human health and well-being. These recommendations have now been incorporated into the policy.</p>
3	Climate change	+	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment has the potential for long-term indirect positive effects by improving the ability of habitats to adapt to the effects of climate change. Vegetation can also reduce the excessive run-off and increase rainfall capture, thus reducing the risk of flooding.	<p>Please refer to the ecosystem services and GI recommendation for SA objective 1.</p> <p>Enhancing biodiversity by proactively developing GI networks for connectivity and to address fragmentation will also improve resilience and adaptation to climate change. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p> <p>Policies should encourage upper catchment management, especially of areas of peat which are crucial for carbon storage, water level regulation and water quality.</p>
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	0	No significant effects identified.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	The natural environment is a key aspect that attracts visitors to the area. The policy seeks to conserve and enhance the distinctive natural environment, which could have indirect minor positive effects on tourism and therefore the economy.	Please refer to the ecosystem services and GI recommendation for SA objective 1. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
7	Housing,	0	No significant effects identified.	None

⁸ Sustaining Ecosystems Services for Human Well-Being CCW (2011)

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

	affordable			
8	Landscape & townscape	++	Major long-term positive effect on this SA objective through the protection and enhancement of important landscapes and the local character of individual Landscape Character Areas, as well as the designation of Special Landscape Areas to manage development.	It is recommended that the policy includes ... "and their settings..." to enhance the positive sustainability effects. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
9	Land, minerals, waste	+	The policy seeks to minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to new development, which will have long-term minor positive effects on this SA objective.	None
10	Transport & access	0	No significant effects identified.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+	Indirect minor positive effect as the natural environment (vegetation) can help to reduce excessive run-off and increase rainfall capture, thus reducing the risk of flooding. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment will also have indirect positive effects on water quality.	<p>Please refer to the ecosystem services and GI recommendation for SA objective 1. CCW recognises that there are both Green and Blue Infrastructure networks. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p> <p>Policies should encourage upper catchment management, especially of areas of peat which are crucial for carbon storage, water level regulation and water quality.</p>
Summary				
<p>The policy seeks to conserve and enhance the Plan area's distinctive natural environment, countryside and coastline. This has the potential for major long-term positive effects on biodiversity and the landscape. Maintaining and enhancing the natural environment also has the potential for indirect positive effects on the health and well-being of individuals and communities through providing areas for recreation and places for people to relax. The natural environment can also help to reduce excessive water run-off and increase rainfall capture, which can help to reduce the risk of flooding and adapt to the effects of climate change. There is also the potential for indirect positive effects on the economy as the natural environment is a key aspect that attracts visitors to the area.</p> <p>SA recommendations have now been incorporated into the policy; these included a clearer distinction between protected biodiversity sites, seeking no net loss of biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of ecosystem services and Green Infrastructure.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS15 Protecting and enhancing cultural and heritage assets				
<p>In seeking to support the wider economic and social needs of the Plan area, the Councils will protect and, where appropriate, enhance its unique cultural and heritage assets by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting, enhancing the following cultural and heritage assets, and where appropriate, their setting and significant views: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conservation Areas; ii. Beaumaris Castle and Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls World Heritage Sites; iii. candidate North Wales Slate Industry World Heritage Site; iv. Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens; v. Listed Buildings; vi. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other areas of archaeological importance; 2. Enhancing heritage assets through heritage and regeneration initiatives 				
SA Objective	Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	
1	Biodiversity	0	No significant effects identified.	None
2	Community & health	+	Positive effect on balanced communities as the LDP area has a strong heritage which is an important part of the area's character. This can play a role in creating a sense of community and place. The regeneration and enhancement of historic buildings and areas can also have a positive effect on the sense of community identify as well as the levels of participation in culture.	None
3	Climate change	0	No significant effects identified.	None
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	++	Major short to long-term positive effects through the protection and enhancement of important cultural and heritage assets.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	The policy could have a positive effect on the SA objective through promoting a range of employment such as construction, tourism, maintenance and management and specifically, skills in the heritage and restoration industry.	None

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+	Positive effect on townscape and landscape character through protecting and enhancing important cultural and heritage assets.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	0	No significant effects identified.	None
10	Transport & access	0	No significant effects identified.	None
11	Water & flood risk	0	No significant effects identified.	None
Summary				
<p>The policy will have major short to long-term positive effects on the heritage/culture SA objective through the protection and enhancement of important cultural and heritage assets. There is the potential for a positive effect on balanced communities as the LDP area has a strong heritage which is an important part of the area's character. This can play a role in creating a sense of community and place. The regeneration and enhancement of historic buildings and areas can also have a positive effect on the sense of community identify as well as the levels of participation in culture.</p> <p>There is also the potential for positive effects on the economy through promoting a range of employment such as construction, tourism, maintenance and management and specifically, skills in the heritage and restoration industry. There is also the potential for a positive effect on townscape and landscape.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS16 Renewable energy technology			
<p>The Councils will seek to ensure that the Plan area wherever feasible and viable realizes its potential as a leading area for initiatives based on renewable or low carbon energy technologies by promoting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. renewable energy sources within development proposals which support energy generation from a variety of sources which include biomass, marine, waste, water, ground, solar and wind, including micro generation; b. free-standing renewable energy technology development <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ensuring that installations in areas covered by international or national landscape designations and visible beyond their boundaries, or areas of local landscape value, in accordance with Strategic Policy SP15 do not individually or cumulatively compromise the objectives of the designations especially with regard to landscape character, visual impact and residential amenity; 2. ensuring that installations in areas covered by international, national or local nature conservation designations in accordance with SP14 do not individually or cumulatively compromise the objectives of the designations; 3. supporting installations outside designated areas provided that the installation would not cause significant demonstrable harm to landscape character, residential amenity, either individually or cumulatively 			
SA Objective	Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1 Biodiversity	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	The policy specifically refers to the impacts on important landscape character but not biodiversity. There is the potential to strengthen the policy through including a reference to important nature conservation; however, it is recognised that this may be covered in more detailed Deposit policies. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
2 Community & health	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain; however, encouraging renewable and low carbon technologies could assist in meeting a proportion of the energy infrastructure requirements for existing and incoming communities.	None
3 Climate change	++	Ensuring that that the Plan area realises its potential as a leading area for	The provision of a secure, clean future supply of energy

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

			initiatives based on renewable or low carbon energy technologies will have a major positive effect on this SA objective.	for the Plan area could be served by a stronger co-ordinated policy approach to energy that seeks to encourage the development of renewable and low carbon technology. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	Encouraging renewable and low carbon energy generation could help generate local business and employment in the renewable energy field.	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain, although it does seek to avoid negative effects on the landscape.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	0	No significant effects identified.	None
10	Transport & access	0	No significant effects identified.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
Summary				
<p>Ensuring that that the Plan area realises its potential as a leading area for initiatives based on renewable or low carbon energy technologies will have a major positive effect on climate change. The SA recommended that the policy could be improved by a stronger co-ordinated approach to renewable energy. The policy now promotes different types of renewable energy sources within development proposals as well as free-standing renewable energy technology development.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on biodiversity, communities, heritage/culture, landscape, and the water environment was assessed as uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS17 Waste management				
The Councils will seek to ensure an adequate availability of land for a network of waste facilities to meet regional and local obligations in accordance with the requirements of the North Wales Regional Waste Plan. The sites and types of facilities chosen will promote a sustainable approach to waste management based on a hierarchy of reduction, reuse and recovery.				
SA Objective		Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
2	Community & health	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
3	Climate change	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
6	Economy, employment	0	No significant effects identified.	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	+	Long-term positive effect on this SA objective through ensuring availability of land to meet demand ⁹ and promoting a sustainable approach to waste management based on a hierarchy of reduction, reuse and recovery.	None
10	Transport & access	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
Summary				

⁹ Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils - Topic Paper: Infrastructure.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

The policy ensures the availability of land to meet waste demand and promotes a sustainable approach to waste management based on a hierarchy of reduction, reuse and recovery, which has the potential for positive effects against the waste SA objective. The potential effect of the policy against the majority of SA objectives was considered uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual waste management proposals.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS18 Minerals				
The Councils will contribute to regional and local demand for a continuous and secure supply of minerals by:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguarding known / potential aggregate resources from permanent development that would sterilize them or hinder extraction; 2. Maintaining a 12 year landbank of Sand and Gravel and 15 year landbank of crushed rock aggregate reserves in line with national guidance; 3. Maximise the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. 4. Acknowledge that where the principles of sustainable development can be achieved, the extension of existing aggregate quarries is likely to be appropriate. 5. Where there is a need for new areas of aggregates supply, these should come from locations of low environmental constraint and take into account transport implications. 6. Maintain supply of marine aggregate consistent with the requirements of good environmental practice. 7. Ensuring adequate restoration and aftercare. 				
SA Objective	Assess-ment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	
1	Biodiversity	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
2	Community & health	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
3	Climate change	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	Safeguarding aggregate resources and supporting the extension of existing aggregate quarries (where appropriate) has the potential for positive effects on the economy.	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	+	Long-term positive effect on this SA objective through safeguarding aggregate resources and maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes.	None

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

10	Transport & access	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
Summary				
<p>The policy was assessed as having the potential for significant long-term positive effects on the SA objective relating to minerals through safeguarding aggregate resources and maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. Safeguarding aggregate resources and supporting the extension of existing aggregate quarries (where appropriate) also has the potential for positive effects on the economy.</p> <p>The potential effect of the policy against the majority of SA objectives was considered uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS19 Welsh language and culture				
The Councils will promote and support the use of the Welsh Language in the Plan area. This will be achieved by:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using appropriate mechanisms to ensure that suitable measures that mitigate negative impacts are provided or a contribution is made towards them; 2. Refusing development that due to its size, scale or its location, would cause significant harm to the character and language balance of a community; 3. Encouraging all signage by public bodies and by commercial and business companies to be bilingual; 4. Encouraging the use of Welsh place names for new developments, house and street names 				
SA Objective	Asses- sment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	
1	Biodiversity	0	No significant effects identified.	None
2	Community & health	+	The policy has the potential for a positive effect on this SA objective by helping ensure a balanced population structure through retaining Welsh speaking residents in their communities. By protecting the Welsh language, this policy will indirectly support and improve community vitality and in turn have long term beneficial effects on health and well-being. The Policy focuses on the needs of local people and also by seeks to integrate newcomers through linguistic initiatives.	None
3	Climate change	0	No significant effects identified.	None
4	Welsh language	++	The policy directly aims to safeguard the Welsh language through the planning process and should therefore have a positive effect on this objective. Major long-term positive effects.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+	Protecting the Welsh language will support the need to maintain local distinctiveness with a positive effect on this SA objective.	None
6	Economy, employment	0	No significant effects identified.	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape &	0	No significant effects identified.	None

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

	townscape			
9	Land, minerals, waste	0	No significant effects identified.	None
10	Transport & access	0	No significant effects identified.	None
11	Water & flood risk	0	No significant effects identified.	None
Summary				
<p>This Policy directly refers to the need to promote and support the Welsh language which should help maintain and enhance the proportion of Welsh speakers in the Plan area. It will be important for the Deposit Plan to include detailed mitigation measures to help protect the language even further.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS20 Community Infrastructure				
<p>The Councils will ensure that while encouraging housing and growth in the Plan area, appropriate infrastructure is provided to cater for the needs of existing and future populations, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. resisting the loss of and promoting the enhancement of existing social infrastructure facilities, particularly those that are important to vulnerable groups in the community; 2. maximising opportunities to deliver additional physical, social, green/ blue facilities as part of new developments in a timely manner; 3. encouraging multi-purpose social facilities that provide a range of services; 4. ensuring that new social facilities are located appropriately to cater to the communities they serve and are accessible by walking and cycling; 5. requiring new developments to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure, with contributions being either on-site or through planning contributions, in line with Strategic Policies PS5 and PS12; 6. enhancing the green/ blue infrastructure network through the creation and enhancement of open, play and recreational spaces, especially in areas of deficiency; 7. seeking an adequate provision and efficient use of allotments and other spaces on which to grow food and plants; 8. ensuring that appropriate physical (including utility) infrastructure is provided in a timely manner where it is required by new development. 				
SA Objective		Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+	The policy requires enhancement of the green infrastructure (GI) network which will have positive effects, especially cumulatively over the longer term.	<p>It is recommended that the Councils consider preparation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan for the area to identify areas of deficiency, priorities, phasing and to identify potential partners for collaboration and funding possibilities.</p> <p>A detailed specific policy on GI would help ensure implementation and effectiveness of enhancement. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p>

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

2	Community & health	++	<p>Major positive effects by retention and enhancement of social infrastructure such as affordable housing, schools, health services, community facilities, open spaces, cemeteries and local employment/training initiatives. Including encouragement of multi-purpose facilities to provide a range of services should promote community interaction and contribute to more age balanced communities.</p> <p>The policy may provide positive effects by encouraging the protection, retention or enhancement of open spaces, including play and recreational, which can assist in the provision of a healthy environment for the local community.</p> <p>The requirement for provision of allotments and other spaces to grow food will have a positive indirect effect on people's health by encouraging healthier lifestyles – and can also encourage social interaction.</p> <p>The requirement for accessibility by walking and cycling will help encourage healthier lifestyles.</p>	<p>Libraries and religious centres as part of social infrastructure are not mentioned specifically in PS4. The needs of young and older people are not specially referred to - this could help address the issues of out- and in-migration respectively. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Councils consider the timing or phasing of social infrastructure and that it should be provided in a timely manner. This will be important with regard to physical and utility, as well as green, infrastructure. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.</p>
3	Climate change	+/-	Uncertain effect; depending on details of individual schemes.	Depends upon detailed policies for design and sustainable construction and operation/occupation.
4	Welsh language	+	Criterion no.5 requires social infrastructure in line with PS4 which specifically mentions educational provision, including Welsh language learner training, and thus positive effects.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	Uncertain effect; depending on details of individual schemes.	PS15 and detailed policies should ensure protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage assets.
6	Economy, employment	+/-	The policy may provide a range of job opportunities but this is dependent on the amount of new social infrastructure that is developed. Uncertain effect; depending on details of individual schemes.	None
7	Housing, affordable	+/-	The policy will have a positive effect due to the provision of affordable housing however no details are provide and the extent of the effects is uncertain.	It is suggested that criterion no 5 refers to PS12 on affordable housing. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy.
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	Uncertain effect; depending on details of individual schemes.	PS14 covers the conservation and enhancement of protected landscapes and local character and distinctiveness. Detailed policies should ensure the protection and enhancement of specific locations and townscapes.
9	Land, minerals, waste	0	No significant effects identified.	PS17 covers waste management
10	Transport & access	+	The policy will have a positive effect on local accessibility to key facilities such as schools, health services, community centres, open, play and recreational spaces as it specifies that they are provided within close	None

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

11	Water & flood risk	+/-	<p>proximity to the community and accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Uncertain effect; depending on details of individual schemes.</p>	<p>PS1 sustainable development provides an overarching policy that includes flooding and water resources but does not include water quality. It is suggested that further clarification could be achieved through a strategic or detailed policy specific to water and addressing the interconnectedness for water resources, quality, biodiversity, green infrastructure and flooding.</p>
Summary				
<p>The policy is likely to have a positive effect on a number of SA objectives, however, at present the level of detail required to fully examine the impacts (for example, on landscape, water, and economy) is not available at this strategic level and these would need to be assessed at the project and site level. The extent of the effects is uncertain and will depend in part on further detailed policies covering design quality and sustainable construction and operation/occupation.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have positive effects on communities and public health. Communities will have direct positive effects from the provision of new and well maintained facilities such as affordable housing, schools, health and community services, open and play/recreational spaces. This should help encourage social inclusion and integration as well as strengthening the community with major positive effects.</p> <p>The construction and maintenance of accessible health facilities will have direct positive effects for communities. The creation of open spaces, including play and recreation, should have positive effects on the public health and well-being of the area by providing spaces that encourage healthy recreation and leisure; cumulative effects in the longer term are possible. The policy specifies that community facilities are provided within close proximity to the community and accessible by walking and cycling – with concomitant positive effects on accessibility and transport, and with encouragement of healthier lifestyles. The extent of the effects is dependent upon details of specific sites.</p> <p>The policy specifically refers to the provision of educational facilities including Welsh language learner training and this will have positive effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The policy may provide a range of job opportunities but this is dependent on the amount of new social infrastructure that is developed.</p> <p>The SA recommended that the Councils consider the timing or phasing of social infrastructure and that it should be provided in a timely manner. This will be important with regard to physical and utility, as well as green, infrastructure. This recommendation has now been incorporated into the policy. It also recommended that the Councils consider preparation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan for the area to identify areas of deficiency, priorities, phasing and to identify potential partners for collaboration and funding possibilities. A detailed specific policy on GI would help ensure implementation and effectiveness of enhancement. The SA also recommended that the specific needs of younger and older people should be considered. This has now been addressed by the consideration of vulnerable groups in the community.</p>				

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS21 Information and communications technology				
The Councils will support infrastructure development that seek to extend or improve connectivity through existing and emerging communication technologies, i.e. high speed broadband, mobile phone, and development in all parts of the Plan area subject to appropriate safeguards.				
SA Objective		Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	The laying of cables for telecommunications can have negative effects on biodiversity; however, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
2	Community & health	+	Improved connectivity through communication technologies will help to reduce social exclusion by allowing people to communicate more widely and providing better access to online services. This will have long-term positive effect on this SA objective, particularly for rural communities. The policy could also help to reduce the out migration of young people ¹⁰ by allowing them to work from home and possibly start their own business.	None
3	Climate change	+	There is the potential for an indirect positive effect on this SA objective as improved information and communications technology could allow more people to work from home; therefore reducing the number of vehicle trips generated.	None
4	Welsh language	+	Improved access to high speed broadband has the potential for indirect long-term positive effects by giving more people, in particular rural communities, the opportunity to promote the Welsh language and culture as well as goods and services.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The laying of cables for telecommunications can have negative effects on heritage/culture; however, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
6	Economy, employment	+/-	Improving access to high speed broadband will provide people with the opportunity to start up web-based businesses and sell/market their goods and/or services, which will be particularly beneficial for rural communities. Long-term positive effects. On the other hand, an increase in online ordering may have a negative impact on the local economy as more people will buy produce from online stores rather than local shops. The overall impact, therefore is uncertain.	None

¹⁰ The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2011).

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The laying of cables for telecommunications could have negative effects for important landscape, including the Llŷn Peninsula and Anglesey AONBs ¹¹ ; however, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
10	Transport & access	+	Improving access to high speed broadband will give more people the opportunity to work from home, which has the potential for indirect positive effects by reducing the number of vehicle trips generated.	None
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The laying of cables for telecommunications can have negative effects on the water environment; however, this is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.	None
Summary				
<p>The policy supports the development of information and communication technologies, which will allow people to communicate more easily and improve access to online services having long-term positive effect on communities, particularly in rural areas, by reducing social exclusion. Improved access to high speed broadband provides people with the opportunity to start up web-based businesses, sell/market their goods and/or services, and work from home having indirect long-term positive effects on the economy. Giving people the opportunity to work from home also has the potential for indirect long-term positive effects on SA objectives relating to climate change and transport as it will help to reduce the number of vehicle trips generated.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on biodiversity, heritage/culture, landscape, the water environment and minerals and waste was assessed as uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.</p>				

¹¹ The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2011).

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy PS22 Sustainable transport, development and accessibility

Development will be located so as to minimise the need to travel. The Councils will support transport improvements that maximise accessibility for all modes of transport, but particularly by foot, cycle and public transport. This will be achieved by securing convenient access via footways, cycle infrastructure and public transport where appropriate, thereby encouraging the use of these modes of travel for local journeys and reducing the need to travel by private car.

The Council will endeavour to improve accessibility and seek to change travel behaviour. This will be achieved by working with our partners to:

1. improve public transport and increase modal shift towards sustainable modes through the promotion of a more frequent and reliable public transport service
2. maintain and improve stations, infrastructure and services on the main Railway Lines;
3. improve and enhance the public footpath and cycleway network to improve accessibility by these modes of travel;
4. support schemes that will improve transport including park and ride/ share facilities for areas of employment and new development; freight transfer facilities and other rail-related improvements
5. allocating or safeguarding land where appropriate to facilitate the key strategic transport schemes:
 - A487 Dinas – Bontnewydd – Caernarfon by pass
 - Menai Strait crossing

The Councils will also require the following key transport infrastructure elements to be delivered as part of major infrastructure development schemes:

A5025 Valley to Wylfa / Amlwch to Wylfa and other transport infrastructure improvements associated with new nuclear development at Wylfa

Planning obligations or other appropriate mechanisms for development on all major development sites will be sought to mitigate their impact on the Plan area's transportation system in accordance with Strategic Policy PS5

SA Objective		Assessment	Commentary (including the cumulative nature, magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known)	Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
1	Biodiversity	+/-	There is the potential for individual proposals, such as the A A487 Dinas – Bontnewydd – Caernarfon bypass ^{12, 13} , to have negative effects on biodiversity; however, this is dependent on their implementation.	None

¹² Taith (2009) North Wales Regional Transport Plan.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

2	Community & health	+	The policy supports transport improvements and seeks to maximise access to sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport. This will help to integrate new and existing communities, improve access to facilities and services and will encourage people to live healthier lifestyles through the improvement and enhancement of public footpaths and cycleways. Long-term positive effects on communities and health. Accessible transport is also important for all members of the community, including the young, the aged and those with disabilities.	A key sustainability issue identified by the SA Scoping Report ¹⁴ is the need to facilitate a sustainable transport network in rural areas. There is the potential to strengthen the policy by highlight the importance of improving access to public transport for rural communities.
3	Climate change	+	There is the potential for indirect long-term positive effects as improved access to sustainable modes of transport will help to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions created through the development of additional homes and more cars on the road.	None
4	Welsh language	0	No significant effects identified.	None
5	Heritage/culture	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of proposals.	None
6	Economy, employment	+	Sustainable transport is important to support retail centres and provide access to employment. It can also benefit the visitor economy by improving access to tourist locations and developments. Long-term positive effects on the economy.	None
7	Housing, affordable	0	No significant effects identified.	None
8	Landscape & townscape	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of proposals.	None
9	Land, minerals, waste	0	No significant effects identified.	None
10	Transport & access	++	The policy will have major long-term positive effects on transport and access through supporting transport improvements and seeking to maximise access to sustainable modes of transport. This will help to improve access to jobs, facilities and services and reduce the need to travel by car ¹⁵ .	See the Recommendations / Mitigation and Enhancement Measures for SA Objective 2 (Community & health).
11	Water & flood risk	+/-	The potential effect of this policy is uncertain and dependent on the implementation of proposals.	None
Summary				
The policy will have major long-term positive effects on transport and access through supporting transport improvements and seeking to maximise access to sustainable modes of transport. This will help to improve access to jobs, facilities and services and reduce the need to travel by car. Improving access to sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport, will help to integrate new and existing communities, improve access to facilities and services and will encourage people to live				

¹³ TraCC (2009) Mid Wales Regional Transport Plan.

¹⁴ The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2011).

¹⁵ Anglesey and Gwynedd Councils - Topic Paper: Infrastructure.

Appendix 8- SA of Strategic Policies

healthier lifestyles through the improvement and enhancement of public footpaths and cycleways. Accessible transport is also important for all members of the community, including the young, the aged and those with disabilities.

It was assessed that there is the potential for indirect long-term positive effects on the economy as sustainable transport supports retail centres and provides access to employment. It can also benefit the visitor economy by improving access to tourist locations and developments. Long-term positive effects on the economy. There is the potential for indirect long-term positive effects as improved access to sustainable modes of transport will help to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions created through the development of additional homes and more cars on the road.

The effect of the policy on biodiversity, heritage/culture, landscape and the water environment was assessed as uncertain, as it is dependent on the implementation of individual proposals.