

APPENDIX 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

The key overarching and underpinning international environmental protection objective of relevance is the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development which states that ‘People have a right to development however they have a responsibility to safeguard the common environment. The Rio Declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection.’

The table below identifies the key environmental protection objectives set at **International, Community (EU), Member State (UK), Wales and Powys** level which are relevant to the Powys Local Development Plan and the way the objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account in the preparation of the Local Development Plan. Also included in the final section is a review of Neighbouring Authority LDP’s.

SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Biodiversity (incl. Flora and Fauna) (International)	Ramsar Convention on wetlands of international importance (1971) Sets out a framework to help protect a global network of important wetland sites which are classified as Ramsar sites	The plan to ensure all international sites are safeguarded.
	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	Key sites of international importance will be protected by

	This document requires signatories to protect key migratory species and to restore them to a Favourable Conservation Status.	the LDP.
	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) The convention ensures conservation and protection of all wild plants and animal species and their natural habitats (as listed in the convention). It affords special protection to the most vulnerable and threatened species.	Key sites to be protected through the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive.
	The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992) Convention to ensure that every country seeks to halt the loss of biodiversity.	The plan to ensure Local Biodiversity species are considered during developments.
	Unesco Convention – Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972) Ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage	The LDP to ensure protection of the cultural and natural heritage in Powys.
	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as a Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention 1971 as amended). Sets out a framework to help protect a global network of important wetland sites which are classified as Ramsar sites.	The plan should ensure all international sites are safeguarded.
	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (World Summit), 2002 Calls for a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection.	The plan should try and ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats and protected species and sites are protected.
Biodiversity (incl. Flora and Fauna) (EU)	EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) EC Directive which sets out to protect a network of key sites across Europe which are important for particular bird species	Protection of bird species will be considered as part of the HRA.

	<p>EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p>	Noted. LDP to have regard to EU legislation during LDP process.
	<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy (EU, 1998) The strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source.</p>	To be taken into account during LDP process.
	<p>EC Water Framework Directive (2000/86/EEC). The framework requires good ecological status for rivers and lakes.</p>	Catchments of internationally important river SACs will need to be protected. Water quality in other water courses will also need to be safeguarded and used to enhance ecological connectivity.
	<p>Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament- Biodiversity States how the Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, European Biodiversity Strategy, Water Frameworks Directive and ICZM will work together to conserve biodiversity.</p>	International, national and local sites, internationally protected species, nationally protected species and habitats and LBAP/Section 42 species and habitats will need to be safeguarded in the plan.
	<p>The Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. It therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species. Since 1994 all SPAs form an integral part of the NATURA 2000 ecological network.</p>	To be considered as part of LDP

Biodiversity (incl. Flora and Fauna) (Member State – UK)	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) To “take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of the authority’s functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features by reason of which a site is of special scientific interest”.	The plan should ensure all international sites and protected species are safeguarded in accordance with the regulations.
	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, (2006) – Section 40 and 42 The act states that “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.” (this includes restoring or enhancing populations and habitats).	The plan should ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats considered during developments
	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) The implication of this is that the LDP must have regard to the Powys Local Biodiversity Action Plan	The plan should ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats considered during developments.
	Environment Act 1995 Amongst other issues this improved the protection of hedgerows and created a new system whereby local authorities must identify, and if necessary, arrange for the remediation of contaminated sites in their areas.	Will be considered during the LDP process.
	Tree preservation orders Allow for orders to be made providing for extra administrative provisions to apply to trees of amenity value before works are undertaken on them.	TPO’s will form part of the Development Management Policies of the LDP.
	Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 Puts the EC Habitats directive into UK law.	The plan should ensure all international sites and protected species are safeguarded in accordance with the regulations.
	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) and The	The plan should ensure all

	<p>Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 2007 (as amended) (collectively referred to in this report as the Habitats Regulations)</p> <p>Puts the EC Habitats directive into UK law.</p>	international sites and protected species are safeguarded in accordance with the regulations.
	<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)</p> <p>Sets out framework to protect specific species of plant and animal and to protect certain areas as SSSIs.</p>	The plan should ensure all international sites and protected species are safeguarded in accordance with the regulations.
	<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 2005</p> <p>Sets out framework to protect species and habitats that are of importance in the UK from a biodiversity perspective.</p>	Ensure key biodiversity species are safeguarded.
	<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p> <p>To ensure that every Local Authority has due regard to conserving biodiversity.</p>	To ensure plan has regard to the biodiversity of Powys.
	<p>National Park and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</p> <p>Act of Parliament which enables Local Authorities to designate Local Nature Reserves.</p>	The plan should ensure that Local Nature reserves are protected in accordance with the Act
	<p>DEFRA: Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty, 2007</p> <p>Guidance for LAs to help enable them to have due regard for Biodiversity.</p>	Ensure key biodiversity species are safeguarded
	<p>UK Forestry Standard: The Government Approach to Sustainable Forestry, 2004</p> <p>Promotes forestry policies for the sustainable management of our existing woods and forests, and a steady expansion of tree cover to increase the many diverse benefits that woodland provides.</p>	The plan should ensure that areas of semi-natural woodland and individual trees will be safeguarded. It could also ensure that where appropriate new woodland planting/regeneration should be considered

	<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p> <p>To ensure that every Local Authority has due regard to conserving biodiversity.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats considered during developments.</p>
	<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, (2006) – Section 40 and 42</p> <p>The act states that “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.” (this includes restoring or enhancing populations and habitats).</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats considered during developments.</p>
<p>Biodiversity (incl. Flora and Fauna) (Wales)</p>	<p>Going Wild In Wales, 2003</p> <p>Lists species and habitats of principal importance for the conservation of Biological Diversity in Wales.</p>	<p>International, national and local sites, internationally protected species, nationally protected species and habitats and LBAP/Section 42 species and habitats need to be safeguarded by the plan.</p>
	<p>Responding To Our Changing Climate – Consultation On A Climate Change Adaptation Action</p> <p>The Adaptation Action Plan is based around the following principles: a commitment to engaging the public in responding to climate change impacts; holistic and integrated thinking is needed for effective adaptation; short, medium and long term actions; actions taken to adapt to the impacts of climate change must not contribute to further emissions, worsening the climate impacts of the future; action to adapt to climate change must be taken alongside action to further reduce emissions. With particular regard to the biodiversity topic the plan minimise habitat fragmentation to allow space for biodiversity to adjust.</p>	<p>The plan should seek to minimise habitat fragmentation to allow space for biodiversity to adjust.</p>
	<p>TAN 5: Nature Conservation, 2009</p> <p>Provides guidance to help protect International, and nationally important sites, protected species, LNRs and wildlife sites.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure all international and nationally important sites and LNRs are protected.</p>

	<p>TAN 12 Design, 2014</p> <p>WAG guidance on the design of new development. One of the objectives of new design is to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that Local Biodiversity species and habitats and protected species are considered during any development. Urban green spaces could be encouraged where appropriate.</p>
	<p>Planning Policy Wales 2014</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) contains the current land use planning policy guidelines for Wales.</p> <p>It provides the policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans.</p> <p>This is supplemented by 21 topic based Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural guidance is given in Welsh Office / National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Government circulars.</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales, the TANs and the circulars may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. They will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>PPW outlines objectives for the following 12 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Plans • Making and Enforcing Planning Decisions • Planning for Sustainability • Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast • Conserving the Historic Environment • Economic Development • Transport • Housing 	<p>All international and national sites, LNRs and protected species should be safeguarded.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for Retailing and Town Centres • Tourism, Sport and Recreation • Infrastructure and Services • Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution <p>PPW, the TANS, circulars and policy clarification letters comprise national planning policy. National planning policy and the Wales Spatial Plan should be taken into account in the preparation of development plans. They may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be taken into account by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>Provides guidance to help promote the conservation of landscape and biodiversity, in particular the conservation of native wildlife and habitats in Wales.</p>	
	<p>Wales: A Better Country, 2003</p> <p>Provides guidance to help to value and improve biodiversity</p>	<p>Ensure key biodiversity species and habitats are safeguarded.</p>
	<p>Wales Spatial Plan, 2004 (updated 2008)</p> <p>The Wales Spatial Plan sets out an agenda for the sustainable development of Wales over the next 20 years. The purpose of the update is to reflect new drivers of change and to give status to the Area work which has developed over the past two years. The plan aims to make South East Wales a networked city-region able to provide quality of life for the population and to be able to compete with comparable areas in the UK and the EU for investment and growth.</p> <p>The Wales Spatial Plan People, Places, Futures sets a strategic framework to guide future development and policy interventions. It integrates the spatial aspects of national strategies for social inclusion and economic development, health, transport and environment, translating the Welsh Government's sustainable development duty into practice.</p> <p>Achieving the vision for Central Wales requires collaborative action. Partners have been working together to take forward the vision and agreed priorities for the Area. These Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the important key centres in the Area, whilst improving linkages and spreading 	<p>The plan should ensure that all international and national sites LNRs are safeguarded.</p>

	<p>benefit and growth to the wider hinterlands and rural communities that fall outside those immediate places, enhancing the attractiveness of the area as a place for people to live and work sustainably, both as regards retaining their own talent and attracting newcomers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to the needs of our rural communities and hinterlands by enabling appropriate and integrated growth and development, and empowering local communities to enhance their level of sustainability. • Supporting the existing rural economic sectors, including agriculture, non-food and food production to develop their potential and create higher value production opportunities which will provide a sustainable basis for the future of the Area's land-based economy and reinforce confidence in a rural future. • Broadening the economic base, building on the Area's higher education infrastructure and introducing new sustainable economic opportunities including those of the knowledge economy sectors across the rural area, maximising opportunities for growth in all sectors, for better paid and higher skilled jobs and raising the level of home grown enterprise and attracting creative enterprising newcomers. • Realising the full potential of the Area's diverse environment and its unique cultural identity as a means of maintaining the region's rural and natural integrity, to build higher value sustainable tourism and to enhance its role in responding to the effects of climate change. • Maximising internal and external accessibility (including the improvement of broadband and telecommunication links), building effective cross-border collaboration within Wales and with neighbouring English and Irish regions, increasing access to a wide range and quality of services and enhancing the overall economic growth of the area whilst widening employment opportunities. <p>Sets out the vision to help ensure environment is managed comprehensively with respect to its distinctive characteristics, so that it contributes to sustainable development, including protecting landscapes and enhancing habitats.</p>	
	<p>Environment Strategy for Wales, 2006</p> <p>The strategy seeks to halt the loss of biodiversity and encourage a recovery in the number, range and genetic diversity of species; improve the wider environment for biodiversity through appropriate management, reduced habitat fragmentation, increased extent and interconnectivity of habitats; ensure that international, Welsh and local sites are in favourable condition.</p>	<p>The plan should ensure all international, national and local sites and protected species are safeguarded. Ensure key biodiversity species and habitats are safeguarded and put</p>

		measures in place to improve wildlife corridors.
	<p>Powys Local Development Strategy (2015) Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</p> <p>The Wales Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (RDP) is a 7 year European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) programme funded by the European Union and Welsh Government. The Wales RDP 2014-2020, was submitted to the European Commission on 11 July 2014, could provide £953m of European and Welsh Government funding to rural Wales to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the productivity, diversity and efficiency of Welsh farming and forestry businesses, improving their competitiveness and resilience, reducing their reliance on subsidies • improve the Welsh environment, encouraging sustainable land management practices, the sustainable management of our natural resources and climate action in Wales • promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth in Wales and encourage greater community-led local development. <p>There are 6 Rural Development Priorities which set the context for the EAFRD and any actions that form part of the RDP 2014-2020 will fit within this structure of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas • enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability • promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture • restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry • promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors • promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. <p>It anticipated that the new Wales RDP 2014-2020 will open from January 2015. However, the Wales RDP 2014-2020 is subject to change until the full programme has been agreed by the European Commission.</p> <p>Powys Local Development Strategy</p> <p>The Rural Development Plan is important to the future economic and social development of the</p>	<p>The plan should support measures to promote species and habitat protection by safeguarding local and protected sites, safeguard and enhance connectivity in the wider countryside and improve water quality.</p>

	<p>County, particularly as since 2007 Powys has been the only predominantly rural County in Wales not qualifying for Convergence status. The purpose of the Powys Local Development Strategy (LDS) is to set out strategic objectives for Powys between 2014 and 2020 as the basis for delivering activity under the Rural Development Plan. The LDS is therefore an important vehicle for achieving the economic development ambitions of the Welsh Government within Powys.</p> <p>For the 2014 – 2020 period, a new Local Action Group has been formed, the One Powys Local Action Group (OPLAG) to develop the LDS. The membership of the OPLAG has been drawn from the current Powys Regeneration Partnership and Glasu Local Action Group plus new members ensuring representation from all sectors. The long term vision for OPLAG is that:</p> <p>“By 2020 we aim to see vibrant, empowered and connected local communities, delivering sustainable and innovative solutions to current and future economic, social and environmental issues, to enhance the economic wealth of the County”</p> <p>OPLAG have identified a number of objectives that combined seek to add value to the County’s assets, supporting the ability to build on the strengths of the County’s communities and natural environment.</p> <p>The OPLAG objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship 2. Capitalise on our natural and human resources 3. Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions 4. Build and broker skills 5. Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce <p>The first three objectives encapsulate the results and outcomes of investment and intervention with the latter two objectives being the tools to develop and support those initiatives.</p> <p>Whilst initiatives under the LDS are still being established, the framework for the medium term Action Plan for 2015 – 2018 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pilot projects utilising the natural environment to provide training and employment opportunities 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop business partnerships to develop new ideas that maximise opportunities within the uplands natural environment to improve economic wellbeing ○ Develop new activities related to the natural environment and heritage ○ Develop activities that link producers, visitors and products together ● Capitalise on our natural and human resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pilot new outdoor activities and cultural and heritage focussed activities with communities using the promotion of loops and links between villages and towns ○ Research possible pilot activities that develop the Welsh language and link to outdoor activities ○ Develop innovative activities that deliver bi-lingual childcare services ○ Build the green credentials of Powys for living, working and leisure ○ Work with educational establishments to develop innovative new products or processes for local materials ● Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitate community engagement to identify resilience and capacity to enable new initiatives that could/will provide local services and activities ○ Identify the potential for transfer of community assets and support implementation ○ Provide support to pilot community hub initiatives ○ Using existing toolkits (Community Pathways) develop a programme of activity that supports community energy development and enhances existing schemes (Welsh Governments Resource Efficiency Service). ○ Develop innovative ways of sharing information using technology ● Build and broker skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undertake and audit of skills and expertise that could be used for Mentoring and the exchange of best practice ○ Develop Mentoring programmes to enable individuals to become more entrepreneurial and innovative ○ Investigate feasibility of the development of skills banks ● Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mapping of all significant events in Powys ○ Visits to successful activities within other rural settings to learn best practice ○ Audit potential and then pilot innovative approaches to supply chain development with all sectors 	
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	<p>This framework is seeking to put in a strong infrastructure to develop local communities, businesses and service providers to work alongside each other, recognising their collective responsibilities and identifying collaborative solutions. It aims to build a firm foundation for people, businesses, networks and the processes that will support their co-operation and envisages a sustainable County being built upon investing in stronger communities, utilising the assets and skills for collective benefits and recognising that progress can be achieved by realising economies of scale and shared learning.</p>	
	<p>Farming for the Future, 2001 WAG's strategy aimed at helping secure a viable future for farming in Wales that is sustainable economically, environmentally and socially.</p>	<p>The plan could assist to enhance biodiversity and to improve connectivity across the wider countryside.</p>
	<p>Glastir Agri-Environment Scheme, 2012 Glastir is an agri-environment scheme available on farmed land throughout Wales, which rewards farmers for caring for wildlife, historical and cultural features on their land.</p>	<p>The plan could assist to enhance biodiversity and to improve connectivity across the wider countryside.</p>
	<p>Ancient Woodland Inventory Lists and maps ancient woodland within Wales.</p>	<p>Ensure that Local Biodiversity habitats considered during developments.</p>
	<p>Wales Biodiversity Partnership (Draft April 2007) Wales Biodiversity Framework The framework sets out how the conservation of biodiversity is managed at national, regional and local scales. The remit of the framework is to achieve: a more co-ordinated, effective and integrated approach to biodiversity conservation and enhancement across Wales.</p>	<p>Development will need to respect targets for biodiversity conservation at the national level, and also in terms of the aim of local Biodiversity Action Plans. LDP can help to reduce habitat fragmentation, and wherever possible contribute to maximising the connectivity of habitats.</p>
	<p>CCW Priority Habitats of Wales, 2003</p>	<p>LBAP and Section 42 habitats</p>

	A report reviewing the status of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats in Wales and compiling relevant data on their extent and distribution.	which incorporate the UKBAP priority habitats should be safeguarded in the plan.
	TAN 10 Tree Preservation Orders, 1997 Guidance setting out Local Planning Authorities legal duty to protect trees and woodland by making Tree Preservation Orders.	Can help safeguard trees, woodland and hedgerows which are LBAP habitats and are vital wildlife corridors
	Woodlands for Wales, WAG 2001 Sets out the WAG's strategy for trees and woodland in Wales. It presents a vision for forestry and policy over the next 50-years. The strategy will provide real social and community benefit, both locally and nationally and support thriving woodland based industries.	Can help safeguard trees, woodland and hedgerows which are LBAP habitats and are vital wildlife corridors.
	Better Woodlands for a Better Wales, 2005 Corporate plan which defines the future direction of FCW, outlining their planned work for the three years from publication. Objectives are: sustainable woodland management; woodlands supporting effective and durable communities; woodlands making a positive contribution to a thriving and sustainable Welsh economy; woodland contributing to a more healthy and resilient environment; effective and efficient customer focused delivery.	Can help safeguard trees, woodland and hedgerows which are LBAP habitats and provides vital wildlife corridors. New area of woodland could be planted or allowed to regenerate where appropriate.
	One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2009) Sets out WAG's vision of a sustainable Wales	The LDP to have regard to the objectives of this WAG document.
Biodiversity (incl. Flora and Fauna) (Powys)	Powys Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) - 2002 Launched in September 2002. This ten year plan outlines the action required to protect 48 of Powys's most threatened habitats and species. The Powys LBAP area covers approximately 20% of Wales and encompasses all of Powys apart from the Brecon Beacons National Park, which has its own LBAP. PCC LBAP is a joint effort between all organisations and individuals in Powys who care about safeguarding the county's wildlife and is led by the Powys Biodiversity	LDP to have regard to LBAP.

	<p>Partnership. It is our local response to international agreements to conserve and enhance our wildlife. It aims to conserve biodiversity important to Powys, Wales and the UK and thirty-four of our action plans contribute directly towards achievement of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).</p>	
	<p>Regeneration Strategy for Powys Action Plan (2011 – 2031)</p> <p>The regeneration strategy for Powys was developed by Powell Dobson consultants in 2010. The strategy provides a framework within which the County Council and its partners will ensure that regeneration is embedded into everyday practice, to deliver outcomes which will have a positive impact upon not just the physical, social, environmental, but the economic and cultural attributes of the county as well. It is based around a vision that:</p> <p>“Regeneration in Powys will nurture and promote the County’s assets and strengths as the means to address its weaknesses by establishing a robust and sustainable economy that is based upon vibrant communities, and which enhances and protects the physical, social and cultural environment of Powys”</p> <p>It is felt that the strategy remains relevant and that the nine key objectives which reflect the strategic needs of the County should remain in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective 1 – Environment and Place 2. Objective 2 – Education and skills 3. Objective 3 – The Economy 4. Objective 4 – Health and well-being and the community 5. Objective 5 – Quality of service provision 6. Objective 6 – Renewable energy alongside research and development 7. Objective 7 – The significance of local culture and the creative industries 8. Objective 8 – Tourism 9. Objective 9 – The needs of young people <p>The Action Plan forms part of a re-launch of the Regeneration Strategy which includes</p>	<p>Regeneration Strategy for Powys Action Plan taken into regard as part of the LDP process.</p>

	<p>developing areas of impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Grow Powys – empowering and improving the economic health of Powys2. Resilient Powys – Encouraging innovation, strengthening local services, communities and partnerships3. Empower Powys – Supporting communities to tackle issues of local importance.	
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SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Population (Member State – UK)	<p>Equality Act 2006</p> <p>To protect people from discrimination. It requires equal treatment to people regardless of their age, disability, gender, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation.</p>	Will be considered as part of the LDP preparation process.
Population (Wales)	<p>Better Homes for People in Wales - A National Housing Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government, 2001.</p> <p>Aims to provide homes that are in a good condition in safe neighbourhoods, better housing services and a greater choice for people over the types of housing and locations they live in.</p>	Implications for the LDP include meeting the need for market, affordable and special needs housing, locating housing opportunities throughout Powys in accordance with a sustainable settlement hierarchy. In addition, provide design guidance and identify where developer contributions will be expected towards infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing.
	<p>Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales, Welsh Government, April 2010</p> <p>Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales (Welsh Government 2010) Aims to respond to existing housing problems, including demand outstripping supply, increasing demand for affordable housing, ageing population, and age and quality of the current social housing stock. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more housing of the right type and offer more choice 	Implications for the LDP include meeting the need for market, affordable and special needs housing, locating housing opportunities throughout Powys in accordance with a sustainable settlement hierarchy. In addition,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes • Improve housing-related services and support 	<p>provide design guidance and identify where developer contributions will be expected towards infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing.</p>
	<p>People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan, Welsh Government, 2008 update</p> <p>Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update (Welsh Assembly Government 2008) The National Vision is: "We will sustain our communities by tackling the challenge presented by population and economic change. We will grow in ways which will increase Wales' competitiveness while assisting less well-off areas to catch up on general prosperity levels and reducing negative environmental impacts. We will enhance the natural and built environment and we will sustain our distinctive identity".</p> <p>The Plan is structured according to 5 guiding themes of: Building Sustainable Communities, Promoting a Sustainable Economy, Valuing our Environment, Achieving Sustainable Accessibility and Respecting Distinctiveness.</p>	<p>LDPs must have regard to the Wales Spatial Plan.</p>
	<p>The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023, Welsh Government (2013)</p> <p>The Strategy's vision is: That people in Wales feel valued and supported, whatever their age. That all older people in Wales have the social, environmental and financial resources they need to deal with the opportunities and challenges they face.</p> <p>Stated outcomes include: Social participation – Older people enjoy a better quality of life, have active social lives (if desired), and loneliness and unwanted social isolation is minimised. Older people are not subjected to abuse. Access to information – older people have access to information and advice about services and opportunities, and are not disadvantaged when accessing them. Learning and activities – older people have opportunities to be engaged in lifelong learning and other appropriate social activities. Healthy Ageing – Older people enjoy good physical, mental and emotional health and well-being with the aim of being able to live independently for longer, with a better quality of life and</p>	<p>The LDP can assist in achieving a number of the aims in this Strategy, such as improving transport infrastructure, enabling active lifestyles, provision of housing opportunities, services and facilities.</p>

	continue to work and participate in their communities.	
	<p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2009)</p> <p>Sets out WAG's vision of a sustainable Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development will be the central organising principle of the WAG • Within a generation, Wales should only use its fair share of the earth's resources • Wales should have healthy, functioning ecosystems that are biologically diverse and productive and managed sustainably • Wales should have a resilient and sustainable economy that is able to develop whilst stabilising, then reducing, its use of natural resources and reducing its contribution to climate change • Wales should have safe, sustainable, attractive communities in which people live and work, have access to services, and enjoy good health and can play their full roles as citizens • Wales should be just and bilingual. All citizens should be empowered to determine their own lives, shape their communities and achieve their full potential 	The LDP can assist sustainable development objectives through a wide range of measures identified alongside policy documents dealing with specific topics/issues.
	<p>Planning Policy Wales, July 2014</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) contains the current land use planning policy guidelines for Wales. It provides the policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans. This is supplemented by 21 topic based Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural guidance is given in Welsh Office / National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Government circulars. Planning Policy Wales, the TANs and the circulars may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. They will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>PPW outlines objectives for the following 12 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Plans • Making and Enforcing Planning Decisions • Planning for Sustainability 	States that every local planning authority in Wales must prepare an LDP, which will set the structure for a plan-led planning system The LDP will achieve Planning Policy Wales goals related to population, such as meeting the housing needs of the Plan area, provision of economic opportunities, improving transport infrastructure and providing of services & facilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast • Conserving the Historic Environment • Economic Development • Transport • Housing • Planning for Retailing and Town Centres • Tourism, Sport and Recreation • Infrastructure and Services • Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution <p>PPW, the TANS, circulars and policy clarification letters comprise national planning policy. National planning policy and the Wales Spatial Plan should be taken into account in the preparation of development plans. They may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be taken into account by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p>	
	<p>TAN 1 Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, Welsh Government, 2015</p> <p>TAN1 provides guidance on the preparation of Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (JHLAS).</p> <p>The purpose of these studies is to provide an agreed statement of residential land availability for development planning and development management purposes.</p> <p>Local planning authorities must ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available to provide a 5 year supply of land for housing. This land supply must inform the strategy contained in the development plan and its subsequent monitoring through Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR).</p> <p>The requirement to maintain a 5-year supply of readily developable housing land in each local planning authority across Wales remains a key planning policy requirement of the Welsh Government. The planning system, through the LDP process, must provide the land that is needed to allow for new home building and local planning authorities are required to ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing.</p> <p>The Joint Housing Land Availability Study (JHLAS) is the mechanism for local planning authorities to demonstrate that they have a 5-year housing land supply by providing an agreed</p>	<p>The LDP should identify the requirement for market and affordable housing and ensure that there is land genuinely available to meet need over the Plan period.</p>

	<p>statement of housing land availability for development planning and development management purposes. The purpose of the TAN is to provide guidance on the preparation of JHLASs. The Welsh Government considers that having complete coverage of adopted LDPs across Wales is critical in ensuring that the homes which are needed are delivered. Consequently, housing land availability needs to be soundly based on meeting the housing requirements identified by local planning authorities, which requires an adopted LDP to be in place. The JHLAS is an extremely important piece of evidence which should inform LDP strategies, policies and allocations and is a key mechanism for monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP. It is also necessary to ensure that accurate information on housing land supply is available to form part of the evidence base for LDP Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs). The housing land supply figure, taken from the JHLAS, must be included in an AMR and can be a reason to review an LDP.</p>	
	<p>TAN 2 Planning and Affordable Housing, Welsh Government, June 2006</p> <p>Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing aims to ensure that the need for affordable housing is addressed.</p>	<p>The LDP is informed by a Local Housing Market Assessment identifying an affordable housing target. The LDP will have regard to the need identified and enable the target to be achieved.</p>
	<p>TAN 6 Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, Welsh Government, 2010</p> <p>Technical Advice Note 2: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities aims to ensure that rural communities are strengthened by, for example, helping to ensure that existing residents can work & access services locally and obtain a higher proportion of their energy needs from local renewable sources.</p>	<p>The LDP will have regard to this planning guidance on rural sustainability.</p>
	<p>Fuel Poverty Strategy, Welsh Government, July 2010</p> <p>Aims to reduce the number of households currently living in fuel poverty in Wales. It has three key objectives: Social – to reduce the impact of fuel poverty on householders in Wales and, as far as reasonably practicable, eradicate fuel poverty; Economic – to create green jobs and business opportunities for the people of Wales; and Environmental – to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions in the domestic Sector</p>	<p>The LDP should have regard to the actions and long term strategy identified in the Fuel Poverty Strategy. The LDP may support the Strategy through enabling, for example, energy efficiency, energy generation and good design principles.</p>

	<p>Powys Local Development Strategy (2015)</p> <p>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 The Wales Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (RDP) is a 7 year European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) programme funded by the European Union and Welsh Government. The Wales RDP 2014-2020, was submitted to the European Commission on 11 July 2014, could provide £953m of European and Welsh Government funding to rural Wales to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the productivity, diversity and efficiency of Welsh farming and forestry businesses, improving their competitiveness and resilience, reducing their reliance on subsidies • improve the Welsh environment, encouraging sustainable land management practices, the sustainable management of our natural resources and climate action in Wales • promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth in Wales and encourage greater community-led local development. <p>There are 6 Rural Development Priorities which set the context for the EAFRD and any actions that form part of the RDP 2014-2020 will fit within this structure of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas • enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability • promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture • restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry • promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors • promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. <p>It anticipated that the new Wales RDP 2014-2020 will open from January 2015. However, the Wales RDP 2014-2020 is subject to change until the full programme has been agreed by the European Commission.</p> <p>Powys Local Development Strategy The Rural Development Plan is important to the future economic and social development of the County, particularly as since 2007 Powys has been the only predominantly rural County in Wales</p>	<p>The plan should support measures to improve the quality of life in rural areas, by safeguarding and promoting access to services, facilities and employment opportunities.</p>
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	<p>not qualifying for Convergence status. The purpose of the Powys Local Development Strategy (LDS) is to set out strategic objectives for Powys between 2014 and 2020 as the basis for delivering activity under the Rural Development Plan. The LDS is therefore an important vehicle for achieving the economic development ambitions of the Welsh Government within Powys.</p> <p>For the 2014 – 2020 period, a new Local Action Group has been formed, the One Powys Local Action Group (OPLAG) to develop the LDS. The membership of the OPLAG has been drawn from the current Powys Regeneration Partnership and Glasu Local Action Group plus new members ensuring representation from all sectors. The long term vision for OPLAG is that: “By 2020 we aim to see vibrant, empowered and connected local communities, delivering sustainable and innovative solutions to current and future economic, social and environmental issues, to enhance the economic wealth of the County”</p> <p>OPLAG have identified a number of objectives that combined seek to add value to the County’s assets, supporting the ability to build on the strengths of the County’s communities and natural environment.</p> <p>The OPLAG objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship 2. Capitalise on our natural and human resources 3. Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions 4. Build and broker skills 5. Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce <p>The first three objectives encapsulate the results and outcomes of investment and intervention with the latter two objectives being the tools to develop and support those initiatives.</p> <p>Whilst initiatives under the LDS are still being established, the framework for the medium term Action Plan for 2015 – 2018 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship - Pilot projects utilising the natural environment to provide training and employment opportunities - Develop business partnerships to develop new ideas that maximise opportunities within the uplands natural environment to improve economic wellbeing - Develop new activities related to the natural environment and heritage - Develop activities that link producers, visitors and products together 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalise on our natural and human resources - Pilot new outdoor activities and cultural and heritage focussed activities with communities using the promotion of loops and links between villages and towns - Research possible pilot activities that develop the Welsh language and link to outdoor activities - Develop innovative activities that deliver bi-lingual childcare services - Build the green credentials of Powys for living, working and leisure - Work with educational establishments to develop innovative new products or processes for local materials • Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions - Facilitate community engagement to identify resilience and capacity to enable new initiatives that could/will provide local services and activities - Identify the potential for transfer of community assets and support implementation - Provide support to pilot community hub initiatives - Using existing toolkits (Community Pathways) develop a programme of activity that supports community energy development and enhances existing schemes (Welsh Governments Resource Efficiency Service). - Develop innovative ways of sharing information using technology • Build and broker skills - Undertake and audit of skills and expertise that could be used for Mentoring and the exchange of best practice - Develop Mentoring programmes to enable individuals to become more entrepreneurial and innovative - Investigate feasibility of the development of skills banks • Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce - Mapping of all significant events in Powys - Visits to successful activities within other rural settings to learn best practice - Audit potential and then pilot innovative approaches to supply chain development with all sectors <p>This framework is seeking to put in a strong infrastructure to develop local communities, businesses and service providers to work alongside each other, recognising their collective responsibilities and identifying collaborative solutions. It aims to build a firm foundation for people, businesses, networks and the processes that will support their co-operation and</p>	
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	envisages a sustainable County being built upon investing in stronger communities, utilising the assets and skills for collective benefits and recognising that progress can be achieved by realising economies of scale and shared learning.	
	<p>Programme for Government, Welsh Government (Annual Report – June 2013)</p> <p>This document emphasises the outcomes the Welsh Government are working towards: healthy people living productive lives in a more prosperous and innovative economy; safer and more cohesive communities, with lower levels of poverty and greater equality; a resilient environment with more sustainable use of our natural resources and a society with a vital sense of its own culture and heritage.</p>	The LDP can assist in achieving a number of the stated Welsh Government outcomes including meeting the housing needs of the Plan area, providing employment opportunities, improving transport infrastructure, enabling active lifestyles, providing services & facilities and improving community safety.
	<p>Rural Housing in Wales, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, June 2008</p> <p>Identifies a significant level of unmet housing need in rural Wales where problems of affordability are more acute, homelessness levels have increased and social housing supply is more limited.</p>	The LDP should ensure that the identified need for market and affordable housing can be met.
	<p>One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Government, May 2008</p> <p>The Wales Transport Strategy (WTS) focuses on the role that transport can play in delivering the wider policy agenda of integrating transport with spatial planning, economic development, education, health, social services, environment and tourism, whilst meeting the strategic agenda and the implementation framework of the Wales Spatial Plan. The vision of the WTS is “to promote sustainable transport networks that safeguard the environment while strengthening our country’s economic and social life’</p> <p>The WTS has a number of desired outcomes, which underpin the strategy and have been used to guide the development of the Regional Transport Plan (see below). WTS outcomes include improving access to employment opportunities, healthcare, education, training & lifelong learning, shopping and leisure facilities. Other outcomes include encouraging healthy lifestyles and improving the actual and perceived safety of travel.</p>	The LDP can assist in achieving a number of the Strategy outcomes including enabling improvements to transport infrastructure, enabling active lifestyles, improving access to services & facilities and improving community safety.

	<p>TraCC Mid Wales Regional Highways Strategy (2012) TraCC has commissioned the Regional Highways Strategy in order to put in place a coherent approach for highways in the Region which can be used to guide RTP investment, ensure regional priorities are fully represented in national spending and support the Local Authority programmes for highways investment and maintenance. The strategy is for all highways in the Region, whether they are managed by the Local Authorities or the Trunk Road Agencies, in order to ensure that priorities are based on need and potential benefits rather than on responsibilities.</p> <p>The purpose of this strategy is therefore to provide a framework for highways investment. The strategy document provides a long-term direction. The document comprises an overview of the policy context, the highways context, problems and opportunities, and the strategy.</p> <p>Strategy objectives include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving and managing highway network infrastructure; 2. Promoting road safety; 3. Reducing and managing freight movements; and 4. Monitoring and Evaluation. <p>Regional routes are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A40 east and west of Brecon; • A479 and A438 between Talgarth and Hay-on-Wye and Crickhowell; • A483 south of Newtown; • A489 east of Newtown; • A495 north of Welshpool; • A493, A494, A496 and A4212 in Meirionnydd; and • A494, A482 and A485 in Ceredigion. <p>Core Freight routes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A470; • A40; • A487 south of Machynlleth; • A44 from Llangurig to Aberystwyth; 	<p>The LDP can assist in achieving a number of the RTP outcomes including reducing the demand for travel, enabling improvements to transport infrastructure, enabling active lifestyles, improving access to services, jobs & facilities and improving community safety.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A458 from Shropshire to Welshpool; • A483 from Shropshire to Newtown; and • Parts of the A483. 	
Population (Powys)	<p>One Powys Plan (2014-17)</p> <p>One Powys Plan 2014 – 2017 is the new transformational plan for the Powys Local Service Board (LSB), (a partnership between Powys County Council, Powys teaching Health Board, Dyfed Powys Police and Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations (PAVO)). It aims to improve the way the main public service organisations within Powys work together to tackle challenging issues, ensuring citizens receive better services. Priorities include: Older people will be supported to lead fulfilled lives within their communities Powys citizens will lead fuller and longer lives, be resilient, have good health and be more able to participate and contribute to their communities. Powys citizens will be supported and empowered to lead active & healthier lives. More young people in Powys will be in full-time education, gain full employment or employment related training within the county. This move towards a more integrated approach across public sector delivery encompasses the work of the following organisations, partnerships and plans/strategies: Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (Management Plan) Coleg Powys (Institutional Strategic Plan) Countryside Council for Wales (Corporate Plan) Dyfed Powys Police (BCU Policing Plan – part of the Local Policing Plan) Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service (Command Business Plan – part of the Strategic Plan) Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations (Financial and Strategic Plan) Powys County Council (Change Plan) Powys teaching Health Board (Corporate Plan) Powys Local Service Board (Community Strategy) Powys Children and Young People’s Partnership (Powys Children and Young People’s Plan) Powys Community Safety Partnership (Powys Community Safety Plan) Powys Health Social Care and Well Being Partnership (Powys Health Social Care and Well Being Strategy)</p>	<p>The LDP can assist in achieving a number of the One Plan priorities including enabling active lifestyles and improving access to services, jobs & facilities.</p>

	<p>Powys Environmental Partnership Powys Regeneration Partnership</p>	
	<p>Powys' Housing Strategy, 2007-12 (Revised July 2009)</p> <p>The vision of the Strategy is: To enable the provision and maintenance of affordable, good quality housing, in order to meet the needs and aspirations of the people of Powys, irrespective of whether they choose to rent or buy their home.</p> <p>The stated aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop good quality affordable housing to meet local need 2. Support people with special housing requirements 3. Improve the quality of existing housing and housing environments 4. Make homes more energy efficient 5. Prevent / reduce homelessness and rough sleeping 	<p>The implications for the LDP include meeting the need for market, affordable and special needs housing, locating housing opportunities throughout Powys in accordance with a sustainable settlement hierarchy. In addition, provide design guidance and identify where developer contributions will be expected towards infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing.</p>
	<p>Powys Regeneration Strategy 2011 - 2031</p> <p>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</p> <p>The Wales Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (RDP) is a 7 year European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) programme funded by the European Union and Welsh Government. The Wales RDP 2014-2020, was submitted to the European Commission on 11 July 2014, could provide £953m of European and Welsh Government funding to rural Wales to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the productivity, diversity and efficiency of Welsh farming and forestry businesses, improving their competitiveness and resilience, reducing their reliance on subsidies • improve the Welsh environment, encouraging sustainable land management practices, the sustainable management of our natural resources and climate action in Wales • promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth in Wales and encourage greater community-led local development. <p>There are 6 Rural Development Priorities which set the context for the EAFRD and any actions that form part of the RDP 2014-2020 will fit within this structure of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas 	<p>The LDP should provide a land use planning framework that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustain and enhance the natural and built environments of Powys - enable the provision of high quality training and learning opportunities - allow Powys residents to gain access to a choice of services from a range of integrated agencies and community organizations. - ensure Powys is an attractive location for graduates and young families

- enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability
- promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture
- restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry
- promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors
- promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

It anticipated that the new Wales RDP 2014-2020 will open from January 2015. However, the Wales RDP 2014-2020 is subject to change until the full programme has been agreed by the European Commission.

Powys Local Development Strategy

The Rural Development Plan is important to the future economic and social development of the County, particularly as since 2007 Powys has been the only predominantly rural County in Wales not qualifying for Convergence status. The purpose of the Powys Local Development Strategy (LDS) is to set out strategic objectives for Powys between 2014 and 2020 as the basis for delivering activity under the Rural Development Plan. The LDS is therefore an important vehicle for achieving the economic development ambitions of the Welsh Government within Powys.

For the 2014 – 2020 period, a new Local Action Group has been formed, the One Powys Local Action Group (OPLAG) to develop the LDS. The membership of the OPLAG has been drawn from the current Powys Regeneration Partnership and Glasu Local Action Group plus new members ensuring representation from all sectors. The long term vision for OPLAG is that: “By 2020 we aim to see vibrant, empowered and connected local communities, delivering sustainable and innovative solutions to current and future economic, social and environmental issues, to enhance the economic wealth of the County”

OPLAG have identified a number of objectives that combined seek to add value to the County’s assets, supporting the ability to build on the strengths of the County’s communities and natural environment.

The OPLAG objectives are:

1. Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship
2. Capitalise on our natural and human resources
3. Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions

	<p>4. Build and broker skills</p> <p>5. Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce</p> <p>The first three objectives encapsulate the results and outcomes of investment and intervention with the latter two objectives being the tools to develop and support those initiatives.</p> <p>Whilst initiatives under the LDS are still being established, the framework for the medium term Action Plan for 2015 – 2018 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship - Pilot projects utilising the natural environment to provide training and employment opportunities - Develop business partnerships to develop new ideas that maximise opportunities within the uplands natural environment to improve economic wellbeing - Develop new activities related to the natural environment and heritage - Develop activities that link producers, visitors and products together • Capitalise on our natural and human resources - Pilot new outdoor activities and cultural and heritage focussed activities with communities using the promotion of loops and links between villages and towns - Research possible pilot activities that develop the Welsh language and link to outdoor activities - Develop innovative activities that deliver bi-lingual childcare services - Build the green credentials of Powys for living, working and leisure - Work with educational establishments to develop innovative new products or processes for local materials • Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions - Facilitate community engagement to identify resilience and capacity to enable new initiatives that could/will provide local services and activities - Identify the potential for transfer of community assets and support implementation - Provide support to pilot community hub initiatives - Using existing toolkits (Community Pathways) develop a programme of activity that supports community energy development and enhances existing schemes (Welsh Governments Resource Efficiency Service). - Develop innovative ways of sharing information using technology • Build and broker skills - Undertake and audit of skills and expertise that could be used for Mentoring and the 	
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	<p>exchange of best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Mentoring programmes to enable individuals to become more entrepreneurial and innovative - Investigate feasibility of the development of skills banks • Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce - Mapping of all significant events in Powys - Visits to successful activities within other rural settings to learn best practice - Audit potential and then pilot innovative approaches to supply chain development with all sectors <p>This framework is seeking to put in a strong infrastructure to develop local communities, businesses and service providers to work alongside each other, recognising their collective responsibilities and identifying collaborative solutions. It aims to build a firm foundation for people, businesses, networks and the processes that will support their co-operation and envisages a sustainable County being built upon investing in stronger communities, utilising the assets and skills for collective benefits and recognising that progress can be achieved by realising economies of scale and shared learning.</p>	
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SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Human Health (International)	<p>Medium Term Strategic Plan 2008-2013, World Health Organisation (April 2009)</p> <p>Identifies 13 strategic objectives including:</p> <p>To prevent and reduce disease, disability and premature death from chronic non-communicable diseases, mental disorders, violence and injuries and visual impairment</p> <p>To reduce morbidity and mortality and improve health during key stages of life, including pregnancy, childbirth, the neonatal period, childhood and adolescence, and improve sexual and reproductive health and promote active and healthy ageing for all individuals</p> <p>To promote health and development, and prevent or reduce risk factors for health conditions associated with use of tobacco, alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substances, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity and unsafe sex</p> <p>To address the underlying social and economic determinants of health through policies and programmes that enhance health equity and integrate pro-poor, gender-responsive, and human rights-based approaches</p> <p>To promote a healthier environment, intensify primary prevention and influence public policies in all sectors so as to address the root causes of environmental threats to health</p>	Implemented through lower tier plans and programmes.
Human Health (EU)	<p>The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p> <p>The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise</p>	Implemented by the Welsh Government through the Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2009 – detailed below.

	<p>‘Together for Health – White Paper’, Commission of the European Communities (October 2007)</p> <p>The European Union Health Strategy recognises that a prerequisite of economic prosperity is human health. This document’s strategic objectives are to foster good health in an aging Europe, protect citizens from health threats and support dynamic health systems & new technologies.</p>	<p>Responsibility for implementation of the Strategy is at Member State level. Implications for the LDP are taken from Member State, Wales and Powys documents.</p>
Human Health (Wales)	<p>Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006 & Environmental Noise (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-18 (Welsh Government), December 2013</p> <p>Provides legal force and identifies actions in Wales to EU Directive 2002/49/EC (Environmental Noise Directive 2002).</p>	<p>The LDP should have regard to the actions and long term strategy identified in the Noise Action Plan.</p>
	<p>Designed for Life Creating a world class Health and Social Care for Wales in the 21st Century, Welsh Government, May 2005</p> <p>Designed for Life is the Welsh Government’s 10-year vision for creating world-class health and social care in Wales in the 21st century. It details the health and social care services that the people of Wales can expect by 2015, with a focus on health services and health improvement.</p>	<p>Recognise the importance of the LDP supporting health improvements and enabling the provision of health and social care facilities.</p>
	<p>‘Our Healthy Future’, Welsh Government, May 2010</p> <p>The Welsh Government’s approach to help everyone live longer with better health. It’s aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and wellbeing in Wales. • Keep everyone healthier for longer. • Get rid of the differences between social groups and areas • Get rid of the barriers that stop people leading a healthy life • Bring everyone together to make it happen. <p>Actions areas to 2020 include: Health & Well-being through the life course Healthy sustainable communities Health as a shared goal</p>	<p>The LDP can assist in achieving a number of the aims in “Our Healthy Future”, such as improving transport infrastructure, enabling active lifestyles, provision of housing opportunities, services and facilities.</p>

	Reduced inequalities in health	
	<p>‘Fairer Health Outcomes for All’, Welsh Government, March 2011</p> <p>The plan seeks to develop a health aspect to all policies across Government, to improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequities. It builds on the action areas (identified in “Our Healthy Future” by focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving children a healthy start • health assets (factors which improve health and well-being) in communities • improving the health of the working age population • better evidence on interventions • Improving levels of health literacy in Wales. <p>It considers that action in policy areas such as education and skills, transport, housing and economic development can make a significant contribution to reducing inequities in health.</p>	Implications for the LDP include improving the provision of housing, employment and educational opportunities to reduce inequalities in health.
	<p>‘Climbing Higher’: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity (Welsh Assembly Government 2005)</p> <p>Sets targets that, by 2025,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of people in Wales using the Welsh natural environment for outdoor activities will increase from 36% to 60% • 95% of people in Wales will have a footpath or cycle path within a 10 minute walk • No-one should live more than a 6 minute walk (300metres) from their nearest natural green space • All public sector employees and 75% of all other employees will have access to sport and physical activity facilities at, or within 10 minutes’ walk of the workplace 	The LDP can support the achievement of the ‘Climbing Higher’ targets, by: Protecting and enabling the development of areas of open space for recreation, amenity or conservation. Increase opportunities to walk and cycle
	<p>Creating an Active Wales, Welsh Government, December 2009</p> <p>Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and maintain a physical environment that makes it easier and safer for people to choose to be more physically active; - Support children and young people to live active lives and become active adults; 	The LDP can enable the provision of a physical environment that supports people to live active lives.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage more adults to be more active, more often, throughout life; and - Increase participation in sport, by all sectors of the population. 	
	<p>A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales, 2009 – 2013</p> <p>Aims to secure a walking and cycling culture in Wales in order that people’s health can be improved, reliance on cars reduced, traffic congestion reduced, greenhouse gas emissions cut and rural economies supported.</p>	The LDP can support an increase in walking and cycling by increasing opportunities to walk and cycle.
	<p>Road Safety Framework for Wales, Welsh Government, July 2013</p> <p>The vision of this document is “A continued reduction in the number of people killed and seriously injured on Welsh roads, with the ultimate aspiration of no fatalities.”</p>	The LDP can assist in enabling modal shift, ensuring development does not have an adverse effect on road safety and where possible addresses known road safety issues.
	<p>Planning Policy Wales, July 2014</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) contains the current land use planning policy guidelines for Wales. It provides the policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities’ development plans. This is supplemented by 21 topic based Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural guidance is given in Welsh Office / National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Government circulars. Planning Policy Wales, the TANs and the circulars may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. They will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>PPW outlines objectives for the following 12 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Plans • Making and Enforcing Planning Decisions • Planning for Sustainability • Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast • Conserving the Historic Environment 	The LDP can assist in achieving a number of Planning Policy Wales goals related to human health, such as meeting the housing needs of the Plan area, improving transport infrastructure, enabling active lifestyles, providing of services & facilities and reducing exposure to risks to human health.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development • Transport • Housing • Planning for Retailing and Town Centres • Tourism, Sport and Recreation • Infrastructure and Services • Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution <p>PPW, the TANS, circulars and policy clarification letters comprise national planning policy. National planning policy and the Wales Spatial Plan should be taken into account in the preparation of development plans. They may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be taken into account by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p>	
	<p>Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (Welsh Assembly Government 2009)</p> <p>Technical Advice Note 16: Sport Recreation and Open Space provides guidance on planning for sport, recreation and informal open spaces, as well as protecting existing facilities and open spaces. Includes guidance on developing Open Space Assessments and standards of provision and the links between health and well-being, sport and recreational activity and sustainable development.</p>	<p>The LDP can provide a framework for sport and recreation and set out a strategic approach to such development. It should aim to enable the provision of appropriate standards of open space for formal and informal recreation.</p>
	<p>Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (Welsh Assembly Government 1997)</p> <p>Provides advice on how the planning system can minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or unduly adding to the costs and administrative burdens of business.</p>	<p>The LDP should have regard to noise when determining the location and design of new development to ensure that human health is not adversely affected.</p>
Human Health (Powys)	<p>One Powys Plan (2014-17)</p> <p>One Powys Plan 2014 – 2017 is the new transformational plan for the Powys LSB (a partnership between Powys County Council, Powys teaching Health Board, Dyfed Powys Police, and Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations)</p>	<p>The Powys One Plan encompasses a number of Powys Local Service Board Plans and Strategies, including the Powys Community Strategy. In</p>

	<p>(PAVO)). It aims to improve the way the main public service organisations within Powys work together to tackle challenging issues, ensuring citizens receive better services.</p> <p>Its priorities include:</p> <p>Older people will be supported to lead fulfilled lives within their communities. Powys citizens will lead fuller and longer lives, be resilient, have good health and be more able to participate and contribute to their communities.</p> <p>The needs of vulnerable children, babies and their families are identified as early as possible so that they can enjoy safe and fulfilled lives.</p> <p>Powys citizens will be supported and empowered to lead active and healthier lives.</p> <p>This Plan encompasses the work of the following organisations, partnerships and plans/strategies: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (Management Plan) Coleg Powys (Institutional Strategic Plan) Countryside Council for Wales (Corporate Plan) Dyfed Powys Police (BCU Policing Plan – part of the Local Policing Plan) Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service (Command Business Plan part of the Strategic Plan) Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations (Financial and Strategic Plan) Powys County Council (Change Plan) Powys teaching Health Board (Corporate Plan) Powys Local Service Board (Community Strategy) Powys Children and Young People’s Partnership (Powys Children and Young People’s Plan) Powys Community Safety Partnership (Powys Community Safety Plan) Powys Health Social Care and Well Being Partnership (Powys Health Social Care and Well Being Strategy) Powys Environmental Partnership Powys Regeneration Partnership 	<p>this regard, Section 62 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 details that LDPs must have regard to the Community Strategy for the area of the plan. There are numerous implications for the LDP emanating from the Powys One Plan, including the need to ensure that Powys citizens have the opportunities to lead fuller, longer, healthier lives.</p>
	<p>Powys Open Space Assessment (2015)</p> <p>This assessment provides an overview of the current provision of open space in the key settlements across the County, it sets out those areas which are to receive protection and provides a framework for the provision of new open spaces.</p>	<p>The LDP should ensure and enable the provision of network of open spaces throughout the Plan area to meet the needs of the population.</p>

	<p>Regeneration Strategy for Powys Action Plan (2011 – 2031)</p> <p>The regeneration strategy for Powys was developed by Powell Dobson consultants in 2010. The strategy provides a framework within which the County Council and its partners will ensure that regeneration is embedded into everyday practice, to deliver outcomes which will have a positive impact upon not just the physical, social, environmental, but the economic and cultural attributes of the county as well. It is based around a vision that:</p> <p>“Regeneration in Powys will nurture and promote the County’s assets and strengths as the means to address its weaknesses by establishing a robust and sustainable economy that is based upon vibrant communities, and which enhances and protects the physical, social and cultural environment of Powys”</p> <p>It is felt that the strategy remains relevant and that the nine key objectives which reflect the strategic needs of the County should remain in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective 1 – Environment and Place 2. Objective 2 – Education and skills 3. Objective 3 – The Economy 4. Objective 4 – Health and well-being and the community 5. Objective 5 – Quality of service provision 6. Objective 6 – Renewable energy alongside research and development 7. Objective 7 – The significance of local culture and the creative industries 8. Objective 8 – Tourism 9. Objective 9 – The needs of young people <p>The Action Plan forms part of a re-launch of the Regeneration Strategy which includes developing areas of impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grow Powys – empowering and improving the economic health of Powys 2. Resilient Powys – Encouraging innovation, strengthening local services, communities and partnerships 3. Empower Powys – Supporting communities to tackle issues of local importance. 	<p>The LDP should provide a land use planning framework that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustain and enhance the natural and built environments of Powys - support and enable resilient, supportive and healthy communities - allow Powys residents to gain access to a choice of services from a range of integrated agencies and community organizations
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SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme:	Implications for LDP (how the
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	objectives may be taken on board)
Soil (International)	<p>World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1972)</p> <p>Aims to encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage</p>	Will be taken into regard as part of LDP process.
Soil (EU)	<p>EU Soil Thematic Strategy (2012)</p> <p>The Soil Thematic Strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils; • prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats; • preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and • restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality. <p>The Soil Thematic Strategy proposes the introduction of a Soil Framework Directive. The overall objective of the Strategy is protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions: • when soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns, and • when soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source. <p>The Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection consists of a Communication: Communication (COM(2006) 231)</p>	Will be taken into regard as part of LDP process.

	The proposal for a framework Directive (COM(2006) 232) sets out common principles for protecting soils across the EU.	
Soil (UK)	<p>Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part IIA (Wales, 2001)</p> <p>This seeks to provide an improved system for the identification and remediation of land where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment assessed in the context of the current use and circumstances of the land.</p>	Will be taken into regard as part of LDP process.
Soil (Wales)	<p>Environment Strategy for Wales (2006)</p> <p>Sets out the WAG's strategy for achieving its vision for the environment of Wales for the next 20 years. It has five main themes: addressing climate change – mitigation and adaptation; sustainable resource use – covering material consumption; and waste; water; soils; minerals and aggregates; distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes – covering biodiversity; the marine environment; landscapes and seascapes and their historic component; our local environment – covering the built environment and access to green space; environmental nuisances; walk ability in urban areas and access to the countryside and coast; and flood risk management; and environmental hazards – covering pollution and chemicals and radioactivity.</p>	Strategy will be taken into regard as part of LDP process.
	<p>Welsh Soils Action Plan, 2008</p> <p>This document identifies the main threats to soils in Wales as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change; • Soil Loss to Development (Soil Sealing); • Contamination, including Acidification and Eutrophication; • Soil Erosion; • Degradation of Soil Structure; • Decline in Organic Matter; and • Soil Loss to Extraction. <p>It proposes a series of actions to combat or mitigate these threats.</p>	Will be taken into regard as part of LDP process.

	<p>TAN 6 – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, July 2010.</p> <p>The TAN provides practical guidance on the role of the planning system in supporting the delivery of sustainable rural communities. The TAN provides guidance on how the planning system can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable rural economies; • Sustainable rural housing; • Sustainable rural services; and • Sustainable agriculture. 	LDP will take full regard of Welsh Government guidance and all TAN's.
	<p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2009)</p> <p>Sets out WAG's vision of a sustainable Wales</p>	Will be considered as part of the LDP process.
Soil (Powys)		

SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Water (International)	<p>The Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses is a document adopted by the United Nations on May 21, 1997 pertaining to the uses and conservation of all waters that cross international boundaries, including both surface and groundwater. "Mindful of increasing demands for water and the impact of human behavior", the UN drafted the document to help conserve and manage water resources for present and future generations.</p> <p>To enter into force, the document requires ratification by 35 states; as of February 2014, it has received 34 ratifications. Though not in force, the document is regarded as an important step towards arriving at international law governing water.</p>	Implemented by EU through the Water Framework Directive.
Water EU	<p>EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC</p> <p>Its overall objective is to establish a strategic framework for managing surface water and groundwater.</p>	By working to contribute to the achievement of the water framework directive goals by 2027
	<p>A Water Blueprint - taking stock, moving forward (COM/2012/0673 final)</p> <p>The "Blueprint" outlines actions that concentrate on better implementation of current water legislation, integration of water policy objectives into other policies, and filling the gaps in particular as regards water quantity and efficiency. The objective is to ensure that a sufficient quantity of good quality water is available for people's needs, the economy and the environment throughout the EU.</p>	By working to the Water Strategy for Wales.

<p>Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)</p> <p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) <p>Specifically the Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of >2000 population equivalents (p.e.); • Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of > 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations >10 000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments; • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems; • Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and • Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate. 	<p>Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)</p> <p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) <p>Specifically the Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations of >2000 population equivalents (p.e.); • Secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of > 2000 p.e., and more advanced treatment for agglomerations >10 000 population equivalents in designated sensitive areas and their catchments; • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban wastewater collection systems; • Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters; and • Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use whenever it is appropriate. 	<p>By promoting development in sustainable settlements, where the levels of growth will be within environmental limits and would be timed to accord with infrastructure upgrades where necessary.</p> <p>Ensuring, with the input of the Water Companies, that all agglomerations of >2000 population equivalents are served by adequate collection and treatment facilities to support industry and housing.</p>
<p>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p> <p>This Directive establishes a regime which sets groundwater quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater.</p> <p>The directive thus represents a proportionate and scientifically sound response to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as it relates to assessments on chemical status of groundwater and the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward</p>	<p>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</p> <p>This Directive establishes a regime which sets groundwater quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater.</p> <p>The directive thus represents a proportionate and scientifically sound response to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as it relates to assessments on chemical status of groundwater and the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward</p>	<p>By working to contribute to the achievement of the water framework directive goals by 2027.</p>

	<p>trends in pollutant concentrations.</p> <p>It requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groundwater quality standards to be established by the end of 2008; • pollution trend studies to be carried out by using existing data and data which is mandatory by the WFD (referred to as "baseline level" data obtained in 2007-2008); • pollution trends to be reversed so that environmental objectives are achieved by 2015 by using the measures set out in the WFD; • measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater to be operational so that WFD environmental objectives can be achieved by 2015; • reviews of technical provisions of the directive to be carried out in 2013 and every six years thereafter; • compliance with good chemical status criteria (based on EU standards of nitrates and pesticides and on threshold values established by Member States). 	
	<p>The Nitrates Directive (96/676/EEC)</p> <p>Aims to reduce and prevent water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. It obliges Member States to designate vulnerable zones of all known areas in Member States whose waters – including groundwater – are or are likely to be affected by nitrate pollution.</p> <p>Vulnerable zones are defined as those waters which contain a nitrates concentration of more than 50 mg/l or are susceptible to contain such nitrates concentration if measures are not taken.</p> <p>The link with groundwater policy is clear in this respect, i.e. nitrate contamination levels should not be over the trigger value set at 50 mg/l. The measures for action of the nitrates directive are also listed in the Water Framework Directive (Annex VI) and the Groundwater Directive (Annex IV, part B).</p>	<p>Through consideration of the work undertaken by Natural Resources Wales with regards to the designation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in 2013.</p>
	<p>Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</p>	<p>Supported through Waste policy W1 which seeks to ensure an</p>

	Requires waste to be recovered or disposed of without endangering the environment and groundwater.	adequate infrastructure. Furthermore Technical Advice Note 21: Waste, is recognised.
	<p>Shellfish Waters Directive 2006/113/EC</p> <p>The aim of the Shellfish Waters Directive is to protect or improve shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth. It is designed to protect the aquatic habitat of bivalve and gastropod molluscs, which include oysters, mussels, cockles, scallops and clams. The Directive requires Member States to designate waters that need protection in order to support shellfish life and growth.</p> <p>The Directive sets physical, chemical and microbiological requirements that designated shellfish waters must either comply with or endeavor to improve.</p> <p>The Directive also provides for the establishment of pollution reduction programmes for the designated waters.</p>	Through consideration of the work undertaken by Natural Resources Wales with regards to the review of shellfish water designations
	<p>Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption) concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption.</p> <p>Its objective is to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.</p>	By working to contribute to the achievement of the water framework directive goals by 2027.
	<p>Bathing Water Directive (76/1160/EEC). This has the purpose to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health.</p> <p>*In 2015 the revised Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC) will come into force.</p>	Through consideration of the work undertaken by Natural Resources Wales with regards to bathing water (2011)

	<p>The EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</p> <p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive, notably by flood risk management plans and river basin management plans being coordinated, and through coordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans. All assessments, maps and plans prepared shall be made available to the public.</p>	<p>Through consideration of the work undertaken by Natural Resources Wales with regards to Flood Risk Management Plans.</p>
<p>Water UK / Wales</p>	<p>Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended)</p> <p>The Water Resources Act 1991 (WRA) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defence.</p>	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c10 & c12).</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c5, c6 & c7).</p>
	<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p> <p>This Act seeks to improve both flood risk management and the way that water resources are managed.</p> <p>It contains provisions for making agreements on the adoption process for foul sewers mandatory and introducing mandatory standards for the construction of new gravity foul sewers and lateral drains to ensure they are built to a suitable standard.</p> <p>It also contained provisions on sustainable drainage which would introduce new arrangements for approval and adoption of sustainable drainage systems. An increase in the number of sustainable drainage systems will help to manage and reduce the flow of surface water into sewerage systems, alleviate flood risk and protect water quality.</p>	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c10 & c12).</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c5, c6 & c7).</p>

	<p>Welsh Government: Strategic Policy Position Statement on Water (2011)</p> <p>Our core principles are ensuring access to safe drinking water, maintaining water and sewerage services at an affordable price and compliance with statutory obligations that drive all round water quality.</p> <p>Environment Strategy outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources are managed sustainably meeting the needs of society without causing damage to the environment • Water is used more efficiently across all sectors • The high quality of our drinking water is maintained • The quality of our groundwater, rivers, lakes and coastal waters is maintained and enhanced • Diffuse pollution is better understood and action is being taken to reduce and manage diffuse pollution 	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c10 & c12).</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c5, c6 & c7).</p>
	<p>Water Strategy for Wales (Consultation) 2014</p> <p>The Strategy's aim is to ensure that our water resource is resilient, sustainable and is managed to bring benefits to Wales and its citizens.</p>	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c10 & c12).</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c5, c6 & c7).</p>
	<p>Planning Policy Wales (PPW) / TAN 15 Development and Flood Risk, (2004)</p> <p>TAN 15 provides technical guidance which supplements the policy set out in Planning Policy Wales in relation to development and flood risk.</p>	<p>LDP Policy DM1 c12. / DM2 c5.</p> <p>By using development advice maps when considering which land to allocate.</p>
	<p>Natural Resources Wales - River Basin Management Plans</p> <p>Severn District River Basin Management Plan Western Wales District River Basin Management Plan</p>	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c10 & c12).</p>

	<p>These highlight diffuse pollution as a key reason for failure to meet good ecological status in a number of rivers across Wales.</p> <p>(see HRA Appendix 5 for</p>	LDP Policy DM2 (c5, c6 & c7).
	<p>Natural Resources Wales – Diffuse Water Pollution in Wales</p> <p>Highlights eight areas on which to prioritise effort to tackle diffuse pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial estates, • small sewage discharges (private), • drainage misconnections, • surface water drainage from developed areas, • livestock management, • land management, • storage – slurry, fuel, oils, chemicals, • mine waters 	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c6).</p>
	<p>Natural Resources Wales – Review of shellfish water designations</p> <p>The Shellfish Waters Directive protects shellfish populations, maintaining the high quality of shellfish in our waters. The directive sets the standard for water quality in estuaries and other areas where shellfish grow and reproduce.</p> <p>Under this directive, waters that are inhabited by shellfish need to be monitored for certain substances.</p>	<p>The closest related designated water is the Dyfi Shellfish water. The LDP has been screened for its impact on the Dyfi Estuary SPA and Ramsar site and is considered to have no likely significant effect on the habitat.</p>
	<p>Natural Resources Wales - Designation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones 2013</p> <p>A Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) is designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in “polluted” waters. Polluted waters include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Surface or ground waters that contain at least 50mg per litre (mg/l) nitrate •Surface or ground waters that are likely to contain at least 50mg/l nitrate if no action is taken •Waters which are eutrophic, or are likely to become eutrophic if no action is taken 	<p>There are no Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in the planning area.</p>

	(A water is eutrophic if it contains levels of nitrogen compounds that cause excessive plant growth resulting in “an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water”).	
	<p>Natural Resources Wales – Wales Bathing Water Report 2013.</p> <p>87 out of Wales’ 88 designated bathing waters have met the required standard for public health and the environment, under the Bathing Water Directive. Of the 87, a total of 82 bathing waters met the more stringent European Guideline Standards which are used when awarding Blue Flag awards.</p>	None of the identified bathing waters are affected by the Powys Local Development Plan.
	<p>Welsh Government - National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk (2012)</p> <p>Includes four objectives for the management of flood and coastal erosion risk in Wales.</p>	<p>Through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c12).</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c5 & c6).</p>
	<p>Natural Resources Wales - Catchment Abstraction Management Plan (var)</p> <p>CAMS assess the amount of water available in each river catchment. As part of this work we periodically review all abstraction licenses to determine whether or not they are having an unsustainable impact on the environment.</p>	By ensuring that there is sufficient headroom in licensed abstraction to meet the need anticipated to accommodate land allocations made in the plan.
	<p>River Wye Nutrient Management Plan (2014)</p> <p>This seeks to ensure there is sufficient headroom in the water quality in the River to allow for new development proposals in the Catchment.</p> <p>A formal commitment between Natural England and Environment Agency was undertaken in February 2013 to develop and deliver a Nutrient Management Plan for the River Wye SAC in England.</p>	By ensuring that there is sufficient headroom in licensed abstraction to meet the need anticipated through allocations and that development is timed to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place prior to occupation to accommodate it.

	<p>The Plan will embody measures which will ensure the favourable conservation status of the SAC in respect of phosphate levels as soon as possible and at the latest by 2027 taking into account the existing river phosphate levels and existing water discharge permits.</p> <p>The River Wye SAC currently includes sections where the water quality exceeds phosphate level targets defined in Natural England's favourable conditions tables. As a consequence Natural England's view is that this exceedance prevents sections of the river from meeting the SAC conservation objectives. The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents (RoC) by the Environment Agency in 2010.</p> <p>Conditions Status of the river:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target prescribed in the sites favourable conditions tables (Feb 2013). 2. A further section in the SAC (part of the River Wye between Hay and the Lugg confluence) is currently meeting the phosphate target and is meeting conservation objectives. It is likely that wastewater discharge from future planned development would eventually result in failure of the phosphate target. 3. The final section of the SAC, in the upper parts of the Wye, is meeting its conservation objectives and is considered not to be at risk from the current permitted discharges. <p>The aims of the NMP are to control and reduce phosphorus and in doing so to facilitate the delivery of new development. The NMP is expected to be produced by May 2014.</p> <p>Timescale for delivery of plan: 2027 has been adopted as the latest date by which the aims of the NMP will be achieved as the water bodies that make up the River Wye SAC are subject to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and will need to meet good ecological status by this date at the latest. Measures will need to be delivered in a phased manner to ensure that appropriate steps to avoid adverse effects to the integrity of the site from new development are delivered in the meantime.</p>	
	<p>Natural Resources Wales - Flood Risk Management Plans</p> <p>Under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009, NRW must produce and publish Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) by December 2015.</p>	<p>This has been taken into account through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which was prepared to inform the Local Development</p>

	<p>NRW will produce FRMPs for all of Wales, covering flooding from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs. The Environment Agency will perform the same role as NRW for England and we will work together as partners.</p> <p>Under the Flood Risk Regulations, Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) are responsible for producing FRMPs for 'Flood Risk Areas', being areas that were identified through the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment published in December 2011.</p> <p>For this first cycle of planning (for FRMPs prepared by 2015), NRW will produce separate FRMPs in Wales. This means that NRW will produce FRMPs covering flooding from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea (working with the Environment Agency for the cross border River Basin Districts) and the LLFAs will produce FRMPs for the Flood Risk Areas. We encourage all Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to work in partnership where it is practical to do so.</p> <p>For future cycles of FRMPs beyond 2015, it is our intention that we will work in partnership with all Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to produce joint FRMPs for all sources of flood risk.</p>	<p>Plan. Also through:</p> <p>LDP Policy DM1 (c12).</p> <p>LDP Policy DM2 (c5 & c6).</p>
	<p>Dwr Cymru / Severn Trent</p> <p>Water resources management plans</p> <p>These outline the strategy for managing water resources and maintaining the balance between supply and demand. They identify deficit zones where demand is exceeding (or forecast to exceed) supply and identifies appropriate measures to either increase supply or to manage demand in each water resources zone.</p> <p>Asset management plan</p> <p>These highlight the programmed infrastructure upgrades / investments which are necessary to accommodate development.</p>	<p>By ensuring that there is sufficient headroom in licensed abstraction to meet the need anticipated. Also by phasing development to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place prior to occupation to accommodate it.</p>

	<p>Welsh Water Drought Plan (2014)</p> <p>The development of a Drought Plan is now a statutory requirement of Welsh Water to show how during a drought event Welsh Water Manage our resources, restrain increasing demand for water, make water more available and how they would monitor the impact of their actions.</p> <p>Features that could be affected by supply side drought management actions are listed:</p> <p>Hydrology and Geomorphology: Wetted width and depth, Bed exposure, Sediment dynamics, Bank stability, Bed stability, Local impacts at in-channel structures (sediment dynamics)</p> <p>Water Quality: General risk of poorer water quality, Local impacts at specific discharges (reduced dilution), Salmonid Water compliance</p> <p>Ecology: Macrophytes, Macroinvertebrates, Depressed river mussel, Atlantic salmon and sea/brown trout, Lamprey species, Allis and twaite shad, European eel, bullhead, Coarse fish species</p> <p>Landscape and Visual Amenity: Landscape character and visual amenity</p> <p>Recreation: Canoeing, rowing, walking, climbing, horse riding, cycling and other informal recreational activities, Angling</p> <p>Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Archaeological interest features</p>	<p>The Drought Plan may have an impact on licensed abstraction to meet the need anticipated.</p>
	<p>Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Strategy (2005)</p> <p>The Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Strategy (2005) has been prepared by the Montgomery Canal Partnership, to guide the restoration and future management of the canal. The Partnership consists of fifteen organisations, representing local authorities, navigation groups, conservation organisations, and British Waterways, who own and operate the canal.</p> <p>The canal was built in several sections, initially to supply limestone from Llanymynech, and</p>	<p>To be taken into account as part of LDP – particularly for Policy TD3 of plan.</p>

	<p>extended from Frankton Junction, near Ellesmere, to Newtown 34 miles south. The canal declined with competition from the railways, and was abandoned in 1936, following a major breach at Perry Aqueduct, close to the northern end. The restoration of the canal dates back to 1969, when threats to build a link road on the Welshpool section led to a major outcry from locals and boating interests alike. Since then restoration has proceeded in a series of small projects, with major input from voluntary groups and local authorities as well as British Waterways. There is now seven miles of the canal open in England, connected to the Llangollen Canal, and a further eleven miles in Wales, centred around Welshpool, but this section is isolated from the main network. Just over half of the canal has now been restored and re-opened to navigation.</p> <p>This document now provides a framework for delivering a sustainable restoration that seeks to meet the needs and values of all.</p> <p>The mission of the Strategy is : “To restore the Montgomery Canal as a flagship model of sustainable canal restoration with a strategic focus on rural regeneration. To protect the canal’s unique environment and heritage through research, management and excellence in design. To increase access for all through interpretation with the promotion of tourism and educational use”.</p> <p>The development of the canal and canal corridor, particularly matches a range of local and regional initiatives, and the canal is specifically mentioned in the following policy documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powys, Shropshire and Oswestry Local Development/Structure Plans • Action Plan for the Development of Welshpool • Shropshire Tourism Strategy • Oswestry Tourist Development Strategy • Llanymynech Limeworks, Heritage Area Conservation Plan • Shropshire, Powys and Oswestry Community Strategies <p>Other documentation relating to the Montgomery Canal includes the “All Wales Partnership Strategic Plan - 10 Year Vision – 2014 to 2024” and the “Ten Year Prospectus for Glandwr Cymru” (see link above).</p>	
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SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Air (International)	<p>The 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone</p> <p>The Protocol sets emission ceilings for 2010 for four pollutants: sulphur, NOx, VOCs and ammonia</p>	Noted. To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP.
	<p>Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution</p> <p>The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. Parties develop policies and strategies to combat the discharge of air pollutants through exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring.</p>	Noted. To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP.
Air (EU)	<p>Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)</p> <p>Set limits and targets for concentrations of various pollutants in outdoor air for the protection of health and ecosystems. It includes controls over fine particulate matter.</p>	To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP.
	<p>Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Nickel and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Ambient Air (2004/107/EC)</p> <p>Improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for fine particles</p>	To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP.

Air (UK)	<p>Environment Act 1995</p> <p>Sets provisions for protecting air quality in the UK and for local air quality management.</p>	Noted. To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP.
	<p>The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010</p> <p>Transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality. Equivalent regulations have been made by the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>	Noted. To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP
	<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p> <p>The strategy sets air pollution standards to protect people's health and the environment.</p>	Noted. To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP
Air (Wales)	<p>Air Quality In Wales, 2005</p> <p>This report is part of the overall effort to inform and empower the population of Wales through access to reliable, accurate and comprehensive information on the quality of the ambient air we all breathe.</p>	Noted.
Air (Powys)	<p>Air Quality Newtown</p> <p>During the preparation of the LDP it has been recognised that there is an issue with air quality in Newtown</p>	Noted. To be taken into account during the preparation of the LDP

SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Climatic Factors (International)	<p>Kyoto Protocol, United Nations, 1998</p> <p>International agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
	<p>Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007</p> <p>Technical document providing sound scientific basis for the effect of climate change.</p>	<p>The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
Climatic Factors (EU)	<p>The EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</p> <p>The overall objective is to manage and reduce flood-related risks to human health, the environment, infrastructure and property.</p>	<p>Take account of flooding issues as part of LDP</p>

	<p>EU directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</p> <p>EU Directive which requires member states to set targets for the consumption of electricity produced from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
	<p>EU Emissions Trading Scheme (2005)</p> <p>An emissions trading scheme limiting carbon dioxide emissions from 11,500 installations in the EU's 25 Member States through the allocation of emissions allowances by member States. The allowances are tradable in order to reduce compliance costs.</p>	<p>The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
	<p>EU Second Climate Change Programme – ECCP II (2005)</p> <p>Launched in October 2005, to explore further cost effective options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and encompassing a wide range of programmes.</p>	<p>The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation</p>
	<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice, EU 6th Action Programme, European Commission (2001)</p> <p>EU Action Programme. Sets objectives for ten years. The long term welfare in Europe and around the world is 'sustainable development'.</p>	<p>The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development</p>

	The commission proposes taking strong action to: tackle climate change; protect nature and wildlife; address environment and health issues; and preserve natural resources and manage waste.	responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Climatic Factors (UK)	Climate Change Act 2008 To achieve at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.	The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
	Flood and Water Management Act 2010 To improve both flood risk management and the way that water resources are managed.	Will be considered as part of the LDP process.
	Securing the Future, 2005 Sets out the new shared UK sustainable development principles and priorities, which have been fully endorsed by WAG.	The five UK shared principles of sustainable development need to be central to the plan.
	Stern Review, 2007 Report to HM Treasury setting out the economic consequences and opportunities associated with climate change.	The LDP needs to be aware of costs of mitigation and needs to avoid the most severe effects of climate change.
	Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 'Tomorrow's Climate, Today's Challenge (DEFRA). Sets out the UK commitments to tackling climate change. Targets for carbon dioxide emissions to be reduced by 20 per cent from 1990	The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development

	levels by 2010 are outlined, along with a long term target of a 60 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2050. The document also sets out specific actions to help achieve these targets.	responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
	<p>Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy - UK white paper on energy (2003)</p> <p>Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy defined a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It built on the Performance and Innovation Unit's Energy Review, published in February 2002, and on other reports which have looked at major areas of energy policy.</p>	The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to the requirements of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Climatic Factors (Wales)	<p>The Sustainable Development Action Plan, 2004</p> <p>Sets out the sustainable development strategy for Wales which includes key approaches to tackling climate change.</p>	The plan could seek to promote measures which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that new development responds to climate change
	<p>Planning Policy Wales July 2014</p> <p>This is our land use planning policy for Wales. Outlines ways planning system should mitigate climate change, protecting and enhancing biodiversity, minimising harmful emissions, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources;</p>	LDP to take account of climatic factors as outlined in PPW
	<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk, 2004</p> <p>TAN 15 provides advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development advice maps • nature of development or land use • justifying the location of built development 	LDP to take account of floor risk as outlined in TAN 15.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing flooding consequences • surface water run-off from new development • action through Development Plans • development control. 	
	<p>Environment Strategy for Wales (updated 2011)</p> <p>The strategy was published in May 2006. It set out what WAG want to achieve by 2026, and how to get there.</p> <p>The last Environment Strategy annual progress report for 2010 – 2011 was published at the end of 2011. This coincided with the end of the second action plan. The most recent State of the Environment Report was published in July 2012.</p> <p>Since the launch of this strategy WAG have published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One Wales: One Planet – the Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2009) •The Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010) •Towards Zero Waste (2010) •Woodlands for Wales (2011). 	<p>LDP to take full regard of WAG guidance in respect of climatic factors.</p>
	<p>One Wales: One Planet – The Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales, 2009</p> <p>The Scheme sets out our new vision of a sustainable Wales and the priority we attach to sustainable development. This is a response to the economic and environmental challenges we face and is the only approach that will secure a long term sustainable future for future generations.</p> <p>We have a legal duty to sustainable development, and it has been at the heart of the Welsh Government since day one. It is our central organising principle.</p> <p>The Scheme’s vision requires all organisations in Wales to actively commit to sustainable development. One Wales: One Planet provides leadership and direction for suitable development in Wales, and will enable others to develop or renew their own approach to sustainable development.</p>	<p>LDP to take account of WAG guidance within the LDP.</p>

	<p>A Low Carbon Revolution – The Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement March 2010</p> <p>WAG sets out their ambitions for low carbon energy in Wales in this policy statement. The statement builds on the results of consultations over the last year on the Renewable Energy Route Map and the Bioenergy Action Plan for Wales. It draws on the work of the Wales Climate Change Strategy, the National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan, the Green Jobs Strategy and the Ministerial Advisory Group on Economy and Transport’s report on “The Energy Sector”. The statement also reflects the UK policy position, the work of the UK Climate Change Commission and the UK National Policy Statements on Energy and Renewables.</p>	WAG policy will be taken into account during the LDP process.
Climatic Factors (Powys)	Not applicable	No specific policies at a Powys level. Dealt with by other SEA topics such as Biodiversity and Air and at a Wales/ UK level.
SEA topic area	<p>Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Material Assets (International)	<p>Kyoto Protocol, United Nations, 1998</p> <p>International agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The UK Government has a commitment to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels over the 2008-2012 period.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP Process.

Material Assets (EU)	<p>EC Framework Directive for Waste 1975/442/EEC (as amended by the EC Directive 1991/156/EEC and 1991/692/EEC)</p> <p>Directive establishes a framework for management of waste across the European Community. It requires Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give priority to waste prevention and encourage reuse and recovery of waste • ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes which could harm the environment • prohibit the uncontrolled disposal of waste, ensure that waste management activities are permitted (unless specifically exempt) • establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations. 	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
	<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice, EU 6th Action Programme, European Commission 2001</p> <p>Sets out the framework for environmental policy-making in the European Union for the period 2002-2012 and outlines actions that need to be taken to achieve them. It identifies four priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change 2. Nature and biodiversity 3. Environment and health 4. Natural resources and waste <p>The programme promotes full integration of environmental protection requirements into all Community policies and actions.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
Material Assets (UK)	<p>UK Planning Act , 2008 and The Environment Act 1995</p> <p>Provides a basis for Land use planning and the protection of the environment in the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
Material	<p>Planning Policy Wales, July 2014</p>	<p>To be taken into account during</p>

Assets (Wales)	<p>Planning Policy Wales contains the current land use planning policy guidelines for Wales. It provides the policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans</p>	<p>the LDP process</p>
	<p>People, Places, Futures –The Wales Spatial Plan (Refreshed document), 2008</p> <p>The 2008 Update to the Wales Spatial Plan reflects new drivers of change (including <i>One Wales</i> & its key policies) and the area work that has developed following the publication of the original plan. It's approach joins national, regional and local activities across organisations and administrative boundaries and splits Wales into 6 sub-regions.</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>
	<p>National Transport Plan, 2011</p> <p>The National Transport Plan establishes the framework for the creation of an integrated transport system to deliver 'One Wales – Connecting the Nation' (2008). This document sets out the Government's vision for a sustainable Wales. Key priorities are identified as reducing Wales's carbon footprint and be resilient to impacts of climate change, developing a sustainable and resilient economy; and ensuring that communities are safe, attractive places to live and work, and have good accessibility to services and active healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies</p>
	<p>One Wales: One Planet, 2009</p> <p>This document sets out the Government's vision for a sustainable Wales. Key priorities are identified as reducing Wales's carbon footprint and be resilient to impacts of climate change, developing a sustainable and resilient economy; and ensuring that communities are safe, attractive places to live and work, and have good accessibility to services and active healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>
	<p>One Wales: Connecting the Nation – the Wales Transport Strategy (2008) and the Wales Freight Strategy, 2008</p> <p>The goal of One Wales: Connecting the nation is to promote sustainable transport networks that safeguard the environment while</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>

	strengthening our country's economic and social life. The National Transport Plan establishes the framework for the creation of an integrated transport system to deliver 'One Wales – Connecting the Nation'.	
	<p>Mineral Planning Policy Wales, 2001</p> <p>Minerals Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policy guidance in relation to mineral extraction and related development in Wales.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>MTAN 1: Aggregates, 2004</p> <p>Provides advice on providing mineral resources to meet society's needs, current Aggregates production, future demand and supply, protecting areas of importance, reducing the impact of aggregates production, restoration and aftercare and other relevant matters.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>TAN 8 – Renewable Energy, 2005</p> <p>This Technical Advice Note (TAN) provides technical advice to supplement the policy set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and the Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement (MIPPS) on Renewable Energy, which amends PPW, and should be read in conjunction with both documents.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process.
	<p>TAN 18 – Transport, 2007</p> <p>Includes advice on the integration between land use planning and transport, location of development, parking, design of development, walking and cycling, public transport, planning for transport infrastructure and assessing impacts and managing implementation.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>TAN 19 – Telecommunications, 2002</p> <p>Provides advice on Advice on Telecommunications systems, Development plans, Development control, Consultation arrangements, Environmental considerations, Health considerations, Radio interference from proposed development; and Telecommunications aspects in other</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process

	developments.	
	<p>TAN 21 – Waste, 2014 Provides detailed advice from WAG on Waste. It is the aim of the TAN to facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable land use planning framework for waste management in Wales.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>TAN 23 – Economic Development, 2014</p> <p>TAN 23 is to help local planning authorities and developers implement national planning policy on economic development. Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23 provides advice on the national planning policy on economic development set out in Chapter 7 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW).</p> <p>The TAN provides guidance for local planning authorities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ developing high level economic planning objectives ■ assessing the economic benefits of new development ■ economic development and the rural economy ■ preparing an evidence base for a Local Development Plan ■ creating an economic development vision for a Local Development Plan ■ determining employment land supply. 	To be taken into account during the LDP process

	<p>Aggregates Regional Technical Statement</p> <p>Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates (2004) (MTAN 1) requires a Regional Technical Statement (RTS) be prepared in each Regional Aggregate Working Party (RAWP) area. It is envisaged that each RTS should be reviewed every five years.</p> <p>Statements for both south and north Wales were completed in 2008. A first review of these documents is currently published as the 1st Review (2014).</p> <p>The RTS documents are an important part of ensuring that an adequate supply of primary aggregates can be maintained, which meets local, regional and UK needs. They form a key delivery mechanism for implementing national planning policy for minerals contained in <i>Minerals Planning Policy Wales (2000)</i> and MTAN 1. Collaboration across local authority boundaries is a necessary imperative when dealing with minerals and <i>Local Development Plans Wales (2005)</i> states that new and existing cross boundary work should be integrated into Local Development Plans (LDPs), where relevant, noting the RTS documents as a key area of cross boundary work. To date the RTS documents have proved a valuable strategic basis for informing the preparation of LDPs. The RTS documents are also capable of being a material consideration when determining relevant planning applications.</p> <p>All Regional Technical Statements seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. • Safeguard land-based minerals which may be needed in the long term. • Acknowledge that where the principles of sustainable development can be achieved, the extension of existing aggregate quarries is likely to be appropriate. • Where there is a need for new areas of aggregates supply, these should come from locations of low environmental constraint and take into account transport implications. • Maintain supply of marine aggregate consistent with the requirements of the Interim Marine 	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
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Aggregates Dredging Policy (IMADP).

South west regional aggregates working party 1st Review (2014)

The First Review RTS covers the 25 year period up to 2036, but further reviews will still be initiated every 5 years, in accordance with MTAN1, to ensure that it can react to any significant change in circumstances, such as the recent deep recession which has informed this review.

Regional Technical Statement (1st Review) Appendix B (South Wales) – **The following details relate to Powys specifically and are included in Appendix B:*

Apportionment for the future provision of land-won primary aggregates

The planning authority is required to make future provision for land-won primary aggregates within its Local Development Plan on the basis of the following annualised apportionments:

- **Land-won sand & gravel provision: Nil**
- **Crushed rock aggregates provision: 2.51 million tonnes per year until the end of the Plan period and for 10 years thereafter.**

These figures are based on the assumption that average annual demand for land-won primary aggregates within the area, over the period to 2036, will be comparable to the average annual sales over the baseline period used in the First Review of the RTS (i.e. 2001 to 2010). They are also based on the assumption that supplies of alternative aggregates, from marine, secondary and recycled sources, will continue to be maintained in proportions comparable to those experienced during the baseline period.

The accuracy of these assumptions will continue to need to be monitored by the planning authority, using information from various data sources and new surveys (e.g. by NRW, WG etc.) and that data will be used to inform a revision of the apportionment requirements, if this is needed, as part of the next review of the RTS.

It should be emphasised that the annualised apportionments noted above are given only as a guide to the calculation of the total apportionment required over the duration of the LDP. In practice, sales will vary from year to year and there is no requirement for the authority to maintain or limit these in line with either the annualised apportionment or the historical sales averages.

The need for provision to extend beyond the Plan period is based on the requirement in MTAN1 for maintaining landbanks of 7 years for sand & gravel and 10 years for crushed rock, throughout the full duration of the LDP. Subject to this requirement being met, the overall provision at any given time may comprise both landbanks of permitted reserves and allocations for future working, where these are required (see below).

Comparison with existing landbanks

The total apportionments for Powys, as calculated in Table 5.1 of the main document, over the 25-year horizon covered by the First Review of the RTS are zero for land-won sand & gravel and 62.75 million tonnes for crushed rock. These compare with existing landbanks (excluding dormant sites) of 0.03 million tonnes for sand & gravel (jointly with Neath Port Talbot) and 119 million tonnes for crushed rock (as at 31st December 2010).

Allocations required to be identified in the Local Development Plan

In view of the large surplus of existing permitted crushed rock reserves, no further allocations for crushed rock are required to be identified within the LDP. However, consideration should also be given to whether any of the factors set out in paragraph B75 above give rise to any other requirements for resource allocations. As far as possible, any allocations should be identified as Specific Sites or, failing that, as Preferred Areas. If, as a last resort, it is only possible to identify broad Areas of Search, these should be sufficient to offer the potential of much greater quantities of reserves, in order to reflect the uncertainties involved.

Treatment of Dormant sites

One dormant igneous rock quarry exists within Powys, as detailed in Table B5, above. The

planning authority should assess the likelihood of this site being worked within the Plan period, subject to the completion of an initial review of planning conditions and submission of an Environmental Impact Assessment. If there is a likelihood of reactivation, and if the site is considered by the authority to conform to the definition of 'Specific Sites', as set out in paragraph 14 of Minerals Planning Policy Wales, it may be offset against any requirements that may otherwise be identified for allocations for future working.

Use of alternative aggregates

Powys is not thought to be a significant user of marine-dredged aggregates, in view of its considerable distance from relevant ports and wharves.

Sources of secondary aggregate within the County are thought to be scarce or absent and, in view of the remote and rural nature of much of the County, there is likely to be only a limited degree of recycled aggregate production from construction, demolition and excavation wastes.

Nevertheless, the residual requirements for primary land-won aggregates assume that alternative materials will continue to be utilised to at least the same extent as in the past, and the authority should continue to encourage this. Safeguarding of primary aggregate resources
Resources of both crushed rock aggregates and land-based sand & gravel should be safeguarded within the LDP in accordance with the British Geological Survey's safeguarding maps, or such other geological information as may be available and suitable for this purpose.

Safeguarding of wharves and railheads

All existing and potential new railheads should be identified for safeguarding within the LDP, in order to provide a full range of sustainable transport options (whether or not they are currently utilised).

Page 8 Appendix B:

In Powys, HSA is produced from three sandstone units (Dolyhir, Gore and Cribarth) and from two igneous quarries (Builth, in the centre of the County, and Criggion, close to the English border

	<p>near Welshpool). All five of these units export aggregates to England and all of them exploit very localised geological outcrops which provide material that is capable of meeting HSA specifications. To varying degrees, similar material is likely to exist in adjoining parts of the same formations, but only within a few kilometres of the existing quarries. Other active sites within Powys cater only for local needs although one of these (Tan-y-Foel) has the potential, at least, for producing HSA sandstone. Overall, the scope for significantly modifying the existing supply pattern of sandstone and igneous rock within central Powys, whilst still maintaining the overall level of output required, is therefore extremely limited. There would be potential benefits to be gained, in terms of proximity, by limiting future planning permissions to resource outcrops closest to the English border, although those areas (around Criggion, Gore and Dolyhir quarries) are seen to have low environmental capacity (in part, if not entirely, because of the existing quarries).</p>	
	<p>Wales Regional Waste Plan</p> <p>The Wales Regional Waste Plan consists of three regions. Powys is included within the North Wales and South East Wales regions.</p> <p>North Wales Region: In 2004 the North Wales Regional Waste Plan was adopted. This non-statutory plan provides a land use planning framework for the North Region and is a material consideration in the planning process. Waste is not a static industry and the Plan needs to be reviewed to reflect the changing needs of the region. We are currently producing the First Review of the North Wales Regional Waste Plan.</p> <p>The Waste Plan contains information about waste issues both generally and within a regional context. It explains and assesses the 6 possible options and the Hybrid option for dealing with the waste generated in the Region. There are also best practice guidance statements relating to waste management within a landuse planning context.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>

	<p>It states the principal purpose of the Plan “is to provide a landuse planning framework which will assist in the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable network of new waste management facilities throughout the North Wales Region to deal with the future waste forecast to be generated in the Region in 2013. The plan, which deals with ALL controlled waste, provides a sustainable landuse planning framework for the Region for the next ten years”.</p> <p>A hybrid option is the favoured approach for the North Wales Region which is a combination of the two options below:</p> <p>Option 2: In this Option after increased recycling and composting all remaining waste would where possible be subjected to energy from waste treatment with the residual sent to landfill.</p> <p>Option 6: In this Option after maximising re-use, recycling and composting the remaining waste would be subject to MBT and the residual from that process would be landfilled</p> <p>South East Wales Region: The first Regional Waste Plan (south east) was agreed by the Members Steering Group, endorsed by all of the local authorities in the region and published in March 2004.</p> <p>The Regional Waste Plan provides a long-term strategic waste management strategy and land-use planning framework for the sustainable management of wastes and recovery of resources in South East Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and reviewing the plan to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group. This group is led by a Steering Group of councillors from the 11 local planning authorities in the region with a Technical Group of officers from local government, the Welsh Assembly Government, Environment Agency Wales and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.</p> <p>SE Regional Waste Strategy</p>	
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	<p>The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve the 2020 Landfill Directive targets by 2013 achieving this principally through maximising recycling and composting • deal with residual waste by Mechanical Biological Treatment choose between either sending the residual waste from MBT to landfill or using it as Refuse Derived Fuel • limit the amount of waste going to landfill to that which can not be dealt with acceptably in any other way. 	
<p>Material Assets (Powys)</p>	<p>Regional Transport Plan (2009)</p> <p>The Regional Transport Plan explains the transport objectives and funding programmes across Powys, Ceredigion and part of Gwynedd (Meirionydd).</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
	<p>Mid Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (2015)</p> <p>Local Transport Plans (LTPs) are required by the Welsh Government to continue the processes previously identified in the Regional Transport plan for mid-Wales. The three mid-Wales local authorities: Powys CC, Ceredigion CC and Gwynedd Council (Mereirionnudd area) have collaborated to jointly produce a replacement LTP, currently in Draft form, following the issue of Welsh Government guidance in May 2014. This document provides the present policy context and background data by which transport in Powys can be considered</p> <p>The LTP identifies the following Vision for Transport in Mid Wales: The Mid Wales Local Authorities will plan for and deliver in partnership an integrated and affordable transport system in the region that facilitates economic development, ensures access for all to services and opportunities, sustains and improves the quality of community life, and makes an active contribution to the management of carbon and the quality of the environment.</p> <p>The LTP identifies issues and opportunities for all modes of transport, though limited to identifying those falling within the local transport authorities' remit. It should not, for example</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>

	<p>include proposals relating to the Trunk Road network or the Wales & Borders rail franchise. The Joint Local Transport Plan was submitted to the Welsh Government for approval on the 30th January 2015. The LTP is a statutory document and sit alongside Local Development Plans and other relevant policies and plans of the local authorities.</p>	
	<p>Powys Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007)</p> <p>The Right of way improvement plan sets out how the Council will seek to manage the rights of way network for the benefit of the residents and landowners of Powys, as well as visitors to the area over the next ten years.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
	<p>Regeneration Strategy for Powys - Action Plan (2015)</p> <p>The regeneration strategy for Powys was developed by Powell Dobson consultants in 2010. The strategy provides a framework within which the County Council and its partners will ensure that regeneration is embedded into everyday practice, to deliver outcomes which will have a positive impact upon not just the physical, social, environmental, but the economic and cultural attributes of the county as well. It is based around a vision that:</p> <p>“Regeneration in Powys will nurture and promote the County’s assets and strengths as the means to address its weaknesses by establishing a robust and sustainable economy that is based upon vibrant communities, and which enhances and protects the physical, social and cultural environment of Powys”</p> <p>It is felt that the strategy remains relevant and that the nine key objectives which reflect the strategic needs of the County should remain in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective 1 – Environment and Place 2. Objective 2 – Education and skills 3. Objective 3 – The Economy 4. Objective 4 – Health and well-being and the community 5. Objective 5 – Quality of service provision 6. Objective 6 – Renewable energy alongside research and development 7. Objective 7 – The significance of local culture and the creative industries 8. Objective 8 – Tourism 	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>

	<p>9. Objective 9 – The needs of young people</p> <p>The Action Plan forms part of a re-launch of the Regeneration Strategy which includes developing areas of impact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grow Powys – empowering and improving the economic health of Powys 2. Resilient Powys – Encouraging innovation, strengthening local services, communities and partnerships 3. Empower Powys – Supporting communities to tackle issues of local importance. 	
	<p>Powys Waste Strategy (2014)</p> <p>Powys County Council have introduced the following objectives in order to accord with the “Towards Zero Waste” strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and Education • High Recycling • Maximising Recovery from Residual Waste • Minimising Waste to Landfill • Sustainable Waste Management • Partnering • Cost Efficient Service <p>The Strategy outlines the current practices being undertaken in Powys with the overall aim of reducing waste to landfill.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process particularly the Waste Policy W1.</p>

SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Cultural Heritage (International)	<p>Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter 1987)</p> <p>Main Objectives - For the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas to be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.</p>	The LDP recognises the importance and quality of Powys' historic environment and that development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance it, whilst paying particular attention to distinctiveness, sense of place and setting.
	<p>Unesco Convention – Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris 1972)</p> <p>Ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage</p>	The LDP recognises the importance and quality of Powys' historic environment and that development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance it, whilst paying particular attention to distinctiveness, sense of place and setting.
	<p>UNESCO Red Book Report, 1993</p> <p>A list of the worlds endangered languages classed by their level of use. The report identifies Welsh as being an endangered language. The report identifies Welsh as</p>	The Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.

	being an endangered language.	
Cultural Heritage (EU)	<p>The Constitution for Europe</p> <p>Main Objectives - [The Union] shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced.</p>	The preparation of the LDP recognises the importance and quality of Powys' historic environment and that development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance it, whilst paying particular attention to distinctiveness, sense of place and setting. This is progressed through strategic policy.
	<p>The Treaty of Rome Article 128 – as inserted by the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht)</p> <p>Main Objectives - That action by the Community shall be aimed at encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, supporting and supplementing their action in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples; - conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance. 	To be taken into account during the LDP process.
	<p>The European Cultural Convention (The Paris Convention of 1954)</p> <p>Main Objectives - For member states to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.safeguard and to encourage the development of its national contribution to the common cultural heritage of Europe, (Art I) 2.safeguard the objects of European cultural value placed under its control, as integral parts of the common cultural heritage of Europe. 	To be taken into account during the LDP process.
	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention of 1975)	To be taken into account during the LDP process.

	<p>Main Objectives - recognises that architectural heritage constitutes an irreplaceable expression of the richness and diversity of Europe's cultural heritage, bears inestimable witness to our past and is a common heritage of all Europeans. It therefore defines architectural heritage and provides the means for its protection through legislation and conservation policies</p>	
	<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) The London Convention 1969, and the Valletta Convention 1992</p> <p>Main Objectives - Defines and protects archaeological heritage in terms of potential damage as a result of works to the site or development proposals. Also introduces the need for planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest; and to ensure that archaeologists, town and regional planners systematically consult one another.</p>	<p>Archaeological heritage to be taken into account within the LDP.</p>
	<p>Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of monuments and Sites, (The Venice Charter of 1966)</p> <p>Main Objectives - Introduces “common heritage”, and has 15 Articles that deal with the principles of conservation, including traditional repairs and construction, alterations to buildings and the setting of a building and their relationship with the surrounding landscape.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process.</p>
	<p>Historic Gardens (The Florence Charter 1981)</p> <p>Main Objectives - For the identification, listing and protection of historic gardens through land use plans.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process.</p>
	<p>Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990)</p> <p>Main Objectives - Introduces 8 Articles to define archaeology and secure its protection and management.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
	<p>Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (1999)</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>

	<p>Main Objectives - Gives advice and guidance on conservation and repair techniques and advises that the vernacular tradition is only seldom represented by single structures and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a representative character region by region.</p>	
	<p>The Athens Charter, 1931</p> <p>This congress identified seven key objectives: which includes measures to legally protect monuments and their surroundings and to develop best practice through international organizations.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
	<p>The Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns & Urban Areas, 1987</p> <p>The charter aims to conserve historic towns and other historic urban areas. This should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.</p>	<p>The urban historic environment in Powys is protected by conservation areas, listed building designations and the protection of key parks and gardens. The LDP will safeguard the historic character of these through its policies.</p>
	<p>Charter for the Protection of and Management of Archaeological Heritage, 1990</p> <p>The charter promotes the integration of protection policies, the protection of archaeological heritage through legislation, appropriate survey techniques, scientific investigation and appropriate maintenance and conservation. It also promotes the preservation of archaeological heritage to the public and the adequate training of practitioners and international cooperation.</p>	<p>The preparation of the LDP recognises the importance and quality of Powys' historic environment and that development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance it, whilst paying particular attention to distinctiveness, sense of place and setting..</p>
	<p>International Cultural Tourism Charter, 1999</p>	<p>LDP to consider Tourism through its policies</p>

	The charter aims to facilitate and encourage the accessibility of heritage to communities and visitors, to encourage those who promote tourism to respect and enhance heritage and host cultures, to promote dialogue between conservationists and the tourism industry, to encourage those formulating plans and policies to develop detailed, measurable goals and strategies relating to the preservation of heritage places in the context of preservation and heritage.	
	European Spatial Development Prospective, 1999 The plan recognises the pressure put on urban towns and cities and identifies the need to protect the heritage of these urban areas.	LDP to consider as part of the process.
	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, 1992 European adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe. The charter identifies Welsh as being an endangered language.	The Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.
Cultural Heritage (UK)	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 The primary legislation for heritage protection in Wales. It provides Local Planning Authorities with the mechanism for the protection of the Built Heritage.	Full regard to be taken of the Act within the LDP
	Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Areas Act 1979 The Act consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments. It makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.	Full regard to be taken of the Act within the LDP
	Planning/Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 The Act protects and records listed buildings and conservation areas. It also sets out how licensed work may take place in these areas details enforcement procedures for illegal operations.	Full regard to be taken of the Act within the LDP

<p>Cultural Heritage (Wales)</p>	<p>Planning Policy Wales, 2014 Sets out WAG's land use planning policies and is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in the WAG/Welsh Office Circulars. Any changes or additions to policy which are agreed before a revised version of Planning Policy Wales is issued will be notified by Ministerial statement and will subsequently be published as numbered Interim Planning Statements.</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>
	<p>Wales Spatial Plan: Peoples, Places, Futures, 2004 It is a principle of the Wales Spatial Plan that development should be sustainable. Sustainable development is about improving wellbeing and quality of life by integrating social, economic and environmental objectives in the context of more efficient use of natural resources. It sets out cross-cutting national spatial priorities. These provide the context for the application of national and regional policies for specific sectors, such as health, education, housing and the economy, reflecting the distinctive characteristics of different sub-regions (areas) of Wales and their cross-border relationships.</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>
	<p>Environment Strategy for Wales, 2006 Sets out the WAG strategy for the environment over the next 20 years. The maintenance and enhancement of the natural and historic character of our landscapes and seascapes is a objective of this plan.</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>
	<p>TAN 8 Renewable Energy, 2005 Contains advice on Renewable Energy and Planning; Offshore Wind and other Onshore Renewable Energy Technologies; Design and Energy; Implications for Development Plans; Development Control; Monitoring.</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>
	<p>TAN 12: Design, 2014 Contains advice on the definition of design, design process and local planning authority design</p>	<p>It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.</p>

	policy.	
	<p>TAN 22 Planning for Sustainable Buildings, 2010</p> <p>TAN22 provides an introduction to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sustainable buildings and the standards of assessment -the design solutions that may be used to meet these standards -further design guidance on delivering low carbon buildings. 	It is important that the LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.
	<p>Cadw – Historic Landscapes, 1998</p> <p>This advisory and non-statutory document highlights what are considered to be the best examples of different types of historic landscape in Wales. However, the selection of areas for this Register does not reduce the importance of the rest of Wales’s rich historic landscape.</p>	Historic Landscape will be considered as part of the LDP process.
	<p>A Cultural Strategy for Wales, 2002</p> <p>A key action is to encourage local authorities to include cultural issues as a key component in the development of their community plans in the context of the national priorities adopted by the WAG and its ASPBs.</p>	Cultural issues will be taken into account within the LDP.
	<p>Wales Tourist Board – Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales, 2003</p> <p>The strategy aims to improve visitor accessibility to culture, improve the quality of the visitor experience and to ensure that there is a quality authentic cultural tourism product that meets and exceeds visitor expectations.</p>	The LDP will take full regard of the RDP. Cultural issues will be taken into account within the LDP.
	<p>Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning & the Historic Environment: Archaeology</p> <p>The circular sets out advice on legislation and procedures relating to archaeological remains. It gives advice on development plans, sites and monuments records, planning applications, planning decisions, planning conditions and the discovery of archaeological remains during development.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process

	<p>Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning & the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings</p> <p>The circular sets out advice on legislation and procedures relating to historic buildings and conservation areas. It gives advice on the planning framework, conservation areas, listing and listing building controls, historic buildings in need of repair and ecclesiastical exemptions.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>Traffic Management in Historic Areas (Cadw)</p> <p>Outlines ways in which traffic engineering and highways improvements can be designed sensitively in historic areas.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>Overcoming the Barriers: Providing Access to Historic Buildings (Cadw, 2002)</p> <p>The guidance explains: how historic buildings from which services are provided for the public might be made more physically accessible.</p>	To be taken into account during the LDP process
	<p>Welsh Language Act, 1993</p> <p>The Welsh Language Act 1993 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which put the Welsh language on an equal footing with the English language in Wales with regard to the public sector. States that all public documents produced by public bodies such as Ceredigion County Council must be published in both Welsh and English.</p>	Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.
	<p>TAN 20: The Welsh Language (Unitary Development Plans and Planning), 2013</p> <p>Contains guidance on the use of Welsh in planning documents.</p>	Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.
	<p>Iaith Pawb: A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, 2003</p> <p>National Action Plan which sets out a vigorous strategy to ensure that the Welsh Language is not only supported but also has the right environment to flourish.</p>	Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.
	<p>Welsh Language Scheme for the Welsh Assembly Government, 2006</p>	Welsh Language is considered

	<p>The Scheme has been prepared under the Welsh Language Act 1993 and the Government of Wales Act 2006. It describes in detail how the WAG will treat English and Welsh on a basis of equality. States that all public documents produced by WAG must be published in both Welsh and English.</p>	<p>within the LDP.</p>
	<p>laith Pawb and Welsh Language Scheme Annual Report 2006-07</p> <p>The fourth annual report on the WAG's performance against the commitments contained in laith Pawb, the National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, and WAG's Welsh Language Scheme.</p>	<p>Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.</p>
	<p>Spreading the Word: the Welsh Language 2001, 2004</p> <p>A paper on the state of the Welsh language in 2001.</p>	<p>Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.</p>
	<p>Planning and the Welsh Language: the way ahead, 2005</p> <p>This paper is a summary of the work that has been done by a consortium of organisations made up of local authorities (LAs), Bwrdd yr Iaith (the Welsh Language Board (WLB)), the Home Builders Federation (HBF) and the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). This paper represents the collective efforts of all partners with an interest in developing a better understanding of the relationship between land use planning and Welsh language in order to promote the wellbeing of the language and the cultural character of local communities. It does not represent the policy of any of the participating bodies.</p>	<p>Welsh Language is considered within the LDP.</p>
	<p>A Culture Strategy for Wales (2002)</p> <p>A key action is to encourage local authorities to include cultural issues as a key component in the development of their community plans in the context of the national priorities adopted by the WAG and its ASPBs.</p>	<p>Cultural issues will be considered within the LDP.</p>
	<p>Heritage Protection for the 21st Century, White Paper (2007)</p> <p>Though it shares the same primary legislation with England, important elements of the heritage</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process.</p>

	<p>protection system are managed differently in Wales. There are around 30,000 listed buildings, 4,000 scheduled ancient monuments, 372 Registered Parks and Gardens and 2 World Heritage Sites in Wales, with a further site nominated for such status. The White Paper outlines the designation process in Wales.</p>	
	<p>Partnership for Growth Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020</p> <p>This strategy sets the vision for the Welsh Government and the industry to work in partnership to increase visitor spend to Wales.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on 5 key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ promoting the Brand ■ product Development ■ people Development ■ profitable Performance ■ place Building. <p>The strategy identifies a product-led approach to developing and marketing tourism in Wales. This means working with iconic, high quality, reputation-changing products and events. We will be focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ more luxury and branded hotels ■ more well-being facilities, such as spas ■ more heritage hotels that utilise historic and distinctive buildings ■ more all year round attractions, activities and cultural experiences ■ more innovative, unusual and distinctive products. <p>The Great Britain domestic market is the main market for Wales and will continue to be the main focus. Marketing activity will be increased in London and South East Midlands and Yorkshire, as well as within Wales itself for the first time. Overseas, the 3 key markets identified by the panel are Ireland, Germany and USA.</p>	<p>To be taken into account during the LDP process</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage (Powys)</p>	<p>Powys County Council Built Heritage Strategy 2010 – 2015</p> <p>This strategy has been drafted to define the responsibilities of Powys County</p>	<p>The LDP takes full regard of the Strategy and is referred to as supporting guidance as part of</p>

	<p>Council in relation to the historic environment, specifically built heritage, and sets out a vision and objectives for the Built Heritage Team.</p>	<p>the LDP.</p>
	<p>Powys Local Development Strategy, 2015</p> <p>The Wales Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (RDP) is a 7 year European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) programme funded by the European Union and Welsh Government. The Wales RDP 2014-2020, was submitted to the European Commission on 11 July 2014, could provide £953m of European and Welsh Government funding to rural Wales to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the productivity, diversity and efficiency of Welsh farming and forestry businesses, improving their competitiveness and resilience, reducing their reliance on subsidies • improve the Welsh environment, encouraging sustainable land management practices, the sustainable management of our natural resources and climate action in Wales • promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth in Wales and encourage greater community-led local development. <p>There are 6 Rural Development Priorities which set the context for the EAFRD and any actions that form part of the RDP 2014-2020 will fit within this structure of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas • enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability • promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture • restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry • promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors • promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. <p>It anticipated that the new Wales RDP 2014-2020 will open from January 2015. However, the Wales RDP 2014-2020 is subject to change until the full programme has been agreed by the European Commission.</p> <p>Powys Local Development Strategy</p>	<p>The LDP will take full regard of the Local Development Strategy and RDP</p>

	<p>The Rural Development Plan is important to the future economic and social development of the County, particularly as since 2007 Powys has been the only predominantly rural County in Wales not qualifying for Convergence status. The purpose of the Powys Local Development Strategy (LDS) is to set out strategic objectives for Powys between 2014 and 2020 as the basis for delivering activity under the Rural Development Plan. The LDS is therefore an important vehicle for achieving the economic development ambitions of the Welsh Government within Powys.</p> <p>For the 2014 – 2020 period, a new Local Action Group has been formed, the One Powys Local Action Group (OPLAG) to develop the LDS. The membership of the OPLAG has been drawn from the current Powys Regeneration Partnership and Glasu Local Action Group plus new members ensuring representation from all sectors. The long term vision for OPLAG is that: “By 2020 we aim to see vibrant, empowered and connected local communities, delivering sustainable and innovative solutions to current and future economic, social and environmental issues, to enhance the economic wealth of the County”</p> <p>OPLAG have identified a number of objectives that combined seek to add value to the County’s assets, supporting the ability to build on the strengths of the County’s communities and natural environment.</p> <p>The OPLAG objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship 2. Capitalise on our natural and human resources 3. Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions 4. Build and broker skills 5. Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce <p>The first three objectives encapsulate the results and outcomes of investment and intervention with the latter two objectives being the tools to develop and support those initiatives.</p> <p>Whilst initiatives under the LDS are still being established, the framework for the medium term Action Plan for 2015 – 2018 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship - Pilot projects utilising the natural environment to provide training and employment opportunities - Develop business partnerships to develop new ideas that maximise opportunities within the uplands natural environment to improve economic wellbeing 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop new activities related to the natural environment and heritage - Develop activities that link producers, visitors and products together • Capitalise on our natural and human resources - Pilot new outdoor activities and cultural and heritage focussed activities with communities using the promotion of loops and links between villages and towns - Research possible pilot activities that develop the Welsh language and link to outdoor activities - Develop innovative activities that deliver bi-lingual childcare services - Build the green credentials of Powys for living, working and leisure - Work with educational establishments to develop innovative new products or processes for local materials • Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions - Facilitate community engagement to identify resilience and capacity to enable new initiatives that could/will provide local services and activities - Identify the potential for transfer of community assets and support implementation - Provide support to pilot community hub initiatives - Using existing toolkits (Community Pathways) develop a programme of activity that supports community energy development and enhances existing schemes (Welsh Governments Resource Efficiency Service). - Develop innovative ways of sharing information using technology • Build and broker skills - Undertake and audit of skills and expertise that could be used for Mentoring and the exchange of best practice - Develop Mentoring programmes to enable individuals to become more entrepreneurial and innovative - Investigate feasibility of the development of skills banks • Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce - Mapping of all significant events in Powys - Visits to successful activities within other rural settings to learn best practice - Audit potential and then pilot innovative approaches to supply chain development with all sectors <p>This framework is seeking to put in a strong infrastructure to develop local communities, businesses and service providers to work alongside each other, recognising their collective</p>	
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	<p>responsibilities and identifying collaborative solutions. It aims to build a firm foundation for people, businesses, networks and the processes that will support their co-operation and envisages a sustainable County being built upon investing in stronger communities, utilising the assets and skills for collective benefits and recognising that progress can be achieved by realising economies of scale and shared learning.</p>	
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SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Landscape (International)	<p>World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1972)</p> <p>Aims to encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>The preparation of the LDP recognises the importance of Powys' landscapes and that development that impacts on the landscape should be carefully managed. This is further progressed through objectives and strategic policy. The LDP aims to direct development to existing settlements therefore protecting Powys' landscape.</p>
Landscape (EU)	<p>The European Landscape Convention</p> <p>The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Contains information on the best practice of sustainably protecting and managing landscapes.</p>	<p>Noted. Landscape considered as part of the LDP.</p>
Landscape (UK)	<p>Environment Act 1995</p> <p>In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park, any relevant authority shall have regard to the purposes specified in subsection (1) of section five of this Act and, if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

	<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (ODPM, 2000)</p> <p>The Act extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.</p>	Noted.
Landscape (Wales)	<p>LANDMAP Methodology, CCW, 2003</p> <p>LANDMAP Information Guidance Note 1: LANDMAP and Special Landscape Areas, CCW, 2008</p> <p>LANDMAP Information Guidance Note 3: Using LANDMAP for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of Onshore Wind Turbines</p> <p>LANDMAP, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, CCW, 2008</p> <p>LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set</p>	LANDMAP taken into account during SEA and HRA assessment.
	<p>Agri-environment schemes (Glastir)</p> <p>Glastir aims to encourage agricultural practices which will protect and enhance the landscapes of Wales, their cultural features and associated wildlife.</p>	Helps inform the LDP process.
	<p>Planning Policy Wales (2014)</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) contains the current land use planning policy guidelines for Wales. It provides the policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans.</p> <p>This is supplemented by 21 topic based Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural guidance is given in Welsh Office / National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Government circulars.</p>	Will ensure LDP process is informed by current WAG guidance and policies.

	<p>Planning Policy Wales, the TANs and the circulars may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. They will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>PPW outlines objectives for the following 12 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Plans • Making and Enforcing Planning Decisions • Planning for Sustainability • Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast • Conserving the Historic Environment • Economic Development • Transport • Housing • Planning for Retailing and Town Centres • Tourism, Sport and Recreation • Infrastructure and Services • Minimising and Managing Environmental Risks and Pollution <p>PPW, the TANS, circulars and policy clarification letters comprise national planning policy. National planning policy and the Wales Spatial Plan should be taken into account in the preparation of development plans. They may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be taken into account by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p>	
	<p>Environment Strategy for Wales, 2006 Sets out the WAG strategy for the environment over the next 20 years. The maintenance and enhancement of the natural and historic character of our landscapes is an objective of this plan.</p>	<p>Will be taken into account during the LDP process.</p>
	<p>TAN 8 Renewable Energy, 2005 Contains advice on Renewable Energy and Planning; Offshore Wind and other Onshore Renewable Energy Technologies; Design and Energy; Implications for</p>	<p>LDP notes advice of all TAN documents.</p>

	Development Plans; Development Control; Monitoring.	
	<p>Cadw – Historic Landscapes, 1998</p> <p>This advisory and non-statutory document highlights what are considered to be the best examples of different types of historic landscape in Wales. However, the selection of areas for this Register does not reduce the importance of the rest of Wales’s rich historic landscape.</p>	Details landscapes of special historical and/or archaeological value, which should be taken into account when considering new development as part of the LDP process.
	<p>Farming for the Future, 2001</p> <p>WAG’s strategy aimed at helping secure a viable future for farming in Wales that is sustainable economically, environmentally and socially.</p>	Helps inform the LDP process.
	<p>Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process. Revised (2nd) Edition Including Revisions to the Assessment Process (ASIDOHL2), 2007</p> <p>Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) decided to collaborate to produce the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales as a means of identifying, and to provide information on, the most important and best-surviving historic landscapes in Wales. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and the Welsh local authorities also collaborated in the project.</p>	Has informed the LDP process.
	<p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2009)</p> <p>Sets out WAG’s vision of a sustainable Wales</p>	Recommendations of WAG guidance has informed LDP process.
Landscape (Powys)	LANDMAP (see Wales section above)	LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information

		System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set.
	<p>Powys Local Development Strategy (2015)</p> <p>The Wales Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (RDP) is a 7 year European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) programme funded by the European Union and Welsh Government. The Wales RDP 2014-2020, was submitted to the European Commission on 11 July 2014, could provide £953m of European and Welsh Government funding to rural Wales to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the productivity, diversity and efficiency of Welsh farming and forestry businesses, improving their competitiveness and resilience, reducing their reliance on subsidies • improve the Welsh environment, encouraging sustainable land management practices, the sustainable management of our natural resources and climate action in Wales • promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth in Wales and encourage greater community-led local development. <p>There are 6 Rural Development Priorities which set the context for the EAFRD and any actions that form part of the RDP 2014-2020 will fit within this structure of priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas • enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability • promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture • restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry • promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors • promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. 	Helps inform the LDP process.

It anticipated that the new Wales RDP 2014-2020 will open from January 2015. However, the Wales RDP 2014-2020 is subject to change until the full programme has been agreed by the European Commission.

Powys Local Development Strategy

The Rural Development Plan is important to the future economic and social development of the County, particularly as since 2007 Powys has been the only predominantly rural County in Wales not qualifying for Convergence status. The purpose of the Powys Local Development Strategy (LDS) is to set out strategic objectives for Powys between 2014 and 2020 as the basis for delivering activity under the Rural Development Plan. The LDS is therefore an important vehicle for achieving the economic development ambitions of the Welsh Government within Powys.

For the 2014 – 2020 period, a new Local Action Group has been formed, the One Powys Local Action Group (OPLAG) to develop the LDS. The membership of the OPLAG has been drawn from the current Powys Regeneration Partnership and Glasu Local Action Group plus new members ensuring representation from all sectors. The long term vision for OPLAG is that: “By 2020 we aim to see vibrant, empowered and connected local communities, delivering sustainable and innovative solutions to current and future economic, social and environmental issues, to enhance the economic wealth of the County”

OPLAG have identified a number of objectives that combined seek to add value to the County’s assets, supporting the ability to build on the strengths of the County’s communities and natural environment.

The OPLAG objectives are:

1. Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship
2. Capitalise on our natural and human resources
3. Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions
4. Build and broker skills
5. Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce

The first three objectives encapsulate the results and outcomes of investment and intervention with the latter two objectives being the tools to develop and support those initiatives.

	<p>Whilst initiatives under the LDS are still being established, the framework for the medium term Action Plan for 2015 – 2018 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship - Pilot projects utilising the natural environment to provide training and employment opportunities - Develop business partnerships to develop new ideas that maximise opportunities within the uplands natural environment to improve economic wellbeing - Develop new activities related to the natural environment and heritage - Develop activities that link producers, visitors and products together • Capitalise on our natural and human resources - Pilot new outdoor activities and cultural and heritage focussed activities with communities using the promotion of loops and links between villages and towns - Research possible pilot activities that develop the Welsh language and link to outdoor activities - Develop innovative activities that deliver bi-lingual childcare services - Build the green credentials of Powys for living, working and leisure - Work with educational establishments to develop innovative new products or processes for local materials • Optimise collective strengths and assets to develop community solutions - Facilitate community engagement to identify resilience and capacity to enable new initiatives that could/will provide local services and activities - Identify the potential for transfer of community assets and support implementation - Provide support to pilot community hub initiatives - Using existing toolkits (Community Pathways) develop a programme of activity that supports community energy development and enhances existing schemes (Welsh Governments Resource Efficiency Service). - Develop innovative ways of sharing information using technology • Build and broker skills - Undertake and audit of skills and expertise that could be used for Mentoring and the exchange of best practice - Develop Mentoring programmes to enable individuals to become more entrepreneurial and innovative - Investigate feasibility of the development of skills banks • Collaborate, cooperate, communicate and co-produce 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of all significant events in Powys - Visits to successful activities within other rural settings to learn best practice - Audit potential and then pilot innovative approaches to supply chain development with all sectors <p>This framework is seeking to put in a strong infrastructure to develop local communities, businesses and service providers to work alongside each other, recognising their collective responsibilities and identifying collaborative solutions. It aims to build a firm foundation for people, businesses, networks and the processes that will support their co-operation and envisages a sustainable County being built upon investing in stronger communities, utilising the assets and skills for collective benefits and recognising that progress can be achieved by realising economies of scale and shared learning.</p>	
	<p>Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan (2010 – 2015)</p> <p>The plan coordinates and integrates all other plans, strategies and actions within the park's boundaries. No major decision concerning the park should be taken without regard to the Management Plan.</p> <p>The Plan lays out 20-year strategies and 5-year actions by and for everyone delivering its purposes and duty, or concerned about the Park's future. The plan promotes coordinated implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities collectively across a wide range of partners and stakeholders. In essence the plan creates a framework from which park management and guiding principles can be taken.</p> <p>The National Park Management Plan is the primary conduit between broad-scale international and national policies, and Park-specific decision-making processes. It ensures that the BBNPA, in cooperation with its partners, contributes and adds value to national policy objectives. As a result, the Plan sets the framework for the Corporate Business Plan and for more detailed Park strategies and programmes, including the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the Sustainable Tourism Strategy and other Park-related strategies.</p> <p>The National Park Management Plan is the principal vehicle for ensuring that the statutory</p>	<p>Has informed the LDP process.</p>

	<p>provisions of the Environment Act 1995 are met.⁵ The central role of the management plan, then, is to guide the delivery of the statutory purposes and duty, assisted by the BBNPA's statutory planning function.</p> <p>Successful implementation of the Management Plan is a task shared by all, and, therefore, requires active partnerships between all those involved or with an interest in - often referred to as "stakeholders" - the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p> <p>The main themes of the management plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managing park landscapes to maximise conservation and public benefits. 2. Conserving and enhancing biodiversity. 3. Providing everyone with opportunities for outdoor access and recreation. 4. Raising awareness and understanding of the Park. 5. Building and maintaining sustainable communities, towns and villages. 6. Sustainable economic development <p>Note: The National Park Management Plan is undergoing consultation until 24 April 2015.</p>	
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SEA topic area	Environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan or programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Community (EU) • Member State (UK) • Wales • Powys 	Implications for LDP (how the objectives may be taken on board)
Geodiversity (International)	<p>World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1972)</p> <p>Aims to encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage</p>	<p>The preparation of the LDP recognises the importance of Powys' landscapes and geodiversity and that development that impacts on the landscape should be carefully managed. The LDP aims to direct development to existing settlements therefore protecting Powys' landscape.</p>
	<p>The Global Geoparks Network</p> <p>The Global Geoparks Network(GGN) (also known as the Global Network of National Geoparks) is a UNESCO assisted network established in 1998. Managed under the body's Ecological and Earth Sciences Division, the GGN seeks the promotion and conservation of the planet's geological heritage, as well as encourages the sustainable research and development by the concerned communities.¹</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
	<p>The Convention on Biodiversity</p> <p>The Convention on Biodiversity is one of the main driving forces behind global conservation programmes for biodiversity. The Convention is continuing to develop approaches to biodiversity conservation leading to acceptance of the need to recognise the role of geological and</p>	<p>Noted. Will inform the LDP process.</p>

	geomorphological processes in supporting biodiversity. The application of what the Convention terms the 'Ecosystem Approach' now offers an opportunity to promote geoconservation concepts through this convention.	
Geodiversity (EU)		
Geodiversity (UK)	<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</p> <p>The Act states “take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of the authority’s functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features by reason of which a site is of special scientific interest”.</p> <p>Nationally important geological sites are protected as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Some SSSIs may also be National Nature Reserves.</p> <p>Locally important sites may be declared as Local Nature Reserves or Local Geological Sites also known as Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).</p>	Noted. Will inform the LDP process.
	<p>RIGS Sites</p> <p>Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS) are protected by local authorities through the planning system.</p> <p>RIGS are selected according to their value for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. educational fieldwork in primary and secondary schools, at undergraduate level and in adult education courses 2. scientific study by both professional and amateur Earth scientists; such sites demonstrate, alone or as part of a network, the geology or geomorphology of an area 3. historical significance in terms of important advances in Earth science knowledge and human development 4. aesthetic qualities in the landscape, particularly in relation to promoting public awareness and 	Noted. Will inform the LDP process.

	appreciation of Earth sciences	
Geodiversity (Wales)	<p>RIGS Wales</p> <p>British Geological Society Cardiff has been actively involved in a range of geo conservation, geo diversity and geo heritage projects across Wales. These include projects like the three-year Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund for Wales funded South Wales RIGS Audit and a range of interpretative projects which raise public awareness of geo environmental issues; such as the exhibition and interpretation panels for MoD Defence Estates on the Mynydd Epynt Military Range in mid Wales.</p> <p>The BGS continues to offer ongoing support to the two designated European Geoparks in Wales — Fforest Fawr in mid-Wales and GeoMôn on Anglesey.</p>	Noted. RIGS sites been assessed as part of the LDP process.
	<p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2009)</p> <p>Sets out WAG's vision of a sustainable Wales</p>	WAG guidance is noted through the LDP process.
Geodiversity (Powys)	<p>RIGS sites Powys</p> <p>73 RIGS sites in Powys (excl BBNP) (comparable quality information not available)</p>	RIGS sites considered as part of the LDP site allocation process.

The following Neighbouring Development Plans will also inform the SEA of the LDP:

Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan 2007-2022

Spatial approach - The Plan seeks to deliver growth in locations that have been identified through a synthesis of the results of community engagement with the Environmental Capacity of an area and the availability of appropriate and deliverable development land. It is a bottom up approach which draws on local knowledge of the area and technical assessments of deliverability.

5 level Settlement Hierarchy – Brecon (Primary Key Settlement), Talgarth /Crickhowell / Hay-on-Wye / Sennybridge and Defynnog (Key Settlements) and then Settlements, Limited Growth Settlements and the Countryside.

Housing growth - The identified housing requirement for the Brecon Beacons National Park for the Plan period is 1990. The LDP identifies land to supply an estimated 2,045 dwellings over the LDP period, 960 of which are provided for by land allocations.

Herefordshire Local Development Framework 2011-2031

The Council submitted the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in September 2014. The Secretary of State appointed a Planning Inspector to conduct an examination.

In February 2015 a public examination was held on the Plan, after some modifications were proposed to the strategy.

A summary of modifications can be viewed online at the following link:

www.herefordshire.gov.uk/posthearing

Shropshire Local Development Framework 2006-2026 (Adopted Core Strategy March 2011)

Regional

Core Strategy (2006 – 2026) adopted February 2011.

Key Development Plan Document - Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev).

Spatial approach - Five spatial zones and a form of settlement hierarchy. Shrewsbury recognised as the County town, 5 main market towns (Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Market Drayton, Oswestry, Whitchurch) and 13 other smaller market towns and key centres, then rural areas.

Details are set out in 18 Place Plans, rolling documents under continual review, which set out priorities, planned investments and infrastructure delivery.

Housing growth – Planning for around 27,500 homes, 25% to Shrewsbury, 40% to market towns and key centres, 35% to the rural areas in identified community hubs and community clusters. Also potential additional housing provision (up to 1000 dwellings, if required) for returning military personnel.

Wrexham Unitary Development Plan (2005)

Spatial approach – The strategy seeks to safeguard the amenity of settlements and secure economy and efficiency in the use of land resources through the regeneration of built-up areas together with limited outward growth. The strategy is applied within three policy sub-areas, Wrexham, Urban Villages, and Rural Villages.

Housing growth – The housing element of the strategy reflects the overall approach towards settlement growth set out above. In essence, the aim is to allocate most new housing development to a range of sites within and adjacent to existing built up areas; to make optimum use of previously developed or vacant land; to make use of spare capacity in infrastructure and services; and to focus on locations with reasonable public transport, walking and cycling links.

Denbighshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021

Spatial approach - to focus development into a small number of large sites in the north of the County (partly due to transport reasons, higher

levels of need and fewer constraints), with smaller scale new development being supported in other County settlements, using a settlement hierarchy.

Housing growth – Approximately 7,500 new dwellings to be developed over the Plan period (average 500 per year), of which land allocations contribute 3,300 dwellings. The principle allocation is at Bodelwyddan (key strategic site) for 1715 dwellings with further growth being dispersed to other settlements in accordance with a five tier settlement hierarchy:

Bodelwyddan (1715), Lower Growth Towns functioning as regional and/or local service centres (2606) - namely Rhyl, Prestatyn, St Asaph, Denbigh, Ruthin and Corwen together with the Village tier towns of Llangollen and Rhuddlan, other Villages (900), Hamlets (affordable dwellings only). Assuming 1400 (windfall) within existing development boundaries.

Eryri Local Development Plan 2007-2022

Spatial approach - A sustainable hierarchy of settlements is proposed as the organising basis for development and service provision within the National Park. The higher settlements are consistent with the Wales Spatial Plan and with neighbouring authorities' development plans while the lower hierarchy of settlement reflects the rural context of Snowdonia.

Housing growth - New housing during the plan period has been calculated at 770-830 dwellings (51-55 dwellings per year). Taking account of the contribution of the existing land supply to this requirement and the potential contribution of small sites and windfall sites within housing development boundaries and an estimated contribution for conversions to housing from other uses, the LDP maximum residential requirement = 252 dwellings (ie land allocations) which includes a contingency allowance of 125 units.

Spatially these will be provided in Local Service Centres – Dolgellau and Bala (22-34% of overall housing requirement), Service Settlements - Harlech, Aberdyfi, Betws y Coed, Trawsfynydd and Llanberis (which is only partly within the Park) (9-13% of overall housing requirement), Secondary Settlements (up to 53% of overall housing requirement), Smaller Settlements (up to 7% overall housing requirement), Open Countryside (up to 12% overall housing requirement including conversions)

Neighbouring planning authorities have the potential to cause 'in-combination' effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development across the boundary could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.

Joint LDP for Anglesey & Gwynedd 2011-2026

Spatial approach - Development is distributed in accordance with a settlement strategy based on a settlement's levels of service provision, function and size (population) and subject to its environmental, social and infrastructure capacity to accommodate development. Hierarchy ranging from: i) Sub-Regional Centre (Primary Settlement) of Bangor to ii) Urban Service Centres (Amlwch, Holyhead, Llangefni in Anglesey, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Caernarfon, Porthmadog, Pwllheli in Gwynedd), iii) Local Service Centres, iv) Villages, v) identified (named) Clusters.

It is recognised that in southern Gwynedd the Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park has the Centres of Bala and Dolgellau providing cross-border opportunities to satisfy housing need/employment.

Housing growth - Planning for the medium growth option of 7665 houses (511 per annum) split between Anglesey (225) and Gwynedd (outside of the National Park) (286).

The Preferred Strategy provides for around 55% of this growth in the Sub Regional Centre and the Urban Service Centres, around 20% in the Local Service Centres and around 25% in the Villages and Clusters.

Neighbouring planning authorities have the potential to cause 'in-combination' effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development across the boundary could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.

Ceredigion Local Development Plan 2007-2022

Regional

Spatial approach - Growth focused on Urban Service Centres (USC) and Rural Service Centres (RSC) whilst recognising that some opportunity remains for locations other than these Centres.

7 Urban Service Centres including Aberystwyth recognised as a settlement of national importance and as a strategic centre for Mid Wales, 5 other Ceredigion towns (Aberaeron (Llwyncelyn), Cardigan, Lampeter, Tregaron, Llandysul) and, although located just over the border in Carmarthenshire, Newcastle Emlyn (Adpar) also functions as an USC. 15 Rural Service Centres (including large settlements such as Aberporth/Parcllyn, Llanon and Talybont).

Each of the 22 Service Centres has a Settlement Group so every group is made up of a USC or RSC, Linked Settlements (91 in total) and Other Locations. The Service Centre for each Settlement Group is expected to take the majority of growth for that Group.

Housing growth - Approximately 6544 dwelling (including 10% contingency) distributed - at least 51% in the Urban Service Centres, 24% in the Rural Service Centres and a maximum of 25% (or in any event no more than 1522 units) in the 'Linked Settlements and Other Locations'

on non-allocated sites.

Neighbouring planning authorities have the potential to cause 'in-combination' effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development across the boundary could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021

Regional

Spatial approach - The LDP seeks to consolidate the existing spatial settlement pattern and previous development plan frameworks, whilst continuing to reflect and promote sustainability. The focus for housing and employment is within the established urban centres of Llanelli, Carmarthen, and the Ammanford/Cross Hands grouping of settlements. These settlements are identified as 'Growth Areas' and are supplemented by a sustainable settlement hierarchy (Service Centres, Local Service Centres, then Sustainable Communities (generally grouped smaller settlements) where proportionate growth is provided for.

Housing growth - 15,197 dwellings (1,013 units per annum) and a further 1,043 units (approx 7%) giving an overall housing provision of 16,240 units. Sufficient land is allocated to meet the residual requirement of 13,260 dwellings in accordance with the Settlement Framework as follows:

Growth Areas (8,247); Service Centres (1,354); Local Service Centres (1,666); Sustainable Communities (1,993).

Neighbouring planning authorities have the potential to cause 'in-combination' effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development across the boundary could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.

Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan 2011-2026

Spatial approach – Neath Port Talbot's regional aim is to support the City and County of Swansea through steering growth towards the identified key settlements of Neath, Port Talbot and Pontardawe and to the supporting communities within the Valleys

The LDP has two differing area-based strategies, a) the Coastal Corridor Strategy Area (the two main urban towns and supporting communities of Neath and Port Talbot); and b) The Valleys Strategy Area (the Afan Valley, Amman Valley, Dulais Valley, Neath Valley, Pontardawe and Swansea Valley). 6 tier settlement hierarchy – towns, district centres, large local centres, small local centres, villages and dormitory settlements.

Housing growth – based on the projected economic-led and aspiring growth scenario of 3,850 jobs for the area, the Plan makes provision for

an additional 9,150 new residential units, (8,000 plus contingency). New housing is apportioned between Neath (48.4%), Port Talbot (27.2%), 23.2% to the Valleys (including 9.7 % to Pontardawe).

The Coastal Corridor has 2 strategic regeneration areas - Coed Darcy, Neath (urban village 4,000 new homes, 2150 in the LDP period) and Harbourside, Port Talbot (520 units). In the Valleys area, Pontardawe and the Upper Neath Valley have been identified as strategic growth areas.

Neighbouring planning authorities have the potential to cause 'in-combination' effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development across the boundary could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.

Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan 2006-2021

Regional

Spatial approach - Hybrid strategy – Northern Strategy to address decline. Tonypany, Porth, Treorchy, Treherbert, Ferndale, Tylorstown, Mountain Ash, Aberdare and Hirwaun

In the south of the County Borough the emphasis is on sustainable growth that benefits Rhondda Cynon Taf as a whole. The Southern Strategy Area includes Pontypridd, Llantrisant (including Talbot Green), Tonyrefail and Llanharan.

Settlement hierarchy: Principal Towns, Key Settlements and Smaller Settlements, with new development opportunities focused in the Principal Towns and Key Settlements of the County Borough in order to support and reinforce the important role these centres play.

A number of strategic sites will result in the development of between 5,000 – 5,450 new dwellings, 63 hectares of employment land, 23,400m² net of new retail floor space and the provision of a significant amount of new open / green space.

Housing growth - 14,385 new dwellings (959 per annum) over the plan period.

The development plans of nearby local planning authorities have the potential to cause 'in-combination' effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.

Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021

Regional

Spatial approach – disperse development around the County while focusing on those locations that provide the best opportunities for achieving sustainable development. Emphasis on the three main towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth plus the Severnside sub-region.

Settlement hierarchy:

- Main Towns: Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth;
- The Severnside (M4 corridor) sub-region: the settlements of Caerwent, Caldicot, Magor, Portskewett, Rogiet, Sudbrook and Undy;
- Rural Secondary Settlements: Usk, Raglan, Penperlleni and Llanfoist;
- Main Villages;
- Minor Villages (no development boundary).

Housing growth - 4,950 dwellings including 10% flexibility allowance. Met mainly via strategic housing sites.

Main Towns = 2066 dwellings (42 %)

Severnside sub-region = 1614 (23%)

Rural secondary settlements = 495 (7.5%)

Rural Area = 782 (27.5%)

The development plans of nearby local planning authorities have the potential to cause ‘in-combination’ effects to the European sites within Powys through their housing and employment land allocations and other policies. Development could have an indirect effect on the sites and could increase their vulnerability and have a substantial negative effect if connected in any way.