

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan “*A Partnership Plan for the National Park*” (2025-2029)

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

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

19th June 2024

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
Agenda 21 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1992 (https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/Agenda21.pdf)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development UNEP 1992 (https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_CONF.151_26_Vol.I_Declaration.pdf)
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development United Nations (2002) (Microsoft Word - UND_GEN_N0263693_DOCU_R)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) (Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference - November 2022 UNFCCC)
The Kyoto Protocol United Nations 1997 (https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf)
Convention on Migratory Species UNEP 1979 (http://www.cms.int/)
Convention on Biological Diversity UNEP 1992 (http://www.cbd.int/)
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/)

<p>United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, RIO+20 (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform)</p>
<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (2015) (Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: The 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>The Paris Agreement (2015) (Paris Agreement Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>EU Directive 2009/147/EC (on the Conservation of Wild Birds aka ‘The Birds Directive’) The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1010, June 5th 2019(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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 2017. The 'Habitats Regulations' apply to the UK land area and its territorial sea (to 12 nautical miles from the coast). Source: JNCC.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Reflect the goals of the various delivery mechanisms of the Directive in National Park management policy.</p>
<p>EU Directive 85/337/EEC (the EIA Directive) The Council of the European Union (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm)</p>

<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>EU Directive 1999/31/EC (the Landfill Directive) The Council of the European Union 1999 (EUR-Lex - 31999L0031 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu))</p>
<p>EU Directive (2008/56/EC) (the Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (Marine and coastal environment (europa.eu))</p>

<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>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 () (EUR-Lex - 02004L0035-20190626 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu))</p>
<p>EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008 (EUR-Lex - 32008L0098 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu))</p>

<p>European Landscape Convention Council of Europe 2000 http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp</p>
<p>Proposal for a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 European Commission 2012 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>
<p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Council of Europe 1979 http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/104.htm</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>European Climate Change Programme, European Commission 2000 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/eccp.htm</p>
<p>The European Green Deal A European Green Deal (europa.eu)</p>
<p>General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020</p>
<p>Glasgow Climate Pact https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf</p>

United Kingdom

Plan, Policy or Programme
Countryside and Rights of Way Act, UK Parliament 2000 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents)
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.
Management Plan response: We will continue to implementation of the Act, with partners and stakeholders.
Environment Act 1995, UK Parliament 1995 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents)
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.
Management Plan response: Sets out the fundamental principles of National Parks to be delivered through the prescriptions of the NPMP.
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43)

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 is a UK legislation that regulates waste management, control of emissions into the air, water and land, and the use of genetically modified organisms. It aims to ensure industries carry out their activities in an environmentally safe and controlled manner

Flood and Water Management Act 2010

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/>

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 is a UK Act of Parliament that aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather, compounded by climate change. The Act encourages the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs), amends the Water Industry Act to modernise the list of activities that can be restricted by water companies in a drought, and makes it easier for water companies to offer lower tariffs to certain groups. The Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses; helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges; supports customers in vulnerable circumstances; and protects water supplies to the consumer.

The Act is divided into three parts. Part 1 deals with flood and coastal erosion risk management, including key concepts and definitions, strategies, co-operation and funding, supplemental powers and duties, and regional flood and coastal committees for regions in England. Part 2 covers miscellaneous topics such as sustainable drainage, reservoirs, special administration, provision of infrastructure, water use, and building regulations. Part 3 contains general provisions, including pre-consolidation amendments, subordinate legislation, and technical provisions ¹.

<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, UK Parliament 2006 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979, UK Parliament 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (legislation.gov.uk)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.</p>
<p>Voluntary National Review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (2019) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uks-voluntary-national-review-of-the-sustainable-development-goals</p>
<p>Is a comprehensive report that takes stock of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and provides an overview of the UK's approach to implementing those goals. The report is divided into three parts: an introduction, a review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and a statistical annex. The review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals is further divided into four sections: people, planet, prosperity, and peace. The report highlights the UK's achievements in areas such as education, health, and gender equality, while also acknowledging the challenges that remain. The statistical annex provides data on the indicators used to measure progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) UK Parliament 1981 http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download</p>
<p>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</p>

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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Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 is a UK Statutory Instrument that provides for the selection, designation, registration, and notification of sites to be protected under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The regulations are divided into three parts:

- **Part 1** contains introductory and general provisions, including interpretation, relevant authorities, and duties relating to compliance with the Directives.
- **Part 2** deals with the conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species, including the selection of sites eligible for identification as of Community importance, designation of special areas of conservation, and management agreements.
- **Part 3** covers the protection of species, including European protected species of animals and plants, protection of certain wild animals and plants, and prohibition of certain methods of capturing or killing wild animals.

The regulations were made on 30th October 2017 and came into force on 30th November 2017. The changes made to the regulations by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 include creating a national site network, setting network objectives, and replacing the EU functions with UK ones.

Management Plan response: There are 13 SACs and 5 SPAs in the National Park area, and management policies must ensure their safeguard.

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>)

Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy UK Government 2005
(<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/>)

Air Quality: Revised UK National Air Pollution Control Programme

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-revised-uk-national-air-pollution-control-programme>)

As required by The National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018.

The National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) sets out how the UK can meet the legally binding 2020 and 2030 emission reduction commitments (ERCs). These commitments apply for 5 pollutants:

- nitrogen oxides

- ammonia
- non-methane volatile organic compounds
- particulate matter
- sulphur dioxide

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1&2) DEFRA 2007
[\(http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/\)](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/)

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.

Management Plan response: Contribute wherever possible to the county's air quality management objectives, in reference to PCC and EAW targets and measures.

The Water Framework Directive and Planning - Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales EA; RTP1; WLGA; LGA February 2006
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/40195.aspx>

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.

Management Plan response: Contribute to River Basin Management Plan goals through National Park management policies wherever possible.

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>

The UK Climate Change Programme DEFRA 2006
[Climate Change The UK Programme 2006 CM 6764 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](http://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Evidence for the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) Summary for Wales (2022)
[CCRA-Evidence-Report-Wales-Summary-Final.pdf \(ukclimaterisk.org\)](http://ukclimaterisk.org)

The evidence for the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) Summary for Wales identifies key risks and opportunities relating to climate change:

1. Natural environment impacts – risks to water, forests and agriculture due to changes in range and number of pests, pathogens and invasive species which could affect habitats, forestry and agriculture.
2. Infrastructure vulnerability caused by flooding and coastal erosion could affect energy, transport, water, ICT and the transport network.
3. Health and well-being would be affected by increasing high temperatures extreme weather events and increased risk of flooding.
4. Coastal businesses and cultural heritage would be affected by extreme weather, sea level rises, coastal flooding and erosion.
5. International impacts could pose risks to food availability, safety, security, international law, governance and public health.

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>)

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Wales

Plan, Policy or Programme
Environmental principles, governance and biodiversity targets: White Paper (2024) Consultation Draft to April 30th 2024
<p>This White Paper outlines proposals to significantly strengthen environmental governance in Wales, addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Embedding environmental principles into Welsh law• The establishment of a governance body; and• The introduction of targets and statutory duties for the protection and restoration of biodiversity in Wales
Marine Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales (On-Going) Natural Resources Wales / Marine Area Statement
<p>The Wales Marine Area Statement describes the inshore waters of Wales, extending out 12 nautical miles, and sets out three key themes for the area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Building resilience of marine ecosystems – What is understood about the marine environment around Wales and how resilience of ecosystems can be built2. Nature-based solutions and adapting at the coast – opportunities for climate change adaptations3. Making the most of marine planning – how marine planning can support the sustainable management of marine natural resources
Agriculture (Wales) Act 2023 https://www.gov.wales/agriculture-wales-act-2023)
<p>This act underpins the delivery of the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) agriculture framework in Wales. The main objective of the act is to ensure that the agricultural sector in Wales produces food and other goods in a manner that is sustainable, responds to the climate and nature emergencies, conserves and enhances the countryside and cultural resources and promotes public access to them. In addition, the Act promotes and facilitates the use of the Welsh language.</p>
All Wales Plan 2021–2025: Working Together to Reach Net Zero (2022)

(<https://gov.wales/working-together-reach-net-zero-all-wales-plan>)

Beyond Recycling Circular Economy Strategy 2021

(<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/beyond-recycling-strategydocument.pdf>)

Sets out a strategy for achieving a circular economy in Wales through responsible resource management.

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.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

([Town and country planning | Law Wales \(gov.wales\)](#))

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.

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2021)

(<https://www.gov.wales/future-wales-national-plan-2040>)

Future Wales - the national plan 2040 is a national spatial strategy that sets out where Wales should focus development over the next 20 years to address key national priorities through the planning system. The plan aims to sustain and develop a vibrant economy, support town and city centers, achieve decarbonization and climate-resilience, develop strong ecosystems, and improve the health and well-being of communities. Future Wales is the Welsh Government's highest tier of the development framework and is the first national spatial development plan to be published in the UK. The plan replaces the Wales Spatial Plan and is part of the statutory development plan, meaning its contents carry weight in the planning process. The plan reflects the lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic and aims to ensure

that the planning system at all levels is consistent with and supports the delivery of the Welsh Government's strategic aims and policies.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

([EN Draft Template \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#))

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.

Historic Environment and Climate Change in Wales Sectoral Adaptation Plan Cadw (2020)

The plan raises awareness of the risks and opportunities posed by climate change for the historic environment of Wales and emphasize the need for adaptation. The plan encourages collaboration and action across all sectors to increase knowledge and understanding of the threats and opportunities related to changing weather and climate in the short, medium and long term. Some historic sites and landscapes are threatened by warmer temperatures, rising sea levels, changing rainfall patterns and extreme weather events.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

([Historic Environment \(Wales\) Bill \(senedd.wales\)](#))

Notes: The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 is due to come into force later in 2024. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is a consolidation Act that will replace: The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 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:

- Ministerial 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

Planning Policy Wales Welsh Government 12th Edition (February 2024)

([Planning Policy Wales - Edition 11 \(gov.wales\)](#))

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.

Sustainable Farming Scheme Outline Proposals for 2025

([Sustainable Farming Scheme \(gov.wales\)](#))

Note: The Sustainable Farming Scheme shall replace the Basic Payment Scheme as the main source of future Government support for farmers in Wales. Farmers shall be rewarded for actions taken to respond to climate and nature emergencies, alongside the sustainable production of food. The scheme calls for greater integration between farmers and their landscape, as such, farmers will be greater supported to maintain and enhance, and deliver more for protected landscapes (National Parks) and historic environments.

<p>Welsh National Marine Plan (https://www.gov.wales/welsh-national-marine-plan)</p> <p>The Welsh National Marine Plan is a policy document that outlines the Welsh government’s strategy for the sustainable use of its seas over the next 20 years. The plan covers an area of approximately 12,350 square miles (32,000 square kilometers) of sea and 1,300 miles (2,120 kilometers) of coastline.</p> <p>The plan aims to balance the economic, social, and environmental aspects of marine management. It sets out a framework for decision-making that considers the needs of different stakeholders and the environment. The plan also aims to promote sustainable development in marine industries such as renewable energy, fishing, and tourism.</p> <p>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and our Well-being (2019) (https://www.gov.wales/sustainable-management-natural-resources-guide)</p>
<p>The Future Generations Report 2020 (https://www.futuregenerations.wales/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/FGC-Report-English.pdf)</p> <p>A report produced by the Future Generations commissioner that provides an assessment of the improvements that all public bodies in Wales should make in relation to progressing the well-being objectives. This report is produced on a five year cycle.</p>
<p>The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales (FCERM) (2020) (https://gov.wales/national-strategy-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-wales)</p> <p>This strategy document outlines a risk management approach that encourages wider resilience, prevention, and awareness, so better decisions can be made by the public and those who have an influence on development and the environment. The document also includes a summary of the strategy, which sets out how the Welsh Government intends to manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion across Wales over the next 10 years, whilst strengthening and clarifying roles and responsibilities.</p>
<p>The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/the-water-resources-control-of-agricultural-pollution-wales-regulations-2021.pdf)</p> <p>These regulations have aim to address agricultural pollution in Wales by setting rules for certain farming practices, specifically setting standards for silage making, nutrient management planning, sustainable fertiliser applications and the storage of silage effluent and for manure/slurry storage.</p>
<p>Welcome to Wales: priorities for the visitor economy 2020 to 2025</p>

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-02/welcome-to-wales-priorities-for-the-visitor-economy-2020-2025.pdf>

This strategy aims to grow tourism in Wales by focusing on skills development, equitable economic growth, environmental sustainability and social and cultural benefits.

The plan sets out four main priorities:

- Great products and places
- Quality visitor experiences
- An innovative Cymru Wales brand
- An engaged and vibrant sector

National transport delivery plan 2022 to 2027, Welsh Government (2023)

[\(National transport delivery plan 2022 to 2027 | GOV.WALES\)](#)

The National Transport Delivery Plan 2022 to 2027 outlines how the Welsh Government intends to deliver on the priorities and ambitions set forth in Llwybr Newydd – The Wales Transport Strategy 2021 (WTS). This comprehensive plan encompasses programs, projects, and new policies that will shape transport across Wales over the next five years.

Priorities:

- Net Zero
- Accessibility
- Efficiency

Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales, Welsh Government (2023)

[\(Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales | GOV.WALES\)](#)

The Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales outlines a comprehensive strategy to improve air quality across the nation. Developed by the Welsh Government, this plan aims to reduce the impacts of air pollution on human health, biodiversity, the natural environment, and the economy.

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

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 2: planning and affordable housing | GOV.WALES](#))

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.

Technical Advice Note 4: Retailing and Town Centres Welsh Government 2016

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-4-retail-and-commercial-development>)

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.

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

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-5-nature-conservation-and-planning>)

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.

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

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-6-planning-sustainable-rural-communities>)

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

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

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-7-outdoor-advertisement-control>)

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.

Technical Advice Note 11: Noise, Welsh Government 1997

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 11: noise | GOV.WALES\)](#)

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. A draft TAN 11 was consulted on in early 2023 to update guidance on noise and add advice relating to air quality and soundscape.

Technical Advice Note 12: Design, Welsh Government 2016

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 12: design | GOV.WALES\)](#)

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.

Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism, Welsh Government 1997

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 13: tourism | GOV.WALES\)](#)

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.

Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning, Welsh Government 1998

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 14: coastal planning | GOV.WALES\)](#)

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.

PPW Technical Advice Note 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion (2021)

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan15-development-flood-risk.pdf>

This TAN provides advice on the use of the development advice maps to determine the risk of flooding on development. This TAN will be replaced by a new TAN 15 and the Flood Map for Planning..

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

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 16: sport, recreation and open space | GOV.WALES\)](#)

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.

Technical Advice Note 18: Transport, Welsh Government 2007

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 18: transport | GOV.WALES\)](#)

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.

Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017)

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-20-planning-and-welsh-language>)

TAN 20 provides guidance on the consideration of the Welsh language as part of the Development Plan making process, and how it can be incorporated into the Integrated Assessment process (Sustainability Appraisal)

Technical Advice Note 21: Waste, Welsh Government 2014

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 21: waste | GOV.WALES](#))

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).

Technical advice note (TAN) 23: economic development, Welsh Government 2014

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 23: economic development | GOV.WALES](#))

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23 provides guidance on the role of land use planning in generating wealth, jobs, and income. It aims to support local planning authorities in preparing Local Development Plan (LDP) policies and making informed decisions regarding economic development.

Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment, Welsh Government 2017

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 24: the historic environment | GOV.WALES](#))

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision-making on planning and listed building consent applications.

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

([Minerals technical advice note \(MTAN\) Wales 1: aggregates | GOV.WALES](#))

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.

Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal, Welsh Government 2009

([Minerals technical advice note \(MTAN\) Wales 2: coal | GOV.WALES](#))

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

DRAFT

Draft Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028 Welsh Government

[Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028 \[HTML\] | GOV.WALES](#)

Wales' national strategy on soundscapes and covers all forms of airborne sound. It recognizes that unwanted or harmful sound affects health and well-being in a number of ways and can arise from domestic, commercial and transportation sources.

The draft Noise and Soundscape Plan includes:

- Wales' ambition on appropriate soundscapes that are suitable for the context
- Embed the five ways of working aligning with the Well-being of Future Generations Act
- Integrated action on noise and air quality.

Wales: A Better Country Welsh Assembly Government September 2003

[\(d42925_NAW_Covers \(ioe.ac.uk\)\)](#)

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

([Economic Renewal: a new direction \(bridgend.gov.uk\)](http://bridgend.gov.uk))

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

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

([partnership-for-growth-strategy-for-tourism-2013-2020.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#))

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.

Climbing Higher. The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity Welsh Government 2015
([Sport and physical activity strategy \(Climbing Higher\) | GOV.WALES](#))

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.

Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government 2006

([Enquiry Blank \(senedd.wales\)](#))

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

([Water strategy | GOV.WALES](#))

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.

Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 ([Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 | GOV.WALES](#))

Notes: Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 is a policy and strategy document that outlines the Welsh government's vision for the future of transport in Wales. The strategy aims to encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport, with a target of 45% of journeys to be by sustainable means across Wales by 2045. The document sets out the government's ambitions for the next 20 years and its priorities for the next 5 years.

The Welsh government has allocated more than £210 million across Wales in 2021/22 to support the commitments in Llwybr Newydd. More than £115 million has been allocated to councils to spend on transport projects that will support the commitments in the strategy.

Towards Zero Waste – Waste Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government 2010
([Towards zero waste: our waste strategy | GOV.WALES](#))

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

<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 Beyond Boundaries: Citizen-Centred Local Services for Wales 6 - DocsLib</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.ccqc.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/habitats--species/priority-species.aspx</p>

Woodlands for Wales, Forestry Commission 2009

([Woodlands for Wales: strategy | GOV.WALES](#))

Homes of Wales – A White Paper for Better Lives and Communities (May 2012)

(<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/housingcommunity/housewhitepaper/?lang=en>) ([A White Paper for better lives and communities | GOV.WALES](#))

Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps, Welsh Government 2013

(<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/rdp-2014-2020-next-steps-consultation/?lang=en>) ([Rural Development Programme document 2014 to 2020 | GOV.WALES](#))

Cymraeg 2050 Welsh language strategï (Welsh Government) 2017

[Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy action plan 2023 to 2024 \[HTML\] | GOV.WALES](#)

The Welsh Government's long term approach which includes two main targets:

- The number of Welsh speakers to reach one million by 2050
- The percentage of the population that speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh to increase from 10% (in 2013 to 2015) to 20% by 2050.

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>)

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.

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.

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;

- 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.

State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) for Wales 2020

[Natural Resources Wales / State of Natural Resources Report \(SoNaRR\) for Wales 2020](#)

The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) for Wales provides an assessment of the condition and sustainable management of Wales' natural resources and guides future policy and action towards sustainability and nature resilience.

The report evaluates how natural resources are being managed sustainably in Wales and identifies the need for a proactive approach to build resilience of Wales' natural resources and also provides an opportunity to deliver a wide range of benefits to improve health and support prosperity, aligning with the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The report identifies pressures on natural resources, which include climate change and population growth and outlines opportunities for integrated solutions. The report highlights significant contributions of natural resources to the economy, including agriculture, water quality, timber and forestry. SoNaRR addresses challenges, such as securing low-carbon energy, job creation, tackling poverty and managing flooding and drought and identifies the need for improved management of natural resources to tackle challenges.

Wales Biodiversity Deep Dive

[Biodiversity deep dive: recommendations | GOV.WALES](#)

The Wales Biodiversity Deep Dive is a Welsh Government commissioned, expert-led assessment to accelerate nature recovery across land and sea. The deep dive focuses on identifying strategies to protect at least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea by 2030. The recommendations include tripling peatland restoration targets and further action to restore Wales' wildlife and plants.

Advice to planning authorities for planning applications affecting phosphorus sensitive river Special Areas of Conservation, Natural Resources Wales (2023)

A set of guidance maintained online by Natural Resources Wales that sets out the opinions of Natural Resources Wales in relation to nature conservation, and the impacts of proposed developments requiring planning consent on phosphorus sensitive river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The web page is an FAQ that:

1. Outlines the issue of phosphorous in water courses
2. Sets out the requirement for consultation under the habitats regulations.
3. Provides advice on common related developments
4. Provides advice for the development of Local Development Plans

The National Peatland Action Programme (NRW)

[Natural Resources Wales / The National Peatland Action Programme](#)

A 5 year plan of peatland restoration in Wales to address the nature and climate emergencies.

The priorities are peatland erosion, peatland drainage, sustainable management of blanket peats, sustainable management of lowland peats, restoration of afforested peatlands and gradual resortation of highest carbon-peatlands. The Wales Peatland Data Portal provides information on peatland locations, supported habitats, carbone storage estimates and greenhouse gas emissions.

Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks, Welsh Government, July 2018

[Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks](#)

Outlines the Welsh Government's priorities for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and National Parks in Wales. Here are the key goals:

1. Valued Places:

- Engage diverse audiences beyond traditional stakeholders.
- Foster a sense of ownership and connection to these national landscapes.

2. Resilient Environments:

- Sustainable management of natural resources.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Green energy and decarbonization.

3. Resilient Communities:

- Realize economic potential.
- Promote tourism and outdoor recreation.
- Support the Welsh language.

4. Resilient Ways of Working:

- Collaboration across landscapes.
- Innovation in resource allocation.

Natural Resources Policy, Welsh Government, 2017

[Natural resources policy | GOV.WALES](#)

Outlines priorities for sustainable management of Wales' natural resources. It focuses on land, sea, and air, aiming to enhance prosperity while improving the environment. Key points include:

1. **Economic and Environmental Objectives:** The NRP emphasizes that investing in natural resources is cost-effective and crucial for Wales' prosperity. It integrates economic and environmental goals.
2. **Sectors and Opportunities:** Industries like farming, forestry, fisheries, energy, and water directly use natural resources. The NRP identifies opportunities to enhance value chains and tap into growing markets, such as renewables and carbon.
3. **Brexit Considerations:** Given the EU-integrated framework regulating natural resources, Brexit poses challenges.

The NRP aims to support key sectors by improving processing capacity, maintaining quality standards, and more

Regional:

South West Wales Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales, (on-going)

[\(Natural Resources Wales / Cross-cutting theme: mitigating and adapting to a changing climate\)](#)

The South West Wales Area Statements cover the Local Authority areas of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. It identifies the key risks, opportunities and priorities for building resilience of ecosystems and supporting the sustainable management of natural resources under four focus areas:

1. Reducing health inequalities
2. Ensuring sustainable land management
3. Reversing the decline of, and enhancing biodiversity
4. Mitigating and adapting to climate change

Each section is supported by evidence that is presented on the Wales Environmental Information Portal.

South West Wales – Stage 1 Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (2022)

[1-hri-jbau-xx-xx-rp-hm-0002-a1-c01-stage_1_sfca.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#)

A Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment (SFCA) for Carmarthenshire County Council, Neath Port Talbot Council, Swansea County Council, Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. The stage 1 SFCA is a desk based study which collates existing information to undertake a broad assessment of potential flood risks across the entire study area from all sources of flooding. It identifies areas at

potential high risk from flooding and provides details of historical flood events and details of flood risk management structures or procedures.
Ceredigion Local Development Plan, Ceredigion County Council 2013 (Adopted) (The Current Ceredigion Local Development - Ceredigion County Council)
Ceredigion Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP 2 2018 - 2033) Preferred Strategy, Ceredigion County Council (https://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/resident/planning-building-control-and-sustainable-drainage-body-sab/planning-building-control/ceredigion-local-development-plan/replacement-ceredigion-ldp/preferred-strategy/)
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan, Carmarthenshire County Council 2014 (Adopted) (Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021 (gov.wales))
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2018 – 2033 Second Deposit Revised (https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/local-development-plan-2018-2033/second-deposit-revised-local-development-plan/)
Carmarthenshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2024-2029 carmarthenshire-county-council-s-local-flood-risk-management-strategy.pdf (gov.wales) A flood risk management strategy for Carmarthenshire for managing climate change. The strategy promotes community resilience and well-being and seeks to enhance the natural environment with nature based solutions. The strategy fosters a community led approach.
Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans (http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?id=6553&d1=0)
Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027, Natural Resources Wales (2012) Western Wales RBMP 2021 For Minister Approval (cyfoethnaturiol.cymru)

The **Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (2021-2027)** is a framework designed to protect and enhance the water environment in the Western Wales River Basin District to benefit both people and wildlife. It provides an overarching strategy for water management, covering rivers, lakes, canal, groundwaters, estuaries and coastal waters.

The plan summarises:

- Current state and existing condition of the water environment
- Pressures affecting the water environment
- Objectives and goals for water quality improvement and protection
- Measures and actions needed to achieve the objectives
- Progress highlights developments since the 2015 plan.

Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Management Plan: South West Wales Place, Natural Resources Wales (2023 – 2029)

[\(Natural Resources Wales / Flood risk management plan 2023 to 2029\)](#)

The South West Wales Place Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) outlines strategies for managing flood risk in key areas across Wales from 2023 to 2029.

1. Scope and Purpose:

- The FRMP covers all of Wales and addresses flood risk from rivers, reservoirs, and the sea.
- It provides information on the scale of flood risk and outlines priorities for managing flooding.

2. Actions and Measures:

- The plan proposes actions to mitigate flood risk at both national and local levels.
- It considers adaptation and climate change mitigation.

DRAFT

Local:

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (2020) ([Local Development Plan 2 - Pembrokeshire Coast National Park](#))

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan, Pembrokeshire County Council 2013 (Adopted) ([Adopted Local Development Plan - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

Well-being plan for Pembrokeshire (2023)
([Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires Public Service Boards to produce a Well-being Plan, which details how it will improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of their respective areas. The process of developing a Well-being Plan begins with a Well-being assessment to gather baseline data and understand the issues, this process then informs the development of the Well-being Objectives.

The Draft Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan has two objectives for well-being each with two associated work streams these are:

- Who We Are
 - Living & Working – enabling educations and employment opportunities and attracting talent to the county
 - Resourceful Communities – self-sustaining communities and volunteering
- Where We Live
 - Tackling Rurality – addressing the inequalities that rurality can create
 - Protecting Our Environment – resilience to climate change

Each of these work streams include a actions for the short, medium and long term and the plan is under pinned by the following guiding principles:

- Listening - all people, communities and organisations will have their voices heard
- Understanding - through continuing engagement and exploration of what matters, we will seek to understand well-being in Pembrokeshire.
- Changing - the PSB is committed to collaboration and innovation in order to add value across social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being.

Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy 2022

https://ehq-production-europe.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/0488c93a77067bbe83eb07e130e13f349a4e96dc/original/1669363938/21f64d3ac523e5511a5d505e695d421c_Pembrokeshire_Climate_Adaptation_Strategy_FINAL.pdf?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIA4KKNQAKICO37GBEP%2F20240530%2Feu-west-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20240530T201523Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Signature=a8149c2d92bdd9cecad84cbac3c760dab56b69ceda558511cc5c104692fe4f9

The Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy has been developed by the Pembrokeshire Public Services Board (PSB) and its partners. The Strategy seeks to address anticipated climate change impacts and build resilience of Pembrokeshire over a five year period between 2022 and 2027. The strategy considers multiple climate risks that may affect the local economy, natural environment, infrastructure, communities and well-being and seeks to adapt to climate change impacts, including severe weather and sea level rises.

The strategy identifies four key themes:

- People and communities
- Natural environment
- Built environment
- Economy and infrastructure.

Across the four themes, there are 39 climate adaptation priorities which serve as a checklist for decision-making and forward planning in Pembrokeshire. The strategy also identifies 24 specific climate adaptation actions to enhance climate resilience across different areas, including infrastructure, communities, natural environment, agriculture, business and industry.

Milford Haven 5 Year Recreation Management Plan, Port of Milford Haven 2021

(<https://www.mhpa.co.uk/media/nm1ffwk1/recreation-management-plan-2021.pdf>) ([Layout 1](#) (walesactivitymapping.org.uk))

The “**Milford Haven 5 Year Recreation Management Plan**” is a 5 year plan to enhance the recreational opportunities within the Milford Haven Waterway. This collaborative approach involves planning, monitoring, and managing the

Haven's recreational offerings. [The plan provides clear guidance on how the Port of Milford Haven actively supports waterborne visitors throughout the year¹.](#)

Key aspects of the plan include:

1. Enhancing Pilotage Capability: The MHPA aims to expand its world-class pilotage services.
2. Developing Milford Haven as a Destination: The goal is to establish Milford Haven as a leading place to live, visit, play, and enjoy.
3. Renewable Energy Hub: The MHPA seeks to develop existing multi-purpose port operations and establish Pembroke Port as one of the UK's premier renewable energy hubs.
4. [Early Phase Hospitality Offer: Plans are underway to create an early-phase hospitality offering.](#)

The plan outlines actions driven by the MHPA and its partners to ensure appropriate recreational facilities are accessible for those who wish to enjoy the Haven³.

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership ([Plans and Guidance - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

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.

Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire: Our Strategy for Nature Recovery, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership (2018) ([Plans and Guidance - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire highlights the key pressures on nature in the county and directs Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership members and to suggested actions that can be carried out to tackle those pressures within the context of legislation. It is intended to stimulate ideas, direct conservation effort and provide hooks for local projects and actions.

Themes for action are set out under six strategy objectives:

1. Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels
2. Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management
3. Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation
4. Tackle key pressures on species and habitats
5. Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring
6. Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

Management Plan response: As members of the Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Partnership PCNPA, this strategy will be considered within policy development of the National Park Management Plan.

“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 Market Assessment for Pembrokeshire 2024-2029, Pembrokeshire County Council 2007

([Agenda for Council on Thursday, 14th December, 2023, 10.00a.m. - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

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.

Management plan response: TBC

Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021 – 2027

([Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027 Summary](#))

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 2027, provides the water body objectives and look forward to the planned review in 2027.

Management Plan response: accommodate through responses to climate change

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS), Environment Agency Wales

([The Cleddau & Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy \(naturalresourceswales.gov.uk\)](#))

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.

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 Management Catchment Summary (2015 – 2021), Natural Resources Wales

[Natural Resources Wales / River basin management plans 2015-2021](#)

This summary document supports the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan.

The Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary (2015 – 2021) sets out the challenges and objectives for Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Rivers, which is inclusive of Eastern Cleddau, Western Cleddau, Milford Haven Waterway (the 'Haven'), Smaller rivers like the Nevern, Gwaun, Solva, and Ritec.

Details of the status of water quality and the current challenges in the catchment are provided. For this catchment the main challenges are pollution, hydration and flood risk. A detailed set of measures is set out but the overall objectives are as follows:

- Prevent deterioration in status Water body status will not be allowed to deteriorate from the current reported status.
- Achieve the objectives for protected areas Achieve the standards set by the relevant directive under which they were designated. For water dependent Natura 2000 sites we will aim to achieve conservation objectives, achieving good status by 2021 is a milestone towards this objective.
- Aim to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters Implement measures to achieve good overall status where they are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.

Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary, Natural Resources Wales (2015-2021)

[Natural Resources Wales / River basin management plans 2015-2021](#)

This summary document supports the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan.

The summary sets out the challenges and objectives for the Teifi and North Ceredigion Catchment, which includes Rheidol, Ystwyth, Clarach, Aeron, and Teifi.

Details of the status of water quality and the current challenges in the catchment are provided. For this catchment the main challenges are pollution, habitat degradation and flood risk. A detailed set of measures is set out but the overall objectives are:

- Prevent deterioration in status Water body status will not be allowed to deteriorate from the current reported status.
- Achieve the objectives for protected areas Achieve the standards set by the relevant directive under which they were designated. For water dependent Natura 2000 sites we will aim to achieve conservation objectives, achieving good status by 2021 is a milestone towards this objective.
- Aim to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters Implement measures to achieve good overall status where they are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.