

APPENDIX 1 – Review of policies, plans and programmes

Please note that this is a working document and will be updated periodically

A summary of the key objectives and issues arising from the PPP review is presented for each of the proposed SEA topic areas and are ordered by international, EU, national, regional and local relevance. Any new or updated policies, plans or programmes will be added throughout the SA process.

Topics:

- [Population and human health](#)
- [Education and skills](#)
- [Transport](#)
- [Social Fabric](#)
- [Economy](#)
- [Climatic factors](#)
- [Air quality](#)
- [Material Assets](#)
- [Water](#)
- [Soil](#)
- [Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora](#)
- [Cultural Heritage](#)
- [Landscape](#)
- [Others – sustainable development, planning](#)
- [Pembrokeshire planning and supplementary planning guidance](#)
- [Neighbouring authorities planning and supplementary planning guidance](#)

PPPs have been categorised by colour: **Topics**, **International**, **National**, **Local**, **Plans & Policy** titles

Welsh Government	
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) https://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire (2018) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/public-services-board/well-being-plan	
<p>The act applies to all of topic areas outlined above due to the wide ranging and holistic approach to the legislation. The act created Public Service Boards (PSB) in each County Council area in Wales which comprises 15 statutory organisations across the public and private sector. The PSB has a statutory duty to produce a Well-being Plan to set out how Pembrokeshire County Council will improve communities and the lives of people living in the county now and in the future.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The act sets out the seven goals that public bodies must achieve, which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A prosperous Wales 2. A resilient Wales 3. A healthier Wales 4. A more equal Wales 5. A Wales of cohesive communities 6. A Wales of vibrant culture and Welsh language 7. A globally responsible Wales <p>The five way of working to these goals are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long-term 2. Integration 3. Involvement 4. Collaboration 5. Prevention 	<p>The LDP should be produced using the five ways of working and contribute to the seven goals at every stage of the LDP process</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

<https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/natural-resources-management/environment-act/?lang=en>

The Environment (Wales) Act puts in place the legislation needed to plan and manage Wales' natural resources in a more proactive, sustainable and joined-up way.

Objectives and requirements

- Part 1: Sustainable management of natural resources – enables Wales' resources to be managed in a more proactive, sustainable and joined-up way. It also helps to tackle the challenges we face and is focused on the opportunities our resources provide.
- Part 2: Climate change – provides the Welsh Ministers with powers to put in place statutory emission reduction targets, including at least an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050 and carbon budgeting to support their delivery. This is vital within the context of our existing UK and EU obligations and sets a clear pathway for decarbonisation. It also provides certainty and clarity for business and investment.
- Part 3: Charges for carrier bags – extends the Welsh Ministers' powers so that they may set a charge for other types of carrier bags such as bags for life. It also places a duty on retailers to donate the net proceeds from the sale of carrier bags to good causes.
- Part 4: Collection and disposal of waste – improves waste management processes by helping us achieve higher levels of business waste recycling, better food waste treatment and increased energy recovery. This will help to decrease pressure on natural resources while also contributing towards positive results for both the economy and the environment.
- Parts 5 & 6: Fisheries for shellfish and marine licensing – clarifies the law in relation to shellfisheries management and marine licensing.
- Part 7: Flood & Coastal Erosion Committee and land drainage – clarifies the law for other environmental regulatory regimes including flood risk management and land drainage.

Implications for the LDP

The LDP will need to have regard for our natural resources and accord with the legislation.

Affected issues: all

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

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

The act marks the divergence of the planning system in Wales away from the system in England, and puts in place legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development.

Objectives and requirements

The act will:

- support delivery of the homes, jobs and infrastructure that Wales requires
- provide opportunities to protect and enhance our most important built and natural environments
- support the use of the Welsh language.

Implications for the LDP

The LDP will need to comply with the legislation.

Affected issues: all

Population and human health

INTERNATIONAL/EU

European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm

The Pan-European programme on transport, health and environment (THE PEP)

https://www.unece.org/trans/theme_pep.html

The PEP is jointly managed by WHO/Europe and UN ECE. It provides the current policy framework for transport, health and environment. Adopted in 2002 by country representatives from the three sectors, it streamlines and consolidates WHO and UNECE activities on transport, the environment and health and establishes a new intergovernmental body in which these three sectors are equally represented.

Objectives and requirements

The PEP has the following objectives:

Integration of environmental and health aspects into transport policy

- Further development, implementation and monitoring of national strategies or action plans for transport sustainable for health and the environment.
- Define and adopt environment and health targets, identification of indicators for monitoring of the implementation and of impacts, development of reporting mechanisms.
- Dissemination of information, good practices and capacity building.
- Development of institutional mechanisms for integration of the environment and health concerns into transport policies, with participation of health and environment sectors representatives in the decision making process at different levels.
- Development and implementation of administrative, regulatory and financial

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should support the PEP by considering the interrelationships between health, transport and the environment. The Community Plan will include priorities from the Regional Transport Plan. This, in turn, reflects many of the objectives of the PEP.

Affected issues: human health, transport, air quality

instruments in the NIS/CEEC to stimulate and enforce the production and use of vehicles and fuels with improved environmental and safety performance

- Demand side management and modal shift
- Elaboration of investment strategies influencing modal split towards sustainable transport.
- Development of measures influencing the modal split towards modes of transport, which are sustainable for health and the environment for both freight and passenger transport.
- Promotion of the elaboration of sustainable transport plans e.g. by large private and public enterprises as well as other organizations for both passenger and freight transport.
- Promotion, implementation and review of policies designed to internalize the health and environmental externalities (external costs) generated by transport activities.
- Improving driver behaviour through large-scale introduction of “eco-driving” programmes, in-car feedback instruments, traffic management measures and measures to ensure respect for existing speed limits.

Urban transport

- Establishment of a framework for the elaboration and implementation of urban plans for transport sustainable for health and the environment by agglomerations (urban and suburban) beyond a defined size.
- Further development of a common set of indicators for urban transport.
- Development of measures for promoting high quality and integrated public transport and reducing the need for, and volume of, car traffic.
- Development of measures for promoting and improving safe conditions of cycling and walking.
- Special care for groups at high risk, in particular children.

UK/NATIONAL

Strategic Equality Plan and Equality Objectives 2016–2020 (Wales) (2016)

<https://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/equality-diversity/equality-objectives/?lang=en>

The equality plan seeks to put equality and inclusion at the start of all policy making.

Objectives and requirements

- Put the needs of people with protected characteristics and the centre of the design and delivery of public services;
- Ensure provision of information and advice is available to those with protected characteristics;
- Identify and reduce the causes of employment, skills and pay inequalities;
- Reduce the incidence of all forms of harassment and abuse;
- Deliver a more diverse pool of decision-makers in public life;
- Strengthen community cohesion;
- Reduce poverty; and
- Welsh Government will aim to be an exemplar in the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion agenda by 2020.

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should ensure that all objectives are met are adhered to.

Affected issues: population, social fabric

People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan (WSP) (2004)

Wales Spatial Plan Update (2008)

The WSP provides high-level strategic guidance in relation to spatial planning. In particular, it seeks to address challenges associated with demographic change, accessibility and the distribution of resources. It outlines issues and opportunities to be addressed over the next 20 years in order to plan and maintain balanced and sustainable communities.

The vision for the Pembrokeshire Haven area of the Wales Spatial Plan is: Strong communities supported by a sustainable economy based on

<p>the area's unique environment, maritime access and tourism opportunities.</p> <p>The WSP is due to be replaced by the National Development Framework by 2019.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The requirements within the spatial plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building sustainable communities (for example by ensuring good access to local services and by enabling people to make healthy life choices); • Promoting a sustainable economy (for example by seeking to achieve reliable transport and high speed internet routes necessary for trade); • Valuing our environment (for example by comprehensively managing the environment to maintain soil carbon, reduce contamination, manage diffuse pollution sources to water, protecting landscapes, enhancing habitats and minimising waste); • Achieving sustainable accessibility (for example through improving north-south links within Wales, investing in public transport, ensuring major retail development takes into account integrated transport opportunities and increasing levels of walking and cycling through promotion and provision of facilities); • Respecting distinctiveness (retaining sense of place, promoting social cohesion). 	<p>To support the WSP, the LDP should seek to promote sustainable communities and take into account the interrelationships between demographic change, geography, accessibility, local distinctiveness and the environment. The Community Plan will link closely with the WSP and will share many of its priorities, especially for economic development.</p> <p>The LDP will also need to take account of the NDF, which will replace the WSP in 2019.</p> <p>Affected issues: Population, material assets, human health, biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage, geological heritage and landscape.</p>
<p>The National Development Framework – Consultation: Issues, Options and Preferred Option (April 2018) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/national-development-framework-for-wales/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The National Development Framework is set to replace the Wales Spatial Plan in 2020. The NDF is currently at stage 4 –preferred option.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The NDF is at the early stages of plan preparation and has no defined objectives. The objectives are due to be set following the current consultation on preferred option running from April 2018 to July 2018</p>	<p>The LDP must take account of the emerging NDF, particularly through the latter stages in 2019 when a draft version will be available.</p>

	<p>Affected issues: Population, material assets, human health, biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage, geological heritage and landscape.</p>
<p>Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 (WG) (2013) https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/tourism/partnership-for-growth-strategy/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The strategy replaces <i>Achieving Our Potential</i> from 2000 to 2013. The new version (<i>Partnership for Growth</i>) is a strategy for the Welsh tourist sector and is not limited to WG alone. It set out five priority areas for action: promoting the brand, product development, people development, profitable Performance and place Building. The strategy is underpinned by a detailed action plan for years 1 to 3.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The strategy focuses on 5 key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the brand • product development • people development • profitable performance • place building. 	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to the strategy by setting appropriate measures and objectives, such as promoting more sustainable transport options for the tourism industry and tourism sites.</p> <p>Affected issue: Population, climatic factors, economy and cultural heritage and historic environment and landscape</p>
<p>Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps, Welsh Government (2013) https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/farmingandcountryside/cap/ruraldevelopment/wales-rural-development-programme-2014-2020/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The Rural Development Programme was adopted by the European Commission in May 2015. It aims to fund projects that align with one or more of the European Rural Development Priorities which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas • enhancing farm viability, competitiveness, promoting innovative farm technologies and the sustainable management of forests 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture • restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry • promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors • promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. 	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The programme supports a wide range of activities which contribute to the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering the competitiveness of agriculture • ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action • achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment. 	<p>The projects that are likely to be funded through the Rural Development Plan in Pembrokeshire include ones to strengthen the role of communities.</p> <p>Affected issues: economy, population, material assets, social fabric</p>
<p>Health Challenge Wales (2004)</p> <p>http://www.healthchallengewales.org/home</p>	
<p><i>Health Challenge Wales</i> was a call by the National Assembly for Wales to people and organisations to work together for a healthier nation. Greater emphasis placed on preventing ill health in the first place, which will in turn free up our health service to treat unavoidable disease. It recognises that a wide range of factors – economic, social and environmental – have an impact on health, so that action in all these areas can help create a healthier nation. The campaign was launched in 2004, but is still actively marketed.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p><i>Well Being in Wales</i> requires an intersectoral, cross-policy approach to improving health and well-being in Wales. It addresses how strategies relating to various policy areas, for example transport and environment may also have implications for human health.</p>	<p>In response to <i>Well Being in Wales</i> the LDP should consider those areas of planning which are relevant to human health.</p>

<p>The objective of <i>Health Challenge Wales</i> is to improve health within Wales. This requires consideration of the following health-related themes: Smoking; Food and fitness; Accidents and injuries; Alcohol and other substance misuse; Infections and Mental health and well-being. Ensure that work towards improving health and well being links with the health, social care, and well-being strategy.</p>	<p>To respond to <i>Health Challenge Wales</i>, the LDP should consider those aspects of human health that may be related to planning. Particularly to encourage fitness and healthy lifestyles, for example encouraging walking or cycling; which can improve mental health and well-being; and also to widen community access to facilities and open space.</p> <p>The local delivery of Health Challenge Wales is being taken forward by <i>Health Challenge Pembrokeshire</i>.</p> <p>Affected issues: Human health and well being</p>
<p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 https://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/act/?lang=en Hywel Dda – Our Big NHS Change (2018) http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/862/page/95325</p>	
<p>The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) act puts a duty on each local health board in Wales to produce area plans setting out the range and level of services that will be provided in their area in response to regional Population Assessments. The West Wales Area Plan for 2018-23, 'Delivering Change Together', has been agreed by the Regional Partnership Board and endorsed by Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire County Councils and Hywel Dda University Health Board. The plan has resulted in public consultation to change the current provision to suit the demands within the area.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The local health board has met the requirements set out in the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and is now focussed on public consultation to achieve these changes. The main implication is the downgrading of the three current general hospitals across South-West Wales and the construction of a new all-purpose hospital between Narberth and St. Clears.</p>	<p>Need to work closely with Hywel Dda to find a suitable site for the new South-West Wales hospital between Narberth and St. Clears.</p> <p>Affected issues: health and well being, material assets</p>

<p>Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2013/7/contents/enacted</p>	
<p>The Welsh Government has produced legislation, which aims to improve provisions for cycling and walking to decrease the use of fossil fuel based travel for short journeys. The act required each local highway authority to produce existing active travel maps and an action plan with aspirational active travel improvements. The Welsh Government awarded £8.1m to local authorities to enact their plans.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make walking and cycling the preferred method of travel for shorter journeys. <p>The legislation requires local highway authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To produce existing active travel maps for each settlement with a population greater than 2000. To produce active travel plans that improve on the current provisions, namely, to extend the coverage of shared use paths. 	<p>Implications for the LDP</p> <p>The LDP should safeguard any proposed active travel routes.</p> <p>Affected issues: human health, population, air quality, climatic factors, transport</p>
<p>Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003) https://beta.gov.wales/road-safety-framework-wales</p>	
<p>SUSTRANS – Safe Routes to Schools http://www.sustrans.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/srs_safe_routes_fs01.pdf</p>	
<p>SUSTRANS is a charity which aims to improve infrastructure for cycling across the UK. The aims of safe routes to schools initiative is now encapsulated by the active travel legislation in Wales.</p>	

The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023 (2013)

<https://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/socialcare/strategies/older/?lang=en>

This document outlines the Wales Strategy for addressing issues related to the general aging of the Welsh population, and is based on the UN Principles for Older Persons (namely; independence, participation, care, self fulfilment and dignity).

Objectives and requirements

The four strategic aims of the Strategy for Older People in Wales are:

- to create a Wales where full participation is within the reach of all older people and their contribution is recognised and valued;
- to develop communities that are age-friendly while ensuring older people have the resources they need to live;
- to ensure that future generations of older people are well equipped for later life by encouraging recognition of the changes and demands that may be faced and taking action early in preparation.

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should have regard to the issues related to the general aging of the local population, including consideration in the provision, location and accessibility of services and facilities. Issues extend well beyond health and social care issues and include age discrimination.

Affected issues: health and well being, Population, social fabric

Fuel poverty strategy (Wales) (2010)

<https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/energy/fuelpoverty/strategy/?lang=en>

Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee

<http://www.whssc.wales.nhs.uk/policies-and-procedures>

Climbing Higher-Next Steps: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity (2006)

<https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/sportandactivererecreation/climbing-higher/?lang=en>

This is the Welsh Government's long-term strategy for sport and physical activity, setting out its strategic direction in Wales for the next twenty years. The purpose of this strategy, which complements other WG actions and policies, is that within 20 years' sport and physical activity will be at the heart of Welsh life and at the heart of Government policy. Having published the strategy in 2005, the 2006 update (next steps) targets areas for investment.

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The priorities are summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales needs to be more physically active in order to be a healthier nation; • Wales needs healthy citizens in order to deliver long-term prosperity; • Wales needs to maximise the synergy between sport, physical activity and the natural environment; • Wales needs its people to be more 'physically literate'; • Wales needs more physically active communities; and • As well as the success of individuals, Wales needs systematic and sustainable success in priority sports. 	<p>The LDP can help with the provision of recreation facilities and play areas and ensure development and services are accessible by foot. Encouraging exercise is one of the key priorities of <i>Health Challenge Pembrokeshire</i> and this is also reflected in the Wellbeing Plan given its importance for maintaining and improving physical and mental health.</p> <p>Affected issues: health and well being, economy, social fabric</p>
<p>Creating an active Wales https://gov.wales/topics/health/improvement/physical/active/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan16e/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The TAN provides advice for communities, developers and local planning authorities in Wales preparing local development plans and taking decisions about planning applications. Local Planning Authorities are required to provide a framework for well-located sport, recreation and leisure facilities which should be sensitive to the needs of users, attractive, well designed, well maintained, safe and accessible to all.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>For LDP policies to be informed by audits of existing provision and need for open space in communities. These should form an Open Space assessment, which can be developed into an Open Space Strategy in conjunction with other sections of the local authority, with stakeholders and communities.</p>	<p>The LDP should balance the need for sport and recreation facilities with interests of nature conservation. The commentary on Climbing higher and Healthy and Active Lifestyles in Wales is also of relevance.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, social fabric</p>

Regional/Local	
Health Challenge Pembrokeshire. The Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy (2008 - 2011) http://www.healthchallengepembrokeshire.co.uk/	
Pembrokeshire Advance – Sir Benfro Ymlaen Rural Development Plan (2007-2013) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/rural-development-plan	
Pembrokeshire County Council Community Safety Strategy (2002 – 2005) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/safer-pembrokeshire	
EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - The Environmental Noise Directive (EU, 2002) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002L0049	
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise (1997) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan11/?lang=en	
This note provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account in drawing-up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
6. Where it is particularly difficult to separate noise sensitive development from noisy activities, plans should contain an indication of any general policies which the local planning authority proposes to apply in respect of conditions or planning obligations. 8. Local planning authorities must ensure that noise generating development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. They should also bear in mind that if subsequent intensification or change of use results in greater intrusion, consideration should be given to the use of appropriate conditions.	Although TANs are prepared to inform development plans, the LDP should have regard to minimise noise impacts from e.g. considering the use of low noise surfaces, avoiding heavy traffic in proximity to sensitive receptors, and promoting low noise vehicles for e.g. bus fleets; noise sensitive development. See commentary on EU Directive 2002/49/EC

<p>9. Noise characteristics and levels can vary substantially according to their source and the type of activity involved. In the case of industrial development, for example, the character of the noise should be taken into account as well as its level. Sudden impulses, irregular noise or noise which contains a distinguishable continuous tone will require special consideration.</p> <p>10. Local planning authorities should consider whether proposals for new noise-sensitive development would be incompatible with existing activities, taking into account the likely level of noise exposure at the time of the application and any increase that may reasonably be expected in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>11. Measures introduced to control the source of, or limit exposure to, noise should be proportionate and reasonable.</p>	<p>for implications for Community Plan.</p> <p>Affected issues: Social fabric</p>
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Education and Skills

UK/National	
Education in Wales: Our national mission 2017-21	
https://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/allsectorpolicies/education-in-wales/?lang=en	
The plan builds on both the 2014 Qualified for Life plan and the 2015 review of curriculum and sets out how the school system will move forward over the period 2017-21 securing implementation of the new curriculum with a focus on leadership, professional learning, and excellence and equity within a self-improving system.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aims of the strategy is to utilise the three-tiers of the education system (Welsh Government, the middle tier-Four regional consortia, local authorities, diocesan authorities, Estyn, Qualifications Wales, Education Workforce Council (EWC), examination boards and higher education-and schools) to transform education by 2021.	Affected issues: education and skills, economy
Extending Entitlement: Supporting young people 11-25 in Wales (2005)	
https://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/skillsandtraining/youth-work/extending-entitlement-support-for-11-to-25-year-olds-in-wales/?lang=en	
The Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018	
https://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/schoolshome/additional-learning-special-educational-needs/transformation-programme/legislation-and-statutory-guidance/?lang=en	
This legislation creates the framework to improve the planning and delivery of additional learning needs (ALN). The Act replaces the terms 'special educational needs' (SEN) and 'learning difficulties and/or disabilities' (LDD) with the new term ALN.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The act seeks to:	Affected issues: sustainable development,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify needs early, • put in place effective support and monitoring, • and adapt interventions to ensure they deliver desired outcomes. 	<p>education and skills, economy, social fabric</p>
<p>Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (Pembrokeshire) 2017-2020 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pembrokeshire-schools/welsh-in-education-strategic-plan</p>	
<p>The vision is to ‘Ensure that all pupils are able to access Welsh-medium education of the highest standard across the Authority.’</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>By 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Welsh-medium 3-16 school will be established in Haverfordwest, 2. Standards in Welsh first language and second language will be consistently higher than the national average, 3. A measurable improvement in the progression between pre-school and the Foundation Phase, and also between KS2 and KS3. 4. Assess the demand for Welsh-medium education and respond to findings, increasing the numbers who receive Welsh-medium education. 	<p>Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy</p>

Transport

International/European

Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area (2011)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0144>

With its Transport Policy White Paper, the Commission proposed an Action Plan aimed at bringing about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposed a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness.

Objectives and requirements

The principal aims suggested in the White Paper include:

- reducing the use of petrol and diesel cars in cities by half by 2030, phasing them out completely by 2050 and achieve CO2-free city mobility by 2030;
- increasing the use of low-carbon sustainable fuels in air transport to 40 % by 2050;
- reduce EU CO2 emissions from ship fuels by 40 % by 2050;
- switching 30 % of road freight travelling over 300 km to rail and waterborne transport by 2030, and over 50 % by 2050;
- tripling the existing high-speed rail network by 2030. The majority of medium-distance passenger transport should go by rail by 2050;
- establishing a fully functioning, EU-wide TEN-T core network integrating all forms of transport by 2030;
- connecting major airports to rail and core seaports and rail and inland waterways by 2050;

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should aim to contribute to these objectives by setting appropriate guidelines to improve road safety, protect the environment and curb greenhouse gas emissions from transport.

Affected issues: population, human health, climatic factors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introducing traffic management systems for the various transport modes, such as for rail and road; developing a multimodal transport information management and payment system by 2020; halving road casualties by 2020 and reduce these to almost zero by 2050; fully apply the ‘user pays’ (i.e. those who use infrastructure pay for it) and ‘polluter pays’ (i.e. those who pollute pay for it) principles. 	
<p>UK/National</p>	
<p>One Wales: Connecting the Nation: The Wales Transport Strategy WTS https://gov.wales/docs/det/publications/140909-transport-strategy-en.pdf Joint Transport Plan for South West Wales 2015 – 2020 N/A</p>	
<p>The WTS revises and replaces the existing ‘Transport Framework for Wales’ (National Assembly for Wales 2001) and provides a more detailed blueprint for the development of a transport system in Wales which supports WG objectives. The WTS outlines the transport strategy for Wales until 2030, and will be neither prescriptive nor exhaustive in order to remain flexible enough to respond to other WG strategies and plans that may emerge throughout the life of the strategy. The 5 year regional plans provide the detail for WTS and outline the projects for each highway authority.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The outcomes of the WTS are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social outcomes: Improving sustainable accessibility Improving access to healthcare, to education and life-long learning, to employment opportunities, to key tourist sites, to shopping and leisure facilities, opportunities that encourage healthy lifestyles; 	<p>The LDP and the Transport Strategy should aim to be consistent with each other being working towards the same set of overall goal: namely contributing towards sustainable development.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic outcomes: Supporting the economy Improving connectivity within Wales and internationally, the efficient and reliable movement of people, maintaining the fabric of Wales’ transport assets, accommodating freight sustainably, improving the actual and perceived safety of travel; and • Environmental outcomes: Valuing the Environment Reducing the impact of transport on air pollution, flood risk, greenhouse gas emissions, land contamination, noise and vibration and water and light pollution, respect, conserve and enhance Wales’ distinctiveness, historic environment, landscape, townscape, biodiversity and reducing community severance. 	<p>Affected issues: air quality, climatic factors, population and human health.</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 18: Transport (2007) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan18/?lang=en</p>	
<p>TAN’s along with circulars should be taken into account by local authorities when preparing the LDP as they will in some cases be material to decisions on planning applications. They may also be included by the Assembly government and planning inspectors where they are relevant to those application or appeals that are “called in”.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The revised TAN 18 replaces the previous 2001 version with the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration between land use planning and transport; • Location of development; • Parking; • Design of development; • Walking and cycling; • Public transport; • Planning for transport infrastructure; 	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to these objectives by setting appropriate objectives and measures (e.g. supporting more sustainable land use patterns and making more sustainable modes of travel more attractive).</p> <p>Affected issues: health & well being, population, air quality, noise</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing impacts and managing implementation. 	
Regional/Local	
South West Wales Regional Transport Plan 2015-2020 N/A	
The RTP for South West Wales set out the transport strategy and implementation policy for the regional for the period 2015 – 2020. The document includes projects that have both regional and local impact across each highway authority within the region.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The long-term strategy is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving strategic east/west road and rail links Improving linkages between key settlements and strategic employment sites Improving the efficiency of the highway Improving the integration of land use and transportation planning Promoting integration Improving Strategic Bus Corridors Improving safety in transport Providing more and better information 	The land use planning system has the potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices. This should be reflected in the LDP strategy and policies. The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA.
Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP2) for Pembrokeshire (2018)	
This plan identifies, prioritises and plans for improvements to the rights of way network in Pembrokeshire. It also addresses the need to improve access opportunities for groups with special needs. The Plan is divided into two sections; Part 1 is an assessment of local rights of way. It sets out the main characteristics of the network in Pembrokeshire, explains the purpose of the ROWIP, says what background work has already been carried out, summarises previous consultations and examines a number of key topics. Part 2 of the plan is a statement of action. It summarises the main conclusions from the ROWIP assessments, background documents and report on key issues and the way forward.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
There are six RoWIP objectives that guide the long term management and development of	The LDP should take account of the RoWIP2 in

<p>the rights of way network: Objective A – to maintain an accessible network of public 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 map Objective E – to increase community involvement in improvement and management of public paths Objective F – to improve promotion, understanding and use of the network of public paths</p>	its policies.
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Social Fabric

UK/National	
Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy (2017)	
https://gov.wales/topics/welshlanguage/welsh-language-strategy-and-policies/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy/?lang=en	
This strategy identifies specific actions and initiatives through which the WG seeks to increase bilingualism and strengthen the Welsh language.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The Vision for the year 2050: The Welsh language is thriving, the number of speakers has reached a million, and it is used in every aspect of life. Among those who do not speak Welsh there is goodwill and a sense of ownership towards the language and a recognition by all of its contribution to the culture, society and economy of Wales.</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to these objectives by considering the Welsh Language in all of its policies, specifically in the allocation of housing in strong Welsh Speaking areas.</p> <p>Affected issue: social fabric</p>

Tackling Crime	
https://businesswales.gov.wales/business-crime/tackling-crime	
Child poverty strategy for Wales (2015)	
https://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/children-and-young-people/child-poverty/?lang=en	
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017)	
https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/planning-and-the-welsh-language/?lang=en	
<p>The Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric of Wales. It is spoken by around 20% of the population, although many others have some knowledge of the language or are in the process of learning it. In some areas both the number of Welsh speakers and the use made of the language is increasing, but in other areas there is a decline. The future well being of the language across the whole of Wales will depend on a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The land use planning system should take account of the needs and interests of the Welsh language and in so doing can contribute to its well being.</p>	<p>The LDP should foster the use of the Welsh Language, and consider the implications of its policies on the language.</p> <p>Affected issues: social fabric, population</p>
Improving Lives and Communities Homes in Wales (April 2010)	
https://gov.wales/topics/housing-and-regeneration/publications/strategydoc/?lang=en	
<p>The national housing strategy document outlines the Welsh Government priorities and actions to meet the challenges associated with meeting Wales' housing requirements.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The document sets out the challenges in meeting housing need; the priorities; the actions</p>	<p>The LDP should ensure that national housing</p>

<p>that will be taken; and the benefits of investing in housing. The document also states the priorities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing more housing of the right type and offering more choice; • Improving homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes; • Improving housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups. 	<p>strategy is considered.</p> <p>Affected issues: social fabric, population</p>
<p>Homes of Wales – A White Paper for Better Lives and Communities (May 2012)</p>	
<p>The main purpose of the Plan is to summarise the aims, objectives and planned outcomes set out in ‘Better Homes for People in Wales’; monitor and record progress towards delivering the strategy aims and objectives; and record the addition of new policies, programmes and targets developed in response to the evolving housing market since publication of ‘Better Homes’.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The key aims of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing homes that are in good condition in safe neighbourhoods; • Giving people the opportunity to live in good quality homes (defined in the ‘Welsh Housing Quality Standard’); • Letting people have a choice of renting or buying, with no significant variations in quality; • Bringing all existing social housing within the ‘Welsh Housing Quality Standard’ by 2012; • Introducing a framework to help low income and vulnerable owner-occupiers to maintain and repair their homes over the longer term; • Improving the overall quality of the private rented stock and its management; • Promoting diversity of housing supply by giving people better access and more choice over affordable housing; • Establishing an equitable rent structure; • Eliminating the need for homelessness in Wales; • Increasing accessibility (for the disabled, people threatened by domestic abuse, and 	<p>The LDP should allocate sufficient housing land to meet the needs of the population and ensure a mix of sizes and tenures to meet those needs including affordable housing.</p> <p>The LDP should ensure that housing is well designed to conserve energy and where possible provides for energy needs through renewable sources.</p> <p>The Community Plan has an existing aim of widening the housing choices in communities. Early work on the next version of the plan has highlighted the needed to prioritise decent housing and increase the supply of affordable housing.</p>

<p>minority ethnic households); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicating fuel poverty by 2010. 	<p>Affected issues: health and well being, material assets</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2015)</p>	
<p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan1/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)</p>	
<p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan2/?lang=en</p>	
<p>In preparing development plans, authorities should ensure that planning policies for affordable housing are compatible with their housing strategy, and with their objectives for land use planning and economic development. They should also take account of the views of those likely to be involved in the delivery of housing: the main landowners, developers, registered social landlords and Housing for Wales. Planning authorities are required to state an affordable housing target in their development plan and indicate how the target will be achieved</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>Any development plan policy for affordable housing should reflect a good understanding of the needs of the area over the plan period. Where local surveys or other data demonstrate a lack of affordable housing to meet local needs, authorities should, in the development plan indicate how many affordable homes are required in the plan area and set indicative targets for specific suitable sites.</p>	<p>The LDP should provide the framework for the sustainable provision of the affordable housing required in Pembrokeshire.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)</p>	
<p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan6/?lang=en</p>	
<p>One of the overall goals of the planning system is to support living and working rural communities, by seeking to help communities grow in a sustainable way. Housing, including affordable housing, is required to help businesses expand and keep the vitality of rural communities. Development plans should set out a spatial vision for rural communities and planning should support development that will help achieve a better balance between housing and employment, thereby encouraging people to live and work in the same locality</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>Development plans must be supportive of proposals that generate wealth to support rural local services and increase the sustainability of a community. Rural development must respond to the challenges posed by climate change.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to balance the need for rural communities to develop with their likely environmental and social implications.</p> <p>Affected issue: economy, population,</p>
<p>Local</p>	
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Local Housing Market Assessment 2012 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/evidence-base</p>	
<p>Local Housing Market Assessments (LHMAs) provide a clear view about the specific aims and questions that a Housing / Planning Authority want their partners in the Social Housing and Private Sector Housing to address.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>This LHMA was undertaken to inform the Local Housing Strategy and the Development Plans of Pembrokeshire County Council and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the methodology used closely followed that laid out in the Welsh Government's Guidance.</p>	<p>The LDP should take into account the results of the Local Housing Market Assessment and allocate sufficient land to provide for the housing needs and demands in the County.</p> <p>Affected issues: population</p>
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Welsh Language Standards 5 Year Strategy (2018) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/customer-service/welsh-language-standards</p>	
<p>The Welsh Language (Wales) Measures 2011(1) places a duty on Local Authorities to promote the Welsh language. The act requires that Pembrokeshire produces, and publishes on its website a 5-year strategy that sets out how we propose to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in Pembrokeshire.</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The three focuses are:</p> <p>(A)The use of Welsh in our community</p> <p>(B)The use of Welsh in our workplace</p> <p>(C)The use of Welsh in our schools</p>	<p>The LDP should comply with the Welsh Language Scheme to ensure that plans and policies have regard to the Welsh Language.</p>

Economy

INTERNATIONAL/EU	
Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	
Rural development 2014-2020	
https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-development-2014-2020_en	
<p>The Regulation states a rural development policy should accompany and complement the market and income support policies of the common agricultural policy. The rural development policy should also take into account the general objectives for economic and social cohesion policy and contribute to their achievement, while integrating other major policy priorities as spelled out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness and sustainable development.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The objectives of the regulation are to foster rural development.	<p>The LDP should aim to support rural areas in Pembrokeshire, encouraging rural diversification and economic efficiency.</p> <p>Affected issues: economy, social fabric, landscape</p>
European Structural Funds 2014-2020	
https://gov.wales/funding/eu-funds/2014-2020/?lang=en	
Europe 2020 strategy	
https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester/framework/europe-2020-strategy_en	
EU budget: Regional Development and Cohesion Policy beyond 2020	

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3885_en.htm

Common Agricultural Policy (1958)

Common Agricultural Policy Reform (2003)

Common Agricultural Policy Reform 2014-2020 (2013)

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-overview/history_en

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 being 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 biodiversity.

Changes in CAP payments may result in a shifting social landscape within the agricultural community, as well as, we hope, beneficial changes to landscape character.

Continue to seek to influence agricultural policy and practice at the most appropriate level to secure environmental and socio-economic benefits.

UK/National

Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy, Welsh Government 2008

<https://gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/Tourism/090612coastaleng.pdf>

This document presents a guide for the development of coastal tourism and seeks to build upon the economic potential, environmental quality and community benefit of coastal tourism.

Objectives and requirements

Implications for the LDP

Strategic aims to include:

The LDP should aim to encourage the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that sustainable tourism is making an increasing contribution to the local economy of coastal communities; • To improve the quality of the visitor experience; • To achieve an integrated approach to the development and management of coastal tourism; • To safeguard and protect the environment and cultural heritage as a key resource for the development of coastal tourism; 	<p>development of a quality tourism environment.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/farmingandcountryside/cap/ruraldevelopment/wales-rural-development-programme-2014-2020/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Event Wales: A Major Events Strategy for Wales 2010 – 2020</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/major-events/event-wales-a-major-events-strategy-for-wales-2010-2020/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Social Enterprise Action Plan 2009</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/publications/actionplan09/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development (2016)</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan4/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Information on the retail industry in a local planning authority's area together with information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of development plans and the consideration of planning applications.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The Welsh Government's objectives for retail and commercial centres are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote viable urban and rural retail and commercial centres, as the most sustainable locations to live, work, shop, socialise and conduct business. • Sustain and enhance retail and commercial centres vibrancy, viability and attractiveness. 	<p>The LDP should seek to balance the need for retail developments with their likely environmental and social implications.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to, and within, retail and commercial centres by all modes of transport, especially walking, cycling and public transport. 	Affected issue: all
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism (1997) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan13/?lang=en	
<p>Tourism comprises a range of different, but interdependent activities and operations which overlap with sport, entertainment, the arts and other recreation and leisure activities. It makes a major contribution to the Welsh economy, provides employment in a wide variety of occupations and can bring benefits to local economies and communities in urban and rural areas.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The Wales Tourist Board has responsibility for promoting and developing tourism in Wales. It has a duty to advise Government and other public bodies, including local authorities, on matters affecting tourism.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to provide an appropriate framework for developing sustainable tourism in Pembrokeshire.</p> <p>Affected issue: all</p>
Prosperity for All: economic action plan (WG, 2017) https://gov.wales/topics/businessandconomy/economic-action-plan/?lang=en	
<p>The action plan represents the Welsh Governments strategy for the economy in Wales post-Brexit.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The main themes of the action plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support people and businesses to drive prosperity, Tackle regional inequality and promote fair work, Drive sustainable growth and combat climate change Build ambition and encourage learning for life 	<p>Affected issues: all</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip everyone with the right skills for a changing world • Deliver modern and connected infrastructure • Promote and protect Wales' place in the world 	
Regional/Local	
Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2013-2018 http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/content.asp?id=339 http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/objview.asp?object_id=691	
<p>The Destination Pembrokeshire Partnership brings together key partners to address; reduced profit margins and under-investment in facilities; increased competition from Europe and the UK; changing expectations and demographics; and utilising digital marketing.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The five objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working Together Effectively 2. Re-focusing marketing 3. Creating a year round quality experience 4. Developing and sustaining infrastructure, environment and cultural resources 5. Improving business practice, profitability and performance 	<p>The LDP should seek to promote sustainable, quality tourism while being considered as part of the wider priority for promoting sustainable economic growth in the area.</p> <p>Affected issues: economy, population, environment.</p>

Town Centre Regeneration Masterplans (Pembrokeshire, 2016 & 2018)

https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=3377&language=

The Regeneration Team in Pembrokeshire County Council are in the process of creating masterplans for the 6 town centres across Pembrokeshire. The process started in 2016 with the main town of Haverfordwest having elements of the plan implemented in 2017; namely; the improvements to Castle Square.

Objectives and requirements

To regenerate the town centres of Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Fishguard, Tenby, Narberth and Milford Haven

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should have regard to the Regeneration Masterplans.

Climatic Factors

International/European

The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)

http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1994)

<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

Gleneagles Dialogue and Plan of Action

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48584/gleneagles-planofaction.pdf

EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/sustainable-development/strategy/index_en.htm

EU Second European Climate Change Programme – ECCP II (2005)

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eccp/second_en#tab-0-0

EU Climate Change programme

Renewable Energy Directive 2009

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009L0028>

EU Emissions Trading scheme (2005) Revision for phases 3(2013-2020) &4(2021-2030)

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/cap_en#tab-0-0

Agenda 21 (1992)

<http://www.unep.org/documents.multilingual/default.asp?documentid=52>

UK/National

Low carbon industrial strategy: a vision (2009)

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/low-carbon-industrial-strategy-a-vision	
The Climate Change act (2008) created a legal obligation to reduce carbon emissions 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The vision puts an emphasis on the savings that the industry could make and is therefore a steering document. As a result, it does not have a specific set of objectives.	The LDP should aim to reduce the contribution of Wales to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and thereby contributing to meet the UK CO ₂ reduction target. Affected issue: climatic factors
Energy Act 2008, 2010 & 2013	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/32/contents	
A succession of Energy acts have been passed over the past 10 years, with the overarching aim of reducing carbon dioxide emissions whilst retaining a safe and secure energy supply.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The 2008 act made provisions for the underground storage of carbon dioxide to prevent it being released into the atmosphere. The 2010 revision allowed the state to fund carbon capture projects. The latest act in 2013 shifts the emphasis towards Nuclear Power as a replacement for Coal-fired plants as they reach the end of their viable lives.	The LDP should aim to reduce the contribution of Wales to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and thereby contributing to meet the UK CO ₂ reduction target. Affected issue: climatic factors
Department for Transport Single Departmental Plan	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-for-transport-single-departmental-plan/department-for-transport-single-departmental-plan-may-2018	

Sets out a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system up to 2020.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the creation of a stronger, cleaner, more productive economy 2. Help to connect people and places, balancing investment across the country 3. Make journeys easier, modern and reliable 4. Make sure transport is safe, secure and sustainable 5. Prepare the transport system for technological progress, and a prosperous future outside the EU 6. Promote a culture of efficiency and productivity in everything we do 	<p>The strategy should aim to minimise CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions and promote more environmentally friendly travel choices.</p> <p>Affected issue: climatic factors</p>
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme DEFRA 2006 and the Climate Change Act 2008</p> <p>https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</p>	
<p>The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. It explains why the climate is changing and what its effects might be. Moreover, it explains the new measures the Government and the devolved administrations are introducing to reduce emissions further and achieve the UK's climate change targets and how climate change is expected to affect the UK, how the UK might need to adapt, and the action the Government and the devolved administrations have started to take to prepare for this.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK's target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions is 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012; • The domestic goal is a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010; and • In the long term, the Climate Change act (2008) created a legal obligation to reduce carbon emissions 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. 	<p>The LDP should aim to reduce the contribution of Wales to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and thereby contributing to meet the UK CO₂ reduction target. See 'Our Energy Future' comment on the Community Plan.</p>

	Affected issue: climatic factors
Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sternreview_index.htm	
Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010) https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/emissions/climate-change-strategy-for-wales/?lang=en	
<p>The strategy includes targets to achieve annual carbon reduction-equivalent emissions reductions of 3% per year by 2011 in areas of devolved competence. Specific sectoral targets in relation to transport, residential, business, agriculture and land use, public, and waste sectors will be set. On a sector-by-sector basis the strategy identifies current trends, opportunities for cuts in emissions and a vision for each sector. These are intended to provide a focus for action, in order for the WG's target outcomes to be achieved.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>All parts of public sector in Wales to work towards 3% annual reductions in the greenhouse gas emissions for which they are responsible.</p> <p>Emission reductions of at least 40% by 2020</p> <p>Appropriate adaptation to climate change across all sectors</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to promote more energy conservation, higher energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Affected issues: climatic factors</p>

Air Quality

International/European	
EU Directive (2008/50/EC) (the New Air Quality Framework Directive) The Council of the European Union 11 June 2008 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1486474738782&uri=CELEX:02008L0050-20150918	
UK/National	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1&2) DEFRA 2007 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1	
The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The strategy recognises that this is a devolved policy area, but sets out a UK-wide approach due to the trans-boundary nature of air-pollutants.	Objectives and measures set out in the LDP should aim to contribute to the achievement of the proposed new strategy. Affected issues: air quality and human health
Welsh Government - Clean air zones and air quality fund (2018) https://gov.wales/newsroom/environmentandcountryside/2018/180424-20m-air-quality-fund-among-new-measures-to-improve-air-quality-in-wales/?lang=en	
The fund is available to Local Authorities in Wales until 2021 to improve air quality. The clean air designation zones will be introduced in due course. The Minister for Environment also announced new 50mph speed limits on 5 stretches of Motorway and trunk roads and the creation of an air	

quality website.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels To improve area quality 	<p>The LDP should have regard to the air quality zones as they emerge particularly with respect to industrial type employment areas and allocations.</p> <p>Affected issues: air quality and human health</p>
Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)	
https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/airqualitypollution/airquality/guidance/?lang=en	
Local Authorities must produce Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and action plans as part of their statutory duties set out under the Environment Act 1995. The Welsh Government has produce LAQM guidance to undertake their statutory duty.	
Objectives and requirements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide guidance for Local Authorities to follow 	Affected issues: air quality and human health
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) – Pembrokeshire	
https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=406	
Pembrokeshire County Council have designated two areas as Air Quality Management Areas as a result of the Environment Act 1995.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor and reduce nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels To improve area quality 	The LDP should have regard to the air quality zones particularly with respect to industrial type

			employment areas and allocations. Affected issues: air quality, human health, townscape, transport.
Pembrokeshire Air Quality Management Areas Action Plan 2017			
https://gov.wales/newsroom/environmentandcountryside/2018/180424-20m-air-quality-fund-among-new-measures-to-improve-air-quality-in-wales/?lang=en			
The action plan seeks to improve the conditions at the identified AQMAs.			
Objectives and requirements			Implications for the LDP
The plan suggests the following as measures that could reduce pollutant levels:			The LDP should have regard to the action plan due to the implications of the measures suggested. Affected issues: air quality, human health, townscape, transport.
1. Signage 4. Idling policy 7. Speed Controls 10. Increased vegetation 13. Review crossing facilities 16. Bypass	2. Emissions testing 5. Parking policy 8. Improved visibility 11. Engage with local transport operator's 14. Promote cycling 17. Regeneration	3. Restriction to commercial vehicle 6. Enforcement 9. Low emission zones 12. Pedestrianisation 15. Promote walking	

Material Assets

International/European

EU Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/CE (Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on "environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage")

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02004L0035-20130718>

EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098>

This directive is primarily aimed at the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects of collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. It also requires Member States to adopt waste management plans and prevention procedures.

Other actions include:

- Common Terminology and definitions of waste
- Effective and consistent rules on disposal and recovery
- Reducing waste movement
- Inspections throughout different stages of waste management
- Polluter pays principle

The Pembrokeshire LDP should take into account the directive when considering its waste management policies and strategies.

Affected issues: air quality, water, human health, material assets

EC Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC Revised Waste Framework Directive & Targets – UPDATE

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31999L0031>

EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009L0028>

UK/National

Energy Wales: A low carbon transition (2012)

Energy Wales is the Welsh Government's vision for energy production in Wales.

Objectives and requirements

The programme will:

- Coordinate delivery against our energy priorities,
- Build on existing stakeholder groups to capture advice from a wide range of Perspectives,
- Market Wales' energy offer to secure more investment for Wales.
- Proactively target and secure funding from a number of different sources,
- Seek to reinvest benefits realised from energy projects to support further improvements in infrastructure, to maximise economic and community benefit, and progress innovative technology to commercialisation in Wales.
- Continue the focused, First Minister led engagement that has already been initiated with industry as well as linking with the Energy and Environment and other key Welsh Government sector panels.
- Actively and clearly communicate the Welsh Government's aims for energy in Wales, including the wider energy context and the evidence base for our

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should take into account the Low Carbon Transition for Wales following the consultation outcome.

objectives	
Towards Zero Waste – Waste Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government (2010) https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epg/waste_recycling/zerowaste/?lang=en	
<p>This document sets out the way Wales will deal with its waste up to 2050, with intermediate goals for 2025. It aims to provide an overall strategy for the various sector plans needed to tackle waste.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The sector plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Waste • Construction & Demolition • Wholesale and Retail • Collection, Infrastructure & Markets • Public Sector 	<p>The LDP should aim to increase resource efficiency and reduce waste generation.</p> <p>Affected issue: material assets</p>
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Renewable Energy, Welsh Government (2005) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan8/?lang=en	
<p>This TAN relates to the land use planning considerations of renewable energy; however, UK and national energy policy provide its context. Energy policy is a reserved function that is not devolved to the Assembly Government. Nevertheless, all decisions relating to renewable energy in Wales must take account of the Assembly Government's policy.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>1.4. UK energy policy has an established target of producing 10% of electricity production from renewable energy sources by 2010. For Wales, the Assembly Government set a target</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to the wider policy aims of promoting renewable energy</p>

<p>of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020.</p> <p>1.5. Delivering these targets through the planning system is therefore at the core of this TAN.</p> <p>1.6 As well as developing new sources of renewable energy which are essential to meeting the targets set by energy policy, the Assembly Government is fully committed to promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation.</p>	<p>related technologies.</p> <p>Affected issues: climatic factors, landscape, material assets</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design, Welsh Government (2014)</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan12/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The Welsh Government is committed to achieving good design in all development at every scale throughout Wales. This Technical Advice Note gives more detailed advice on how this may be facilitated within the planning system. The design of development in the environment is significant to the quality of our lives and is a major factor in sustaining a positive image for Wales. Good design has the potential to assist environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social inclusion.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make best use of natural resources, incorporate sustainable energy use, waste control measures and provide the means for effective long-term maintenance, efficient operation and management; • To sustain and enhance character in townscape and landscape by responding to locally distinctive patterns; • To assess how the layout of infrastructure can contribute to the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport; • To ensure that the design of infrastructure avoids severance and fragmentation of communities; • To give particular attention to the needs of people with disabilities, children and elderly people in addressing transport and movement issues; • To achieve sustainable design solutions which maximise the natural landscape assets and minimise environmental impact on the landscape; 	<p>The LDP should avoid/reduce/mitigate adverse impacts on landscape character and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The LDP should promote accessible, good design that reduces the need for transport and is distinctive and well landscaped and good for wildlife.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, climatic factors, air quality, cultural heritage, material assets, landscape</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to conserving and enhancing wildlife; and • To sustain local character in areas recognised for their landscape, townscape or historic value. 	
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications, Welsh Government (2002) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan19/?lang=en</p>	
<p>This advice takes account of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology, of the new social and economic demands for communications, and of the Welsh Government's environmental policies.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The nature of some telecommunications development may in some cases bring it into apparent conflict with established local and national planning policies. All telecommunications development is subject to the normal statutory procedures for listed building consent. It is a statutory requirement that applications for prior approval or planning permission for development which involves the construction/installation of one or more antennas need to be accompanied by a declaration that the equipment and installation, when constructed or installed, will operate in full compliance with ICNIRP guidelines.</p>	<p>The LDP should balance the need for telecommunication developments with their social and environmental implications.</p> <p>Affected issues: Visual impacts, landscape character, economy</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste, Welsh Government (2014) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan21/?lang=en</p>	
<p>This guidance note provides advice about how the land use planning system should contribute to sustainable waste resource management. With its commitments to sustainable development, the Welsh Government has a desire to address waste issues and develop sustainable methods of waste resource management.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Should provide a framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste resource management facilities to meet the</p>

<p>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).</p>	<p>needs of society for the reuse, recovery and disposal of waste. Affected issue: material assets</p>
<p>Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1 – Aggregates, Welsh Government (2004) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/mineralstans/2888891/?lang=en</p>	
<p>This Minerals Technical Advice Note (Wales) sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction by mineral planning authorities and the aggregates industry. The overarching objective in planning for aggregates provision is to ensure supply is managed in a sustainable way so that the best balance between environmental, economic and social considerations is struck, while making sure that the environmental and amenity impacts of any necessary extraction are kept to a level that avoids causing demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>A. To provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way to meet society’s needs for construction materials in line with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste where practicable; • ensuring planning permissions for future primary extraction are essential and properly planned for in accord with the Regional Technical Statement; • eliminating over the next 5 years any likelihood of future primary aggregate extraction at historically obsolete and long dormant sites. <p>B. To prevent unacceptable aggregates extraction from areas of acknowledged landscape, cultural, nature and geological conservation and hydrological importance.</p> <p>C. To reduce the impact of aggregates production.</p> <p>D. To achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for a beneficial after-use.</p> <p>E. To encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximising the potential use of alternative</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to maximise the use of secondary and recycled materials by setting appropriate objectives and measures (e.g. by mandatory use of at certain amount of recycled/secondary materials in maintenance and construction projects).</p> <p>Affected issue: material assets</p>

materials as aggregates.	
Regional/Local	
The Regional Technical Statement (July 2014) (1st Review) (Southwest region) http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/mineralstans/2888891/?lang=en	
Required as result of MTAN 1, the RTS will provide a strategic basis for LDPs in the region in line with objectives.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. • Safeguard land-based minerals which may be needed in the long term. • Acknowledge that where the principles of sustainable development can be achieved, the extension of existing aggregate quarries is likely to be appropriate. • Where there is a need for new areas of aggregates supply, these should come from locations of low environmental constraint and take into account transport implications. • Maintain supply of marine aggregate consistent with the requirements of the Interim Marine Aggregates Dredging Policy (IMADP). 	<p>The LDP should aim to meet the County's need for minerals without damage to the environment.</p> <p>Affected issue: material assets</p>
Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMP) (2012) Report https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/publication/cimsectorplan/?lang=en	
South West Wales Region – Waste Planning Monitoring https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170223wpmr-south-west-wales-region-en.pdf	
This CIMP covers the management of all waste in Wales and suggests where improved recycling is needed. The South West Wales Waste Planning group produces a report to monitor waste and highlights any capacity issues and new sites that will be required with regard to planning permissions.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>This CIMP seeks to create a sustainable approach to resource management by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that a high volume of clean, recycling is separated at source (for example on the door step) is collected and delivered to processors (based in Wales as far as possible); and • that markets are developed for the recycled material (within Wales as far as possible). <p>The SWWR monitoring report seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report waste arisings and recycling rates • allow local planning authorities to assess need in their areas 	<p>It is important that the LDP takes into account the future waste management needs of the wider South West Wales region as highlighted by the report. This is in order to ensure that there is sufficient suitable land available for the development of facilities that will support more sustainable management facilities, such as compost sites and materials recycling. The LDP should show a good understanding of these requirements, and ideally could identify suitable sites or areas through allocations in the plan.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>Local authority municipal waste management 2016-17</p> <p>https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The waste management report allows the Welsh Government to monitor progress towards the requirements set out in the Waste framework and Landfill Directives from the EU and its own 'Towards Zero Waste' strategy.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>To report on waste arisings, compost and re-use rates in Wales</p>	<p>The LDP should encourage developers to include recycling facilities where possible in new developments</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>

Water, including Quality, Quantity and Flood Risk

International/European	
EU Directive Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (2000/60/EC) – The Water Framework Directive https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060	
Requires all Member States to achieve ‘good ecological status’ of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Water Framework Directive will require all in land and coastal waters to achieve ‘good ecological status’ by 2015. It will do this by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	The LDP should aim to contribute to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive by minimising negative impacts of development on water resources. Affected issue: water
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31991L0676	
EU Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EEC Revised Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32006L0007	
EU Freshwater Fish Directive 78/659/EEC Amending Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC as regards priority substances in the field of water policy Text with EEA relevance 2013/39/EU https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32013L0039	

UK/National	
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents	
The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 was passed to create a new, comprehensive management system for our coasts. It was enacted to make provisions for marine functions and activities; to make provisions about migratory and freshwater fish; to make provision for and in connection with the establishment of an English coastal walking route and of rights of access to land near the English coast; to enable the making of Assembly Measures in relation to Welsh coastal routes for recreational journeys and rights of access to land near the Welsh coast; to make further provision in relation to Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales; to make provision in relation to works which are detrimental to navigation; to amend the Harbours Act 1964; and for connected purposes.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The key themes of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up the Marine Management Organisation in England • In Wales, the Welsh Government will lead marine management and regulation. • Sets out the provisions to make Marine Policy Statements • Create a network of Marine Conservation Zones to protect some of the UK's most important marine species and habitats. 	<p>The LDP will have no jurisdiction within the marine environment and development on land is unlikely to affect it. However, there are very small areas of coast which may be impacted by the Act.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, recreation and access, fisheries</p>
Flood and Water Management Act (2010) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents	
UK Marine Policy Statement (March 2011) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement	
The marine policy statement sets out the shared goals and ambitions of the devolved nations, as well as providing the basis for marine plans to be created. The MPS also sets out how marine plan should interact with terrestrial planning systems.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable economic development; Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues. 	<p>The LDP should have regard to the MPS when it is implemented.</p> <p>Affected issues: water, flood, tourism, recreation, material assets</p>
<p>Water Strategy for Wales Supporting the sustainable management of our natural resources (May 2015) https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/publications/water-strategy/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The aim is to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide, and in so doing, meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The strategy sets out 6 key themes with specific objectives for each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for nature, people and business Improving the way we plan and manage our water services Delivering excellent services to customers Protecting and improving drinking water quality 21st century sewerage and drainage system Supporting delivery 	<p>Affected issues: water</p>
<p>Wales Fisheries Strategy 2008 https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/marineandfisheries/strategy/?lang=en</p>	

<p>Draft Welsh National Marine Plan (December 2017) https://beta.gov.wales/draft-welsh-national-marine-plan</p>	
<p>Following the Marine Policy Statement, the Welsh Government are now in the process of creating a marine spatial plan for Wales. The draft document was out for consultation in late 2017.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The aim of the marine plan is to set out a regime by which applications for developments beyond the high-water mark are processed. This will allow developments to be decided in a similar way to terrestrial applications.</p>	<p>Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 14 - Coastal Planning, Welsh Government (1998) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan14/?lang=en</p>	
<p>This advice note sets out how coastal issues should be considered in land use planning.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>5. It is important to recognise that on-shore development can often have an impact off-shore: this is particularly so adjacent to a candidate marine Special Area of Conservation (SAC).</p> <p>8. Key issues: Planning considerations will vary depending on the nature of the coastline, but there are a number of specific issues in relation to the coastal zone that the planning system should address. These are, in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for Development: the nature of the ground conditions and physical processes, and the potential need for remedial and defence works; likely effects on physical and biological processes along the coast; the potential effects on mineral, water and conservation resources; • as well as high-quality agricultural land; and any potential visual impact from both 	<p>The LDP should aim to consider the sensitive nature of the coastal environment and avoid/reduce/mitigate impacts from developments on protected stretches of coast.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, soil, water, landscape</p>

land and sea; and

- Nature and landscape conservation: the role of physical and biological processes in creating, maintaining and altering features of nature and landscape conservation value; the effects of statutory and other nature and landscape conservation policies in the coastal zone, which may not always be contiguous with the low water mark; and the importance of the integrity and special features of Marine Nature Reserves, candidate marine SACs and coastal SACs, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites. EC Directives relevant to planning in the coastal zone should always be borne in mind.

10. Some coast-specific considerations will need to be incorporated into the planning framework by local planning authorities. These include:

- On-shore: the risks to any form of development associated with the physical processes and problem ground conditions; the likely impact of any development on the geomorphological
- processes and features, and on the important features of the littoral and sub-littoral zones; and
- Off-shore, in the intertidal zone, and the maritime fringe, the sediment budget (1) of the physical system; and the sensitivity of the overall coastal environment to natural change or human influences.
- Consideration of these issues will allow local planning authorities to reflect variations in physical and biological conditions along their stretches of coastline instead of adopting a blanket approach to coastal planning. It will also enable them to consider the effects, including cumulative effects, of development proposals upon sites of nature and landscape conservation interest.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)

<https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan15/?lang=en>

This advice note on development and flood risk relates to sustainability principles (section 2.2 PPW), and provides a framework within which

risks arising from both river and coastal flooding, and from additional run-off from development in any location, can be assessed.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>3. Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding; and • Where development has to be considered in high risk areas (zone C) only those developments which can be justified on the basis of the tests outlined in section 6 and section 7 are located within such areas. <p>6.2 Nature of development/land use: New development should be directed away from zone C and towards suitable land in zone A, otherwise to zone B, where river or coastal flooding will be less of an issue.</p> <p>8.2 Surface water run-off from new development: Built development, such as buildings, roads and roofing, tends to increase the surface area of impermeable ground, thus reducing percolation and increasing rapid surface run-off. This has the effect of reducing the time it takes for precipitation to enter the watercourse and consequently increasing the peak discharge. SUDS can perform an important role in managing run-off from a site and should be implemented, wherever they will be effective, in all new development proposals, irrespective of the zone in which they are located.</p> <p>8.3 Development in one part of a catchment may increase run-off and hence flood risk elsewhere, therefore, the aim should be for new development not to create additional run-off when compared with the undeveloped situation, and for redevelopment to reduce run-off where possible. It is accepted that there may be practical difficulties in achieving this aim.</p> <p>Appendix A2.4 Impacts of climate change: The rise in sea level will change the frequency of occurrence of high water levels. There may also be secondary impacts such as changes in wave height due to increased water depths, as well as predicted changes in the frequency, duration and severity of storm events. It should be recognised however that while sea level rise and climate change could have a significant impact on flooding consequences for existing flood zones, current information suggests that the actual extent of such areas at risk are not expected to increase significantly.</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to avoid proposing new developments on classified areas of flood risk, promote the use of permeable surfaces/pavements and sustainable drainage schemes to reduce surface runoff. Special attention should be paid to making existing and proposed developments ‘climate change proof’.</p> <p>Affected issues: water, climatic factors, material assets</p>

Regional/Local

Strategic Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Pembrokeshire (2006)

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

The Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum co-ordinates actions between the various administrative bodies and organisations involved in the ICZM in securing the short and long term sustainable management of the Pembrokeshire coast. The framework will provide opportunities for involvement – ‘networking’ - of all those with an interest, activity or function in the coastal and maritime environment of Pembrokeshire.

The vision for the coastal zone of Pembrokeshire is one where:

- the economy, based on the assets of the coastal zone, is thriving;
- coastal communities are vibrant
- the quality of the environment is maintained and enhanced to the highest standards
- the coastal waters are safe and clean
- the public are able to gain access to it and enjoy it
- these qualities are appreciated and understood by all.

Objectives and requirements

In order to achieve the overall mission for ICZM in Pembrokeshire the following individual objectives need to be achieved. For each objective key actions required are identified.

1. To create the necessary organisational framework and support for the development of ICZM in Pembrokeshire - *to achieve this it will be necessary to:*
 - establish structures necessary to achieve aim, building on the existing Concordat group and the PCF – agree terms of reference, way of working etc
 - devise and agree a work programme
 - define and secure the necessary resources [human and financial] to undertake the agreed work programme
2. To ensure that all stakeholders, including the general public, are well informed about the issues facing the coastal zone and appreciate the benefits - *to achieve this it will be*

Implications for the LDP

PCC should work in partnership with the PCNP in its efforts to ensure the coast’s environment and communities are sustained and protected from developments that will cause unnecessary negative impacts.

Affected issues: all

necessary to:

- encourage the dissemination of the results of research and information gathering
- develop a programme of awareness raising

3. To seek the engagement of all stakeholders – national to local – in the ICZM process in Pembrokeshire - *to achieve this it will be necessary to:*

- demonstrate the benefits of engagement in the ICZM process
- ensure that adequate structures are in place to help draw in and enable the involvement of all stakeholders [including local communities] in the ICZM process
- to draw on the expertise of organisations in the field of community action and to agree working practices with them to avoid duplication of effort in engaging the wider community.

4. To encourage all sectors / organisations involved with the coastal zone to adopt the principles of ICZM in the planning and management of their activities - *to achieve this it will be necessary to:*

- agree criteria and methods to assist stakeholders in adopting the principles of ICZM

5. To explore the benefits of an integrated spatial approach to the planning and management of the coastal zone - *to achieve this it will be necessary to:*

- work towards a spatial approach for the coastal zone, building on existing plans.

6. To fit the planning and management of the coastal zone of Pembrokeshire within the framework provided by ICZM strategies for Wales, UK and EU - *to achieve this it will be necessary to:*

- establish close links with adjacent coastal zones
- ensure that the existing link with WCMP is maintained and strengthened.

7. To promote a sound knowledge base about all aspects of the coastal zone [economic, social, environmental and cultural] and promote access to it - *to achieve this it will be necessary to:*

- devise and agree a programme of monitoring the state of the coast
- undertake an information audit and gap analysis
- promote a co-ordinated programme of appropriate research to fill gaps in knowledge; and
- create mechanisms to enable wide access to information.

8. To monitor and review the development / implementation of policies in the coastal zone –

<p><i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a regular reporting process on the activity and impact of stakeholders in following the principles of ICZM 	
<p>River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District (2015-2021), Natural Resources Wales (2015) https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/water-reports/river-basin-management-plans-published/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Natural Resources Wales have reviewed the previous plan published in 2009 by the environment agency. The plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Western Wales River Basin District, and the actions that will address them. It has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive, and is the second of a series of six-year planning cycles.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>For the next six years the focus in Wales will be on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing deterioration in all water bodies to the new tighter standards for some elements. • Improving compliance with good status by targeting measures locally in an integrated way to deliver environmental improvements in WFD water bodies and Protected Areas. This will involve targeting 21 water bodies predicted to achieve good across Wales to deliver a 4% improvement in WFD compliance. • Improving some of our worst performing water bodies by aiming to improve the overall status of by one class for 4 water bodies. • Identifying where element level improvements will be achieved, but where further measures will be required to deliver an overall ecological status change. This will enable us to measure progress towards achieving good status and will lead to important benefits for the environment and improve ecological resilience. • Developing our approach to natural resource management by working at a local catchment level and capturing the wider benefits delivered through WFD. Water is a valuable natural resource and WFD is a key tool in delivering natural resource management. We will also make the most of opportunities provided by the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and Environment (Wales) Bill to help us deliver objectives. 	<p>The LDP should have regard to the river basin management plan.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue working with partners to deliver improvements and look for opportunities to 'join up' local actions to maximise benefits to the environment, economy and society of Wales. 	
<p>The Cleddau & Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2014)</p>	
<p>https://naturalresources.wales/media/681624/cleddau-pembs_strategy_english.pdf</p>	
<p>The Teifi and North Ceredigion Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2014)</p>	
<p>https://naturalresources.wales/media/681623/teifi-north-ceredigion_strategy_english.pdf</p>	
<p>Natural Resources Wales created a licensing strategy in order to sustainably abstract water from rivers across Wales</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The Coastal Abstraction Management Plan (CAMS) will contribute the following to the Water Framework Directive by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater, referred to as water bodies under the WFD; • identifying water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status; • preventing deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; • providing results which inform RBMPs. 	<p>The LDP should promote the sustainable use of water resources through encouraging the use of sustainable design features in new developments and helping to prevent over abstraction of valuable, limited water resources from industrial/domestic and leisure activities. Affected issues: Water, population and human health, economic development</p>
<p>River Cleddau Core Management Plan (2012)</p>	
<p>https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/670822/Afonydd%20Cleddau%20plan%20English.pdf</p>	
<p>River Teifi Core Management Plan (2012)</p>	
<p>https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/670702/Afon%20Teifi%20%20River%20Teifi%20Management%20Plan.pdf</p>	
<p>The management plans set out the vision and objectives for the River Cleddau and River Teifi catchments respectively.</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The Afon Teifi/River Teifi SAC will be maintained or, where necessary, restored to high ecological status, including its largely unmodified and undisturbed physical character, so that all of its special features are able to sustain themselves in the long-term as part of a naturally functioning ecosystem.</p>	<p>The LDP should promote the sustainable use of water resources through encouraging the use of sustainable design features in new developments and helping to prevent over abstraction of valuable, limited water resources from industrial/domestic and leisure activities.</p> <p>Affected issues: Water, population and human health, economic development</p>
<p>South Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 (2010) http://www.southwalescoast.org/content.asp?id=58</p>	
<p>The South Wales Shoreline Management Plan sets out the strategy for the management of coastal defences for the Pembrokeshire County Council shoreline between Amroth and St. Anne's Head</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify sustainable and deliverable policies for managing coastal risks while working with natural processes wherever possible; • promote management policies for the coastline over the next 100 years, to achieve long-term objectives that are technically sustainable, environmentally acceptable and economically viable; • be realistic and consider known legislation and constraints, both human and natural, and not promise what cannot be delivered. 	<p>The LDP should take account of the shoreline management plans in the area when addressing coastal issues; however there is a limited coastline in the plan area.</p>
<p>West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan (2010) www.westofwalesmp.org/objview.asp?object_id=580&</p>	
<p>The West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan sets out the strategy for the management of coastal defences for the Pembrokeshire County</p>	

Council shoreline between St. Anne's Head and St Dogmaels	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraging the provision of adequate and cost-effective flood warning systems; • encouraging the provision of adequate, technically, environmentally and economically sound and sustainable flood and coastal defence measures; • discouraging inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding or coastal erosion. • Awareness of the uncertainties associated with predicting future shoreline requirements and the importance of monitoring and regular plan review to confirm or otherwise plan policies over time. 	<p>The LDP should take account of the shoreline management plans in the area when addressing coastal issues; however there is a limited coastline in the plan area.</p>

Soil

International/European	
EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection: Report of the Technical Working Group (2004) COM/2012/046 The implementation of the Soil Thematic Strategy and ongoing activities https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0046	
UK/National	
Environmental Protection Act (1990) Part 2A Contaminated Land (2006) The Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2012/283/regulation/1/made Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance for Wales 2012 https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/contaminatedland/guidance2012/?lang=en	
Part 2A was set up as a system for the regulation of contaminated land in England and Wales. The regime provides a framework for identifying and remediating contaminated land. Subsequently Welsh Government have issued an amended regulations to the act and guidance note to identify what constitutes contaminated land.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The regime sets out the primary regulatory role resting with local authorities for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inspection to identify contaminated land.- to determine whether any particular site is contaminated land- to act as enforcing authority for all contaminated land which is not designated as a “special site” (the Environment Agency is the enforcing authority for special sites)	The LDP should aim to avoid contamination of land, where possible. Affected issues: soil, water, biodiversity

Regional/Local	
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (August 2016)	
https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/contaminated-land/how-is-pembrokeshire-county-council-tackling-land-contamination	
Pembrokeshire County Council is has produced a strategy for contaminated land as required by Part2A of the Environment Protection Act 1990.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The Council's aims for contaminated land will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Achieve Environmental Improvement 2. To Reduce the Council's Impact on the Environment 3. To Encourage Regeneration and Redevelopment 4. To Fulfil the Council's Responsibilities with Respect to Implementing Environmental Legislation 5. To raise awareness and promote understanding of land contamination issues 	<p>To reflect the aims and ensure they are compatible and supported in the plan.</p>

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

International/European

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention, 1971)

<http://www.ramsar.org/>

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)

<http://www.cms.int/>

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)

EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)

EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)

<http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml>

Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM (2011) 244) Mid-term review (COM/2015/0478 final)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0244>

UK/National

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>

The Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework replaces the former UK Biodiversity Action Plans (UKBAP). It represents a national strategy for the

conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.</p> <p>B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p> <p>C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <p>D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to conserve, promote and enhance species listed within the UKBAP.</p> <p>Affected issues: Biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/regulation/1/made	
Transposes the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), the Conservation of Seals Act 1970 into national law and elements of the EU Wild Birds Directive.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>These Regulations make measures for the implementation of the Habitats Directive, the designation of European sites and provides greater protection to these European sites (Natura 2000 sites) designated for their species and habitats. Competent authorities are required to make an appropriate assessment before undertaking, or giving any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This appropriate assessment is carried out in view of that site's conservation objectives.</p>	<p>There are 13 European designated protected areas in, partly in and adjoining Pembrokeshire (12 SACs, including candidate SACs and 1 SPA), therefore it is likely that the LDP will require screening in accordance with the Habitats Regulations. A HRA screening and appropriate assessment of the LDP will take place as necessary.</p>

The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1013/contents/made>

These regulations transpose into national law Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ([Habitats Directive](#)), and elements of Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds ([Wild Birds Directive](#)) in the UK offshore area. The regulation also consolidates the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 and introduces amendments which transfer responsibility for European nature conservation in the Welsh offshore region to Welsh Ministers.

Objectives and requirements

The regulation ensures compliance with EU law and allows the Welsh Government to manage offshore marine habitats through guidance and secondary legislation

Implications for the LDP

The Pembrokeshire Marine SAC covers the entire coastline; therefore, it is likely that the LDP will require screening in accordance with the Habitats Regulations. A HRA screening and appropriate assessment of the LDP will take place as necessary.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

The act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering government policy. 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. The act also created a new integrated agency called Natural England, to act as a champion for the natural environment in England and the Commission for Rural Communities. In Wales the section 42 list on biodiversity has been replaced by the Environment (Wales) act (2016).

Objectives and requirements

Duty to conserve biodiversity, and have regard to Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Reasonable steps to contribute to the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section, or to promote the taking by others of

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should aim to protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.

such steps.	Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69	
The act implements 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 and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain	There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plan on biodiversity. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)	
https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan5/?lang=en	
This advice note sets out how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. The TAN brings together advice on sources of legislation relevant to various nature conservation topics which may be encountered by local planning authorities.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Local Planning Authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pay particular attention to the principles of sustainable development; • contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment; • promote the conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and 	The LDP should aim to deliver biodiversity objectives (maintain, protect and enhance) and other relevant objectives and targets. It should avoid adverse impacts on designated

<p>undeveloped coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance • protect wildlife and natural features in the wider environment • ensure that the range and population of protected species is sustained 	<p>areas, such as SSSIs, SPAs, SACs and others.</p> <p>Affected issue: biodiversity</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan10/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Local planning authorities are empowered, in the interests of amenity, to protect trees and woodlands by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The Act places a duty on local planning authorities to make adequate provision where appropriate for the preservation and planting of trees when granting planning permission by imposing conditions and/or making TPOs.</p>	<p>The use of TPOs could be used to maintain and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape</p>
<p>Glastir Sustainable Land Management Scheme (2012)</p>	
<p>Launched by Welsh Government in 2012, it replaces Tir Gofal, Tir Cynnal and Tir Mynydd agri-environmental schemes.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The scheme has three aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combating climate change; 	<p>Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, soil</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving water management; and, • maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. 	
<p>Woodland for Wales (March 2009) https://beta.gov.wales/woodlands-wales-strategy</p>	
<p>This 2009 update reaffirms the commitments of the 50 year vision published in 2001 and revisits some of the outcomes.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>Sets the vision that over the next 50 years “Wales will become known for its high quality woodlands that enhance the landscape, are appropriate to local conditions and have a diverse mixture of species and habitats.”</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to protect and enhance traditional or native woodland areas.</p> <p>Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, health and well being, soil</p>
<p>Trunk Road Estate Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) https://beta.gov.wales/trunk-road-estate-biodiversity-action-plan-trebap</p>	
<p>Natural Recovery Plan for Wales (2015) https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/conservationbiodiversity/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales is aimed at addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting nature at the heart of our decision-making • increasing the resilience of our natural environment • taking specific action for habitats and species. <p>It sets out how Wales will deliver the commitments of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the decline in our biodiversity by 2020 and then reverse that decline.</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>Part 1</p> <p>The Strategy for Nature sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • our commitment to biodiversity in Wales • the issues we need to address and our objectives for action. <p>It sets out how our current and proposed action, particularly through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, will contribute to reversing the loss of biodiversity in Wales.</p> <p>Part 2</p> <p>The Action Plan sets out those actions which have been specifically identified to meet our objectives to reverse the decline of biodiversity. Working groups for each objective will now further develop the detail under each of these actions, putting in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targets and milestones • identifying appropriate funding mechanisms • taking actions forward as appropriate. <p>Part 3</p> <p>(In development) the Nature Recovery Framework, will show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the governance structure for the Nature Recovery Plan • the roles and responsibilities of everybody involved in the delivery of action for biodiversity in Wales • the accountability measures in place to ensure delivery. 	<p>The LDP should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity in order to contribute to the recovery plan.</p> <p>Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, health and wellbeing, soil</p>

<p>The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) 2016</p> <p>https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/the-state-of-natural-resources-report-assessment-of-the-sustainable-management-of-natural-resources/?lang=en</p>	
<p>SoNaRR assesses the extent to which natural resources in Wales are being sustainably managed, and recommends a proactive approach to building resilience. The report also links the resilience of Welsh natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>To assess the sustainability of resource use in Wales.</p>	<p>The LDP must safeguard Pembrokeshire's natural resources within its remit, in particular, its minerals.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>Regional/Local</p>	
<p>Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation – Management Scheme (April 2008)</p> <p>http://www.pembrokeshiremarinesac.org.uk/english/downloads/sitemandoc.htm</p>	
<p>Draws together information needed for SAC management scheme. It ensures that the measures in the scheme are sufficient to meet the conservation objectives of the site and highlights where additional management may be required. This is a joint management scheme representing a collective effort by relevant authorities to meet their statutory requirements in relation to the SAC. Has the task of maintaining the important wildlife of the site whilst encouraging the site's use in a sustainable way, so as to meet the needs of its many users both now and into the future.</p>	<p>To assist in the conservation of wildlife and habitats throughout marine and coastal areas, whilst ensuring any necessary development is sustainable and does not significantly damage the environment.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Pembrokeshire (2011)</p> <p>https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-plans-and-guidance</p>	
<p>This document covers Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park areas. The Pembrokeshire LBAP has been drawn up in order to improve the status of sensitive habitats and species.</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>It identifies and sets action plans for species and habitats in the county, including information on their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Status • Threats to the population • Current action taken • Aim to improve the current status • Proposed actions 	<p>The LDP needs to ensure that biodiversity levels are protected and enhanced whilst meeting development needs in the county.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna</p>
<p>Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (2018)</p>	
<p>As a result on the Nature Recovery Plan for Wales, Pembrokeshire County Council has produced a recovery plan for Pembrokeshire.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The LDP needs to ensure that biodiversity levels are protected and enhanced whilst meeting development needs in the county.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna</p>

<p>Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy</p> <p>http://www.pembrokeshiregreenways.co.uk/</p>	
<p>State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Update 2016</p> <p>https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-projects-and-reports</p>	
<p>The Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership commissioned an update to the 2011 report. The document provides an update for 23 habitats and species with regard to their current status and future trends</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The objective of the report was to assess the condition of habitat, flora and fauna of Pembrokeshire.</p> <p>The report found that many of the habitats and species were in a poor state or in decline.</p>	<p>The LDP will need to contribute to maintaining and improving biodiversity, with particular regard to sites allocated for development.</p> <p>Affected issues: soil, water</p>
<p>Pembrokeshire Towns: A green infrastructure action plan 2018</p> <p>https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/conservation</p>	
<p>The conservation team in Pembrokeshire County Council commissioned a report to produce a list of key projects that could be undertaken in the 11 main settlements of Pembrokeshire to enhance the green infrastructure.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The report produced over 200 potential projects for consideration.</p>	<p>The LDP will need to safeguard the areas required for any project that is progressed</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>

Cultural Heritage, the Historic Environment, including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage

International/European	
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/	
UK/National	
Light Springs through the Dark: A Vision for Culture in Wales https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/arts/a-vision-for-culture-in-wales/?lang=en	
Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/tourism/partnership-for-growth-strategy/?lang=en	
The purpose of this strategy is to produce a framework for action by Wales Tourist Board and its partners to develop Wales' potential as a cultural tourism destination. The uniqueness of Wales' history, language and way of life are distinctive tourism assets which help differentiate Wales from the other countries of the UK.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The strategy focuses on 5 key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the Brand • product Development • people Development • profitable Performance • place Building. 	The LDP should aim to promote and support cultural tourism. Affected issue: cultural heritage, economy

<p>Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>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>Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.</p>
<p>The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/historic-environment/the-historic-env-wales-bill/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The Welsh Government produced a Historic Environment Act to make changes to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments; • improves the sustainable management of the historic environment; and • introduces greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. 	<p>The LDP should set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets.</p> <p>Affected issue: cultural heritage</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan-24/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Following The Historic Environment Act, a new TAN was produced. Three Welsh Office Circulars were also rescinded as a result.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The TAN sets out how planning applications should be determined with regards to World Heritage Sites, Scheduled monuments, Archaeological remains, Listed buildings,</p>	<p>The LDP should set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets.</p>

Conservation areas, Historic parks and gardens, Historic landscapes and Historic assets of special local interest	Affected issues: cultural heritage
Overcoming the Barriers: Providing Access to Historic Buildings (Cadw, undated) http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/help-advice-and-grants/makingchanges/disabilityaccess/?lang=en	

Landscape and Townscape, including Light Pollution

International/European	
European Landscape Convention https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications	
UK/National	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (2000) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents	
<p>CRoW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The CRoW Act also introduces the requirement for preparation of Rights of Way Improvement Plans.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I of the Act creates a new right of access to open country and registered common land; • Part II of the Act modernises the law on public rights of way; • Part III of the Act gives greater protection to sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), and strengthens wildlife protection; and • Part IV of the Act provides new powers to set up Conservation Boards for the better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and requires certain bodies to have regard for AONBs when doing anything which would affect the land in those areas. 	<p>The LDP should aim through planning to maintain, improve and enhance biodiversity of the countryside, and respect public rights of way.</p> <p>Affected issue: landscape, population, biodiversity</p>

<p>Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw and WG) http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/protection/historicparksandgardens/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Identifies areas of historic interest wholly or partly in the Plan area and the features of importance.</p>	<p>Contribute to conservation of areas and features identified in the register.</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note 7 - Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan7/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The control regime specified by the Secretary of State enables local planning authorities to control virtually all outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenity and public safety. Some types of advertisement are exempted from detailed control, other specified categories of advertisement qualify for deemed consent, provided they conform to the stated conditions and limitations for each category.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>Local planning authorities may produce design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shopfronts, especially for conservation areas or where vernacular buildings play an important part in the appearance of a neighbourhood. Such guidance needs to recognise the importance of advertisements to the national economy and should not stifle original designs or new display techniques.</p> <p>Almost all advertisements on listed buildings or scheduled monuments will constitute an alteration to the building or the monument and, therefore, require listed building or scheduled monument consent in addition to any advertisement consent.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to balance the need for outdoor advertising with its likely environmental and social implications.</p> <p>Affected issue: visual impacts and landscape character, economy</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications (2002) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan19/?lang=en</p>	
<p>The TAN sets out WG advice on telecommunication in relation to Development Plans and Development Management.</p>	<p>Affected issue: visual impacts and landscape character</p>

Regional/Local

Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (2002)

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/milford/milfordhavenmap.htm>

Since 1998, the Trust has been involved in work examining the historic character of areas defined by the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This is part of an ongoing Pan-Wales project sponsored by Cadw and the Countryside Council for Wales. Historic landscape characterisation involves the examination of historic processes that have shaped and moulded the present-day landscape. Components that make up the landscape such as field boundary types, field shapes, buildings, settlement patterns, parks and gardens, roads and railways, industry, and archaeological sites are all taken into consideration during characterisation. By analysing all components, it is possible to divide the landscape into historic landscape character areas. Each area comprises components that are distinct from its neighbours.

Others – Sustainable development, Planning

International/European

The UN Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (2002)

<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-1annex1.htm>

World Summit on Sustainable Development, leading to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002)

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.199/L.7&Lang=E

EU Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC) Amended 14/52/EU

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0052>

EU Public Participation Directive (2003/35/EC)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32003L0035>

EU Seventh Environment Action Programme (2013)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013D1386>

The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries.

The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:

- Climate Change;
- Nature and Biodiversity;
- Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and
- Natural Resources and Waste.

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality; • Soil Protection; • Sustainable use of Pesticides; • Marine Environment; • Waste Prevention and Recycling; • Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and • Urban Environment. 	<p>In developing policies, the plan makers need to be aware of these strategies and consider how their plan can influence positively issues such as air quality, the urban environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling.</p> <p>Affected issues: air, soil, water, material assets, population, health and well being</p>
<p>Åarhus Convention (2001) Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (2005)</p> <p>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32005D0370</p>	
<p>UK/National</p>	
<p>Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (2017)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals</p>	
<p>This strategy aims to promote sustainable development. It contains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five principles (with a more explicit focus on environmental limits); • Four agreed priorities (sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource production and sustainable communities); and • A new indicator set with new indicators such as on well being. 	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly. 	<p>To implement this strategy the LDP should aim to promote sustainable development wherever possible. Sustainability is a cross cutting theme of the Community Plan.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>One Wales: A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales (An agreement between the Labour and Plaid Cymru Groups in the National Assembly 27th June 2007)</p>	
<p>It offers a progressive agenda for improving the quality of life of people in all of Wales's communities, from all walks of life, and especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Working together, Plaid Cymru and Labour have devised a programme of government which meets these challenges head on. Their ambition is to transform Wales into a self-confident, prosperous, healthy nation and society, which is fair to all.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The One Wales provides a progressive agenda for Wales with themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong and confident nation • A healthy future • A prosperous society • Living communities • Learning for life (education and skills) • A fair and just society • A sustainable environment • A rich and diverse culture. <p>The document also sets out governance arrangements for the coalition between the Labour and Plaid Cymru groups in the National Assembly.</p>	<p>The LDP should have regard to the One Wales document. Many of the priorities in One Wales are reflected in other key plans which the community plan will reflect – e.g. commitment to tackle child poverty in CYPP is consistent with One Wales.</p>

Environment Strategy for Wales (2006)

<https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/envstratforwales/strategy/?lang=en>

This is the Welsh Government's long-term strategy for the environment of Wales. The purpose of the strategy is to provide the framework within which to achieve an environment that is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales. The strategy focuses on five environmental themes: addressing climate change; sustainable resource use; distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes; our local environment; and environmental hazards. The report is monitored annually and action plans produced.

Objectives and requirements

Addressing climate change:

- Minimise greenhouse gas emissions; and
- Improve resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Sustainable use of resources:

- Minimise amount of waste generated; universal acceptance of principle of reduce, re-use and recycle; reduce waste going to landfill;
- Design products for minimal waste and high resource use efficiency;
- Manage water resources sustainably without causing environmental damage;
- Increase water efficiency and maintain water quality;
- Manage soil resources to safeguard its ability to support life; and
- Minimise environmental impact of extracting minerals and aggregates; use alternative materials or recycled aggregates where possible.

Distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes:

- Halt the loss of biodiversity, and begin to see recovery; improve biodiversity in wider environment through appropriate management;
- Improve condition of SSSI sites;

Implications for the LDP

The LDP should aim to contribute to the achievements of these commitments by setting appropriate objectives and measures.

Special attention should be paid to:

- Resource efficiency
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Protection of soils as carbon stores
- Potential carbon offsetting for new developments
- Flood risk
- Diffuse water pollution (run-off)
- Loss of biodiversity, fragmentation of habitats
- Changes to landscape character
- And inter-linkages between these issues

The Community Plan's reflects the issues

- Manage our seas to support clean and healthy ecosystems that are biologically diverse and productive; and
- Maintain and enhance quality and diversity of landscape and seascape character.

Our local environment:

- Built environment reflects local distinctiveness and supports strong communities; easy and equitable access to open space; widespread and equitable access to the countryside;
- New buildings in Wales to meet high environmental quality standards; maintain historic building stock to high standards;
- Minimise environmental nuisances such as litter, graffiti, noise pollution etc;
- Increasing numbers of people choose to walk or cycle for transportation; and
- Manage risk of flooding from rivers and the sea, and how to adapt to that risk.

Environmental hazards:

- Reduce air pollution; undertake remedial action on identified contaminated land;
- Maintain and enhance quality of water sources; understand and manage diffuse pollution sources; and
- Minimise the risk posed by exposure to chemicals.

above, especially in its promoting a clean, healthy and valued environment priority.

Affected issues: climatic factors, water, air quality, landscape, biodiversity, flora and fauna, material assets

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, 2017)

<https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes and 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). In addition, PPW sets out a commitment to sustainable development.

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>Several key policy objectives are set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resource efficient settlement patterns; • Minimise the demand for travel; • Contribute to climate protection/ promotion of renewable energy; • Minimise the risk of flooding; • Promoting sustainable communities; • Contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment, so as to improve the quality of life, and protect local and global ecosystems. In particular, planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment. The conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and of the countryside and undeveloped coast; the conservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes; the conservation of the best and most versatile agricultural land; and enhancement of the urban environment all need to be promoted; • Help to ensure the conservation of the historic environment and cultural heritage; and • Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and maximise efficiencies in their use. 	<p>The LDP should contribute to these objectives by promoting renewable energy, higher resource efficiency, protecting the environment, and ultimately establishing locally distinct, sustainable communities.</p> <p>Affected issues: material assets, climatic factors, water, biodiversity, cultural heritage</p>
<p>Draft Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10, N/A)</p> <p>https://beta.gov.wales/planning-policy-wales-edition-10</p>	
<p>The Welsh Government are currently drafting PPW edition 10. Unlike previous PPW updates the WG have issued a consultation, largely due to the changes being proposed.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>PPW 10 aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put placemaking at the centre of development plans and development management, and thereby create active and social places; productive and 	<p>The LDP should contribute to these objectives by promoting placemaking.</p>

<p>enterprising places; distinctive and natural places; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrate the 5 ways of working from the well-being and future generations into the planning system.	Affected issues: all
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996)</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan3/?lang=en</p>	

Pembrokeshire Planning and Supplementary Planning Guidance

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (Adopted 2013)	
Provides a framework for development and planning decisions within the area cover by Pembrokeshire County Council for the period 2013 – 2021.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The LDP2 will replace the first LDP and is informed by a fresh evidence base. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is preparing a separate replacement LDP.	Affected issues: all
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2015-2019	
Sets the direction for the Park’s work programmes and those of its partners.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the vision for the future of the PCNP with targets and objectives • Reports on the current position of the PCNP • Identifies opportunities and threats • Identifies partner’s current and future roles • Features key projects and initiatives 	
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 1 (Adopted 2010)	
https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/default.asp?PID=178	
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2 (Deposit 2018)	
http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/default.asp?PID=835	
The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has prepared a separate Local Development Plan which will guide development and planning decisions taken in the National Park. It was adopted in October 2010. The National Park’s replacement LDP is currently at deposit stage.	

<p>Planning decisions will be made in accordance with the Local Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Local Development Plan will therefore provide the essential framework for rational and consistent decision making.</p>	<p>The council is encouraged to develop its LDP in close liaison with the National Park to ensure the two plans are compatible with each other and support the same key issues affecting Pembrokeshire. Initial work on the next version of the Community Plan will highlight issues raised by the PCNPA LDP.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Parking Standards (2013) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance</p>	
<p>This SPG set out the parking requirements for the various land uses.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	
<p>To ensure adequate parking is provided for all developments</p>	<p>Affected issues: transport</p>
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Biodiversity (2014) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	
<p>This SPG aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in ensuring that the key principles of national planning policy and guidance on biodiversity and nature conservation are met fully at the local level; • Assist in ensuring that local planning decisions do not result in adverse impacts on species and habitats and protect and enhance biodiversity in Pembrokeshire; • Ensure compliance with good practice; • Secure timely consideration of ecological issues from the outset and, in so doing, streamline the application process to minimise cost and delay; 	<p>Affected issues: biodiversity</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate Pembrokeshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan into the planning process. 	
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing (2015) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance</p>	
<p>The SPG addresses affordable housing in Pembrokeshire. All housing sites are applicable for affordable housing, with the percentage of a site required to be affordable set by the settlement that the development site is located in, as set out in appendix 2 of the SPG. This SPG explains the options for providing affordable housing, and who qualifies for affordable housing.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>The affordable housing to be provided by developers under these planning policies will be either: Affordable Housing for Rent OR Low Cost Home Ownership. The guidance sets out who the affordable housing should be provided for and how it will be kept affordable.</p> <p>The SPG contains guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing for rent Low cost home ownership The provision of land Off site provision Self build with community land trusts 	<p>The LDP should have regard to the SPG on affordable housing.</p> <p>Affected issues: Population</p>
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Planning Obligations (2016) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance</p>	
<p>This guidance document sets the thresholds at which a section 106 agreement is required for various infrastructure and facilities that would be required as a result of a given development.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>To provide new or expand infrastructure and facilities for new developments</p>	<p>Affected issues: population, education,</p>

	transport, social fabric, water, biodiversity, landscape
Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Renewable Energy (2016) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The aim of the SPG is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist and guide applicants and agents regarding information required at pre-application and planning application stages; • Assist case officers and planning committee members in making informed decisions on renewable energy applications; and • Help ensure that the benefits resulting from renewable energy generation are balanced with economic, social and amenity impacts on local communities, and with environmental effects, including those on biodiversity and visual and landscape considerations. 	<p>Affected issues: economy, biodiversity, heritage, landscape</p>
Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Development Sites (2016) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance	
<p>This SPG provides information for perspective developers of the sites allocated in the LDP.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The ultimate aim of the SPG is to aid the delivery of allocated sites by providing site specific information to potential developers.</p>	<p>Affected issues: all</p>

Neighbouring Authorities Plans

<p>Ceredigion County Council Local Development Plan 2013-2021</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Local Development Plan 2 2021-2033</p>	
<p>Ceredigion County Council adopted it's LDP in 2013. It is currently developing a replacement Local Development Plan which will guide development and planning decisions taken in the County of Ceredigion.</p>	
<p>Planning decisions will be made in accordance with the Local Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Local Development Plan will therefore provide the essential framework for rational and consistent decision making.</p>	<p>The council is encouraged to be aware of the neighbouring authorities' LDPs to ensure the two plans are compatible with each other and support the same key issues.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>
<p>Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2014-2021</p> <p>Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2 2021-2033</p>	
<p>Carmarthenshire County Council adopted it's LDP in 2014. It is currently developing a replacement Local Development Plan which will guide development and planning decisions taken in the County of Carmarthen.</p>	
<p>Planning decisions will be made in accordance with the Local Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Local Development Plan will therefore provide the essential framework for rational and consistent decision making.</p>	<p>The council is encouraged to be aware of the neighbouring authorities LDP's to ensure the two plans are compatible with each other and support the same key issues.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>