

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Replacement Local Development (2015-2031)

Plan Preferred Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report: Appendix C - Review of Relevant Plans,
Policies and Programmes

May 2017

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
AUTHORITY

Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Many of the International level policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) referred to in this Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes are implemented in National or regional policies, plans or programmes. Therefore more detail on how relevant PPPs will influence the National Park's Plans is included in the references to National and Regional Plans. The International PPPs are included here for completeness and to provide access information for the documents.

International

| Plan, Policy or Programme |
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| Agenda 21 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1992 (http://www.unep.org/documents.multilingual/default.asp?documentid=52) |
| Rio Declaration on Environment and Development UNEP 1992 (http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163&l=en) |
| Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development United Nations 2002 (http://www.un.org/jsummit/html/documents/summit_docs/131302_wssd_report_reissued.pdf) |
| United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change United Nations 1994 (http://unfccc.int/2860.php) |
| The Kyoto Protocol United Nations 1997 (http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php) |
| Convention on Migratory Species UNEP 1979 (http://www.cms.int/) |
| Convention on Biological Diversity UNEP 1992 (http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml) |
| The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands UNESCO 1971 (http://www.ramsar.org/) |
| Aarhus Convention United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1998 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/) |
| EU Directive 2009/147/EC (on the Conservation of Wild Birds aka 'The Birds Directive')) The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm) |
| Notes: The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their |

achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes). Source: JNCC.

A wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities support the Bird Directive's implementation in the UK. They include national bird monitoring schemes, bird conservation research, and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them. In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010. The 'Habitats Regulations' apply to the UK land area and its territorial sea (to 12 nautical miles from the coast). Source: JNCC.

Management Plan response: Reflect the goals of the various delivery mechanisms of the Directive in National Park management policy.

EU Directive 85/337/EEC (the EIA Directive) The Council of the European Union
(<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>)

Notes: Amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, 2009/31/EC and subsequent amendments codified by Council Directive 2011/92/EU and Council Directive 2014/52/EU

EU Directive 91/676/EEC (the Nitrates Directive) The Council of the European Union 1991
(<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html>)

EU Directive 92/43/CEE (the Habitats Directive) The Council of the European Communities 21 May 1992
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)

Notes: The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites). Any development project of plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'. If the assessment finds that the plan or project is likely to undermine the conservation objectives for the site the plan or project must not proceed unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'. If this is the case then appropriate mitigation or compensation measures must be put in place. There are 16 Natura 2000 sites wholly or partially within the National Park.

EU Directive (2008/50/EC) (the New Air Quality Framework Directive) The Council of the European Union 11 June 2008
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm)

EU Directive 1999/31/EC (the Landfill Directive) The Council of the European Union 1999
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm)

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| <p>EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) The Council of the European Communities 23 October 2000 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p> <p>Notes: Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them. Water quality improvement and management of water resources complement National Park purposes. Principal output from legislation is River Basin Management Plan. Timetabling constraint.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Contribute, wherever possible and appropriate, to achievement of water Plan response status objectives.</p> <p>LDP response: Plan policies on the design, location of development & sustainable water management to ensure that the LDP does not create adverse pressures on the water environment.</p> |
| <p>EU Directive 2002/49/EC (Directive on Environmental Noise) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2002 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm</p> |
| <p>EU Directive 2003/35/EC (Directive providing for Public Participation) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2003 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003L0035:en:NOT</p> |
| <p>EU Directive 2004/35/CE (the Environmental Liability Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2004 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/legal/liability/</p> |
| <p>EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/index.htm</p> |

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| Common Agricultural Policy, European Commission 1958 |
| Notes: The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the set of rules and regulations which govern agricultural activities in the European Union. Under CAP, economic support to farmers since the 1960s was largely given in direct proportion to production. CAP resulted in sweeping changes in farming practice; farmers intensified their farming methods in order to produce more and so attract greater financial support. Many farms have therefore become more specialised and traditional farming was been abandoned across large areas of the UK. CAP revisions are aimed at a gradual transfer of subsidy to support land stewardship rather than specific crop production. A relatively small number of key practices have a significant effect on the condition of wildlife. If CAP revision continues to address these there should be attendant benefits for National Park biodiversity. Changes in CAP payments may result in a shifting social landscape within the agricultural community, as well as, beneficial changes to landscape character. |
| Management Plan response: Continue to seek to influence agricultural policy and practice at the most appropriate level to secure environmental and socio-economic benefits. |
| Common Agricultural Policy Reform, European Commission (annual basis) (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/index_en.htm) |
| EU Rural Development Policy 2007-2013 European Commission 2006 (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/index_en.htm) |
| European Landscape Convention Council of Europe 2000 (http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp) |
| Proposal for a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 European Commission 2012 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm) |
| Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Council of Europe 1979 (http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/104.htm) |
| MANAGING NATURA 2000 SITES The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/CEE, European Commission 2000 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/provision_of_art6_en.pdf) |
| European Climate Change Programme, European Commission 2000 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/eccp.htm) |

United Kingdom

| Plan, Policy or Programme |
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| Countryside and Rights of Way Act, UK Parliament 2000 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents) |
| <p>Notes: This extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside while also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. The Act gives the public a new right of access to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. It also: recognises the needs of landowners and managers; improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about what rights already exist; provides a statutory basis for biodiversity conservation previously undertaken as a matter of policy; improves the procedures associated with the notification, protection and management of SSSIs; strengthens legal protection for threatened species and brings up to date the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); supports management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Source: DEFRA. The CROW Act 2000 updates the Wildlife and Countryside Act and includes enhanced protection for SSSIs as well as providing a legal basis for biodiversity action.</p> <p>Management Plan response: We will continue to implementation of the Act, with partners and stakeholders.</p> |
| Environment Act 1995, UK Parliament 1995 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents) |
| <p>Notes: Defines national park purposes, the socio economic duty and the obligation on others to implement national park purposes. Provides clear direction in how to draft the aims, objectives and policies of both Plans. To ensure that the appropriate balance between achieving purposes and the socio-economic duty is achieved. Silkins Test.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Sets out the fundamental principles of National Parks to be delivered through the prescriptions of the NPMP.</p> <p>LDP response: Fundamental to the approach taken in drafting of the Plan</p> |

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, UK Parliament 2006

(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>)

Notes: Established 'Natural England' and 'Commission for Rural Communities'. It provides legislative changes to amend nature conservation legislation, and in relation to bylaws for motor vehicles (giving NPs the power to make traffic regulation orders); SSSIs and extends the CROW biodiversity duty for example. Will help to achieve a rich and diverse natural environment Source: Defra.

LDP response: Provides a more secure framework for the consideration of the natural environment

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979, UK Parliament 1979

Notes: The means by which Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are afforded legal protection. A key tool for protection of SAMs. The protection given by this falls short of protecting the settings and surroundings of monuments. In addition, the Act allows for certain damaging operations to continue under certain circumstances.

Management Plan response: Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) UK Parliament 1981

(<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download>)

Notes: The key means for wildlife protection on the British mainland. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife on the British mainland. It is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain. Similar legislation is enacted to fulfil these obligations elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Source: Naturenet. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) largely failed to conserve habitats and species or protect them from a range of pressures, on SSSIs as well as in the wider countryside. The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 significantly updated the Wildlife and Country Act and includes enhanced protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Management Plan response: Continue to seek to strengthen policy and work with landowners to safeguard features of protected sites, and, importantly, the context in which those sites occur.

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| <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (England and Wales) 2010, UK Parliament http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1379</p> |
| <p>Notes: Transposes the Habitats Directive and the Conservation of Seals Act 1970.</p> |
| <p>Management Plan response: There are 13 SACs and 5 SPAs in the National Park area, and management policies must ensure their safeguard.</p> |
| <p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189</p> |
| <p>Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy UK Government 2005 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/</p> |
| <p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1&2) DEFRA 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/</p> |
| <p>Notes: The objectives are drafted in line with European Directives and UK law, policy and standards, and relate primarily to human health. Transport management (vehicle volumes as well as individual vehicle emissions). Trends in traffic volumes, localised air pollution hotspots.</p> |
| <p>Management Plan response: Contribute wherever possible to the county's air quality management objectives, in reference to PCC and EAW targets and measures.</p> |
| <p>The Water Framework Directive and Planning - Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales EA; RTPI; WLGA; LGA February 2006 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/40195.aspx</p> |
| <p>Notes: Provides advice on the implementation of the Water Directive Framework in relation to development plan policy (and other matters). The WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. It establishes a river basin district structure with ecological targets for surface waters and other environmental indicators.</p> |
| <p>Management Plan response: Contribute to River Basin Management Plan goals through National Park management policies wherever possible.</p> |
| <p>Water for People and the Environment: water resources strategy for England and Wales Environment Agency 2009 http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/40731.aspx</p> |
| <p>The UK Climate Change Programme DEFRA 2006 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4000</p> |

Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009 UK Government 2009

(<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/fisheries/marine/marine-planning/?lang=en>)

Notes: The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provides new powers to assist in achieving the vision set out in the UK High Level Marine Objectives.

The new powers provided by this act include:

- Marine planning – A new system for marine planning that will cover all of the key marine activities
- Marine Licensing – In Wales Marine Licensing powers were delegated to Natural Resources Wales in 2011. These licensing powers replace the licensing regimes that were previously covered under: Food and Environment Act 1985, Coast Protection Act 1949 and Environmental Impact Assessment (extraction of minerals and dredging (Wales) Regulations 2007.

Marine Conservation Mechanics – The Act provides the power to create Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) to assist in the conservation of marine plants and animals or geological/geomorphological features.

Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy DTI 2003

(<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf>)

Stern Review on the economics of climate change HM Treasury 30/10/2006

(http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sternreview_index.htm)

Water and Flood Management Act 2010, UK Government

(<http://cymru.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/flooding/floodwaterbill/?lang=en>)

Wales**Plan, Policy or Programme****Draft Policy Statement for Protected Landscapes in Wales**

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/cultureandsport/landscape/?lang=en>

A new policy statement from Welsh Government on Wales' national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty is expected in 2015, following public consultation in 2013. The policy statement replaces the previous (2007) policy statement on national parks and national park authorities in Wales. The revised statement is expected to set out a range of outcomes expected of Wales' protected landscapes. The consultation statement recognises that they "should be in the

vanguard of demonstrating how Wales can secure healthy, biologically diverse and productive environments that are managed sustainably, with communities that are safe and sustainable, and where people choose to live and work.”

The consultation statement also suggests investigating different approaches to management planning of protected landscapes, such as using a single strategic plan for protected landscapes, to be supported by local delivery plans.

Management Plan Response: The contents of this Management Plan would logically form one of the delivery plans – setting out how national outcomes for protected landscapes, ecosystems and other natural assets would be achieved within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park area.

LDP Response:

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

(<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=10103>)

An Act of the National Assembly for Wales to make provision requiring public bodies to do things in pursuit of the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales in a way that accords with the sustainable development principle; to require public bodies to report on such action; to establish a Commissioner for Future Generations to advise and assist public bodies in doing things in accordance with this Act; to establish public services boards in local authority areas; to make provision requiring those boards to plan and take action in pursuit of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their area; and for connected purposes.

The key purposes of the Act are to:

- set a framework within which specified Welsh public authorities will seek to ensure the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (the sustainable development principle),
- put into place well-being goals which those authorities are to seek to achieve in order to improve wellbeing both now and in the future,
- set out how those authorities are to show they are working towards the well-being goals,
- put Public Services Boards and local well-being plans on a statutory basis and, in doing so, simplify current requirements as regards integrated community planning, and
- Establish a Future Generations Commissioner for Wales to be an advocate for future generations who will advise

and support Welsh public authorities in carrying out their duties under the Bill.

The Act sets out 7 well-being goals for Wales:

- A prosperous Wales.
- A resilient Wales.
- A healthier Wales.
- A more equal Wales.
- A Wales of cohesive communities.
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.
- A globally responsible Wales.

Management plan response: The proposals include introducing a new duty on the Welsh public service, requiring sustainable development to be embedded in strategic decision making. The nature of National Park purposes, the NPA's duty in pursuit of them, and the adaptive, outcome-based management planning approach taken by the Management Plan, help to ensure that action taken by the NPA and its partners helps fulfil the proposed duty.

LDP Response: The LDP must have regard for the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

(<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/legislation/planning-wales-act-2015/?lang=en>)

The Planning (Wales) Act was adopted by National Assembly in July 2015, it aims to modernize and improve the planning system to facilitate the delivery of homes, jobs and infrastructure.

Key messages:

- Reinforces the roles of the Welsh Government as the active stewards of the planning system in Wales
- Promotes a cultural change in planning to help make it more positive and support appropriate development more effectively
- Promotes partnership working between Local Planning Authorities

Implications for the Welsh Planning:

- New National Development Framework – concentrating on land-use planning issues at a national level, identifying key locations for infrastructure development and setting the national framework for planning
- Sub-Regional Plans – specifically for Cardiff, Swansea and the A55 corridor.
- Local Developments – Retained but will need to be reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with the National Development Framework (and Sub-Regional Plans where appropriate)
- Increased powers for Welsh Ministers – in some circumstances applicants will be able to apply directly to Welsh Government.

LDP response: The LDP will need to be reviewed and prepared in line with this Act.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

(<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/natural-resources-management/environment-bill/?lang=en>)

The Environment (Wales) Act introduces new environment legislation covering the following topics:

- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Climate Change – including statutory emissions targets
- Charges for carrier bags – further powers for Ministers to address issues with carrier bag charges.
- Collection and disposal of waste – improvements to waste management processes, working towards greater levels

of recycling, better waste food management and increased energy recovery.

- Fisheries and shellfish – clarification on licensing and management
- Flooding and coastal erosion committee and land drainage – clarification of the laws for other environmental regulatory regimes including flood risk management.

LDP response: The LDP will need to have due regard to the new legislative measures to protect the environment introduced by the Environment (Wales) Act, once it has received Royal Ascent.

Historic Environment (Wales) Bill 2015

(<http://gov.wales/topics/cultureandsport/historic-environment/the-historic-env-wales-bill/?lang=en>)

Notes: The Historic Environment (Wales) Bill 2015 sets out provisions amending certain aspects of the law relating to ancient monuments and listed buildings; to establish a register of historic parks and gardens and a list of historic place names; to establish historic environment records for local authority areas; to establish an Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment; and for connected purposes.

The Act includes the following provisions:

- Makes amendments to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 – ministers powers, procedures for scheduling of monuments etc.
- Monument enforcement - including it more difficult for individuals who damage protected monuments to escape prosecution by pleading ignorance of a monument's status or location.
- Introduce new powers to stop unauthorized works to historic sites and buildings
- Introduce new powers for local authorities to prevent historic buildings from falling into disrepair e.g. through preservation orders and through new ways to recover costs from direct interventions
- Makes the maintenance of Historic Environment Records (HER) statutory
- Setups up a new record for historic place names

LDP response: The replacement LDP will need to have due regard to the new legislative measures to protect the historic environment.

Planning Policy Wales Welsh Government 9th Edition (November 2016)

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>)

Notes: Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government (WG). It is

supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes. Procedural advice is given in National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Office circulars. PPW, the TANs and circulars together comprise national planning policy which should be taken into account by local planning authorities in Wales in the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDPs).

Management Plan response: The NPA is the planning authority for the National Park area. PPW provides a policy framework for development planning policies and management.

LDP response: Provides a policy framework for LDP

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Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing Welsh Government June 2006

(<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan2/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides practical guidance in securing affordable housing. There is a requirement for Development Plans to set targets for the provision of affordable housing based on the identified need in the plan area. Availability of affordable housing is a sustainability issue. This Technical Advice Note requires that any need for affordable housing is addressed.

LDP response: Refer to because it provides detailed guidance on the provision of affordable housing.

Technical Advice Note 4: Retailing and Town Centres Welsh Government 1996

(<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan4/?lang=en>)

Notes: Advice and requirements for measuring viable and vital retail centres. Includes advice on monitoring, change of use, car parking, and impact assessments. Measuring and achieving vital and viable town centres enables access to good quality local services. Retail activity is essentially market led. The Local Planning Authority role is limited, and market conditions will affect retailer strategy.

LDP response: Whilst somewhat dated, will provide the framework for retail policy, along with MIPPS 'Retail Development and Town Centres'.

Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning Welsh Government Jan 2009

(<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan5/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides advice about how land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. It sets out the key principles of planning for nature conservation, advice about the preparation and review of development plans, development control, and conservation of sites and species. Biodiversity conservation and enhancement is an integral part of planning for sustainable development. Use and development of land can pose threats to the conservation of natural features and wildlife.

LDP response: Will provide framework for approach to nature conservation and enhancement, for the LDP.

Technical Advice Note 6: Agricultural and Rural Development Welsh Government 2010

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan6/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides advice on the role of the planning system in supporting the delivery of sustainable rural communities , with specific guidance relating to;

- sustainable rural communities
- sustainable rural economies
- rural affordable housing
- rural enterprise dwellings
- one planet developments
- sustainable rural services
- sustainable agriculture

This Technical Advice Note should be used in conjunction with Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing.

Management Plan response: Whilst this advice note relates directly to the planning system, the National Park Management Plan is key to promoting sustainable rural communities within the National Park and provides the overarching vision and objectives that effect all planning applications received by the authority

LDP response: Relevant to the potential for residential development in the countryside, and in relation to rural development policy.

Technical Advice Note 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control, Welsh Government 1996

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan7/?lang=en>)

Notes: Control of virtually all outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenity and public safety is possible, although some are exempted from detailed control, or qualify for deemed consent. Majority of the National Park is within an Area of Special Control of Advertisements. Appropriate control of advertisements is significant to the character of the National

Park.

LDP response: Provides detailed advance on the approach to advertisements.

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Technical Advice Note 8: Renewable Energy, Welsh Government 2005

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan8/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides technical advice to supplement Planning Policy Wales and Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statements (MIPPS) on renewable energy, which should be reflected in LDP. To seek positive action on renewable energy in response to climate change and environmental enhancement. Achieving acceptable solutions on a local scale.

LDP response: LDP should promote high standards of energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable energy as part of the response to climate change.

Technical Advice Note 11: Noise, Welsh Government 1997

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan11/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development. Outlines some of the main considerations the NPA should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and determining planning applications which will generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.

LDP response: Will provide framework for approach to noise, for the LDP.

Technical Advice Note 12: Design, Welsh Government 2014

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan12/?lang=en>)

This TAN focuses on the appearance of proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings. It takes design to mean the relationships between all elements of the built and natural environment, including those between buildings and between buildings and spaces. Also covered are the nature of the public domain, the relationships between different developed areas and of buildings with the countryside, and the resulting patterns of movement. The need to address these matters in development plans and in development control is discussed, as is the particular issue of design and disability. Achieving and encouraging good design in the National Park.

LDP response: Outlines some of the main design considerations the NPA should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and determining planning applications.

Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism, Welsh Government 1997

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan13/?lang=en>)

Notes: This TAN recognises that although tourism cannot be regarded as a single or distinct land-use category, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and in development control decisions. It also considers problems associated with the maintenance and enhancement of the stock of hotels and the provision of appropriate sites and facilities for holiday and touring caravans. It also discusses the imposition and enforcement of seasonal and holiday occupation conditions attached to planning permissions. Tourism is a major part of the economy in the National Park.

LDP response: Provides a framework to allow the continued development of tourism in the National Park.

Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning, Welsh Government 1998

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan14/?lang=en>)

This TAN describes the role of local planning authorities and the range of sectoral and regulatory controls over marine and coastal development. The guidance details a number of issues which must be taken into account because of their potential effects on physical processes and ground conditions, as well as the overall balance, sensitivity and conservation of the area. These include visual impact from both land and sea, and the potential need for remedial and defence works. It covers planning considerations and issues to be included in development plans and in the determination of planning applications. Consideration is given to the need for conservation and protection of designated marine and coastal sites. Key advice for this largely coastal national park.

LDP response: Provides the framework for planning for the coast.

Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk, Welsh Government 2004

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan15/?lang=en>)

Notes: This TAN describes the Environment Agency's (EA) role in exercising a general supervision of flood defence matters. Local authorities are expected to use their powers to guide development away from areas that may be affected by flooding, and to restrict development that would itself increase the risk of flooding or would interfere in the ability of the EA or other bodies to carry out flood control works or maintenance. Need to take into account potential flood risk from tidal and fluvial flooding.

LDP response: Provides a framework to guide development to minimise the risk from flooding.

Technical Advice Note 16: Sport and Recreation, Welsh Government 2009

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan16e/?lang=en>)

Notes: This TAN outlines the responsibilities of the Sports Council for Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency in relation to sport and recreation planning, and notes in particular the need for planning authorities to consider the relationship between the recreational use of land and the interests of conservation. It advises that the government does not prescribe national standards for recreational provision. It draws attention to the value of open space for the purpose, whether in local authority ownership or not. It also discusses the provision of sites and facilities and the particular issues of noise from sport and of floodlit facilities. Protection and provision of public and private green spaces for character, enhancement and recreational needs. This TAN will be replaced during the preparation of the LDP.

LDP response: To ensure appropriate provision of green spaces and opportunities for formal and informal recreation are maintained and enhanced.

Technical Advice Note 18: Transport, Welsh Government 2007

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan18/?lang=en>)

Notes: Describes how to integrate land use and transport planning. Explains how transport impacts should be assessed and mitigated.

This Technical Advice Note includes advice on:

- Integration between Land Use Planning and Transport;
- Location of Development;
- Parking;
- Design of Development;
- Walking and Cycling;
- Public Transport;
- Planning for Transport Infrastructure;
- Assessing Impacts and Managing Implementation.

LDP response: To have a strategy which will help reduce the need to travel.

Technical Advice Note 19: Telecommunications, Welsh Government 2002

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan19/?lang=en>)

Notes: This TAN takes account of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology, of the new social and economic demands for communications and of the Assembly's environmental policies. It covers the different forms of public communications systems and their development requirements and discusses broadcasting, reception issues, and the implications for development plans and development control.

LDP response: Framework to allow development of this industry whilst protecting the visual impact on the National Park.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2013)- Local Development Plans , Welsh Government 2013

(<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/planning-and-the-welsh-language/?lang=en>)

Notes: This TAN advises that where the Single Integrated Plan has identified the protection/enhancement of Welsh Language as a priority for an area, the LDP should consider this priority in so far as it is relevant to land use. The guidance specifies that the mechanism to for considering Welsh language as part of LDP preparation is the Sustainability Appraisal. Where Welsh language is relevant to land use the Sustainability Appraisal should the impact of LDP proposals and policies and provide measures for mitigation where detrimental impacts are identified.

LDP response: Provides a framework for developing policies to protect the Welsh speaking communities within the National Park.

Draft Technical Advice Note 20 : Planning the Welsh Language (January 2016)

In January 2016 the Welsh Government issued a consultation proposing changes to Technical Advice Note 20 as a result of bringing into force provision contained in the Planning (Wales) Act 2015.

The main proposed changes relate to:

- The link between planning for the Welsh language through land-use planning and community planning;
- Providing clarification that decision makers may take the language into account where it is material to the application; and
- Allow language impact assessments in certain specified circumstances.

The TAN highlights the need for robust evidence and for the Welsh language considerations lists Census data, records of numbers of children receiving Welsh language education, level of demand for Welsh language education and the number

of Welsh learners. The current adequacy of information should be assessed and if necessary further surveys undertaken. The information should inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan and decisions on strategic development options.

Local Development Plan strategic approaches to support the language might include:

- Positive promotion of local culture and heritage;
- Planning the amount and spatial distribution of new development and infrastructure, particularly where this would help to support community sustainability;
- Phasing of strategic housing and employment development; and
- Directing strategic sites to communities where the evidence suggests that the likely impact on the use of the Welsh language is positive or, if the evidence suggests the likely impact to be negative, those impacts can be mitigated.

Site assessment criteria should include the potential impact on the Welsh language.

1. Local Planning Authorities may define areas where the Welsh language is considered to be of particular sensitivity or significance and show these areas on the Proposals Map. This will make it clear to communities and developers where the use of the Welsh language may be considered when determining large unanticipated windfall applications, and where mitigation to make impacts on the language acceptable may be required. (Section 2.7)
2. Local Development Plan policies should not seek to introduce any element of discrimination between individuals on the basis of their linguistic ability. Planning policies must not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds.(para 2.6.4)
3. The TAN also has a non-prescriptive section on Practice Guidance to assist Local Planning Authorities with the consideration of Welsh language issues during the preparation, monitoring and review of Local Development Plans.

LDP response: Will provide the framework for developing policies to protect the Welsh speaking communities within the National Park, if the current daft TAN is adopted after March 30th 2016.

Technical Advice Note 21: Waste, Welsh Government 2014

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan21/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides advice about how planning should contribute to sustainable waste resource management, and is intended to facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable land use planning framework in Wales. Waste management is central to sustainability.

February 2014 update: TAN 21 identifies the need to monitor planning permissions and environmental permits for waste facilities in order to ascertain the total potential waste management capacity coming forward. The results of this data collection will be published annually at a national level. The TAN 21 update also introduces the requirement for waste planning assessments, which must be submitted with all planning applications for waste management facilities (disposal, recovery or recycling).

LDP response: should provide a framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste resource management facilities to meet the needs of society for the reuse, recovery and disposal of waste.

Technical Advice Note 22: Sustainable Buildings, Welsh Government 2011

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan22/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides the national planning policy on sustainable buildings, as set out in Planning Policy Wales. TAN 22 also provides guidance on the standards of sustainable building assessment, design solutions to meet these standards and additional guidance on low carbon buildings. For Local Development Plans TAN 22 provides guidance development of policies and strategic sites.

LDP response: LDP includes policy on sustainable design

Minerals Technical Advice Note (Wales) 1: Aggregates, Welsh Government 2004

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/mineralstans/2888891/?lang=en>)

Notes: Sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction by minerals authorities and the aggregates industry. Sustainable extraction which takes full consideration of environmental and amenity impacts, whilst maximising the reuse of secondary and recycled materials.

LDP response: Provide a framework for the consideration of proposals

Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal, Welsh Government 2009

(<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/090120coalmtanen.pdf>)

Notes: sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for coal extraction through surface and underground working by mineral planning authorities (MPAs) and the coal mining industry. The advice note focuses on protecting 'areas of importance' (including National Parks) and on reducing the environmental impacts of coal extraction.

Management Plan response: LDP has policies relating to NP purposes and special qualities – or copy response from MPP Wales above

LDP response: To ensure that areas of past, present or possible future workings are shown

Wales Spatial Plan, Welsh Government 2008

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/improving/services/spatialplan/?lang=en>)

Defines the spatial element of Welsh Assembly government plans (e.g. Wales: A Better Country). Sets overarching development vision and framework for Wales. Divides Wales into six areas with rough boundaries between.

For Pembrokeshire: The Haven, the Vision promotes: It being key to a strategic transport corridor ('Trans-European Network – TEN') whose western terminus links South Wales with the Irish Republic via the Fishguard-Rosslare and Pembroke-Cork ferry crossings; Development at three Strategic Hubs: Fishguard, Carmarthen (just east of the PCNP area) and the polycentric South-West Pembrokeshire towns; Improving the rural economy through the optimisation of the tourism and leisure offer. Recognises that national plans and policies should be approached differently in different areas. The focus of the plan is very much on economic development. The section on the area including PCNP is particularly so, focusing on port and energy development. The environment is addressed principally in terms of its contribution to tourism development.

Management Plan response: Take into account where relevant in drafting. NPMP prescriptions should also influence regional spatial plans.

LDP response: Required to take into account along with the emerging projects where relevant.

Wales: A Better Country Welsh Assembly Government September 2003

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/educationandskills/publications/guidance/wales-a-better-country?lang=en>)

Notes: The Welsh Assembly Government's strategic plan for Wales. The NPA's duty to foster social and economic wellbeing (in pursuit of Park purposes) is one way National Park Authorities contribute to the Welsh Assembly Government's strategic agenda. However, the benefits attendant on pursuit of the National Park purposes themselves, by the Authority and others, is often just as direct a route and as great a contributor. Focuses very much on economic development through increasing GDP.

Management Plan response: Continue to protect and enhance the economic base of natural and cultural resources; encourage the demand for and the sustainable management of renewable resources; stimulate the multiplier effects of added value; remove the barriers that prevent and discourage people from taking exercise; contribute to a range of public and sustainable transport initiatives; stimulate lifelong curiosity and challenge attitudes through enjoyable, outdoor-based, learning; make the links between health and educational attainment, care for the person, the community and the environment; encourage local business and attractive business locations.

Wales: A Vibrant Economy. The Welsh Assembly Government's Strategic Framework for Economic Development

(<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20070305103412/new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/dein/publications/wave?lang=en>)

Notes: Sets out framework for economic development in Wales, focusing on further reduction in unemployment and increasing the quality of jobs and earnings. Takes a holistic approach to increasing economic activity (education, training & skills; removing barriers/ disincentives to entering work). Integration of social and environmental considerations to promote sustainable development is central to the approach.

Management Plan response: Continue to formulate conservation policy so as to optimise socioeconomic benefit, within the National Park and beyond it.

Economic renewal: a new direction, Welsh Government 2010

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/businessandconomy/publications/economicrenewal/?lang=en>)

Notes: Provides the Welsh Government's strategy for bringing Wales out of economic recession.

The strategy sets out five priorities for achieving this:

- Invest in high quality and sustainable infrastructure
- Make Wales a more attractive place to do business

- Broaden and deepen the skills base
- Encourage innovation
- Target business support

DRAFT

Partnership for Growth: Strategy for Tourism 2013-2020, Welsh Government 2013

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/tourism/development1/strategypolicy/aop?lang=en>)

Notes: Sets out the strategic vision for the Welsh Government and the tourism industry to work in partnership to increase visitor spend in Wales.

The strategy focuses on 5 key areas:

- promoting the Brand
- product Development
- people Development
- profitable Performance
- place Building.

The strategy sets out a product-led approach to tourism in Wales focusing on:

- 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.

Key market locations/regions have been identified and the strategy also aims to build on these existing customer bases.

Management Plan response: Contribute to conservation and enhancement of the tourist offer and to visitor and recreation management through pursuit of National Park purposes and duty.

Sports tourism in Wales: a framework for action, Wales Tourism Board

(http://www.industry.visitwales.co.uk/upload/pdf/Sports_tourism_framework_eng.pdf)

Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy, Welsh Government 2008

(<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/drah/publications/Tourism/090612coastaleng.pdf>)

Notes: Coastal tourism is particularly important for South West Wales where it accounts for half of all tourism activity. Tenby is the main tourist town, but a number of other settlements have important tourism roles. Pembroke and Fishguard

are important ferry ports and Milford Haven is a major fuel terminal. The Haven is a significant waterway with a range of boating and watersport activities, as are many of the beaches and coves around the Pembrokeshire coast.

Key tenets of plan for PCNP:

- To consider the potential for developing nature tourism on the coast and at sea within the environmental capacity of sensitive sites/locations e.g. dolphin watching, Skomer Island;
- To consider the potential of identifying a pilot area as a 'Coastal Recreation Area';
- To consider new or expanded resort regeneration programmes to diversify and strengthen local economies;
- To build on the successful public transport initiatives to further reduce the pressure in particularly sensitive areas and to improve access to the coast.

Climbing Higher. The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity Welsh Government 2005

And;

Climbing Higher Next Steps, Welsh Assembly Government 2006

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/cultureandsport/sportandactiver recreation/climbing/?lang=en>)

Notes: National Parks remain key assets for promoting physical and mental health and wellbeing. 'The countryside can be seen as a great outpatient department whose therapeutic value is yet to be fully realised.' (Dr William Bird). Recreation management is a key means for maximising enjoyment and associated benefit in a sustainable way. Removing barriers, of all kinds, to recreation and enjoyment of the National Park.

Management Plan response: Maximise uptake of appropriate recreation opportunities subject to any environmental, community, and user constraints.

Communities First Guidance, Welsh Government 2002

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/housingandcommunity/regeneration/publications/c1stguidancela?lang=en>)

Making the most of Wales' Coast - the Welsh Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy, Welsh Government 2007

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/marinefisheries/iczm/welshstrategy/?lang=en>)

Notes: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is a maritime Park, including offshore islands. This strategy sets out the "COASTS" vision, which aims to preserve the natural, cultural and economic assets of the Welsh Coast, and deliver Integrated Coastal Management Zones. The strategy contains provisions for Marine Spatial Planning and its interaction

with terrestrial planning decisions.

Management Plan response: We will continue to work with partners to further the goals of sustainable resource management through principles of ICZM, and to assist delivery of the actions of the Wales strategy.

Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government 2006

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/envstratforwales/?lang=en>)

Notes: Long term (20 year) strategy for the environment of Wales. Identifies five key environmental themes: climate change; sustainable resource use; biodiversity, landscapes & seascapes; the local environment; environmental hazards. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide the framework within which to achieve an environment which is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales. Recognises intrinsic as well as social and economic value of the environment of Wales. Much reference to development and use of environmental resources, albeit in a sustainable way.

Management Plan response: The Environment Strategy and National Park purposes and duty are directly aligned, and we look forward to continuing to contribute to the headline goals and actions generated by it.

Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government 2015

(<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/publications/water-strategy/?lang=en&>)

Summary: The Water Strategy for Wales sets out the long term (20 years) policy position of the Welsh Government to improve the management of water resources in Wales. The strategy covers estuarine and coastal as well as inland fresh water resources and is divided into 6 key topic areas:

- **Water for nature, people and business** – management of water resources to meet needs, improvement/maintenance of water quality and providing opportunities for “green growth”.
- **Improving the way we plan and manage our water services** – setting out how the Welsh Government will ensure that water infrastructure is sustainable.
- **Delivering excellent services to customers** – Ensuring affordable and reliable water and sewerage services.
- **Protecting and improving drinking water quality** – Ensuring compliance with the drinking water directive and dealing with quality problems effectively.
- **21st century sewerage and drainage systems** – sets out the Welsh Government Approach to integrated sewerage and surface water management.
- **Supporting delivery** – Sets out how the key outcomes will be delivered.

Notable inclusions:

- The strategy recognises the importance of the Wales coastline to the economy and the role of water quality in promoting “blue growth”.
- Payments for eco-system services that support water management
- Legislative support for sustainable and sewerage systems

LDP Response: Provides the policy framework to support this strategy in development proposals.

One Wales: Connecting the Nation. The Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Government 2008

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/transport/publications/transportstrategy/?lang=en>

Notes: The goal of One Wales: Connecting the nation is to promote sustainable transport networks that safeguard the environment while strengthening our country's economic and social life. The transport strategy identifies a series of high-level outcomes and sets out the steps to their delivery.

Long-term outcomes:

Social

- improve access to healthcare;
- improve access to education, training and lifelong learning;
- improve access to shopping and leisure facilities;
- encourage healthy lifestyles;
- improve the actual and perceived safety of travel.

Economic

- improve access to employment opportunities;
- improve connectivity within Wales and internationally;
- improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people;
- improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of freight;
- improve access to visitor attractions.

Environmental

- increase the use of more sustainable materials;
- reduce the contribution of transport to greenhouse gas emissions;
- adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- reduce the contribution of transport to air pollution and other harmful emissions;
- improve the impact of transport on the local environment;
- improve the impact of transport on our heritage;
- improve the impact of transport on biodiversity.

Strategic priorities to focus work:

The priorities provide additional strategic direction for work towards the long-term outcomes, and maximise the scope for local solutions to transport challenges within a consistent national framework. They will form the focus for a subsequent National Transport Plan and four Regional Transport Plans, which will set out in detail how the outcomes are to be achieved.

The priorities will cover:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts;
- integrating local transport;
- improving access between key settlements and sites;
- enhancing international connectivity; and
- increasing safety and security.

Wales: National Transport Strategy, Welsh Government 2010

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/transport/publications/ntp/?lang=en>)

Notes: This plan sits alongside the Regional Transport plans; it details the Welsh Government's prioritised approach to carbon reduction whilst reaffirming their commitment to sustainable economic development and social inclusion.

Towards Zero Waste – Waste Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government 2010

(http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/publication/towardszero/?lang=en)

Notes: This strategy provides the long-term framework for achieving zero waste in Wales by 2050, with a cross cutting aim to reduce the waste produced in all sectors by 1.5% year on year.

Management Plan response: Consider the principles of the strategy and aim to maximize any opportunities to contribute to its aims and objectives where appropriate.

LDP Response: Policies should enable development that contributes to achieving the targets set out in Towards Zero Waste

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| <p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales, Welsh Government 2009 http://wales.gov.uk/topics/sustainabledevelopment/publications/onewalesoneplanet/?lang=en</p> |
| <p>Notes: Sets out the Welsh Government's vision of a sustainable Wales, and the principles through which the vision will be achieved. Sustainable development is the core tenet of National Park purposes and duty.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Continue to pursue goals for sustainable resource management, which must underpin all present and future human wellbeing.</p> |
| <p>Beyond Boundaries - Review of Local Service Delivery (Beecham Review), Welsh Government 2006 http://wales.gov.uk/about/cabinet/cabinetstatements/2006/1008909/?lang=en</p> |
| <p>Notes: Report of a review that examined all local public services in Wales, devolved and non-devolved, to see how their delivery could be made more effective and responsive to the needs of citizens in the 21st century. The review's recommendations included: reducing bureaucracy, simplifying grant regimes, less inspection and regulation and a concentration on outcomes not process; much more joint working; no major re-organisation of structures; a willingness to embrace a mixed economy of provision including the public, private and not for profit sectors; an enhanced role for scrutiny in the Assembly and local government, involving service users and advocates; and greater investment in building capacity and skills in service delivery.</p> <p>Management Plan response: The NPMP adopts an outcome-based approach. The Review may also assist partnership working under Section 62 (ii) of the Environment Act 1995 - the section states that organisations should have regard to the purposes of national parks in transacting their own business.</p> |
| <p>Glas Tir – Natural Resources Wales 2012</p> |
| <p>Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, CADW and CCW http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/historicenvironment/protection/historiclandscapes/?jsessionid=2CE4546A3CAF1AFE516A6884FFA49B6?lang=en</p> |
| <p>Notes: Identifies areas of historic interest wholly or partly in the National Park and the features of importance. Key synergies between PCNPA management of archaeological and historic resources, but also critical relationships to other management policies.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Contribute to Management conservation of areas and features identified in the register.</p> |
| <p>Section 42 list: Habitats and species of principal importance for conservation in Wales, CCW/ Welsh Government 2007 http://www.ccgc.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/habitats--species/priority-species.aspx</p> |

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| <p>Woodlands for Wales, Forestry Commission 2009 (http://www.forestry.gov.uk/wwstrategy)</p> |
| <p>National Housing Strategy – ‘Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales’, Welsh Government 2010 (http://wales.gov.uk/topics/housingandcommunity/housing/strategy/publications/strategydoc/?lang=en)</p> |
| <p>Notes: Sets out the Welsh Government’s approach and priorities for tackling the challenges of providing housing in Wales.</p> <p><u>The Approach:</u></p> <p>The whole approach is about improving people’s lives. It will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide more housing of the right type and offer more choice. ii. Improve homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes. iii. (iii) Improve housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups. |
| <p>Homes of Wales – A White Paper for Better Lives an Communities (May 2012) (http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/housingcommunity/housewhitepaper/?lang=en)</p> |
| <p>Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps, Welsh Government 2013 (http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/rdp-2014-2020-next-steps-consultation/?lang=en)</p> |
| <p>Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and The Welsh Language Standards Regulations (No.1) 2015 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/996/schedule/1/made)</p> |
| <p>The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 established a legal framework to impose a duty on some organisations to comply with one or more standards of conduct on their delivery of services through the Welsh language, including, areas such as policy making, the operational activities of the organisation and promoting the Welsh language.</p> <p>Section 26 of the Measure allowed the Welsh Ministers to specify such standards, and these have been set out under The Welsh Language Standards Regulations (No.1) 2015. These Regulations only apply to National Park Authorities, County and County Borough Councils and the Welsh Ministers. Once published, the Welsh Language Commissioner, under Section 44 of the Measure, issued a Compliance Notice on the 30th September 2015 to all relevant organisations, which set out the standards with which they should comply.</p> <p>In terms of policy making the Compliance Notice requires the Authority to consider how a new policy could be formulated (or how an existing policy could be changed) so that the policy decision would either;</p> |

- have a positive effect, or an increased positive effect, or
- would not have an adverse effect, or would have a decreased adverse effect, on the Welsh language. The policy decision should also ensure that it does not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language.

Regional:

Ceredigion Local Development Plan, Ceredigion County Council 2011 (Adopted)

(<http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=17756>)

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan, Carmarthenshire County Council 2011 (Adopted)

(<http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/english/environment/planning/planning%20policy%20and%20development%20plans/local%20development%20plan/pages/localdevelopmentplanhome.aspx>)

Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans

(<http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?id=6553&d1=0>)

Teifi CAMS inc. 2008 update, Environment Agency Wales 2008

(http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/Teifi_March_2010.pdf)

Notes: The Teifi CAMS is a strategy for managing water resources at a local level 2006-2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.

The River Teifi flows approximately 122 kilometres from source to mouth and has a total catchment area of 1012 square kilometres. Its lowest reaches, around Cardigan, mark the administrative boundary between Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Numerous tributaries enter the Teifi along its length. The larger ones include the Ceri, Clettwr, Cych and Tyweli.

It is the source of most domestic water supply for much of Ceredigion and parts of Carmarthenshire and north Pembrokeshire. It also provides water for agriculture, industry and power generation.

Most of the water abstracted in the Teifi catchment is from surface waters. Less than 1% of the total volume of water licensed is abstracted from groundwater. This reflects the lack of available groundwater due to the geology of the catchment.

Following the sustainability appraisal and consultation the Agency will retain the resource availability status of 'water available', allowing licensing of the surplus water down to the river flow objective. In this way the flows required to sustain

the river environment will be protected. This means that there will be a presumption for granting new abstraction licenses until river flows reach those defined by the river flow objective. At the lowest flows there will be limited scope for further unrestricted abstraction to support new developments.

From the resource assessment, it was determined that 5 out of 7 water resource management units (A, B, C, F and G – the highest and lowest river reaches) currently have a resource availability status of ‘water available’. Although these water resource management units are ‘water available’ at the lowest flows, there is only a small surplus of water available in water resource management unit A.

Tywi, Taff and Gwendraeth CAMS inc. 2010 update

(http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/Teifi_March_2010.pdf)

Notes: The Tywi, Taf & Gwendraeth CAMS is a strategy for managing water resources at a local level 2006-2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application. The CAMS area is mainly within the County of Carmarthenshire, although there are small areas that fall within Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and Powys.

Within the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS area there are 143 licensed groundwater abstractions and 67 licensed surface water abstractions, prior to deregulation. The main consumptive use of surface water is for public water supply.

Small volumes are abstracted for agriculture, water bottling, private water supplies and industry.

The Environment Agency Wales undertakes routine monitoring of water quality. On the whole, water quality in this CAMS area is excellent, while the water quality in the Gwendraeths is generally very good. River Quality Objectives are met throughout the CAMS area.

Local:

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan, Pembrokeshire County Council 2011 (Adopted)

(http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1626,109,2045&parent_directory_id=646)

Pembrokeshire Single Integrated Plan 2013 - 2018

(<http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=101,126,2182>)

Notes: The Management Plan will mesh with the Single Integrated Plan, particularly in relation to Park purposes, and will add value wherever appropriate to targets, brought together in the Single Integrated Plan, for employment, health, education, community facilities and crime.

The distinction between the Single Integrated Plan for Pembrokeshire and the National Park Management Plan is one of geography (the Single Integrated Plan covers all of Pembrokeshire, whereas the NPMP covers only the Park), and one of emphasis, in that the NPMP is ultimately concerned with achievement of National Park purposes. However there are strong links between the two – for example in terms of the information base underpinning each. The community planning process also affords a key mechanism through which the National Park Authority can promote Welsh language and culture. Provide targets for employment, health, education, community facilities and crime.

Use common information base. Reflecting National Park purposes in the Single Integrated Plan.

Management Plan response: Reflect Community Plan in the Management Plan in so far as national park purposes indicate and reflect Management Plan goals in review of the Community Plan.

LDP response: Reflect the land use implications of the Single Integrated Plan targets where compatible with Management Plan aims and objectives.

Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) for Pembrokeshire 2007 - 2017, Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Notes: This strategy sets out and prioritises plans for improvements to Pembrokeshire's rights of way network, and addresses the need to facilitate and improve access for groups with protected characteristics.

The Strategy provides 6 objectives for the long term maintenance and enhancement of Pembrokeshire's rights of way network:

Objective A: to maintain an accessible network of accessible paths;

Objective B: to provide a more continuous network that meets the requirements of all users;

Objective C: to develop a safer network of paths;

Objective D: to provide an up-to-date and digitised definitive map;

Objective E: to increase community involvement in improvement and management of public paths; and

Objective F: to improve promotion, understanding and use of the network of public paths.

Management Plan response: Contribute to the ROWIP subject to the Sandford Principle (if there is a conflict between National Park purposes which cannot be reconciled, the conservation purpose has greater weight).

LDP response: The LDP should consider rights of way in its policies

Milford Haven Waterway Recreation Plan 2011, Milford Haven Port Authority 2011

(http://www.mhpa.co.uk/uploads/MHPA_Recreation_Plan_2011.pdf)

Note: accommodate leisure demands, providing zones for specific usages that include:

- Sailing/rowing/canoeing/power-boating
- Mooring
- Water-ski-ing
- Wind/kite-surfing
- Angling

A cited objective (Section 6) is to 'To safeguard the natural environment of the Haven whilst continuing to promote its long-term sustainable use.

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership

(<http://www.biodiversitypembrokeshire.org.uk/action%20plans.html>)

Notes: The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (LBAP) is the primary mechanism by which the NPA will contribute to the UKBAP arising from the Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity. Planning and implementation is coordinated by the Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership, a group of 14 organisations that includes the NPA, and there will continue to be complete integration of the LBAP with relevant sections of the NPMP. The LBAP is a key means for 'joining up' conservation action and for enabling partners to take a broad view of conservation measures required. Influencing management on non partner-owned sites and securing finance for additional projects.

Management Plan response: Continue to use the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the process, and the services of the West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre, to integrate management within the National Park, and between it and the wider county.

"Progress in Partnership" The SWWITCH RTP, South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWWITCH)

(<http://www.swwitch.net/rtp.aspx>)

Notes: The RTP replaces county-level Local Transport Plans. The Vision for South West Wales is 'to improve transport and access within and beyond the region to facilitate economic development and the development and use of more sustainable and healthier modes of transport'.

The RTP reiterates national strategy (above), which sees the ports of Milford Haven, Pembroke and Fishguard as 'key

gateways to and from Wales’.

The ‘network of towns’ concept is also cascaded downwards to the region from national strategy; this sees the Haven Waterway towns of Milford Haven, Pembroke/Pembroke Dock and Haverfordwest as supporting each other by offering complementary functions and being better linked. The Strategy sets out outcomes to influence travel behaviour, which will have beneficial effects overall.

Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy, Greenways Partnership

(<http://www.pembrokeshiregreenways.co.uk/>)

Local Housing Strategy for Pembrokeshire 2007-2012, Pembrokeshire County Council 2007

(<http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=2%2C1108%2C1199>)

Notes: This strategy sets out what Pembrokeshire County Council and partners will do over the period of the five years covered by the strategy to tackle key housing issues in the county including: affordable housing deficit, homelessness and the provision of housing to vulnerable people.

This strategy is due to be reviewed or replaced as it has expired.

Management plan response: TBC

LDP response: TBC

Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)

Notes: This plan covers an area of 3300 km² and around 90,000 properties in Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion and is inclusion of the National Park. The plan covers 673km of river across 15 river catchments Teifi, East and West Cleddau, Rheidol, Clarach, Ystwith, Nevern and Aeron, and their main tributaries.

The purpose of the plan is understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future and set policy for managing flood risk within the 15 catchments covered by the plan. The National Park contains three of the CFMP’s sub-areas for policy, these are:

- Eastern and Western Cleddau – A policy 2 area: “Areas of low and moderate flood risk where we can generally reduce existing flood risk management actions”.
- Western Coastal Rivers: A Policy 4 area: “Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already

- managing flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change”
- Western Commercial Area - A Policy 4 area (see above)

LDP response

River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District (2015-2021), Natural Resources Wales 2015
(<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125095.aspx>)

Notes: The River Basin Management Plan for the Western Wales River Basin District is prepared under the Water Framework Directive. It describes the current condition of the river basin district and what has been achieved since 2009; details the Programme of Measures for improving the water environment by 2021, provides the water body objectives and look forward to the planned review in 2021.

Management Plan response: accommodate through responses to climate change

LDP response: accommodate through strategic policy on flooding

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS), Environment Agency Wales
(<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/119933.aspx>)

Notes: Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are a means of engaging public involvement, assessing water resources, allocating abstraction licenses and facilitating license trading. The draft CPCR CAMS states that DCWW has sufficient water available to meet demand for water in the Pembrokeshire area over the next 25 years. The LDP will link closely with the CAMS to ensure that it takes account of development needs in future revisions of its water resources plan and vice versa. Interactions between future water supply and demand, especially in the context of climate change, and attendant water quality and ecological issues (e.g. arising from low flows). Much of West Wales has been exempt from groundwater licensing. The 2006 CAMS was updated in 2009.

Management Plan response: Contribute to management of watercourse flow rates and groundwater levels in line with the CAMS.

LDP response: Locate development so as to minimise water abstraction impact.

A framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire Coastal and Maritime

Network 2006

(<http://www.pembrokeshirecoastalforum.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Coastal-Zone-Management-in-Pembrokeshire.pdf>)

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS inc. 2009 update, Environment Agency Wales 2009

(<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/119933.aspx>)

Notes: The Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS is a strategy for managing water resources at a local level 2006-2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application. The Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS covers an area of approximately 1,446 sq km, encompassing most of the county of Pembrokeshire.

The Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers provide most of the domestic water supply for Pembrokeshire, as well as providing water for industry and agriculture.

The CAMS area includes the catchments of the rivers Eastern and Western Cleddau and a number of coastal rivers. These coastal rivers are the Nevern, Gwaun, Alun, Solva, Ritec, Cresswell, Castlemartin Corse, Westfield Pill and Gann Flats Stream.

A large proportion of the water licensed for abstraction is for fish farming. The CAMS has 5 surface water units (WRMU) as well as numerous groundwater management units (GWMU):

WRMUs

1. Western Cleddau - 'no water available' at low flows
2. Eastern Cleddau - 'over licensed' at low flows
3. Nevern & Gwaun - 'water available' at low flows
4. Alun, Solva and Castlemartin Corse - 'no water available' at low flows
5. Cartlett Brook, Gann Flats Stream, Westfield Pill, the Ritec and
6. Cresswell River - 'water available' at low flows

GWMUs

1. Bosherton - 'no water available'
2. Park Springs – 'no water available'

3. Milton – ‘over-licensed’
4. Pendine GMWU – ‘water available’.

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