

LDP2 **Ceredigion**

**Replacement Local Development
Plan
2018 - 2033**

**Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report:
Appendices**

**Preferred Strategy Consultation
2019**



Cyngor Sir
CEREDIGION
County Council

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Appendix 1 – Updated Framework

Updated environmental and sustainability issues and proposed objectives and potential indicators for the Ceredigion County Council SA/SEA following consultation of the Scoping Report.

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 	<p>1a) To minimise the causes and manage the effects of climate change (including Coastal Change).</p> <p>1b) To 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) (Additional Data) 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.
Topic 1: Climatic Factors (Flooding)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3726 properties in flood warning areas in the 	1c) To reduce flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of development permitted in the

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>county.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		<p>C1 and C2 floodplain areas as defined by TAN 15(Ceredigion County Council/AMR);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new residential development (units) permitted with SuDS (Ceredigion County Council/AMR); (In accordance with schedule 3 of FWMA (2017)) (More than one dwelling or over 100m²). • 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 the Welsh lowlands along with significant areas of upland peat in the Cambrian Mountains. • There is a need to safeguard and increase our carbon stores. 	<p>2a) To minimise contamination and safeguard soil and peat quality and quantity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new development (ha) permitted/completed on previously developed land expressed as a percentage of all development permitted (Ceredigion County Council/AMR); • Average density of housing development permitted on allocated sites (Ceredigion County Council/AMR).

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of peat areas. (Copernicus Open Access hub)
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. 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. Air quality problems have been associated with intensive agricultural units, with increased levels of ammonia and nitrogen in the atmosphere. 	2b) To maintain and improve air quality across Ceredigion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of key air pollutants (e.g. NO2, PM10, PM2) (Stats Wales).
Topic 2: Water (Environmental Protection)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geography of Ceredigion is dominated by the 	2c) To minimise the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bathing Water Quality.

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>catchments of the rivers Rheidol, Ystwyth, Aeron, Dyfi and Teifi, along with a number of smaller coastal river catchments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 pollution of water courses and reduce invertebrate diversity and fish populations. • 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. • Agricultural run-off and other sources of pollution can affect water quality. • In downstream reaches, agricultural pressures, including impacts from infrastructure and land management, are particularly significant and widespread. 	<p>adverse effects of land-use on inland and coastal water resources quantity and quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 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 	<p>3a) To make sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<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))

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<p>requirements of 'Towards zero waste'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements for disposal/recycling of waste are set out nationally and the Council is currently meeting all landfill and waste recycling targets. • 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 and 	<p>3b) To build and maintain environmentally friendly, connected, high quality services and infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 report 2017/2018. NRW, 2018.) • 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)

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<p>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 grazing of these areas, is critical to their management. • Managing the transition between high water tables on 	<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 there are enhancements for: Biodiversity (including LNRs, SINC's and priority

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<p>active raised bog and surrounding drained agricultural land is a challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>habitats and species); Ecological Connectivity; Trees, hedgerows and woodlands; or 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>		
<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 	<p>5a) To understand, value, protect, enhance and celebrate Ceredigion’s landscape, historic environment, diversity, local distinctiveness, historic and</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)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>that lack protection by statutory measures, these should be valued and preserved so they can be enjoyed recreationally and by future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 valued and preserved through the planning system. • Generally Scheduled monuments are in good condition, however a small number of monuments are failing, due to lack of maintenance and weathering. There is an identified need to ensure scheduled monuments are in good condition. • Many historical sites of international, national and local significance are under threat e.g. ancient field patterns. There is an identified need to ensure listed buildings are in good condition. • High number of replacement and rural enterprise worker dwellings resulting in new-build development in the open countryside 	<p>cultural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Archaeology, CADW) • Number of enforcement cases affecting historic assets (Dyfed Archaeology, CADW) • Number of scheduled monuments on list of “monuments at risk”.(Cadw) • Number of listed buildings on list of “buildings at risk”. (Cadw)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'. There is an identified need to ensure listed buildings are in good condition. • Historic assets of local importance are not afforded any protection and are at risk. There is an identified need to compile a list of historic assets of specific local interest to assist with determination of local plans. • 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. • Historic farm buildings are at high risk due to redundancy, neglect and unsympathetic conversion. 	<p>6a) To maintain distinctive cultural identity and ensure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of affordable homes (units and proportion) permitted and completed in
Topic 6: Population & Human Health (Housing, Population and Housing Growth)		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 	<p>the needs of the changing demographics are addressed.</p> <p>6b) To enable the development of vibrant, safe, affordable, accessible and cohesive communities</p>	<p>Ceredigion (Ceredigion County Council/AMR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 by type. • 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

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>following welfare reform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems in relation to the quality of housing stock in both public and private sectors being addressed in part by the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. Ceredigion households are under occupied. • 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 complement the quality of the natural and built environment in Ceredigion and to help conserve or enhance 		<p>Housing Strategy Indicator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. (Ceredigion County Council 2016)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues**Proposed Objectives****Potential Indicators (Source)**

biodiversity.

Topic 7: Population and Human Health (Leisure, Recreation, Health & Wellbeing)

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| <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 cycle routes. Issues include maintaining footpaths and bridleways and accommodating the needs of multiple users and increasing demands for access to the countryside. • The predominantly rural nature of Ceredigion means | <p>7a) To 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). |
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Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 	8a) Promote, develop and improve opportunities for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist days and Tourist numbers by i. Serviced Accommodation,

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>popular.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 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. 	<p>sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, leisure and recreation facilities within Ceredigion</p>	<p>ii. Non-Serviced Accommodation, iii. Staying with friends or relatives and iv. Day Visitors</p>

Topic 9: Population and Human Health (Education)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<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 cause an increase in transport use, both public and private. 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>9a) To 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 thresholds of 'Learning Providers' between 7am and 9 am on a Tuesday by walking, public transport and car. (Ceredigion County Council/AMR);
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 life. The number of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion declined 	<p>10a) To 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 over who say they can speak Welsh by Annual

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 speaking communities. • 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 		<p>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>bilingual signage and staff training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Sustainability Appraisal. • 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. 		

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
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 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 • 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>11a) To reduce the need/impact to travel and enable the use of more sustainable and active modes of transport.</p> <p>11b) To improve accessibility to services for communities, and connectivity for the sake of the economy.</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 County Council/ Active Travel) • 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 (agriculture). • There is growth in “high-end” employment sectors at QinetiQ and IGER. 	<p>12a) To encourage a vibrant and diversified economy.</p>	<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 permitted/Completed on allocated sites as a percentage of LDP allocations (ha and units)

Identified Environmental and Sustainability Issues	Proposed Objectives	Potential Indicators (Source)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>(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).

Appendix 2: Review of Relevant plans, Programmes and Policies.

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

Historic Environment and Climate Change Sector Adaptation Plan

CL-03-16-Climate Change Allowances for Planning Purposes

Lifetime of Developments and Climate Change advice. (Chief planning Officers letter 09/01/2014 Ref WG0701-14)

Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016

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.
The Welsh Water Resources Management Plan March 2019
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)
NRW Projects: water quality improvement. – Metal Mine Remediation at Cwm Rheidol, Abbey Consols, & Frongoch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution Prevention Visits for catchments at Hirwaun River, Carrog, Wyre & the Aeron. - River restoration projects along the Teifi and Brefi & Ceri tributaries.
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 28th 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: A million Welsh speakers- Welsh Government Welsh language strategy
Cymraeg 2050: Work programme 2017-21
Taking Wales Forward 2016–21
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.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015- Welsh language is one of the Seven well-being goals.

Welsh Language Act, 1993

Local

Ceredigion Language Strategy 2018-23 (2018)

Welsh Language Standards imposed on Ceredigion County Council first implementation date March 2016(in accordance with Welsh language (Wales) Measure 2011.)

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

The National Transport Finance Plan for Wales 2015 updated 2017- welsh Government 2017

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

Growing Mid Wales Partnership- Powys/ Ceredigion County Council 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

Prosperity For All: the national strategy, 2017- Welsh Government 2017

National Development Framework- Under Development- Welsh Government, 2019

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.

Regional

Carmarthenshire County Council Local Development Plans (Adopted)

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (Adopted)

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan (Adopted)

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2 (Deposit)
Powys County Council Local Development Plan(Adopted)
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.

Appendix 3- Policy Assessments

Appraisal Key

A key to the assessments is summarised in the following table.

Scale of effect	Permanence of effect	Significance of effect
Local (L)	Permanent (P)	Objective /Policy would have a major positive effect in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue. (++)
Regional (R)	Temporary (T)	Objective/Policy would have a minor positive effect. (+)
National (N)		Effect of Objective/Policy is uncertain. (?)
International (I)		Objective/ Policy would have no predicted effects. (0)
		Objective/Policy would have a minor adverse effect. (-)
		The Objective/Policy would have a major adverse effect as it would substantially exacerbate existing (--)

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

10/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 1: Climate Change and Flooding

Objective(s):

1a. To minimise the causes and manages the effects of climate change (including Coastal Change).

Sub Objectives:

- To reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases with particular focus on emissions from buildings, transport and energy generation and industry (especially CO₂).
- To minimise the vulnerability of Ceredigion to the effects of climate change through appropriate adaptation including the location and design of new development.
- To encourage investment in cleaner technologies.
- To support investment in renewable energy sources.
- To decouple increase in GDP and greenhouse gas emissions
- To encourage all new development to be climate change resilient.
- To encourage energy conservation and higher energy efficiency.
- Reducing Ceredigion's Ecological footprint.
- To encourage local sourcing of food produce.
- To minimise the effects of Climate change on coastal erosion.
- To encourage all new and existing developments to adapt to climate change.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are <i>direct/indirect; likely/unlikely;</i> and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA objective “committed to the resilience of its environment and natural resources” and “adapts and responds positively to the challenges of climate change.” LDP Objective 9 actively supports the SA/SEA Objective.					++		
Preferred Strategy	By its very nature new development will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the Preferred Strategy places the majority of development in Urban	R	P	-	-	-		

	<p>and Rural service centres, enabling people to access other facilities close to where they live to reduce the need to travel, thereby minimising greenhouse emissions.</p>							
<p>Policy S01: Sustainable Growth</p>	<p>By its very nature new development will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the Sustainable Growth policy places the majority of development in Urban and Rural service centres, enabling people to access other facilities close to where they live to reduce the need to travel, thereby minimising greenhouse emissions. Overall the Sustainable Growth Policy is likely to have a minor negative</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>		<p>Policies DM03, DM04, DM23 have elements which will help mitigate against the effects of this policy.</p>

	impact on the SA/SEA objective, as although it will reduce emissions from new developments, it will have little influence over the existing building stock.							
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres (USCs)	By requiring a large proportion of future development to be located in urban centres, the policy should reduce the need to travel to work and to access services, encourage alternative means of transport and encourage the use of district heating systems. The policy should therefore support the SA/SEA objective.	R	P	+	+	+		Policies DM03, DM04, DM23 have elements which will help mitigate against the effects of this policy.
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres (RSCs)	Focusing most of the development which is to occur in rural areas in Rural Service Centres	N	P	+	+	+		Policies DM03, DM04, DM23 have elements which will help mitigate against the effects of this

	<p>will encourage the development strong communities with a critical mass large enough to better support its own requirements in relation to daily needs and provisions, including jobs, shopping and community facilities. Thereby reducing the need to travel to work, encouraging alternative means of transport and encouraging the use of district heating systems. This will also reduce the travel needs of adjacent local communities who may currently travel much further for their daily needs.</p> <p>The policy should therefore support the</p>							<p>policy.</p>
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	SA/SEA objective.							
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements.	The policy would only allow a small amount of development in the smallest settlements, and would only result in a very minor increase in the number of people travelling to access work and services. The need to travel will be partially offset by the principle of Rural Service Centres which should provide the link settlements with much of their daily facilities, and negate the need for people to travel further for these services. Although the policy has a minor negative effect on the SA/SEA objective,	-	-	0	0	0		Policies DM03, DM04, DM23 have elements which will help mitigate against the effects of this policy.

	<p>this is so minor as to have no measurable effect,</p>							
<p>Policy S05: Affordable Housing.</p>	<p>This policy creates the opportunity for provision of housing to meet a range of affordable needs in both rural and urban areas.. The affordable units will be of the same quality as open market units i.e. they will need to meet at least Code 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, and will therefore have exactly the same impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Travel has the possibility of being reduced if by providing affordable housing, workers in the bigger</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>Policies DM03, DM04, DM23 have elements which will help mitigate against the effects of this policy.</p>

	towns can also afford to live there. The overall effect of the policy is therefore neutral.							
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language.	No Predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers Planning Impacts on the Welsh language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

10/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 1: Climate Change and Flooding

Objective(s):

1b. Ensure that adequate measures are in place to adapt to climate change and to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Sub Objectives:

- To reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases with particular focus on emissions from buildings, transport and energy generation and industry (especially CO₂).
- To minimise the vulnerability of Ceredigion to the effects of climate change through appropriate adaptation including the location and design of new development.
- To encourage investment in cleaner technologies.
- To support investment in renewable energy sources.
- To decouple increase in GDP and greenhouse gas emissions
- To encourage all new development to be climate change resilient.
- To encourage energy conservation and higher energy efficiency.
- Reducing Ceredigion's Ecological footprint.
- To encourage local sourcing of food produce.
- To encourage all new and existing developments to adapt to climate change.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA objective “committed to the resilience of its environment and natural resources” and “adapts and responds positively to the challenges of climate change.” ”LDP Objective 9 actively supports the SA/SEA Objective.					++		
Preferred Strategy	No Predicted Effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S01: Sustainable Development	No Predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S02: Development in the Urban Service centres (USCs)	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S03: Development in	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		

Rural Service Centres (RSCs)								
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	No predicted effects.	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing.	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		

Assessor:
 Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)
Date of Assessment:
 10/05/2019

SEA Topic:
 Topic Paper 1: Climate Change and Flooding
Objective(s):
 1c. To reduce flood risk.
Sub Objectives:

- To minimise flood risk and ensure new development does not increase flood risk on site or elsewhere.
- To increase the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in both new and refurbished developments.
- To avoid loss of soils to non-permeable surfaces.
- To reduce reliance on flood mitigation and hard engineered solutions.
- To increase provision to manage storm -water.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA objective "committed to the					+		

	<p>resilience of its environment and natural resources” and “adapts and responds positively to the challenges of climate change.” ”LDP Objective 9 actively supports the SA/SEA Objective.</p>							
<p>Preferred Strategy</p>	<p>By providing for growth it is inevitable that development will to some extent alter water flow patterns. However, appropriately located development will minimise these effects</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>		
<p>Policy S01: Sustainable Growth</p>	<p>By providing for growth it is inevitable that development will to some extent alter water flow patterns. However, appropriately located development will minimise these effects. Overall the effects of the policy are</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>Development allocations will generally be made in line with Tan 15. Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments will be carried out in some settlements such as where some potential</p>

	likely to be minimal.							regeneration sites are located in the floodplain. This will help identify areas most at risk from flooding and help direct development away from these locations. SuDS are a statutory requirement under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 on all developments.
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres (USCs)	By providing for growth in Urban Service Centres it is inevitable that development will to some extent alter water flow patterns. Also the tendency towards high density developments could lead to greater impermeable surface areas. However, appropriately located	-	-	0	0	0		Development allocations will generally be made in line with Tan 15. Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments will be carried out in some settlements such as where some potential regeneration sites are located in the floodplain. This will help

	<p>development will minimise these effects. Overall the effects of the policy are likely to be minimal.</p>							<p>identify areas most at risk from flooding and help direct development away from these locations. SuDS are a statutory requirement under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 on all developments.</p>
<p>Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres.(RSCs)</p>	<p>By providing for growth in Rural Service Centres it is inevitable that development will to some extent alter water flow patterns. Also the developments of some high density developments could lead to greater impermeable surface areas. However, appropriately located development will minimise these effects. Overall the effects of the policy are</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>Development allocations will generally be made in line with Tan 15. Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments will be carried out in some settlements such as where some potential regeneration sites are located in the floodplain. This will help identify areas most at risk from flooding and help direct development</p>

	likely to be minimal.							away from these locations. SuDS are a statutory requirement under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 on all developments.
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	By providing for growth in Link Settlements it is inevitable that development will to some extent alter water flow patterns. However, the limited scale of developments that will be allowed to take place combined with the appropriate location of development will minimise these effects. Overall the effects of the policy are likely to be minimal.	-	-	0	0	0		SuDS are a statutory requirement under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 on all developments.
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		SuDS are a statutory requirement under the Flood and Water

								Management Act 2010 on all developments.
Policy 6: Planning and the Welsh Language	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers Planning Impacts on the Welsh language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

13/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 2: Soil, Air and Water

Objective(s):

2a. Minimise contamination and safeguard soil and peat quality and quantity.

Sub Objectives:

- To avoid and reduce contamination of soils.
- To promote the regeneration and redevelopment of brownfield and contaminated land.
- To minimise soil erosion.
- To protect and enhance soil quantity (including non-chemical soil functions and processes such as permeability) and quantity, especially of carbon rich soils.
- Reduce SO₂ and NO₂ emissions and nitrate pollution from agriculture.
- To minimise soil sealing.
- To minimise soil compaction.
- To take account of soil function.
- To protect areas of peat.
- To avoid increased diffuse pollution from agriculture and other economic activities

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in</i>
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							whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	<i>italics are already proposed in the plan</i>
Vision and Objectives	The vision does not specifically mention soil, although it refers to being “committed to the resilience of the environment and natural resources” and “values the natural environment for intrinsic quality and for associated economic opportunities” the natural; environment and natural resources include soil and peat. LDP Objective 14, “protects and manage Ceredigion’s natural resources including soil.” Actively supports the SA/SEA Objective.					+		
Preferred Strategy	The level of growth proposed and the Spatial	L	P	+	+	+		

	Strategy place most of the development in USCs minimising the impact on soil.						
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	Owing to the nature of all types of development, there will inevitably a loss of soil. However, by concentrating development in Urban and Rural Service Centres enabling the use of higher densities and maximising the use of land, the loss of soil will be limited.	L	P	-	-	-	S01, S02, S03 have elements which seek to minimise soil loss, by concentrating development (at least 55%) growth in towns, reducing the amount of greenfield development.
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres (USCs)	There will be higher densities of development in the urban centres, maximising the use of land and reducing the loss of soil.	L	P	+	+	+	S01, S02, S03 have elements which seek to minimise soil loss, by concentrating development (at least 55%) growth in towns, reducing the amount of greenfield development.
Policy S03: Development in Rural service Centres	Development in Rural Service Centres would	L	P	+	+	+	S01, S02, S03 have elements which seek to

<p>(RSCs)</p>	<p>allow for higher densities, although not to the same degree as in the urban centres, maximising the use of land and reducing the loss of soil. There will however be fewer opportunities to reuse brownfield sites.</p>							<p>minimise soil loss, by concentrating development (at least 55%) growth in towns, reducing the amount of greenfield development.</p>
<p>Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements</p>	<p>With little to no brown field land, and few opportunities for dense developments (due to the impact this would have on the character of these settlements), the impact on soil will be greater than that in the larger service centres. However, the low level of development that this policy entails (10-15% growth), will result in a very limited impact on the SA/SEA objective.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>		

Policy S05: Affordable Housing	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language.	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers planning impacts on the Welsh Language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

13/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 2: Soil, Air and Water

Objective(s):

2b. To maintain and improve air quality across Ceredigion

Sub Objectives:

- To reduce negative effects of power generation, heavy industries and transport on local air quality.
- To reduce levels of the UK National Air Quality pollutants.
- To reduce levels of ground-level ozone;
- To avoid siting new developments in areas of poor air quality.
- To encourage cleaner technology for power generation, heavy industry and transport.
- To reduce the need for travel, through appropriate siting of new developments and provision of public infrastructure.
- To reduce levels of acid deposition.
- To reduce levels of ammonia deposition.
- To reduce levels of stratospheric ozone depletions.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are</i>
							Including where appropriate whether the effects are <i>direct/indirect; likely/unlikely;</i>	<i>in italics are</i>

							and varying over time.	<i>already proposed in the plan</i>
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA objective “committed to the resilience of its environment and natural resources”, and “values the built and natural environment for their intrinsic quality and for associated economic opportunities.” LDP Objectives 9 and 14 actively support the SA/SEA objective.					+		
Preferred Strategy	By its very nature new development will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the strategy places the majority of development in Urban and Rural Service Centres, The co-location of housing,	N	P	-	-	-		

	<p>employment, facilities and services should reduce the need to travel thereby minimising green-house gas emissions.</p>							
<p>Policy S01: Sustainable Growth</p>	<p>By its very nature new development will lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the strategy places the majority of development in Urban and Rural Service Centres, The co-location of housing, employment, facilities and services should reduce the need to travel thereby minimising green-house gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall the Sustainable Growth Policy is likely to have a minor negative impact on the SA/SEA objective, as although it will reduce emissions from new developments, it will have</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>		

	little influence over the existing building stock.							
Policy S02: Development in the Urban Service Centres	The policy should reduce the need to travel to work and to access services, encourage alternative means of transport and encourage the use of district heating systems. The policy should therefore support the SA/SEA objective.	N	P	+	+	+		
Policy S03: Development in the Rural Service Centres	The policy should allow people in more rural areas to access services in their own communities, therefore reducing the need to travel to work, encouraging alternative means of transport and encouraging the use of district heating systems. The policy should therefore support the SA/SEA objective.	N	P	+	+	+		
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy would only allow a small amount of	-	-	0	0	0		

	<p>development in the smaller settlements, and would only result in a very minor increase in the number of people travelling to access work and services. Although the policy has a minor negative effect on the SA/SEA objective, this is so minor as to have no measurable effect.</p>							
<p>Policy S05: Affordable Housing</p>	<p>This policy creates the opportunity for provision of housing to meet a range of affordable needs in both rural and urban areas. The affordable units will be of the same quality as open market units i.e. they will need to meet at least Code 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, and will therefore have exactly the same impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Travel has</p>	-	-	0	0	0		

	the possibility of being reduced if by providing affordable housing, workers in the bigger towns can also afford to live there. The overall effect of the policy is therefore neutral.						
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0	DM01 considers planning impacts on the Welsh Language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

13/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 2: Soil, Air and Water

Objective(s):

2c. Minimise the adverse effects of land-use on inland and coastal water resources quantity and quality.

Sub Objectives:

- To ensure water quality of rivers, lakes, ground-waters and coastal areas is improved.
- To conserve public water supply.
- To protect water availability in the natural environment.
- To reduce diffuse pollution from urban and rural areas.
- To reduce demand for water.
- To increase water efficiency e.g. in new, refurbished and existing developments.
- To limit land use related pollution (particularly nitrates) of water resources.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)

<p>Vision and Objectives</p>	<p>The vision “is committed to the resilience of the environment and natural resources” and values the built and natural environment” which includes water. Objective 14 seeks to protect Ceredigion's natural resources including water</p>					<p>+</p>		
<p>Preferred Strategy</p>	<p>The construction of new buildings will inevitably lead to some negative effects on water quality and quantity. However, as this should be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the County's, environment and resources and by making it resilient to change through sustainable development, ensuring that its infrastructure and services can meet these challenges, the effects will be</p>			<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>		

	minimised						
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	The construction of new buildings will inevitably lead to some negative effects on water quality and quantity. However, as this should be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the County's, environment and resources and by making it resilient to change through sustainable development, ensuring that its infrastructure and services can meet these challenges, the effects will be minimised	R	P	-	-	-	Policy DM05 requires the implementation of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM which require water efficiency measures to be incorporated into all developments. Policy DM10 requires permeable hard landscaping surfaces and National Legislation requires the implementation of SuDS in all developments.
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	The construction of new buildings in a concentrated area will inevitably lead a greater impermeable surface area resulting in an increase in surface water	R	P	-	-	-	Policy DM05 requires the implementation of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM which require water

	run-off and pluvial flooding.							efficiency measures to be incorporated into all developments. Policy DM10 requires permeable hard landscaping surfaces and National Legislation requires the implementation of SuDS in all developments.
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	The construction of new buildings in a concentrated area will inevitably lead a greater impermeable surface area resulting in an increase in surface water run-off and pluvial flooding. However, given the scale of development likely to occur the effects of the policy will be extremely limited.	-	-	0	0	0		Policy DM05 requires the implementation of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM which require water efficiency measures to be incorporated into all developments. Policy DM10 requires permeable hard landscaping surfaces

								and National Legislation requires the implementation of SuDS in all developments.
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The construction of new buildings in a concentrated area will inevitably lead a greater impermeable surface area resulting in an increase in surface water run-off and pluvial flooding. However, given the scale of development likely to occur the effects of the policy will be extremely limited.	-	-	0	0	0		Policy DM05 requires the implementation of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM which require water efficiency measures to be incorporated into all developments. Policy DM10 requires permeable hard landscaping surfaces and National Legislation requires the implementation of SuDS in all developments.
Policy 5: Affordable Housing	The construction of new buildings will inevitably lead	-	-	0	0	0		Policy DM05 requires the implementation of

	<p>a greater impermeable surface area resulting in an increase in surface water run-off and pluvial flooding. However, given the scale of development likely to occur the effects of the policy will be extremely limited.</p>							<p>the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM which require water efficiency measures to be incorporated into all developments. Policy DM10 requires permeable hard landscaping surfaces and National Legislation requires the implementation of SuDS in all developments.</p>
<p>Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language</p>	<p>No predicted effects</p>	-	-	0	0	0		<p>DM01 considers planning and the implications on the Welsh Language</p>

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

13/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 3: Material Assets

Objectives:

3a. Make sustainable use of natural resources.

Sub Objectives:

- Promote decoupling of resource use from economic prosperity.
- Encourage sustainable use of natural resources e.g. water.
- Minimise the use of finite resources and promote higher resource efficiency and the use of secondary and recycled materials.
- Minimise energy consumption and promote renewable energy sources.
- Promote the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle.
- Promote the principles of sustainable development through all new services and infrastructure.
- Promote the use of more sustainable resources.
- Promote delivery of robust ICT Broadband infrastructure.
- To value, conserve and enhance geodiversity.
- To ensure adequate sewage capacity is provided for new development.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely;	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)

							and varying over time.	
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA objective “committed to the resilience of its natural resources” and “values the natural environment for its intrinsic quality and for associated economic opportunities.” LDP objective 14 considers the management and protection of natural resources and LDP objective 18 provides for the sustainable recovery of resources.					++		
Preferred Strategy	Development should be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the County’s, environment and resources and by	L	P	+	+	+		

	making it resilient to change through sustainable development, ensuring that its infrastructure and services can meet these challenges.							
Policy S01: Sustainable Development	Development should be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the County's, environment and resources and by making it resilient to change through sustainable development, ensuring that its infrastructure and services can meet these challenges.	L	P	+	+	+		
PolicyS0 2: Development in Urban Service Centres	No predicted effects, although there are elements, such as the incorporation of energy efficient measures and district hearing systems,	-	-	0	0	0		

	that may have a positive effect on the SA/SEA objective. For example a higher density of people often means easier access to recycling facilities.							
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	No predicted effects, although there are elements, such as the incorporation of energy efficient measures and district hearing systems, that may have a positive effect on the SA/SEA objective. For example a higher density of people often means easier access to recycling facilities	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S04: Development in Link Settlements	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	.No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		

Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language
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Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

13/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 3: Material Assets

Objectives:

3b. Build and maintain environmentally friendly, high quality services and infrastructure.

Sub Objectives:

- Promote decoupling of resource use from economic prosperity.
- Encourage sustainable use of natural resources e.g. water.
- Minimise the use of finite resources and promote higher resource efficiency and the use of secondary and recycled materials.
- Minimise energy consumption and promote renewable energy sources.
- Promote the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle.
- Promote the principles of sustainable development through all new services and infrastructure.
- Promote the use of more sustainable resources.
- Promote delivery of robust ICT Broadband infrastructure.
- To value, conserve and enhance geodiversity.
- To ensure adequate sewage capacity is provided for new development.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely;	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already</i>

							and varying over time.	<i>proposed in the plan)</i>
Vision and Objectives	The Vision considers sustainable development that “meets housing, economic, infrastructure, community, education, health and well-being needs” and is “committed to the resilience of its economy, environment and natural resources.” LDP Objective 17 encourages the provision of utilities, 16 encourages sustainable travel, objective 10 enables the development of renewable energy, objective 18 encourages recycling.					+		
Preferred Strategy	No predicted effects although there are policies which ensure that development is provide for	-	-	0	0	0		DMO4, DM06, DM24, DM12, all have elements which enable the

	by an appropriate level of infrastructure and services.						objective to be met.
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	By concentrating development the provision of infrastructure will be easier to provide.	L	P	+	+	+	DMO4, DM06, DM24, DM12, all have elements which enable the objective to be met.
Policy S02: Development in the Urban Service Centres	By concentrating development the provision of infrastructure will be easier to provide.	L	P	+	+	+	DMO4, DM06, DM24, DM12, all have elements which enable the objective to be met.
Policy S03: Development in the Rural Service Centres	By concentrating development the provision of infrastructure will be easier to provide.	L	P	+	+	+	DMO4, DM06, DM24, DM12, all have elements which enable the objective to be met.
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy will have a similar effect as policy S03, although its effectiveness will be reduced by a lower density of buildings.	-	-	+	+	+	DMO4, DM06, DM24, DM12, all have elements which enable the objective to be met.
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0	

Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language
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Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

14/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 4: Biodiversity

Objective(s):

4a. Value, conserve and enhance biodiversity, including ecological connectivity and resilience to realise the potential of ecosystem services.

Sub Objectives:

- To protect the integrity of European, proposed European and listed Ramsar sites, and to conserve or, where not at a favourable conservation status, enhance their interest features.
- To avoid damage or fragmentation of designated sites, habitats and protected species and encourage their enhancement and connection.
- To conserve, enhance and create appropriate wildlife habitats and wider biodiversity in urban and rural areas.
- To encourage innovative methods of producing biodiversity gain in urban and rural areas for both new and existing developments.
- To enable people to access and appreciate Ceredigion's natural heritage.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)
							Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect ; likely/unlikely ; and varying over time.	

<p>Vision and Objectives</p>	<p>The vision “is committed to the resilience of its environment” and “values the natural environment, and scenery for its intrinsic quality and associated economic opportunities” considers the importance of biodiversity both for its intrinsic value and for the potential ecosystem services it may provide .LDP objective 12 is entirely about biodiversity and access to said biodiversity, LDP objective 11 discusses biodiversity in landscape terms, LDP objective 5 seeks to distribute growth in a way that limits its adverse environmental impacts, LDP objective13 discusses protecting the coasts natural heritage, LDP objective14 looks at managing</p>					<p>++</p>		<p>The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 puts in place the legislation to plan and manage Wales’s natural Resources, with an enhanced biodiversity duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity and to promote the resilience of ecosystem services.</p>
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	ecosystem services and natural resources. LDP objective 4 considers biodiversity as an environmental asset for environmental tourism.						
Preferred strategy	New development could potentially have a negative impact on biodiversity, the nature of the effect is dependant on the scale, nature and location of the development. However, by concentrating higher density developments in a limited number of locations, the need for development elsewhere will be reduced and there will be a lower net loss of green space.	R	P	?	?	?	A study by the local records centre will identify certain settlements and locations with the highest biodiversity, enabling the authority to direct its development to areas which are less important. DM 14, DM16, DM20, DM22 and DM23 all work towards mitigation of any negative effects.
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	New development could potentially have a negative impact on biodiversity, the	R	P	?	?	?	A study by the local records centre will identify certain

	<p>nature of the effect is dependant on the scale, nature and location of the development. However, by concentrating higher density developments in a limited number of locations, the need for development elsewhere will be reduced and there will be a lower net loss of green space.</p>							<p>settlements and locations with the highest biodiversity, enabling the authority to direct its development to areas which are less important. DM 14, DM16, DM20, DM22 and DM23 all work towards mitigation of any negative effects.</p>
<p>Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres</p>	<p>By concentrating higher density developments in a limited number of locations, the need for development elsewhere will be reduced and there will be a lower net loss of green space. However, urban centres can be rich in biodiversity, and any development there would have a negative impact on urban habitats.</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>		<p>A study by the local records centre will identify certain settlements and locations with the highest biodiversity, enabling the authority to direct its development to areas which are less important. DM 14, DM16,</p>

	The nature of the effect will be dependant on the scale, location and nature of the development.							DM20, DM22 and DM23 all work towards mitigation of any negative effects
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	By concentrating higher density developments in a limited number of locations, the need for development elsewhere will be reduced and there will be a lower net loss of green space, although the density of development would probably be lower, meaning that the policy would be less effective than policy S02. The nature of the effect will be dependant on the scale, location and nature of the development.	R	P	?	?	?		A study by the local records centre will identify certain settlements and locations with the highest biodiversity, enabling the authority to direct its development to areas which are less important. DM 14, DM16, DM20, DM22 and DM23 all work towards mitigation of any negative effects
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	By concentrating higher density developments in a	R	P	?	?	?		A study by the local records centre will

	<p>limited number of locations, the need for development elsewhere will be reduced and there will be a lower net loss of green space, although the density of development would probably be lower, meaning that the policy would be less effective than policy S03. The nature of the effect will be dependant on the scale, location and nature of the development.</p>							<p>identify certain settlements and locations with the highest biodiversity, enabling the authority to direct its development to areas which are less important. DM 14, DM16, DM20, DM22 and DM23 all work towards mitigation of any negative effects</p>
<p>Policy S05: Affordable Housing</p>	<p>The policy allows some development on exceptions sites which are generally in green field locations</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>		<p>A study by the local records centre will identify certain settlements and locations with the highest biodiversity, enabling the authority to direct its development to areas which are</p>

								less important. DM 14, DM16, DM20, DM22 and DM23 all work towards mitigation of any negative effects
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language		-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers the implications of Welsh language on planning

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

14/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 5: Landscape and Historic Environment

Objective(s):

5a. To understand, value, protect, enhance and celebrate Ceredigion's landscape, historic environment, diversity, and local distinctiveness, historic and cultural heritage.

Sub Objectives:

- To protect and enhance landscape special qualities, character, seascape and townscape from negative effects of land and sea use change.
- To minimise loss of tranquillity and reduce light pollution.
- Development in sensitive locations should be avoided and high quality design should be promoted.
- To encourage appropriate future use of derelict land.
- To understand and value historic and cultural assets and local distinctiveness, protect them from negative effects of spatial planning and support their enhancement.
- To promote high quality design based on a proper understanding of local character and distinctiveness.
- To ensure areas valued for cultural heritage, including the historic environment, are easily accessible and promoted through eco-tourism (providing adequate safe guards are in place to protect these sites).

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are <i>direct/indirect; likely/unlikely;</i>	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are</i>

						and varying over time.	<i>already proposed in the plan</i>
Vision and Objectives	<p>The vision is “committed to the resilience of its culture, heritage and environment” and “supports the strengthening of the Welsh language, and values cultural heritage for its intrinsic quality and for associated economic opportunities. LDP Objective 11 is directly in support of the SA/SEA objective, LDP objective 6 considers sustainable development which reflects a sense of place, LDP Objective 7 helps ensure protection of cultural services, LDP 8, supports the development of the Welsh language which</p>					++	

	<p>promotes cultural inclusion. LDP Objective 4 considers the sensitive development of cultural assets in Ceredigion.</p>							
<p>Preferred Strategy</p>	<p>Development should be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the County's, environment and resources and by making it resilient to change through sustainable development, ensuring that its infrastructure and services can meet these challenges.</p> <p>Concentrating development in urban and rural service centres can be beneficial for the wider landscape. However, such development may have a negative impact on the townscapes of those settlements if they are</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>		<p>The candidate sites assessment will seek to identify sites which will have the least impact on landscape and the historic environment.</p>

	<p>inappropriately placed or designed. The exact nature of the impact on landscape and the historic environment will remain uncertain until allocations are proposed in the Deposit Version of the LDP.</p>							
<p>Policy S01: Sustainable Growth</p>	<p>Development should be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the County's, environment and resources and by making it resilient to change through sustainable development, ensuring that its infrastructure and services can meet these challenges.</p> <p>Concentrating development in urban and rural service centres can be beneficial for the wider landscape. However, such development may have a</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>p</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>		<p>The candidate sites assessment will seek to identify sites which will have the least impact on landscape and the historic environment.</p>

	negative impact on the townscapes of those settlements if they are inappropriately placed or designed. The exact nature of the impact on landscape and the historic environment will remain uncertain until allocations are proposed in the Deposit Version of the LDP.						
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	Concentrating development in Urban Service Centres can be beneficial for the wider landscape. However, such development may have a negative impact on the townscapes of those settlements if they are inappropriately placed or designed.	L	P	?	?	?	
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	Concentrating development in Rural Service Centres can be beneficial for the wider landscape. However,	L	P	?	?	?	

	<p>such development may have a negative impact on the townscapes of those settlements if they are inappropriately placed or designed.</p>							
<p>Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements</p>	<p>Concentrating development in Linked-Settlements can be beneficial for the wider landscape. However, such development may have a negative impact on the townscapes of those settlements if they are inappropriately placed or designed. Owing to the small amount of development this policy entails, the impact is likely to be minimal. How this impact manifests itself is unknown as it is entirely dependent on the location, nature and scale of the development</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>		

Policy S05: Affordable Housing	The policy allows some development on exceptions sites which are generally on green field locations.	L	P	-	-	-		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language		-	-	0	0	0		DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

14/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 6: Population and Housing

Objective(s):

Due to the close relationship between the Housing and Population SA/SEA Objectives, it was decided to assess them together.

6a. Maintain distinctive cultural identity and ensure the needs of the changing demographics are reflected.

6b. Build vibrant, safe and cohesive communities

Sub Objectives:

- Ensure the population trends are considered in decision making processes, especially age.
- Ensure suitable, affordable housing stock with access to education and employment facilities.
- Promote the retention of younger people.
- Promote the design of settlements that improve social fabric by removing barriers and creating opportunities for positive interactions.
- Improve safety and security for people and property.
- Promote community interactions that will improve social cohesion.
- Promote inclusion of disadvantaged and minority groups into society.
- Redress past imbalances of inequality, deprivation and exclusion.
- Improve the County's housing stock.
- Ensure the quality of the built environment complements the high quality natural environment.
- To provide all Ceredigion communities with a sustainable future.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)
Vision and Objectives	The vision strongly supports the SA/SEA objectives through the paragraph “It will be home to a vibrant network of engaged and bilingual communities both urban and rural whose residents enjoy good health and wellbeing. These communities will both celebrate their cultural heritage, and influence and embrace change to meet 21st Century challenges including climate change. By supporting and enhancing the County’s urban and rural service					+		

	<p>centres, their inter-relationship will be strengthened, the necessity to travel will be reduced and access to local and sustainable facilities will be enhanced and secured". LDP objective 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 also support the SA/SEA objectives.</p>							
<p>Preferred Strategy</p>	<p>The Preferred Strategy actively supports the objective through meeting demographic changes, ensuring projected growth and ensuring a wide range of housing needs are met, including that of affordable housing, over the plan period. The vibrancy, sustainability, and cohesiveness of Ceredigion's network of communities will be further</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>		

	strengthened by the approach and location of growth set out in the Preferred Strategy.							
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	The policy supports the SA/SEA objectives by providing enough housing and employment units to meet demographic growth and a full range of needs. It is also aimed at sustaining both urban and rural communities.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	The policy supports the SA/SEA objectives by providing enough housing and employment units to meet demographic growth and a full range of needs.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	The policy supports the SA/SEA objectives by providing enough housing and employment units to meet demographic growth and a full range of needs.	L	P	+	+	+		

	<p>This policy plays a strong role in sustaining more rural communities. It does this by creating critical mass in selected rural settlements so that they can service their own needs and the needs of their immediate hinterlands. This is particularly significant in terms of improving accessibility to daily services and reducing the need of the population to travel long distances. There is also a minor positive as the policy promotes social cohesion by strengthening links between rural communities, promotes the inclusion of disadvantaged and minority groups in society and removes</p>							
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	barriers as enables them to access services easier.							
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy recognises that although most growth will occur in Urban and Rural Service Centres, that some growth will be needed at a more local level in order to meet the immediate needs of rural communities. This will be at a smaller scale, but will assist in supporting the Rural Service Centres in attaining their critical mass.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	The policy has a strong positive effect on the SA/SEA objectives by providing for local and affordable need. There is a positive effect as ensuring suitable, affordable housing stock, promotes the inclusion of disadvantaged and	L	P	++	++	++		

	minority groups in society and redresses the past imbalances of inequality, deprivation and exclusion.						
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language	The policy should have a positive effect on the Welsh Language allowing for cohesive bilingual communities.	L	P	+	+	+	DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh Language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

15/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 7: Human Health and Well Being

Objective(s):

7a. Promote and provide opportunities and services to maintain healthy communities.

- **Promote active and healthy lifestyles.**
- **Remove barriers and create opportunities for people to live healthier lives.**
- **Reduce inequality and provide access to all facilities and services.**
- **Reduce burden of ill-health in the population.**
- **Encourage walking or cycling as an alternative means of transportation.**
- **Empower people to access and appreciate Ceredigion's natural heritage.**
- **Reduce the causes of accidents.**
- **Encourage integration of health issues into planning activities.**
- **Promote development for the improvement and maintenance of social and physical environments/ facilities that provide opportunities to enhance health and well being through physical or mental activities.**
- **Ensure that adequate healthcare premises are provided throughout the County.**

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are <i>direct/indirect; likely/unlikely;</i>	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are</i>

							and varying over time.	<i>already proposed in the plan</i>
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the aim of the SA/SEA objective by being “committed to health and well-being” and “meets health and well-being needs.” LDP objectives 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18 also support the SA/SEA objective.					+		
Preferred Strategy	The Preferred Strategy identifies RSC in addition to UCS, which ensures a greater proportion of the population to access to basic facilities which promote health and wellbeing without the need to travel great distances.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	By meeting housing and economic growth the needs of the communities are met, which has a positive effect	L	P	+	+	+		

	on human health.							
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	The co-location of housing, jobs and services in Urban Service Centres allows easier access to facilities e.g. health care facilities, parks, footpaths, open spaces. It also reduces the need to travel by car as accessibility is improved reducing inequality and improving general wellbeing.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	The co-location of housing, jobs and services in Rural Service Centres allows easier access to facilities e.g. health care facilities, parks, footpaths, open spaces. It also reduces the need to travel by car as accessibility is improved reducing inequality and improving general wellbeing.	L	P	+	+	+		

Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy is designed to meet the needs of existing communities. It allows people to live nearby friends or relatives. This may have health benefits in the form of child care or the ability to care for others in need. The negative effect of living in such an area is the difficulty of accessing services, in particular health care facilities	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	The policy is designed to provide housing for local and affordable needs, and therefore has many positive health effects (including reducing stress) and reduces inequality.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language	The policy meets the needs of existing communities and allows for the inclusion of the Welsh Language.	L	P	+	+	+		DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh Language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth(Ceredigion County council)

Date of Assessment:

15/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 8: Leisure, Recreation and Tourism

Objective(s):

8a. Promote, develop and improve opportunities for sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, leisure and recreation facilities within Ceredigion.

Sub Objectives:

- To ensure areas valued for cultural heritage, including the historic environment are easily accessible and promoted through eco-tourism
- Ensure that the tourism sector and attractions provide access by a choice of travel other than private means
- To promote and encourage 'green tourism' within Ceredigion
- Promote and encourage community access to Ceredigion's natural assets
- To develop and protect leisure and recreation opportunities that allows for and nurtures community involvement and cohesion and to improve health and well-being.
- Support locally-based cultural resources and activities
- Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)

							over time.	
Vision and Objectives	<p>The vision supports the SA/SEA objective by “being a county where people choose to live, and visit committed to its culture and heritage” and “valuing the environment, scenery, and cultural heritage for associated economic opportunities.”</p> <p>Tourism is a key component of the County’s economy. LDP objective 4 strongly supports tourism, LDP objective 7 discusses leisure and recreation, LDP objective 11 encourages access to Ceredigion’s landscape and LDP objective 12 encourages access to sites of</p>					+		

	conservation interest promoting eco-tourism.							
Preferred Strategy	The Preferred Strategy encourages economic growth, of which tourism is a key element and will contain specific policies to address tourism growth.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	The need of the tourist industry is acknowledged as part of the economic growth predicted for the County. This growth is therefore encouraged by the policy.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	By focusing the development of facilities in Urban Service Centres more people will have easy access to leisure and recreation services and facilities. Where possible, large scale tourist facilities should also be focussed on the main towns.	L	P	+	+	+		

<p>Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres</p>	<p>By focusing the development of suitable facilities in rural service centres more people will have easy access to leisure and recreation services and facilities. However the benefits will not be as great as those of the Urban Service Centres as the critical mass won't exist for developments such as cinemas, swimming pools etc. Larger tourist facilities should preferably be located here, rather than the open countryside.</p>	L	P	+	+	+		
<p>Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements</p>	<p>There will be limited opportunities for the development of leisure and recreation facilities in link settlements. However, the small scale of such developments is likely to</p>	-	-	0	0	0		

	mean that the effects of the policy on the SA/SEA objective are very limited.						
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	The policy allows the potential for tourist sites; however the scale is not known.	-	-	0	0	0	
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language		L	P	+	+	+	DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language.

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

15/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 9: Education and Skills

Objective(s):

9. Increase opportunities to build the Ceredigion education and skills base.

Sub Objectives:

- Promote providing the best start in life for children.
- Promote appropriate education provision for supporting 16-19 year olds.
- Promote enrolment in further and higher education institutions.
- Increase levels of literacy (in English and Welsh) and numeracy.
- Promote lifelong learning;
- Promote the retention of skills in Ceredigion.
- Provide accessible educational and training facilities which meet the future needs of the area.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)

Vision and Objectives	<p>The vision considers Ceredigion as a place “where people choose to study” and “where sustainable development meets education needs”. This includes all types of facilities including community and education. LDP Objective 7 also supports the SA/SEA objective.</p>					+		
Preferred Strategy	<p>By allowing economic growth, the opportunity to retain and broaden skills in Ceredigion is facilitated.</p>	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	<p>The economic aspects of the policy support the development and retention of skills within the county.</p>	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	<p>Concentrating development in key settlements improves access to educational faculties e.g. area schools, universities</p>	L	P	+	+	+		

	and tertiary education institutions.							
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	Concentrating development in key settlements improves access to educational facilities e.g. area schools.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language	Access to affordable housing allows younger people the opportunity to remain in Ceredigion with their skills.	L	P	+	+	+		DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

16/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 10: Welsh Language

Objective(s):

10b. Protect and enhance Welsh Language and culture

Sub Objectives:

- Promote use of bilingual signs where appropriate.
- To sustain and, if possible, increase the percentage of Welsh Speakers in Ceredigion.
- To promote the use of the Welsh language in Ceredigion, in both the public and private sectors.
- Promote the improvement of reading and writing skills amongst Welsh speakers.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures <i>(those in italics are already proposed in the plan)</i>
Vision and Objectives	The Vision supports the county's communities and distinctiveness and					++		

	recognises the importance of bilingualism. LDP objective 8 actively supports the recognition of the Welsh language as a material consideration in planning decisions. LDP Objectives 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11 also support the SA/SEA Objective.							
Preferred Strategy	The strategy provides opportunities for local people to access local housing employment and services, thereby also allowing opportunities for Welsh speakers to remain in the area. The way in which the strategy focuses growth across the county, will strengthen Ceredigion's network of communities and also the Welsh language.	L	P	++	++	++		
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	Providing for housing growth meets the needs of the local population. This in turn	L	P	+	+	+		

	should mean that the Welsh language is strengthened as local people are more likely to have been educated bilingually.							
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	The policy provides opportunity for local people to remain in rural areas, thereby also allowing Welsh speakers to remain in the area.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy provides opportunity for local people to live in the area, thereby allowing Welsh speakers to remain in the area.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	The policy provides opportunity for local people to live in the area, thereby allowing Welsh speakers to remain in the area.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language	The policy actively supports the SA/SEA Objectives	L	P	++	++	++		DM01 considers the implications

Assessor:

Sarah Smyth(Ceredigion County Council)

Date of Assessment:

15/05/2019

SEA Topic:

Topic Paper 11: Transport

Objective(s):

Due to the close relationship between the Housing and Population SA/SEA Objectives, it was decided to assess them together.

11a. Reduce the need/impact to travel and enable the use of more sustainable and active modes of transport

11b. Improve accessibility to services for communities, and connectivity for the sake of the economy.

Sub Objectives:

- Promote a sustainable settlement strategy and appropriate location of services and facilities
- Promote transport management and travel planning
- Promote health and well-being by increasing opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport.
- Improve the integration of non-car transport modes and services.
- Promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport including community transport.
- Improve accessibility to services, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)

Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA objective by aspiring to reduce the need to travel and improving access. LDP Objectives 5, 6 and 16 also support the SA/SEA objective					+		
Preferred Strategy	The Preferred Strategy supports the SA/SEA objective by focussing a large proportion of growth in the urban and rural service centres, which should reduce the need to travel and generally improve accessibility to services. It also makes the provision of public transport more feasible.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	By focusing development mainly in the USCs and RSCs the policy should reduce the need to travel to work and to access services. It also	L	P	+	+	+		

	encourages alternative means of transport.							
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	The policy should reduce the need to travel to work and to access services. It also encourages alternative means of transport.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	The policy should reduce the need to travel to work and to access services. It also encourages alternative means of transport.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy will be fairly neutral in terms of the number of people having to travel by private motor vehicles as the level of development in link settlements will be limited.	-	-	0	0	0		
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	The Policy seeks to provide housing in areas of need where people live and work, thereby reducing their need to travel. It also enables the disadvantages	L	P	+	+	+		

	to access services.						
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh language	No predicted effects	-	-	0	0	0	DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language

Assessor:
 Sarah Smyth (Ceredigion County Council)
Date of Assessment:
 08/01/2009

SEA Topic:
 Topic Paper 12: Employment
Objectives:
 12. Encourage a vibrant and diversified economy.
Sub Objectives:

- Promote a sustainable settlement strategy and appropriate location of services and facilities
- Promote transport management and travel planning
- Promote health and well-being by increasing opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport.
- Improve the integration of non- car transport modes and services.
- Promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport including community transport.
- Improve accessibility to services, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society.

Policy	Nature of Effect	Scale	Permanence	Short	Medium	Long Term	Evidence and Reference Including where appropriate whether the effects are direct/indirect; likely/unlikely; and varying over time.	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (<i>those in italics are already proposed in the plan</i>)
Vision and Objectives	The vision supports the SA/SEA Objective as it					+		

	encourages a “county of vibrant communities committed to the resilience of its economy,” and “enables residents, businesses and communities to secure a more diverse economy”. LDP objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 support the SA/SEA objective.							
Preferred Strategy	The Preferred Strategy supports the SA/SEA objective by providing for economic growth and encouraging a vibrant and diversified economy throughout the county.	L	P	++	++	++		
Policy S01: Sustainable Growth	The policy seeks to meet all forms of projected growth including economic.	L	P	++	++	++		
Policy S02: Development in Urban Service Centres	Sites are to be allocated in Urban Service Centres, along with permissive policies for non-B class	L	P	+	+	+		

	uses, or developments which are unsuitable for employment site locations. The policy also centres the majority of housing in these areas providing homes close to work							
Policy S03: Development in Rural Service Centres	Some of the sites are to be allocated in Rural Service Centres, along with permissive policies for non-B class uses, or developments which are unsuitable for employment site locations. The policy also centres a significant amount of housing in these areas providing homes close to work. Development will be appropriate to the size of the community it serves.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S04: Development in Linked Settlements	The policy enables employment development of an appropriate scale to	L	P	+	+	+		

	take place in Link Settlements							
Policy S05: Affordable Housing	By providing for a range of housing needs, the needs of the local economy will also be met, and will accommodate a strong and diverse workforce.	L	P	+	+	+		
Policy S06: Planning and the Welsh Language		L	P	+	+	+		DM01 considers the implications of planning on the Welsh language

Appendix 4 – Invitees to Ceredigion Sustainability Working Group

Antur Teifi

Cabinet Member for Carbon Management, Sustainability, Transport and
Mental Health

Cadw

CAVO

Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Ceredigion County Council - Ecologist

Ceredigion County Council - Land Drainage, Highways

Dwr Cymru Welsh Water

Natural Resources Wales

University Aberystwyth

Appendix 5 – Baseline Information

1. Baseline Information

1.1.1 This paper summarises some of the key evidence for climate change and sets out the likely impacts on Wales and Ceredigion. Some examples of climate change adaptation measures have also been included as this is a particularly important area for Local Planning Authorities to consider. The topic of flooding has been included within this paper given the strong links between climate change and the increased incidence of flooding and extreme weather events.

1.1.2 The baseline information for the ISAR 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.

2. Key baseline information collected is detailed below:

2.1.1 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](#)

2.1.2 Final Sustainability Appraisal Report April 2013. Appendix 7. Baseline Information.

2.1.3 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

2.1.4 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

2.1.5 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.

2.1.6 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:

- Waste
- Minerals
- Housing
- Population and Housing Growth
- Welsh Language (Welsh Language Impact Assessment)
- Tourism
- Retail
- Rural Economy & Employment
- Housing Delivery
- Settlement Strategy

- LDP & Wellbeing

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

2.1.7 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.

Glossary

Appropriate Assessment

This is part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. If the plan, in this case the LDP, may have a significant effect on a protected site then an Appropriate Assessment is required. This ensures a fuller analysis of any potential effects are considered.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Regulations Assessment is required under Article 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). This work is conducted alongside the SA/SEA, but is reported separately. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is a process which evaluates any potential effects a proposed development may have on protected sites for conservation.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report:

An assessment which looks at whether the LDP Preferred Strategy is likely to have a significant negative effect on the integrity of a site's features for which it was designated. The process is then repeated at the deposit stage where any need for Appropriate Assessment (AA) will be highlighted and carried out.

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR)

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report is a report which summarises the findings of the SA/SEA work as part of the LDP process and is published along side the Pre-Deposit LDP. The ISAR encompasses the SEA Report which is required as part of the SEA.

Local Development Plan

The Local Development Plan is a statutory plan which sets out policies and specific proposals for the development and use of land in the county for approximately 15 years. In Ceredigion this will be up to 2022. Local Development Plans were introduced in 2004 following the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Local Planning Authority

The Local Planning Authority provides the planning function of the Local Authority and regulates the rate and nature of development in accordance with its adopted development plan and with national planning guidance.

Objective

A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

Plans, Policies and Programmes

Part of Stage A of the SA/SEA process, the 'scoping' stage, requires a thorough review of relevant plans, programmes and policies (PPPs) to be completed. This review is used to inform the SA/SEA process, to ensure the plan is informed by up to date information and is also based on sound evidence.

Pre-Deposit

The Pre-Deposit Report is part of the LDP process and may also be referred to as the Preferred Strategy. The Pre-Deposit sets out the Authority's vision, overall objectives, the strategic spatial options being considered as part of the LDP process and also its preferred spatial strategy.

Preferred Strategy

Part of the pre-deposit documents that outlines the Local Authority's preferred strategy for growth or change.

Rural Service Centres (RSC):

Settlements within Ceredigion which either: already have a concentration of a number of basic or essential routine services in one location and function as a centre for surrounding smaller settlements less well-provided with services as well as for residents in scattered and dispersed dwellings, or; are proposed for growth in association with planned developments such as area schools, transport interchanges, employment developments etc., where additional services and facilities already exist or are likely to be sustainable by comparison with other settlements in the locality.

Sustainability Appraisal

A Sustainability Appraisal is a process which seeks to promote sustainable development through the LDP and is required by both UK and European legislation. This process requires the LPA to research and assess matters relating to sustainable development during the production of the LDP.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report

The Sustainability Appraisal Report is an updated version of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report published alongside the Statutory Deposit LDP. It assesses the detailed policies of the Deposit Plan as well as any significant changes made since the consultation on the Pre-Deposit LDP. The SA Report encompasses the SEA Report and will be published alongside the SEA Statement which is required as part of the SEA.

Scoping Report

The Scoping Report summarises the findings of Stage A of the SA/SEA process and outlines such matters as identifying other relevant plans, policies and programmes, baseline information, environmental issues (problems and opportunities)

Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment forms part of the SA/SEA process and seeks to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation of the LDP. This process should provide protection for the environment and promote sustainable development. It is usual to incorporate the SEA into the SA.

Strategic Policy

An overarching high level policy designed to deliver the broad aims of the LDP Vision and Objectives.

Strategic Policy Options

Policy Approaches and alternatives considered for the development of Strategic Policies.

Strategic Search Area (SSA)

An area that has been identified at a strategic level as having the general characteristics that lend themselves to the accommodation of large scale wind farm developments.

Statutory Deposit

The Statutory Deposit is part of the LDP process and is a full draft of the LDP. It presents the Pre-Deposit or Preferred Strategy as agreed or amended, proposals for key areas of change, regeneration or protection and specific sites to be used for particular purposes and other specific policies and proposals. The Statutory Deposit may also be referred to as the Deposit Plan.

Urban Service Centres (USC)

In the context of the Ceredigion LDP these are the 6 main towns of Ceredigion: Aberystwyth, Aberaeron, Cardigan, Llandysul, Lampeter, Tregaron. They provide a range of high level as well as everyday services and facilities for residents of their own hinterlands and beyond.