

Cynllun Eryri

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal for the National Park Management Plan (“Cynllun Eryri”)

Volume 2 – SA Report Appendices

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Abbreviations

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| Cynllun Eryri | The National Park Partnership Management Plan |
| LDP | Local Development Plan |
| NP | National Park |
| PPP | Plans Policies and Programmes |
| RIGs | Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites |
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SNP | Snowdonia National Park |
| SNPA | Snowdonia National Park Authority |

Appendix A: Scoping Consultation Responses

There were no responses to the Scoping Report which was released for public consultation on **July 9th – September 30th 2018**.

A number of overarching challenges relevant to SA/SEA had already emerged from the data gathering process of the Initial Consultation. This included the threat of climate change as well as mitigation measures such as carbon storage and sequestration. It included pressures on the tranquillity and landscape of Snowdonia from tourism. The data also highlighted the ongoing decline in biodiversity. A new and emerging challenge was the impact of Brexit and the need to ensure a skilled workforce post-Brexit. More than anything it highlighted the impact all of these elements could have on the Special Qualities of the National Park. The process also highlighted where there are data gaps and where further research and understanding was required.

The most frequently highlighted topics from the general public consultation were that Snowdonia is a special and protected area and that it needs to be protected and managed for all. In particular in relation to this the environmental impact of visitors; improved protection and enhancement of habitats and ecosystems; the impact of Brexit on land management; the opportunities Snowdonia's environment can provide for improving people's well-being; developing more clear and consistent marketing/brand for Snowdonia; supporting people to adapt and evolve to meet the issues and opportunities of the rural economy including the challenges of outward migration of young people; affordable housing and quality jobs. The nature of the comments in general reflected the value the natural environment brings to the economy of Snowdonia.

The views and ideas shared with us through the initial consultation helped us form the first draft of the new Cynllun Eryri. The key points were merged with the 'Ways Forward' suggested in the consultation document. Through a series of workshops we discussed and evolved these with key partners who will be helping us deliver Cynllun Eryri. This fed into the development of an action plan, which in turn fed into the current version of Cynllun Eryri.

Cynllun Eryri has been developed entirely through a co-operative process and as a result of Partnership authoring, led by Snowdonia National Park Authority. Through Fforwm Eryri (representatives of 22 organisations, businesses and communities within the National Park) Outcomes, Policies and Actions have only been included after full agreement. Fforwm Eryri also includes representation from our statutory consultees NRW and Cadw therefore their observations on preferred approaches have been fully integrated in any policy formation and refinement.

Appendix B: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Review of Relevant International PPPs

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for CYNLLUN ERYRI and the SA Process |
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| <p>Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015)</p> <p>To address climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. The Agreement entered into force less than a year later. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5 degrees Celsius. Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and provides a roadmap for climate actions that will reduce emissions and build climate resilience.</p> | |
| <p>Under the Environment (Wales) Act, Wales is committed to reducing emissions by at least 80% by 2050.</p> | <p>Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development which is energy efficient and reduces reliance on private cars and reduces kilometers travelled.</p> <p>The SA should also include objectives addressing climate change issues, for example the need to reduce energy use and also the need to adapt to the impacts and risks associated with climate change.</p> |
| <p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system.</p> | |
| <p>Under the Convention governments have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change <p>There are no specific targets of relevance.</p> | <p>The plan needs to ensure that issues relating to climate change are considered throughout their preparation.</p> <p>The SA needs to include objectives that address climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The baseline data collation should also obtain baseline evidence relating to these issues.</p> |

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| Objective, targets, indicators | |
| <p>EU Directive on the Conservation of European wildlife and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)</p> <p>The Habitats Directive is a major piece of European legislation that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes SACs and SPAs, which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p> | |
| <p>The objective of the Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora within the European Community.</p> <p>The target for Member States is to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes SACs, SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites. These are known as European Sites. In undertaking these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p> | <p>Recognise the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SA objectives and defining options. Particular regard should be taken to designated habitats and linear habitat structures.</p> <p>Recognise that compensatory measures will be required should negative conservation impacts occur and if a project has to proceed on grounds of human health and safety. However, options to avoid the risk of this scenario occurring should be undertaken e.g. through the siting process. Mitigation should be proactive through site selection, alternatives and timing.</p> <p>It will also be necessary to undertake a HRA for the plan. This should commence as early as possible in the plan-making process.</p> |
| <p>EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</p> <p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.</p> | |
| <p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range (Article 2). ▪ The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). Along with SACs, designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas collectively known as Natura 2000 sites. | <p>The Plans should consider the effects of the plan on European protected sites and bird species. The Plan should be proactive and seek to avoid impacts upon these sites through the siting process and also include relevant protection policies.</p> <p>The baseline data collation undertaken as part of the should include information about European Protected Sites. The SA objectives also need to be developed addressing the need to protect and enhance these sites.</p> |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 This Convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve more sustainable economic development. | |
| The three main objectives of the convention are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. | The SA should include objectives protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the framework. A holistic view should be adopted which focuses upon protecting ecosystems and the links between sites e.g. wildlife corridors rather than just on particular species. The plan needs to be consistent with the objectives of national conservation strategies and their local implementation mechanisms. |
| Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive) The Directive establishes a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies, introducing a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon river basins. | |
| The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems ▪ Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources ▪ Aims to enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances ▪ Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution ▪ Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts | The Plan needs to recognise the importance of the Water Framework Directive and the way in which the Plan will affect the achievement of the aims and objectives of the Directive. The SA needs to include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water resources and should gather data about the key threats facing the water environment in Snowdonia and also key opportunities for improvements. |

Objectives for surface waters:

- Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015
- Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies
- Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another
- Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas

Objectives for groundwater:

- Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 (quantity is a significant issue for groundwater – there is only a certain amount of recharge into groundwater each year and this recharge is needed to supported connected ecosystems)
- Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another
- Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater

Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
|---|---|
| <p>EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives (1999/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC), (2004/107/EC)</p> <p>The Framework Directive establishes a framework under which the EC will agree air quality limit values or guide values for specified pollutants in a series of Daughter Directives. The Daughter Directives focus upon specific compounds including (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulates, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide and ozone).</p> | |
| <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made public Maintain or improve air quality <p>All relevant emissions targets and objectives have been adopted into UK legislation.</p> | <p>The SA should include objectives regarding the protection and enhancement of air quality. The Plan should place primacy on reducing the need to travel and promoting more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Consideration should also be given to how site management can positively contribute to improving air quality.</p> |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| <p>The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development, 2002</p> <p>This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.</p> | |
| <p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The key outcomes were the Johannesburg Declaration and a key outcomes statement. The summit sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action. ▪ Reverse the trend in loss of natural resources. ▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy. ▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. <p>Objectives</p> <p>Whilst many of the outcomes of the Summit are relevant to global issues, there should be a focus on local action. Several commitments are relevant to land use planning, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty reduction ▪ Increase renewable energy production ▪ Increase levels of energy and resource efficiency ▪ Support for innovation and the replication of best practice <p>No specific targets of relevance.</p> | <p>The Plan needs to assist in the delivery of commitments arising from the Summit. International objectives and targets relating to biodiversity and environmental protection must be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p> |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| <p>Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)</p> <p>The Waste Framework Directive requires Member States of the EU to establish a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> | |
| <p>An important objective of the Directive is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. It requires Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give priority to waste prevention and encourage reuse and recovery of waste ▪ Prohibit the uncontrolled disposal of waste ▪ Establish an integrated network of disposal installations ▪ Prepare waste management plans ▪ Ensure that the cost of disposal is borne by the waste holder ▪ Ensure waste carriers are registered ▪ Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health. <p>The Directive's overarching requirements are supplemented by other Directives for other waste streams.</p> | <p>Snowdonia National Park should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for waste disposal or processing.</p> <p>The SA also needs to include objectives which complement the purposes and requirements of the Directive and should promote the adoption of sustainable waste management practices.</p> |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| <p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</p> <p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries.</p> <p>The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change ▪ Nature and Biodiversity ▪ Environment and Health and Quality of Life ▪ Natural Resources and Waste | |
| <p>The action plan recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. It also includes objectives relating to stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, thematic strategies are being developed relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality ▪ Soil Protection ▪ Sustainable use of Pesticides ▪ Marine Environment ▪ Waste Prevention and Recycling ▪ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources ▪ Urban Environment | <p>In developing policies, the plan makers need to be aware of these strategies and consider how their plan can influence positively issues such as air quality, the quality of the urban, rural and marine environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling.</p> <p>The SA objectives also need to address the issues covered in the action programme.</p> |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| <p>Aarhus Convention</p> <p>The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession. ▪ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment ▪ The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights of environmental law in general. | |
| <p>The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public access to environmental information ▪ Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision ▪ Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters. | <p>Public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process is essential when preparing the Plan.</p> |
| <p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)</p> <p>The Ramsar Convention is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>The Convention has evolved to recognise wetlands as ecosystems important for biodiversity and human well-being.</p> <p>The Conventions Mission statement is 'the conservation and wise use of wetlands through local, regional, and national actions and international co-operation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world'.</p> | |
| <p>The objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wise use of wetlands: to stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories. | <p>The Plan must take into account the three Ramsar sites within Snowdonia National Park (Dyfi Estuary Biosphere Reserve, Llyn Idwal and Llyn Tegid) and ensure that any proposed plans will not adversely affect them.</p> <p>Opportunities to enhance the conditions of the sites should be sought. The SA needs to include objectives that protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands of international importance: to stimulate and support all Contracting Parties in the appropriate implementation of the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the list of Wetlands of International Importance</i>. International co-operation through the active application of the <i>Guidelines for international co-operation under the Ramsar Convention</i>. Implementation capacity to ensure that there are appropriate resources available for implementation. Membership to progress towards the accession of all countries to the Convention. | |
| Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species, 1979 The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. | |
| All involved parties shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote, co-operate and support research relating to migratory species. Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species and Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. | The Plan should seek to protect and conserve wild animals and migratory species. The policies in the plan should reflect the commitments established in the Convention. The SA needs to include objectives that protect and enhance biodiversity resources. |
| Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats comprise obligations to conserve both flora and fauna with particular emphasis on endangered and protected species and their habitats. Additionally, the Convention focuses on the role of education and information dissemination concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. | |
| The Bern Convention's main objectives are the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion of national policies for the conservation wild flora and fauna and their habitats Integration of conservation into national planning, development and environmental policies Promoting the use of education and information dissemination | The Plan needs to take into account the need to conserve wildlife habitats and species and the site allocations and policies need to reflect the commitment towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The SA needs to include objectives that protect and enhance biodiversity. |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| Directive 2006/7/EC concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Council Directive 76/160/EEC In the 1970's, Europe decided that bathing water quality should be monitored and tested in order to protect bathers from health risks and to preserve the environment from pollution. | |
| The Directive sets standards for the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality, the management of bathing water quality and the provision of information to the public about bathing water quality. | The Plan needs to recognise the importance of protecting water resources including their quality. The SEA/SA also needs to include objectives protecting and enhancing water resources. |
| Nitrates Directive (91/676.EEC) The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally. | |
| Every four years member states shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates. Polluted waters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, more than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC ▪ Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates ▪ Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic. There are no targets in the Directive. | The Plan and emerging policies should attempt to minimise pollution from nitrates, in particular run-off from agricultural land. The SA framework should include objectives addressing the need to minimise pollution and ensure sustainable land management practices. |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| Pan – European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy The purpose of the strategy is to maintain and enhance Europe's biological and landscape diversity by 2015. | |
| <p>The Strategy's four specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially ▪ That the resilience of Europe's biological and landscape diversity is increased ▪ That the biological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened ▪ That full public involvement in the conservation of biological and landscape diversity is assured. <p>The Strategy is a Pan- European response to support the implementation of the Convention Biological Diversity. There are no targets in the Strategy.</p> | <p>The Plan should seek to support the Strategy's overall aims by placing a strong emphasis upon the need to protect and enhance Snowdonia's biological and landscape resources.</p> <p>The SA framework should also include objectives addressing the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the landscape/townscape.</p> |
| European Landscape Convention On 19 July 2000, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted the European Landscape Convention and decided to open it for signature to the 41 Council of Europe's Member States. The European Landscape Convention aims at filling the legal vacuum caused by the absence, at European level, of a specific, comprehensive reference text devoted entirely to the conservation, management and improvement of European landscapes in the international legal instruments on the environment, regional planning and the cultural heritage. | |
| <p>The aims of the European Landscape Convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters.</p> <p>There are no relevant targets to be considered.</p> | <p>The Plan will support the Conventions' overall aims and include policies that protect the quality and character of the landscape/townscape. The SEA also needs to include objectives addressing the protection and enhancement of the landscape.</p> |

| Objective, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA Process |
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| Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof. | |
| Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in conformity with the national indicative targets | The plan needs to recognise the importance of reducing energy consumption and promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources. The SA framework should also include objectives promoting the use of renewable energy but it will also be essential to identify whether the use of such technologies could adversely affect the built and natural environment. |

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| Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) The Directive sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters. | |
| The Directive includes standards which constitute legal limits for drinking water quality. | The Plan and the SA framework need to recognise the need to protect and enhance water quality. |
| Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC) | |
| The objective of this Directive relates to the protection of fresh waters needing protection or improvement to support fish life. Member States are required to designate freshwaters needing protection or improvement to support fish life and have a duty to produce action plans to ensure compliance with standards. The Directive sets out 14 physical and chemical parameters which are used by Member states as guideline standards for salmonid and cyprinid waters. | The principle of protecting water quality should be a central theme of the plan. The SA framework should include objectives addressing the protection of water quality. |
| The Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) This Directive prohibits the direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List I substances and limits discharges of List II substances so as to avoid pollution. | |
| The principal objective of the Directive is, therefore to protect groundwater. There are no indicators or targets of relevance in the Directive. | The principle of protecting water quality should be a central theme of the plan as this has knock on effects on human health and biodiversity. The SA framework should include objectives addressing the protection of water quality |

Review of Relevant National PPPs

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for CYNLLUN ERYRI and the SA process |
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| Housing (Wales) Act (2014) The priorities of the act are to provide more homes, better quality homes and better related housing services. | |
| The key elements of the Act are to improve management in the private rented sector, reduce levels of homelessness, placing a duty on local authorities to provide sites for gypsies and Travelers, introducing standard rents, service charges and quality of accommodation for local authorities, assisting the provision of housing through co- operative housing associations and increasing the amount of council tax on long term empty properties and certain types of second homes. The priorities of the act are to provide more homes, better quality homes and better related housing services. | The Sustainability objectives within the existing SA framework include one to provide housing to meet local need and also another to promote healthy and sustainable communities. The parts of the Act which the SNPA can assist with delivering will be done so by supporting the existing policies within the LDP by providing more homes where needed. |
| Welsh housing quality standard; Revised Guidance To raise the standard of housing provided by social landlords. | |
| The aim of this guidance is to ensure that all social landlords meet and maintaining the WQHS by 2020 | The implications of this are to ensure that all new houses meet the standards required. Cynllun Eryri will support policies within the LDP which currently outline that social housing should be of the same standard if not better than the open market equivalent. |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 This is a five year investment programme supporting a wide range of activities within the rural area. | |
| <p>The activities supported by the programme should contribute to a number of objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering the competitiveness of agriculture • ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action • achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment. <p>Any activities supported by the programme have to align with one of 6 European rural development priorities</p> | <p>Policies within Cynllun Eryri should support agricultural diversification and development of a sustainable rural economy. There should also be policies relating to climate change and renewable energy.</p> <p>SA objectives should relate to the conservation of the natural resources and also aiding the creation of employment opportunities will assist in delivering the objectives of this plan.</p> |
| Wales Biodiversity Framework The Wales Biodiversity Framework explains the roles, remits and processes essential to biodiversity conservation and enhancement in Wales. | |
| <p>The objectives for the framework is to identify the key practical, policy and legislative drivers for protecting, restoring and enhancing biodiversity in Wales.</p> | <p>The policies within Cynllun Eryri should protect and enhance the biodiversity of the National Park.</p> <p>SA objectives should also aim to protect and enhance biodiversity</p> |
| DfT (2004): The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030. This is a long term strategy that looks at the factors that will determine transport needs over the next 25 years and explains how the UK intends to satisfy such needs in a sustainable manner. | |
| <p>The strategy has three main themes: sustained investment over the long term; improvement in transport management; and planning ahead.</p> <p>It describes the long term goals, as ultimate targets for the short term policies.</p> | <p>Where relevant Cynllun Eryri should reflect the overarching and detailed objectives of the plan, within the framework of the Regional Transport Strategy.</p> <p>The SA framework should also include objectives which promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Defra (2005): Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999 | |
| <p>The new objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>The aim of the strategy is to enable people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the life of future generations.</p> | <p>To note contents of the review and incorporate into Cynllun Eryri.</p> <p>The SA should also include objectives that complement the principles of the strategy. The SA process will assess the sustainability performance of the plan and recommendations will be made to the plan-makers about how the plan can be improved.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>The Energy Challenge – Energy Review Report 2006</p> <p>This report presents the findings of the Energy Review in 2006, which was set up to consider energy needs.</p> | |
| <p>Long term sustainable solutions need to be identified for the following major energy challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change, along with other nations, as global carbon emissions from human activity continue to grow • Delivering secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we become increasingly dependent on imports for our energy needs <p>The proposals included in this report set out how the challenges can be overcome to secure the country's future prosperity and the health of the planet. The report contains a programme of action to make further progress towards the energy goals (set out in the 2003 White Paper) to 2020 and beyond. It sets out the next steps needed in responding to the energy challenges, by making a number of proposals for actions to be taken now and in the future. The review underlines the fact that there is no simple, single solution to the energy challenges that the UK and other countries face, but that a balanced approach driven by technological advances and increased efficiency will be needed. It also sets out a framework of action at home and abroad to strengthen the energy security. The report emphasises the need for increased investment in, and support for, renewable energy, in order to secure energy and tackle climate change. This document sets out how this can be done, but makes it clear that wind, wave or solar power (let alone established technologies) are not yet enough by themselves. The UK is committed to the EU's Global Climate Change objective for limiting global warming to no more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial temperatures. This remains a valid objective in terms of avoiding dangerous global climate change impacts.</p> | <p>The Plan needs to consider the issues raised and ensure that the plan promotes the need to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, promote energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy sources.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007) This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the long-term challenges of climate change and ensuring clean and affordable energy. | |
| <p>As set out in ‘The Energy Challenge’ published in 2006, the context in which the Government are seeking to meet these challenges is evolving, in particular:</p> <p>The growing evidence of the impact of climate change and wider international recognition that there needs to be a concerted global effort to cut greenhouse gas emissions, especially carbon dioxide</p> <p>Rising fossil fuel prices and slower than expected liberalisation of EU energy markets at a time when the UK is increasingly relying on imported energy.</p> <p>Heightened awareness of the risks arising from the concentration of the world’s remaining oil and gas reserves in fewer regions around the world, namely the Middle East and North Africa, and Russia and Central Asia</p> <p>In the UK, companies will need to make substantial new investment in power stations, the electricity grid, and gas infrastructure.</p> <p>This paper sets out the Government’s international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to respond to these changing circumstances, address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [as set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper]. It sets out how the Government is implementing the measures in the Energy Review Report in 2006 together with other measures announced since (e.g. in the 2007 Budget).</p> | <p>The Plan needs to consider the significant issues raised in the White Paper and ensure that the plans promote the need to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, promote energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy sources.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium- term, so to protect people’s health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. | |
| <p>This updated strategy provides a clear, long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach the objectives.</p> <p>This review of the previous Air Quality Strategy (2003) proposes potential new policy measures to improve air quality, and examines their costs and benefits, the impact on exceedances of the strategy’s air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and also the qualitative impacts.</p> <p>This strategy sets out an agenda for the longer term, in particular the need to find out more about how air pollution impacts on people’s health and the environment, to help inform options and future policy decisions. It sets out a framework to achieve cleaner air that will bring health and social benefits.</p> | <p>The Plan should include consideration of the need to work towards the improvement of air quality which could be achieved through reducing reliance on the private car and promoting improvements to public transport.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives addressing the protection and enhancement of air quality.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitats (countryside, National Parks and designated protected areas). | |
| The Act addresses the issue of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain. There are no indicators and targets. | There is significant interaction between land uses and biodiversity. The plan needs to carefully consider the impact of allocation and policies on biodiversity. The SEA/SA framework should include objectives addressing the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. |
| Environment Act 1995 Part III of the Act makes fundamental changes to the system of care and control of National Parks implementing a series of recommendations and reports. The purposes of National Parks are reformulated, government and other public bodies have a duty to have regard to the purposes of the Parks. The National Park Authorities are freed from local authority control and in certain circumstances a new Park Authority may become the sole planning authority. | |
| The Act re-defines National Purposes and other sections are set out the responsibility and duties of National Park Authorities e.g. . Purposes of National Parks. . Duty of certain bodies and persons to have regard to the purposes for which National Parks are designated. . Establishment of National Park authorities. . National Park authorities in Wales. Functions of National Park authorities 66. National Park Management Plans. 67. National Park authority to be local planning authority. 68. Planning authority functions under National Parks legislation etc. 69. Planning authority functions under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. | Cynllun Eryri will be prepared within the legislative framework provided by the Act. |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernises the rights of way system, gives greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provides better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.</p> | |
| <p>The Act emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> | <p>The plan should consider these issues which have relevance to SA objectives.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>Climate Change: The UK Programme. The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set.</p> | |
| <p>Although the 2000 Climate Change Programme helped put the UK on track, and even beyond, to meet the Kyoto greenhouse gas reduction commitment, this 2006 programme contains further commitments to help to achieve the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 and, in the long-term, reduce emissions by 60 per cent by 2050. The Programme therefore sets out the Strategy for both international and national action. This Programme is based on a number of principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part • The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health • The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package • The need to take a long term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change • The need for the Programme to be kept under review <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government. The progress towards achieving UK and international climate change objectives has been (and will continue to be) monitored and reviewed.</p> <p>The UK Climate Change Programme: Annual Report to parliament 2007 describes the steps taken to achieve the long term goals, and indicates the progress against objectives. Taking the results of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme into account, greenhouse gas emissions in 2005 were 19.1 per cent below base year levels and carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 were about 11 per cent below 1990 levels.</p> | <p>The plan should have regard to climate change when developing policy options.</p> <p>The SA should contain objectives for reducing emissions and coping with the effects of climate change. The plan could contribute to UK greenhouse gas reduction targets, for instance through encouraging industrial efficiency, procurement of renewable energy, and more sustainable transport of materials and personnel.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| The Wales Spatial Plan: People, Places, Futures | |
| <p>The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a clear framework for future collaborative action involving the Welsh Assembly Government and its agencies, local authorities, the private and voluntary sectors to achieve the priorities it sets out nationally and regionally • Influence the location of expenditure by the Assembly Government and its agencies • Influence the mix and balance of public sector delivery agencies' programmes in different areas • Set the context for local and community planning • Provide a clear evidence base for the public, private and voluntary sectors develop policy and action <p>A National Framework for the Plan is structured according to five guiding themes: Building Sustainable Communities, Promoting a Sustainable Economy, Valuing our Environment, Achieving Sustainable Accessibility and Respecting Distinctiveness. For each of these themes the plan sets objectives, explains how they will shape existing activities and describes what additional work is needed at the national level.</p> <p>The plan also provides a vision, a set of propositions and actions at the area and national level for each of the strategic areas.</p> | <p>The Plan must consider the themes and the objectives included in the National Framework. The Plan must also take into account the vision, propositions and actions for the North West Wales and Mid Wales regions.</p> |
| Local Government Act 2000 Part 1 – Community Strategies Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2000 places a duty on county and county borough councils in Wales to prepare 'community strategies', for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of their areas, and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK. | |

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| <p>The Community Strategy process brings together a wide range of interested and representative elements of life in a community. It aims to agree priority actions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality of life for local people • Contribute to the sustainable development of the area • Provide a mechanism for debate locally about needs, opportunities and aspirations • Provide a focus for joint working <p>Help council develop corporate policies.</p> | <p>The community strategies for Gwynedd and Conwy will provide a strategic framework for the Plan. This will improve integration between public, private and voluntary sector activities, and help to avoid duplication.</p> <p>The community strategies should also be used to inform the development of the SA framework.</p> |
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| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Wales – A Better Country This document outlines the strategic agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government. | |
| <p>The vision is for a sustainable future for Wales where action for social, economic and environmental improvement work together to create positive change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a diverse, competitive, high added-value economy, with high quality skills and education, that minimises demands on the environment • Action on social justice that tackles poverty and poor health, and provides people and their communities with the means to help themselves and break out of the poverty trap • Action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, supports biodiversity, promotes local employment and helps to minimize waste generation, energy and transport demands • Strengthening Wales’ cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country • Ensuring all our children and future generations enjoy better prospects in life, and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us • Supporting people to live healthy and independent lives • Promoting openness, partnership and participation | <p>The Plan must consider the themes and the objectives included in the National Framework. The Plan must also take into account the vision, propositions and actions for the North West Wales – Eryri and Mon and the Central Wales strategic areas.</p> <p>The document places an emphasis upon protecting the built and natural environment and strengthening cultural identity. The SA process by testing both plans against a series of objectives should highlight any deficiencies in these areas and make recommendations to plan-makers for both plans to be improved.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales</p> <p>It is a strategy designed to move Wales from an over-reliance on landfill to a position where it will be a model for sustainable waste management. It will achieve this by adopting and implementing a sustainable, integrated approach to waste production, management and regulation (including litter and fly tipping) that minimises the production of waste and its impact on the environment, maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource, and minimises where practicable, the use of energy from waste and landfill.</p> | |
| <p>The primary objectives of the waste strategy are two-fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make Wales a model for sustainable waste management by adopting and implementing a sustainable, integrated approach to waste production, management and regulation (including litter and fly tipping) which minimises the production of waste and its impact on the environment, maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource, and minimises where practicable, the use of energy from waste and landfill • To comply with the requirements of relevant European Council (EC) waste Directives and UK legislation (see Part Two, Annexes 1 and 2). <p>The primary Wales specific targets where the Assembly Government and its key partners (e.g. local government) have a direct influence over their outcome are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arising figure 2) Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2006/07 achieve at least 25% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling • By 2009/10 and beyond achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling 3) Improved segregation of hazardous household waste | <p>It will be essential for Cynllun Eryri to support the LDP Policies of providing adequate support for waste minimisation, collection, treatment and disposal facilities, recycling, composting and recovery.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives addressing the need to reduce waste arisings and promoting sustainable waste management techniques.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) | |
| <p>Section 40(1) imposes a duty to conserve biodiversity: “Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.”</p> <p>Section 40(3) of the Act explains that: “Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat”.</p> <p>The duty applies to all local authorities and extends beyond just conserving what is already there to carrying out, supporting and requiring actions that may also restore or enhance biodiversity.</p> | <p>The Plan should aim to maintain and enhance all priority habitats and species in Wales listed in S.42 of the Act.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 The Act requires local authorities to continuously improve facilities and routes for pedestrians and cyclists and to prepare maps identifying current and potential future routes for their use. The Act also requires new road schemes (including road improvement schemes) to consider the needs of pedestrians and cyclists at design stage. | |
| <p>The Act makes provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for local authorities to produce maps of existing active travel routes and related facilities in a local authority's area (the existing routes map) and to submit these maps to the Welsh Ministers for approval within a prescribed timetable; • for local authorities to produce maps of the new and improved active travel routes and related facilities needed to create integrated networks for active travel in a local authority's area (the integrated network map) and to submit these maps to the Welsh Ministers for approval within a prescribed timetable; • requiring local authorities to have regard to integrated network maps in preparing transport policies and to ensure that there are new and improved active travel routes and related facilities; • requiring the Welsh Ministers and local authorities to report on active travel in Wales; • requiring the Welsh Ministers and local authorities, in carrying out certain functions under the Highways Act 1980, to take reasonable steps to enhance the provision made for walkers and cyclists and to have regard to the needs of walkers and cyclists in the exercise of certain other functions; • requiring the Welsh Ministers and local authorities to exercise their functions under this Act so as to promote active travel journeys and secure new and improved active travel routes and related facilities. <p>Through the act Local Authorities should consider consulting with NPAs on route maps.</p> | <p>The Plan should provide the framework for enabling people to walk, cycle and ride more for transport and leisure purposes.</p> <p>The SA should also include and objectives addressing the promotion of more sustainable modes of transport.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>Planning Policy Wales Edition 8, January 2016) Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN) and National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Office circulars. PPW, the TANs and circulars together comprise national planning policy which should be taken into account by local planning authorities in Wales during plan preparation. In addition, PPW sets out a commitment to sustainable development.</p> | |
| <p>Several key policy objectives are set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resource efficient settlement patterns • Minimise the demand for travel • Contribute to climate protection/promotion of renewable energy • Minimise the risk of flooding • Promoting sustainable communities • Contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment, so as to improve the quality of life, and protect local and global ecosystems. In particular, planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment. The conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and of the countryside and undeveloped coast; the conservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes; the conservation of the best and most versatile agricultural land; and enhancement of the urban environment all need to be promoted • Help to ensure the conservation of the historic environment and cultural heritage • Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and maximise efficiencies in their use | <p>The Plan should support the LDP in contributing towards these objectives by promoting renewable energy, higher resource efficiency and protecting the built and natural environment.</p> <p>The SA should also include objectives that complement those established in PPW.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</p> <p>The Well-being of Future Generations Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It will make the public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.</p> | |
| <p>To make sure we are all working towards the same vision, the Act puts in place seven well-being goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A globally responsible Wales • A prosperous Wales • A resilient Wales • A healthier Wales • A more equal Wales • A Wales of cohesive communities • A Wales of vibrant culture and a thriving Welsh language. | <p>Sustainable Development will be central to Cynllun Eryri. The vast majority of the objectives should ensure that Cynllun Eryri contributes to the aims and requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.</p> |
| <p>Prosperity for All: The National Strategy</p> <p>Prosperity for All: the national strategy takes commitments from 'Taking Wales Forward: 2016-2021', places them in a long-term context, and sets out how they will be delivered by bringing together the efforts of the whole Welsh public sector. The Well-being Act was used to support the development of this strategy.</p> | |
| <p>The most pertinent parts of this strategy for National Parks are the WGs plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce a new National Development Framework, setting out a 20-year land use plan for Wales, guiding strategic development and supported by the National Infrastructure Commission for Wales. • set out a low carbon pathway providing clarity and certainty for action and investment around the low carbon economy through setting targets for 2020, 2030 and 2040. • accelerate the decarbonisation of our public services, creating new opportunities for businesses in Wales in the transition to a low carbon economy. • deliver a post-EU agricultural and fisheries policy for Wales, designed with stakeholders to reflect the needs of the modern Welsh agricultural and fisheries sectors and to manage the impact on the environment. • work with everyone affected to prepare for a world outside of the European Union and for a resilient agricultural sector. • deliver a tangible shift in the provision of health and care services into communities, and away from hospitals, and shift the emphasis from treating illness to well-being | <p>The Plan should seek to contribute to the aims of the strategy by including appropriate policies that enable a prosperous National Park whilst safeguarding the quality of the environment.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support and encourage a substantial increase in people’s physical activity, adopting a collaborative approach from all agencies involved in the promotion of healthier lifestyles, and drawing on Wales’ significant natural resources. • develop innovative, community approaches to encouraging more active lifestyles and improving nutrition through the Well-being Bond. • deliver an integrated public transport network which supports our aim to enable people to travel more actively, by combining different types of transport with walking and cycling. • invest in homes to improve their warmth and energy efficiency, to improve health and reduce the costs of fuel • work with communities across Wales to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh in a positive and inclusive manner, improve systematic planning of Welsh language provision, and provide a robust regulatory framework. • build the capacity of communities as places which support better health and well-being using approaches such as social prescribing. • deliver fast reliable broadband to those parts of Wales not currently served by the market. • work with the mobile industry and OFCOM to deliver usable and reliable mobile phone connectivity across Wales. • help people and businesses make the most of digital connectivity by investing in digital skills and through our business support programmes. • support increased use of low emissions vehicles, through investing in a network of charging points. | |
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| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| <p>Coastal Tourism Strategy (2008) Developing the tourism potential of the coastline in a sustainable way whilst responding to the needs of growth markets. The aim of the Coastal Tourism Strategy is to identify a clear way forward for the development of Coastal Tourism, which realises and builds on the economic potential of the coastline of Wales whilst respecting its environmental quality and recognising the importance of achieving community benefits.</p> | |
| <p>The strategy identifies a clear way forward for the development of coastal tourism. This way forward builds on the economic potential of the coastline of Wales whilst respecting its environmental quality. The importance of achieving community benefits is also recognised.</p> <p>The strategy provides spatial guidance for the future allocation of funds to support coastal tourism in the regions of Wales through the Spatial Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of the strategy are: • to ensure that sustainable tourism is making an increasing contribution to the local economy of coastal communities • to improve the quality of the visitor experience • to achieve an integrated approach to the development and management of coastal tourism • to safeguard and protect the environment and cultural heritage as a Key resource for coastal tourism | <p>The Plan should seek to contribute to the aims of the strategy by including appropriate policies that enable the development of the tourist industry whilst safeguarding the quality of the environment.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Sustainable Tourism a Framework for Wales (2007) Welsh Government The purpose of this sustainable tourism framework is to outline what sustainable development means for the tourism sector in Wales. Partnership for Growth: Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020 Welsh Government | |
| <p>The vision for Sustainable Tourism is ‘Wales is recognised internationally as a leading sustainable tourism destination that promotes local economic prosperity, supports community well-being and engagement, enhances its natural environment and culture and delivers a high quality experience to visitors.’</p> <p>There are four key objectives supporting the vision: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting local prosperity • Supporting community well-being and involvement • Minimising tourism’s environmental impact • Protecting and giving value to natural heritage and culture. | <p>Cynllun Eryri policies should promote sustainable tourism and reflect the Welsh Government desire for growth in the high quality tourism sector.</p> |
| Environment (Wales) Act 2016 The aim of this act is to provide for planning and managing Wales’ natural resources at a national and local level. | |
| <p>The act includes the requirement for public Authorities to maintain and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>There is a requirement for NRW to produce a Area Statements which will be a key material consideration for LDP preparation.</p> | <p>If the area plans are produced in time for the creation of Cynllun Eryri then consideration will need to be given to their content.</p> <p>Policies within Cynllun Eryri should protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Objectives within the SA framework should also protects and enhances the biodiversity of the National Park.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Natural Resource Policy Wales The Natural Resources Policy (NRP) is the second statutory product of the Environment (Wales) Act. | |
| <p>The focus of the NRP is the sustainable management of Wales' natural resources, to maximise their contribution to achieving goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The policy sets out three National Priorities. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering nature-based solutions, • Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency, • Taking a place-based approach | <p>The Natural Resources Policy will be central to Cynllun Eryri. Many of the objectives will need to ensure that Cynllun Eryri contributes to the aims and requirements of the Natural Resource Policy, and will also need to consider the relationship between the NPMP and the emerging Area Statements.</p> |
| Woodlands for Wales The aim of the strategy is to deliver on four strategic themes, responding to climate change, woodlands for people, a competitive and integrated forestry sector and environmental quality | |
| <p>Responding to climate change – coping with climate change, and helping to reduce our carbon footprint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlands for people – serving local needs for health, education, and jobs • A competitive and integrated forest sector innovative, skilled industries supplying renewable products from Wales • Environmental quality – making a positive contribution to biodiversity, landscapes and heritage, and reducing other environmental pressures | <p>Policies within Cynllun Eryri should assist in delivering these by supporting applications for small scale renewable energy, protecting the landscape and biodiversity of Snowdonia and supporting rural enterprise for forestry workers where appropriate and supporting rural diversification for new employment.</p> <p>The SA objectives also will assist in delivering the aims of this strategy.</p> |
| One Wales: One Planet This strategy requires all organisations to commit to sustainable development. | |

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| <p>There are five headline indicators and visions for each indicator within the strategy for delivering sustainable development and these are as follows:</p> <p>Sustainable resource use – within a lifetime of a generation we want to see Wales using only its fair share of the earth’s resources</p> <p>Wellbeing of Wales – a fair, just bilingual Wales, in which citizens of all ages and backgrounds are empowered to determine their own lives, shape their communities and achieve their full potential</p> <p>Sustainable Economy – A resilient and sustainable economy for Wales that is able to develop whilst establishing, then reducing its use of natural resources and reducing its contribution to climate change</p> <p>Sustainable Society – Safe, sustainable attractive communities which people live and work, have access to services and enjoy good health and can play their full roles as citizens</p> <p>Sustaining the environment – Wales has healthy, functioning ecosystems that are biologically diverse and productive and managed sustainably.</p> | <p>The SA and Cynllun Eryri should contain objectives and policies respectively to assist the LDP with delivering this strategy.</p> <p>The LDP is underpinned by sustainable development to ensure that the needs environment, economy and social community are met now and to the future. The LDP contains policies which protect and enhance the environment and biodiversity, the provision of housing and supporting the local communities, welsh language and facilities. There are also policies which promote sustainable transport and supporting the local economy through supporting new employment development.</p> <p>The SA objectives which will complement this strategy including ones which support biodiversity, promoting healthy and sustainable communities and supporting the local economy.</p> |
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| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities. The vision of the strategy is to ensure that the social services are strong, accessible, and accountable, in tune with citizens and communities needs and promote independence, social inclusion, citizens' rights and good outcomes. | |
| <p>The strategy is aimed at local Authorities who have the responsibility for strategic planning, arranging the provision of services to meet needs, for undertaking assessment and care management of those who need help and support and safeguarding vulnerable adults.</p> <p>This will be done by ensuring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services users and families have an active role • There is collaborating between local authorities and partner organisations • Target support systems and models of care | <p>Although The National Park is only a planning Authority, it should support this strategy through working with partner organisations where necessary.</p> <p>Policies within Cynllun Eryri should support the provision of community facilities especially where there is an essential facility to support the local community.</p> |
| Strategy for Older People in Wales (2013-2023) The aim of this strategy is to ensure that older people can participate fully in society and that the older people in Wales have the social, environmental and financial resources they need to deal with the opportunities and challenges they face. | |
| <p>By 2023 the strategy aims to have achieved the following.</p> <p>Shared spaces – older people find public places welcoming, safe and accessible</p> <p>Living in the community – older people are able to participate and contribute in their communities</p> <p>Housing – older people have access to housing and services that supports their needs and promote independence.</p> | <p>Cynllun Eryri should include policies which support the provision of community facilities where a need has been demonstrated. Should the need be for older people this will assist with the delivery of this strategy.</p> |
| The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 The purpose of this act is to offer more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments, enhancing existing mechanisms for the sustainable management of the historic environment and introduces greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. | |
| <p>The Act allows for a number of new measures to protect the Historic Environment including</p> <p>Enabling Authorities to act quickly if a listed building is under threat from unauthorised works</p> <p>Create a statutory register of Wales' historic parks and gardens</p> <p>Make existing structures for the designation of nationally important historic assets more open and transparent.</p> | <p>Policies within Cynllun Eryri should help protect the historic landscape, heritage assets and cultural heritage,</p> <p>Within the SA there should be objectives to value and protect and enhance the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape.</p> <p>There should also be objectives to value and protect townscape character.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
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| TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning TAN5 provides guidance on how local authorities should integrate nature conservation issues in development plans and in assessing development proposals. | |
| <p>To ensure that development plans are based on adequate information about geology, landform, habitats and species, nature conservation issues should be included in surveys of local authority areas. Nature conservation policies in development plans should indicate the criteria against which a development will be judged, having regard to the relative significance of international, national and local designations.</p> <p>A local planning authority proposing to allow development which would adversely affect an SPA or SAC must notify the Secretary of State in advance.</p> <p>Authorities must ensure that developments are not in breach of the Habitats Directive.</p> | <p>Nature conservation should be at the heart of the plan particularly considering the authority's statutory aims and purposes. The plan should seek to support the LDP in avoiding adverse impacts upon nature conservation.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives relating the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p> |
| TAN 8: Renewable Energy Encourages the use of renewable energy sources as a substitution for valuable finite energy sources. | |
| <p>Where local authorities are satisfied that a condition (for renewable energy) cannot be imposed, they may seek to enter into a planning obligation with a developer.</p> <p>Where the impact of renewable energy projects on the local environment is particularly uncertain, local planning authorities may consider granting a temporary planning permission.</p> <p>Environmental Assessment (EA) is, therefore, required if a particular development proposal would be likely to have significant effects on the environment as a result of its nature, size or location.</p> | <p>There may be potential to exploit the use of renewable sources of energy in the plan areas.</p> <p>The plan should encourage the use of renewable energy where appropriate, taking into account the potential environmental implications of such developments.</p> <p>The SA should also include objectives promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources as appropriate. Although it is recognised that there may on occasion be a conflict between some renewable energy technologies and their compatibility with the natural environment.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|--|
| <p>TAN 10 Tree Preservation Orders Local planning authorities are empowered, in the interests of amenity, to protect trees and woodlands by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). The Act places a duty on local planning authorities to make adequate provision where appropriate for the preservation and planting of trees when granting planning permission by imposing conditions and/or making TPOs.</p> | |
| <p>The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of a tree or trees without the consent of the local planning authority. The terms 'tree' and 'woodland' are not defined in the Act, nor does it limit the application of TPOs to trees of a minimum size, but for the purposes of the Act the High Court has held that a "tree" is anything which ordinarily one would call a tree. A TPO which prohibits the carrying out of works to or felling of trees within a woodland area also, in the Secretary of State's view, protects trees which are planted or grow naturally in that area after the TPO is made.</p> | <p>Although TANs only relate to development plans, Cynllun Eryri should aim to support the LDP in considering the sensitive nature of areas covered by the TAN and attempt to avoid/reduce/mitigate impacts on these areas. The SA should also seek to protect areas of woodland.</p> |
| <p>TAN 12: Design The design of development in the environment is significant to the quality of our lives and is a major factor in sustaining a positive image for Wales. Good design has the potential to assist environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social inclusion.</p> | |
| <p>Design issues should be considered early on in the development process. The planning system needs to be pro-active in raising awareness about the importance of design issues. Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving sustainable design solutions • Sustaining or enhancing character • Promoting innovative design • Promoting a successful relationship between public and private space • promoting high quality in the public realm • Ensuring ease of access for all • Promoting legible development • Designing for change • Promoting quality, choice and variety | <p>The plan should support the LDP by including policies which promote high quality levels of design.</p> <p>The SA process should emphasise the need to maximise the benefits of the design process by seeking to make prudent use of natural resources, utilising sustainable energy sources, reducing waste generation and the need to adopt inclusive design principles.</p> |

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| TAN 13: Tourism The TAN outlines specific guidance about tourist accommodation | |
| While it cannot be regarded as a single or distinct category of land use, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and may feature in development control decisions. Development plans may provide guidance on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns and seaside resorts. | Cynllun Eryri should support the LDP in addressing and providing guidance on opportunities for tourism development. However, it will be essential to ensure that any tourism development is appropriate to the built and natural environment. |
| TAN 14 Coastal Planning This advice note sets out how coastal issues should be considered in land use planning. | |
| The TAN highlights that onshore development can often have an impact offshore, for example upon SACs. Planning considerations will vary depending upon the nature of the coastline but there are a number of specific issues in relation to the coastal zone that the planning system should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for Development: the nature of the ground conditions and physical processes, and the potential need for remedial and defence works; likely effects on physical and biological processes along the coast; the potential effects on mineral, water and conservation resources; as well as high-quality agricultural land; and any potential visual impact from both land and sea. Nature and landscape conservation: the role of physical and biological processes in creating, maintaining and altering features of nature and landscape conservation value; the effects of statutory and other nature and landscape conservation policies in the coastal zone, which may not always be contiguous with the low water mark; and the importance of the integrity and special features of Marine Nature Reserves, candidate marine SACs and coastal SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites. EC Directives relevant to planning in the coastal zone should always be borne in mind. | Cynllun Eryri should support the LDP in considering the sensitive nature of the coastal environment and avoid/reduce/mitigate impacts on protected stretches of coast. The SEA/SA should include a number of objectives that will protect the coastal environment. The baseline data collation process will also gather sufficient information about the sensitivities of the coastal zone. |

Some coast-specific considerations will need to be incorporated into the planning framework by local planning authorities. These include:

- On-shore: the risks to any form of development associated with the physical processes and problem ground conditions; the likely impact of any development on the geomorphological processes and features, and on the important features of the littoral and sub-littoral zones;
- off- shore, in the intertidal zone, and the maritime fringe, the sediment budget (1) of the physical system; and the sensitivity of the overall coastal environment to natural change or human influences.

Consideration of these issues will allow local planning authorities to reflect variations in physical and biological conditions along their stretches of coastline instead of adopting a blanket approach to coastal planning. It will also enable them to consider the effects, including cumulative effects, of development proposals upon sites of nature and landscape conservation interest.

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|---|
| <p>TAN 18: Transport</p> <p>The TAN outlines how by guiding the location of new development, reducing the need to travel, and promoting transport choices which are less polluting, land use planning can contribute in the longer term to environmental improvements.</p> | |
| <p>Local authorities should use development plan policies and development control decisions to reduce the need to use trunk roads and other through routes for short local journeys, particularly where they form part of the strategic network.</p> <p>Developments in the vicinity of such roads, or their junctions, can add significantly to local traffic movements and reduce the effectiveness of the road network. Local authorities should identify these through routes, as corridors for movement where development will be resisted.</p> <p>The extra traffic generated by a proposed development may bring forward the need for transport improvements in the vicinity of the scheme, and beyond.</p> <p>Local authorities should encourage, through their own actions and their Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies and proposals, the location of a wide range of facilities at the local level so that they are accessible on foot or by bicycle.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to ways in which areas and developments can be made more attractive and safer for pedestrians.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should, therefore, take account of the local impacts of their locational policies on transport infrastructure and air quality, and use complementary policies where possible to counter those pressures.</p> <p>Public transport is likely to be an important part of any coherent and environmentally sustainable strategy.</p> <p>For transport proposals, environmental assessment is required if the particular development would be likely to have significant environmental effects.</p> | <p>Transport implications are integral to most development decisions. This matter is also of utmost importance when considering sustainability issues.</p> <p>Cynllun Eryri should support the LDP in encouraging sustainable transport methods, and reduce the need to travel and the SA framework should include objectives addressing sustainable transport use.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|---|
| TAN 19: Telecommunications This advice takes account of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology, of the new social and economic demands for communications, and of the Welsh Assembly Government's (the Assembly Government's) environmental policies. | |
| Development plans should cater for telecommunications development by taking account of the strategic requirements of telecommunications networks. Protection from visual intrusion and the implications for subsequent network development will be important considerations in determining applications. The nature of some telecommunications development may in some cases bring it into apparent conflict with established local and national planning policies. High priority should be given to protecting such areas and the need to safeguard areas of particular environmental importance. | Cynllun Eryri should support the LDP in considering the sustainability impacts of telecommunications development, balancing the need for economic growth, with social and environmental impacts. |
| TAN20: The Welsh Language TAN20 provides guidance on how the Welsh language should be preserved | |
| Where the use of the Welsh language is part of the social fabric of a community, the needs and interests of the language should be taken into account in the formulation of the policies set out in Unitary Development Plans. The Unitary Development Plan written statement should include a reasoned Planning Guidance (Wales), Technical Advice Note (Wales) 20, June 2000 justification of all the Plan's policies and proposals. | Where Welsh is spoken in the community, policy must regard the social implications this may have, and the preservation of the cultural heritage must be considered. The SA framework should include objectives which promote the use of the Welsh language and heritage. |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|--|
| TAN 23: Economic Development This technical guidance is to help local planning authorities and developers implement national planning policy on economic development | |
| This TAN outlines that sustainability issues in rural areas of Wales are different to those in more urban areas. The TAN notes that in rural areas sequential approach should be used when identifying land for economic uses. It notes that it may be appropriate for businesses to expand in situ rather than relocate to a preferred site. In addition to this the conversion of rural buildings for business use should be treated positively providing they are suitable, providing it does not have a negative impact on the vitality of a nearby town or village. | Policies relating to the sustainable rural economy support should support the aims of this TAN. SA objectives within the framework should also support the requirements of the TAN – Aid the creation of local employment opportunities and business related to National Park purposes. |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for CYNLLUN ERYRI and the SA process |
|--|---|
| Improving Gwynedd Community Strategy (2011) The document sets the vision for improving the quality of life in Gwynedd up to 2021 | |
| <p>The purpose of the document is to promote economic, social and environmental welfare in Gwynedd. The following principles are central to the work including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities in order to improve the quality of life for our, and following generations. • To promote local services with a focus on citizens • To deal with social issues that contributes to exclusion, poor health, and equal opportunities • A commitment to work together across the public sector, the private sector and the third sector • A commitment to be accountable to the county's citizens • Promoting equal opportunities • Promoting the Welsh language <p>There are five main outcomes which are being aimed for: An area where the economy is thriving; An area with a sustainable environment; An area where children and young people succeed; An exciting area to live in</p> | <p>The policies within Cynllun Eryri should support sustainable development which includes the environment, social and economy.</p> <p>SA objectives have been drafted to ensure the vibrancy of local communities.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|---|--|
| <p>Snowdonia Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>This identifies local threats to habitats and species and opportunities for their maintenance, enhancement or restoration. The Action Plans summarise current, local management practices and set targets in accordance with the sustainable use of our local Biodiversity resource. The BAPs are integrated into local and regional targets. They link all the proposed actions with the local organisations responsible for delivering them.</p> | |
| <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and enhance the Biodiversity of Snowdonia by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the natural population and distribution of species - not only rare and endangered ones but common ones as well. • Protecting natural and semi-natural habitats and ecosystems within which species can be maintained. • Identifying, if appropriate, habitats for re- creation schemes and/or species for re- establishment and re-introduction schemes. • To contribute to the conservation of UK and global biodiversity by integrating with national and international targets. • To encourage greater involvement and 'ownership' of the BAP among members of the local community and those who visit the Park. • To increase public awareness of the Snowdonia BAP. • To monitor effectiveness of the BAP at regular intervals. • To seek to ensure that the BAP is a living and long-term working document. | <p>Cynllun Eryri should refer to the location of these species and ensure that necessary steps are taken through policies to protect and conserve habitats.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. The baseline data collation process will also gather data about the nature conservation features in the Snowdonia National Park.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|---|--|
| <p>Gwynedd Council Strategic Plan 2017-18</p> <p>The Strategic Plan is Gwynedd Council's main plan. The purpose of the extension of the plan from the 2013-17 original is to set out the Council's vision and priorities for the period 2013 - 18 and to describe what the Council will do to achieve them. Gwynedd Economic Development Strategy 2001 – 2006 (revised June 2003):</p> | |
| <p>The Strategic Plan describes the difference the Council wants to make by 2018 and explains how the Council will measure the impact of its work over the next four years.</p> | <p>Of relevance to Cynllun Eryri which should be integrated within the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the conditions for enterprises to prosper across Gwynedd • Create the conditions for businesses to create and sustain high-value jobs • Reduce flood risk • Promote wildlife • Facilitate and manage sustainable development • Enable the residents of Gwynedd to be energetic and live healthy lives • Safeguarding the health and well-being of the public • Strengthening and regenerating communities • Maintain public footpaths and playing fields • Promote the use of the Welsh language • Promote our culture, heritage and the arts • Reduce energy costs, carbon emissions and prevent light pollution |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|---|
| The Conwy Corporate Plan 2017-2022 This Plan identifies the improvement priorities for the Council above and beyond the everyday service delivery. | |
| <p>These priorities are the focus for the whole Council and the Plan is shaped around delivering improvements in 8 areas and seeking to ensure that people in Conwy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are educated and skilled • are safe and feel safe • live in safe and appropriate housing • are healthy and independent • live in a County which has a thriving economy • live in a sustainable environment • live in a County where heritage, culture and the Welsh Language thrive • are informed, included and listened to | <p>The Conwy Corporate Plan will provide a strategic framework for improvements for the whole of the Conwy including those parts which lie inside the National Park.</p> <p>Cynllun Eryri should complement the Conwy Corporate Plan.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|--|
| A Single Integrated Plan for Anglesey and Gwynedd 2013-2025 | |
| <p>The vision of this plan is working together to strengthen the communities of Anglesey and Gwynedd with three key outcomes</p> <p>Prosperous Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People receive effective support to fulfil their potential • Communities are cohesive and work together to support individuals in need • People have relevant skills to secure employment • People in financial need receive good support and advice • The benefits of the Energy Island concept are maximized for local people • People can access affordable housing • The Welsh language is thriving. • The growth of local businesses and the tourism industry is encouraged <p>Healthy Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in Anglesey and Gwynedd are healthy and active • Communities are more independent and able to manage their own well- being • Fewer people smoke • More people are of a healthy weight • Children and families receive early support and intervention to meet their needs • Adults live independently within their community • Children and young people have access to play, leisure and sporting activities <p>Safe Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of domestic abuse can be confident of receiving assistance and appropriate response when needed • Domestic Abuse is given appropriate attention in our communities as an unacceptable crime • Support and services available for people who misuse alcohol and/ or drugs • Agencies work together to reduce effects of alcohol and substance misuse in our communities • Agencies work together to respond effectively to anti-social behaviour in our communities • Safeguarding children and young people who are vulnerable, in need or at risk | <p>The policies contained within Cynllun Eryri and the SA objectives should support the objectives of this plan, which are relevant to the National Park purposes.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|--|
| <p>Draft North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan 2015 - 2020 Consultation</p> <p>Under Section 108 of the Transport Act 2000 as amended by Transport (Wales) Act 2006 the six North Wales Local Authorities are required to produce a Local Transport Plan. The Plan has been developed in accordance with the Welsh Government 'Guidance to Local Transport Authorities – Local Transport Plan 2015' (May 2014). The Plan sets out the regions intended Outcomes and Higher Level Interventions for transport in North Wales.</p> | |
| <p>The vision set out in the draft plan is to “deliver safe, sustainable and efficient transport networks to support the economic and social activities of North Wales’ diverse communities and businesses having regard to its strategic European role.” Following on from this, the objectives to deliver the vision were developed – they are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optimise accessibility to employment, education, health and services for all the diverse communities of North Wales 2. Improve the quality and provision of passenger transport throughout North Wales and to and from the Region 3. Facilitate the efficient movement of freight supporting the Region’s industry and commerce and its International Gateway functions 4. Provide, promote and improve sustainable forms of transport and infrastructure to minimise the negative impacts of transport on the local and global environment 5. Improve safety of all forms of transport 6. Enhance the efficiency and use of the transport network 7. Upgrade and maintain the transport infrastructure, providing new where necessary | <p>The policies relating to transport in Cynllun Eryri should support the objectives set out in this document.</p> |

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|--|
| Mid Wales Joint Local Transport Plan 2015 – 2020 The Local Transport Plan (LTP) has been jointly produced by the three Mid Wales Local Authorities of Ceredigion, Powys and Meirionnydd in Gwynedd. Welsh local authorities are required to prepare a local transport plan and this can be jointly with one or more local transport authorities. | |
| Mid Wales Joint Local Transport Plan 2015 – 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Transport Plan (LTP) has been jointly produced by the three Mid Wales Local Authorities of Ceredigion, Powys and Meirionnydd in Gwynedd. Welsh local authorities are required to prepare a local transport plan and this can be jointly with one or more local transport authorities. | The relevant policies relating to transport in Cynllun Eryri should support the objectives set out in this document. |
| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
| West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2. A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>The objectives of the West of Wales SMP2 will aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out risks from flooding and erosion to people and developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP2 study area; • Identify opportunities to maintain and improve the environment by managing the risks from floods and coastal erosion; • Identify the preferred policies for managing risks from floods and erosion over the next century; • Identify the consequences of putting the preferred policies into practice; • Set out procedures for monitoring how effective these policies are; • Inform others so that future land use, planning and development of the shoreline takes account of the risk and the preferred policies; • Discourage inappropriate development in areas where the flood and erosion risks are high; and • Meet international and national nature conservation legislation and aim to achieve the biodiversity objectives. <p>In addition, the Welsh Assembly Government identified further interpretation of the aims of SMP2, which are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the provision of adequate and cost-effective flood warning systems; | <p>Those aspects of SMP 2 (and its predecessor) which impact on the coastline of the National Park should be taken into account when Cynllun Eryri is developed</p> |
|--|---|

| Objectives, targets, indicators | Implications for Cynllun Eryri and the SA process |
|--|---|
| Western Wales River Basin Management Plan The Plan outlines the steps that need to be taken in the next six years ,by Natural Resources Wales and other partner organisations, to makes Wales’ rivers, streams and lakes better places for wildlife and people. | |
| The Plan consider Wales’ waterbodies as part of the wider environment and actions proposed in the plan will improve the resilience of ecosystems and deliver multiple benefits - for example improving land management in the uplands can have significant benefits in climate change resilience, carbon capture, flood storage and improved downstream water quality. | The policies relating to the water environment in Cynllun Eryri should support the objectives relating to the improvement in water bodies set out in this document. |
| Dee River Basin Management Plan The Plan outlines the steps that need to be taken in the next six years ,by Natural Resources Wales and other partner organisations, to makes Wales’ rivers, streams and lakes better places for wildlife and people | |
| The Plan also considers Wales’ waterbodies as part of the wider environment and actions proposed in the plan will improve the resilience of ecosystems and deliver multiple benefits - for example improving land management in the uplands can have significant benefits in climate change resilience, carbon capture, flood storage and improved downstream water quality. | The policies relating to the water environment in Cynllun Eryri should support the objectives relating to the improvement in water bodies set out in this document. |

Appendix C: SA Objective Compatibility

Compatibility Assessment Key

✓ = Objectives are compatible

✗ = Objectives are potentially incompatible

0 = There is no link between objectives

? = The link between the objectives is uncertain

| Objective No | Objective |
|--|---|
| Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage | |
| 1 | To protect and enhance landscape character and quality |
| 2 | To protect and enhance air quality |
| 3 | To reduce soil contamination and promote the remediation of |
| 4 | To protect and enhance biodiversity |
| 5 | To maintain and where necessary safeguard the Snowdonia National Park's geology and geomorphology |
| 6 | To safeguard the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape |
| 7 | To value and protect diversity and distinctiveness |
| 8 | To conserve, promote and enhance Snowdonia's cultural heritage and the Welsh language |
| 9 | Ensure that the location and design of new development is acceptable in terms of the potential consequences of flooding |
| 10 | To safeguard the quality and quantity of water resources |
| 11 | To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling |
| Foster Economic and Social Well-being | |
| 12 | To promote and facilitate improved community involvement |
| 13 | To encourage sustainable diversification in agriculture and |
| 14 | To improve the local skills base |
| 15 | To provide learning opportunities |
| 16 | To promote sustainable transport links to support the local |
| 17 | To aid the creation of local employment opportunities and businesses related to National Park purposes |
| Promoting Understanding and Enjoyment | |
| 18 | To promote access for all through 'Right to roam Act' |
| 19 | To promote learning opportunities, information provision and interpretation |
| 20 | To increase participation in a wide range of activities and experiences |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Promoting Under-standi | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ? | | ? | | | ? | 0 | 0 | | |
| | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | ? | | | ? | 0 | ? | | |

Appendix D: Compatibility of Cynllun Eryri Outcomes and the SA Objectives

| Number | SA Objectives |
|--------|--|
| 1 | Manage the effects of climate change through mitigation and adaptation. |
| 2 | Ensure that the location and design of new development is acceptable in terms of the potential consequences of flooding. |
| 3 | <i>Promote the use of sustainable locally sourced material including energy.</i> |
| 4 | <i>Promote the use of sustainable transport modes and reduce the impact of cars, road freight and infrastructure.</i> |
| 5 | Protect and enhance landscape character and quality. |
| 6 | Protect and enhance air quality. |
| 7 | Conserve the quality of soils through reducing contamination and protecting soil function. |
| 8 | Safeguard National Park geology and geomorphology. |
| 9 | Protect and enhance biodiversity. |
| 10 | Value, protect and enhance the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and historic landscape |
| 11 | Value and protect local diversity and distinctiveness including townscape character. |
| 12 | Conserve, promote and enhance Snowdonia's cultural heritage and the Welsh language. |
| 13 | To safeguard the quality and quantity of water resources. |
| 14 | To promote mechanism for waste minimisation, increased re-use and recycling. |
| 15 | To promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public |
| 16 | Promote understanding of the factors contributing to climate change and individual community actions to mitigate the impacts and to adapt. |
| 17 | <i>Improve the quantity and quality of publicly open space.</i> |
| 18 | To promote understanding, valuing and enjoyment of the language and of the cultural heritage in its broadest sense. |
| 19 | <i>To provide housing to meet local need.</i> |
| 20 | <i>To promote improved access to local services and amenities for all.</i> |
| 21 | <i>To promote safe, healthy and sustainable communities.</i> |
| 22 | To promote and facilitate improved community involvement. |
| 23 | To promote good transport links to support the local economy. |
| 24 | To aid the creation of local employment opportunities and businesses related to National Park purposes. |
| 25 | To improve the local skills base. |
| 26 | To provide learning opportunities. |

¹ Those SA Objectives in italics are only relevant to the Local Development Plan SA.

| Number | Cynllun Eryri Strategic Aims / Outcomes |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Any negative impacts of recreational activities on the National Park are being reduced |
| 2 | Biodiversity is being maintained and enhanced, whilst the resilience of ecosystems is increased. |
| 3 | We are prepared for the impacts of climate change and are reducing our carbon footprint. |
| 4 | Snowdonia is at the forefront internationally in successfully tackling invasive species, pests and diseases that impact on native species. |
| 5 | Communities, businesses and visitors play an active role in caring for the National Park’s landscapes, habitats, wildlife and cultural heritage |
| 6 | Snowdonia is a leading example in Wales of how to care for and champion cultural heritage and the historic environment. |
| 7 | Our Special Qualities are well protected. |
| 8 | The National Park is having a positive impact on well-being. |
| 9 | Residents and visitors can access a variety of routes in the National Park aimed to improve physical and mental health. |
| 10 | Our Special Qualities are widely recognised and understood. |
| 11 | Sustainable options for parking and transport are achieved. |
| 12 | Our visitor facilities are high quality and landscape sensitive. |
| 13 | The language, culture and heritage of Snowdonia is being celebrated, supported and strengthened. |
| 14 | Jobs and opportunities encourage people to settle in the area. |
| 15 | We are implementing solutions for affordable housing to buy and rent. |
| 16 | Local communities are supported to thrive in all aspects of well-being. |

| National Park Management Plan Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| SA Objectives | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | 1 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | |
| | 6 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 7 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 8 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 9 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 10 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | |
| | 11 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | |
| | 13 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | |
| | 14 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 15 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 16 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | |
| | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 23 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | 26 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | |

Key:
 ✓ = Objectives are compatible
 X = Objectives/aims are potentially incompatible
 0 = There is no link between objectives
 ? = The link between the objectives is uncertain

Appendix E: Assessment of the Outcomes

Eryri's Environment - Long term Outcome: Our natural and historic assets and stunning surroundings are cared for and enhanced (National Park purpose 1)

| SA Objective | Scale | | | | | | Permanency | Level of Uncertainty | Commentary/ Recommendations |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|---|
| | Effect in Snowdonia National Park | | | Regional/ transboundary | | | | | |
| | Short Term (<5 yr) | Medium Term (5-10yr) | Long Term (>10yr) | Short Term (<5 yr) | Medium Term (5-10yr) | Long Term (>10yr) | | | |
| Manage the effects of climate change through mitigation and adaptation | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Outcome A3 and its associated policies are specifically focussed on carbon reduction and carbon storage and sequestration schemes within the National Park in order to protect and mitigate against Climate change.</p> <p>These actions can only benefit the wider area and not just the NP – and are aimed at having a national and often international impact.</p> <p>Policy A3.3 highlights a specific action to research a Climate Vulnerability Index methodology to apply to the assets of the National Park.</p> |
| Ensure that the location and design of new development is acceptable in | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | Whilst Policy A2.3 addresses the sustainable use of water resources it does not |

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| terms of the potential consequences of flooding. | | | | | | | | | specifically address flood risk or design. This objective is more pertinent to the Eryri Local Development Plan. |
| Protect and enhance landscape character and quality. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>OUTCOME A7. Distinctive landscapes and character types and the Special Qualities, including areas of tranquillity are being protected – specifically addresses this objective.</p> <p>A series of Actions complement these policies using the LDP and SPGs in order to deliver on this objective.</p> <p>Whilst these actions are guaranteed for implementation within the Park there is no dedicated policy for the wider regional area. Nevertheless there are projects mentioned which will inevitably cross the border of the Park and have a positive impact on the surrounding areas – e.g. Carneddau Landscape Partnership</p> |
| Protect and enhance air quality. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>There are no specific objectives regarding air quality – however it can be assumed that all actions relating to trees/forests/planting and</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | restoration of natural habitats and ecosystems will have a positive impact upon air quality in the region. |
| Conserve the quality of soils through reducing contamination and protecting soil function. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Policy A3.2 includes a specific Action on soil quality, and the overall policy which is dedicated to 'Safeguarding and increasing the amount of carbon stored in Snowdonia' will contribute to the reducing contamination and addressing soil quality. With project funding this is focussed on specific areas regionally, although the aim would be to secure further funding in order to extend the scope of this work.</p> <p>Practically this will have an impact on other areas outside of the National Park also.</p> |
| Safeguard National Park geology and geomorphology. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>A dedicated Policy A7.8. to Protect and enhance Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphic Sites (RIGS) and general geodiversity, ensures that guidance is contained within the LDP and SPGs to advise on development within the National Park.</p> <p>All actions which include enhancing understanding and protection of our Special</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | <p>Qualities also ensure this objective is met as SQ8 is our renowned geology.</p> <p>Whilst these protections can be implemented within the National Park – we can not guarantee that these elements are safeguarded to the same extent outside of the NP boundary.</p> |
| Protect and enhance biodiversity. | +++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Medium | <p>This objective is a strong feature of Cynllun Eryri and has been prioritised for action, specifically due to the number of protected sites within and on the border of the National Park and recent indicators that these are in an unfavourable condition of conservation, based on SAC and SPA Management Plans. Working in Partnership we have identified and been successful in implementing and beginning several funded projects which will aim to ensure that 'Biodiversity is being maintained and enhanced, whilst the resilience of ecosystems is increased' as per Outcome 2 and the enhanced duty for public bodies under the Environment (Wales) 2016 Act.</p> |
| Value, protect and enhance the historic | +++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>This is another strong feature of Cynllun Eryri and</p> |

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| environment including built heritage, archaeology and historic landscape | | | | | | | | | <p>there are several specific policies which outline the commitment of Partners over the next 5 years and beyond to ensure that this objective is achieved.</p> <p>Outcomes A5 & A6 are specific to this area as are any other policies and actions which target our Special Qualities.</p> <p>Whilst our projects are focussed on the NP area, there will be much cross over with communities on the border and on the outskirts of the NP. This is also further enhanced in policies and actions under the 2nd purpose and our duty as a NP.</p> |
| Value and protect local diversity and distinctiveness including townscape character. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>See above – again there are specific projects within Cynllun Eryri which highlight these actions – for example Policy A6.3 which ensures the completion of Dolgellau Townscape Heritage Initiative and considers applying similar mechanisms in other areas of the Park.</p> <p>Where possible, this would be extended to areas outside of the National Park.</p> |

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| Conserve, promote and enhance Snowdonia's cultural heritage and the Welsh language. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>As the above 2 responses show, this is integral to Cynllun Eryri and runs through all of the Outcomes, Policies and Actions.</p> <p>Whilst these elements are stronger in Outcomes emanating from our 2nd purpose and duty, they can be observed in all policies relating to the previous two objectives.</p> |
| To safeguard the quality and quantity of water resources | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Policy A2.3 aims to: Ensure that water quality and the marine environment is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>Here a series of actions outline how as a Partnership we are (and will) work together to improve water quality within the NP and inevitably this will have an impact on areas external to the Park boundary also.</p> <p>Based on policies also regarding tree and woodlands – we should also expect that these will have a significant longer term impact on safeguarding water resources.</p> <p>There are several land management schemes mentioned throughout this section of the Plan which would all also consider</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | water quality within their planning. Policy A2.1 which introduces a new approach to 'public goods' would also have a positive mid-long term effect on water quality. |
| To promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, increased re-use and recycling. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Policy A1.3 Take pragmatic action to reduce litter in Snowdonia - sets out a series of Actions to explore new and continuing ways to reduce waste and potentially create behavioural change within the Park regarding recycling and re-using.</p> <p>We anticipate that some of these schemes will be in place by 2025 in order to monitor their effectiveness and tweak if necessary.</p> <p>These schemes are for implementation within the National Park, whilst it is hoped that their positive influence may extend outside of the boundary, this can not be guaranteed.</p> |
| To promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>This element is outlined in more detail in the Outcomes and Policies listed under the 2nd purpose and our duty as a NP. As this area is concerned mainly with conserving and enhancing the environment of the National Park.</p> |

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| Promote understanding of the factors contributing to climate change and individual community actions to mitigate the impacts and to adapt. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Outcome A4 and A5 both contain policies which involve engaging the public further in all of the conservation and protection work that we do. This is not specifically focussed on the factors contributing to climate change – but is implicitly so due to the nature of the actions for example: Policy A5.1 to ‘evaluate the opportunities we have for the groups identified to engage with, and learn about, Snowdonia’s environment and cultural heritage, and how they can help care for it’ which would inevitably ensure that these groups are aware of the main threats to our environment, which are primarily being caused by climate change.</p> <p>Targeted groups are within the National Park, but not exclusively so and it is therefore hoped that this suite of actions will have a wider scope and impact.</p> |
| To promote understanding, valuing and enjoyment of the language and of the cultural heritage in its broadest sense. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>This element is outlined in more detail in the Outcomes and Policies listed under the 2nd purpose and our duty as a NP. As this area is concerned mainly with conserving and enhancing.</p> |

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| To promote and facilitate improved community involvement. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | This element is outlined in more detail in the Outcomes and Policies listed under the 2 nd purpose and our duty as a NP. As this area is concerned mainly with conserving and enhancing. |
| To promote good transport links to support the local economy. | + | + | ++ | + | + | ++ | Permanent | Low | Policy A1.4: Reduce the impacts of parking and transport on the environment and landscape, is also targeted at improving sustainable transport options for the local community and economy. It outlines a series of action which will ensure that residents have their say in hoe the future of transport around the area will look and that there will be more availability and much greater consideration of greener options. Again, whilst this is focussed within the National Park to start – it will take a wider perspective and look at hub towns and transport links outside the Park to ensure a holistic and thorough approach is taken. |
| To aid the creation of local employment opportunities and businesses related to National Park purposes. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | This element is outlined in more detail in the Outcomes and Policies listed under the 2 nd purpose and our duty as a NP. As this area is |

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| | | | | | | | | | concerned mainly with conserving and enhancing. |
| To improve the local skills base. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Policy A1.2 outlines the intention to build a local contractor base for skilled work and A6.1 to support the repair and restoration of historical buildings and bringing them back into use through sympathetic development, outlines one action contained within Cynllun Eryri to support and develop traditional skills locally. These kinds of actions are more frequent in the Outcomes and Policies listed under the 2nd purpose and our duty as a NP.</p> <p>Nevertheless the actions mentioned here are important to ensure that we are well equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to conserve and protect the Special Qualities of Snowdonia National Park.</p> <p>Practically these actions will apply to those living outside the Park boundary.</p> |
| To provide learning opportunities. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>This element is outlined in more detail in the Outcomes and Policies listed under the 2nd purpose and our duty as a NP. As this area is</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | concerned mainly with conserving and enhancing. |
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Eryri's Health and Well Being - Long term Outcome: Eryri provides a wealth of opportunities to learn and discover and at the same time, improve our well-being (National Park purpose 2)

| SA Objective | Scale | | | | | | Permanency | Level of Uncertainty | Commentary/ Recommendations |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|---|
| | Effect in Snowdonia National Park | | | Regional/ transboundary | | | | | |
| | Short Term (<5 yr) | Medium Term (5-10yr) | Long Term (>10yr) | Short Term (<5 yr) | Medium Term (5-10yr) | Long Term (>10yr) | | | |
| Manage the effects of climate change through mitigation and adaptation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Ensure that the location and design of new development is acceptable in terms of the potential consequences of flooding. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Protect and enhance landscape character and quality. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | This objective is not clearly linked to this section of Cynllun Eryri – however Policy B5.3. does aim to ensure that ‘high quality landscape appropriate accommodation meets the expectations and demand of visitors and is helping increase spend per head’ – this does contribute to the LDP and therefore has an |

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| | | | | | | | | | impact on overall landscape character and quality. |
| Protect and enhance air quality. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Conserve the quality of soils through reducing contamination and protecting soil function. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Safeguard National Park geology and geomorphology. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park. Policy B1.2 aims to work with disadvantaged groups to improve their understanding of the SQs, whereas Outcome B3 considers a new branding policy for the area focussed on the SQs – which would also influence any subsequent communication strategy.</p> <p>As one of the core Special Qualities of the area Geology and Geomorphology would be promoted and therefore understood in more detail by residents and visitors alike. This should have an impact upon safeguarding of this important feature of the National Park.</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | Although the objective focuses on the National Park specifically, it would be hoped that greater understanding of features such as these would also have relevance outside of the NP boundary. |
| Protect and enhance biodiversity. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park. Policy B1.2 aims to work with disadvantaged groups to improve their understanding of the SQs, whereas Outcome B3 considers a new branding policy for the area focussed on the SQs – which would also influence any subsequent communication strategy.</p> <p>As one of the core Special Qualities of the area Biodiversity would be promoted and therefore understood in more detail by residents and visitors alike. This should have an impact upon safeguarding of this important feature of the National Park.</p> <p>It is hoped that greater understanding of features such as these would also have relevance outside of the NP boundary.</p> |

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| Value, protect and enhance the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and historic landscape | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park. Policy B1.2 aims to work with disadvantaged groups to improve their understanding of the SQs, whereas Outcome B3 considers a new branding policy for the area focussed on the SQs – which would also influence any subsequent communication strategy. As one of the core Special Qualities of the area Historic Landscapes would be promoted and therefore understood in more detail by residents and visitors alike. This should have an impact upon safeguarding of this important feature of the National Park. It is hoped that greater understanding of features such as these would also have relevance outside of the NP boundary. |
| Value and protect local diversity and distinctiveness including townscape character. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | See above |
| Conserve, promote and enhance Snowdonia's cultural | +++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve |

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| heritage and the Welsh language. | | | | | | | | | <p>understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park – all of which are based around local knowledge, cultural heritage and the Welsh Language.</p> <p>This is a theme that runs through all of the educational and promotion based actions in the Management Plan.</p> <p>As this is such an integral feature of the region this has an impact across north, west Wales and well into the east of the country also.</p> <p>The Welsh Language itself is a guiding principle running through the development of this Plan.</p> |
| To safeguard the quality and quantity of water resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective.</p> |
| To promote mechanism for waste minimisation, increased re-use and recycling. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective.</p> <p>However, with the increased focus on behavioural change goals in Outcome B3 and its resulting policies, as well as Policy B4.2. to 'Explore and implement opportunities to encourage greener</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | transport' it is hoped that this would have an impact on behaviour surrounding sustainable living in general. |
| To promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public | ++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Outcome B3 specifically deals with this SA Objective: 'Through improved consistency of marketing and branding across the sector, Snowdonia is recognised internationally for its Special Qualities, including its culture, heritage and language; stunning landscapes; a wide range of outdoor activities; warm welcome and ecotourism.'</p> <p>All associated policies ensure that the Special Qualities of the National Park remain at the heart of all that we do. Furthermore this is intended to have an impact much wider than within the NP boundaries.</p> |
| Promote understanding of the factors contributing to climate change and individual community actions to mitigate the impacts and to adapt. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Through Policy B4.2. 'Explore and implement opportunities to encourage greener transport' it is intended that this will involve strong community engagement and include community based, sustainable options. Many of these options are intended to mitigate the impacts of climate change and to adapt to a carbon neutral economy</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | <p>as promoted by Welsh Government.</p> <p>These actions are intended to be imminent and to achieve long lasting behavioural change.</p> <p>Inevitably this policy will have an effect in the wider area, and not only within the National Park.</p> |
| <p>To promote understanding, valuing and enjoyment of the language and of the cultural heritage in its broadest sense.</p> | ++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>This Objective is the core of Outcome B3 where associated policies and actions aim to: Use local understanding and knowledge, build a strong and clear picture of the National Park's cultural and historic identity; Develop opportunities for enhancing the visitor experience by improving interpretation of historic and cultural aspects; Develop information and resources that celebrate sites notable in Welsh literature and culture, and encourage respect and understanding for the Welsh language; Explore the possibility of launching an annual competition for 'Snowdonia Culture Capital'.</p> <p>The impact of these policies are intended to be long term and apply externally to the National Park.</p> |

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| To promote and facilitate improved community involvement. | ++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>There are several policies within this section of Cynllun Eryri which aim to promote and facilitate improved community involvement for example: Policy B1.1. Expand work with partners, health services and Public Service Boards through social prescribing schemes; Policy B1.2: Promote and enable a diverse range of activities that improve people's well-being; Policy B1.3: Plan a community – based project exploring the long, reciprocal relationship between the people of Eryri and the land; Policy B2.1. Create a plan and focus resources on promoting, developing and maintaining well-marked long distance trails, accessible trails, multi user trails (particularly cycling trails and mountain bike routes), promoted routes and links and loops between towns and villages; Policy B2.2. Ensure that Right of Way work is effectively prioritised and that responsibilities and standards are clear, with the SNPA focusing its resources and funding on multi-user trails and upland paths; Policy B2.3. Improve access opportunities for disabled people and socially excluded groups; Policy B4.1. Improve</p> |
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| | | | | | | | | | <p>the sustainability and availability of transport for visitors and residents and address parking problems etc.</p> <p>All of the policies and related actions are intended to have an impact within and externally to the National Park,, although be definition 'community' means those in the first instance who dwell within the NP.</p> |
| To promote good transport links to support the local economy. | + | ++ | ++ | + | ++ | ++ | Permanent | Low | <p>Outcome B4 'Organisations and communities are working together to develop and implement innovative and integrated options for sustainable parking and transport' specifically targets this objective.</p> <p>Policies aim to: improve the sustainability and availability of transport for visitors and residents and address parking problems; and Explore and implement opportunities to encourage greener transport.</p> <p>By focussing on the entire region, this outcome intends to have a long term impact across the entire region.</p> |
| To aid the creation of local employment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>This objective is relevant to the next section of Outcomes</p> |

| opportunities and businesses related to National Park purposes. | | | | | | | | | relating to our statutory duty. |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|-----|--|
| To improve the local skills base. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | Policy B1.2: Promote and enable a diverse range of activities that improve people's well-being – includes a series of actions which provide and facilitate opportunities for volunteering, learning and upskilling. This is focussed within the National Park but is intended to have a wider scope across North Wales. These elements are intended to be offered and delivered through strong Partnership working. |
| To provide learning opportunities. | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | Permanent | Low | See above as well as Outcome B3, which provides several opportunities for educating residents and visitors to a higher level in the Special Qualities of the National Park. This is a constant drive for most departments within the National Park Authority and by delivering our core purposes, we are always looking to provide opportunities for learning. This objective is at the core of all that we do in any public facing role within the National Park Authority and |

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| | | | | | | | | | is therefore woven through the majority of Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri. |
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Eryri's Community and Economy - Long term Outcome: Eryri is a great place to live, develop and work (National Park duty)

| SA Objective | Scale | | | | | | Permanency | Level of Uncertainty | Commentary/ Recommendations |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Effect in Snowdonia National Park | | | Regional/ transboundary | | | | | |
| | Short Term (<5 yr) | Medium Term (5-10yr) | Long Term (>10yr) | Short Term (<5 yr) | Medium Term (5-10yr) | Long Term (>10yr) | Temporary/ permanent | Low/ medium/ high | |
| Manage the effects of climate change through mitigation and adaptation | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | Permanent | Low | Although not directly relevant to this SA Objective, there are several actions within this part of Cynllun Eryri which aim to include community based mitigation measures such as: Policy C4.2 Work with communities to further enhance understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park; Policy C3.3. Through the LDP create policies that encourage sustainable homes; and Policy C2.2. Support and promote training, employment and business opportunities related to or complementing the National Park's 1st purpose and Special Qualities including environment related sectors. |

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| | | | | | | | | | These are intended to have a mid-long term impact and work outside of the National Park boundary as well as within, |
| Ensure that the location and design of new development is acceptable in terms of the potential consequences of flooding. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Protect and enhance landscape character and quality. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Protect and enhance air quality. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Conserve the quality of soils through reducing contamination and protecting soil function. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| Safeguard National Park geology and geomorphology. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park, for example Policy C4.2 |

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| | | | | | | | | | <p>Work with communities to further enhance understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park.</p> <p>As one of the core Special Qualities of the area Geology and Geomorphology would be promoted and therefore understood in more detail by residents and visitors alike. This should have an impact upon safeguarding of this important feature of the National Park.</p> <p>Although the objective focuses on the National Park specifically, it would be hoped that greater understanding of features such as these would also have relevance outside of the NP boundary.</p> |
| Protect and enhance biodiversity. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park, for example Policy C4.2</p> <p>Work with communities to further enhance understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park</p> <p>As one of the core Special Qualities of the area Biodiversity would be promoted and therefore understood in more detail by residents and visitors alike. This should have an impact upon safeguarding of this</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | important feature of the National Park. It is hoped that greater understanding of features such as these would also have relevance outside of the NP boundary. |
| Value, protect and enhance the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and historic landscape | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park, for example Policy C4.2 Work with communities to further enhance understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park As one of the core Special Qualities of the area Historic Landscapes would be promoted and therefore understood in more detail by residents and visitors alike. This should have an impact upon safeguarding of this important feature of the National Park. It is hoped that greater understanding of features such as these would also have relevance outside of the NP boundary. |
| Value and protect local diversity and distinctiveness including townscape character. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | See above |

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| Conserve, promote and enhance Snowdonia's cultural heritage and the Welsh language. | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | Permanent | Low | <p>Cynllun Eryri outlines a number of policies which help to improve understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park – all of which are based around local knowledge, cultural heritage and the Welsh Language.</p> <p>Specifically, Outcome C1: The language, culture and heritage of Snowdonia is being celebrated, supported and strengthened, and its associated policies is directly ensuring the delivery of this SA Objective.</p> <p>This is a theme that runs through all of the educational and promotion based actions in the Management Plan.</p> <p>As this is such an integral feature of the region this has an impact across north, west Wales and well into the east of the country also.</p> <p>The Welsh Language itself is a guiding principle running through the development of this Plan.</p> |
| To safeguard the quality and quantity of water resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |

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| To promote mechanism for waste minimisation, increased re-use and recycling. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | <p>There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective.</p> <p>However, with the increased focus on behavioural change goals in Outcome B3 and its resulting policies, as well as Policy B4.2. to 'Explore and implement opportunities to encourage greener transport' it is hoped that this would have an impact on behaviour surrounding sustainable living in general.</p> |
| To promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Outcome C1 and C4 specifically deals with this SA Objective, targeting several of the Special Qualities of the National Park.</p> <p>All associated policies ensure that the Special Qualities of the National Park remain at the heart of all that we do. Furthermore this is intended to have an impact much wider than within the NP boundaries.</p> |
| Promote understanding of the factors contributing to climate change and individual community actions to mitigate the impacts and to adapt. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Several policies in this section of Cynllun Eryri contribute to this SA Objective, for example Policy C4.2 Work with communities to further enhance understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park; Policy C3.3. Through</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | the LDP create policies that encourage sustainable homes; and Policy C2.2. Support and promote training, employment and business opportunities related to or complementing the National Park's 1st purpose and Special Qualities including environment related sectors. These are intended to have a mid-long term impact and work outside of the National Park boundary as well as within, |
| To promote understanding, valuing and enjoyment of the language and of the cultural heritage in its broadest sense. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>This Objective is the core of Outcome C1. where associated policies and actions aim to: Promote understanding, enjoyment and protection of the Welsh language and culture; Provide opportunities for Welsh learners in the area; and Protect Welsh place names.</p> <p>The impact of these policies are intended to be long term and also apply externally to the National Park.</p> |
| To promote and facilitate improved community involvement. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | All Outcomes and Policies within this section of the Plan aim to promote and facilitate improved community involvement, as this is the statutory duty of the National Park. |

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| | | | | | | | | | <p>The policies and actions outlined here achieve this SA Objective.</p> <p>All of the policies and related actions are intended to have an impact within and externally to the National Park, although by definition 'community' means those in the first instance who dwell within the NP.</p> |
| To promote good transport links to support the local economy. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Low | There is no clear link between the objectives in this section of Cynllun Eryri and the SA Objective. |
| To aid the creation of local employment opportunities and businesses related to National Park purposes. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Outcome C2. People have the opportunity to settle in the area as a result of high quality job and business opportunities linked to the environment and Special Qualities of the National Park – includes a number of measures designed to promote diversification of business opportunities especially in the IT sector; support opportunities relating to the NPs 1st and 2nd purpose, and encourage upskilling of local communities.</p> <p>These policies and actions are all intended to have a mid-long term impact and</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | apply to the entire region, not only the National Park. |
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| To improve the local skills base. | + | + | + | + | + | + | Permanent | Low | <p>Policies relating to the above Outcome are specific to upskilling of local communities such as: Encourage and support the development of businesses and skills relating to delivery of public-goods schemes; Support the development of resources and skills for the repair and maintenance of historic buildings and features, including capacity building programmes; Work with the economic development departments within the local councils to develop opportunities; Increase the number of Welsh speaking outdoor instructors in the outdoor sector. Also under Outcome C4 there is a dedicated action to 'Support the upskilling of communities wishing to develop projects which protect and enhance Snowdonia's special qualities'. This SA Objective is therefore well covered within Cynllun Eryri.</p> <p>Through a Partnership approach, these measures are intended to be long term and have an impact outside of the Park's boundaries.</p> |

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| To provide learning opportunities. | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | Permanent | Low | <p>See above as well as Outcome C1 & C4, which provides several opportunities for educating residents and visitors to a higher level in the Special Qualities of the National Park.</p> <p>This is a constant drive for most departments within the National Park Authority and by delivering our core purposes, we are always looking to provide opportunities for learning. This objective is at the core of all that we do in any public facing role within the National Park Authority and is therefore woven through the majority of Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri.</p> |

Appendix F: Cumulative Effects Assessment

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Biodiversity, flora and fauna | Positive | <p>Positive cumulative effects on biodiversity resources as a number of the Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri focus upon protecting and enhancing habitats and species across the National Park.</p> <p>Outcome A2: Biodiversity is being maintained and enhanced, whilst the resilience of ecosystems is increased - is entirely devoted to improve the status and condition of nature conservation sites, as well as protecting water quality, air quality and avoiding the contamination of soils. There is a diverse range of habitat and species across the National Park that are protected by legislation and those that are not. The recognition of the need to protect habitat connectivity should assist in the adaptation of species to climate change in the long-term. There may also be indirect biodiversity benefits offered by the other Outcomes, for example, Outcome A1 Any negative impacts of recreational activities on the National Park are being reduced. could also help to protect resources. Similarly the collective focus upon increasing awareness and understanding of the National Park's Special Qualities could help to increase understanding and also a wider appreciation of the need to care for the Park's environment and lead to a long-term change in individual actions.</p> <p>There will also be cumulative benefits with the LDP which includes a number of stringent policies which seek to protect the National Park's biodiversity resources.</p> | Population, human health, water resources, air quality, landscape, water resources, climatic factors, economy, geology and soils, material assets, cultural heritage, economy and housing. | No mitigation measures required. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| Air Quality | Positive | <p>Positive in the long-term, owing to the focus upon sustainable tourism and transport, restoring, expanding and improving the resilience and species mixture of native trees and woodlands, soils and peat.</p> <p>Transport is a key factor which impacts upon air quality in the National Park. Despite the high dependency on the car in the National Park, air quality is good. Implementing sustainable transport options is a key factor of Cynllun Eryri, see Policy A3.1.</p> <p>Outcome A3: We are prepared for the impacts of climate change – and specifically doing this through carbon reduction, mitigation and carbon storage and sequestration schemes, will all indirectly affect air quality in a positive way.</p> <p>Additionally, the focus upon improving access to local services, developing ICT infrastructure and developing public transport links could help to promote a ‘modal shift’ in the National Park, benefitting air quality in the long-term.</p> | Biodiversity, flora, fauna, human health, population, economy, housing, soil, water. | <p>Collaborative working with public transport providers across the National Park will be important to ensure that effective transport systems are in place for both residents and visitors.</p> <p>Maximising the funding opportunities to ensure investment reaches Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Section 7 habitats and species targets, will be a priority.</p> |
| Climatic Factors | Positive | <p>Positive effects owing to the strong focus throughout Cynllun Eryri upon the need to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Outcomes A1 – A7 all focus on the impacts and mitigation strategies to prepare for Climate Change.</p> | Biodiversity, flora, fauna, water resources, population, human health, soils, economy, housing, cultural heritage, air quality. | Funding opportunities will need to be maximised to ensure that all projects can |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | <p>Collectively, these aims should help to ensure that the National Park works towards appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures. There is a clear commitment within Cynllun Eryri to working with other stakeholders and organisations to raise awareness and this should make the delivery of such objectives and outcomes more likely.</p> <p>Outcome A3 and its associated policies are specifically focussed on carbon reduction and carbon storage and sequestration schemes within the National Park in order to protect and mitigate against Climate change. Policy A3.3 highlights a specific action to research a Climate Vulnerability Index methodology to apply to the assets of the National Park.</p> | | <p>be resourced and sustained. Partnership working will be key to ensure the implementation of many of the projects outlined in Cynllun Eryri.</p> |
| Water Resources | Positive | <p>There is a focus in Cynllun Eryri on the sustainable use of water resources and the protection and improvement of water quality.</p> <p>There are specific policies in Cynllun Eryri addressing water resource protection and management, e.g. Policy A2.3: Ensure that water quality and the marine environment is maintained and enhanced. There are indirect benefits being offered by other policies also for example Policy A3.2: Safeguard and increase the amount of carbon stored in Snowdonia - which addresses soil quality and seeks to promote sympathetic land management to benefit soil resources but will also indirectly benefit water quality and use.</p> | Biodiversity, flora, fauna, human health, housing, economy, population, material assets, air quality, cultural heritage, soils. | <p>Many projects rely on external funding and volunteer community groups. Maximising funding potentials and ensuring the sustainability of community projects will be a priority.</p> |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | There could be cumulative benefits with the Water Framework Directive (WFD), as both plans seek to promote the more efficient use of water resources and also with the policies in the LDP which seek to protect water quality. | | |
| Geology and Soils | Positive | <p>Clear commitment within the NPMP of the need to protect and enhance geodiversity.</p> <p>The National Park contains a wealth of geology and geomorphology and there are numerous geological SSSIs and RIGS. Policy A7.8. Protect and enhance Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphic Sites (RIGS) and general geodiversity - specifically focuses upon protecting and enhancing RIGS and general geodiversity in the National Park. There are also likely to be indirect benefits associated with Policy A7.3 and Outcomes B2 – B5 seeking to protect landscape character and quality.</p> <p>The overall focus in Cynllun Eryri upon awareness raising and improving interpretation of the Special Qualities should make more individuals aware of the need to protect and enhance geodiversity in the National Park and what geodiversity means and its importance.</p> <p>The LDP and various SPGs also complement these elements of Cynllun Eryri.</p> | Water resources, biodiversity, flora, fauna, landscape, cultural heritage, material assets. | No mitigation measures required |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| Material Assets (including waste and natural resources) | Positive | <p>There are a number of Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri addressing the establishment of sustainable waste management projects and reducing travel by private car and promoting sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Collectively the actions proposed in Cynllun Eryri should help to protect material assets in the National Park. The increased focus on behavioural change goals in Outcome B3 and its resulting policies, as well as Policy B4.2. to 'Explore and implement opportunities to encourage greener transport' are hoped to have an impact on behaviour surrounding sustainable living in general.</p> <p>The transport network across the National Park already experiences congestion problems in some locations (often this is a seasonal issue being worse in summer months) and any increase in development in the future could put further strain on the network. However, Outcomes A1, A5, A7, B4 and B5 should cumulatively work together to reduce private car use and promote more sustainable modes of transport in the National Park. Similarly, the engagement and involvement work proposed through Cynllun Eryri by raising awareness of the National Park's Special Qualities could help to encourage a gradual change in behaviour and travel choices and so positive cumulative effects have been recorded.</p> | Biodiversity, flora, fauna, cultural heritage, landscape, housing, soils and geology, water resources. | No mitigation measures required. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | Issues relating to water resources and soils have been addressed in separate rows in this table. | | |
| Population and human health | Positive | <p>There is a clear commitment throughout Cynllun Eryri to protect and enhance the natural environment, as well as improve accessibility to local services and amenities for all sectors of the population. Health is affected by a range of factors and so there should be long-term cumulative benefits upon this receptor group.</p> <p>Collectively, the Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri that seek to protect and enhance the natural environment of the National Park will benefit the human health of residents in the National Park. The Outcomes in the Environment section (A1 – A7) are also very important as they seek to tackle the long-term threat posed by climate change and promote mechanisms that can be used across the National Park to increase the resilience of its environment and its residents to these threats. Accessibility to jobs and services is a key issue in the National Park and the viability of rural services such as shops, Post Offices and schools will be essential to ensuring that communities remain vibrant in the long-term. Whilst the LDP focuses upon development and land use across the Park, there are Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri that will serve to complement the policies of the LDP, including Outcomes C1 – C4. These Outcomes address accessibility to services and employment but also relate to new employment opportunities, for example, through the pursuit of</p> | All SEA Directive topics, housing, deprivation and living environment. | No mitigation measures required. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | <p>business in renewable energy, start-ups, co-working spaces etc.</p> <p>There is a clear emphasis throughout Cynllun Eryri upon well-being, ensuring that the National Park and its resources are accessible to all sectors of society and upon building upon existing community spirit and developing it further. Collectively, this should positively contribute to establishing a sense of place and maintaining and developing community cohesion in the National Park.</p> | | |
| Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage | Positive | <p>There are a number of Strategic Objectives in Cynllun Eryri that seek to protect and enhance cultural heritage resources. There is a clear focus upon protecting the diversity and distinctiveness of the National Park and its Special Qualities.</p> <p>Outcome A6 and its related policies specifically address the protection of Cultural Heritage and the Historic Environment. A5 and A7 also include Cultural Heritage in their protection strategies.</p> <p>Outcomes B3 and C1 address the promotion of cultural identity and cumulatively they are likely to benefit the cultural heritage resources of the National Park. The Outcomes addressing landscape quality and character will also benefit the heritage resources as the condition of historic assets has a direct effect on the quality of the landscape.</p> | Living environment, landscape, economy, housing, biodiversity, townscape, soils, air quality, material assets. | Many projects rely on external funding and volunteer community groups. Maximising funding potentials and ensuring the sustainability of community projects will be a priority. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | <p>Cynllun Eryri also seeks to raise awareness of the cultural heritage of the National Park through the development of initiatives that promote language and intangible heritage assets, and by raising awareness across the Park, there could be an increased sense of stewardship and pride amongst residents of the National Park.</p> <p>The overall focus in Cynllun Eryri upon awareness raising and improving interpretation of the Special Qualities should make more individuals aware of the need to protect and enhance Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage.</p> | | |
| Landscape and Townscape | Positive | <p>Cynllun Eryri seeks to protect and enhance all aspects of the built and natural environment in the National Park which should benefit landscape/townscape.</p> <p>There are a number of Strategic Objectives that seek to protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the National Park and there is an acknowledged need for the landscape to evolve which is consistent with the principles of the European Landscape Convention.</p> <p>There are specific projects within Cynllun Eryri which highlight these actions – for example Policy A6.3 which ensures the completion of Dolgellau Townscape Heritage Initiative and considers applying similar mechanisms in other areas of the Park.</p> | Biodiversity, cultural heritage, living environment, water resources, air quality, material assets. | No mitigation measures required. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | All aspects of the landscape and the factors affecting it are considered in Cynllun Eryri including issues such as tranquillity and light pollution. The awareness raising proposed through Plan and the focus upon increasing the understanding of the Special Qualities of the National Park should help to encourage more sustainable patterns of design and development in the National Park which could complement the landscape policies in the LDP. | | |
| Economy | Neutral but potentially positive in the long-term | <p>Cynllun Eryri is not focused upon allocating land or upon providing new employment opportunities. However, there could be some indirect cumulative benefits as a result of the implementation of the NPMP.</p> <p>The Outcomes addressing our environment and climate change could present new opportunities for the National Park by helping to encourage new businesses based upon Public Goods schemes and sustainable transport initiatives for example.</p> <p>The Outcomes addressing the promotion of opportunities for understanding and enjoyment could improve access to the National Park and create more recreational job opportunities, especially relating to sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Outcome C2 outlines the Partnership approach needed to support and promote training, employment and business opportunities in the area.</p> | Population, human health, living environment and deprivation, all aspects of the natural environment. | No mitigation measures required. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| Housing | Neutral | <p>Housing needs and the allocation of land for housing in the National Park is addressed in the LDP. It is considered unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects on housing across the National Park as a result of the implementation of Cynllun Eryri.</p> <p>Whilst Outcome C3 seeks to promote mechanisms that will encourage housing to meet local need, it is considered that this will complement existing actions identified in the LDP.</p> | Deprivation and living environment, human health, population. | No mitigation required. |
| Deprivation and Living Environment | Positive | <p>Cynllun Eryri seeks to raise awareness and understanding of the National Park's Special Qualities, as well as protecting and enhancing the Park's natural and built environment. Collectively, the Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri should improve quality of life for residents in the National Park.</p> <p>Outcomes C1 – C4 highlight the need for the development of small and medium sized enterprises, the need for housing that meets local needs, improved community involvement and safe communities that are served by good public transport and recreational opportunities. Collectively, the implementation of these Outcomes should help to raise the living environment within the National Park in the long-term.</p> <p>The quality of the natural environment is a key factor affecting quality of life and the Outcomes should help to protect and enhance the environment and also</p> | Population, human health, housing, material assets, all environmental topics. | No specific mitigation measures identified. |

| Receptor Topic | Likely Cumulative Effect (Positive, Negative, Neutral) | Commentary and Reference to Cynllun Eryri Outcomes | Links to Other Receptor Topics | Mitigation |
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| | | encourage all those living within the Park to adopt a similar attitude to the high quality natural resources. | | |
| Education and Qualifications | Neutral | <p>Throughout Cynllun Eryri there is a focus upon awareness raising and providing learning opportunities. However, it is not considered likely that there will be significant cumulative changes to educational attainment in the National Park as a result of its implementation, rather a greater awareness of issues pertinent to the National Park environment.</p> <p>There are a number of Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri that highlight the need for an improved understanding of the National Park's Special Qualities and raised awareness of some of the key issues facing the Park such as climate change. The work that will be undertaken as part of Cynllun Eryri, therefore, creates opportunities for informal learning both in the National Park and potentially across a wider area dependent upon the success of the NPMP's proposals developing stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>Outcome B3 provides several opportunities for educating residents and visitors to a higher level in the Special Qualities of the National Park. This objective is at the core of all that we do in any public facing role within the National Park Authority and is therefore woven through the majority of Outcomes in Cynllun Eryri.</p> | Population, deprivation and living environment, human health and all aspects of the natural environment. | No mitigation measures needed. |