

Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report

Consultation Version: May 2019



Author and Service: Planning Policy

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List of Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Assessment
ASS	Allocated Sites Schedule
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BGS	British Geological Survey
BME	Black Minority Ethnic
BPEO	Best Possible Environmental Option
BREEM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methods
BRMA	Broad rental Market Area
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
C2020	Ceredigion 2020
C4S	Centre for Sustainability
CAMS	Catchment Area Management Strategy
CCC	Ceredigion County Council
CCW	Countryside Council Wales
CE	Chief Executive
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CFSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CIA	Community Impact Assessment
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act

cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
CYPP	Ceredigion Young Persons Plan
DCWW	Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DECS	Department of Education and Community Services
DEFRA	Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DESH	Department of Environmental Services and Housing
DF	Department of Finance
DHPW	Department of Highways, Properties and Works
DLHE	Destination of Leavers from Higher Education
DMIPPS	Draft Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EA	Environment Agency
EAW	Environment Agency Wales
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EASR	European Age Standardised Rates
EC	European Commission
EES	European Employment Strategy
EIA	Environmental Impact assessment
EQS	European Quality Standard
EU	European Union
FCA	Flood Consequences Assessment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent

GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information systems
GQA	General Quality Assessment
GVA	Gross Value Added
Ha	Hectares
HAP	Habitat Action Plan
HCW	Health Commission Wales
HE	Higher Education
HEES	Home Energy Efficiency Scheme
HHSRS	Housing Health and Safety Rating
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HM	Her Majesties
HMO	House of Multiple Occupancy
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IBERS	Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Sciences
ICC	Integrated Children Centres
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICR	Initial Consultation Report
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDO	Interim Development Orders
IHD	Ischaemic Heart Disease
IPCC	Interdepartmental Panel on Climate Change
ISAR	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report
JHLA	Joint Housing Land Availability

JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JREC	Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition
KI	Key Issues
KSG	Key Stakeholder Group
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
LA	Local Authority
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDA	Local Development agency
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDPW	Local Development plan Wales
LGAP	Local Geodiversity Action Plan
LHMA	Local Housing Market Assessment
LHS	Local Housing Strategy
LLTI	Limiting Long Term Illness
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LS	Linked Settlements
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MPPW	Minerals Planning Policy Wales
MTAN	Minerals Technical Advice Note
MW	Mega Watt
NCN	National Cycle Network
NH3	Ammonia
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy
NHS	National Health Service

NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NPA	National Park Authority
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
ODPM	Office of Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office of National Statistics
ORS	Opinion Research Services
PLASC	Pupil Level annual School Census
PM10	Particulates of less than 10 micro metres diameter
PPM	Parts Per Million
PPP	Plans, Policies and Programmes
PPW	Planning policy Wales
PSB	Public Service Board
RAWP	Regional Aggregates Working Party
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RIGS	Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites
ROMP	Review of Old Mineral Planning Permission.
RQO	River Quality Objective
RRAA	Race Relations Amendments Act
RSC	Rural Service Centre
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
RTP	Regional Transport Plan
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute
RTS	Regional technical Statement

RWP	Regional Waste Plan
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAR	Sustainability Appraisal Report
SEA	Strategic Environmental assessment
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SINC	Sites of Important Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SME	Small or Medium Sized Enterprise
SO2	Sulphur Dioxide
SPA	Special Protection area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SRA	Strategic Regeneration Area
SSA	Strategic Search Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STEAM	Scarborough Tourism Economic Assessment Model
SUDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SWRAWP	The South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party
SWG	Sustainability working Group
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TGA	Tourism Growth Area
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TraCC	Trafnidiaeth Canolbarth Cymru Mid wales Transportation
TWH	Terra Watt Hour

UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UKCIP	UK Climate impacts Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USC	Urban Service Centre
UA	University of Aberystwyth
UWTD	University of Wales Trinity St. David
WAG	Welsh assembly Government
W&CA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WDA	Welsh Development Agency
WHQS	Welsh Housing Quality Standards
WISE	Wales Institute for Sustainable Development
WSP	Wales Spatial Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 **Reconsideration of the Ceredigion LDP Sustainability Appraisal Report**

1.1.1 A review of the adopted Ceredigion Local Development plan (LDP) was triggered on 31st October 2016, after the third Annual Monitoring Report, (AMR) which highlighted areas where the Plan was in need of review. A Review Report has been prepared which sets out the extent of changes required to the LDP and the revision procedure to be followed.

1.1.2 The recommended changes have been informed by the findings of the preceding Annual Monitoring Reports, updates to the evidence base and ongoing surveys, as well as changes in context for legislation and National policies, including the implications of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements

1.1.3 Sustainable Appraisal is a statutory requirement for Local Development Plans under Section 62(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. European Directive 2001/42/EC requires that the environmental impacts of certain plans and programmes are assessed through a Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA), which is transposed into Welsh law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regs). Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment play an important part in demonstrating that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives. The LDP Manual requires authorities who are undertaking a review of their LDP's to reconsider the Sustainability Appraisal report.

1.1.4 The Welsh Government defines sustainable development in Wales through the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) act 2015 as:

“the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals”

The 5 main stages in conducting an SA that need to be integrated into LDP preparation are:

- Stage A: Scoping: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- Stage B: Appraisal: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects;
- Stage C: Reporting: Preparing the SA Report.
- Stage D: Consulting: Consulting on the preferred option of the development plan and the findings of the SA Report.
- Stage E: Monitoring: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the development plan.

1.1.5 This report covers Stage A of the process. The following guidance documents have been used when preparing this report:

- A practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (September 2005); and
- Local Development Plan Manual Edition 2 (August 2015).

1.1.6 This report reconsiders the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report Consultation Version January 2008 and provides up to date scoping for a Replacement LDP for Ceredigion. Table 1.1 below, summarises key tasks required and the approach taken and further details are provided in Sections 2, 3 and 4 below:

Table 1.1 Local Development Plan Pre-Deposit Preparation-SA Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope. Key tasks required and approach taken:

	Task	Reason	Approach
A1.	Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives	To establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors to suggest ideas to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed, and to help to identify SEA objectives.	Update Plans, Policies and Programmes considered in 2008 and consider how objectives/requirements should be taken on board.
A2.	Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring, to help in the development of SEA objectives.	Compile and consider an up to date evidence base to help inform the identification of environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring and to support the development of SEA objectives.
A3	Identifying environmental problems; and	To help focus the SEA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SEA objectives, prediction of effects and monitoring.	Consider information from A1 and A2 above, officer input and consultation with Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales in order to review Environmental and Sustainability Issues, Proposed Objectives and Potential Indicators identified in the 2008 scoping report.
A4.	Developing SEA Objectives	To provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme and alternatives can be	

	Task	Reason	Approach
		assessed.	
A5.	Consulting on the scope of the SEA	To ensure that the SEA covers the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme.	In accordance with the Regulations.

This Scoping Report considers and covers the first stage of the SA process. The scoping report will need to cover a range of information to demonstrate consistency with the SEA Directive. (Directive 2001/42/EC)

1.1.7 The scoping has been considered under key themes which reflect the most up to date baseline information/evidence. Topics selected for inclusion in the Scoping report and their relationship with Topics listed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 are summarised in the following table:

Table 1.2 Ceredigion SA/SEA Topics

	Topics considered in Ceredigion SA/SEA	Topic Listed by Regulations
1	Sustainable Development, Flooding and Climate Change Coastal	Climatic Factors
2	Environmental Protection	Soil, Air and Water
3	Waste Minerals Utilities Energy	Material Assets
4	Nature Conservation	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
5	Landscape Built Environment	Landscape and Cultural Heritage, including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage
6	Housing Population and Housing Growth Education Welsh Language Transport Tourism Leisure, Recreation, Health and Wellbeing Retail Economy	Population and Human Health

7	Important cross cutting matters are addressed in relation to each topic	Inter-relationships
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1.1.8 Baseline information for Ceredigion collated under a series of headings set out in table 1.2 above. Collection of baseline information for Sustainability Appraisal is subject to various difficulties;

- Data may not have been collected for an issue of interest or may not be available. Methodology and the nature of what data is collected may have changed since the last publication.
- The data timeline may be out of date, or historical timelines may not be available to evaluate data and identify trends.
- Data collected may have geographical limitations.

1.2 Consultation

1.2.1 In accordance with the regulations, environmental reports produced by the Local Planning Authority should be subject to a 5 week consultation with statutory environmental consultees including CADW, Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency. In addition all individuals on our LDP database will be contacted informing them of the consultation.

1.3 The County of Ceredigion

1.3.1 Ceredigion is a sparsely populated and geographically large County (1,900km²), mostly made up of agricultural land, open moorland or forestry with uplands areas to the east forming a significant portion of the Cambrian Mountains. It has 80km of coastline. Its 6 main towns; Aberaeron, Aberystwyth, Cardigan, Lampeter, Llandysul and Tregaron, together with neighbouring border towns support a large rural hinterland. Cardigan Bay, the Cambrian Mountains and the Dyfi and Teifi estuaries form natural outlines for the County's borders.

1.3.2 The population of Ceredigion in 2015 was 74,600. With the fourth largest land area of the Welsh local authorities, Ceredigion is the second lowest on

population density. The most notable feature in the population profile is the large numbers of students attending Aberystwyth and Lampeter most of whom will leave at the end of their studies.

- 1.3.3 Ceredigion has a rich natural and cultural environment, 12 SAC's, 1 candidate SAC, 101 SSSI's and 6 NNR's including two sites designated at international level to protect important biodiversity features, as well unique landscapes and distinctive historic towns and villages.
- 1.3.4 The need to deliver social and economic development within the county whilst conserving the county's natural and cultural assets is driven by the current LDP adopted in 2013. This is set to be superseded by the replacement LDP.

1.4 LDP Process

- 1.4.1 There are two stages of LDP preparation: Definitive Stages and Indicative Stages. The definitive stages are the stages of the LDP timetable up to the deposit plan stage. The deposit stage is where the Plan has been drafted and is subject to public consultation. Indicative Stages are in the post-deposit period. The Delivery Agreement (DA), approved by WG provides a detailed description of the LDP process. The Delivery Agreement is on the Council website at www.ceredigion.gov.uk along with other relevant documents as they are produced. The timetable for the LDP is set out in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Critical stages in the LDP preparation process.

Stage in Plan Preparation		Definitive Timetable
1	Delivery Agreement approved by the Council for submission to the WG (Regulation 9)	21.06.2018
	Submission	June 2018
2	Delivery Agreement agreed by the WG	June 2018
	[Publication]	June 2018
3	Pre Deposit Participation: Participation with Specific and General Consultation Bodies for the purpose of generating alternative strategies and options (Regulation 14)	June 2018- May 2019
4	Call for candidate sites	June – August
5	Pre-deposit public consultation - A 6 week period of public consultation (Regulation 15)	June - July 2019
6	Assessment of representations received & Preparation of Deposit documents	July 2019 – April 2020
7	Deposit of the LDP and related documents (Regulation 17)	May – June 2020
		Indicative Timetable
8	Assessment of representations received & preparation of documents for submission	June- Dec 2020
9	Submission of the LDP to The WG (Regulation 20)	December 2020
10	LDP Examination (Regulation 23)	January – September

		2021
11	Receipt of the Inspector's recommendations (Regulation 24)	October 2021
12	Adoption of the LDP by the Council within 8 weeks of receipt of the Inspector's recommendations (Regulation 25) [Automatically supersedes previous LDP (regulation 2(19)(c))]	Nov – Dec 2021

2. Relevant Assessments

2.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment and other assessments.

2.1.1 Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is a requirement of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as set out by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The HRA determines if there are any significant effects arising from the proposed policies on any of the Natura 2000 sites within the Plan area.

2.1.2 The HRA for the revised LDP does not form part of the SA process as it is different in terms of procedure, and will be presented in a separate document. The timetable for which is set out in the Draft Delivery Agreement.

2.2 The Welsh Language.

2.2.1 The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 was passed by the National Assembly for Wales and granted royal assent in February 2011, giving Welsh Language official status in Wales. The Welsh Language's status has a legal effect, which means that Welsh should be treated no less favourably than the English language in Wales.

- The Measure places a duty on organisations to comply with standards regarding the delivery of their services through the Welsh language, including areas such as policy making, operational activities of the organisation and the promoting the Welsh language.
- In relation to the production of the revised LDP, it is required that policymakers consider how the decision being made is such that it has positive, or increased positive effects on:
 - Opportunities for other persons to use the Welsh language or
 - Treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English Language

2.2.2 Planning Policy Wales ,Edition 10 (December 2018) states "*the Welsh Language is part of the social and cultural fabric, and its future well-being*

will depend upon a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities and places. The land use planning system should take into account of the conditions/ which are essential to the Welsh Language and in so doing contribute to its use and the Thriving Welsh Language Well-being goal.” One of the seven goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Planning Authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans on the use of the Welsh language as part of Sustainability Appraisal.
(Paragraph 3.25. 3.26)

2.3 Health Impact assessment

- 2.3.1 PPW highlights the role of HIAs in contributing towards plan-making. HIA, as a tool, abides by the ways of working proposed in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The long-term focus incorporates the notion of sustainable development, whilst the focus to influence the severity of impacts is in line with the objectives set out in PPW (pg.31) and the well-being goals. Moreover, HIA induces a collaborative environment thus abiding by the regulations stated in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and Sustainable Development Goal 11.3, inclusivity in settlement planning (UN, 2015).
- 2.3.2 The purpose of the Health Impact Assessment in this context is to judge the impact of policies, plans and programmes as to their potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within a population. The HIA will be presented as a separate document and undertaken separately from the SA.

2.4 Additional assessments

- 2.4.1 In accordance with the Local Development Plan Manual-Edition 2 (2015), the SA will where applicable signpost to other assessments where they may be required over and above that contained within the SA. The revised LDP will be subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the

Equalities Act 2010, and a Welsh language Assessment as indicated in TAN 20. Planning and the Welsh language (2017).

3. A1 - Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives
 - 3.1.1 A full review of relevant plans, policies and programmes has been undertaken. Appendix 1 of the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report Consultation Version (January 2008) has been revised and updated to ensure changes since this time have been considered in full. The following list identifies all Plan's and Programmes considered (by Topic). An assessment has been undertaken to consider in detail the objectives or requirements of the plans, policies and programmes and how their objectives and requirements might be taken on board.

Climatic Factors
International
2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy - European Commission, (2014)
Strategy on adaptation to climate change – European Commission (2013)
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (World Summit 200 2).
The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)
United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (1994)
EU Second European Climate Change Programme –ECCP II (2005)
National
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 – HM Government, 2017.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales – Committee on Climate Change, 2017.
Environment (Wales) Act 2016
Statutory standards for sustainable drainage systems. Welsh Government 2018

National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management – Welsh Assembly Government, 2014.
Policy Statement: Preparing for a Changing Climate – Welsh Assembly Government, 2013.
National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management - HM Government, 2011.
The Clean Growth Strategy- Leading the way to a low carbon future 2017, HM Government 2017
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future – HM Government, 2011.
Adaptation Delivery Plan: Climate Change Strategy for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2011.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010, HM Government, 2010.
Climate Change Strategy for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2010.
Flood Risk Regulations 2009 – HM Government, 2009.
Climate Change Act 2008 – HM Government, 2008
Technical Advice Note Fourteen (TAN 14): Coastal Planning - Welsh Assembly Government, 1998.
Technical Advice Note Fifteen (TAN 15): Development and Flood Risk - Welsh Assembly Government, 2004
Local
Ceredigion Local Flood Risk Management Strategy – Ceredigion County Council (2014)
Soil, Air and Water
International
Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU – European Union, 2014.
7th EU Environment Action Plan – European Council, 2013. & Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 ‘Living well, within the limits of our planet’ – European Commission, 2013
The Waste Framework Directive EU 2018/851

EC Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
National
Implementation of sustainable drainage systems on new developments: Consultation –summary of responses. Welsh Assembly Government, 2018.
Taking forward Wales’ sustainable management of natural resources: Consultation-summary of responses. Welsh Assembly Government, 2018.
The Air Quality Standards (Amendment) Regulations 2016 – HM Government, 2016.
The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) – Natural Resources Wales, 2016.
Marine strategy part three: UK programme of measures - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), 2015.
National Seascapes Assessment for Wales – Natural Resources Wales (NRW), 2015.
Natural Resources Policy Statement – Welsh Government (2017).
Water strategy for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
Welsh National Marine Plan – Welsh Assembly Government, 2015. (Draft Welsh National Marine Plan 2018 in progress)
Marine strategy part two: UK marine monitoring programmes – Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), 2014.
Water Resources Management Plan 2015/2040 – Welsh Water, 2014.(Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2018 in progress)
Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan – Welsh Government, 2013.
Marine Strategy part one: UK initial assessment and good environmental status – Department for Farming & Rural Affairs (Defra), 2012.
Marine Conservation Zone Project – Joint Nature Conservation Committee & Natural England, 2011.
Local
Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021 – Natural Resources Wales, 2015
Asset Management Plans – DCWW Investment, ongoing.

Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (CCC) 2005
Air Quality Strategy (CCC)
Material Assets
International
Directive (EU) 2018/844 amending Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU
Energy 2020 , A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy – European Commission, 2010
Renewable Energy Directive 2009/8/EC – European Commission, 2009
National
Mobile Action Plan Welsh Assembly Government, 2017.
Next Generation Access Broadband: Consultation – Welsh Assembly Government, 2017.
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 – HM Government, 2017
The South West Wales Regional Waste Plan - South West Wales Regional Waste Group, ongoing & The South West Wales Regional Waste Planning Monitoring Report (WPMR), 2016.
Green Growth Wales: Local Energy - Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
Energy Efficiency in Wales: A Strategy for the next ten years 2016-2026 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
Practice Guidance: Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – A Toolkit for Planners – Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
The UK's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and Building Renovation Strategy – HM Government. 2014
Technical Advice Note Twenty One (TAN 21): Waste – Welsh Assembly Government, 2014.
Offshore Wind Industrial Strategy: Business and government action – HM Government, 2013
Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendments) Regulations 2012– National Assembly for Wales, 2012.

Energy Wales: A low carbon transition – Welsh Assembly Government, 2012 and Delivery Plan, 2014
National Policy Statements for energy infrastructure -HM Government, 2011.
UK renewable energy roadmap Update 2013. – HM Government, 2013.
Rural Development Programme 2014/2020 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2011.
Towards Zero Waste The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales June 2010 and Progress Report 2015.
Energy Act 2016, HM Government, 2016.
Renewable Energy Route Map for Wales consultation on way forward to a leaner, greener and cleaner Wales - Welsh Assembly Government, 2008.
The Energy Challenge: The Energy Review Report (2006)
The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
Technical Advice Note Eight (TAN 8): Planning for Renewable Energy - Welsh Assembly Government, 2005.
Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1 – Aggregates (2004)
The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) Regulations 2004
Our Energy Future- creating a low carbon economy, DTI February 2003
The Landfill (England and Wales) (Amendment)Regulations 2005
Technical Advice Note Nineteen (TAN 19): Telecommunications - Welsh Assembly Government, 2002.
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001)
Local
Regional Technical Statement for the North and South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Parties – 1st Review (RTS)
Waste Management Strategy for Ceredigion February 2002 (Currently under review) Ceredigion County Council Carbon Management Plan 2012/13-2016/17, July 2013
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

International
EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 – European Commission, 2011
Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds – European Commission, 2009 (The Birds Directive)
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992.
EC Directive 1992/43/EEC on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive).
National
State of Nature 2016 Report - Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), 2016
The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
British Standards for Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BS42020:2013) - British Standards Institute (BSI), 2013
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. HM Government, 2017.
Woodlands for Wales – The Welsh Government’s Strategy for Woodlands and Trees. Welsh Assembly Government, 2018
Technical Advice Note Five: Nature Conservation (TAN 5): Nature Conservation and Planning – Welsh Assembly Government, 2009.
Rural Development Programme 2014-2020. Last modified 2017.
UK Forestry Standard: The governments’ approach to sustainable forestry, Fourth Edition (2017)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 28 th January 2019)
LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales – Natural Resources Wales 2013
Technical Advice Note Ten (TAN 10): Tree Preservation Orders - Welsh Assembly Government, 1997
National Park and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
Ancient Woodland Inventory - Natural Resources Wales, 2011.
Local

Cardigan Bay SAC Management plan 2008
Ceredigion LBAP 2002
Landscape and Cultural Heritage, including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage
International
European Landscape Convention, 2000
National
Statutory Guidance on Historic Environment Records in Wales: Compilation and Use - Welsh Assembly Government, 2017
Technical Advice Note Twenty Four (TAN 24): The Historic Environment – Welsh Assembly Government, 2017.
Technical Advice Note 12: Design, WG, 2016
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – National Assembly for Wales, 2016.
Heritage Impact Statements requirement – Amendment to regulations, 2017
Statutory List of Historic Place Names in Wales, 2017
Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments – HM Government, 2013.
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature – HM Government, 2011
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW), 2000
Technical Advice Note Seven (TAN 7): Outdoor Advertisement Control, Welsh Assembly Government, 1996.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Areas Act (1979)
LANDMAP Programme – Natural Resources Wales, ongoing.
Local
Ceredigion Community Safety Partnership Priorities, 2017
Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021
Population and Human Health
Population, Growth and Housing

International
Towards social investment for growth and cohesion 2014-2020 – European Commission, 2013
National
Renting Homes (Wales) Act, Welsh Assembly Government, 2016
Technical Advice Note One (TAN 1): Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
Housing (Wales) Act 2014 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2014.
National Housing Strategy – ‘Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales’, Welsh Assembly Government, 2010.
Technical Advice Note Six (Tan 6): Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities – Welsh Assembly Government, 2010.
The Race Relations Act 1976 (Amendment) Regulations 2003 , Disability Discrimination Act 2005 (DDA) and Equality Act 2010
Technical Advice Note Two (TAN 2): Planning and Affordable Housing - Welsh Assembly Government, 2006
One Future: different paths – UK Shared Framework for Sustainable Development 2004
Local
Local Housing Market Assessment Update - Ceredigion County Council, 2006. Ceredigion Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment, 2016 Ceredigion Local Housing Strategy: Housing for All 2018-2023
Ageing Well in Ceredigion 2016-2019
Education
National
Education in Wales: Our national mission Action Plan 2017-21
Welsh Medium Education Strategy - Welsh Assembly Government, 2016
A living language: a language for living. Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017 Action Plan 2016-2017

Building a Brighter Future: Early Years and Childcare Plan - Welsh Assembly Government, 2015
National model for regional working - Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
Schools Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act - Welsh Assembly Government, 2013
Languages Count WAG's National Modern Foreign Languages Strategy (2002)
The Learning Country: A Paving Document A Comprehensive Education and Lifelong Learning Programme to 2009 in Wales (August 2001)
Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001
Local
Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020 Ceredigion County Council, 2016
Ceredigion Single Education Plan 2006 –2008
Ceredigion Supplementary Education Strategic Plan 2003 - 2004
Welsh Language
National
Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers Cymraeg 2050: Work programme 2017-21 Taking Wales Forward 2016–21 Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017 (2012) A living language: a language for living – Moving forward. Policy statement and Action Plan, WG, 2014
Welsh-medium Education Strategy: Next Steps – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
Technical Advice Note Twenty (TAN 20): Planning and the Welsh Language, Welsh Assembly Government, 2017.
The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2011.
Welsh Language Act, 1993
Local
Ceredigion Language Strategy 2018-23 (2018)

Transport
National
Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 – Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
One Wales: Connecting the Nation. The Wales Transport Strategy - Welsh Government, 2008
Technical Advice Note Eighteen (TAN 18): Transport - Welsh Assembly Government, 2007
Transport Wales Act 2006
Traffic Management Act 2004
Local
TraCC the Mid Wales Joint Local Transport Plan 2015 – Prepared Jointly by Ceredigion County Council, Gwynedd County Council & Powys County Council, 2015.
Tourism
National
Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2013.
Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy – Welsh Assembly Government, 2008.
Technical Advice Note Thirteen (TAN 13): Tourism - Welsh Assembly Government, 1997
Local
Ceredigion Destination Management Plan 2013/2020– Ceredigion County Council, 2013.
Mid Wales Regional Tourism Strategy – Tourism Partnership Mid Wales, 2 011
Tourism & Visitor Economy Strategy for Ceredigion 2011/2020 – Ceredigion County Council, 2011.
Leisure, Recreation, Health and Wellbeing
International

Committee on the Rights of the Child Recommendations report – United Nations, 2016.
The Environmental Noise Directive- EU Directive 2002/49/EC (relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise) (EU 2002)
National
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
Public Health (Wales) Act 2017– National Assembly for Wales, 2017.
Strategic Equality Plan and Equality Objectives 2016/2020 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
Child Poverty Strategy for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
Working to achieve a healthier future for Wales. Long term strategy 2018-30
Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives – Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2013.
Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act – National Assembly for Wales, 2014.
Wales a Play Friendly Country Statutory Guidance - Welsh Assembly Government, 2014.
The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2013.
Climate change: health effects in the UK – Public Health England, 2012.
Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2011.
Sustainable Development: The key to tackling Health Inequalities – Sustainable Development Commission, 2010.
The Equality Act 2010, HM Government, 2010.
Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020 - Food Strategy for Wales – Welsh Assembly Government, 2010.
Technical Advice Note Sixteen (TAN 16): Sport, Recreation and Open Space – Welsh Assembly Government, 2009.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

Local
Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Plan for 2017-2021 - Dyfed-Powys Policy, 2017
Ceredigion County Council Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020 - Ceredigion County Council, 2014.
Ceredigion Local Well-being Plan 2018-2023
Community Strategy - Ceredigion 2020 This incorporates the Ceredigion Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy and Summary Action Plan, 2005 – 2007
Employment and Retail
National
Vibrant and Viable Places - Welsh Assembly Government, 2013.
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 to 2021 – HM Government, 2016
Technical Advice Note Four (TAN 4): Retail & Town Commercial Development – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
Welsh Government Programme for government, Taking Wales Forward 2 016-2021 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016.
Green Growth Wales: Local Energy- Welsh Assembly Government, 2015.
Technical Advice Note Twenty Three (TAN 23): Economic Development – Welsh Assembly Government, 2014.
UK Growth Plan – HM Government, 2013.
Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan –Project Pipeline Update 2018. Welsh Assembly Government, 2018.
Local growth: realising every place's potential – HM Government, 2010
Wales: A Vibrant Economy, 2005. Welsh Assembly, 2005.
Local
Teifi Valley Local Growth Zone - Welsh Assembly Government, 2015
Ceredigion local Well-being Plan, 2018
Ceredigion 2020 Community Strategy, 2004 Ceredigion for All: Our Livelihoods, Our Economic Regeneration Strategy 2 014-

2020, 2015
Inter-relationships
International
A roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050 – European Commission, 2011
Europe 2020, A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth – European Commission, 2010
National
Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – National Assembly for Wales, 2016. The State of Natural Resources Report (SONARR) NRW, 2016 National Natural Resources Policy, 2017
Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 – Welsh Assembly Government, 2018.
Technical Advice Note Twelve (TAN 12): Design – Welsh Assembly Government, 2016
Planning (Wales) Act 2015 – National Assembly for Wales, 2015.
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 – National Assembly for Wales, 2015.
Towards Zero Waste One Wales: Wales' Overarching Waste Strategy – Welsh Assembly Government, 2010.
People, Places, Futures – Welsh Assembly Government, 2008.
People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan – 2008 update Welsh Assembly Government, 2008
Town and Country Planning Act - HM Government, 1990.
Local
Ceredigion for All: Our Livelihoods, Our Economic Regeneration Strategy 20 14-2020 - Ceredigion County Council, 2015.
Ceredigion for All: Single Integrated Plan (SIP) – Ceredigion County Council, 2013.
Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007/2022 - Ceredigion County Council 2013.
Housing for All- Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023, Ceredigion County Council.

Ceredigion Shoreline Management Plan 2 - Ceredigion County Council, 2011
Single Integrated Plan - Ceredigion Local Service Board, 2013.
Well-being objectives – Ceredigion County Council, 2017.
Ceredigion Local Well-being Plan 2018-2023 – Ceredigion Public Service Board, 2018.

4. A2.Collecting baseline information

4.1.1 The baseline information for the SA comprises of quantitative and qualitative information and data which describes the social, economic and environmental state of the Plan area. It provides the basis for predicting and monitoring environmental effects and helps to identify environmental problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. A practical approach to the collection of baseline information has been undertaken. Baseline Information collection has been collated to provide an up to date evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring, to help in the development of SEA Objectives. This is an iterative process.

4.1.2 Key baseline information collected is detailed below:

4.1.3 Local Development Plan Topic Papers 2011 (Submission Version)

These topic papers form the most up to date evidence in relation to the specific policy area and provide a synopsis of key documentation and evidence that informed the Ceredigion LDP in relation to specific topics under the following headings and are available at:

<https://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/oldicm/index.cfm?articleid=17842>

- [Sustainable development, Flooding and Climate Change](#)
- [Waste](#)
- [Minerals](#)
- [Environment: Built](#)
- [Environmental Protection](#)

- [Environment: Utilities](#)
- [Coastal](#)
- [Tourism](#)
- [Leisure, Recreation, Health and Well-being](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Landscape](#)
- [Welsh Language](#)
- [Retail](#)
- [Employment and the Rural Economy](#)
- [Housing](#)
- [Energy](#)
- [Transport](#)
- [Nature Conservation](#)

4.1.4 **Final Sustainability Appraisal Report April 2013. Appendix 7. Baseline Information.**

These topic papers summarised the key issues relating to LDP topics at the time under the following headings and are available at:

https://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/oldicm/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=47518&langtoken=eng

Topic areas include:

- Climate Change and Flooding
- Soil, Air and Water
- Material Assets
- Biodiversity
- Landscape and Historic Environment
- Population and Housing
- Human Health and Well Being
- Leisure, Recreation and Tourism
- Education and Skills
- Welsh Language

- Transport
- Employment

4.1.5 **Ceredigion Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Reports**

The SEA directive requires that the Council monitor the state of the environment through monitoring the sustainability objectives set out in the SA/SEA report. The SA monitoring forms part of the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) of the Local Development Plan. AMR's have been carried out for Ceredigion's LDP annually in [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#), [2017](#) and [2018](#). It is noted that some of the monitoring indicators are not considered on an annual basis and some data sources/ indicators require updating in line with changes that have occurred since the original framework was adopted.

4.1.6 **Ceredigion Local Development Plan Topic Update Papers (Working) 2019**

Work has commenced on a series of Topic Papers to inform Plan Review, these will be published alongside the preferred strategy. Papers include a Topic Paper update table which provide a summary of what has occurred since 2011 and identify issues that have been raised in relation to policy changes, new evidence/information or issues. Topic Update Papers cover key policy areas under the following headings:

- Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Flooding
- Environmental Protection
- Waste
- Minerals
- Utilities
- Energy
- Nature Conservation
- Landscape
- Built Environment
- Housing
- Population and Housing Growth
- Education

- Welsh Language
- Transport
- Tourism
- Leisure, Recreation, Health and Wellbeing
- Retail
- Economy

Topic Paper update tables will be published as background papers to the preferred strategy.

4.1.7 **Public Service Board – Ceredigion County Council – Environmental Information for Well-being assessments – Evidence Pack (2016)** ([Natural Resources Wales](#))

This information provides up to date Ceredigion specific environmental information under the following headings:

- Managing our waters
- The risk from flooding
- The diversity of our landscapes
- The resilience of ecosystems
- Managing our seas and coast
- Forests, woods and trees
- Our Greenspaces
- Recreation, access and tourism
- Soils and agriculture
- NRW land ownership and management.

5. A3 Identifying Environmental Problems and;
A4 Developing SEA Objectives

5.1.1 Identifying environmental problems is an opportunity to define key Issues and improve SEA objectives. Identifying environmental problems and developing SEA Objectives has been undertaken to help focus the SEA and streamline subsequent stages and to provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or alternatives can be assessed.

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues, Proposed Objectives and Potential Indicators were derived from the following:

- Consideration of Relevant Plans and Programmes and how their objectives might be taken on board (A1);
- A Review of Baseline information (A2);
- Officers knowledge and experience;
- Engagement with Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales.
- Sustainability Workshops held with all Planning Policy Officers, Council's Senior Ecologist and Council's Development Management Officer – Minerals.
- Internal referrals and meetings with relevant internal stakeholders including Housing, Transport, Environmental Protection, Tourism, Welsh Language, Economic Development and Regeneration and Wellbeing staff.
- Review of indicators was also undertaken to firstly reflect the adopted SA/SEA Monitoring Framework as detailed in the Ceredigion Local Development Plan – Final Sustainability Appraisal report (April 2013). Secondly, Other Local Authorities Monitoring Frameworks and Council's own monitoring were also reviewed to identify useful and measurable indicators.
- Early engagement Public Services Board Sustainable Futures Executive Group (6 November 2017).

5.1.2 The following table provides a summary of Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues, proposed objectives and potential indicators. Any inter relationships between topics areas are also considered in relation to the relevant topic as recommended by the guidance.

Table 5.1**Identified Environmental and Sustainability issues, Proposed Objectives and Potential Indicators.**

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
Topic 1: Climatic Factors (Sustainable Development ,Climate Change and Coastal)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Climate Change effects in Wales include: higher sea levels, hotter, drier summers, wetter, milder winters, greater incidence of temperature extremes, increased frequency and intensity of storms, coastal erosion, Habitat and species loss, potential changes to the landscape, Summer water shortages and increased incidence of low river flows, and increased thermal discomfort in buildings. • Need to adapt to reduce our impact on the local and global climate. • There are opportunities for managed realignment of the coast on the Dyfi and Teifi estuaries. • Areas of the coastal zone are at risk from coastal change as identified by the Shoreline Management Plan 2 	<p>1a) To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change (including Coastal Change).</p> <p>1b) Ensure that adequate measures are in place to adapt to climate change and to mitigate the effects of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual emissions of basket greenhouse gases (by sector) • Ceredigion's global ecological footprint; • Number of commercial or other relevant developments (units and proportion) of 1,000m²/1ha or over that achieve BREEAM standard excellent (Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Installed MW capacity of renewable energy development approved(Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Domestic energy consumption.

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
Topic 1: Climatic Factors (Flooding)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 3726 properties in flood warning areas in the county. • Three major flood events within recent years affected the County – June 2012 North Ceredigion floods, January 2014 tidal storms and October 2018 South Ceredigion floods. • Raising community awareness of coastal and fluvial flood risk is important in encouraging infrastructure and other development away from risk areas. • Infrastructure including parts of the Ceredigion Coastal Path may need to be moved in response to increasing flood risk. • Greater pressure on sewer systems and there is a lack of drainage infrastructure in some parts. 	1c) To reduce flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of development permitted in the C1 and C2 floodplain areas as defined by TAN 15(Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Amount of new residential development (units) permitted with SuDS (Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Amount of new commercial (units) development over 500m² permitted with SuDS (Ceredigion County Council/AMR).
Topic 2: Soil (Environmental Protection)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little high quality (Grades 1-3a) agricultural land in Ceredigion. • Ceredigion supports the largest area of peat in 	2a) Minimise contamination and safeguard soil and peat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new development (ha) permitted/completed on previously developed land expressed as a

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>the Welsh lowlands along with significant areas of upland peat in the Cambrian Mountains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to safeguard and increase our carbon stores. 	<p>quality and quantity.</p>	<p>percentage of all development permitted (Ceredigion County Council/AMR);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average density of housing development permitted on allocated sites (Ceredigion County Council/AMR).
Topic 2: Air (Environmental Protection)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality in Wales generally has improved, with statutory emission controls and a decreasing industrial base leading to a reduction in industrial emissions. However ambient air quality targets for nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are still being breached in Wales. Although industry remains a significant source of pollutants other sources, generally smaller or more diffuse and subject to less or no regulation, have now become more prominent. 	<p>2b) To maintain and improve air quality across Ceredigion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of key air pollutants (e.g. NO₂, PM₁₀, PM₂) (Stats Wales).

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceredigion complies with all the air quality standards with the exception of ozone. • Ozone is known to be a greater problem in rural areas during hot summer conditions. 		
Topic 2: Water (Environmental Protection)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geography of Ceredigion is dominated by the catchments of the rivers Rheidol, Ystwyth, Aeron, Dyfi and Teifi, along with a number of smaller coastal river catchments. • The Teifi is of international importance for its wildlife and is an important salmon and sea trout fishery. The Dyfi Estuary is also internationally important for its wildlife. • In the upland areas of the major rivers, acidification due to atmospheric deposition is a pressure. Although it is thought to be diminishing impacts may be exacerbated by forestry activities and soil erosion. • North Ceredigion has a significant number of historic abandoned metal mines which cause 	<p>2c) Minimise the adverse effects of land-use on inland and coastal water resources quantity and quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bathing Water Quality. • Percentage of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies achieving good or high overall status (Natural Resources Wales)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p data-bbox="297 256 898 344">pollution of water courses and reduce invertebrate diversity and fish populations.</p> <ul data-bbox="253 368 987 1351" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="253 368 987 568">• Increasing intensification of farming, particularly for dairy herds and chicken, in some parts of the county requires good practice in management of farm slurry, water and soils. <li data-bbox="253 592 987 791">• In downstream reaches, agricultural pressures, including impacts from infrastructure and land management, are particularly significant and widespread. <li data-bbox="253 815 987 1062">• Water quality in the urban areas of Ceredigion – often coastal – can suffer from sewerage discharges and misconnected drainage. There is restricted water availability in the Rheidol catchment. <li data-bbox="253 1086 987 1351">• Ensuring good water quality enables us to enjoy safe bathing beaches and drinking water, (there are abstractions at Llechyrd and Strata Florida) as well as enjoying water based recreation such as wildlife watching, fishing, kayaking and 		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
canoeing (such as Llandysul Paddlers canoe centre) on the coast and in the rivers.		
Topic 3: Material Assets (Waste, Minerals, Utilities and Renewable Energy)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints to wind farm development arising from absence of National Grid connection to SSAD. • Opportunities exist for community renewable energy schemes • Need to facilitate renewable energy development in order to support the national move to zero carbon. • Land is currently allocated for the provision of a regional waste facility, or facilities within Ceredigion. • In time, it may be necessary to identify more land in Ceredigion to meet its wastes requirements and the requirements of 'Towards zero waste' • Requirements for disposal/recycling of waste are set out nationally and the Council is currently meeting all landfill and waste recycling targets. 	3a) Make sustainable use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total tonnage of Municipal waste and Performance against: Local Authority Recycling Targets (LART) i.e. minimum levels to be achieved for preparing for re-use and recycling/composting (or Anaerobic Digestion (AD)) in respect of municipal waste (expressed as a percentage). Target currently set at 58% (rising to 64% by 2019/20 (Stats Wales, 2018)) • Performance against Landfill Allowance targets i.e. allowance limits for the tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill (Landfill Allowances Scheme (LAS) Wales)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for an adequate supply of minerals that society needs now and in the future, together with protecting and improving amenity; (working with Carmarthenshire & Pembrokeshire County Councils for sand and gravel and taking into account working reserves with existing Planning Consent(s)). • To identify and safeguard the most important sand and gravel resources within the county to protect them from sterilisation. • Protection of areas where mineral extraction and transportation should not occur because of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Likely impact , above acceptable limits, on human health and safety ○ limitation of environmental capacity.[Sites with Nature / geological conservation designations, cultural or historic features, or of high landscape sensitivity • Provision must be made for mineral sites to be reclaimed to a high standard and to a beneficial 	<p>3b) Build and maintain environmentally friendly, connected, high quality services and infrastructure.</p>	<p>report 2017/2018. NRW, 2018.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Household/Industrial and Commercial waste produced /recycled/landfilled per annum (Stats Wales, 2018) • No. of mast applications permitted and completed (Ceredigion County Council). • The number of Service Centres constrained by infrastructure issues (Sewage treatment and water supply) (Annual Report DCWW.Ceredigion County Council AMR). • Compliance with Regional Technical Statement (Regional Technical Statement,2014)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>and sustainable after-use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure (particularly transport and sewerage) capacity to enable sites to come forward needs further consideration • High-speed broadband and mobile coverage has improved but some small pockets are still to be connected. 		
Topic 4: Biodiversity, fauna and flora (Nature Conservation)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 12 internationally important Special Areas of Conservation and around 100 nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and 6 National Nature Reserves. • There is a SAC for harbour porpoise in Cardigan Bay and a candidate SPA for read throated diver in north Cardigan Bay. • The wet healthy 'rhos pastures' with their purple moor-grass and rush species are important habitats for the rare Marsh Fritillary butterfly are an important feature of Ceredigion. The availability of stock, particularly cattle for summer 	<p>4a) To value, conserve and enhance biodiversity including ecological connectivity and resilience and to realise the potential of ecosystem services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of development permitted where there are predicted to be significant residual long term effects on: LNRs, SINC's and priority habitats and species; Ecological connectivity; Trees, hedgerows and woodlands of visual, ecological, historic, cultural or amenity value; or Ecosystem services and natural processes. (Ceredigion County Council/AMR and Natural Resources Wales) • Percentage of applications where

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>grazing of these areas, is critical to their management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the transition between high water tables on active raised bog and surrounding drained agricultural land is a challenge. • Extensive networks exist for a wide range of habitats, including grassland, wetland and woodland, coastal, upland fringes and the Teifi Valley which provide important landscape corridors of connectivity. Other habitat types are more fragmented. • The ability of our natural habitats to provide a range of services – biodiversity, carbon storage, flood mitigation, recreation access and tourism is not being realised. • Restoring, expanding and improving the condition and connectivity of all these habitats is key to realising these benefits. 		<p>there are enhancements for:</p> <p>Biodiversity (including LNRs, SINCs and priority habitats and species);</p> <p>Ecological Connectivity; Trees, hedgerows and woodlands; or</p> <p>Ecosystem services and natural processes(Ceredigion County Council/AMR);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of priority habitat (ha) due to new development(Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Loss of sites (ha) that meet SINC criteria due to new development (Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets / Ceredigion Nature Recovery Plan Actions and Targets (Ceredigion County Council).
<p>Topic 5: Landscape and Cultural Heritage, including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (Landscape and Built Environment)</p>		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a distinct threat to the rural and coastal landscape from development in the open countryside, including from rural sprawl, wind farm developments, masts, tourism accommodation, insensitive agricultural development and future threats from electricity pylons. • There are large landscapes that are of a high quality that lack protection by statutory measures, these should be valued and preserved so they can be enjoyed recreationally and by future generations. • The landscape convention defines the importance of landscape • Limited understanding of tranquillity of our landscapes and how they may be preserved • The Seascape and coastal landscape is threatened by tourism developments e.g. large caravan parks. • Cultural and Natural Landscapes should be 	<p>5a) To understand, value, protect, enhance and celebrate Ceredigion's landscape, historic environment, diversity, local distinctiveness, historic and cultural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new dwellings permitted in the open countryside (including affordable housing, and REWD).(Ceredigion County Council) • Number and size of replacement dwellings (Ceredigion County Council) • Amount of development permitted and completed within Special Landscape Areas(Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Amount of development permitted and completed within a LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Area with an overall evaluation of Outstanding (Ceredigion County Council/AMR). • Number of historic assets at risk(Dyfed Archaeology, CADW) • Number of retrospective applications affecting historic assets (Dyfed

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>valued and preserved through the planning system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally Scheduled Ancient monuments are in good condition, however a small number of monuments are failing, due to lack of maintenance and weathering. • Many historical sites of international, national and local significance are under threat e.g. ancient field patterns. • High number of replacement and rural enterprise worker dwellings resulting in new-build development in the open countryside • Insensitive and low quality design rural building conversions • Size of new dwellings in other locations out of character with local building styles and negatively impacting on the landscape • An increasing number of listed buildings are identified as 'buildings at risk'. • Historic assets of local importance are not 		<p>Archaeology, CADW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of enforcement cases affecting historic assets (Dyfed Archaeology, CADW)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>afforded any protection and are at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas lack appropriate protection and management in the absence of appraisals and management plans • Lack of pro-active enforcement to protect and conserve historic assets. 		
Topic 6: Population & Human Health (Housing, Population and Housing Growth)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to increase availability of affordable, accessible and safe homes to suit residents needs. • Ceredigion does not have sufficiently flexible housing stock to meet current needs. • Lack of suitable accommodation to meet the needs of an aging population including retirement housing, sheltered housing, and extra care facilities. • Decreasing household size and a lack of suitable accommodation to meet the needs of smaller households and to encourage downsizing to free up family accommodation. 	<p>6a) Maintain distinctive cultural identity and ensure the needs of the changing demographics are addressed.</p> <p>6b) Enable the development of vibrant, safe, affordable, accessible and cohesive communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of affordable homes (units and proportion) permitted and completed in Ceredigion (Ceredigion County Council/AMR). • Number of 6 key facilities (food shop, PO, petrol station, public house, village hall, primary school) in a Service Centre (Ceredigion County Council/AMR) • Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived 30%. • Notifiable offences recorded by police

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a small scale housing development sector which is unable to facilitate large scale housing delivery • Limited housing development viability in order to deliver planning gain including; infrastructure, open space, affordable and accessible housing. • Existing pattern of low density but large unit size development is having an impact on development viability. • A lack of one and two bedroom properties, in some areas, especially in the social housing sector. • A high demand for one bedroom and shared private accommodation within the private sector due to welfare reform implications for under 35 year old's. • Increasing homelessness and hidden homelessness following welfare reform. • Problems in relation to the quality of housing stock in both public and private sectors being 		<p>by type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No and percentage of empty homes (Ceredigion County Council, Council Tax records) • Number of accessible properties allocated from the accessible housing register (Ceredigion County Council Housing Strategy Indicator). • Number of affordable properties allocated from the affordable housing register (Ceredigion County Council Housing Strategy Indicator). • Number of households downsizing in social housing (Ceredigion County Council Housing Strategy Indicator) • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. (Ceredigion County Council 2016)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>addressed in part by the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. Ceredigion households are under occupied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of households in fuel poverty • High house price to income ratio resulting in lack of affordable housing • Access to healthcare provision and changes in education provision in a rural county with a dispersed population will have implications for the location and distribution of housing. • The housing needs of travellers and gypsies and of BME population need to be monitored. • Need to determine the comparative sustainability of urban and rural settlements and the potential for housing growth to promote improved future sustainability and access to services under threat because of low population density. • Community safety is an issue for some communities. • Quality and design of housing needs to 		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>complement the quality of the natural and built environment in Ceredigion and to help conserve or enhance biodiversity.</p>		
<p>Topic 7: Population and Human Health (Leisure, Recreation, Health & Wellbeing)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities throughout the county to improve access to green space closer to where people live and work throughout the county. • We need to engage with communities at a local level, particularly where there are social problems such as childhood obesity or mental health problems, to explore where there are opportunities to increase the accessibility of green space which can provide opportunities for recreation, access, quiet enjoyment and activities such as gardening or conservation volunteering. • There are opportunities in key areas, such as the Teifi Valley and throughout the county to improve access and recreation. As well as the forest and mountain areas of the county, Ceredigion also has an extensive network of Rights of Way and 	<p>7a) Promote and provide opportunities and services to maintain healthy communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance (400m) of key health services(Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Amount of new open space facilities (ha) provided (Ceredigion County Council/AMR). • Proportion of new dwellings within 300m of their nearest natural green space. (Ceredigion County Council / AMR).

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>cycle routes. Issues include maintaining footpaths and bridleways and accommodating the needs of multiple users and increasing demands for access to the countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The predominantly rural nature of Ceredigion means that accessibility to services is generally an issue, particularly for those located in the more remote rural areas within the county. This may be especially relevant to the elderly and the disabled. • Due to the rural nature of Ceredigion the cost per head of providing health care services is higher than for urban areas. • Within the county there are pockets of deprivation and Limiting Long Term Illness. Ceredigion also has one of the highest national levels of excess winter deaths for the over 65 age group. This may be attributed to poor housing conditions and fuel poverty. Further research into these effects may be required 		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An opportunity exists for spatial planning to create environments that promote a healthy, active lifestyle. This may include provision of facilities like play areas, open spaces, designated walks, etc. There is a high incidence of road traffic accidents within the county. 		
Topic 8: Population and Human Health(Tourism)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism is an important sector within the economy. Alternative accommodation is becoming increasingly popular. Opportunity exists to increase visitors on short breaks, 'green tourism' and year round tourism within the county. An opportunity exists to develop new facilities within the County that would benefit both the tourism sector (i.e. those visiting the area) and also the leisure and recreation sector (primarily benefiting those that live in the area). 	<p>8a) Promote, develop and improve opportunities for sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, leisure and recreation facilities within Ceredigion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist days and Tourist numbers by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Serviced Accommodation, ii. Non-Serviced Accommodation, iii. Staying with friends or relatives and iv. Day Visitors

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently a lack of all-weather facilities in the county. All weather facilities and longer opening times would benefit the Tourism as well as leisure and recreation sector. • Many caravan sites are located along the coast and these may be at risk from coastal erosion and flood risk. • Caravans represent an important resource within the county. However, with changing aspirations amongst tourists additional services and facilities may be required. • The high quality of Ceredigion's coast and countryside are key elements in the marketing of Ceredigion as a tourism destination. • . 		
Topic 9: Population and Human Health (Education)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some primary schools have closed and two new large schools have opened in the south of the county in recent years. • Restructuring of schools across the county may 	<p>9a) Increase opportunities to build the Ceredigion education and skills base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of people aged 16-64 with NVQ qualifications • Proportion of people aged 16-24 within 30, 60, 90 minute travel time

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>cause an increase in transport use, both public and private.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More schools may become redundant as pupil numbers continue to drop. The reuse of some school buildings may be possible offering new community facilities. • Employment opportunities for graduates who have studied within the county and would like to remain; do not match demand. • There may be a lack of vocational training within the county for some specialist subjects. • Due to the relatively low base level of industry within the county, the opportunity for collaborative working with the universities may be less than for some other areas. 		<p>thresholds of ‘Learning Providers’ between 7am and 9 am on a Tuesday by walking, public transport and car. (Ceredigion County Council/AMR);</p>
Topic 10: Population and Human Health (Welsh Language)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceredigion is one of the traditional strongholds of the Welsh language. Ceredigion’s Welsh speaking neighbourhoods and bilingual communities are the basis of its culture and daily 	<p>10a) Protect and enhance Welsh language and culture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of persons age 3 and over who say they can speak Welsh by Census year. • Percentage of persons aged 3 and

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion declined by 5% from 2001 to 2011. According to the Annual Population survey, since 2011, there has not been significant change in the number of Welsh Speakers in Ceredigion. The decline is due to changing demographics, namely the in migration of retirement age people and the outmigration of young people. The numbers of welsh speakers for some age-groups did actually increase between the two censuses 47% of the population in Ceredigion age 3+ noted that they could speak welsh (2011 Census), however the annual household population survey is slightly higher 59.1 % (Stats Wales, 2019) There is an intrinsic link between the provision of affordable housing to meet local need and supporting welsh speaking communities. The PSB Well-being engagement identified the lack of affordable housing is a concern for welsh 		<p>over who say they can speak Welsh by Annual Population Survey estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and percentage of Ceredigion pupils who speak Welsh at home (Ceredigion County Council School Census). The number and percentage of pupils receiving a Teacher Assessment in Welsh (first language) at the end of Key Stage 3.

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>speaking communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Register of Welsh historic place names and promotion through street naming and numbering policy is helping to safeguard Welsh names. • Encouraging private businesses and organisations to operate a Welsh language policy and plan on how they will operate bilingually including measures such as bilingual signage and staff training. • The strong representation of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion means that the language is very much part of the social fabric and that it is appropriate to be taken into account • The Planning (Wales) Act requires the Welsh language to be considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of all documents with development plan status. This strengthens advice provided in existing policy (TAN20 (2013) which encourages local planning authorities to consider Welsh language issues as part of the 		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceredigion is a heartland of the Welsh Language and it is highly relevant to feelings of inclusion and identity. • A Welsh medium education for all children under the age of 16 has had a significant effect on the number of people who can speak (or have an understanding of) Welsh, thus sustaining Welsh speaking communities in areas that would otherwise have seen a much greater fall in proportion. • Ceredigion and WG both have strong Welsh language policies and standards which provide opportunities for the use of the language in the public sector. 		
Topic 11: Population and Human Health (Transport)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of car dependence due to rural nature of the county. • Declining public transport provision in general. • Need to enhance active travel (i.e. requirements 	<p>11a) Reduce the need/impact to travel and enable the use of more sustainable and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase length of cycle ways in Ceredigion/Public rights of way measurement/Extension to the Active travel network (metres) (Ceredigion

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>of Active Travel (Wales) Act and specifically Integrated Travel maps for Aberystwyth, Cardigan and Lampeter).Need to reduce CO₂ emissions through transport changes such as a shift to electric vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to minimise the impact of travel on the natural environment and on biodiversity • Limited rail based public transport exists within the County (There is no rail based public transport in the south of the county/There have been improvements in frequency of services and commitment to delivering the Bow Street Station in the North of the county in the next 3 to 5 years). • Aberystwyth to Carmarthen feasibility study has commenced to consider opportunities to re-instate the line. • Opportunities to increase rail travel around Aberystwyth (Bow Street Railway Station to be completed in the next five years). 	<p>active modes of transport.</p> <p>11b) Improve accessibility to services for communities, and connectivity for the sake of the economy.</p>	<p>County Council/ Active Travel)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of amenities, including (i) corner shop and/or supermarket, (ii) post office and (iii) doctor and/or hospital (Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Volume of Road Traffic • Main mode of transport for travelling to work

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a continued reduction in the level of accidents in the county. • There is a lack of equality of access to public modes of transport in remoter settlements and for particular sectors of the population. • Need to focus future development and growth along key transport routes/corridors • Periphery location of Ceredigion. • The possibility of threat to transport infrastructure from climate change impacts needs to be better understood and planned. 		
Topic 12: Population and Human Health (Retail and Economy) ,		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a high proportion of jobs in tourism and hospitality, retail, public sector and health; and relatively low number of jobs in manufacturing and high value services. • Existing industries and institutions, especially the universities and other national bodies are a major strength of the area. • There is a decline in traditional industries 	12a) Encourage a vibrant and diversified economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of economically active people in employment. • Median gross weekly pay for residents within Ceredigion/Wages levels compared to UK average wages. • Number of employees by broad economic sector. • Amount of economic development

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>(agriculture).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is growth in “high-end” employment sectors at QinetiQ and IGER. • A growth in the “value-added” sector in the county has been observed, particularly in the food sector. • There is an outward migration of youth leading to an ageing population. Due to a lack of job prospects, low levels of inward migration occur for those in their 30’s. 		<p>permitted/Completed on allocated sites as a percentage of LDP allocations (ha and units) (Ceredigion County Council/AMR);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of premises vacant in the town centres(Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Business birth and death rate Ceredigion. (Stats Wales) • Number of people commuting into and out of authority areas (Stats Wales) • Footfall levels in Aberystwyth(Ceredigion county Council/AMR) • % of retail uses on primary retail frontage. (Ceredigion county Council/AMR) • % of retail uses on secondary retail frontage. (Ceredigion county Council/AMR)

6. Compatibility Of Objectives

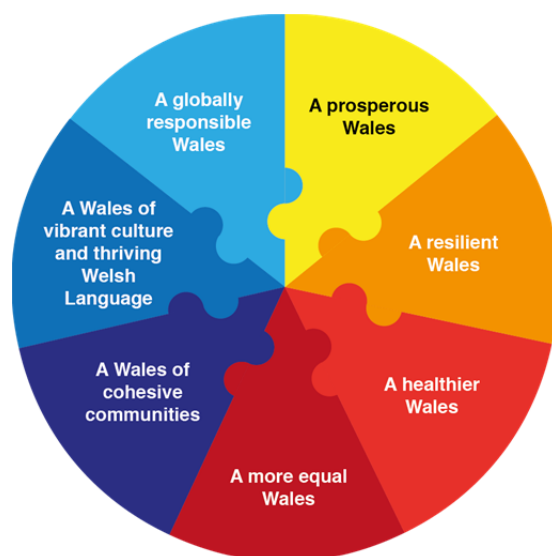
- 6.1.1 The SA/SEA objectives identified in Table 4.1 above have been tested for compatibility, using a matrix approach, this ensures that any potential conflicts or tensions between any of the proposed SA objectives are identified. The results of the compatibility assessment are summarised in Table 5.1.
- 6.1.2 As can be seen from Table 5.1, a large number of the SA/SEA objectives are either compatible with each other, or there is no relationship between them. Where there is no relationship between objectives this means they can be achieved simultaneously without conflict.
- 6.1.3 Some refining of objectives may be required in the future, although any changes to objectives should also reflect the views of statutory and non-statutory consultees captured through ongoing consultation.

9a. Increase opportunities to build the Ceredigion education and skills base.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	?	C	C	?					
10a. Protect and enhance Welsh language and culture.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	C	-	C	C				
11a. Reduce the need/impact to travel and enable the use of more sustainable and active modes of transport.	C	C	C	-	C	-	C	?	C	?	?	?	?	?	?				
11b. Improve accessibility to services for communities, and connectivity for the sake of the economy.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	C	C	C	C	?			
12.a. Encourage a vibrant and diversified economy	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	C	?	?	?	C	?	C	C				
	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	4a	5a	6a	6b	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	11b	12a

- 6.1.4 The matrix lists the SA/SEA objectives along the vertical axis and the numbers along the horizontal axis also correspond to the SA/SEA objectives.
- 6.1.5 Each objective is tested against the other objectives, to determine whether the achievement of one objective is at the disadvantage of another.
- 6.1.6 Where there is no relationship between the objectives, the objectives can be achieved simultaneously without conflict. As can be seen in the table above, the majority of the objectives are either compatible or have no correlation, therefore they can be achieved.

6.1 Compatibility with The Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

- 6.1.1 The Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) aims to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being throughout Wales. It requires the public bodies in Wales to think about the long term impact of their decisions, to work better with communities, people and each other, and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change. To make sure that all are working towards



the same vision, the act puts in place seven National well-being goals.

Goal	Description of the goal
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

The following table considers the compatibility of the SA/SEA Objectives with the National Well-being goals.

Table 6.2 Compatibility Assessment between the Well Being and Future Generations National Goals and the SA/SEA Objectives

Well-Being and Future Generations Act – Goals							
SA Objectives	A Prosperous Wales	A Resilient Wales	A Healthier Wales	A more Equal Wales	A Wales of Cohesive Communities	A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language	A Globally Responsible Wales
1a Climate-effects							
1b Climate-mitigation							
1c Flood risk							
2a Soil							
2b Air							
2c Water							

3a Natural Resources							
3b Quality Infrastructure							
4a Biodiversity							
5a Protect Landscape							
6a Cultural Needs							
6b Safe communities							
7a Healthy communities							
8a Tourism & Leisure							
9a Education							
10a Welsh language							
11a Sustainable							

Travel							
11b Service Accessibility							
12a Diversified Economy							

 Indicates compatibility

There may be also be indirect benefits of compatibility that are not apparent.

Table 5.2.undertakes a compatibility assessment of the national well-being goals against the SA/SEA objectives. The table shows the SA/SEA objectives have a high level of compatibility with all of the National well-being goals.

The following table considers the compatibility of the proposed SA/SEA Objectives with the Council's Well-being Objectives.

Table 6.3 Compatibility Assessment between the Ceredigion Well-Being Objectives and the SA/SEA Objectives

	Ceredigion Well-being Objectives			
SA Objectives	Boosting the Economy Promote and provide employment opportunities for the citizens of Ceredigion. Enhance prosperity through collaborative and innovative partnership schemes. Develop 21 st Century Infrastructures across the County.	Investing in Peoples Futures Improve opportunities for learning and employment for all citizens. Protecting people from poverty through income maximisation. Working in partnership to promote and foster healthy and active lifestyle. Promote and facilitate the distinct and vibrant bilingual culture and identity of Ceredigion.	Enabling Individual and Family Resilience Promote the well-being of individuals and families within safe, affordable and accessible homes. Protect the most vulnerable by promoting early intervention and prevention. Enable individuals and families to regain and maintain their independence.	Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience Actively engage in programmes to minimise Ceredigion's contribution to climate change and deal with its effects. To improve infrastructure to facilitate future development to meet community needs. To help and assist communities to become more self-resilient.
1b Climate mitigation				
1c Flood risk				
2a Soil				
2b Air				
2c Water				

	Ceredigion Well-being Objectives			
SA Objectives	<p>Boosting the Economy</p> <p>Promote and provide employment opportunities for the citizens of Ceredigion.</p> <p>Enhance prosperity through collaborative and innovative partnership schemes.</p> <p>Develop 21st Century Infrastructures across the County.</p>	<p>Investing in Peoples Futures</p> <p>Improve opportunities for learning and employment for all citizens.</p> <p>Protecting people from poverty through income maximisation.</p> <p>Working in partnership to promote and foster healthy and active lifestyle.</p> <p>Promote and facilitate the distinct and vibrant bilingual culture and identity of Ceredigion.</p>	<p>Enabling Individual and Family Resilience</p> <p>Promote the well-being of individuals and families within safe, affordable and accessible homes.</p> <p>Protect the most vulnerable by promoting early intervention and prevention.</p> <p>Enable individuals and families to regain and maintain their independence.</p>	<p>Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience</p> <p>Actively engage in programmes to minimise Ceredigion's contribution to climate change and deal with its effects.</p> <p>To improve infrastructure to facilitate future development to meet community needs.</p> <p>To help and assist communities to become more self-resilient.</p>
3a Natural resources				
3b Quality infrastructure				
4a Biodiversity				
5a Protect Landscape				
6a Cultural Needs				
6b Safe communities				
7a Healthy communities				

	Ceredigion Well-being Objectives			
SA Objectives	<p>Boosting the Economy</p> <p>Promote and provide employment opportunities for the citizens of Ceredigion.</p> <p>Enhance prosperity through collaborative and innovative partnership schemes.</p> <p>Develop 21st Century Infrastructures across the County.</p>	<p>Investing in Peoples Futures</p> <p>Improve opportunities for learning and employment for all citizens.</p> <p>Protecting people from poverty through income maximisation.</p> <p>Working in partnership to promote and foster healthy and active lifestyle.</p> <p>Promote and facilitate the distinct and vibrant bilingual culture and identity of Ceredigion.</p>	<p>Enabling Individual and Family Resilience</p> <p>Promote the well-being of individuals and families within safe, affordable and accessible homes.</p> <p>Protect the most vulnerable by promoting early intervention and prevention.</p> <p>Enable individuals and families to regain and maintain their independence.</p>	<p>Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience</p> <p>Actively engage in programmes to minimise Ceredigion's contribution to climate change and deal with its effects.</p> <p>To improve infrastructure to facilitate future development to meet community needs.</p> <p>To help and assist communities to become more self-resilient.</p>
8a Tourism & Leisure				
9a Education				
10a Welsh language				
11a Sustainable travel				
11b Service Accessibility				
12a Diversified Economy				



Indicates compatibility

Table 6.3.undertakes a compatibility assessment of Ceredigion’s Well-being Objectives against the SA objectives. The table shows the SA/SEA objectives show a high level of compatibility with all of Ceredigion’s Well-being Objectives.

There may be also be indirect benefits of compatibility that are not apparent.

The links between Ceredigion County Council’s priorities, the Well-being Objectives and the National Well-being Goals within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Council Priorities	1. Prosperous	2. Resilient	3. Healthy	4. Equal	5. Cohesive communities	6. Vibrant culture and welsh language	7. Globally responsible
Boosting the Economy							
Promote and provide employment opportunities for the citizens of Ceredigion.							
Enhance prosperity through collaborative and innovative partnership schemes.							
Develop 21 st Century infrastructures across the County							
Investing in People’s Future							
Improve opportunities for learning and employment for all citizens.							
Protecting people from poverty through income maximisation							

Council Priorities	1. Prosperous	2. Resilient	3. Healthy	4. Equal	5. Cohesive communities	6. Vibrant culture and welsh language	7. Globally responsible
Working in partnership to promote and foster healthy and active lifestyles.							
Promote and facilitate the distinct and vibrant bilingual culture and identity of Ceredigion							
Enabling Individual and Family Resilience							
Promote the wellbeing of individuals and communities within safe and accessible homes.							
Protect the most vulnerable by promoting early intervention and prevention.							
Enable individuals and families to regain and maintain their independence.							
Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience.							
Actively engage in programmes to minimise Ceredigion's contribution to climate change and deal with its effects.							
To improve infrastructure to facilitate future development to meet community needs.							
To help and assist communities to become more self-resilient.							

Council Priorities	1. Prosperous	2. Resilient	3. Healthy	4. Equal	5. Cohesive communities	6. Vibrant culture and welsh language	7 Globally responsible
Boosting the Economy							
Promote and provide employment opportunities for the citizens of Ceredigion.							
Enhance prosperity through collaborative and innovative partnership schemes.							
Develop 21 st Century infrastructures across the County							
Investing in People's Future							
Improve opportunities for learning and employment for all citizens.							
Protecting people from poverty through income maximisation							
Working in partnership to promote and foster healthy and active lifestyles.							
Promote and facilitate the distinct and vibrant bilingual culture and identity of Ceredigion							
Enabling Individual and Family Resilience							
Promote the wellbeing of individuals and communities within safe and accessible homes.							

Council Priorities	1. Prosperous	2. Resilient	3. Healthy	4. Equal	5. Cohesive communities	6. Vibrant culture and welsh language	7 Globally responsible
Protect the most vulnerable by promoting early intervention and prevention.							
Enable individuals and families to regain and maintain their independence.							
Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience.							
Actively engage in programmes to minimise Ceredigion's contribution to climate change and deal with its effects.							
To improve infrastructure to facilitate future development to meet community needs.							
To help and assist communities to become more self-resilient.							

As shown by the table above, Ceredigion County Councils Well-being Objectives integrate with the National Well-being Goals.

The following table considers the compatibility of the proposed SA/SEA Objectives with the PSB Ceredigion Local Well-being Plan Aims.

Table 5.4 Compatibility Assessment between the PSB Ceredigion Local Well-Being Plan Aims and the SA/SEA Objectives

	PSB Ceredigion Local Well-Being Plan Aims					
SA Objectives	<p>Enable communities to become prosperous, sustainable and connected by supporting the transformation of economic prospects.</p> <p>Improve physical and digital infrastructure to support economic development including suitable and affordable homes</p>	<p>Create conditions for communities to support individuals from all backgrounds to live fulfilling, independent lives.</p> <p>Develop and sustain social networks, and cultural and linguistic opportunities in order to enhance well-being and maintain independence</p>	<p>Create environmentally responsible and safe communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Support communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Enable every child to have the best start in life.</p> <p>Support parental preparedness through early intervention, overcome inequalities and promote holistic learning.</p>	<p>Enable people to create and grasp opportunities and meet challenges throughout their lives.</p> <p>Improve vocational and life skills, build confidence and enable people to respond positively to change</p>	<p>Enable people to live active, happy and healthy lives.</p> <p>Support physical and mental health and improve well-being through promoting healthy behaviours.</p>
1a Climate Effects						
1b Climate Mitigation						
2a Soil						
2b Air						

	PSB Ceredigion Local Well-Being Plan Aims					
SA Objectives	<p>Enable communities to become prosperous, sustainable and connected by supporting the transformation of economic prospects.</p> <p>Improve physical and digital infrastructure to support economic development including suitable and affordable homes</p>	<p>Create conditions for communities to support individuals from all backgrounds to live fulfilling, independent lives.</p> <p>Develop and sustain social networks, and cultural and linguistic opportunities in order to enhance well-being and maintain independence</p>	<p>Create environmentally responsible and safe communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Support communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Enable every child to have the best start in life.</p> <p>Support parental preparedness through early intervention, overcome inequalities and promote holistic learning.</p>	<p>Enable people to create and grasp opportunities and meet challenges throughout their lives.</p> <p>Improve vocational and life skills, build confidence and enable people to respond positively to change</p>	<p>Enable people to live active, happy and healthy lives.</p> <p>Support physical and mental health and improve well-being through promoting healthy behaviours.</p>
2c Water						
3a Natural Resources						
3b Quality Infrastructure						
4a Biodiversity						
5a Protect						

	PSB Ceredigion Local Well-Being Plan Aims					
SA Objectives	<p>Enable communities to become prosperous, sustainable and connected by supporting the transformation of economic prospects.</p> <p>Improve physical and digital infrastructure to support economic development including suitable and affordable homes</p>	<p>Create conditions for communities to support individuals from all backgrounds to live fulfilling, independent lives.</p> <p>Develop and sustain social networks, and cultural and linguistic opportunities in order to enhance well-being and maintain independence</p>	<p>Create environmentally responsible and safe communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Support communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Enable every child to have the best start in life.</p> <p>Support parental preparedness through early intervention, overcome inequalities and promote holistic learning.</p>	<p>Enable people to create and grasp opportunities and meet challenges throughout their lives.</p> <p>Improve vocational and life skills, build confidence and enable people to respond positively to change</p>	<p>Enable people to live active, happy and healthy lives.</p> <p>Support physical and mental health and improve well-being through promoting healthy behaviours.</p>
Landscape						
6a Cultural Needs						
6b Safe communities						
7a Healthy communities						
8a Tourism & Leisure						

	PSB Ceredigion Local Well-Being Plan Aims					
SA Objectives	<p>Enable communities to become prosperous, sustainable and connected by supporting the transformation of economic prospects.</p> <p>Improve physical and digital infrastructure to support economic development including suitable and affordable homes</p>	<p>Create conditions for communities to support individuals from all backgrounds to live fulfilling, independent lives.</p> <p>Develop and sustain social networks, and cultural and linguistic opportunities in order to enhance well-being and maintain independence</p>	<p>Create environmentally responsible and safe communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Support communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Enable every child to have the best start in life.</p> <p>Support parental preparedness through early intervention, overcome inequalities and promote holistic learning.</p>	<p>Enable people to create and grasp opportunities and meet challenges throughout their lives.</p> <p>Improve vocational and life skills, build confidence and enable people to respond positively to change</p>	<p>Enable people to live active, happy and healthy lives.</p> <p>Support physical and mental health and improve well-being through promoting healthy behaviours.</p>
9a Education						
10a Welsh language						
11a Sustainable Travel						
11b Service accessibility						
12a Diversified						

	PSB Ceredigion Local Well-Being Plan Aims					
SA Objectives	<p>Enable communities to become prosperous, sustainable and connected by supporting the transformation of economic prospects.</p> <p>Improve physical and digital infrastructure to support economic development including suitable and affordable homes</p>	<p>Create conditions for communities to support individuals from all backgrounds to live fulfilling, independent lives.</p> <p>Develop and sustain social networks, and cultural and linguistic opportunities in order to enhance well-being and maintain independence</p>	<p>Create environmentally responsible and safe communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Support communities that can adapt and respond to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Enable every child to have the best start in life.</p> <p>Support parental preparedness through early intervention, overcome inequalities and promote holistic learning.</p>	<p>Enable people to create and grasp opportunities and meet challenges throughout their lives.</p> <p>Improve vocational and life skills, build confidence and enable people to respond positively to change</p>	<p>Enable people to live active, happy and healthy lives.</p> <p>Support physical and mental health and improve well-being through promoting healthy behaviours.</p>
Economy						

 Compatibility

The table above shows there is a high level of compatibility between the all of the PSB Ceredigion Local well-being Plan aims and the SA/SEA objectives. There may be also be indirect benefits of compatibility that are not apparent.

7. Proposed Assessment Framework: Tasks B1 To B6

7.1.1 The proposed assessment framework will test the sustainability effects of the LDP in relation to options and alternatives and will use methodology which has been utilised as part of the SA/SEA process associated with the Wales Spatial Plan. This is part of Stage B of the SA/SEA process. Stage B of the SA/SEA process consists of six main tasks which are outlined below:

Task B1: Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SA/SEA objectives;

Task B2: Developing strategic alternatives;

Task B3: Predicting the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives;

Task B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft plan or programme, including alternatives;

Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects; and

Task B6: Proposing measures to monitor the environmental and sustainability effects of plan or programme implementation.

7.1.2 The LDP objectives will therefore be tested for compatibility with the SA/SEA objectives to identify any synergies and potential conflicts (Stage B1). Furthermore, strategic alternatives will be developed (Stage B2) where different ways of fulfilling the LDP objectives are proposed. The strategic alternatives may also be referred to as “options”.

7.1.3 Some of the main components of Stage B (B3 to B5) will utilise a judgement system which is both transparent and auditable. This also provides a scientific approach to the SA/SEA methodology and helps improve objectivity. An assessment matrix has been designed which utilises the following significance criteria in terms of potential effects:

- i. temporal scale of effects (short term, medium term or long term);
- ii. permanence (permanent or temporary);
- iii. reversibility of effects (reversible, irreversible);

- iv. spatial scale (area specific, county specific, cross border);
- v. likelihood (likely, unlikely).

- 7.1.4 An assessment matrix will be generated from the proposed SA/SEA objectives and used to identify and assess the effects of the Ceredigion LDP and alternative options, at each stage of plan preparation, in line with the Delivery Agreement. Only the main SA/SEA objectives will be referred to in the assessment process. However, the sub objectives will be used to help inform the process and should therefore be considered. An example assessment matrix is shown by Table 6.1. The assessment of each element of the Ceredigion LDP will be reported using symbols denoting positive, neutral, uncertain or negative effects, supported by evidence and justification on the nature of the effect. Any uncertainties or assumptions made as part of this process should also be highlighted, along with the need for monitoring and mitigation. Summary tables will also be used to present the overall assessment of the plan, to allow the LPA and stakeholders to understand the effects of proposed measures against all of the SA/SEA topics.
- 7.1.5 The LDP objectives and options will be developed as part of the Pre-Deposit Participation. Stage B SA/SEA tasks will be undertaken alongside this process. The results of Stage B will be reported and published alongside the Pre-Deposit Version of the LDP.
- 7.1.6 It should be stressed that this is an iterative and ongoing process. As future stages of the LDP are developed beyond the Pre-Deposit version, so the SA/SEA should be updated and continued to be used to inform the process. Therefore any changes which might result from the Pre-Deposit consultation, should inform the Statutory Deposit of Proposals.

Table 6.1. Example assessment matrix for use in the Ceredigion SA/SEA.

Preferred Option: Insert text summarising the option									
SA/SEA Objective	Nature of Effect	Assessment of Effect						Justification and Evidence	Suggested Mitigation and Enhancement measures
		T	P	R	S	L	Sig		
Improve Air Quality	Describe the predicted nature of the effect	ST	TP	R	A	L	++	Provide evidence to back up the assessment provided	Include suggested mitigation and enhancement measures that could be considered.

T = Temporary Scale (Short Term, ST; Medium Term, MT; Long Term, LT)

P = Permanence (Permanent, P; Temporary Tp)

R = Reversibility (Reversible, R; Irreversible, I)

S = Spatial Scale (Area Specific, A; County Specific, C; Cross Border, B)

L = Likelihood (Likely, L; Unlikely, U)

Sig = Significance (See below)

Significance Assessment	Description
++	Option would have a <u>major positive</u> effect in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue or maximise opportunities. SIGNIFICANT
+	Option would have a <u>minor positive</u> effect.
0	Option would have a neutral effect.
-	Option would have a <u>minor adverse</u> effect.
--	The option would have a <u>major adverse</u> effect as it would substantially exacerbate existing problems. Consider exclusion of option. SIGNIFICANT
?	Effect of option are uncertain, need more information

8. Consultation

8.1.1 The SEA Regulations identifies three main parties that must be consulted when carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment:

- “Authorities with environmental responsibility”, otherwise known as the Consultation Bodies (SEA Directive: Articles 5.4, 6.1 and 6.2). In Wales these are the Consultation Bodies at SEA Regulation 14; i.e. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Cadw (now part of the Welsh Government).
- “The public”, who should be given an early and effective opportunity to express their opinion on the draft plan and the accompanying Environmental Report before its adoption (Articles 6.1, 6.2). The public consultees are defined in SEA Regulation 13(2(b)). This will be achieved through the public consultation stages of the plan, namely on the Preferred Strategy Proposals Documents and the initial SA/Environmental Report, and the Deposit LDP and updated SA/Environmental Report.
- Other EU Member States, where the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Article 7, and SEA Regulations 14 and 15). Such effects from LDPs are expected to arise only in exceptional cases, although it would be common practice to consult with any adjoining English statutory interests (local authorities, equivalent Consultation Bodies, Government Offices, etc).

8.1.2 The SA Report itself will be available for a period of 6 weeks for comment and will be published alongside the Pre-Deposit version of the LDP. An updated version of the SA Report will also be published for consultation alongside the Statutory Deposit of the LDP.

8.1.3 All statutory consultees and those individuals on our LDP database will be notified of the consultation. The documents will also be available on the Council website www.ceredigion.gov.uk.

8.1.4 The statutory environmental consultees referred to by the guidance in accordance with the SEA Regulations are: i) Cadw; ii) Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

- In addition to the formal consultation process described above, The Public Services Board's Sustainable Futures Executive Group has been consulted from the outset. The Draft Scoping report was discussed at their meeting on 6th November 2017 to ensure input into the key sustainability and environmental issues, proposed objectives and potential indicators. The group will continue to be utilised into the future to facilitate stakeholder engagement and discussion during the SA/SEA work. Membership of the working group includes representation from public and statutory sector, private sector and other social partners, the voluntary sector and the community sector.

Next Steps

- 8.1.5 Following consultation on the Scoping Report, the LPA will consider any comments received during that consultation and where appropriate amend the PPP review, baseline information, issues, objectives and indicators accordingly.
- 8.1.6 The next stage of the SA/SEA process will be to develop and refine alternatives, which will take place alongside preparation of the Pre-Deposit LDP. The SA Report should then be published for a six week consultation alongside the Pre-Deposit LDP. The majority of the contents of the Scoping Report will be included in the SA Report, although this will be updated where relevant and where further information becomes available. It should be stressed that this is an iterative process and so following the Pre-Deposit consultation, further assessments will be likely, particularly where new options or policies are produced. The SA Report will therefore be updated and published alongside the Statutory Deposit part of the LDP in Table 3.3 of the LDP Manual outlines LDP consultation requirements and Mani Stage of the SA Consultation.
- 8.1.7 Once the LDP has been adopted an Adoption Statement will be required to be published alongside the finalised SA Report. The Adoption Statement should summarise how the LPA has taken the findings of the full SA/SEA process into account and how sustainability considerations more generally have been integrated into the LDP. It should also be stated within the Adoption Statement if any changes have been made to the LDP as a result of the SA/SEA process and following responses to consultation. If changes have been rejected this should also be explained.
- 8.1.8 It will also be necessary for the LPA to monitor significant effects following the adoption of the LDP in accordance with the LDP Manual and SA/SEA guidance.

Table 8.1.
Summary of the components of the SA Report.

Structure of Report	Information to Include
Summary and Outcomes	Non-Technical summary; A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan; statement on the difference the process has made to date; how to comment on the report.
Appraisal Methodology	Approach adapted to the SA/SEA; When the SA/SEA was carried out; Who carried out the SA/SEA; Who was consulted, when and how; difficulties in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.
Background	Purpose of the SA/SEA and the SA Report; plan objectives and outline of contents; compliance with the SEA Directive.
Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context	Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account; description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the business as usual future baseline; main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified; limitations of the information, assumptions made; The SA/SEA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators.
Plan Issues and Options	Main strategic options considered and how they were identified; comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options; how social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred option; other options considered, and why some or all were rejected; any proposed mitigation measures.
Plan Policies	Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies; how social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals; proposed mitigation measures; uncertainties and

risks.

Implementation

Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level; proposals for monitoring.
