

APPENDIX 2

KEY ISSUES	EVIDENCE AND TRENDS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (PROBLEMS) AND OPPORTUNITIES
BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA		
<p>Threats to the integrity and continuity of landscape features</p>	<p>Gwynedd and Anglesey have a rich and varied biodiversity resource. In 2005, 36% of 'priority habitats' in Wales were stable or increasing compared to 30% in 2002. The habitat and species action plans of both authorities identify a number of important species and habitats and outline the status of the habitat/species in question, the factors that affect them along with proposed actions to undertake to improve their status. In order to improve the condition of these species and habitats, there needs to be effective management of their features.</p> <p>The JLDP area has a vast array of protected sites designated under national and international legislation because of their ecological and biodiversity value. However, the integrity of many of the sites is under constant threat.</p> <p>In 2009, 66 SSSI within Gwynedd were classed as being in an unfavourable condition whilst 72 were classed as being in a favourable condition. The major threat to SSSI condition is likely to be development that is not sympathetic to biodiversity.</p> <p>Pressures upon NNRs which relate to development plans include climate change, invasive species, drainage problems, nutrient enrichment from external water sources, lack of control over water levels, afforestation, lowered water levels due to proximity of plantations, coastal development and flood defence, and poor water quality. On a national scale, in May 2008, only 43% of NNRs were judged to have a favourable status i.e. all the assessed features have favourable or unfavourable recovering status.</p> <p>A number of pressures also currently face Natura 2000 sites. Threats to these sites include coastal developments (e.g. slipways, marinas, harbours), agricultural practices, new roads, tourism and recreational pressures, water pollution, waste impacts (e.g. fly-tipping, litter), invasive species, forestry, inappropriate grazing and adverse effects from development in general. 45 per cent of all Natura 2000 species were in favourable condition between 2000 to 2009 in Wales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to maintain, conserve and enhance species and habitats by protecting them from the adverse effects of development and where necessary ensure that mitigation measures are taken to avoid any such adverse effects. This will in turn prevent damage to species and avoid irreversible losses. • The need to provide for the conservation and enhancement of the identified species and habitats included in the biodiversity action plans. • The need to ensure that new development does not cause harm to the features of locally, nationally and internationally designated sites, and that where appropriate, mitigation measures are taken to avoid any adverse effects. • Enhance designated and wider areas of biodiversity by maintaining and improving green infrastructure.

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	<p>The decline in bird populations is occurring on a national scale. Overall, bird populations are declining over time due to a number of factors including the effects of climate change and agricultural practices. In Wales, the short term abundance of all groups of birds declined between 2005 and 2006. In 2006, birds of farmed habitats, woodland birds and the UK farmland bird suite were below the 1994 base value. In Wales, birds of farmland habitats show the largest decline with a 6% decrease in their population between 1994-2003.</p>	
<p>Preserving Semi-Natural Woodlands</p>	<p>Gwynedd boasts an extensive area of woodlands. These environments are of vital importance to an array of important species including otters, badgers, bluebells, and many birds. They are, however, under constant pressure from factors including overgrazing, invasion of exotic species, atmospheric pollution, climate change and loss to land developments.</p> <p>Anglesey, in comparison has a relatively low woodland cover compared to the rest of Wales. The majority of these are in private ownership and are poorly managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to take into account the importance of woodlands and ensure that their protection and enhancement is promoted.
COMMUNITIES		
<p>An ageing population</p>	<p>Between 2003 and 2009 the population of both individual local authorities increased by 1.3% compared to 2.4% rise in Wales. The JLDP area is also experiencing an ageing population with fewer children being born and more people living into older age. Between 1991 and 2009, the proportion in the 65+ age group increased by 21% and 9% in Anglesey and Gwynedd respectively, compared to 12% in Wales.</p> <p>The effect of an ageing population will be an increase in the number of individuals of pensionable age and a decrease in the number of individuals of working age. This will lead to a large increase in the demand for health care, residential services, adaptable residential properties pensions and other services used by the elderly. The increase in the older population of the JLDP area is mirrored by a decreasing younger population partly due to out-migration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ageing population is leading to reductions in available workforce. • The need to create more age balanced communities. • The impact of an ageing population on local services. • The future viability of some services (e.g. small schools) given reductions in pupil numbers.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The employment opportunities in terms of the provision of health care facilities.
<p>Out-migration of young people</p>	<p>For a number of years there have been concerns about the out-migration of young people from north west Wales and evidence suggests it is a significant problem in both Anglesey and Gwynedd. Trends show that in Gwynedd a significant number of young people aged between 20-29 years old moved out during the year up to June 2009 whilst in-migration was higher than out-migration for the 45-64 age category. This seems to be a more acute issue in coastal rural areas.</p> <p>In Anglesey, the proportion of young people decreased by 19% in the 15-29 age group during the same period. The only logical explanation is a net out-migration of younger persons and a net inward migration of older persons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the loss of working age people on the local economy. The ongoing need to combat the out migration of the young workforce. Less sustainable, mixed communities. The need to create more age-balanced communities, particularly in more rural areas.
<p>A relatively healthy and safe population but variations apparent within the JLDP area</p>	<p>A higher proportion of Anglesey and Gwynedd's resident population considered themselves to be in good health compared to the Welsh average (67% and 69% respectively compared to 65% in Wales). However, variations exist within both counties with 14% and 14.5% of the population of Holyhead Town and Llanbedrog, for example, describing their health as 'not good' – almost treble the figure for Bethel ward (4.8%).</p> <p>The proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness in both Anglesey (22.4%) and Gwynedd (20.6%) is lower than the Welsh average (23.3%), and life expectancy is higher in both counties than the national average for both males and females.</p> <p>However, both Anglesey and Gwynedd have a higher cancer rate than the national average (424.2 and 418 per 100,000 respectively, compared to 410 in Wales between 2004-2006).</p> <p>In 2005/06, only 37% of the Gwynedd population and 32% in Anglesey reported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to maintain and improve the general health and well-being of residents. The need to encourage healthier lifestyles of residents. The need to promote the continuing reduction of crime rates by encouraging developments which improve the safety of communities. The need to encourage the provision of open spaces, green infrastructure and sports facilities to promote more exercise.

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	<p>meeting physical activity guidelines during the previous week.</p> <p>Road accidents have steadily decreased over recent years, with accident rates lower than the national average (11.9 per 100 km in Gwynedd and 14.1 per 100km in Anglesey compared to 25.5 per 100 km Wales).</p> <p>Gwynedd and Anglesey have relatively low crime rates compared to the rest of Wales with rates steadily decreasing (in 2006-2007, recorded crime in Gwynedd and Anglesey was 73.5 and 67.7 per 100,000 population respectively compared to 87.5 in Wales).</p>	
<p>Social deprivation inequalities</p>	<p>Anglesey and Gwynedd are predominantly rural counties, but some parts are considerably more rural than others. A number of communities within the JLDP area are subject to the Communities 1st initiative and have problems including lack of shops and other local services, transport difficulties and home heating costs. There are also clusters of high unemployment rates and households claiming working family tax credit in some rural parts of Gwynedd and north western parts of Anglesey.</p> <p>The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation has shown that the majority of small areas in Gwynedd are less deprived than the average for Wales. However, there are pockets of relative deprivation within the authority, most notable in terms of housing and access to services. In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales, there are above average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for Housing (41%) and Access (24%). Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas. Areas of pen Llyn are particularly deprived according to WIMD analysis. The story is similar in Anglesey. In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales, there are above average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for Housing (10%) and Access (18%). 55% of the LSOAs in Anglesey were more deprived than the Welsh average.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to reduce deprivation particularly in terms of housing and access to services, especially in the most deprived areas. • The need to reduce inequalities through the planning system. • The need to facilitate the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality employment as well as supporting local businesses.
<p>CLIMATIC FACTORS</p>		
<p>Maintaining good air</p>	<p>Air pollution is not a significant problem in Gwynedd and Anglesey to warrant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to consider air quality

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<p>quality overall</p>	<p>designating an AQM area. Overall air quality in both authorities is good.</p> <p>In Gwynedd and Anglesey, PM10 concentrations for example, are well within the national limits and LSOA areas in the County are amongst the least deprived in Wales in terms of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation : Population Averaged Air Emissions Index (2008).</p> <p>Local monitoring continues at various sites across both authorities – the only exceedance in air quality has been on the A55 at Llanfair PG where the annual objective for NO2 is exceeded.</p>	<p>impacts in the assessment of development proposals in areas where new/ additional development may lead to significant/cumulative effects in order to maintain or improve air quality.</p>
<p>Greenhouse gases and the threat of climate change</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions have steadily increased since 2002, and emissions continues to be a problem and a significant contributor to climate change. Present estimates suggests that over the next 25 years, summers could become drier and winters wetter due to climate change, with more rain in total. Temperatures are also likely to increase. Changes in rainfall patterns and amounts could affect the availability and demand of water for people and the environment. Conditions in industry, housing and in particular road transport are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in both counties.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide is the main contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. CO2 equivalent of the total of non CO2 greenhouse gases in Wales have decreased by 28% between 1990 and 2006.</p> <p>The largest contributor to CO2 emissions in Gwynedd is from domestic sources. In Gwynedd, emissions of CO2 from domestic sources is higher than the Welsh average (2.6 per capita compared to 2.4 in Wales), which indicates that there is an above average proportion of energy inefficient housing. This may be linked to the high proportion of pre1919 houses in this area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases by reducing energy use and increasing renewable energy generation. • The need to promote energy efficiency in the design of new buildings and the adaptation of existing buildings. • The need to reduce the ecological footprint of both local authorities, with a particular focus on the emissions arising from housing and transport. . • The reduction in the production of greenhouse gases by reducing the volume or the need to travel by private transport, promoting increased walking, cycling and use of public transport.

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	<p>The largest contributor of CO2 emissions in Anglesey is industry and commercial activity (54%).</p> <p>Housing (fuel emissions) is the largest component of the ecological footprint of Wales accounting for 22-27%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating climate change adaptation measures as an integral component of new housing and infrastructure development. • Facilitating the development of low carbon energy sources across the plan area.
CULTURAL HERITAGE		
Recent decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers	<p>Gwynedd and Anglesey are strongholds of the Welsh language having the highest and second highest proportions of Welsh speakers in Wales (69% and 60% respectively). However, whilst Wales on the whole has seen an increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers between 1991 and 2001, there has been a decline of -3.1% in the percentage of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd and a -2% decrease in Anglesey between 1991 and 2001.</p> <p>Some areas have seen a more dramatic decline than others. For example, a significant decrease was seen in Bowydd and Rhiw (-14.7%), (Blaenau Ffestiniog), Botwnnog and Tudweiliog (-11.9%), Llanengan (-10%) wards in Gwynedd. The greatest fall of 10.3% in Anglesey was in Llaneugrad.</p> <p>The level of Welsh speakers varies between coastal communities popular as retirement centres for inward migration and other communities with over 70% of the population able to speak Welsh. The proportion tends to be higher in some urban areas as well as in former slate quarrying areas but significantly lower in many coastal areas of Meirionnydd for example.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to facilitate the preservation and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture as an important part of our cultural heritage. • Support and facilitate the approach set out in the Welsh Language Measure (see baseline for reference) • A need to seek evidence and information about the impact of development on the Welsh language where necessary and appropriate,
A rich and diverse cultural	A wealth of formal designations identify and protect the most important features in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The is potential for damage to

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heritage and historic environment	<p>the JLDP area's historic and architectural heritage. Gwynedd has the 2nd highest number of listed buildings in Wales whilst Anglesey has the 9th highest number. These listed buildings range from churches and public buildings to small cottages, telephone kiosks or even milestones. A common link between such diverse structures is the fact that they are considered by CADW to be architecturally or historically special. However, a proportion of these buildings are under threat and 11% in Gwynedd are classified as being 'at risk', whilst in Anglesey, 12% of all listed buildings come under this category.</p> <p>Gwynedd also has a relatively high number of Conservation Areas – 40 in total (the 2nd highest number in Wales), whilst Anglesey has 12 such designations.</p> <p>The JLDP area also contains 1 World Heritage Site which is located on 2 sites - Caernarfon Castle and Town Walls in Gwynedd and Beaumaris Castle in Anglesey were added to the list of World Heritage Sites as cultural sites of outstanding universal value in 1987.</p>	<p>important heritage sites and the historic environment within the JLDP area from development due to destruction/ disturbance of features of cultural heritage importance and also through disrupting the setting of such features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the JLDP area's archaeological, architectural and historic heritage.
ECONOMY		
Relatively low GVA particularly in Anglesey	<p>GVA per head generated by industry on Anglesey was estimated at £11,333 in 2009 – the lowest of all local authorities in the UK which highlights the fact that the county's economy isn't strong in terms of manufacturing industries, commerce and services of high financial value. However, GVA is estimated at the place of work rather than the place of residence, and the high net outflow of commuters from the island contributes to the low productivity per head of residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to facilitate investment in a variety of economic sectors, particularly in Anglesey.
Relatively high economic activity rate in the JLDP area but above average unemployment in Anglesey	<p>Gwynedd and Anglesey are estimated to have higher economic activity rates than Wales as a whole with higher employment rates and lower unemployment rates than the national average. In June 2011, 74% of the working age population in both local authorities were economically active compared to 72.8% in Wales. However, economic activity varies within the JLDP area with stronger rates around the Menai Hub compared to areas in the north and west of Anglesey and pockets of low economic activity rates in the wards of Peblig (Caernarfon) and Marchog (Bangor) for example.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote sustainable regeneration of the most deprived areas by improving and protecting the environment and infrastructure and by improving accessibility to services for people in these areas.

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	<p>Overall, claimant count rates have been lower in Gwynedd than the whole of Wales since around 2009. However, in Anglesey, claimant count rates have been higher than the whole of Wales over recent years. Unemployment varies across Anglesey with areas to the north and west of the county showing much higher levels of unemployment than the Menai Hub and the south e.g. 'Bridgehead' - 4.9%; Holyhead - 11.7% (Census 2001). A major challenge is to extend the strength of the Hub area, to offer opportunities to workers from the disadvantaged northern and western parts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to contribute to strengthening and diversifying local economies within the Plan area by supporting and promoting growth in local businesses.
<p>Decline in land based industries</p>	<p>Agriculture is an important industry in the JLDP area. However, the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry has seen a steady decline over the past decade or so. Between 1996 and 2008 the GVA performance of the industry decreased by 78.4% in Gwynedd and by 74.1% in Anglesey.</p> <p>Between 2002 and 2007, the number of full time farmers decreased by 9.2% and 4.3% in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively; and the number of active holdings decreased by 2.9% in Gwynedd and by 7.9% in Anglesey. On the other hand, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of regular workers and casual workers in both counties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote and support the rural economy of the JLDP area as there is a need to sustain and regenerate this economy, particularly given the decline in the agricultural industry. • The need to support appropriate economic activity within the JLDP area and improve employment prospects and opportunities with particular regard to the sectors in need of most support.
<p>Lower than average earnings</p>	<p>Average household earnings in Anglesey and Gwynedd are lower than the national average. In 2009, the median income was £23,050 and £24,350 in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively, compared to £25,750 in Wales. There are also considerable variations in household earnings within the JLDP area. In Anglesey, Morawelon has the lowest mean household income (£16,450) whilst in Gwynedd the ward with the lowest mean household income is Hirael (£17,700). This could reflect a combination of a lack of opportunities for higher paid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to encourage investment by providing an infrastructure of transport, communications and land that helps attract new business providing higher paid employment.

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	employment; a lack of local skilled labour, and potentially that there may be a percentage of the population that are not able to participate in higher skilled jobs in these areas.	
Education attainment	<p>Skills and learning are important for both social and economic reasons. Access to education and training provides an opportunity for people to fulfil their potential and to participate fully in society and the economy. Qualifications of the population vary within the JLDP area. Peblig and Morawelon wards have among the lowest rates of education attainment in the JLDP area with 50.3% and 49% respectively having no form of qualifications.</p> <p>The lack of opportunities for adult education and retraining in the peripheral areas may be limiting the ability of many older workers to adapt to new job opportunities. Workers from the disadvantaged areas will need training opportunities to adapt to a changing and diversifying local economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to facilitate the provision of training and education opportunities to improve the skills of the working age population.
Improving the tourism industry	<p>There has been a small and steady rate of growth across most parts of the tourism industry. However, the growth rates are not significantly high to suggest that the industry is experiencing rapid rates of expansion; there is a requirement for a substantial level of investment in high quality accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities to encourage a larger customer base to the island. The total visitors to Anglesey declined between 2004 and 2006 after seeing an increase since 2001. The total employed in the tourist industry in Anglesey has remained fairly stable since 2001. In Gwynedd, tourist numbers increased between 1999 and 2005, but have since declined.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to support the growth of the tourism industry with the necessary infrastructure.
HOUSING		
Housing deprivation particularly in Gwynedd	<p>Housing deprivation is a major issue in the JLDP area particularly in Gwynedd. Housing deprivation is linked with the age of dwellings and a large proportion of older dwellings in Gwynedd, particularly those built before 1919 are deemed unfit. In 2001, Gwynedd had the second highest proportion of pre-1919 dwellings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to provide a range of appropriate housing which will satisfy the needs of all types of households so that everyone has the opportunity to

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	<p>(46.9%) in Wales. The proportion of unfit dwellings in Gwynedd is significantly higher than the Welsh average - 10.5% are categorised as being unfit (6th highest in Wales) – more than double Anglesey and Conwy.</p> <p>Gwynedd and Anglesey also have the highest and second highest proportion of housing without central heating in Wales (21.6% and 19.1% respectively).</p> <p>Gwynedd also has the highest proportion of terraced housing in Wales. This may meet current needs for the county but does not give residents a choice of housing type.</p>	<p>live in a decent and affordable home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to improve the existing housing stock where necessary through alterations, extensions etc.
<p>Affordability and lack of affordable housing</p>	<p>The JLDP area, like the rest of the UK, saw a dramatic rise in house prices over recent years, although house prices are now beginning to slowly decrease. However, house prices remain significantly higher than the Welsh average.</p> <p>The average price of all houses sold in Gwynedd between 1997 and 2006 rose by 213% - higher than the 173% increase in Wales. In Gwynedd the average house price in 2006 was £159,452 - £7252 higher than the comparative for Wales. The average price of all houses sold in Anglesey between 1996/97 and 2006 rose by 205%. In Anglesey the average house price in 2006 was £155,714, £3514 higher than the comparative for Wales.</p> <p>Affordable housing is a key issue in the JLDP although affordability does vary geographically with some coastal and rural areas having high affordability ratios. The lack of affordable housing is a major problem in some areas such as Abersoch, Llanbedrog and Llanengan in Gwynedd and Rhosneigr, Cadnant, Llanfaethlu in Anglesey.</p> <p>The inflated cost of housing does not reflect wage levels and changes in the local economy which is giving rise to growing affordability problems. Ensuring that where need is identified, it is essential that a supply of sufficient affordable housing is provided through the LDP to meet the demand of an increasing number of households in the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to provide sufficient quantity and distribution of different types of housing. • The need to facilitate the provision of a more varied supply of housing in rural areas to suit all needs. New housing should be affordable to the local population without having an adverse impact on the local character and distinctiveness of rural areas.

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	<p>Housing Registers of both local authorities show which areas are in most need of social housing to satisfy local demand. In Gwynedd, statistics show that some areas including the town/community councils of Llanddeiniolen, Dolgellau and Bethesda in Gwynedd have a high number of people on the waiting lists relative to the size of these settlements whilst in Anglesey the communities/town councils of Y Fali, Porthaethwy, Bodedern, Llanfairpwll and Llangefni have the highest level of need.</p> <p>Lone parent households are a significant factor in some areas of the JLDP area particularly in some urban areas including the wards of Tudur (18.3%) and Morawelon (18.1%) in Anglesey and Marchog (Bangor) (22.4%) and Peblig (Caernarfon) (18.9%). The number of households is projected to increase by 23% in Gwynedd and 17% in Anglesey by 2031 and along with decreasing household sizes, it means that more single person households will need to be accommodated along with housing designed specifically for the increasing elderly population.</p>	
Vacant homes and second homes	<p>The high proportion of vacant and second/holiday homes is a problem in certain parts of the JLDP area. In Gwynedd, 13.3% of all household spaces were either vacant or holiday homes in 2001 – the highest proportion in Wales. The problem is amplified in some coastal areas such as Abersoch and Llanengan. In Anglesey, 8.6% were either vacant or holiday homes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to facilitate the development of local affordable housing or local needs market housing in the JLDP area.
LANDSCAPE		
Pressures upon important landscape designations	<p>The JLDP area has a valued landscape resource which includes numerous designated areas such as historic parks and gardens, landscape conservation areas, historic landscapes and the AONBs. Parts of Gwynedd also form the setting of the Snowdonia National Park. The landscape character and biodiversity features of the Llŷn and Anglesey AONBs are under pressure from numerous factors related to development. These include new buildings and alterations,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to protect and enhance landscapes through appropriate high quality design and development which compliments local character and distinctiveness, and where appropriate does not have a

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	caravan and camping sites, roads, communication and telecommunication, quarrying and mineral workings, forestry, waste and waste disposal, natural processes and farming.	<p>significant detrimental impact on views into or out of the SNP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to ensure that the AONBs are protected from development which is potentially damaging to their special conservation features.
SOILS, MINERALS, WASTE		
Maintaining soil carbon density in Gwynedd	Gwynedd has a high soil carbon density, mainly due to the upland nature of the county's topography. Organic carbon is derived from incorporated vegetation either deposited or associated with root material within soil. It is important for many soil properties and processes. Loss of soil organic matter can lead to soil erosion, loss of fertility, compaction and general land degradation. Oxidation (breakdown) of organic matter provides energy for soil organisms and through respiration leads to emissions of carbon dioxide. There has been a gradual loss of carbon from soils in England and Wales which can be attributed to many factors including climate change. Losses of carbon from soils in England and Wales have occurred at a mean rate of 0.6% per year between 1978 – 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A need to protect and manage soil including maintaining soil carbon and aim to avoid causing additional risk from pollution and contamination.
Limited amount of the best and most versatile quality of agricultural land	<p>In Gwynedd 20% of the agricultural land falls into category 1, 2, or 3 (the best and most versatile) whilst 80% of agricultural land falls into category 4 and 5 (the poorest). The situation is similar in Anglesey with the majority of agricultural land being either Grade 3 or 4 – this puts limitations of the range of agricultural uses for the majority of land available for farming.</p> <p>In planning terms the following activities could also lead to physical losses or deterioration in quality of soils and agricultural land: increased extraction of materials; increase in amount of waste for disposal; construction of new road and rail infrastructure. The following could reduce pressure for development on good quality land and soils, and improve land and soil quality: reduction in the volume of waste disposed to land; increase in the volume of materials re-used and recycled; and decrease in run-off and diffuse pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A need to direct development to brownfield sites or, alternatively the poorest quality agricultural land as much as possible so as to conserve high grade agricultural land.

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Growth in Municipal Waste	<p>The amount of municipal waste throughout the UK is increasing year by year, and figures show that Gwynedd and Anglesey are no exceptions to this trend. There are a range of factors that can affect the growth in the amount of waste produced including, population changes, changes to the number and size of households, consumer behaviour, effectiveness of waste minimisation strategies, and changes in the economic prosperity of a region. The need to produce less waste in the first instance is emphasised. Indeed, the North Wales region faces the significant challenge of reducing household waste per person by approximately 40% per annum.</p> <p>If the waste that is generated in the JLDP area is to be managed in a more sustainable way in the future, then there is a need for the existing waste management network in the county to change and to become more sustainable. Further changes to the waste management network are also being introduced e.g. more facilities that are capable of treating, sorting, re-using, recycling, and composting more waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise the need to reduce waste arisings from all sectors so that targets set by Europe and the Welsh Assembly Government are met. • The need to ensure that waste issues are considered in the assessment and determination of planning applications for all types of development.
Reducing reliance on landfill sites	<p>Landfilling biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) e.g. food, paper, and garden waste can contribute to human health problems as well as environmental problems such as leachate production. It also releases methane, which can contribute to air pollution and global warming. Some of the waste which is landfilled is capable of being re-used, recycled, composted or treated in different ways to produce energy derived fuel.</p> <p>The Landfill Directive has set targets so that the amount of waste that is put into landfill is reduced dramatically in the future. Both Gwynedd and Anglesey are currently meeting Landfill Allowance Scheme Targets set by the government. In order to meet these targets in the future, more emphasis will be required on sustainable waste management such as recycling as the primary method of waste disposal.</p> <p>Recycling/composting rates in Gwynedd has been consistently lower than the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to contribute towards reducing the amount of municipal waste that is landfilled by facilitating in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new improved waste management facilities for treating and disposing of waste as an alternative to landfill. • The need to contribute towards increasing recycling and composting rates.

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	<p>Welsh average since 1998. Anglesey had a significantly higher recycling rate – in 2009/10, 51% of municipal waste was recycled or composted compared to 40% in Wales (2nd highest of all Local Authorities in Wales).</p>	
TRANSPORT		
<p>Limited transport choices</p>	<p>The proportion of households with no car decreased by 21% and 18% in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively between 1991 and 2001. The amount of private cars is increasing on the roads in the JLDP area.</p> <p>The use of private cars by residents to travel to work is lower in Gwynedd than the national average as is the use of public transport, whilst in Anglesey there is a greater reliance on cars for journeys to work and a lower proportion of people taking the bus to work compared to Wales (2.9% travel by public transport compared to 6.5% in Wales).</p> <p>One of the most influential factors when considering the differences between living in urban and rural areas is the availability and cost of transport. Access to private transport is often considered to be essential for people living in rural areas. The percentage of households with more than one car is significantly higher in rural areas than in urban wards. People living in rural areas have to travel further to access services such as shopping, health, education and employment. This means extra costs for those lacking suitable transport, most particularly the elderly, the young, single parents and the unemployed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to facilitate a sustainable transport network, particularly in rural areas. • Consider location of development in terms of accessibility by different transport modes.
WATER		
<p>Maintaining good river quality and improving standards where necessary</p>	<p>Overall, river quality in Gwynedd and Anglesey is good. In 2009, for example, the proportion of river lengths in Gwynedd categorised as good or very good was higher than in the previous 14 year. In Anglesey, there has been an increase in the proportion of grade A river lengths in terms of chemical quality since 1990. However, it should be noted that the proportion of grade A river lengths in the county decreased significantly between 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>There are a number of river stretches where the quality of water needs to be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to encourage the improvement water quality by reducing the risk of pollution entering river watercourses. • A need to mitigate against the contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.

KEY ISSUES	EVIDENCE AND TRENDS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (PROBLEMS) AND OPPORTUNITIES
	<p>significantly improved. The Environment Agency's river basin management plan for the Western Wales River Basin District, identifies a number of challenges to surface water quality including: diffuse pollution from agricultural activities; diffuse pollution from historical mines; physical modification of water bodies; point source pollution from water industry sewage works; and acidification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems into new developments.
<p>Maintaining clean bathing waters and improving others</p>	<p>Overall, it can be said that the overall standard of bathing water around the Gwynedd and Anglesey coastline is improving. In Anglesey, 73% of beaches achieving guideline standards in 2008 compared to 33% in 1992. However, the compliance of non-EC identified bathing waters has proved to be more problematic with a high rate of failures recorded. There are 3 locations (Traeth Bach, Porth Eilian and Beaumaris) that have recorded a 100% failure rate on the G standard. In Gwynedd, 6 beaches and 2 Marinas achieved Blue Flag Awards in 2008; 11 beaches won seaside awards, and 6 won green coast awards; whilst in Anglesey, 6 beaches achieved Blue Flag Awards; 26 beaches won seaside awards, and 13 won green coast awards.</p> <p>Whilst trends show an improvement in overall bathing water quality, with a number of beaches and coastal areas achieving awards for quality and cleanliness it is also clear that there is a requirement for the overall standards of bathing water to be raised in order to ensure compliance with the revised Bathing Water Directive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote activities which are likely to sustain the high quality of bathing water.
<p>Numerous populated areas at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Flooding is a natural process and coastal floodplains, rivers and river banks fulfil an important role. The increasing problems associated with climate change mean that coastal floodplains or river banks are under additional risk. New developments can increase the risk of flooding in terms of use and run off, or exacerbate problems associated with flooding, such as land erosion. Particular concerns exist with regard to building on floodplains and the subsequent effect on water quality and quantity. Water on floodplains re-directed as a result of construction could have adverse environmental and social effects. There are numerous populated areas in the JLDP area which are susceptible to flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need to ensure that development is not located within areas at a high risk of flooding. • A need to introduce flood minimisation or mitigation measures to reduce the volume and rate of run-off in new development.

KEY ISSUES	EVIDENCE AND TRENDS	SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (PROBLEMS) AND OPPORTUNITIES
	including populated areas of Bangor, Caernarfon, Porthmadog Tywyn and Pwllheli in Gwynedd and areas of Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch in Anglesey.	
Reduced availability of water resources.	Anglesey and Gwynedd are situated in the North Eryri - Ynys Mon Water Resource Zone, which is identified as in deficit by the Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) produced by Welsh Water - principally due to the large uncertainty in the supply and demand balance resulting from climate change. Both planning scenarios considered in the WRMP are in surplus until approximately 2017/18. From that point onwards the deficit increases under the Annual Average scenario to a maximum of 1.63 MI/d in 2024/35 and under the Critical Period scenario to a maximum of 3.19 MI/d in 2029/30. Measures to address the potential deficit have been proposed and include an upgrade of Mynydd Llandegai WTW and increased abstraction at Marchlyn Bach reservoir.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development incorporates water efficiency measures. • A need to promote the sustainable use of water as a natural resource.

APPENDIX 3

Draft SA Framework of Objectives

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

Will the plan ...

- Protect the integrity of designated (international, national and local) sites and avoid habitat/ species fragmentation
- Conserve and enhance terrestrial and marine wildlife habitats (including the plan areas substantial woodland assets) and wider biodiversity in rural and urban areas
- Maintain and improve the provision of green infrastructure
- Conserve and enhance designated geological sites and wider geodiversity

Proposed Indicators:

- % change in plan area BAP priority species and habitats

2. Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being (SEA Topics: human health, population)

Will the plan ...

- Meet the needs of an aging population
- Reduce out migration of working age people in support of age balanced communities
- Improve the provision of, and access to, facilities and services for disadvantaged communities and rural areas
- Promote community interaction and social inclusion
- Remove barriers and create opportunities for people to live healthier lifestyles, e.g. promoting exercise (walking, cycling)
- Reduce health inequalities between areas and social groups

Proposed Indicators:

- % of total population with access to key services
- lifestyle related health measures (e.g. overweight/ obese) – Welsh Health Survey

3. Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures (SEA Topics: climatic factors, air)

Will the plan ...

- Reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from transport, buildings and energy generation
- Support and encourage new developments that are energy efficient and climate change resilient
- Integrate and promote renewable energy and low carbon energy schemes and increase the proportion of energy demand met by low carbon sources
- Ensure adaptation planning that maximises the opportunities and minimises the cost of climate change

Draft SA Framework of Objectives
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % change in carbon dioxide emissions from housing stock
<p>4. Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language (SEA Topic: cultural heritage)</p>
<p>Will the plan...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance opportunities for the promotion and development of the Welsh Language
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number/ % Welsh Language speakers
<p>5. Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets (SEA Topic: cultural heritage)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that local historic, archaeological and cultural assets are protected (including from new developments) and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors ■ Promote access to the historic environment for education and tourism/ economic development
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No/change buildings/ historic assets at risk
<p>6. Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities (SEA Topic: Population)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote and facilitate investment for local businesses across a variety of economic sectors ■ Improve and enhance employment opportunities, including in rural areas ■ Support the tourist industry through environmental improvements and enhanced infrastructure ■ Provide access to training, education and skills development opportunities for all sectors of the community
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic activity by sector ■ Employment status of residents 16 years+ ■ Number of people commuting into and out of authority areas
<p>7. Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs (SEA Topic: population, human health)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve the quality and availability of existing housing stock for deprived communities

Draft SA Framework of Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deliver additional affordable and high quality sustainable housing in rural and urban areas ■ Deliver adaptable housing that addresses the individual needs of communities
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of new affordable housing units provided/ year as percentage of all new units
<p>8. Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes (SEA Topics: landscape)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance the special landscape qualities of the plan area, including AONBs, coastal/ seascapes and townscapes ■ Protect and improve the quality of publicly accessible open space in rural and built environments ■ Ensure that new developments are appropriately and sensitively integrated with the landscape and townscape character of the plan area
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % designations reporting favourable condition status
<p>9. Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling (SEA Topic: material assets, soil)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritise development on previously developed/ brownfield land ■ Protect soil quality (the best and most versatile land) ■ Promote the regeneration of contaminated land and avoid/reduce soil contamination ■ Reduce waste arisings and support the progression towards a sustainable waste management hierarchy for existing and new developments (including through a sustainable network of management facilities)
<p>Proposed Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ %/proportion of development on previously developed land ■ % municipal wastes sent to landfill ■ % municipal waste reused/ recycled
<p>10. Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy (SEA Topic: population, human health)</p>
<p>Will the plan ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve accessibility in rural areas, through linking (public)transport network to service centres

Draft SA Framework of Objectives

- Reduce the need to travel by private car, through improved public transport infrastructure
- Prioritise accessibility by sustainable transport options for new developments

Proposed Indicators:

- Method of travel to work - % working population who travel by car
- Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities
- Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling

11. Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk (SEA Topic: water, biodiversity)

Will the plan ...

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

Proposed Indicators:

- % [or number of proportion of total] of new developments with integrated sustainable drainage systems
- proportion/ absolute number of development in C1 and C2(defined by TAN15)