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# Revised 2018-2033 Local Development Plan

## Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Addendum



2nd Deposit Plan  
November 2023

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## Abbreviations

<b>(r)LDP</b>	(revised) Local Development Plan (also referred to as the Plan)
<b>ALC</b>	Agricultural Land Classification
<b>BMV</b>	Best and Most Versatile (Agricultural Land)
<b>ISA</b>	Integrated Sustainability Appraisal
<b>DNS</b>	Development of National Significance
<b>LSA</b>	Local Search Area
<b>SA</b>	Sustainability Appraisal
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment (also referring to the associated Directive 2001/42/EC, as ratified in Wales by <i>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004</i> )

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Carmarthenshire County Council is preparing a revised Local Development Plan (rLDP). The rLDP is a land-use plan which outlines the location and quantity of development within Carmarthenshire for a 15-year period between 2018 and 2033, and will replace the existing adopted LDP. Over the course of the preparation of the rLDP, which has undergone several iterations, the accompanying Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) has been carried out in an iterative and integrated manner as part of the plan making process since 2018.
- 1.2 The scope of the present ISA is to ensure that all proposals contained within the 2<sup>nd</sup> Deposit rLDP<sup>1</sup> have been duly considered in terms of their potential social, economic, and environmental impacts. This *ISA Addendum* expands upon the findings and recommendations made by the *ISA Report*<sup>2</sup> (February 2023), *SA Report*<sup>3</sup> (January 2020), the *SA-SEA Initial Report* (December 2018) of the Preferred Strategy, and an earlier, informal *SA-SEA Scoping Report*<sup>4</sup> (July 2018), which are required under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*<sup>5</sup>, *The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005*<sup>6</sup> and *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*<sup>7</sup>. Other statutory requirements, duties, and considerations which are incorporated into this holistic assessment are set out in Section 1.4 of the *ISA Report*.
- 1.3 Where appropriate, the present document contains excerpts of, and cross references to, the above-mentioned assessments. Effort has been made to avoid the repetition of supplementary text which is not fundamental to the rationale and conclusions here made. This is to give an accessible and transparent record of the assessment of the rLDP throughout its preparation. Nevertheless, the present document should not be considered in isolation of earlier ISA effort.

### Consultation Response

- 1.4 During the consultation of the rLDP and associated documentations, seven consultees including Welsh Government, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, and members of the public submitted a total of eight ISA relevant representations. These have been subsequently considered within Appendix A which, alongside other officer-led changes, amends the *ISA Report*.
- 1.5 For clarity, there have been no material changes to the rLDP itself since this time.

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<sup>1</sup> [Carmarthenshire County Council / Cyngor Sir Gâr - Second Deposit LDP \(oc2.uk\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> [2nd Deposit rLDP ISA Report.](#)

<sup>3</sup> [1<sup>st</sup> Deposit rLDP SA Report](#)

<sup>4</sup> [sa-scoping-report-final.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [The Town and Country Planning \(Local Development Plan\) \(Wales\) Regulations 2005 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>7</sup> [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

## 2. Next Steps

- 2.1 The present *ISA Addendum* will be subject to public consultation. Copies of all ISA documentation are available from the Forward Planning Section of Carmarthenshire County Council, or they can be viewed on [online](#). The rLDP and associated documents can also be inspected at Customer Service Centres and public libraries during advertised opening hours.
- 2.2 Your views can be made online via the [Consultation Page](#). Alternatively, response forms are available upon request.

If you wish to send your views in writing, please write to:

Forward Planning Section  
Place and Infrastructure Department  
3 Spilman Street  
Carmarthen  
Carmarthenshire  
SA31 1LE

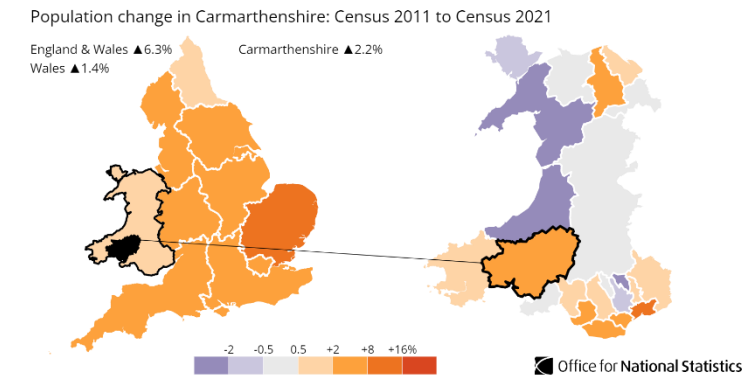
Or email: [forward.planning@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:forward.planning@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

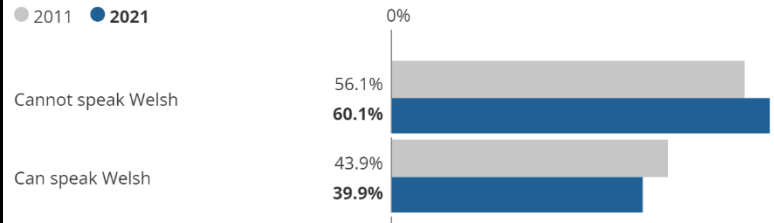
Please include 'ISA' within the subject line.

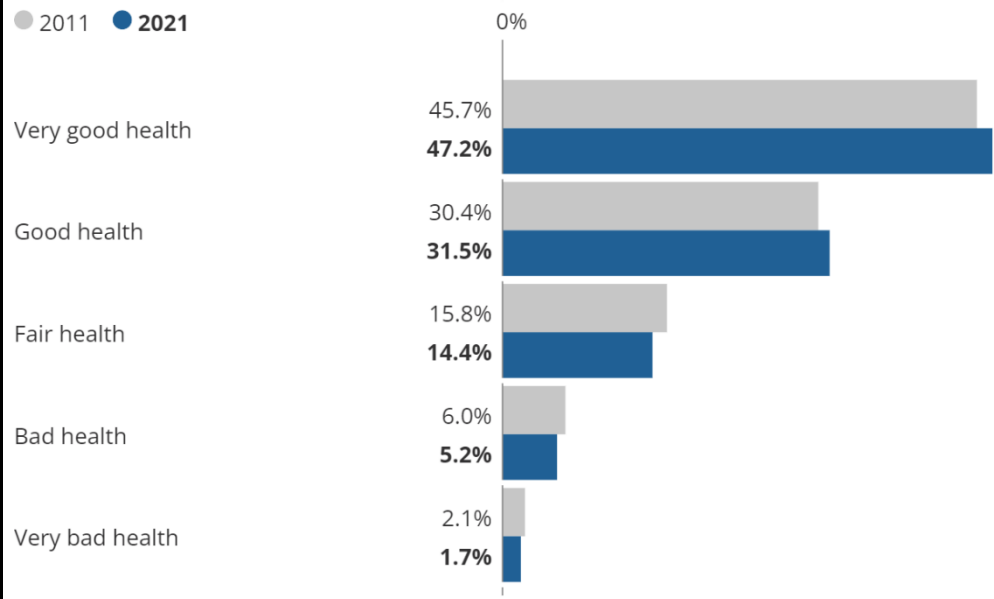
- 2.3 Representations must be received by the relevant date and time stated upon the Consultation Page. Comments submitted after this date may not be considered.
- 2.4 To ensure that the requirements of the Regulations are met, it will be necessary to consider all further changes to the rLDP following the formal consultation and examination process (including Matters Arising Changes recommended within the Inspector's Final Report). Therefore, additional ISA documentation will be published at this time.

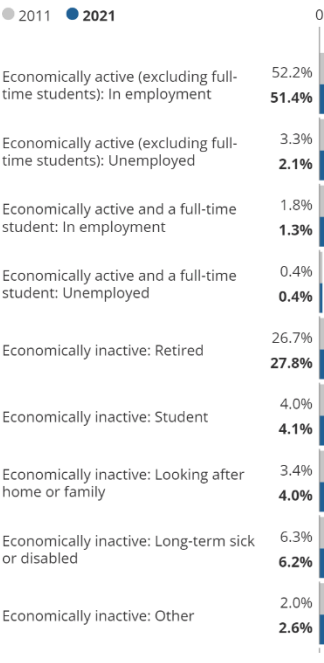
## Appendix A. Alterations to the ISA Report

A schedule of alterations made to the *ISA Report* since its publication in February 2023 is presented below (updated text in red). These have either been made in response to the consultations received or are *errata*. Consultation responses (i.e., ISAREP#) can be found within the Consultation Report.

Ref	Subject	Description	Reason	Implication
1	2.9.4	<p>In light of the Ref 2, inset footnote following this paragraph:</p> <p>“Due to the timing in preparing this present ISA report, demography and migration data from the Census 2021 was not included in the baseline at the time of consultation. These updates and any other releases aim be reflected later.”</p> <p>Footnote = #. Data from the Census 2021 has been subsequently considered, please refer to the ISA Addendum Report for a schedule of the associated alterations.</p>	To reflect changing evidence base.	None.
2	Appendix B	<p>In light of the timing of the release of Census 2021 data and the original consultation of the ISA Report (commenced February 2023), the following paragraphs are inserted accordingly:</p> <p><b>Chapter 10. Population.</b></p> <p>Between the last two censuses (held in 2011 and 2021), the population of Carmarthenshire increased by 2.2%, from around 183,800 in 2011 to around 187,900 in 2021. This means Carmarthenshire's population increased by a greater percentage than the overall population of Wales (Figure #). In 2021, Carmarthenshire was home to around 0.6 people per football pitch-sized piece of land. This area was the fifth-least densely populated out of all 22 local authority areas across Wales.</p>  <p>Population change in Carmarthenshire: Census 2011 to Census 2021</p> <p>England &amp; Wales ▲6.3% Wales ▲1.4% Carmarthenshire ▲2.2%</p> <p>Figure #. Population change in Carmarthenshire from Census 2011 to 2021.</p> <p><b>Chapter 11. The Welsh Language.</b></p>	<p>Alterations made in response to changing evidence base.</p> <p>NB: Source previously stated within Table 11 (Chapter 16, page 95).</p>	<p>This must be integrated into the appraisal in light of shifting baseline (see accompanying Ref 20).</p>

Ref	Subject	Description	Reason	Implication									
		<p>According to the Census 2021, the percentage of Welsh speakers in Carmarthenshire fell from 43.9% in 2011 to 39.9% (Figure #). This was the largest decline in the percentage of Welsh speakers of any local authority area in the country. In 2021, there were around 5,200 fewer Welsh-speaking Carmarthenshire residents (over the age of three years) compared with 2011. The number of people who did not speak Welsh increased by 10,300. Across Wales, the percentage of Welsh speakers fell from 19.0% to 17.8%. These new figures mean that the county now has the second highest number of Welsh speakers of all local authorities in Wales. Carmarthenshire remains the fourth highest in terms of the percentage of the population that are able to speak Welsh.</p> <p>Percentage of people aged three years and over by ability to speak Welsh, Carmarthenshire</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="371 526 1142 750"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ability to speak Welsh</th> <th>2011 (%)</th> <th>2021 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cannot speak Welsh</td> <td>56.1%</td> <td>60.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Can speak Welsh</td> <td>43.9%</td> <td>39.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021</p> <p>Figure #. Age-standardised proportion of usual residents by self-reported health, Carmarthenshire.</p> <p><b>Chapter 12. Health and Well-being.</b></p> <p>According to the Census 2021, 7.2% of Carmarthenshire residents described their health as "very good", increasing from 45.7% in 2011. Those describing their health as "good" rose from 30.4% to 31.5%. The proportion of Carmarthenshire residents describing their health as "very bad" decreased from 2.1% to 1.7%, while those describing their health as "bad" fell from 6.0% to 5.2% (Figure #).</p>	Ability to speak Welsh	2011 (%)	2021 (%)	Cannot speak Welsh	56.1%	60.1%	Can speak Welsh	43.9%	39.9%		
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3	Appendix B (page 41)	<p>Reference to the previous Indicative Agricultural Land Classification should be amended throughout accordingly, reflecting BMV Guidance Note (Version 2.1 – published May 2021) and Predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map (Wales). Also, amend the following:</p> <p>According to the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) data available to <b>Version 2 of the Predictive Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Map</b>, there is <b>no limited</b> Grade 1 and Grade 2 present within Carmarthenshire. A patchwork of Grade 3b land is situated towards the south and southeast of the county following the Tywi river valley, stretching from Llandovery in the east, through Llangadog, Llandeilo and Carmarthen. Most land in Carmarthenshire is classified as Grade 4 <b>and non-agricultural</b>, with a small proportion of Grade 5 situated towards the northeast of the County, <b>as indicated in the summary table provided below.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="383 1321 846 1433"> <thead> <tr> <th>ALC Grade</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Non-Agricultural</b></td> <td><b>35093.156</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>1</b></td> <td><b>9.165</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ALC Grade	Area (Ha)	<b>Non-Agricultural</b>	<b>35093.156</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.165</b>	Baseline update, as informed by consultee (see ISAREP1).																									
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4	Appendix E Growth Options	1st Deposit PG 10 Year (2019 Addendum Report) LDP Preferred Growth Option. Appraisal is '+/-' yet the shading is that of minor negative effect rather than the yellow, change appropriately.	Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP10).	None.												
5	Appendix F ISA Strategic Policies	SP 2: Retail and Town Centres ISA1 has a positive assessment but no commentary. Explanatory text to be provided:  The policy recognises the characteristics of provision in a traditional hierarchy ranging from localised provision through to larger population centres. Proposals for retail and other town centre use development is likely to create employment and leisure opportunities which will contribute positively to a sustainable economy and social inclusion.	Material clarity added in response to consultee (see ISAREP8).	None.												
6	Appendix F ISA Strategic Policies	SP 10: Gypsy and Traveller Provision ISA8 needed reassessing in light of review, following consultation response. Changing from neutral ('0') to positive effect ('+') accordingly. Explanatory text to be provided:  This policy seeks to conserve the way of life, traditions, and culture through the allocation of land designated for the Gypsy and Traveller community.	Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP8). This was an oversight of the assessor, while not covered in the 'Decision Making Influences' for ISA8 within the ISA Framework, SP10 would provide a clear positive benefit (particularly towards 8-1).	No impact upon corresponding conclusions.												
7	Appendix F Strategic Policies	SP14: Maintaining and Enhancing of the Natural Environment ISA9. Amend explanatory comment to the following:  "This policy directly refers to the protection and enhancement of natural environment aspects and features (i.e., geology, landform, soils, land cover and hydrology) which help make up Carmarthenshire's landscape."	Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP9).	None.												

Ref	Subject	Description	Reason	Implication
8	Appendix F Strategic Policies SP16 (Page 51)	<p>Amend the appraisal and associated explanatory commentary of SP16.</p> <p>ISA2 – “Encouraging sustainable transport will in turn <b>may</b> have positive effects on air quality, which currently impacts on certain designated sites in the County. <b>Nevertheless, it is difficult to quantify the likelihood of this benefit actualising (particularly when considering other sources of NOx are typically larger contributors, e.g., rural land use). Additionally, the protection and enhancement of GBI and ecological networks as carbon sinks will have secondary benefits on biodiversity.”</b></p> <p>ISA7 Scoring amended from ‘0’ to ‘1’.</p> <p><b>ISA7 - The alignment of this policy with ISA7 is dependent on the choice of sites and manner in which they are developed.</b></p> <p>ISA8 Scoring amended from ‘0’ to ‘1’.</p> <p><b>ISA8 - The alignment of this policy with ISA8 is dependent on the choice of sites and manner in which they are developed.</b></p> <p>ISA9 Scoring amended from ‘0’ to ‘1’.</p> <p><b>ISA9 – Whilst this policy does not contain proposals for development, it is a driver of potential change through supporting climate-related developments (e.g., EV charges, flooding mitigation etc). The alignment of this policy with ISA9 is dependent on the choice of sites and manner in which they are developed.</b></p> <p>ISA12 Scoring amended from ‘+’ to ‘?’.</p> <p><b>ISA12 - Minimising the need to travel alongside the enhancement of GBI/ecological networks may have secondary health and wellbeing benefits.</b></p>	<p>Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP8) and officer review.</p>	None.
9	Appendix G Specific Policies BHE2 (Page 53)	<p>The assessment should include commentary related to the removal of SLA as a non-statutory designation, in alignment with the ISA Framework (i.e., the specific guidance originally agreed for ISA9). Commentary should provide an evidence-based evaluation of the utility of SLA designation, highlighting the drawbacks of boundary-based compartmentalisation which the designation of SLAs currently promote. Crucially, the assessment should consider if/how proposals contained with the rLDP provide an enhanced platform for mitigating contemporary development pressures. Commentary of BHE2: Landscape Character should be amended accordingly:</p> <p><b>“BEH2 has positive effects across the ISA Objectives, with strong positive effects predicted on ISA9 Landscape. The contemporary relevance and utility of present SLA designation is a contentious issue within the planning system. Research demonstrates that SLA designation as a tool for promoting landscape protection and due consideration is likely outdated, and that landscape character should instead be of primary concern.</b></p>	<p>Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP7). Officers agree that the absence of explanatory commentary is an oversight of both the previously published SA and the most</p>	None.

Ref	Subject	Description	Reason	Implication
		<p>Therefore, the proposals set out within the rLDP (under BHE2) are aimed to embed a more holistic whole-county approach to landscape character protection, and is considered to be more consistent and relevance to the current planning context (i.e., effectively endorsing an entirely landscape protection approach verses a subjective, spatially limited designation). As proposed within the supporting policy text (paragraph 11.460), a supplementary SPG (supported by the finding of a county-wide Landscape Character Assessment using a robust methodology) is proposed to identify and describe distinctive areas of landscape character. When considered holistically with the intentional wording of BHE2, well-designed developments may have the potentially to contribute positively to the landscape and visual character, and preserve and enhance or restore existing landscape character features.”</p>	recent appraisal within the ISA.	
10	Appendix G Specific Policies CCH1/2	<p>Amend the appraisal and associated explanatory commentary of CCH1/2.</p> <p>ISA9 Scoring amended from ‘+/-’ to ‘1’ for both policies.</p> <p>CCH1/2 – “Renewable energy is essential in ensuring a low carbon energy source and combatting climate change; therefore this policy has strong positive effects on ISA4 Climatic Factors. Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development have the potential to have negative impacts on biodiversity, particularly when located in proximity to protected sites. These impacts can be somewhat mitigated by policy SP14: Maintaining and Enhancing the Natural Environment, however it is suggested that some wording is added into the policy itself to strengthen this mitigation. Any potential for negative impacts on ISA9 Landscape can be mitigated by policies SP11 Platemaking and Sustainable Places and BHE2: Landscape Character. These kind of developments are <b>have</b> potential to foster the development of skills associated with delivering innovative, climate responsive design.</p> <p>It is important to note that policies CCH1/2 do not propose tangible renewable energy developments, and they instead define the parameters in which associated applications are to be assessed. The Local Search Areas for solar projects were determined using a comprehensive range of constraints (details found within the Renewable Energy Assessment) and have been reviewed within the HRA in regard to their impact upon protected species. If planning applications were to be received on this sites, further impact assessment would be undertaken at a project level in line with the mitigative considering set out within the plan. Additionally, Carmarthenshire does contain one Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy as set out in Future Wales (referenced within the ISA). Whilst it is not for the rLDP to adopt this, any proposal for large-scale wind energy may be classified as a Development of National Significance (DNS) and, as such, these type of planning applications would be determined by Welsh Ministers. As further outlined in Future Wales, Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and has found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way (subject to conforming to criteria set out in Policy 18 [which, of many preventive measures, ensures that no unacceptable adverse visual impacts will occur to nearby communities and individual dwellings]).”</p>	Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP8).	No impact upon the subsequent conclusions.
11	Appendix G Specific Policies	Expand upon explanatory commentary for the assessment CCH3.	Material clarity added in response to	None.

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	CCH3 (Page 57)	“Provision of Electric Charging Points in new developments will ensure that there is a growing network of charging point across the county to encourage electric car use. This in turn will have benefits for ISA3 Air Quality and ISA4 Climatic Factors, by reducing transport related emissions. Improvements to air quality are also beneficial to ISA12 Health and Well-being, ISA2 Biodiversity and ISA8 Cultural Heritage. <b>Impacts on the wider landscape are considered unlikely given the fact that EV charging placement is most likely to be situated by service centres and residential urban areas. Nevertheless, it should be recognised that a dispersed network of electric charging locations could place a negative impact upon the landscape, particularly within rural and open locations (and if regard to preserving sense of place, distinctiveness, and setting isn’t respected). Regardless, this policy is not tailed for supporting this type of development, but instead sets requirements for EV chargers to be integrated into residential and non-residential (where a carpark is provided) development. ISA9 is, therefore, scored as neutral (see appraisal of SP16 for the consideration of this described impact).”</b>	consultee (see ISAREP8).																																																																																						
12	Appendix G Specific Policies CCH4 (Page 57)	Amend the appraisal and associated explanatory commentary of CCH4.  ISA9 Scoring amended from ‘0’ to ‘1’.  <b>ISA9 – Whilst this policy does not contain proposals for development, it is a driver of potential change through supporting climate-related developments (e.g., EV charges, flooding mitigation etc). The alignment of this policy with ISA9 is dependent on the choice of sites and manner in which they are developed.</b>	Alterations made in response to officer review.	None.																																																																																					
13	Table 17	In light of amendments here proposed, the summary score given in Table 17/20 should be updated accordingly.	See individual Ref.	None.																																																																																					
14	Table 23	The insertion of the assessment outcome of the following sites, as taken from site assessment proformas.  <table border="1" data-bbox="398 865 1657 1225"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site Ref</th> <th>Name</th> <th>ISA1</th> <th>ISA2</th> <th>ISA3</th> <th>ISA4</th> <th>ISA5</th> <th>ISA6</th> <th>ISA7</th> <th>ISA8</th> <th>ISA9</th> <th>ISA10</th> <th>ISA11</th> <th>ISA12</th> <th>ISA13</th> <th>ISA14</th> <th>ISA15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PrC2/MU1</td> <td>Cyn Saffle Gwaith yr Hen Gastell, Llanelli / Former Old Castle Works, Llanelli</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> <td>++</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>++</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>++</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PrC2/MU2</td> <td>Trostre Gateway, Llanelli</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>+</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>0</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>++</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>++</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeC20/MU1</td> <td>Parc Gwyliau Talacharn / Laugharne Holiday Park</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>+</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>0</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>++</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>++</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeC4/MU1</td> <td>Glannau Porth Tywyn / Burry Port Waterfront</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>++</td> <td>-</td> <td>+/-</td> <td>++</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>++</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site Ref	Name	ISA1	ISA2	ISA3	ISA4	ISA5	ISA6	ISA7	ISA8	ISA9	ISA10	ISA11	ISA12	ISA13	ISA14	ISA15	PrC2/MU1	Cyn Saffle Gwaith yr Hen Gastell, Llanelli / Former Old Castle Works, Llanelli	+	-	+/-	-	-	+	++	-	+/-	++	+	+	+	+	++	PrC2/MU2	Trostre Gateway, Llanelli	+	-	+/-	+	+/-	+	-	0	+/-	++	+	+	+	+	++	SeC20/MU1	Parc Gwyliau Talacharn / Laugharne Holiday Park	+	-	+/-	+	+/-	+	-	0	+/-	++	+	+	+	+	++	SeC4/MU1	Glannau Porth Tywyn / Burry Port Waterfront	+	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	++	-	+/-	++	+	+	+	++	+	Rectifying error. The summaries from these sites were absent from the final table contained within the ISA Report.	No impact upon the subsequent conclusions raised in regard to rLDP allocations.
Site Ref	Name	ISA1	ISA2	ISA3	ISA4	ISA5	ISA6	ISA7	ISA8	ISA9	ISA10	ISA11	ISA12	ISA13	ISA14	ISA15																																																																									
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15	Table 23	Amend site reference of ‘Tir ger Bryndeilog, Rhodfa Tywi’ and ‘Tir ger Arwynfa / Land adj Arwynfa’, respectively.  <table border="1" data-bbox="398 1300 1064 1396"> <thead> <tr> <th>Incorrect Notation</th> <th>Correct Site Reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SuV15/h2</td> <td>SeC15/h2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuV34/h1</td> <td>SuV35/h1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Incorrect Notation	Correct Site Reference	SuV15/h2	SeC15/h2	SuV34/h1	SuV35/h1	Error.	None.																																																																															
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16	Table 23	<p>Update ISA7 scoring in line with updated baseline (as further reviewed on an individual site basis within Soil Topic Paper).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Site Reference</th> <th rowspan="2">Name</th> <th colspan="2">ISA7 Score</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Old</th> <th>Revised</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SeC7/h4</td> <td>Gyferbyn â Pharc Morlais / Opposite Parc Morlais</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeC20/h2</td> <td>Tir cyfagos i Ysgol Lacharn / Land adj. Laugharne School</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuV8/h1</td> <td>Tir l'r dde o Dol y Dderwen / Land to the south of Dol y Dderwen</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeC20/h1</td> <td>Pludds Meadow</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeC18/h6</td> <td>Tir i gefn Heol yr Orsaf / Land to the rear of Station Road</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuV63/h1</td> <td>Tir yn Woodend / Land at Woodend</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SuV61/h1</td> <td>Tir yn Fferm Nieuport / Land at Nieuport Farm</td> <td>-</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site Reference	Name	ISA7 Score		Old	Revised	SeC7/h4	Gyferbyn â Pharc Morlais / Opposite Parc Morlais	-	--	SeC20/h2	Tir cyfagos i Ysgol Lacharn / Land adj. Laugharne School	-	--	SuV8/h1	Tir l'r dde o Dol y Dderwen / Land to the south of Dol y Dderwen	-	--	SeC20/h1	Pludds Meadow	-	--	SeC18/h6	Tir i gefn Heol yr Orsaf / Land to the rear of Station Road	-	--	SuV63/h1	Tir yn Woodend / Land at Woodend	-	--	SuV61/h1	Tir yn Fferm Nieuport / Land at Nieuport Farm	-	--	Updated site allocation assessment in line with ISAREP1 and updated baseline data.	Additional material clarity added. No impact upon associated conclusions. At the planning application stage, project-level mitigation should be considered.
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17	Table 24 ISA7 (part 1)	<p>Amend paragraph to the following:</p> <p><del>Whilst</del> <b>Despite</b> promoting the regeneration of contaminated land, the cumulative losses of finite quality soil resources from development occurring on greenfield sites (and those rates highly through the ALC in addition to a few instances of peatlands) will be widespread. <b>This is demonstrated, in part, by 11.20% of the total hectareage of all site proposals being on Grade 3a, and 1.54% on Grade 2. Nevertheless, the majority of proposal area is situated on Grade 3b (46.4%), followed by Urban (15.66%) and Grade 5 (13.31%), as foretold by the BMV Soil Topic Paper. Additionally,</b> the distribution settlement framework ensures negative impacts are not concentrated within a given area (<b>appropriately situated</b>) and is more likely to lead to the utilisation of dispersed brownfield fields throughout the County.</p>	Alterations made in response to consultee (see ISAREP1).	None.																																		
18	Table 24 ISA7 (part 2)	<p>Insertion of new paragraph:</p> <p><b>Furthermore, there is only one mixed use allocation concerned with peatlands - Nant y Caws Regeneration and Mixed-Use Site (PrC1/MU3). Using the <a href="#">Peatlands of Wales Map</a>, the site was found to cover a total peatland area of 2.429 ha (2.78% of site area in peripheral areas). At the planning application stage, project-level mitigation should be considered in order to conserve these resources (protection is explicitly made within NE3, paragraph 11.421). Additionally, Local Search Area (LSA) North East of Farmers (A) and Mynydd Pencarreg (B) is 12.8% and 1.2%, respectively. Due consideration should be given if applications for solar projects are received on such land.</b></p>	Clarity added in response to consultee regard Peatlands (see ISAREP1).	Additional material clarity added. No impact upon associated conclusions.																																		
19	Table 26 (Chapter 8)	<p>ISA13 14-2 – monitoring indicator missing (possibly due to formatting error). Insert the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ISA Objective</th> <th>Monitoring Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Data Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13-2 Increase levels of literacy (in both</td> <td>Ability to read and write Welsh.</td> <td>Annual increase (or at least no reduction).</td> <td>Stats Wales <a href="https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Wels">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Wels</a></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ISA Objective	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Data Source	13-2 Increase levels of literacy (in both	Ability to read and write Welsh.	Annual increase (or at least no reduction).	Stats Wales <a href="https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Wels">https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Wels</a>	Alterations made in response to officer review.	None.																										
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		<p>Welsh and English) and numeracy (no annual numeracy/English literacy indicator could be found at time of writing – update when available)</p> <p><a href="#">h-Language/Annual-Population-Survey-Welsh-Language/welsh-skills-by-la</a></p>		
20	Table 5	<p>Amend baseline summary for ISA11 Welsh Language:</p> <p>Future Baseline: Improving Declining</p> <p>Amend the summary text to the following:</p> <p>“Carmarthenshire is linguistically sensitive and has the <b>second</b> highest number of Welsh speakers out of any County in Wales. Recent data reveals that Welsh Language skills have fluctuated significantly, making the determination of likely future trends difficult. For instance, the Annual Population Survey 2020/21 suggests that the number of persons aged 3 and over in the county who say they can speak Welsh grown since the Census 2011 <sup>36</sup>. Nevertheless, the latest Census data for 2021# found that Carmarthenshire is home to 72,838 Welsh speakers (a decrease of 5,210 since the last Census in 2011). Concerningly, this is the largest percentage point decrease of all local authorities in Wales. Additionally, by comparing the two most recent censuses, there has been a 4.8% increase in the number of people reporting that they have no skills in Welsh. The national target is for one million Welsh speakers by 2050, and some progress has been made in attaining this. It is important to recognise localised changes/declines may occur. Inward migration and other factors (including age structure, and other demographics) may negatively impact the proportion of Welsh speakers by challenging language transition, particularly within rural areas in Carmarthenshire which are known strongholds for the Welsh Language. Increases in the provision of Welsh medium schools and efforts for promoting language immersion seeks to improve rates over the long-term (potentially mitigating the adverse short-term effect created by inward migration). With regards to the extent of the Welsh language planning policy context, it will be important for the rLDP to mitigate likely impacts associated with its contained proposals.”</p> <p>Footnote = #. <a href="#">welsh-language-speakers-summary.pdf (gov.wales)</a>. Findings from the Census 2021 are considered to more likely represent an accurate account of the associated figures, particularly given the methodology of the Annual Population Survey.</p>	Provision for this was previously made in paragraph 2.9.4, and in light of Ref #.	The environmental baseline underpins the subsequent appraisal and forms the likely evolution of conditions in absence of the rLDP. Following a review it was deemed that the enhanced baseline did not cause any further impact.
21	See description accordingly.	<p>Non substantive corrections/amendments:</p> <p>Abbreviations add: <b>AMR – Annual Monitoring Report</b></p> <p>1.4.8 “... use of <b>the</b> Welsh Language...”</p> <p>1.4.8 “...as inserted by section 11(3), <b>PWA Planning (Wales) Act 2015</b>.”</p> <p>1.4.9 “... the assessment of <b>the</b> Welsh Language <b>within</b> in the ISA...”</p> <p>3.0.1 “... legislation and guidance, and is...”</p> <p>3.0.1 “... level. <b>The Plan’s</b> <b>Its</b> direct influence....”</p>	Alterations made in response to officer review.	None.

Ref	Subject	Description	Reason	Implication
		<p>3.2.3 "... towards capturing low-carbon and renewable technologies markets."</p> <p>3.3.2 "... pertinent to Carmarthenshire such as exclusion, including the need to..."</p> <p>5.8.1 "The main limitations of the SA process at the LDP Preferred Strategy stage was relate to the fact that there is uncertainty over the"</p> <p>6.2.10 "...ISA11, please refer to the WLIA (Appendix H).</p> <p>6.2.12 "... Landscape and the Welsh Language."</p> <p>6.2.13 "As is the case with any most development, some potential potentially negative impacts remained, particularly with regards to biodiversity, air quality, climatic factors, and the Welsh language. However, with suitable mitigation in place, these negative impacts can be avoided or reduced with suitable mitigation (as put forward by relevant mitigative policies).</p> <p>6.9.1 "...commonly noted, likely effects per purpose type of allocation presented above."</p> <p>7.0.5 "... highlighted within these this assessment (Appendix I), although..."</p> <p>7.0.6 "... upon the Welsh Language. It is critical that due regard is made to the Welsh Language during the implementation of the rLDP, particularly in light of the associated findings of the Census 2021 (published following the WLIA). In addition to regularly monitoring (as proposed in Chapter 8 and within future AMRs), the publication of a dedicated SPG current to the proposed adoption of the rLDP will help ensure this."</p>		