



Wales Spatial Plan Update

SEA Statement

May 2011 Update

How Significant Environmental Effects will be Monitored

The monitoring measures that will be used to monitor the significant environmental effects and major uncertain effects predicted to result from implementation of the Wales Spatial Plan Update are described below in Table 1.

Given the strategic nature of the WSP and the broad effects that are being monitored it is not appropriate to identify thresholds against which remedial action could be taken by the WSP. The broad effects proposed for monitoring are influenced by a wide range of other policies, strategies and activities and it would be impossible to identify the contribution from the WSP on its own in effecting change in an indicator.

Table 1 provides details on the sources and frequency of reporting for the indicators, as well as providing information of the geographical level at which the data is available. The levels included are:

- National – information available at an all-Wales level;
- WSP Area – information that is reported at a Wales Spatial Plan Area level;
- Sub-region – information that is available at a level below all-Wales level, but different to WSP Area level. Examples include local authority level and NUTS3 level.

Development of new indicators is an ongoing process and in Wales this is the case across a variety of topic areas. The Environment Strategy provides commitments to develop new indicators to monitor specific effects (e.g. the damaging effects of access), whilst new indicators are being developed by CCW and Cadw to cover topics such as tranquillity, landscape changes and urban characterisation. During the preparation of this SEA Statement there has also been consultation on an updated Sustainable Development scheme.

There remain some effects in Table 1 for which suitable monitoring indicators have yet to be identified. In some cases proxy indicators have been included in the monitoring framework, whilst in others there remain some gaps which will need to be filled when suitable indicators become available.

The following key is used to identify the type of effect to be monitored.

++	Significant Positive Effect
--	Significant Negative Effect
?	Uncertain Effect

Table 1: Monitoring significant effects

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
Sustainable development	Reduction in ecological footprints	++	Ecological footprint - Wales' global ecological footprint	✓	✓	✓	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 2a 5 yearly update	The ecological footprint is an indicator of the total environmental burden that we place on the planet. It represents the area of land needed to provide raw materials, energy and food, as well as absorb the pollution and waste created.	Stable / No clear trend	<p>Following several years of variation, the ecological footprint of Wales increased from 4.2 global hectares per person in 1999 to 4.8(r) in 2004. However, it has since fallen to 4.4 in 2006.</p> <p>Global Footprint Network estimates for 2006 show that the average 'earthshare' was 1.8 global hectares per person and the ecological footprint of the world was 2.6 global hectares per person.</p> <p>The ecological footprint of Wales was slightly lower than for the UK in 2006, but was more than double the average earthshare.</p>
Air quality	Changes in air quality	?	Trends in number of days when air pollution is moderate or	✓	-	✓	State of the Environment Report. Indicator	Concentrations are analysed to determine the number of days at each site on which the pollution was moderate or higher, i.e.	Stable / No clear trend	At urban sites, the number of days when air pollution was moderate or higher was highest in Port Talbot Margam (43) and lowest in Chepstow and

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			higher in rural zones and urban agglomerations				33a. Annual	where concentrations for at least one pollutant exceeded the National Air Quality Standards. The urban sites meet the requirements to monitor particulates (PM10), ozone and sulphur dioxide. The rural sites meet the requirements for monitoring ozone,		<p>Wrexham (0) in 2009.</p> <p>The main causes of pollution at urban sites are fine particles (PM₁₀) and ozone. The hot summer was a major factor in the high figures for 2003.</p> <p>The main cause of pollution in rural areas is the variation in ozone levels, which is affected by the weather.</p>
			Area of natural and semi-natural habitat where deposition of (a) acid and (b) nitrogen compounds exceeds critical loads	✓	-	-	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 33j Annual	Critical loads are thresholds above which the deposition of pollutants causing acidification and eutrophication (e.g. excessive freshwater algae growth due to nitrogen) causes significant harm to the environment.	Clear improvement	There was little change in the percentage of sensitive habitats in Wales exceeding critical loads for acid deposition from 1998-2000 to 2004-06. However, in 2006-08 there has been a decrease of 2 percentage points.
			Ecological impacts of air pollution - Percentage of sensitive	✓	-	-	WAG SD Indicator #17. Annual		Little or no change	There was little change in the percentage of sensitive habitats in Wales exceeding critical loads for acid deposition from 1998-2000 to 2004-06. However, in

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			habitat area exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication, Wales							2006-08 there has been a decrease of 2 percentage points. The percentage of sensitive habitats in Wales where eutrophying pollutants exceeded critical loads for nutrient nitrogen has been fairly stable since 2001-03.
Biodiversity	Effects on biodiversity resulting from new development	--	Trends in key Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats	✓	-	-	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 19a	UK priority species and habitats are those that have been identified as being most threatened. Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have been put in place to establish the factors for their decline and the work necessary for recovery.	Clear improvement	The total number of priority species in Wales has increased by 21 since 2002, to 195 in 2008. The total number of priority habitats in Wales was 38 in 2008. Of the priority habitats with information available, the percentage of habitats classed as declining increased from 57 per cent in 2002 to 62 per cent in 2005. However, this has since fallen to 53 per cent in 2008
			Biodiversity Conservation: Priority Species	✓	-	-	WAG SD Indicator #3a		Clear improvement	The total number of priority species in Wales has increased by 21 since 2002, to 195 in 2008.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			Status, Wales				Every 3 years			Of the priority species for which sufficient information was available, 52 per cent were classed as stable or increasing in 2008, compared with 40 per cent in 2002.
			Biodiversity Conservation: Priority Habitat Status, Wales	✓	-	-	WAG SD Indicator #3b Every 3 years		Little or no change	The total number of priority habitats in Wales fell slightly to 38 in 2008. Of the priority habitats with sufficient information available, the percentage of habitats classed as stable or increasing has increased slightly to 39 per cent in 2008.
	Disturbance of species and habitats	?	No indicator is available yet to monitor this effect. The indicator above “Trends in key Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats” will be used as a proxy	-	-	-	TBD	An indicator relating to the damaging impacts of access will be developed for the Environment Strategy by 2017.	N/A	Data not yet available

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			until a more suitable indicator becomes available.							
Climatic factors	Increased greenhouse gas emissions	- ?	Estimated emissions of greenhouse gases in Wales and the UK, million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent	✓	-	✓	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 7a Annual	The total estimated emissions in million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent for the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases The basket of greenhouse gases includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.	Stable / No clear trend	The overall effect has been an estimated decrease of 10 per cent in emissions of the basket of greenhouse gases from Wales in 2008 compared to base year emissions. In the UK there has been an estimated decrease of 20 per cent compared to base year emissions. The estimated emissions in million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) in Wales have decreased by 3 per cent, from 43.1(r) in 1990 to 42.0 in 2008. In the UK, estimated emissions have decreased by 10 per cent, from 591.4(r) in 1990 to 531.5 in 2008.
	Improvements in energy efficiency	++	a) Percentage reduction in carbon dioxide emissions in the	✓	-	✓	Stats Wales - National Performance	Carbon dioxide emissions reported through these indicators are those emissions of carbon dioxide	N/A	Data for bi) & bii) not available 2010 - 2011 Data for a) not yet available –

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			<p>non domestic public building stock</p> <p>bi) Percentage reduction in energy use in the housing stock</p> <p>bii) Percentage reduction in carbon dioxide emissions in the housing stock</p>				<p>ce Indicator. EEF/002 (NS18). Annual</p>	<p>generated as the direct result of the combustion of hydrocarbon fuels e.g. gas, oil and coal based fuels and the use of electricity.</p> <p>Part a) The non domestic public stock consists of all buildings used for non domestic purposes, owned, leased or rented, where the local authority has full responsibility for energy costs and use in that building.</p> <p>Part b) The housing stock includes all domestic properties whether council owned housing, housing association owned, owner-occupied or private rented properties.</p> <p>These indicators are available at Local Authority level.</p>		due for publication late 2011.
	Increased flood risk	--	Annual cost of damage due to flooding,	✓	-	-	State of Environment Report Indicator 31a	The information for this indicator is collected by the Environment Agency in the National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA).	Clear improvement	A total of 3,238 properties have benefited from the construction of a flood alleviation scheme since 2005-06.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
							Annual	NaFRA reports average Expected Annual Damages each year, for residential and business properties.		85 per cent of properties benefiting were residential and 15 per cent were business.
			Percentage of households with risk of flooding (significant risk, moderate risk, low risk and some risk)	✓	✓	✓	EAW/ Wales Spatial Plan Data Resource Annual	<p>This indicator comes from Environment Agency data used in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.</p> <p>Properties with a significant risk of flooding have greater than 1.3 per cent (1 in 75) chance of flooding in any year.</p> <p>Properties with a moderate risk of flooding have between a 1.3 per cent (1 in 75) chance and 0.5 per cent (1 in 200) chance of flooding in any year.</p> <p>Properties with a low risk of flooding have a 0.5 per cent (1 in 200) chance or less of flooding in any year.</p>	N/A	Data not yet available – due for publication late 2011.
			Awareness of flood risk	✓	-	-	State of Environment Report Indicator	The current information available in relation to this indicator was collected by the Environment Agency in	Stable / No clear trend	The percentage of respondents aware that their property was possibly or definitely 'at risk' of flooding increased from 44 per cent in 2006-07 to 57 per cent in

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
							32c Annual	<p>the Pre-Flood Awareness Campaign Survey 2006-07. It provides information on awareness in terms of: 'EA's role in flood risk management'; 'property possibly or definitely at risk'; and 'have made preparation in advance of possible flooding'.</p> <p>New indicators of trends in awareness of flood risk are to be developed based on a new survey.</p>		<p>2008-09.</p> <p>The percentage of respondents that had made 'preparation in advance of flooding' increased from 5 per cent in 2006-07 to 57 per cent in 2008-09.</p>
Cultural heritage	Impacts on historic sites and landscapes	?	Buildings at Risk Register	✓	-	✓	Cadw Annual	Buildings at risk surveys are currently compiled by local authorities. Proposals are in place to take this forward with a more unified approach.		
			Condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	✓	-	-	Cadw 5 yearly Field Monument Warden (FMW) visit reports	Cadw's regional field monument wardens monitor the condition of all statutorily protected monuments, visiting around 800 sites a year as part of a five-year programme during which all sites are monitored.		

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			The number of historic assets deemed to be at risk	✓	-	✓	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 26. Frequency uncertain	The information for this indicator was collected from 'The Welsh Historic Environment: Position Statement 2007', produced by Cadw. As well as the indicator shown here, the report itself contains further statistics that may be of interest. The 2006 Position Statement was the first attempt to build up a baseline of information on the full value, potential and scope of the historic environment in Wales.	Stable / No clear trend	<p>The percentage of the sample of listed buildings in Wales that were classed as 'at risk' has fallen slightly from 10.2 per cent in 2007 to 9.6 per cent in 2008.</p> <p>The percentage of the sample of listed buildings that were classed as 'vulnerable' has fallen slightly from 17.5 per cent in 2007 to 17.3 per cent in 2008.</p>
			The Environment Strategy commits to developing an indicator of damaging impacts of access.	-	-	-	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 29c. Frequency uncertain.	<p>This indicator will be developed in relation to the Environment Strategy Outcome;</p> <p><i>"There will be sustainable, widespread and equitable access to the countryside and coast, which recognises the need for a balance between tranquil areas and areas supporting larger numbers of people and a range of activities."</i></p>	N/A	Data not yet available. No indication of future availability date

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
								<i>Damaging access will be discouraged.</i>		
	Enhancing local distinctiveness	++	There is no relevant indicator currently available. However, Cadw are currently instigating pilot urban characterisation studies. If this process is successful and is rolled out across Wales it will provide information that could be used to show how the WSP is underpinning regeneration and enhancement of local distinctiveness.	-	-	-	Yet to be developed	<p>Cadw will be looking at urban characterisation studies undertaken. To start with there will be some pilot studies (2 per WSP area). These will aim to underpin the WSP regeneration aims.</p> <p>Could use "the number of urban characterisation studies undertaken" as an indicator for measuring the effectiveness of the characterisation process.</p>	N/A	Data not yet available. No indication of future availability date
Landscape	Effects on	--	Tranquillity and				State of	Tranquillity is one of the	Clear	Between 1997 and 2009, there

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
	landscape from new development		night light mapping. An indicator of change in number and extent of tranquil areas as defined in CCW mapping work is still to be developed as part of the Environment Strategy.				the Environment Report. Indicator 29c. Frequency uncertain.	core aims of the WAG Environment Strategy. Tranquillity mapping is currently been developed by CCW. Light pollution is not currently monitored on a Wales wide level.	deterioration	was a loss of Tranquil Areas of nearly 1,500km ² of land. This is over 6 per cent of the total land area of Wales, and is greater than the area of the Brecon Beacons National Park.
			Indicators, measuring quality and diversity of the natural and historic character of Wales' landscape and seascape are to be developed on completion of CCW landscape characterisation	-	-	-	State of the Environment Report. Indicator 23. Frequency uncertain.	These indicators are currently under development.	Insufficient data	CCW is working towards establishing indicators using evidence from each of the five LANDMAP layers (Geological Landscape, Landscape Habitats, Visual and Sensory, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape). It is anticipated that a baseline assessment will be reported by summer 2011.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			work							
		--	Condition of seascapes – CCW are finalising a study of Welsh seascapes. Information not yet available.	-	-	-	CCW Frequency - uncertain	These indicators are currently under development.	Insufficient data	Data not yet available, under development at present.
		?						Noise (see Population topic below)		
Natural resources	Increase in waste generation	--	Waste - waste arisings by sector	✓	-	-	WAG SD Indicator #21a State of Environment Report Indicator 9b Annual	Waste arisings by sector in Wales, kilo-tonnes per annum The sectors covered include municipal waste (including household waste), industry & commerce and construction & demolition.	Stable / No clear trend	From 1998-99 to 2004-05, the amount of municipal waste produced in Wales increased by almost 0.4 million tonnes. Since 2004-05, municipal waste has been decreasing year on year. In 2007, the estimated amount of industrial and commercial waste produced in Wales was 3.6* million tonnes. In 2005-06, the estimated amount of construction and demolition waste produced in Wales was 12.2 million tonnes.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
	Effects relating to use of sustainable building techniques	++	<p>Delivery of improvements relating to the use of sustainable building techniques could be driven by changes to Building Regulations.</p> <p>Monitoring for the SEA could therefore track changes to these Regulations.</p> <p>If more appropriate indicators become available for monitoring changes in use</p>	-	-	-	Welsh Assembly Government	<p>WAG has a requirement for all new buildings completed by registered social landlords to be built to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3. Increasing this requirement to Level 4 or 5 is being considered.</p> <p>The proposed devolution of the Building Regulation should enable WAG to ensure all new buildings in Wales are built to the highest possible low carbon standards, both in respect of energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>Higher standards through devolved Building Regulations would be aimed at delivering the aspiration for all new buildings to be zero carbon by 2011. Prior to this WAG will be looking</p>		

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			of sustainable building techniques, these will be considered for incorporation into the WSP SEA monitoring framework.					to demonstrate a path to zero carbon buildings through construction work it funds.		
	Effects relating to use of sustainable building techniques	++						See also the indicators in 'Climate Change' above relating to energy use and carbon dioxide emissions in housing stock and public buildings.		
Services & infrastructure	Improved access to services	++	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – Access to Services Domain by	✓	✓	✓	WAG Statistical Directorate	The indicators used for geographical access to services include food shops, GP surgeries, primary schools, post office, public library, leisure centres, NHS dentist, secondary schools and transport nodes.	N/A	Data not yet available – due for publication late 2011 (WIMD 2011)
Soil	Area of contaminated land remediated	?	Area of contaminated land remediated	✓	-	✓	Environment Agency Wales Quarterly	EAW collect the following information and report to WAG; The amount of land, affected by contamination, that is brought back into	Clear improvement	606 hectares of contaminated land back into beneficial use since 2006. The total amount of contaminated land in Wales remains unknown.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
								beneficial use (in hectares) (validation reports, Remediation documents) The amount of land, affected by contamination, that is brought back into beneficial use (in hectares) via risk assessment		
		?	State of Environment Indicator relating to contaminated land is under development.	-	-	-	State of Environment Report Indicator 34.	Outcome 34 of the Environment Strategy is "The extent of contaminated land is better understood and actions are being taken to remediate contaminated land for beneficial use where appropriate". An indicator relating to contaminated land is still to be developed	Clear improvement	To date, a total of 351 hectares of contaminated land in Wales has been brought back into beneficial use with validation. An additional 255 hectares of contaminated land in Wales has been brought back into beneficial use via risk assessment. The total amount of contaminated land in Wales is unknown.
	Soil loss and sealing resulting from new developme	?	Soil sealing is not currently monitored. Use "Change in soil organic	✓	-	-	State of Environment Report Indicator 7c (and	Organic carbon is derived from incorporated vegetation either deposited or associated with root material within soil. It is important for many soil	Stable / No clear trend	LULUCF is a net sink of greenhouse gases in Wales. The size of this sink in 2008 was 192.8 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent which is an overall decrease in the size of

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
	nt		carbon" as a proxy until a more suitable indicator becomes available.				16a) Annual	<p>properties and processes. Loss of soil organic matter can lead to soil erosion, loss of fertility, compaction and general land degradation.</p> <p>A proposed action (No 10) within the Welsh Soils Action Plan consultation document is "<i>Welsh Assembly Government will identify and consider options for capturing data on soil loss to development, quantifying area and impact upon loss of function</i>".</p> <p>Indicators resulting from this action could be suitable for monitoring the effects identified in the SEA.</p>		<p>the sink of 44.1 kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent since 1990. Business as usual predictions suggest that this sink will continue to decline due to the slowing rate of CO₂ uptake of the ageing forestry stock within Wales.</p> <p>Estimates of methane and nitrous oxide emissions due to LULUCF activities remain small: 2.5 kilotonnes CO₂ equivalent of methane and 0.3 kilotonnes CO₂ equivalent of nitrous oxide in 2008</p>
Water	Availability of water resources	?	The percentage of resource zones meeting target headroom requirements	✓	-	-	State of the Environment Report Indicator 13b Annual	The information for this indicator is collected by the Environment Agency. Water companies base their forecasts of water supply and demand on water resource zones. To account for future uncertainties, an additional amount of	Stable / No clear trend	The percentage of resource zones meeting target headroom requirements in 2007-08 decreased by 7.7 per cent (equivalent to 2 zones) in Wales compared to the previous year. This is partly due to an increase in the number of zones reported to be in deficit to Ofwat by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water. It is also

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
								water is included in the assessment of the supply demand balance. This 'additional' amount of water is called 'Target Headroom'. To meet target headroom the actual amount of available water supply has to be equal to or more than the sum of the forecast demand and target headroom.		partly due to a change in the calculation to be consistent with how water companies report deficits to Ofwat.
	Changes in levels of flood risk	?						See Climate Change Topic above		
	Effects on water quality	? + +	Bathing water quality: Percentage of bathing waters which satisfy EC mandatory and guideline standards in Wales	✓	-	✓	State of the Environment Report Indicator 35b and 36b Annual	The percentage of bathing waters that complied with the mandatory bacterial standards and the more stringent guideline standards set out in the European Commission Bathing Water Directive.	Clear improvement	The percentage of bathing waters complying with the mandatory EC standards in Wales has consistently been over 97 per cent since 2002, reaching 100 per cent in 2002, 2004, 2005, 2009 and 2010. United Kingdom figures have generally been slightly lower than Wales, with 97.3 per cent of bathing waters complying with mandatory EC standards in 2010.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
										The percentage of bathing waters complying with the guideline EC standards in Wales has been over 80 per cent for all years since 2002, with the exception of 2008. In 2010, 85.0 per cent of bathing waters complied with the guideline EC standards in Wales, compared with 71.3 per cent in the United Kingdom.
			Compliance with 'good status' under the Water Framework Directive. (This indicator is still to be developed)	✓	-	✓	State of the Environment Report Indicator 35c and 36c Annual	This indicator is to be developed as part of implementation of the Water Framework Directive.	Baseline	This indicator is still to be developed

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
Population	Affordable housing provision	++	Currently there is a lack of a suitable source of data to monitor affordable provision. This is being addressed and data should be available towards the end of 2009.	-	-	-	TBD	<p>A consultation of Housing Affordability Data Collection was initiated in January 2009 and will run to March 2009.</p> <p>The new collection aims to produce data on the number of new affordable housing units in Wales and how the planning system helped with the provision of these housing units.</p> <p>The collection will use the full TAN2 definition¹ for Affordable Housing. Data will be collected on all additional affordable housing units including general needs, supported housing, sheltered accommodation and extra care units, whether through new build or through the purchase, leasing or conversion of existing dwellings.</p> <p>The data will be collected from the 22 local authorities, housing associations and 3</p>	Clear Improvement	<p>Between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2010, a total of 6,707 additional affordable housing units were delivered across Wales, which exceeds the 6,500 target set for 2011 by 3 per cent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) have made the largest impact, delivering 83 per cent of all the additional affordable housing over the three years. During this period, RSLs delivered more than half of all additional affordable housing in 21 out of the 22 local authorities and in three, Pembrokeshire, the Vale of Glamorgan and Bridgend, RSLs provided 100 per cent. A total of 4,037 additional affordable housing units were delivered by RSLs via capital grant funding between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2010 which is 72 per cent of all RSL provision over the period. <p>Between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2010, 26 per cent of all additional affordable housing</p>

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								national park authorities from April 2009. A retrospective collection for 2007-08 and 2008-09 will be requested as well as forecasts for future years.		units delivered were through planning obligations (1,716 units in total). • Around 2 per cent (149 units) of all additional affordable housing delivered during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was through the planning system on rural exception sites.
Noise	Noise mapping / Noise Action Plan monitoring	?		-	-	✓	Welsh Assembly Government Initial noise mapping to be repeated in 2102	As required by the Environmental Noise Directive, noise maps have been produced for major roads which have more than six million vehicle passages per year, major railways which have more than 60,000 train passages per year, major airports with more than 50,000 air traffic movements per year and transport sources and industry in agglomerations.	N/A	Data not yet available.

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
Health	Improving healthcare facilities and access to them	++	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – Access to Services Domain by service	✓	✓	✓	WAG Statistical Directorate	The indicators used for geographical access to services include food shops, GP surgeries, primary schools, post office, public library, leisure centres, NHS dentist, secondary schools and transport nodes.	N/A	Data not yet available – due for publication late 2011.
Education	Building the skills base and opportunities	-	Percentage of person of working age with at least a National Qualification Framework level 2 qualification	✓	✓	-	Wales Spatial Plan Data Resource Annual	Data that would feed into this indicator is reported at the following levels: Percentage of persons of working age with: 1 No qualification 2 Below NQF Level 2 qualification 3 Level 2 qualification 4 Level 3 qualification 5 Level 4 qualification and above Source: Local Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics	Negative effect	68.1% down on the 2009 figure of 70.6% after a continuous increase since 1998.

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Economy	Economic performance	++	Gross disposable household income per head	✓	-	✓	WAG Economic Statistics Annual	Gross disposable household income is an estimate of the amount of money that households have available for consumption expenditure or saving. It is equivalent to the excess of income (including earnings, pensions, investments, benefits etc) over expenditures associated with their income (tax, property ownership and the provision for future pension provision). However this figure is not adjusted for inflation and cost of living, whilst it is likely to be higher every year, it may actually represent a reduction in real terms.	Clear improvement	In 2001 it was £10,217, this has steadily increased year on year, 2007 £12,662 / 2008 £13,147 / 2009 £13,484. Figures beyond 2009 are yet to be released.
Social fabric	Use of the Welsh language	++	Welsh language - Percentage of Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 assessments in Welsh first	✓	✓	-	SD Indicator #26 Annual	At Key Stage 1, the statutory requirement is that pupils are assessed either in the subject of Welsh first language or in the subject of English. This indicator is a proxy indicator for the	Little or no change	The percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 have all increased since 2000. The percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh decreases as

SEA/SA Topic	Effect to be monitored	++/? /--	Indicator	National	WSP	Sub-Region	Source / Frequency of update	Comments	2011 Review Status	2011 Review Comments
			language, Wales					percentage of children assessed through the medium of Welsh at the end of Key stages 1, 2, and 3.		children get older and progress through the key stages.
		++	Welsh speakers: frequency of speaking Welsh, by fluency	✓	✓	-	Annual Population Survey Annual	First reported in the 2007 Annual Population Survey.	Clear improvement	20.8% as recorded by the 2001 census. However the population aged 3 and over who speak Welsh on a daily basis (2009) currently stands at 13.9%
	++	TBD						A suitable indicator for community cohesion and vibrancy has not yet been identified. A new national survey which will replace the Living in Wales survey may result in appropriate monitoring information becoming available. The Wales Sustainable Development Headline Indicators include an indicator on active community participation (#15) but this is not particularly suitable for monitoring this effect.	N/A	Data not yet available.
	Changes to community cohesion and vibrancy			-	-	-				

1.1.1 Sources of Monitoring Information

State of the Environment Report – available at:

http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=5830&IF_Language=eng

Sustainable Development Indicators – available at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/sustain-develop/?lang=en>

Stats Wales dissemination website

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx>

&

<http://dissemination.dataunitwales.gov.uk/webview/>

Wales Spatial Plan Data Resource– available at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/spatial-plan/?lang=en>