

Pembrokeshire County Council
Local Development Plan 2
2017-2033

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental
Assessment Report – Re-Deposit Plan

Public Consultation Version

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1: Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

- 1.1. The Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan 2 updates Local Development Plan 1. The Plan includes the long-term vision for Pembrokeshire and the objectives and land use policies needed to deliver that vision. It includes a key diagram, strategic and general policies, and allocations (sites for development and restraint). The Plan also includes a Proposals Map illustrating each of the Plan’s policies and proposals with a spatial component. Details of all stages of Local Development Plan preparation can be found in the Authority’s revised Delivery Agreement¹.
- 1.2. This document is the joint Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and also incorporates an assessment of health impacts for Pembrokeshire County Council’s Re-Deposit Local Development Plan and forms part of the Plan’s evidence base. Preparation of a SA/SEA report is a legal requirement.²
- 1.3. The purpose of this assessment is to identify any likely significant economic, environmental and social, including well-being effects of a Local Development Plan (LDP) and to suggest relevant mitigation measures. This process integrates social equity, economic development, environmental protection and cultural sustainability into all stages of LDP preparation in order to promote sustainable development. It is an iterative and transparent process.

SA Scoping Report

- 1.4. The first stage of the SA process was to produce a Scoping Report (See SA Scoping Report³). The report set the context and scope of the assessment and included a report on the current state of the environment, and on the social and economic situation in the County. Key sustainability issues were identified, and SA Objectives set to address these sustainability issues. The LDP will be tested against these SA Objectives to ensure the plan contributes towards sustainable development. An update to the Scoping Report is provided in Chapter 4.

SA/SEA Framework

- 1.5. This SA/SEA uses the framework at Table 1.1 to assess the impacts of the Local Development Plan policies. An adapted framework is used for development sites.

Table 1.1 SA/SEA Framework

No.	Sustainability objective	SEA Topic Area
1.	Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	Topic Area: POPULATION

¹ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/delivery-agreement-including-the-community-involvement-scheme>

² (s39 (2) PCPA 2004 and SEA Regulations 5(2) and 5(4) respectively)

³ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment>

No.	Sustainability objective	SEA Topic Area
2.	Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.	Topic Area: HUMAN HEALTH
3.	Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.	Topic Area: EDUCATION AND SKILLS
4.	Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Topic Area: TRANSPORT
5.	Provide a range of high-quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	Topic Area: SOCIAL FABRIC
6.	Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	
7.	Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	
8.	Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Topic Area: ECONOMY
9.	Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	
10.	Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Topic Area: CLIMATIC FACTORS
11.	Maintain and improve air quality.	Topic Area: AIR QUALITY
12.	Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.	Topic Area: MATERIAL ASSETS (WASTE AND MINERALS AND USE OF RESOURCES)
13.	Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.	
14.	Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water.	Topic Area: WATER AND SOIL
15.	Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises.	
16.	Use land efficiently and minimise contamination.	
17.	Safeguard soil quality and quantity.	
18.	Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Topic Area: BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA
19.	Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage.	Topic Area: CULTURAL HERITAGE (ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND LANDSCAPE)
20.	Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	
21.	Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.	

Key throughout this report

Key

++	There is a generally consistent strong positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
+	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
0	There is not a significant association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives, or the association is neutral (the combination +/- is used where it is believed a policy will have both positive and negative effects with regard to a particular Sustainability Objective).
-	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
--	There is a generally consistent strong negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
?	The association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives is uncertain, may be used in association with other symbols to indicate a degree of uncertainty in the conclusion.

Policy context

1.6. The Local Development Plan has been developed incorporating information from the following sources:

- National legislation, policy and guidance;
- Local and Regional strategies and designations (including the Swansea Bay City Region Deal and the Pembrokeshire Enterprise Zone);
- Information from Annual Monitoring Reports demonstrating how the current LDP 1 is performing;
- A review of the evidence base relating to key issues and any contextual updates.
- Consultation with Key Stakeholders (including Town and Community Councils and Members) and Community Engagement;
- The Plan should be seen and read as a whole. Often there will be more than one policy relevant to a proposed development, and all policies will be taken into consideration.

Sustainability context and existing problems

1.7. Table 1.2 summarises the current status in Pembrokeshire, and the likely situation in 2033 if the Local Development Plan 2 was not in place. Chapter 6 provides more detailed commentary.

Table 1.2 Current situation and likely future without the Plan

SA Objective	Current Situation	Likely without a Plan	Business as usual - LDP1 until 2021, National Policy thereafter
1. Balanced Population	-	--	The planning system has limited scope in achieving this objective – all current and future plans and policies encourage developments that are beneficial to all sectors of society. The over-arching

SA Objective	Current Situation	Likely without a Plan	Business as usual - LDP1 until 2021, National Policy thereafter
			<p>principle of the LDP1 puts sustainable development at the heart of the plan. Policies within the LDP1 support economic development and housing growth, including affordable housing.</p> <p>Without an up-to-date development plan, housing supply would be constrained which would raise house prices and younger people would struggle to gain access to housing.</p>
2. Health & Recreation	-	-	The goal of sustainable development, which includes all the facets of this objective, is driven by international and national policy agendas. Under the LDP1, it can be expected that the Planning System will continue to support this SA Objective. However, access to housing and quality employment will likely to be more constrained as the Plan becomes more out of date. Open space would still be protected. Planning obligations for open space provision, playing facilities, sustainable transport would continue but opportunities are likely to decrease as housing opportunities decline.
3. Education	-	-	The planning system can facilitate this objective through allocating land, but it cannot directly induce these improvements, whether through LDP1 or national policy.
4. Sustainable Transport	-	--	The Sustainable Development approach of the LDP1 has different effects as it aims to reduce the need for the rural population to travel to urban areas, though this can lead to increased travelling between settlements. The overall spatial emphasis of the LDP1 is to deliver development within a settlement strategy. LDP1 allocates employment land throughout the county, encouraging investment and employment opportunities close to the centres of population in urban and rural areas and strategic sites. As employment sites are developed out this may lead to increased travel to employment sites outside the County. As allocated sites in the Plan area are developed there may be more speculative developments in less sustainable locations. Permissions less than 50% in Hub Towns over a period of 3 years needs to be addressed through Plan review.
5. Housing/ Affordable	--	--	<p>LDP1 seeks to address the housing need with site allocations, as detailed in Strategic Policies SP 7, SP 8, SP 12-15 and General Policies for the Plan period 2013-20121. Strong affordable housing policies within the LDP1 have delivered a high number of affordable dwellings, and would continue to until 2021. Site availability would decline in due course however.</p> <p>Gypsy traveller site provision has also been positive. However, planned provision required through allocation would require a review of the Plan.</p> <p>New Welsh Government policy on second homes and holiday lets would require a Plan review to consider how best to respond.</p>
6. Cohesive Community	-	-	<p>LDP1 promotes a settlement hierarchy based on the functional characteristics and availability of services and facilities. Hub Towns, Rural Settlements, Service Villages, Large Local Villages, and Small Local Villages have been defined.</p> <p>Strategic and General Policies support the LDP1 to ensure development supports this SA Objective. Guidance also exists in national policy.</p> <p>Without a revisit of the approach to town centres and retail allocations this issue will continue to need to be addressed. Covid 19 exacerbated issues for town centres with Welsh Government publishing new guidance to assist. As an interim measure Pembrokeshire County Council has published Interim guidance to address the disparity between what LDP 1 says on Town Centres and what Future Wales says.</p>
7. Culture/Welsh Language	0	0	<p>The connection between the land-use planning system and the Welsh Language is made in national guidance. A Strategic Policy SP 9 of LDP1 ensures development is managed sensitively in areas where the Welsh language has a significant role in the local community. The policy does little to 'enhance' the role of the language.</p> <p>An updated Welsh Government policy position for LDP 2 should improve the policy position with up to date supporting evidence identifying appropriate language sensitive areas. The new Welsh Government policy provides an opportunity to contribute to enhancement in land use planning terms.</p>
8. Employment Opportunity	-	--	<p>Land has been allocated in LDP1 to provide a mix of strategic and local sites, adjacent the Milford Haven Waterway, in Pembroke Dock and Blackbridge, Milford Haven, Haverfordwest and at Trecwn. Local sites are identified in the Hub Towns and in some rural settlements.</p> <p>Take up for the strategic sites has been slow so therefore it can be assumed that the availability employment land is likely to decline over time unless delivery constraints are removed, or more deliverable sites can be proposed.</p>
9. Diverse Economy	-	--	<p>LDP1 largely seeks to support a strong rural and urban economy. The LDP1 favours complementarity between the key settlements, phasing of housing development, should help better achieve this objective. Policies in the LDP1 also support the Visitor Economy, Retail Development and facilitate agricultural diversification.</p> <p>The availability of housing and employment land are likely to decline over time if the Plan is not reviewed. More speculative development may be allowed which may be located in less sustainable locations.</p>
10. Climate Change	-	-	<p>LDP1 will continue to play a role in achieving this objective.</p> <p>The LDP1 and national guidance both have policies that relate to the SA Objective, for example regarding renewable energy generation, pollution minimisation and sustainable transport provision.</p>

SA Objective	Current Situation	Likely without a Plan	Business as usual - LDP1 until 2021, National Policy thereafter
			<p>Future Wales has included requirements regarding safeguarding for pre-assessed areas for renewable energy provision. This requirement would remain with or without a Local Development Plan.</p> <p>Targets for locating development in Hub areas have not been met and this requires a review of LDP1 to address this issue.</p>
11. Air Quality	-	-	<p>LDP1 will continue to play a role in achieving this objective.</p> <p>There are two Air Quality Management Areas within the Plan area.</p> <p>There are policies in the LDP1 address environmental quality, including air pollution. Sustainable Development is the overarching principle of the Plan.</p> <p>A revisit to the settlement hierarchy and distribution of growth may assist further through LDP2. In the meantime potentially more speculative development in unsustainable locations may result in exacerbating air pollution issues.</p>
12. Waste & Pollution	-	-	<p>LDP1 will continue to play a role in achieving this objective.</p> <p>Waste and pollution are areas with a great deal of directives and guidance at National level and above. LDP1 is led by the National Waste Strategy for Wales, TAN 21, and supported by local policies SP11, GN 40, GN 41 and GN 42.</p> <p>With waste management monitoring of the LDP 1 flags that there is a need to revisit this issue within the LDP review, to ensure that adequate provision for waste management is made in the Plan area, either through criteria-based policies, allocations or a mixture of both. Certain types of waste management and treatment facility may be procured on a regional basis in the future. (Ref 5.13.1 Review Report)</p>
13. Resources	-	--	<p>Resources in this context include a wide range – including minerals, waste, compost, water, energy, land and so on. Many of these components are the specific subject of other SA objectives where greater detail is provided. The key principle to deliver in LDP1 is Sustainable Development (Strategic Policy 1).</p> <p>Without a revised co-ordinated approach to the safeguarding of sand and gravel for the life of the Plan there may be a decline in supply leading to a less than optimum solution being found to provision.</p>
	-	--	<p>Waste management monitoring of the LDP 1 flags that there is a need to revisit this issue within the LDP review, to ensure that adequate provision for waste management is made in the Plan area, either through criteria-based policies, allocations or a mixture of both. Certain types of waste management and treatment facility may be procured on a regional basis in the future. (Ref 5.13.1 Review Report)</p> <p>In terms of brownfield versus greenfield take up the planned provision of LDP1 will reduce over time and it is more likely that speculative development would be on greenfield sites.</p>
14. Water Quality	--	-	<p>National and European level legislation and plans support this SA Objective. The LDP1 has objectives to and policies to ensure that inland and coastal water are maintained and protected.</p> <p>The issue of phosphate pollution affects more than 40% of the Council's area of planning jurisdiction and NRW has prepared guidance on phosphate pollution which provides ongoing advice in conjunction with LDP1. There are other indicators of river water quality that are giving concern in the protected river catchments.</p>
15. Flooding		+	TAN 15 provides relevant detailed guidance over and above LDP1 policies. These policies clearly deter development that may lead to flooding or weaken our defences against flooding. Local Authorities also receive clear guidance from Natural Resources Wales in relation to Development Plans and individual planning applications, so overall, this objective would be pursued under LDP1 and national planning policy.
16. Land Use & Contamination	+	--	<p>LDP1 makes clear that land is used efficiently (GN 2 Sustainable Design), and that any areas of brownfield with contamination would be remediated as part of their redevelopment.</p> <p>Density requirements would be retained.</p> <p>In terms of brownfield versus greenfield take up the planned provision of LDP1 will reduce over time and it is more likely that speculative development would be on greenfield sites which would mean land was used less efficiently with greater potential for contamination. Contamination issues on some existing allocations may result in them being left undeveloped and preference being given to greenfield opportunities.</p>
17. Soil Quality & Quantity	-	--	Soils are included in LDP1 under GN 1 the General Development Policy. There is still a lack of information on this issue.

SA Objective	Current Situation	Likely without a Plan	Business as usual - LDP1 until 2021, National Policy thereafter
			<p>National planning policy has provided more guidance in recent times which would be a constraint for ongoing planning applications.</p> <p>The review of the Local Development Plan 1 provides the opportunity to revisit allocations which have high grade agricultural land quality and if necessary, give further attention to whether higher grade agricultural land should be allocated for development.</p> <p>In terms of brownfield versus greenfield take up the planned provision of LDP1 will reduce over time and it is more likely that speculative development would be on greenfield sites which would mean land was used less efficiently with greater potential for contamination. Contamination issues on some existing allocations may result in them being left undeveloped and preference being given to greenfield opportunities.</p>
18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	--	-	<p>Within this overall picture of biodiversity loss globally, nationally and locally LDP1 Policy GN 37 supports Planning Policy Wales, TAN 5 and the Pembrokeshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Action Plan in aiming to protect biodiversity from adverse impacts of development. Like many of the more environmentally focused objectives, this objective is prioritised under LDP 1.</p> <p>There may be more pressure for speculative development in inappropriate areas when planned provision is unavailable.</p> <p>National Planning Policy provides greater protection going forward which can be better reflected in Local Development Plan 2.</p>
19. Landscape & Geology	+	-	<p>GN 1 The General Development Policy of the LDP1 states that development will be permitted where the landscape is not adversely affected. This is a strong protectionist policy position if maintained.</p> <p>The LPA also uses the LANDMAP in assessing the landscape impacts of development proposals. Other policies in the LDP1 (GN2) also support this and impacts on landscape are considered throughout a range of policies for a range of development types.</p> <p>In terms of location of allocations provision is made within or adjacent to settlements which is more likely to achieve this objective. Speculative development is more likely to not achieve this objective.</p>
20. Design	-	+	LDP1 policy on Sustainable Design (GN 2) supports the concept of local distinctiveness and appropriate design. Planning Policy Wales and TAN12 Design also apply.
21. Historic Environment	-	+	The Planning system is equipped with mechanisms such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and various other designations that ensure the impact on built heritage and historic environment are considered in all development proposals, whether under the LDP1 or purely through national guidance. Policies in LDP1 support this; GN1, GN2, GN 38. Policy GN38 is strongly worded policy in support of this objective.

1.8. Key areas of tension that will work against achieving sustainability objectives, without a new Development Plan, are primarily in relation to the identification of sites for development:

- the allocation of deliverable land for housing (including affordable housing) and employment.
- Specific allocations required for mixed uses and gypsy traveller site provision which would require Plan review to ensure deliverability.
- Phosphate pollution and other river water pollution issues affecting current LDP1 sites
- The need to consider the Council's response to new Welsh Government policy on second homes and holiday lets.
- Ensuring the latest Welsh Government policy on biodiversity is embedded in local planning policy.
- Implications for facilitating the recently designated Celtic Freeport

1.9. Some policy wording in relation to the Historic Environment and Design, although more strongly worded, in Local Development Plan 1 in practice require qualification to ensure that a judgement can be made on the nature of adverse effect and the harm caused by a development proposal.

LDP Preferred Strategy (Alternatives)

- 1.10. The Initial SA Report provided the SA and SEA of the Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy and should be read together with the LDP2 Re-Deposit⁴.
- 1.11. The Preferred Strategy was developed from the Issues, Vision, Objectives and Strategic Options consultation⁵. The Strategic Options were used to form the basis for discussion with key stakeholders, members and town and community councils. The work undertaken for the Preferred Strategy has been used as a basis for the Re-Deposit LDP.
- 1.12. The **growth options** based on the Welsh Government's 2018 Household Projections have been appraised to inform the preferred growth option for the Re-Deposit Plan. An appraisal of the strategic growth options assessed to inform the Preferred Strategy (and first Deposit) is contained in the Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Options (July 2018) – i.e. Options 1 to 12. Option 13 **which is the preferred option** is a hybrid of Option 2, 3, and Option 5.

Table 1.3 Growth Options

Option Number	Growth Options	Dwellings per annum
1.	Dwelling led Scenario	+425
2.	Dwelling led (5 years average) Scenario:	+412
3.	Dwelling led (10yr Average) Scenario: dwellings per annum	+379
4.	PG Long Term (Fert-H, Mort H) Scenario:	+317
5.	PG Long Term Scenario:	+295
6.	WG 2018 (HIGHPOP) Scenario:	+313
7.	PG 2 year Scenario:	293
8.	WG 2018 Scenario:	+171
9.	PG 10 year Scenario:	+191
10.	WG 2018 (LOWPOP)	+216
11.	WG 2014 Scenario:	184
12.	Zero Migration Scenario:	-74
13.	Hybrid Option of 2,3 and 5 (Preferred Option)	+365

- 1.13. **Preferred Growth Option:** The LDP strategy has been developed based on a review of the latest evidence base and in conjunction with stakeholders. Levels of growth make provision for 6,425 new homes and 1,970 new jobs, over the Plan period (or 365 new homes a year).
- 1.14. Below is a summary Table of the growth options considered.

Table 1.4 Growth Options Summary Results

⁴ Preferred Strategy <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/preferred-strategy>

⁵ LDP Vision, Objectives and Options paper: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/strategic-options>

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9	Option 10	Option 11	Option 12	Preferred Option 13
1. Balanced population structure.	++	++	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+
2. Health/environment.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+
3. education/ skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Travel	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5. Housing	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+
6. Cohesive Communities	+	+	+	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	+
7. Welsh Language/ Culture	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	+
8. Employment	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	+
9. Diverse economy	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	++
10. Climate Change	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
11. Air Quality	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
12. Waste & Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	--
13. Recycle, reuse efficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
14. Water quality	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?
15. Flooding	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?
16. Land and contamination	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	--
17. Soil	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	--
18. Biodiversity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
19. Landscape & Geology	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
20. Design	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?
21. Historic Environment	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?

1.15. Depending on the level of growth proposed there are varying degrees of benefits and disbenefits as far as the Plan's sustainability objectives are concerned. Higher growth rates are more likely to result in, for an example, a youthful population (Objective 1), greater delivery of housing and employment opportunities (Objectives 5 and 8) and more cohesive communities (Objective 6). However, there are likely to be greater potential for issues in relation to objectives dealing with air quality (Objective 11), land and contamination (Objective 16), soil (Objective 17) and landscape and geology (Objective 19).

1.16. The preferred option, Option 13, supports development throughout the County. The distribution of housing is defined by the Settlement Hierarchy (SP 6) and supported by other detailed policies on settlement boundaries (SP 7), Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements (SP 8), Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages (SP 9) and Local Villages (SP 10). The wide distribution and balanced scale of development between urban and rural settlements should contribute to maintaining a healthy rural population and prevent instances of over development. This approach in terms of access is twofold; reducing the need to travel to essential services; and the potential to reduce distance travelled to home/employment, which remains one of the major trip generators for the County. National awareness of issues relating to housing and impacts upon climate change is reflected at local level within this policy or through this policy in combination with one or more policies. Where housing development is likely to have an impact upon landscape, heritage and/or biodiversity the policy will work in combination with detailed policies to carry out mitigation and/or protection measures. This is also the case for issues with air quality, pollution and soil.

1.17. Three options were considered for the **spatial distribution of growth**:

Option Number	Name	Urban/Split
1.	Urban emphasis	70:30
2.	Locally distinctive	60:40
3.	Proportional growth	50:50

1.18. **Preferred Spatial Option:** 60%/40% Urban / Rural split of housing allocations in line with the current population split in Pembrokeshire. Directs growth to a greater range of small and medium sized sites, instead of focussing growth on a small number of large sites in urban areas. Growth in settlements with good levels of services, combined with approaches to encourage low carbon builds, ULEV charging points and other elements. A Settlement Hierarchy is also proposed (and assessed separately).

1.19. Below is a summary table of the Spatial Options considered.

Table 1.5 Spatial Options Summary Results

SA Objectives	Option 1 Urban Emphasis 70 70/30	Option 2 Locally Distinctive Preferred Option 60/40	Option 3 Proportional Growth 50/50
1. Balanced population structure.	0	0	0
2. Health/environment.	+	+	+
3. education/ skills	++	+	-
4. Travel	+	+	--
5. Housing	+	+	+/-
6. Cohesive Communities	0	+	-
7. Welsh Language/ Culture	-	++	-
8. Employment	+/-	+	++
9. Diverse economy	+/-	+	-
10. Climate Change	++	+	-
11. Air Quality	++	++	-
12. Waste & Pollution	++	+	--
13. Recycle, reuse efficiency	-	-	-
14. Water quality	+/-	+	-
15. Flooding	--	+	+
16. Land and contamination	++	+	+/-
17. Soil	+	+/-	-
18. Biodiversity	++/-	++/-	-
19. Landscape & Geology	++	+	-
20. Design	+	+	+
21. Historic Environment	++	+	-

1.20. The Preferred Spatial Option proposes an approach that more closely reflects the existing urban-rural population split (approximately 54%-46%). This Option shows a broad positive support for many of the SA Objectives, particularly those that relate to economic and social benefits for a wide range of settlements, balanced by a need to protect the natural environment. It provides scope for area-sensitive approaches to affordable housing need, and the Welsh language which should lead to beneficial results. The majority of development would still be directed to the urban areas, but some development would be located at settlements with a minimum level of services and which would likely result in more journeys by car to the Urban Settlements.

1.21. Overall, the option would direct less of the overall growth to the Urban Settlements and so increase the need to travel for access to leisure, healthcare and recreational facilities. Whilst people are likely to have access to sustainable transport options, this may increase the number of journeys by car and congestion within Urban Settlements. It does however allow for more development in the Rural Town, Service Centres and service villages, potentially helping to support local existing services.

LDP Re-Deposit

1.22. It incorporates a vision supported by objectives, with detailed strategic and general policies with spatial land allocations which all deliver the vision for the County.

Vision

1.23. Tables 1.6 to 1.11 below provides a summary of the plan's overall impacts. Other plans, projects and underlying trends will have additional impacts.

Table 1.6 Vision

	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contaminatio	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
Vision Theme																					
Resourceful communities, rurality, climate change	+	0	+	+0-	++	++	+	0	++	+	0	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	0
Sense of place, landscape, culture, history	0	0	0	0	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	++	++
Haven Towns as Growth Centres	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0
Homes for all, strong economy	++	+	++	0	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Tourism, diversification, green/blue energy, The Haven	++	+	+	0	0	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Town Centres	0	+	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	0
Supporting infrastructure for Development	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
Green infrastructure, biodiversity, healthy environment	0	++	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	++	+	++	++	++	++	0	+

1.24. The overall impact of the vision is generally positive with some themes having no obvious link with the sustainability objective.

Objectives

Table 1.7 LDP Objectives

	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
LDP Objectives																					
A. Climate Change	?	++	?	++	?	?	?	--	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	?	+
B. Design; cultural and built heritage landscape and townscape.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
C. Rural and urban economy	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	--	?	?	++	?	++	++	?	?	?	++	++
D. Homes, community facilities and services	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	++	++
E. Develop green/blue energy and port-related development.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	++	++	?	?	++	++	+	?	+	+
F. Welsh language.	++	++	++	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
G. Promote town centres	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	++	++	++	?	++	++	++	++	++	++
H. Protection and delivery of green infrastructure.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
I. Direct development to sustainable locations.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
J. Environment, biodiversity and habitats.	?	++	++	++	?	?	++	--	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
K. Waste	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++

1.25. In terms of Local Development Plan objectives again a generally positive outcome is achieved in terms of the appraisal. Issues that stand out relate to the provision of employment opportunities including rural opportunities and potential conflicts with addressing climate change and potential impacts on the environment. Mitigation would be by choice of location for growth and by providing more detailed policies in the Plan for controlling impacts. More detailed policies will also provide more information where potential impacts are uncertain.

Strategy and Growth

1.26. The LDP strategy has been developed based on a review of the latest evidence base and in conjunction with stakeholders. Levels of growth make provision for 6,425 new homes and 1,970 new jobs, over the Plan period (or 365 new homes a year). Table 1.4 above sets out a summary table for the preferred growth option that has been taken forward for the Plan.

1.27. Growth is across the Plan area in accordance with a spatial strategy which promotes sustainable development. A Settlement Hierarchy groups settlements into different categories based on the level of services and facilities located within them and there is an urban rural split of housing allocations of 60%/40%, directing growth to a greater range of small and medium sized sites. With a specific Rural Policy approach in what is defined as Local Villages in the Settlement Hierarchy.

- 1.28. Growth is based on a combination of the WG 2018 based Long Term Population Projection which forecasts a need for 295 dwellings per annum; and the two build rate scenarios which demonstrate delivery of 378 homes a year over the last 10 years (2009/10 to 2018/19) and 413 homes a year over the last 5 years (2014/15 to 2018/19). See Chapter 3 'Plan Strategy' of the Re-Deposit Plan for the detail. Therefore 365 homes per year has been planned. This was chosen because the figure is within the range delivered historically by the local building industry, the Authority is confident that it represents a deliverable target.

Spatial Growth

- 1.29. The urban / rural split of housing allocations will be 60%/40% (for sites over 5 units), this is broadly in line with the population split within Pembrokeshire. The Plan's approach to direct growth to settlements with good levels of services, combined with approaches to encourage low carbon builds, ULEV charging points and promote broadband and mobile phone infrastructure should support sustainability in rural areas. The options for the levels of growth and the preferred option were assessed as part of the SA in Appendix 3. Table 1.5 above provides a summary table of the results of the sustainability appraisal which are generally positive in nature.

Rural Strategy

- 1.30. The Re-Deposit Plan has a rural policy approach which includes:
- Settlement Clusters to differentiate between the sustainability of Local Villages – Cluster Local Villages
 - The use of Settlement Boundaries within the Settlement hierarchy

Strategic Policies

- 1.31. The 21 Strategic Policies were developed to deliver the LDP preferred growth and spatial option to address the County's key issues identified (see Re-Deposit Plan, Chapter 1 for key issues in the Plan area, and Chapters 4 and 5 for the Plan Policies). Table 1.8 below shows the Total Impact of the Strategic Policies.

Table 1.8 Strategic Policies

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
Strategic Policies																					
SP 1 – Creating Sustainable Places	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	0	0	0
SP 2 – Housing Requirement	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	?	?
SP 3 – Affordable Housing Target	++	+	0	?	++	?	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	?	0	0	-	?	?	0	0
SP 4 Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	+	?	?	?
SP 5 – Supporting Prosperity	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	?	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0
SP 6 – Settlement Hierarchy	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	0	?	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0
SP 7 – Settlement Boundaries	++	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	+/-	0	++	0	0	++	+	0	+	0	0
SP 8 – Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements	++	++	0	++	++	++	0	+	++	+	+/-	?	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0
SP 9 – Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages	++	++	0	++	+	++	0	+	++	+	?	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
SP 10 – Local Villages	++	++	0	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	?	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	++	0
SP 11 – Countryside	++	++	++	+/-	++	+/-	+	+	+	0	?	?	+/-	-	?	-	+/-	?	?	0	?
SP 12 – Maintaining and Enhancing the Environment	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	+
SP 13 – Port and Energy Related Development and Celtic Freeport	++	+/-	++	++	0	+	+	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?
SP 14 – Strategic Employment Provision																					
SP 15 – Safeguarding of existing Strategic Employment Sites																					
SP 16 – Retail Hierarchy	?	+	0	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	++	++	++
SP 17 – Visitor Economy	+	++	+/?	?	0	+	?	++	++	?	?	-	+	+/-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-
SP 18 Non-Energy Minerals	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	++	++	+/-	+/-	?	+	?	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SP 19 – Welsh Language	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP 20 – Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility	0	+	0	+/?	0	++	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	-/?	?	-/?	0	?
SP 21 – Waste Prevention and Management	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	?	?	++	++	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	0

- 1.32. The main areas of tension that require further scrutiny at a site level are in terms of the choice of housing sites to deliver Policy SP2 Housing Requirement and SP4 Affordable Housing where impacts on biodiversity, landscape, pollution and soil will be further assessed. Housebuilding will impact on air quality through the generation of additional trip generation. Similar potential issues arise for Gypsy Traveller sites. Mitigation is mainly in the form of seeking to focus development in the most sustainable locations and avoiding locating developments in sensitive locations. Policy SP11 Countryside allowing development in the countryside has potential to have a negative effect in terms of water quality, the possibility of contamination especially where employment uses are promoted but used in combination with other National Planning Policy and LDP2 policies will help to allow appropriate levels of growth and direct it to appropriate locations to mitigate these effects. The visitor economy policy SP 17 requires development to be in an ‘appropriate location’.

SP 18 Non-Energy Minerals flags the potential tensions with soil quality and quantity, landscape and biodiversity.

- 1.33. **Mitigation** is proposed through some additional policy wording in the supporting Policy to SP 18 Non-energy Minerals – GN 37 Working of Minerals. It is recommended to include reference to the need to consider soil quality in GN 37 Working of Minerals. There is potential to store soil for eventual re-use at the restoration stage, but there will be a possibility of degradation during its interim storage. In response Officers have added an extra sentence added to the reasoned justification of GN 37.
- 1.34. SP 17 Visitor Economy contains an explanation of appropriate location and is supported by Policies GN 54 to GN 56 which also provide detailed policy considerations. No further mitigation is required.
- 1.35. The 60 General Policies show detailed criteria that will be used to support the delivery of the strategic policies. Table 1.9a to 1.9d provides a summary of the General Policies impacts. More detail can be found in Chapter 6 and Appendix 4. The Local Development Plan's allocations are appraised separately.

General Policies

Table 1.9a General Policies – Placemaking

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
General Policies																					
PLACE MAKING																					
GN 1 General Development Policy	0	++	0	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
GN 2 Sustainable Design	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	0	+	0	+	+	++	++
GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development	0	++	++	+	++	++	+	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Proposals	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	?	0	0	0	+	-	0	-
GN 5 Renewable Energy – target and allocations																					
GN 6 Development Proposals in Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy (as set out in Future Wales)	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-/?
GN 7 Cawdor Barracks including the former Brawdy Airfield	0	0	0	2/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	0

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
General Policies																					
PLACE MAKING																					
GN 1 General Development Policy	0	++	0	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
GN 2 Sustainable Design	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	0	+	0	+	+	++	++
GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development	0	++	++	+	++	++	+	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Proposals	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	?	0	0	0	+	-	0	-
GN 5 Renewable Energy – target and allocations																					
GN 6 Development Proposals in Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy (as set out in Future Wales)	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-/?
GN 7 Cawdor Barracks including the former Brawdy Airfield	0	0	0	+/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	0

- 1.36. For the Placemaking policies the main areas of tension are limited to potential impacts on the landscape for renewable energy and in terms of impacts on the historic environment. The use of criteria-based policies and site selection should assist with mitigation where necessary. GN 5 Renewable Energy allocations is appraised separately.

Table 1.9b General Policies – Living and Working

	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Watch Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
LIVING & WORKING																					
GN 8 Employment proposals	+	+	0+	+	0	++	0+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	0
GN 9 Employment Allocations (Allocations separate)																					
GN 10 Mixed-use proposals (allocations separate)	+	+	0+	+	+	++	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	0
GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings	+	+	0+	0	0	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	0	0
GN 12 Extensions to Employment Sites	+	+	0+	-	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	-	-	-	0	++	++	++	+	0	0
GN 13 Residential Development	++	++	0	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 14 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	+	+	0	-	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
GN 15 Housing Mix, Second homes and Short-term Holiday Lets, Space Standards and requirements for Lifetime Homes Standards	++	+	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GN 16 Residential Allocations																					
GN 17 – Residential Commitments																					
GN 19A Development Fullguard S/HSG/0346/LDP2/1																					
GN 19B South of Conway Drive, Castle Hill Road, Development S/HSG/086/LDP2/3																					
GN 20 Local Needs Affordable Housing	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0
GN 21 Exception Sites for Local Needs Affordable Housing	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	0+	++	+	0	0
GN 22 Specialist and Supported Accommodation	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+
GN 23 Specialist and Supported Accommodation Allocations																					
GN 24 Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation																					
GN 25 Gypsy, Traveller and Development Sites	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	++
GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure	0	0	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
GN 27 Broadband and Telecommunications on New Developments	0	0	+	++	++	++	0+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.37. For the Living and Working policies:

- In terms of **mitigation** flood risk considerations are recommended for inclusion in Policy GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings. In response Officers have advised that the issue is considered to be adequately covered by Policy GN 1 (criterion 8).
- In Policy GN 12 Extensions to Employment Sites in terms of **mitigation** including reference in the Policy to assess potential traffic generation and environmental impacts is recommended. In response Officers have advised that the issue is adequately covered by GN 1 (criterion 6).
- In GN 14 Replacement Dwellings the issue of trip generation arises. As the principle of the development is already established the trip generation element is difficult to address. This is also relevant for the air quality impacts.
- With GN 22 Specialist and Support Accommodation new development will generate additional waste. All development will need to ensure that sustainable waste

management solutions are used and that any potential significant adverse effects are mitigated. WG require proportions of waste to be recycled.

- In GN 25 Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople Sites the provision of new sites for Gypsy, Travellers and Showpeople would likely result in increased waste and pollution both in construction and occupation. A sequential approach to site selection will assist which is included in the Policy wording. It is also noted that caravan sites and pitches provide limited opportunities for non-standard design.
- With GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure in terms of **mitigation** it is recommended that reference is included in the Policy to needing to evidence taking opportunities to find the least obtrusive or damaging, technically-feasible structure and location. In response Officers have proposed to include a new criterion to the policy: New criterion (3) added to policy.
- Allocations are assessed separately.

Table 1.9c General Policies – Resourceful Communities

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
RESOURCEFUL COMMUNITIES																					
GN 28 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	0	0	?	+	0	0	+	+	++	++	++	++
GN 29 Community Facilities	+	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0
GN 30 Community Facility Allocations																					
GN 31 Town Centre and Local Retail Centre Development	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	+/-	+	-	--	+	+	+	++	++	++
GN 32 Out-of-Centre Retail and Commercial Development	+	+	0	--	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	--	--	--	+/-	0	0	-/+	-/+	0	-/+	0	0

1.38. For the Resourceful Communities policies:

- In Policy GN 31 in terms of **mitigation** highlight the importance of considering flood risk matters in the policy wording. In response Officers have advised that the issue is covered by GN 1 (criterion 8) but a new reasoned justification paragraph has been added to reinforce this point.
- In Policy GN 32 it is not considered feasible to introduce effective mitigation measures in relation to sustainable transport initiatives.
- Allocations are assessed separately.

Table 1.9d General Policies – Tackling Rurality

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
TACKLING RURALITY																					
GN 33 Farm diversification	++	+	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	++	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	?	?
GN 34 Conversion or Change of Use of Agricultural Buildings and the Expansion or Alterations to Previously Converted Agricultural Buildings	+	?	?	-	+	+/-	+	++	++	-	-	++	++	0	0	++	++	+	++	++	++
GN 35 Marinas	0	0	0	+	+/?	+/?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+
GN 36 Transport Routes and Improvements	0	+	0	?+	0	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	+	0	0
GN 37 Working of Minerals	0	+/-	0	-	+	0	+	+	++	-	-	+	++	++	0	++	-	+/-	?	+	?
GN 38 Safeguarding and Prior Extraction of the Mineral Resource	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	?	0	0
GN 39 Secondary Aggregates and Recycled Waste Minerals	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	++	++	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	0
GN 40 Buffer Zones around Mineral Sites	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	++

1.39. For the Tackling Rurality Policies:

- With Policy GN 34 Conversion of buildings trip generation and consequential impacts on climate change and air quality are highlighted but these buildings are in countryside locations where their preservation is supported in principle in national planning policy.
- With Policy GN 37 Working of Minerals the transporting of the minerals will mean trip generation to supply the local market with consequential impacts on climate change and air quality. Potential soil quality impacts are also highlighted. Whilst the policy includes safeguards to minimise the need for new minerals workings and protect the environment, ultimately land and soil will be negatively impacted through the working of new minerals sites. **Mitigation** is recommended in terms of highlighting the need to find a beneficial use for cleared soil. Officers have advised that an extra sentence has been added to the reasoned justification of Policy GN 37.

Table 1.9e General Policies – Environment Policies

	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
ENVIRONMENT																					
GN 41 Protection of National Statutory Environmental Designations	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	++	++	++	0	0
GN 42 Protection of Local Nature Reserves, Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites and Peat Deposits	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	++	0	0
GN 43 Protection of Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	++
GN 44 Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	+
GN 45 Green Infrastructure	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	+
GN 46 Coastal Change	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+/	0	+/	+/	+/	0
GN 47 Water Quality and Protection of Water Resources	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	0	0	0
GN 48 Green Wedges	+	++	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	0	++	++	++	0	+
GN 49 Landscape	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
GN 50 Maintenance and Enhancement of Biodiversity																					
GN 51 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	+
GN 52 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	++	?	0	?
GN 53 Community Growing Spaces	0	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 54 Visitor Attractions and Leisure Facilities	0	+	+	+	0	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	+	++	++
GN 55 Serviced and Hotel Accommodation	0	+	+	+/	?	+	+	++	++	+/	+/	+/	+	0	0	+	+	?	+	++	++
GN 56 Caravan, Camping and Chalet Development	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+/	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 57 Site Facilities on Existing Caravan and Camping Sites	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
GN58 Non-caravan Self-catering Accommodation	0	0	0	+/	?	?	+	+	+	+/	+/	+/	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 59 Waste Management Facilities	0	+	0		0	+	0	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	+	+	+	?	0	0	0
GN 60 Disposal of Waste on Land	0	+	0		0	+	0	+	+		?	-		+/	0	-		?		0	0

1.40. For the Environment policies:

- GN 58 Non-caravan Self-catering Accommodation: A cross reference in the Policy to GN 15 Housing Mix, Second homes and Short-term Holiday Lets, Space Standards and requirements for Lifetime Homes Standards criterion C to ensure that there is an appropriate balance of housing is recommended in terms of **mitigation**. Officers have advised that a new paragraph has been added to the reasoned justification of the policy to link to Policy GN 15.
- GN 59 Waste Management Facilities: it is inevitable that these sites will be located away from residential areas and therefore will be less likely to benefit from sustainable transport options.
- With GN 60 Disposal of Waste on Land these sites will be located away from residential locations and therefore will be less likely to benefit from sustainable transport options. As a proposition of last resort where other options higher up the waste hierarchy cannot be achieved then inevitably there will be negative impacts in relation to the sustainability objectives for climate change, the generation of waste and pollution, the efficient production, use, reuse and recycling of resources, avoiding contamination and the

protection of soil. The detailed development management policies of the Plan will seek to mitigate impacts in these instances.

1.41. More detail can be found in Chapter 6 and Appendix 5.

Allocations

1.42. The allocated sites are assessed against the SA Objectives. The full assessment of the sites is provided in Appendix 6. A summary of the appraisal for each of the sites is also provided in the Appendix. HRA was also undertaken and is included in a separate report (HRA Report).

1.43. Allocations have been presented to provide the land to deliver the strategic and general policies.

1.44. Tables 1.10a to 1.10L below provide a summary of impacts. More detail can be found in Chapter 6 and Appendix 6.

1.45. Where development on allocated sites is likely to have adverse impacts, the site allocation policies/supplementary planning guidance of the Local Development Plan would need to include mitigation measures to minimise or obviate those impacts. Many of these refer to the Local Development Plan's development management policies. These include mitigation measures related to:

Key	Policy Reference	Issue
A.	GN1 (2)	Local Amenity: It would not result in a significant detrimental impact on local amenity in terms of visual impact, loss of light or privacy, odours, smoke, fumes, dust, air quality or an increase in noise or vibration levels.
B.	GN1(4)	Soil Quality: It would not cause an unacceptable adverse effect (a harmful impact that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated) on soils
C.	GN(5)	Biodiversity: It respects and protects the natural environment with no unacceptable adverse effects (a harmful impact that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated) on the environment including protected sites, habitats and species;
D.	GN1(6)	Sustainable Transport: It will incorporate sustainable transport and accessibility principles and would not result in a detrimental impact on highway safety or in traffic exceeding the capacity of the highway network.
E.	GN1(9)	Water Quality: It would not have a significant adverse impact on water quality (see also policy GN 47);
F.	GN1(10)	Light Pollution: Any proposal with significant light pollution potential must include a lighting scheme. Proposals must minimise their light impact through appropriate mitigation wherever possible.
G.	GN1(11)	Waste and Pollution: It minimises the generation of waste during implementation and manages any waste generated.
H.	GN1(12)	Health and Safety: It would not cause or result in unacceptable harm to health and safety, including through flood risk
I.	GN2	Sustainable Design
J.	GN1(3)	Landscape: It would not cause an unacceptable adverse effect (a harmful impact that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated) on landscape character, quality or diversity.

Key	Policy Reference	Issue
K.	GN28	Historic Environment: Development will only be supported where it conserves, protects, preserves or enhances the following cultural and historic assets and their setting
L.	GN1(8)	Flooding: It would not cause or result in unacceptable harm to health and safety, including through flood risk.
M.	SP19	Welsh Language: appropriate mitigation measures identified.

Table 1.10a Summary Appraisal of Employment Provision Sites (SP14)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	S/EMP/086/LDP/01 Blackbridge	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	0	++	++	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation		A		D							A	G			L		B	C	J	I	K
2.	S/EMP/136/00001 Former RNAD Site, Treowen	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	-	-	?	+	0
	Mitigation		A		D							A	G			L		B	C	J	I	I
3.	Goodwick	+	+/-	+	+	0	0	+	++	++	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	++	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G					B	C	J	I	I
4.	S/EMP/040/00004 Withybush Cluster (Trading Estate)	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G	E	L	G	B	C	J	I	I
5.	S/EMP/040/00005 Withybush Cluster (North of East Estate)	+	+/-	+		0	0	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	++	-	-	-	-
6.	Mitigation				D										E	L		B	C	J	I	I
7.	S/EMP/040/00001 Withybush Cluster (West Estate)	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	0	0	?	++	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G	B	C	J	I	I
8.	S/EMP/086/LDP2/01 Thornton	+	+/-	+		0	0	0	++	++	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G	B	C	J	I	I/K
9.	S/EMP/096/00001 Pembrokeshire Science and Technology Park Cluster	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	++	++	?	-	?	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G	B	C	J	I	I

1.46. In the context of Sustainability Appraisal, the main positive impact of these allocations will be in providing job opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy. There may be opportunities to bring forward positive contributions to environmental enhancement/contamination remediation or responding to climate change in conjunction with site re-use, although the outcomes in this respect are uncertain at present.

1.47. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10b Summary Appraisal of Strategic Employment Sites (SP15)

		1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	S/EMP/000/00002	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	-/+	-/+	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation												G	G	E	L	G	B	C		I	K
2.	S/EMP/000/00003	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	++	-	-	-	+	+	0	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G/I	G	E		G	B	C		I	K
3.	S/EMP/000/00004	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	+	+	0	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G/I	G	E	L	G	B	C		I	
4.	S/EMP/000/00007	+	+	+	+/-	0	+	0	++	++	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G/I	G	E	L	G	B	C	J	I	K
5.	S/EMP/095/00001	+	+	+	+/-	0	+	0	++	++	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G	G	E	L	G	G	C		I	
6.	S/EMP/034/00003	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation																					
7.	S/EMP/040/00011	+	+	+	-/?	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	I			G	G	C		I	K
8.	S/EMP/040/00012	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						D	A, D	G	I	E		G	G	C		I	K
9.	S/EMP/040/00015	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						D	A, D	G	I	E		G	G	C		I	K
10.	S/EMP/086/00003	+	+	+	-	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	I	E		G	B	C		I	K
11.	S/EMP/096/00003	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C		I	K
12.	S/EMP/096/00002	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation														E	L	G	G	C		I	K
13.	S/EMP/096/00004	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G	I			G	G	C		I	
14.	S/EMP/096/00005	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation														E	L	G	G	C		I	K
15.	S/EMP/096/00006	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation																					
16.	S/EMP/096/00007	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	?	-	?	0	?	-	-	+	+	+
	Mitigation				D										E				C			

1.48. The main positive impact of this allocation will be in providing job opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy. Current uses are unlikely to make a significant contribution to environmental enhancement or responding to climate change, excepting those relating to renewable energy projects. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10c Summary Appraisal of Renewable Energy Sites (GN5)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
SPV/066/LDP2/01 East of Hazelbank, Llanstadwell	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	-/+	?	?	-	
																		C			
SPV/149/LDP2/01 West of Ford Farm, Wolfscastle	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	?	-/+	?	?	-	?
																		C			K

1.49. Solar PV arrays will bring positive benefits in terms of human health and well-being, reducing reliance on carbon technologies, combatting climate change, providing sustainable power with minimal pollution, making use of natural sunlight and causing minimal damage to the land on which they are located. Some care is needed to ensure that landscape and visual impacts are kept to a minimum, including in locations close to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park or to assets of the historic environment. A detailed assessment can be found in Appendix 6 to this report. Mitigation is also identified along with recommendations for drafting the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10d Summary Appraisal of Employment sites (GN9)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	EMP/030/00001 Parc Gwynfryn, Crymych (6.92 ha)	+	+/-	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	+/-	-	?	0	?	0	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation											A	G	G	E	E	G		C	J	I	
2.	EMP/034/00006 Celtic Link Business Park, near Sledddau (13.29 ha)	+	+/-	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	+/-	-	?	0	?	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation											A	G	G	E	E	G		C	J	I	
3.	EMP/040/LDP2/1 Wyllybush Showground, Haverfordwest (9.74 ha)	+	+/-	+	-/?	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	0	0	?	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G		C	J	I	
4.	EMP/053/00001 Old Station Yard, Letterston (1/23 ha)	+	+/-	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	0	?	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation		A		D							A	G		G	L	G		C	J	I	
5.	EMP/088/LDP/01 Rusbach Enterprise Park extension, Narberth (2.04 ha)	+	+/-	+	+	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	++	?	-	-	?0
	Mitigation		A		D								G	G	G	G	G			j	I	
6.	EMP/000/LDP2/01 Land at Princes Gate Spring Water (4.33 ha)	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	++	-	+	-	0
	Mitigation														I				C	J	I	
7.	EMP/030/LDP2/01 South of Parc Gwynfryn, Crymych (1.79 ha)	+	+/-	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	0	-	++	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation		A									A	G			E	G		C	J	I	
8.	EMP/132/LDP2/01 South of K.P. Thomas and Sons, near Templeton (2.57 ha)	+	+/-	+	-	0	+	0	++	++	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	+/-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation		A									A	G	G			G	G	C	J	I	
9.	EMP/093/00001 North of Honyborough Industrial Estate, Neyland (1.55ha)	+	+/-	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	?	?	-	?	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation				D							A	G		E		G		C	J	I	

- 1.50. In the context of Sustainability Appraisal, the main positive impact of these allocations will be in providing job opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy. There may be opportunities to bring forward positive contributions to environmental enhancement/contamination remediation or responding to climate change in conjunction with site re-use, although the outcomes in this respect are uncertain at present. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10e Summary Appraisal of Mixed-Use Sites (GN10)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
MXU/040/01 Old Hakin Road, Haverfordwest	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	+	+	+	?	?
Mitigation												G	I	E	L	G		C	J	I	
MXU/095/LDP2/01 South Quay, Pembroke	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	+	+	+	?	?
Mitigation												G	I	E		G	G	C	J	I	K

- 1.51. Generally, In the context of Sustainability Appraisal, the main positive impact of these allocations will be in providing new opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy and cohesive communities. Proposals can help retain people locally for employment, help with providing a wage and general wellbeing.
- 1.52. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10f Summary Appraisal of Housing Allocated Sites (GN16)

	Site Ref	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	HSG/040/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	+	++	+	?	+	++
2.	S/HSG/040/LDP2/6	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	+	?	+	0
3.	HSG/040/LDP2/3	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?	+	0
4.	HSG/088/00222	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	-	?	+	?	?
5.	HSG/088/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	?
6.	HSG/088/LDP2/2	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
7.	HSG/088/LDP2/4	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	?	++	++	+	+	+
8.	HSG/088/LDP2/5	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+
9.	HSG/088/LDP2/6	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+
10.	HSG/088/LDP7	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	+
11.	S/HSG/088/LDP2/3	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	?
12.	HSG/095/00144	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	-	+	-	++	+	+	+
13.	HSG/095/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	+
14.	HSG/095/LDP2/2	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	?
15.	HSG/095/LDP2/4	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	?
16.	HSG/095/LDP2/5	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	?
17.	HSG/096/00238	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	0
18.	HSG/096/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	++	+	+	0
19.	HSG/096/LDP2/2	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	+	+	0
20.	S/HSG/034/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	++
21.	HSG/093/00066	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	0
22.	HSG/088/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	?	++	+	+	?	+
23.	HSG/020/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	++	?	+/?
24.	HSG/030/LDP/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	++	+	+	0
25.	HSG/048/00038	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	-	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	?
26.	HSG/048/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	++	+	+
27.	HSG/050/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	-	-	+	+	+	0
28.	HSG/052/00011	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	?	?	?	?
29.	HSG/052/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	++	0	-	-	-	+	+	?
30.	HSG/053/LDP2/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	?
31.	HSG/063/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	?	-	++	?	+	?
32.	HSG/122/00035	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	+	++	++	+	+	0
33.	HSG/003/LDP2/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	?	?
34.	HSG/006/00003	+	++	0	++	++	++	+	0	0	-	?	+	+	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+
35.	HSG/022/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	++	+	+	?
36.	HSG/152/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	++	+	?	?	?
37.	HSG/029/00014	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	++	+	+	?
38.	HSG/029/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	-	-	+	++	++	+	+	?
39.	HSG/043/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?	+	?
40.	HSG/046/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	-	+/	++	+	+	0
41.	HSG/047/LDP2/1	+	++	0	-	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	?	-	?	?	?
42.	HSG/049/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	++	+	+	+	+
43.	HSG/060/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	0	0	+	++	+	0	+	0
44.	HSG/066/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	?	?	?
45.	HSG/081/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	0	0	+	++	+	0	+	0
46.	HSG/099/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	-	?	-	+	+	0	-	-	+	0	+	0
47.	HSG/113/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	++	?	?	?	?
48.	HSG/114/LDP2/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?	?	?
49.	HSG/119/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0
50.	HSG/120/00018	+	++	0	-	++	+	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0
51.	HSG/123/LDP/01	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0
52.	HSG/132/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	?	+	+	0	?	++	+	+	+	0
53.	HSG/135/LDP2/1	+	++	0	-	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	0	+	0
54.	HSG/149/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	0	+	0

1.53. Generally, the housing allocations performed well in terms of seeking to achieve a balanced population, support for health and wellbeing, being in a location where public transport was available, or there was proximity to services and facilities. The allocations directly addressed the housing need objective. The allocations also contributed positively to achieving cohesive communities. Areas liable to flooding were avoided and there were opportunities taken to make use of brownfield sites which scored well. However, given the overall need for housing delivery in the Plan area sites were selected which are on best and most versatile agricultural land. Biodiversity objectives scored well because of site selection and detailed guidance provided in the draft Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024. The Plan's policies on GN 1 General Development, GN 2 Sustainable Design and GN3 Landscape will provide a framework to support relative sustainability appraisal

objectives regarding dealing with waste arising, pollution, water quality along with integration in the landscape. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10g Summary Appraisal of Specialist Accommodation (GN23)

	Site Ref and Name	43. Balanced Population	44. Health & Recreation	45. Education	46. Sustainable Transport	47. Housing/Affordable	48. Cohesive Community	49. Culture/Welsh Language	50. Employment Opportunity	51. Diverse Economy	52. Climate Change	53. Air Quality	54. Waste & Pollution	55. Resources	56. Water Quality	57. Flooding	58. Land Use & Contamination	59. Soil Quality & Quantity	60. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	61. Landscape & Geology	62. Design	63. Historic Environment
1.	SSA/089/01 South-west of Park House, Tenby	++	++	0	+	++	-/+	0	+	0	+	+	-/+	?	++	+	+	-	?	-	?	+
	Mitigation				D		D				D	D	D/G						C/F	F/J/I	I	
2.	SSA/089/LDP2/02 East of Park House, Tenby	++	++	0	+	++	-/+	0	+	0	+	+	-/+	-/?	++	+	+	-	?	++	?	+
	Mitigation				D		D				D	D	D/G						C/F			
3.	SSA/135/LDP2/01 North of Bulford Road Bypass, Tiers Cross	++	++	?	-	++	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
	Mitigation																		C	J		
4.	SSA/088/LDP2/01 Redstone, Narberth	++	++	0	+	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-/+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
	Mitigation				D		D	M			D	D							C/F	F/J		

1.54. Overall, the sustainability objectives score well in terms of achieving a balanced population, supporting health and wellbeing and meeting housing needs of the area. Generally, the allocations also score well against other objectives. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10h Summary Appraisal of Gypsy Traveller Site (GN24)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
G/095/LDP2/01 Land to the East of Castle Quarry Gypsy and Traveller Site, Monkton, Pembroke	+	+	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	?	?	?	0	?	-/+	?	++	?	?
Mitigation												G		E		H	B	C			K
GT/003/LDP2/01 Land West of Kingsmoor Common Gypsy and Traveller Site, Begelly	+	+	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	++	?	+
Mitigation				D		D					D			E	L	H		C			
GT/040/LDP2/01 Land East of Withybush Gypsy and Traveller Site	+	+	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	-	?	?	?	0	?	-	?	?	?	+
Mitigation														E		H	B	C	J		
GT/095/LDP2/295/ LDP2/2 Monkton Playing Fields Pembroke	+	+	0	++	+	++	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	?	-/+	?	+	?	?
Mitigation												G		E	H		B	C	J		K

- 1.55. Overall, the sustainability objectives score well in terms of achieving a balanced population, supporting health and wellbeing, meeting housing needs of the area and supporting a diverse economy. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10i Summary Appraisal of Community Facilities (GN30)

Site Ref and Name	SA Obj 1	SA Obj 2	SA Obj 3	SA Obj 4	SA Obj 5	SA Obj 6	SA Obj 7	SA Obj 8	SA Obj 9	SA Obj 10	SA Obj 11	SA Obj 12	SA Obj 13	SA Obj 14	SA Obj 15	SA Obj 16	SA Obj 17	SA Obj 18	SA Obj 19	SA Obj 20	SA Obj 21
CF/040/01 New Primary School, Slade Lane, Haverfordwest	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	++	0	+/?	-	?	?	+	++
Mitigation				D		D						D/G						C	J		
CF/086/LDP2/1 Primary & Secondary School at Milford Haven <u>Secondary School-</u> <u>Milford Haven</u>	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	0	+	-	?	+	?	?
Mitigation				D		D						D					B	C	J		

- 1.56. The main positive benefits of these allocations in a SA Objectives context will be that they provide educational facilities to serve the catchment area. There is potential for this to also bring benefits in terms of reducing the need to travel and promoting sustainable travel where provision is made to serve local need. There are many other SA Objectives where benefits are shown. There are a few SA Objectives that do not relate to the allocations.
- 1.57. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10j Summary Appraisal of Transport Routes (GN36)

Site Ref and Name	43. Balanced Population	44. Health & Recreation	45. Education	46. Sustainable Transport	47. Housing/Affordable	48. Cohesive Community	49. Culture/Welsh Language	50. Employment Opportunity	51. Diverse Economy	52. Climate Change	53. Air Quality	54. Waste & Pollution	55. Resources	56. Water Quality	57. Flooding	58. Land Use & Contamination	59. Soil Quality & Quantity	60. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	61. Landscape & Geology	62. Design	63. Historic Environment
1. TS/LDP2/03 Well Hill Improvement	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+/?	+/?	+/?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	+	+
Mitigation														E/L	H/L	L	L	C		K	K
2. TS/LDP2/04 Milford Haven Public Transport Interchange	0	+	0	++	0	++	0	+	+	+	+	?/+	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	+	+
Mitigation														E	H/L			C		K	K
3. TS/LDP2/05 Haverfordwest Bus and Rail Interchange (Train Station)	0	+	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	?/+	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?
Mitigation							M					G/L		G/L	G/L	G		C			
4. TS/LDP2/08 Haverfordwest Bus and Rail Interchange (Bus Station)	0	+	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	?/+	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?
Mitigation							M					G/L		E/L	H/L	L	L	C			K

- 1.58. The allocations score well in terms supporting health and recreation, improving sustainable transport, promoting a cohesive community and being contained within built up areas score positively in terms of landscape impacts. Mitigation measures are

recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 1.10k Summary Appraisal of Minerals Sites (GN37)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
MN/000/LDP2/001 Trefign Quarry extension	0	-	0	-	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	?
Mitigation		A/H/F									A						B	C	J		

- 1.59. There is one allocation proposed. The potential positive impacts of this allocation from an SA perspective would be in terms of providing materials to facilitate new building, particularly of housing, and providing economic prosperity and jobs. There might also be Welsh language benefits. There is uncertainty over the potential impacts of the allocation for several SA Objectives, while the allocation is not related to some other SA Objectives. The main negative impacts will be in terms of exploiting a non-renewable resource, loss of soil quality and quantity, impacts on biodiversity, landscape impacts (particularly in terms of proximity to the National Park) and possible impacts on the historic environment. Recommendations are made to include reference in the Development Sites and Allocations SPG 2024 in relation to Policy GN1 (2) Local Amenity, Policy GN1 (12) Health and Safety Policy and GN 1(10) Light pollution.

Table 1.10L Summary Appraisal of Waste Sites (GN59)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
	Site Ref and Name																					
1.	EMP/000/00003	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		L	G	B	C		I	
2.	EMP/000/00004	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		L	G		C		I	
3.	EMP/146/00001	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	?	?
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I			G		C	J		K
4.	EMP/095/00001	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I		G	I		L	G	G	C		I	
5.	EMP/096/00005	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C		I	
6.	EMP/096/00006	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C		I	
7.	EMP/000/00002	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C		I	K
8.	EMP/034/00006	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	0
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I	E		G	G	C	J	I	
9.	S/EMP/136/00001	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	?	+	0
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C	J	I	I
10.	EMP/030/00001	0	+/-	0	-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	0	+	0
	Mitigation										I	A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C			

- 1.60. Overall, for Waste Allocations, the allocations contribute positively to the sustainability objectives for cohesive communities, supporting employment, waste and pollution management. Given that these were existing industrial sites that are being allocated new proposals under a more up to date environmental regulation regime should result in more positive outcomes for dealing with contamination. Recommendations are made to include mitigation references in the Development Sites and Allocations SPG 2024 if not included already.
- 1.61. The mitigation measure where relevant for each site can be found in the detailed assessment for the allocation in Appendix 6.
- 1.62. Where issues are already adequately addressed in the Draft LDP2 Development Sites and Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance 2024 or in policy wording no further recommendation is required on this issue. Where additional measures need to be included in the Guidance these are recommended at the end of each site appraisal.

Task C1(g) Secondary Impacts

1.63. Secondary/indirect impacts where identified are commented on in Table 1.11 below.

1.64. Below is a table commentating on the overall outcomes.

Task C1(i): In-combination and Cumulative Effects

Table 1.11 Summary Table Cumulative and In-Combination Effects assessment of Strategic and General Policies

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
1.Balanced Population	<p>Predominantly positive or 'no relationship'</p> <p>The spread, variety, and scale of allocations, ensuring an appropriate mix of housing including the provision for affordable housing, cumulatively ensures housing need is met for both urban and rural communities, leading to the retention of younger people, the inclusion of disadvantaged and/or minority groups, and potentially facilitating growth of the Welsh Language, for present and future generations. Housing in rural areas will likely ensure the long-term viability of local community facilities, contributing to social inclusion, access to education and employment.</p> <p>Employment-related developments and supportive policies relating to existing businesses will likely have secondary demographical impacts.</p>
2.Health & Recreation	<p>Predominantly positive with some 'no relationship'</p> <p>Creating sustainable places Policy SP 1 and focusing development at locations with services and access to open spaces will work well in assisting with this objective. The Place Making policies for sustainable design and ensuring adequate provision of open space for recreation under the GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development Policy will work well to achieve this objective. The employment policies will work synergistically alongside as these will assist mental health and general wellbeing. The protection afforded to the natural and historic environment also promotes (and ensure the permeance of) access to Pembrokeshire's natural and cultural heritage, creating active, healthy lifestyles, and mental health and wellbeing benefits. Alternative means of transportation through walking or cycling will add to this, in addition to the secondary effects of promoting electric vehicles which will likely reduce noise and air pollution.</p> <p>More widely, Pembrokeshire's planned nature recovery in conjunction with the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Assessment may improve the provision of leisure and recreation.</p>
3. Education	<p>Predominantly 'no relationship' or a positive relationship</p> <p>Generally, the link between this objective and the provisions of the plan don't identify immediate outcomes. The distribution of allocations both employment and housing through the spatial framework likely ensures that no cumulative negative pressure is placed upon local educational capacity, placements and facilitates. Requirements are also in place in relation to planning obligations for the delivery of school places where the need arises. There are also allocations in relation to school needs identified in the Plan. These provisions are likely to assist more long term to improving education provision.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
4. Sustainable Transport	<p>Predominantly positive or 'no relationship' found.</p> <p>The settlement hierarchy focusing development at locations which have facilities and the integration of different modes of transport through the promoting sustainable modes of transport and thoughtful access as a design consideration, work in synergy to ensure access needs are met locally and across the County.</p> <p>As a secondary/indirect impact this is likely to reduce air emissions associated with travel.</p> <p>The Council strongly supports the principles that underpin active travel, as this provides a basis for travel by sustainable means. Many new pedestrian and cycle routes have and will continue to come forward in consequence of this Act and the Council will support such schemes where consistent with other LDP policies.</p> <p>Negative impacts are found in limited instances.</p> <p>Instances where negative results were found were limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -dealing with the inevitable use of large vehicles with waste management facilities, the disposal of waste to land which is a last resort option for waste management and with the working of mineral sites. -The conversion of buildings in the countryside which is supported in national planning policy will encourage the use of the private car. -Out of centre retail, again only allowed as a last resort will encourage the use of the private car. Mitigation opportunities here were hampered primarily by the difficulty justifying what would be a meaningful sustainable transport option. -Also, extensions to employment sites in a countryside location, which is supported by national planning policy, would encourage extra journeys and travel time by private vehicle as would the development of replacement dwellings which is allowed as the principle is established. <p>These are limited instances of negative impacts where opportunities to mitigate are restricted.</p>
5. Housing/Affordable	<p>Largely positive or 'no relationship'.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to distribute housing throughout the Plan area hierarchy to deliver a mix of housing including affordable housing for population. The Plan seeks to respond to housing need with a target of 2000 affordable houses to be delivered. Provision for Gypsy and Traveller sites is also accounted for. Overall, the plan will reduce local housing need but there will still be under-provision given the backlog of need for affordable housing. The plan cannot provide the amount of affordable housing that is needed. Nationally, austerity and the cost-of-living crisis have hit deprived communities particularly hard, and this is likely to continue at least in the short term.</p> <p>The Programme for Government, first published in June 2021, and updated in December 2021, and the Minister for Climate Change's Written Statement on Social Housing in Wales (15 June 2021), include the commitment to deliver 20,000 new low carbon homes for rent within the social sector during this government term. The availability of funding to Registered Social Landlords will assist</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	significantly in delivery Pembrokeshire County Council's contribution towards this overall Welsh target. 72% of all affordable housing units that are recorded by Welsh Government were delivered with capital grant funding.
6. Cohesive Community	<p>Predominantly positive.</p> <p>SP 1, SP3, SP4, the approach taken to the settlement hierarchy with employment and housing provision distributed in the Plan area, the housing mix under GN 15 creates opportunities for promoting cohesive communities.</p> <p>Policy GN3 ensures that need arising from new development must be funded by the development although viability is a key consideration. The identification of Regional Growth Areas, Urban Settlements, Rural Towns, Service Centres and Service Villages alongside policies such as Policy SP 16 for town centres and local retail centres contribute substantially towards this objective. The Plan also includes a policy on Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility which will have synergistic benefits for communities. Sustainable Design and placemaking will support this objective. GN51 which protects and assists in creating open space is also has a positive effect.</p>
7. Culture/Welsh Language	<p>Positive or 'no relationship'.</p> <p>In keeping with Welsh Language requirements, a key consideration of the Plan is to encourage growth of the Welsh language and culture. This is upheld through dedicated policies SP 19 by requiring Welsh Language Impact Assessments on certain types and scales of development.</p> <p>Helping to provide homes may help to the next generation of Welsh Speakers (encouraging the retention of young people) and may help provide non-Welsh speaking families (including those from inward migration) access to Welsh-language learning opportunities the long-term, coupled with increases in Welsh-medium schools (and strategic sites).</p>
8. Employment Opportunity	<p>Positive or 'no relationship'.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of allocating employment/mixed-use sites and supporting employment-rated development for existing businesses (e.g., farm diversification, home based businesses) should be a major positive benefit to local employment rates and provide quality employment opportunities for all sections of the population (including green jobs through an improved focus on renewable energy).</p> <p>The success of the Celtic Freeport bid is very recent and is of great significance to Pembrokeshire in terms of its potential to provide new investments and jobs over the next 27 years.</p> <p>Linked/indirect benefits are improved health and wellbeing, social fabric, educational opportunities. The retention of young people, will would further assist. New employment opportunities should have an indirect benefit in assisting community vitality and improving inclusivity by reducing unemployment. Also people with greater disposable income often have greater opportunities to play an active role in community/cultural events than those with lower incomes.</p>
9. Diverse Economy	<p>Positive or 'no relationship'</p> <p>See above for Employment Opportunity.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
10. Climate Change	<p>Includes positive and some uncertain results where usually a range of development types are possible.</p> <p>The Plan has sought to avoid allocating with flood zone areas. The scale of the development proposed in the Plan (e.g., growth in housing and employment) and the secondary impact of those factors (i.e., increasing traffic, resource consumption) is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the Plan's strategy seeks to focus development in the most sustainable locations.</p> <p>The negative impacts identified under sustainable transport are also reflected here for climate change in conjunction with the same policies. See under Sustainable Transport above for more information on these specific instances.</p> <p>Also see below under 'Flooding'.</p>
11. Air Quality	<p>Predominantly positive. Some 'no relationship' and uncertain results are identified.</p> <p>The negative impacts identified under sustainable transport are also reflected here for air quality in conjunction with the same policies because of the use of road transport. See under Sustainable Transport above for more information.</p> <p>Negative impacts associated with housing are also highlighted. In terms of housing providing additional housing will lead to an increase in population and traffic which can have a negative impact on air quality, however, negative impacts will be minimised by locating development in settlements with services which could reduce the need to travel thereby reducing the potential for pollution. Providing accommodation in sustainable locations with active travel and public transport would also help to mitigate negative effects. The appraisal of the spatial strategy supports the approach taken by the Plan in terms of overall sustainable outcomes.</p> <p>Also town and local centres in sustainable locations will help to minimise any impacts of travel.</p> <p>Also, with the disposal of waste to land as a last resort this policy is unlikely to meet this SA Objective, although safeguards require that adequate measures are put in place to deal with leachate or landfill gas.</p>
12. Waste & Pollution	<p>Some positive. Some 'no relationship'. Some uncertain relationships.</p> <p>Policies of the Plan, in particular SP1 Creating Sustainable Places, SP 21 Waste Prevention and Management, GN 1 General Development Policy are dedicated to the promotion the sustainable management of waste in all new development as a method of encourage higher rates of recycling and reduce the production of waste. Whilst cumulatively the impact across all allocations is likely to be significant, it is unlikely to offset an overall increase in the consumption of finite resources and waste generation by the creation of additional developments.</p> <p>Water Quality protection through Policy GN 1 and Policy 47 Water Quality and the Protection of Water Resources will minimise diffuse pollution and safeguard water quality of water resources within the</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>affected areas, in addition to cumulatively increase water quality through the County. This has secondary effects on the protection of biodiversity, soil health, and landscape integrity, ensuring their enjoyment for future generations. New development coupled with the promotion of SuDS, are likely to mitigate pollution and indirect impacts on water quality.</p> <p>Negatives are highlighted in certain areas.</p> <p>There is generally a negative association between housebuilding and this objective as the building of new homes generates waste and pollution. Other policies in the plan seek to ensure that sustainable waste management solutions are used and that any potential significant adverse effects are mitigated (policies SP 1, SP 21, GN 1 and GN 2). Also providing accommodation in sustainable locations with active travel and public transport would help to mitigate negative effects.</p> <p>Visitor Economy policy provision is intended to improve regeneration through the visitor economy which will inevitably lead to a greater number of visitors to the area and so greater generation of waste and pollution. The policy does not define 'appropriate location' and there is potential that some will be located where the only means of access is by car, particularly if they are linked to features or elements of the natural environment. Developments in remote areas are more likely to require private drainage systems. Whilst Policy SP17 doesn't define appropriate location, it does refer to GN policies 54 to 57 which set out locational requirements in more detail.</p> <p>The disposal of waste to land as a proposition of last resort the policy is unlikely to meet this SA Objective, although safeguards require that adequate measures are put in place to deal with leachate or landfill gas.</p> <p>Development which is a choice of last resort is likely to generate additional waste. The Policy potentially allows developments in locations only accessible by car thereby increasing carbon emissions. Mitigation is difficult to achieve.</p> <p>The out-of-town location for retail often relates to the size or nature of such developments which will generate travel from a wide area. Therefore, requiring the business(es) to make sustainable transport provision is not likely to make significant impact and would only provide transport options for those without a car and on the route of the transport provided. For everyone else once they are in their car they are unlikely to park and ride. There is mitigation to some degree in so far as users are likely to travel less distance than for example travelling out of County.</p>
13. Resources	<p>Includes a mix of positive and 'no relationship' as well as some uncertainties.</p> <p>The spatial strategy which reduces the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel will be of direct benefit.</p> <p>Policies that seek to achieve resource efficiency such as SP1 Creating Sustainable Places, SP 2 Waste Prevention and Management, Sustainable Design GN 2 and GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable Energy assist significantly with this objective. Also in support is Policy GN1 which seeks to minimise waste generation.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>Specific negatives are identified.</p> <p>House building including the development of Gypsy Traveller Sites and the development of specialist accommodation are likely to result in the proportionate use of non-recycled materials in construction. Other policies such as the Sustainable Design Policy could mitigate this impact.</p> <p>There is potential for business expansion to create additional waste and pollution but the extent to which this occurs will depend on individual proposals. Other policies of the Plan will provide mitigation.</p>
14. Water Quality	<p>Generally, 'no relationship' identified along with some positive or with limited negative results.</p> <p>In terms of negative effects countryside development has the potential to negatively impact on water quality, particularly where private sewerage is required. Other policies of the Local Development Plan will provide mitigation here.</p> <p>Several town centres have developed alongside major rivers and the coast and suffer from flooding incidents during periods of heavy rain, high tides and storm events. Such incidents will negatively impact water quality.</p> <p>Mitigation is proposed. See below for 'Flooding'.</p>
15. Flooding	<p>Predominantly 'no relationship' identified or a positive one.</p> <p>In terms of negative impacts some existing employment sites are in flood risk locations. Their re-use for less vulnerable uses may help with reducing risk but the extent to which this may occur will depend on the individual proposals coming forward. The re-use of such sites will not reduce overall risk to property.</p> <p>Several town centres have developed alongside major rivers and the coast and suffer from flooding incidents during periods of heavy rain, high tides and storm events. Encouraging re-use of land and buildings in these locations may oppose efforts to reduce overall flood risk by relocating to areas of non-flood risk.</p> <p>Mitigation is proposed by including reference to assessing flood risk in Policy GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings and Policy GN 31 Town centre and Local Retail Centre Development. Flood consequence assessments will be required, and redevelopment will attempt to introduce greater resilience of individual properties but ultimately only relocation out of flood risk areas will reduce the overall risk. Officers' response to these proposed mitigation measures are set out under the 'General Policies' summary of impacts on page 17 above.</p>
16. Land Use & Contamination	<p>Mainly positive results and also 'no relationship' identified.</p> <p>In terms of negative impacts higher levels of housing growth are more likely to result in greater land take and associated issues of contamination. Detailed policies can help to mitigate the impacts by including detail of housing densities and using previously developed land amongst other aspects. The identified need for Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople sites is likely to result in greater land take</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>and associated issues of contamination. Detailed policies of the Plan can help to mitigate the impacts.</p> <p>Also allowing development in the countryside has potential to have a negative effect on this SA Objective in terms of land efficiency and greater potential for contamination, particularly as employment uses are promoted.</p> <p>Minerals development has the potential to generate contamination of land and water courses. Other policies will need to be used to mitigate the impacts.</p> <p>With the disposal of waste to land as a last resort this is unlikely to meet this SA Objective, although safeguards require that adequate measures are put in place to deal with leachate or landfill gas. It is a last resort option for dealing with waste.</p>
17. Soil Quality & Quantity	<p>Whilst promoting the regeneration of contaminated land, the cumulative losses of finite quality soil resources from development occurring on greenfield sites (and those rates highly through the ALC will be required to meet the needs for the Plan area. Nevertheless, the distribution settlement framework ensures negative impacts are not concentrated within a given area, and is more likely to lead to the utilisation of dispersed brownfield fields throughout the County.</p> <p>A specific mitigation is proposed in relation to mineral sites: Include reference to the need to consider soil quality in the reasoned justification of Policy GN 37 Working of Minerals. There is potential to store soil for eventual re-use at the restoration stage, but there will be a possibility of degradation during its interim storage.</p> <p>Officers' response to these proposed mitigation measures are set out under the 'General Policies' summary of impacts on page 17 above.</p>
18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	<p>Predominantly a positive result with some policies where no relationship was found, or the relationship is uncertain.</p> <p>More widely, Pembrokeshire's planned nature recovery in conjunction with the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Assessment will also improve biodiversity for the Plan area.</p> <p>In terms of negative effects quarrying of minerals will, by its very nature, have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. However, restoration and after-use following the cessation of quarrying may provide biodiversity and ecosystem benefits. There are many examples of restored quarries that have high biodiversity value.</p>
19. Landscape & Geology	<p>Generally, a positive result with some policies where no relationship was found.</p> <p>The influence on landscape from development remains site specific however, the settlement framework generally ensures that no one place would undergo significant landscape/townscape changes throughout the plan period and ensures that the scale of further development is in keeping with that of the existing.</p> <p>Specific areas with potentially negative impacts are identified.</p> <p>Housing growth may result in proportionate impacts on landscape and geological heritage. Much depends on the choice of site.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>The preparation of a Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 provides an invaluable means of ensuring integration in the surrounding landscape once a site has been allocated. Policy GN 49 Landscape provides the policy framework for considering impacts and finding acceptable mitigation.</p> <p>Quarrying of minerals will, by its very nature, have a detrimental impact on landscape and geological heritage. However, restoration and after-use following cessation of quarrying may eventually produce landscapes that are valued. Quarrying can expose the geological sequence in a manner that is valued as an educational and learning opportunity.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure improvements will often have adverse landscape impacts and may also affect geological heritage. The scale of impacts will vary from scheme to scheme and will also be influenced by the quality of design of schemes in terms of fitting in with existing landscapes. Impact on this SA Objective will depend on the amount of new infrastructure development.</p> <p>Policies supporting many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. However, some types of project may have potential to create significant individual and / or cumulative impacts, particularly wind turbines and solar arrays. The significance of the impacts will be highly varied and will be influenced by the type and scale of the technology and its proximity to other similar installations.</p> <p>Large-scale wind farms have significant potential to cause harm to the landscape. Their location may also impact on geological heritage. The overall impact will depend on the number, scale and location of the wind-farm developments.</p> <p>Telecommunications infrastructure often is, by virtue of its function, highly visible in the landscape with potential to have negative impacts.</p> <p>Mitigation is proposed through referring to the need to consider the least sensitive site in Policy GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure.</p> <p>Officers' response to this proposed mitigation measures are set out under the 'General Policies' summary of impacts on page 17 above.</p> <p>With the disposal of waste to land, although a choice of last resort, the policy will not achieve this SA Objective. Long term after use planning can mitigate impacts along with screening in the shorter term.</p>
20. Design	<p>Generally, a positive relationship or no relationship is identified.</p> <p>The Plan has strong placemaking policies in the form of the General Development Policy GN1 and GN2 Sustainable Design. These will work synergistically alongside GN 28 the Protection of the Historic Environment and ensuring development in well designed and does not adversely affect in terms of visual impact, air and water quality, pollution and impacts on the landscape and biodiversity. Such controls have indirect positive impacts on biodiversity by ensuring noise, disturbance and light are appropriate for its location which if unmitigated can cause disturbance of species.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>Also the use of SuDs depending on the approach implemented can provide indirect benefits including reducing pollution, promoting biodiversity and access for recreation.</p> <p>The potential for negative issues arising is limited. Caravan sites and pitches provide limited opportunities for non-standard design and as such do not generally complement built heritage. Policies of the Plan that promote landscape integration and screening will assist with mitigation.</p>
21. Historic Environment	<p>Predominantly no relationship was identified. Some positives and some uncertainties were also identified.</p> <p>GN2 Sustainable Design work in synergy GN 28 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment to promote sustainable design which reflects local character and distinctiveness, in additional preserve assets of cultural and historic significance by either avoiding or mitigating negative impacts arisen from new development, as feasibly possible. In principle, this achieved by necessitating development is respectful to local context through appropriate setting, and design which enhances the cultural and historic qualities of the area.</p> <p>Specific instances are identified with the potential for negative impacts.</p> <p>Some renewable energy projects have potential to create significant individual and/or cumulative impacts, particularly wind turbines and solar arrays. The significance of the impacts will be highly varied and will be influenced by the type and scale of the technology and its proximity to other similar installations but have potential to negatively impact built heritage and the historic environment.</p> <p>It is likely that large scale wind farms will be located in remote and undeveloped locations which will mitigate their impact on built heritage, although there could be some negative effect. The location of any developments may impact the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation will be through the use of other policies of the Plan which seek to protect the historic environment during development management decision making.</p>

Task C1(j) Synergistic effects

1.65. Synergistic effects, where they exist, are identified in Table 1.11 above.

Task C1(k) Permanent and temporary impacts

1.66. Again, the plan's temporary impacts will primarily be associated with construction and will abate as the development sites become operational.

1.67. More permanent impacts of the plan will include:

- the provision of housing, including affordable housing with associated benefits for health and inequality;
- more energy-efficient development with associated climate change benefits;

- higher density development with land use efficiency benefits but possible negative townscape and landscape impacts;
- the avoidance of adverse biodiversity impacts through its selection of sites and an enhancement of biodiversity within a stronger national and local policy framework.
- the development of employment sites focused around the Haven Waterway. This includes transformational change sought as Pembrokeshire adapts to a lower carbon and ultimately a zero-carbon future linked to offshore wind energy generation.
- The distribution of growth to more rural areas will be focused on sustainable locations with the majority of development being located in urban areas.

Monitoring the plan's impacts

1.68. The social, environmental and economic impacts of the Local Development Plan will be monitored, so that the plan can be changed if unexpected impacts come to light. Table 1.12 shows the proposed monitoring framework. The impacts of the plan will be monitored every year. The sustainability outcomes will also be monitored on an annual basis.

Table 1.12 Potential indicators for monitoring the SA

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
POPULATION				
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure	% of population aged 65+ Population projections	Census Data every 10 years/ Population Projections. https://www.ons.gov.uk/census Aim: decreasing trend.	See annual targets identified against objective 5 on housing are contained in the Annual Monitoring Report for the LDP.	There are many factors influencing the development and maintenance of a balanced population. Providing for housing needs will assist.
HUMAN HEALTH				
2. Promote human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle and access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment	% of adults who reported being overweight or obese Applications permitted on protected green space. Applications supporting the provision of open space.	% of adults who reported being overweight or obese https://www.infobasecymru.net/AS/profiles/profile?profileId=381&geoTypeId Aim: Decreasing trend.	Resist loss of protected green space – Monitoring target contained in the LDP Appendix 4. S106 planning obligations for open space purposes agreed in accordance with policy and supporting guidance.	There are many factors influencing the promotion of human health.
EDUCATION AND SKILLS				
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	% of working age adults with no Qualifications Applications permitted on school allocation sites. Applications approved which require a financial education contribution	% of working age adults with no Qualifications – Wales data https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Post-16-Education-and-Training/Lifelong-Learning/Qualification-Levels/highestqualificationlevelsOfWorkingageadults-by-sex-year-qualification Aim: Decreasing trend.	Allocations for educational needs identified in the Local Development Plan – progress in accordance with anticipated delivery. S106 planning obligations for educational purposes agreed in accordance with policy and supporting guidance.	This SA Objective is not directly related to land-use policy, however the LDP contributes by focussing development in settlements where services and facilities already exist, including education facilities and access to good quality employment. The LDP also identifies land use allocations for community

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
				facilities, including education.
TRANSPORT				
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	Mode of travel to work Air quality related to traffic Planning applications supporting sustainable transport contributions.	Mode of travel to work, % travel to work by car https://www.ons.gov.uk/census Aim: Decreasing trend. Air Quality in Air Quality Management Areas improving. https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pollution-control/air-quality Aim: Increasing of quality trend.	S106 planning obligations for sustainable transport contributions purposes agreed in accordance with policy and supporting guidance.	The LDP focuses development in settlements where services and facilities already exist. Though due to the rural nature of the County it is accepted there will be a high number of people using cars to travel to work.
SOCIAL FABRIC				
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs. 6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities. 7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture	House price/earnings affordability ratio, Overall levels of new housing provided Variety, type and mix of new housing, Amount of affordable housing provided Gypsy Traveller site provision % of people who are Welsh speakers	Community Cohesion https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/National-Survey-for-Wales/Local-Area-and-Environment/percentageofpeoplewhoagreethatthereisgoodcommunitycohesionintheirlocalarea-by-localauthority-year Aim: Increasing cohesion. Welsh Speakers https://www.ons.gov.uk/census Aim: Increasing trend	The Local Development Plan Appendix 4 contains a series of monitoring indicators and targets on the completion of Gypsy and Traveller sites, the rate of delivery of housing allocations, affordable housing and protecting and promoting the Welsh language.	The LDP provides for housing (including affordable housing and gypsy traveller sites) in local communities.
ECONOMY				
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population. 9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	Economic Activity Rate (16-64) in Pembrokeshire	Economic Activity Rate (16-64) in Pembrokeshire https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ Aim: Increasing trend	The Local Development Plan contains monitoring indicators and targets in terms of employment land take up, job growth and vacancy rates in town centres	The control and influence of the LDP is limited on the broader economic context within which the Plan operates.
CLIMATIC FACTORS				
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	Annual emissions of greenhouse gases. Renewable Energy generation. Avoiding flood risk areas.	The total greenhouse gas emissions in Wales https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Greenhouse-Gas/emissionsofgreenhousegases-by-year (last record 2021) Aim: Decreasing trend.	The Local Development Plan contains monitoring indicators and targets in relation to renewable energy generation and in terms of constraining development in flood zone areas.	The spatial strategy of the policy alongside policies supporting renewable energy generation and managing flood risk assist. There are also wider initiatives being undertaken by the Council in association with declaring a climate emergency.
AIR QUALITY				
11. Maintain and improve air quality	See above for objective 4.	See above for objective 4.	See above for objective 4.	See above for objective 4.
MATERIAL ASSETS				
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	The waste reuse/recycling/composting rates in Pembrokeshire.	The waste reuse/recycling/composting rates in Pembrokeshire.	The Local Development Plan contains a monitoring indicator and target in relation to the prevention of waste arising and	The issue of avoiding waste, reuse, recycling and composting is wider than the Local Development Plan. Matters that are within the

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources		https://myrecyclingwales.org.uk/local-authorities Aim: Increasing trend in accordance or above with Welsh government requirements.	ensuring resources are used responsibly.	remit of the Local Development Plan are identified for monitoring within Appendix 4 of the Plan.
WATER & SOIL				
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water 15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	Water Quality Monitoring under the Water Framework Directive Development within Flood Risk areas	Water bodies to achieve good status by 2027. https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/what-we-do/our-roles-and-responsibilities/water/?lang=en Aim: Improve water quality. Properties at Risk from flooding https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Flooding/environment-and-countryside-state-of-the-environment-our-local-environment-properties-at-risk-of-flooding Aim: reduce	See above for Objective 10 in relation to flooding monitoring. The Local Development Plan includes a monitoring indicator for Policy GN1 which focuses on flooding matters. Monitor planning applications to ensure no approvals where water quality would be adversely affected.	Ensuring water quality of rivers, ground water and coastal areas requires wider attention.
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination. 17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	Area of unallocated greenfield land granted planning permission. Development density. Loss of agricultural land		Monitor planning applications to ensure no approvals where greenfield land is released except in accordance with the Plan's policies. Monitor windfall planning applications to ensure no approvals on Best and Most Valuable Agricultural Land contrary to national planning policy. Monitor density of proposals under Policy GN13 Residential Development	
BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA				
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems	Targeting nature recovery and enhancement through the development plan process.	Area (Hectares) in areas of biodiversity importance. https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/state-of-natural-resources-report-sonarr-for-wales-2020/sonarr2020-our-assessment/sonarr-2020-natural-resources-registers/?lang=en Aim: No reduction	Biodiversity Net Gain achieved with planning applications. The Local Development Plan contains a monitoring indicator on biodiversity enhancement.	Plan policies will work alongside national targets to restore nature in Wales.
CULTURAL HERITAGE				
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage 20. Encourage quality locally distinct design	Listed Buildings Registered Parks and Gardens Schedule Monuments	Change in no. heritage assets at risk Aim: reduce	No applications permitted that result in the loss of listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments	

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
that complements the built heritage 21. Protect and enhance the built heritage and historic environment			No permissions were granted contrary to GN.1 criterion 1 and 3. No permissions have been granted as contrary to GN.2.	

Next Steps

1.69. The Re-Deposit Local Development Plan will be consulted upon.

Structure of this report

1.70. This SA Report is presented in the following Chapters:

- Chapter 1: Non-technical summary of the report.
- Chapter 2: summarises the Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan 2017 to 2033. (NEW)
- Chapter 3: Provides a summary of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and SA methodology. The SA Framework outlines the SA Objectives and key aims of these Objectives. The SA methodology describes the appraisal process.
- Chapter 4 summaries and updates the scoping report (NEW)
- Chapter 5 summarises and updates the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Preferred Strategy (Alternatives). (NEW)
- Chapter 6a assesses the Re- Deposit of Local Development Plan 2.
- Chapter 6b discusses how the plan's effects will be monitored.
- Chapter 6c sets out next steps regarding consultation.

1.71. Appendices provide further information: Appendix 0a (SA Scoping Consultation Report), Appendix Ob(Relevant Plans and Programmes), Appendix OC (Baseline) the SA of the Vision (Appendix 1); the full compatibility matrix for the LDP Objectives and SA Objectives (Appendix 2); appraisal of Preferred Options (Appendix 3); Appraisal of the Strategic Policies (Appendix 4); Appraisal of the General Policies (Appendix 5), Appraisal of the Allocations (Appendix 6) and Consultation comments form (Appendix 7). The requirements of the SEA Directive are set out in the ODPM guidance document and relate to various stages in the SA/SEA process (ODPM 2005). This is included in Appendix 8.

What is NOT included in this SA Report?

- Habitats Regulations Assessment – this will be supplied separately.
- Equalities Impact Assessment – this will be supplied separately.
- Earlier documents, such as the SA Scoping Report and Initial SA Report

2 Pembrokeshire and the Local Development Plan

2 Re-Deposit Plan

Background to Pembrokeshire

- 2.1. Pembrokeshire is a predominantly rural County, with a strong maritime influence and has a history of development based on agriculture, tourism, defence, energy and port activities centred on the Milford Haven Waterway. The area is characterised by a series of distinct, yet interdependent settlements. The unique environment and strong sense of community is attractive to both residents and visitors and provides a distinctive sense of place.
- 2.2. Pembrokeshire has two planning authority areas the County Council's planning jurisdiction and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority which plans for the National Park area. The National Park has a total area of 629 km² (243 sq mi). There are four distinct sections: clockwise these are the south Pembrokeshire coast, including Caldey Island; the Daugleddau estuary; the St Bride's Bay coast, including the coastal islands; and the Preseli Hills. The National Park is a managed area of outstanding landscape in Wales, United Kingdom.
- 2.3. **Population latest/growth expectations/Age distribution:** Pembrokeshire is a largely rural area.⁶ Its population density, at 77 people per square kilometre, is the fifth lowest in Wales. As of 2021, Pembrokeshire County is the fourth least densely populated of Wales' 22 local authority areas, with an area equivalent to around two football pitches per resident.
- 2.4. The revised housing requirement for the Local Development Plan has utilised the latest 2018 based Welsh Government Household Projections, alongside scenarios based on historic delivery rates as a starting point for assessing suitable growth scenarios for Pembrokeshire.

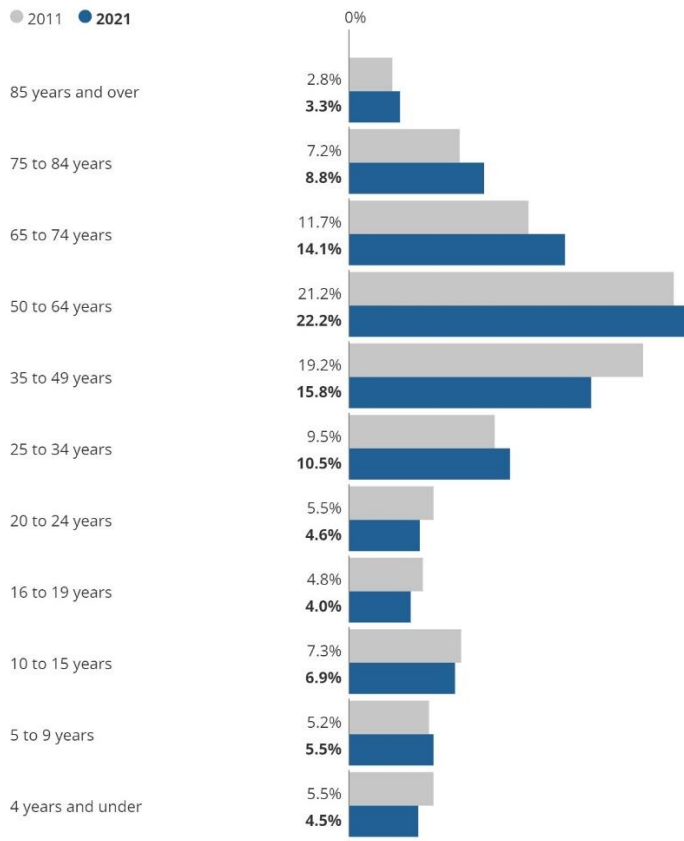
Table from Section 5 PCC Housing Requirement Background Paper: Conclusions and Re-Deposit Preferred Growth Option

	Preferred Strategy Growth Option based on 2014 WG Household Projections	Re-Deposit Growth Option based on 2018 WG Household Projections
PG Long Term projection	Migration assumptions based on 15 years of migration history from 2001/02 to 2015/16 at 408 dwellings per annum.	Uses ONS 2018 Mid Year Estimates and migration assumptions from a 17 year 2001/02-2017/18 at 295 dwellings per annum.
Dwelling-led (5 year average)	443 dwellings per annum over the 5 year period 2012 to 2017.	413 dwellings per annum over the 5 year period 2014/15 to 2018/19.
Dwelling-led (10 year average)	416 dwellings per annum over the 10 year period 2007 to 2017.	378 dwellings per annum over the 10 year period 2009/10 to 2018/19.
Mean average of three scenarios:	422 rounds to 425 dwellings per annum	362 rounds to 365 dwellings per annum
Total Housing Requirement over 16 year plan period	6,800 dwellings	5,840 dwellings

⁶ See figure 3.1 Pembrokeshire Economic Profile (PACEC) LDP 2 Evidence Base

2.5. Age Distribution: Between the last two censuses (2011 and 2021), the average (median) age of Pembrokeshire increased by three years, from 45 to 48 years of age. This area had a higher average (median) age than nearby Carmarthenshire (46 years) and a higher average (median) age than Wales as a whole (42 years). The median age is the age of the person in the middle of the group, meaning that one half of the group is younger than that person and the other half is older. The number of people aged 65 to 74 years rose by just under 3,100 (an increase of 21.3%), while the number of residents between 35 and 49 years fell by just over 4,000 (17.2% decrease).

Percentage of usual residents by age group, Pembrokeshire



Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021

- 2.6. 'Key Issues and Drivers' set out in the Local Development Plan for population and housing include:**
- In 2033 Pembrokeshire's population will be ageing with more people aged over 65, and fewer young people. This will result in an increased need for suitable housing for older people.
 - There is a need to address out-migration of young people through housing, employment and vibrant town centres.
 - There will be a continued need for high levels of affordable housing.
 - Households tend to be smaller than in previous decades. This will have implications for the number of houses and types of housing people need.
- 2.7. The Local Development Plan identifies a need for 5,840 new homes between 2017 and 2033 (365 a year). A flexibility allowance of 10% is proposed in line with the typical approach across Wales. This growth will be distributed across the Plan area in accordance**

with a spatial strategy, which promotes sustainable development. A weighting system has been applied which gives greatest weight to those facilities identified as being likely to reduce the need to travel and therefore most likely to contribute to a sustainable location. A 60% / 40% Urban / Rural split of housing allocations (sites over 5 units) is proposed. This is broadly in line with the current population split in Pembrokeshire. This approach offers growth opportunities to both urban and rural communities. The requirement also supports the delivery of affordable housing, the local economy and building industry and the aim of achieving a more balanced population profile.

- 2.8. The Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) 2022 identifies that 18.3% of the total housing stock should be available as Lifetime Homes by 2036 as a result of a significant proportion of the population anticipated to have some form of disability by this date, because of the overall increase in the population aged 65 or over. The LHMA also identifies that 4.1% of total housing stock should be suitable for wheelchair users by 2036.
- 2.9. Space standards for all properties are identified as a requirement, in order to ensure that well-being is promoted. High level viability testing as well as site specific testing on allocated sites has informed the identification of Affordable Housing targets within the Plan. A Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG document supports the Plan and identifies specific requirements for infrastructure required on allocated sites.
- 2.10. **Employment:** Employment by industry in Pembrokeshire shows 10% or more of usual residents aged 16 or over being found in each of the following sectors:
 - construction
 - wholesale
 - retail including the motor trade
 - human health and social work activities
- 2.11. 5% or more workers were employed in each of the following sectors:
 - Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 - Manufacturing
 - Accommodation or food sectors
 - Public admin and defence
 - Education

date	2021	
geography	Pembrokeshire	
measures	value	percent
Industry (current)		
Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment the week before the census	52,770	100.0
A: Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	2,823	5.3
B: Mining and quarrying	340	0.6
C: Manufacturing	3,093	5.9
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	428	0.8
E: Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation activities	382	0.7
F: Construction	5,481	10.4
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,742	14.7
H: Transport and storage	1,910	3.6
I: Accommodation and food service activities	4,558	8.6
J: Information and communication	827	1.6
K: Financial and insurance activities	524	1.0
L: Real estate activities	554	1.0
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,095	4.0
N: Administrative and support service activities	2,388	4.5
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,092	7.8
P: Education	4,238	8.0
Q: Human health and social work activities	8,703	16.5
R, S, T, U Other	2,592	4.9

2.12. Key Issues and Drivers set out in the Local Development Plan include:

- The transformational change sought as Pembrokeshire adapts to a lower carbon and ultimately a zero-carbon future.
- Agile working and new technology present new employment opportunities. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to a significant change in working practices, including a shift to home-based and hybrid working.
- Pembrokeshire is part of the Swansea Bay City Region and hence benefits from aspects of the Swansea Bay City Deal, including new job opportunities.
- The Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone also offers employment opportunities.
- The Celtic Freeport bid aims, over a long time period running to 2050, to create significant numbers of new jobs, and facilitate low carbon and zero carbon transformation (including hydrogen technology) along the Haven Waterway and offshore floating wind energy proposals in the Celtic Sea.

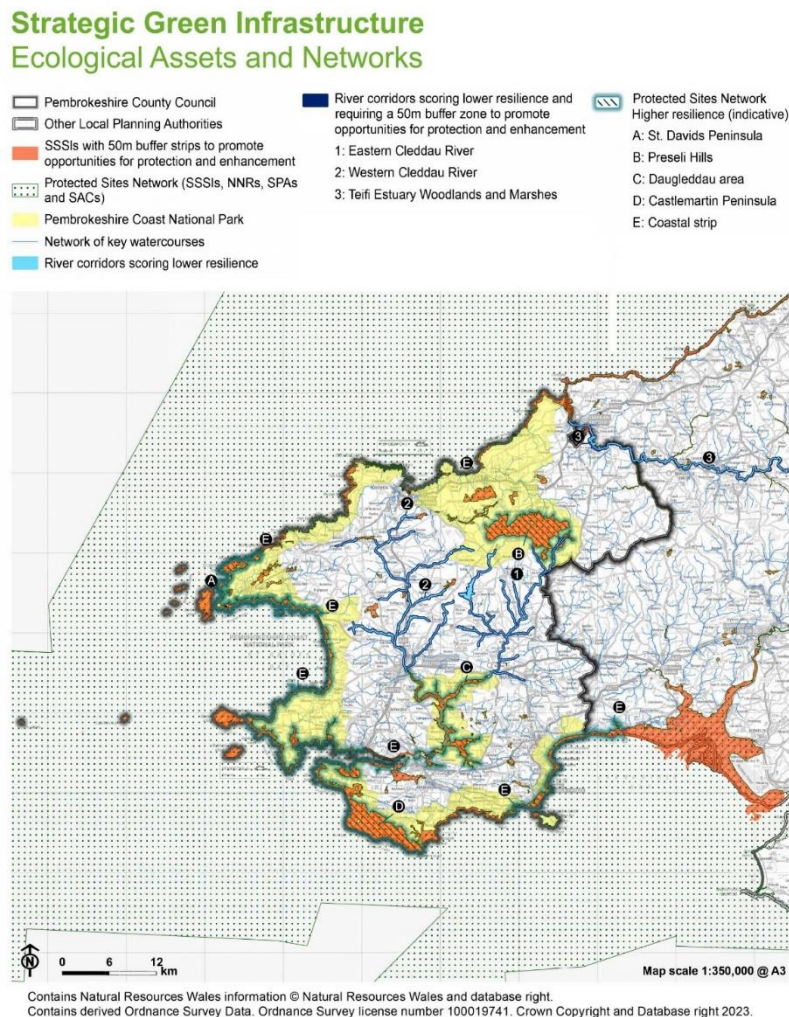
2.13. A Two County Economic Study for Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire⁷ has informed the identification of a range of Strategic Employment sites in Pembrokeshire based around the specific locational assets and sectoral strengths in Pembrokeshire and specific opportunities linked to existing businesses growth aspirations. Local employment sites are also identified in the Local Development Plan to support smaller scale local growth. Looking ahead, transformation of the major industrial sites around the Haven Waterway to low or zero carbon alternatives is anticipated. Tourism and general economic policies have been drafted to provide flexibility over the Plan period. Detailed evidence on landscape capacity for Caravans and Chalets has been prepared, which alongside sustainability criteria has informed the tourism policy approach on these topics. Specific policies on minerals, waste, telecommunications (including broadband) and transportation are also presented in the Local Development Plan.

2.14. **Heritage, Environment, Designations:** Pembrokeshire is internationally important for many of its coastal, marine and lowland heathland habitats. The strong influence of the coast and the mild oceanic climate within the county are reflected in its pattern of land use,

⁷ Two County Economic Study 2020-21, Arup for Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire County Council

habitat and species distribution. The Eastern and Western Cleddau combine to form a significant catchment within the county. Inlets and estuaries range in size from the large and ecologically-rich Milford Haven Waterway and Daugleddau Estuary, to small inlets such as Solva (which lies in the National Park). The southern shores of the Teifi Estuary also form a section of the county's northern boundary. Marine and terrestrial Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), the Skomer Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), National and Local Nature Reserves are designated.

Figure 4.5: Strategic GI- Ecological Assets and Networks⁸



2.15. The County has a high number of heritage assets. The Plan area has 1,636 listed buildings and 248 Scheduled Monuments. There are currently 20 Historic Parks and Gardens, two Historic Landscapes, 24 Conservation Areas - with a Townscape Heritage Initiative in Haverfordwest, two country parks, 42 village greens and 57 sq kms of Common Land (including those Commons within the area of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park), which in combination have produced an area with special natural characteristics and a distinctive cultural heritage.

⁸ Land Use Consultants, GI Strategy Pembrokeshire, February 2023

2.16. 'Key Issues and Drivers' for the environment identified in the Local Development Plan include:

- The majority of Pembrokeshire's species and habitats are in moderate or poor condition despite conservation efforts, hence there is an ongoing need to protect biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems.
- It is also necessary to ensure that the historic environment is recognised and protected, conserved and enhanced.
- Climate Change is already and will continue to have impacts on communities (particularly coastal or at risk of fluvial flooding) and the environment. Rivers such as the Western Cleddau (for instance in Haverfordwest), the Ritec and the lower Teifi are prone to flooding, as are many coastal areas of Pembrokeshire, such as Lower Town Fishguard.
- Open space and green infrastructure needs to be protected to support the well-being of communities.
- A significant problem has emerged with regard to phosphate pollution in the riverine (non-tidal) Cleddau and Teifi catchments. There are various causes including agricultural run-off, development and failure of critical infrastructure. Concentrations of Nitrates in the Haven Waterway in Pembrokeshire is also a concern and there are proposals to widen Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in Wales. It is also anticipated that NRW guidance for the tidal areas of the SAC rivers in Wales (including those in Pembrokeshire) will be published in the future.
- The Haven Waterway is of national significance for port, industry and energy sectors. It is also designated for its landscape and biodiversity value. It has recently been subject to the successful Celtic Freeport bid, shared with Neath-Port Talbot.
- Much of the coast is designated as Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (along with the area around the Daugleddau and the Preseli Hills).
- There is a need to recognise the value of language, heritage, culture landscape and townscape in placemaking.
- The scale and location of housing development, employment and community facilities can all have an impact on the Welsh language.

2.17. The Plan's strategy across the allocated sites is to provide opportunities to both maintain and enhance biodiversity are set out in the Development Sites and Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance.

2.18. In identifying housing and other types of allocations for the Local Development Plan, the Authority has considered GIS information on existing habitats and species. Where opportunities exist to promote connectivity of habitats, the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG identifies particular areas of some sites that should be designed as garden spaces or green buffers. In rural areas a lower minimum density figure has been proposed for allocations to enable such provision. Open spaces have been protected

across the Plan area. Green Wedges are also identified in order to safeguard the character of individual settlements and to provide important connectivity opportunities for wildlife.

2.19. Site selection includes seeking out opportunities for previously developed land and ensuring highly vulnerable development does not take place in sites which are either currently at flood risk or may become vulnerable to flood risk as a result of climate change in the future. Development densities are also influenced in part by the need to include provision of open space, garden space, landscaping, sustainable draining systems and other green infrastructure.

2.20. **Sustaining Communities:** The final Pembrokeshire Well-being Assessment (15th March 2022) explores big themes for Pembrokeshire in relation to well-being highlighting the impacts of resourcing public services in relation to an ageing population, the importance of broadband, public transport in rural areas needing to be resourced, child poverty rates being unacceptable, the cost of living crisis, town centres in decline, needing to retain young people to work in Pembrokeshire, the need to access leisure activities, increased rates of dementia projected, affordability and availability of housing being an issue along with specialist accommodation for an ageing population. Climate change and the nature emergency are the defining issues of our time. The sustainable management of our land and soils is vital for food production along with reducing flood risk and improving air and water quality (including reference to nitrate, phosphorous and sediments). Survey respondents highlighted the importance of improving energy efficiency and using green energy sources.

2.21. Key Issues and Drivers include:

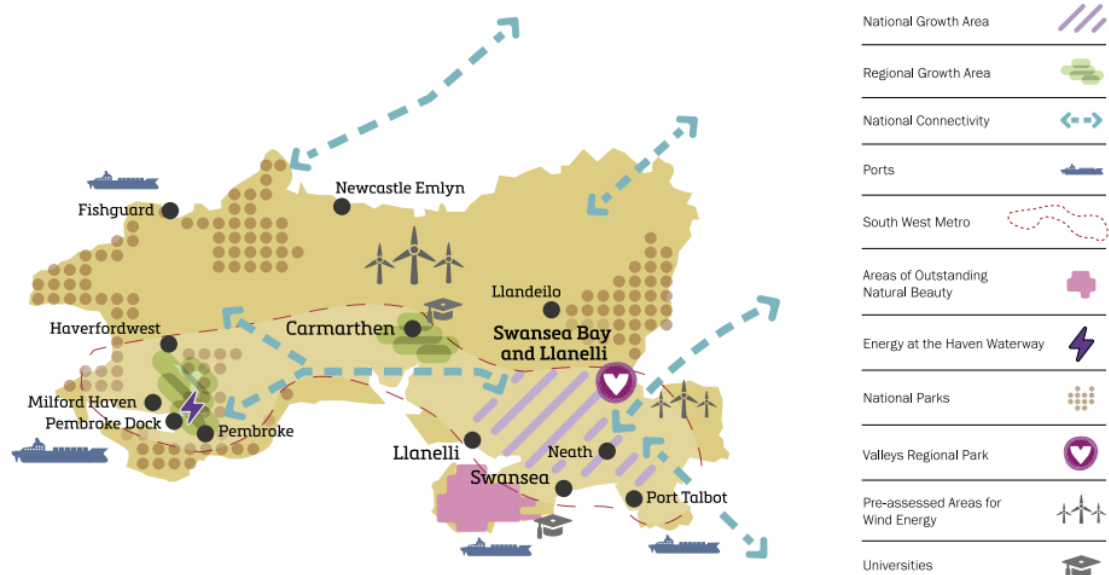
- Appropriate infrastructure provision to support communities should be delivered through new development.
- Access to good levels of services and facilities helps to support and maintain strong communities.
- Most town centres are struggling with higher than average vacancy rates and fewer retail allocations will be needed than in the past.

The Housing, Environment and Employment sections pick up several additional 'Issues and Drivers' and the Plan's strategy in response to these matters.

Relationship with neighbouring authorities

2.22. Spatially the Plan must 'have regard' to Future Wales – the National Plan 2040. This states that it has an important role in driving sustainable growth and combating climate change by guiding strategic development over the next 20 years.". Future Wales has Development Plan status across Wales. There are various provisions in Future Wales that directly relate to Pembrokeshire.

Regional strategic diagram



2.23. A number of settlements in Pembrokeshire are identified as Regional Growth Centres through FW policy 29 (Regional Growth Areas – Carmarthen and the Haven Towns). The towns in question, in Pembrokeshire, are Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. Future Wales envisages managed growth relating to their important sub-regional functions and strong links to the National Growth Area of Swansea Bay and Llanelli. Policy 32 of Future Wales specifically relates to the Haven Waterway and Energy. It recognises the potential of this location for new renewable and low carbon energy-related development, innovation and investment. It says that new energy related development should support local and regional communities and provide jobs and investment in training and skills. In a planning application for energy proposals context, it adds that consideration should be given to the contribution to decarbonising energy supplies, to the impacts on the landscape, seascapes, natural and historic environment and to the economic benefits they would bring to the region. On shore developments associated with offshore renewable energy projects will be supported in principle. A further element of Future Wales is that one of the pre-assessed areas for Wind Turbine Development extends into a part of eastern Pembrokeshire.

2.24. Pembrokeshire sits on the most westerly point of the Swansea Bay City Region (the City Region).⁹ The City Deal includes a number of projects with implications for the Pembrokeshire LDP focusing on marine renewable energy, house building and retrofits along with ICT improvements and new jobs in advanced manufacturing.

2.25. An emerging Celtic Freeport development also requires consideration in the development of the Local Development Plan.

⁹ City Regions Final Report, Welsh Government (2012)

- 2.26. **Neighbouring Land Use Plans:** Ceredigion County Council and Carmarthenshire County Council are currently reviewing their Local Development Plans. Ceredigion has paused its LDP review, while Carmarthenshire reached Deposit stage at a similar time to PCC and repeated that stage of the Plan process based on a revised Plan in spring 2023. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority adopted its replacement LDP (LDP 2) in September 2020. PCC is committed to working collaboratively with its neighbouring authorities and a number of joint pieces of evidence base have been produced. All neighbouring Authorities attend Pembrokeshire's key stakeholder panel and are involved in advising on the emerging LDP. Statements of Common Ground have been produced with neighbouring Authorities and are published as part of the Plan's evidence base. As a reflection of the need to commence preparation of the regional Strategic Development Plan, there is also ongoing collaboration with other Local Planning Authorities in SW Wales, specifically Neath-Port Talbot and Swansea Councils and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority.

The Re-Deposit Local Development Plan 2

The SEA Directive requires a description of "an outline of the contents [and] main objectives of the plan" (Annex 1a of the SEA Directive¹⁰)

- 2.27. The LDP covers the area of the County without National Park designation¹¹. The LDP is a requirement of Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 2.28. The LDP sets out the development strategy and policy framework for the development and conservation needs for the area of the County excluding the National Park designation from 2017 to 2033 and upon adoption will replace the current Local Development Plan (1).
- 2.29. The LDP area covers 1,015 sq km (excluding the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park). Pembrokeshire has a history of development based on agriculture, tourism, defence, energy and the Milford Haven Waterway. The area is characterised by a series of distinct, dispersed, yet interdependent settlements. The unique environment and strong sense of community is attractive to both residents and visitors and provides a distinctive sense of place. The Pembrokeshire ports and the Haven Waterway are national assets, critical to the future well being of the U.K. The area is both internationally and nationally important for a large range of habitats, including river, marine, lowland heaths and semi-natural oak woodland and some small coastal areas. These assets need to be managed carefully for both local and national benefit and to safeguard the unique environment.
- 2.30. The Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan 2 will be the planning document in Pembrokeshire's County Council's planning area (which excludes the National Park). It allocates sites for housing, employment and other uses. It provides policies for the management of development in the Plan area, including for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment, the conservation of nature and biodiversity, sustainable design, and flood risk management. It will be used in determining planning applications and to guide investment decisions in the Plan area.

¹⁰ See Appendix 8.

¹¹ The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority has produced a second Local Development Plan and associated SA/SEA, therefore all references to Pembrokeshire in this document are to the area excluding the National Park designation unless indicated.

2.31. The Plan's vision strives for:

- strong resourceful communities, where challenges of rurality and climate change are successfully tackled.
- A distinctive sense of place based on its natural landscape, cultural, built and linguistic heritage.
- Homes being provided for all and a strong economy enables people of all ages to live, work and thrive in the County.
- Focussing development in the larger towns with The Haven Towns operating as a Regional Growth Centres for South West Wales.
- Employment opportunities linked to start-up businesses, tourism, rural diversification, the green and blue energy industry and new sectors linked to the strategic opportunities provided by the Milford Haven Waterway and links to Ireland are promoted.
- Town Centres that are vibrant places where a range of uses take place. Development is supported by key infrastructure.
- Enhanced Green infrastructure and biodiversity with accessible and healthy environments delivered for both people and wildlife.

In 2033 Pembrokeshire will be a place with strong resourceful communities, where challenges of rurality and climate change are successfully tackled. A distinctive sense of place exists based on its natural landscape, cultural, built and linguistic heritage. The Haven Towns operate as Regional Growth Centres for South West Wales. Homes are provided for all and a strong economy enables people of all ages to live, work and thrive in the County. Employment opportunities linked to start-up businesses, tourism, rural diversification, the green and blue energy industry and new sectors linked to the strategic opportunities provided by the Milford Haven Waterway and links to Ireland are promoted. Town Centres are vibrant places where a range of uses take place. Development is supported by key infrastructure. Across the County green infrastructure and biodiversity are enhanced with accessible and healthy environments delivered for both people and wildlife.

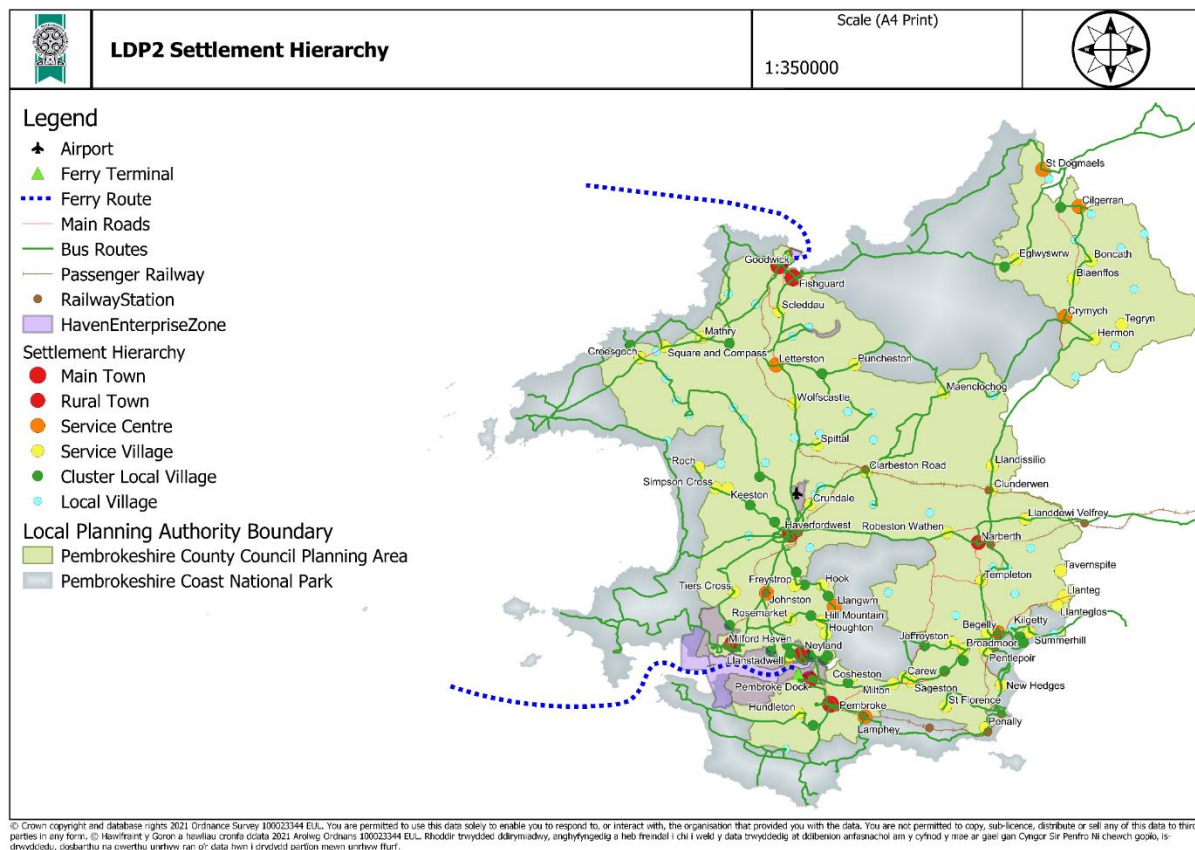
LDP Objectives

2.32. The 11 LDP Objectives were developed from the LDP vision and determine what sort of place the plan area should be. The LDP Objectives were derived from the evidence base and specific issues in the area.

- A) Mitigate and respond to the challenge of Climate Change.
- B) Deliver high quality development where place-making is supported by sustainable design which responds appropriately to cultural and built heritage, landscape and townscape.
- C) Sustain and enhance the rural and urban economy by supporting start-up businesses, rural diversification, changing agricultural practices, the visitor economy, and the expansion of Small and Medium Enterprises
- D) Sustain resourceful communities by providing a range and mix of homes supported by key community facilities and services.
- E) Build on the County's strategic location for green/blue energy, maritime and port related development
- F) Protect and promote the Welsh language.

- G) Support a range of uses in Town Centres to assist regeneration.
- H) Promote accessible and healthy environments for both people and wildlife through the protection and delivery of green infrastructure.
- I) Improve access to goods and services by facilitating improvements in infrastructure¹² and community facilities and directing development to sustainable locations.
- J) Protect and enhance the County's environment, biodiversity and habitats.
- K) Prevent waste arising and ensure resources are used responsibly.

Figure 2.1 shows the key diagram for the plan.



Strategy and Growth

2.33. The LDP strategy has been developed based on a review of the latest evidence base and in conjunction with stakeholders. Levels of growth make provision for 6,425 new homes and 1,970 new jobs, over the Plan period (or 365 new homes a year). There is the potential for a further 1,000 plus jobs arising in the initial phases of the Celtic Freeport proposals.

2.34. Growth is across the Plan area in accordance with a spatial strategy which promotes sustainable development. A Settlement Hierarchy groups settlements into different categories based on the level of services and facilities located within them and there is an urban rural split of housing allocations of 60%/40%, directing growth to a greater range of small and medium sized sites. With a specific Rural Policy approach in what is defined as Local Villages in the Settlement Hierarchy. 21 Strategic Policies are supported by 60 General Policies.

¹² Note that infrastructure includes mobile and broadband provision, transport improvements and sewerage capacity.

- 2.35. Growth is based on a combination of the WG 2018 based Long Term Population Projection which forecasts a need for 295 dwellings per annum; and the two build rate scenarios which demonstrate delivery of 378 homes a year over the last 10 years (2009/10 to 2018/19) and 413 homes a year over the last 5 years (2014/15 to 2018/19). See Chapter 3 'Plan Strategy' of the Re-Deposit Plan for the detail. Therefore 365 homes per year have been planned. This was chosen because the figure is within the range delivered historically by the local building industry, the Authority is confident that it represents a deliverable target.
- 2.36. The urban / rural split of housing allocations will be 60%/40% (for sites over 5 units), this is broadly in line with the population split within Pembrokeshire. The Plan's approach to direct growth to settlements with good levels of services, combined with approaches to encourage low carbon builds, ULEV charging points and promote broadband and mobile phone infrastructure should support sustainability in rural areas. The options for the levels of growth and the preferred option were assessed as part of the SA in Appendix 3.

Rural Strategy

- 2.37. The Re-Deposit Plan has a rural policy approach which provides for smaller settlements with fewer services in rural areas (defined as Local Villages). Settlement Boundaries identify locations considered appropriate for development (including both market and affordable housing). Those Local Villages identified as Cluster Local Villages have greater opportunities for growth, because of their relationship to other Settlements which provide key services

Strategic Policies and General Policies

- 2.38. The 21 Strategic Policies were developed to deliver the LDP preferred growth and spatial option to address the County's key issues identified (see Re-Deposit Plan, Chapter 1 for key issues in the Plan area, and Chapters 4 and 5 for the Plan Policies). The 60 General Policies show detailed criteria that will be used to support the delivery of the strategic policies.
- 2.39. Allocations have been presented to provide the land to deliver the strategic and general policies.

Box 2.1 below shows a table of contents for the Plan.

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3 SA Framework and SA Methodology

- 3.1. Pembrokeshire County Council is preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP2). The Local Development Plan 2 is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This will replace the Local Development Plan 2013-2021 and set out the development strategy and policy framework for the development and conservation needs of the area of Pembrokeshire excluding the National Park for the period from 2017 to 2033. As part of the process for preparing the plan a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will test the LDP's contribution towards sustainable development. This is a statutory requirement.
- 3.2. Section 4 outlines how the Sustainability Appraisal framework (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) was used to assess the Preferred Strategy of the Local Development Plan against the SA Objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report. The appraisal does not repeat any international, national, regional and local policy or objectives in accordance with guidance.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 3.3. The SA Objectives provide the basis for the appraisal of the LDP Re-Deposit Plan¹³.
- 3.4. The methodology used in the derivation of the SA Objectives and aims was in accordance with SEA/SA guidance. The SA Scoping Report went out to statutory consultation. The SA Objectives and aims, detailed in the SA/SEA Scoping Report were informed by environmental objectives established under law, policy and from sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes that may influence, or be influenced by, the plan; as well as the key issues identified through baseline data collection and consultation. The Health Objective also encompasses mental health and well-being.
- 3.5. The Local Development Plan Manual 3¹⁴ by Welsh Government sets out the Sustainability Appraisal steps to be taken at each stage of Plan preparation. The table below extracted from the Manual provides a summary of the stages and relevant Sustainability Tasks to be undertaken. Stage C has been reached and Tasks C1 to C3 need to be undertaken.

¹³ SA Scoping Report and Initial SA Report available at <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf>



SA/SEA Reports produced to date

3.6. This SA/SEA has been undertaken by Pembrokeshire County Council. Table 3.1 below shows the stages in the development of the Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan and its SA/SEA.

Table 3.1 Plan Stages and Reports prepared

Plan Stage	SA/SEA Stage	Date
Stage A Evidence Gathering	<p>A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will describe the current sustainability issues in the Plan area and set out a common set of sustainability objectives, against which the Plan will be judged.</p> <p>Scoping Report – Final https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4840&language= Technical Appendix 1 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4841&language= Review of Policies and Plans https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4841&language= Technical Appendix 2: Baseline Data Part 1/3 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4842&language= Baseline Data Part 2/3 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4843&language= Baseline Data Part 3/3</p>	July 2018

Plan Stage	SA/SEA Stage	Date
	https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4845&language= The SA Scoping Report has been consulted on with the statutory consultees (Natural Resources Wales and Cadw) for a period of five weeks until 3 September 2018. Other specific non-statutory consultees were also consulted. The SA Scoping Report was made available on the website for information. The report has been amended to take account of consultation responses.	
Stage B Preferred Strategy	An Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, explaining how the options and detailed policies considered for the Plan are likely to perform with regard to the sustainability objectives set out in the Scoping Report. Initial SA Report Preferred Strategy https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=5490&language= Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Vision and Draft Objectives https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4751&language= Sustainability Appraisal of strategic Options July 2018 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4752&language=	July 2018
Stage C Deposit Plan	Full Sustainability Report Public Consultation Version https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=7624&language=	15th January 2020 – 11th March 2020
Stage C Re-Deposit Plan	Full Sustainability Report	This report
Stage D Examination	Examination of the evidence base including the Sustainability Appraisal documentation.	To do
Stage E Adoption, Annual Monitoring and Review	Monitor significant effects.	To do.

SEA Directive

- 3.7. The European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires planning authorities to carry out an environmental assessment as part of the preparation of land-use plans (e.g. Local Development Plans). SEA predicts and assesses the social, economic and environmental effects of the plan, and of other options considered while the plan was being developed. It aims to ensure that sustainable development is integrated into the plan making process. The Directive was transposed into Welsh law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633) and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004(Welsh Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1656 (W.170))
- 3.8. The SEA Directive requirements are referenced throughout this document and Appendix 8 also shows the requirements of the SEA Directive and where they are covered in the SA/SEA for the Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan 2.

Difficulties in compiling the SA/SEA

- 3.9. No significant difficulties were encountered in compiling the SA/SEA.

SA Objectives

3.10. The SA Objectives cover a long list of topic areas which were defined by guidance (in italics); they are not in a list of importance. The SA Objectives (in bold font) used in this appraisal are as follows:

Topic Area: POPULATION

1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.

Topic Area: HUMAN HEALTH

2. Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.

Topic Area: EDUCATION AND SKILLS

3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.

Topic Area: TRANSPORT

4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.

Topic Area: SOCIAL FABRIC

5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.

6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.

7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.

Topic Area: ECONOMY

8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.

9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.

Topic Area: CLIMATIC FACTORS

10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.

Topic Area: AIR QUALITY

11. Maintain and improve air quality.

Topic Area: MATERIAL ASSETS (WASTE AND MINERALS AND USE OF RESOURCES)

12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.

13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.

Topic Area: WATER AND SOIL

14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water.

15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises

16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination

17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity

Topic Area: BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA

18. Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems.

Topic Area: CULTURAL HERITAGE (ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND LANDSCAPE)

19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage.

20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.

21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.

Sustainability Appraisal of the Re-Deposit Plan

3.11. The appraisal at this stage relates to the LDP Re-Deposit Plan. Section 6 sets out detail on the appraisal of the LDP Vision and the LDP Objectives were tested against the SA Objectives for compatibility.

3.12. Secondly, the preferred growth and spatial option for the Spatial Strategy was assessed against each of the SA Objectives and was assessed on its ability to progress the SA Objectives and determine whether the preferred option was compatible with the SA Objectives. It should be noted that where part of the Plan may not appear to meet an objective, or perform well against it, there are detailed policies that can ensure that individual proposals take account of those objectives.

3.13. For a description of the Options is provided in the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper, the Strategic Housing Options Paper and in the Preferred Strategy. Please see Chapters 4 and 5 for further information and links to earlier documentation. The Re-Deposit Plan has the revised proposed approach based on consultation comments and further evidence.

3.14. The 21 Strategic Policies and 60 General Policies are assessed in detail against the SA framework objectives, and their ability to progress the SA Objectives in Section 6.

3.15. The allocations selected using the Candidate Site Methodology are then assessed against the SA Objectives.

Scoring Matrix

3.16. The Vision, Objectives, Spatial Options, policies and allocations have been appraised against the SA Objectives using the following Scoring Matrix which is based on what is suggested in the LDP Manual (Paragraph 4.25).

++	There is a generally consistent strong positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
+	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
0	There is not a significant association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives, or the association is neutral (the combination +/- is used where it is believed a policy will have both positive and negative effects with regard to a particular Sustainability Objective).

-	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
--	There is a generally consistent strong negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
?	The association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives is uncertain, may be used in association with other symbols to indicate a degree of uncertainty in the conclusion.

Appraisal of the Vision

3.17. The LDP Vision was appraised against the SA Objectives using the scoring matrix with the SA Objectives along one axis and excerpts of the Vision along the other (Appendix 1). The assessment was completed using the matrix with a commentary on the area of the vision being assessed and how this relates to the SA Objective.

Testing the Compatibility of LDP Objectives

3.18. The LDP objectives (see Chapter 2 of the Re-Deposit) were tested for their compatibility with the SA Objectives. This was done using the scoring matrix with the LDP Objectives along one axis and the SA Objectives along the other (Appendix 2).

Assessing the LDP Spatial Option, Policies and Allocations

- 3.19. The appraisal of the LDP option against the SA Objectives was carried out using a matrix. The structure of the table was developed based on guidance set out in the LDP Manual (LDP Manual, Section 6.3) which had been informed by the ODPM SA Guide (Task B3). The purpose of assessing options through the SA was to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the Spatial Options being considered in the LDP preparation process (see Chapter 5 of this Report which explains the approach at the Preferred Strategy stage)
- 3.20. The appraisal of the options was to determine and predict the positive and negative effects of the Spatial Option against the SA Objectives. The commentary/explanation provided set out the reasoning behind the prediction of the effects of the Spatial Option and its ability to meet the requirements for sustainable development.
- 3.21. The appraisal of the Strategic and General Policies was carried out by comparing the Policies against the SA Objectives (which was similar to the appraisal of Spatial Options) and in addition to the commentary/explanation column a further two columns were included in the table to determine whether the policy contributes to meeting the SA Objective and whether the policy is compatible with the SA Objective.
- 3.22. The Strategic Policies and General Policies of the LDP have been appraised against the Sustainability Objectives which were developed in the SA Scoping Report:

- 3.23. The allocations were assessed in a similar way whereby the pertinent issues were highlighted, both positive and negative effects against the relevant SA Objective. A summary narrative is also provided for each allocation.
- 3.24. Integral to the appraisal of the Spatial Option, Strategic Policies, General Policies and Allocations includes assessment of the impact of any sustainability effects in relation to:
- Negative (adverse), neutral or positive (beneficial) effects
 - Direct or indirect
 - Short, medium or long term
 - Isolated or cumulative
 - Reversible or irreversible
 - Whether mitigation measures are realistically possible.
- 3.25. These are reported where possible and relevant.

4. Scoping: update

- 4.1. The aim of the SA scoping stage is to provide background evidence for use at subsequent stages of assessment. It comprises six steps¹⁵:
- 4.2. In turn, the scoping stage (Stage A) is divided into:
 - A1. Outline the contents and main objectives of the plan
 - A2. Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will inform the plan
 - A3. Collect baseline information on the current and likely future social, economic, cultural well being and environmental conditions at the relevant spatial scale for the plan
 - A4. Identify sustainability issues and problems which are relevant to the plan
 - A5. Develop ISA framework against which the plan can be appraised
 - A6. Prepare and consult on the ISA scoping report.
- 4.3. A detailed scoping report for the Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan was prepared and consulted upon for a period of five weeks until 3 September 2018. A total of 2 responses were received. The responses received were supportive and agreed with the proposed approach to the Sustainability Appraisal of the plan; respondents also provided more detailed comments on specific matters which can be found in 'Appendix 0a'¹⁶ to this Report alongside Officer responses to those matters. Responses are presented in the format that they were received and have not been edited. The Scoping Report itself was updated¹⁷ following the consultation to reflect this response.
- 4.4. This chapter updates the findings of the Scoping Report to March 2024 where appropriate. The Local Development Plan Manual Edition 3 was published in March 2020 and this chapter also addresses additional requirements contained in the updated Manual.

Task A1. Outline the contents and main objectives of the plan

The SEA requires a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, ...

- 4.5. Since the first scoping report was prepared by the Council in 2018 this is a specific new Task requirement identified for the scoping stage by the Local Development Plan Manual. Chapter 2 of this Appraisal Report sets out the information required.

Task A2: Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will inform the plan.

The SEA requires a)and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;

e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;

¹⁵ Local Development Plan Manual Edition 3 March 2020

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020.pdf>

¹⁶ Appendix 0a SA Scoping Consultation Report 2018

¹⁷ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment>

- 4.6. Other policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) were reviewed as part of the Scoping Report (see Appendix 1 to that Report)¹⁸. The full list of plans reviewed includes international, EU, national, regional and local level policies, plans and strategies which were listed under topic headings. The list has been updated and can be found in Appendix 0c to this Appraisal Report. Key legislation is also included and implications for the LDP are summarised where appropriate.
- 4.7. The appendix with relevant PPPs may expand and alter during the SA process, new policies, plans and proposals will be added as necessary as it is a living document. The full review of relevant PPPs is set out in Appendix 0c,¹⁹ the most pertinent from the review were summarised in Section 2 Table 2 of the Scoping Report. The Scoping Report identified the sustainability objectives derived from a review of issues from the baseline, relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes. See under Task A4 for updates to Table 2 in terms of new policies and plans added.

Task A3: Collect baseline information on the current and likely future social, economic, cultural well-being and environmental conditions at the relevant spatial scale for the plan.

b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;

c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;

- 4.1. Baseline data was included in Appendix 2 to the Scoping Report. This also has been kept under review and is updated in Appendix 0b. As advised in the Scoping Report in detail (paragraph 2.9.4) data and information availability can vary between the topics, and the extent to which it is specific to the area of the plan.

Task A4: Identify sustainability issues and problems which are relevant to the plan.

d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;

- 4.2. Section 2 of the Scoping Report sets out Sustainability Issues identified from the baseline, the PPP review along with suggested indicators. This has been reviewed in light of the updated baseline and the updated review of PPP. Edits are shown as 'strike throughs' or 'underlining' in Table 2 below. No additional issues have been identified.

¹⁸ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment>

¹⁹ Appendix 0c Plans and Programmes June 2024

Table 2: Topic areas and SA objectives (from the Scoping Report 2018 updated)

Topic	Issue identified from baseline	Relationship to PPPs	SA Objective	Potential SA indicators
Population	Population change – projections – lower; ageing population. Sustainable communities.	Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 seven well-being goals; <u>Wales Spatial Plan Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Sets out key national priorities.</u> Issues from Pembrokeshire's Well-being Plan: We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all. <u>Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 (WG) (2013) : The LDP can contribute to the strategy.</u>	Objective 1: Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	% of population aged 65+, Population projections, % of people of working age, claiming benefits, Proportion of people in wards which rank within the most deprived, Index of multiple deprivation, Homelessness, % of unfit dwellings, Number of people applying for affordable housing (i.e. social housing waiting list), People applying for social housing as their only option.
Human health	Obesity; Access to services – and appropriate housing.	Active Travel (Wales) Act; Climbing Higher; Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space. <u>Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Sets out key national priorities. Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020 to 2025. Area Statements</u>	Objective 2: Promote and improve human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.	Mortality by cause, Death rates, Hospital waiting lists, Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance to key services, Life expectancy for men and women, Infant mortality, Total number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in road collisions per year, Long term sickness, Accessibility of semi-natural greenspace.
Education and skills	Increase in people attaining level 3 or level 4/5 as their highest qualification.	Education in Wales: Our national mission 2017-21;	Objective 3: Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.	Qualifications at age 19, 16 year olds with no qualifications, % of adults in adult education.
Transport	Rurality of the county, use of cars; limited public transport, increase in people using cars or vans to travel to work.	Active Travel (Wales) Act; South West Wales Regional Transport Plan 2015-2020; Rights of Way Improvement Plan. <u>The Clean Air Plan for Wales, Healthy Air, Healthy Wales (2020)</u>	Objective 4: Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Length of rights of way, Mode of travel to work, particularly % travel to work by car, Distance travelled per person per year by mode of transport, Volume of traffic, Households with a car/without a car, Journeys made by public transport, Parking provisions in new developments, Number and length of cyclepaths, Number of people or number of journeys car sharing, Congestion mapping, Public transport accessibility, Air quality related to congestion,

Topic	Issue identified from baseline	Relationship to PPPs	SA Objective	Potential SA indicators
				Road traffic incident casualties (links Human Health),
Social fabric	Access to services; Gypsy traveller accommodation; Housing and housing land supply; House prices and affordability, second homes.	TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing; Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy (2017); TAN 20: Planning and Welsh Language; Housing (Wales) Act 2014; <u>Joint Housing Land Availability Study</u> ; TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; Pembrokeshire County Council Local Housing Market Assessment; Pembrokeshire County Council Welsh Language Standards, <u>Housing (Wales) Act 2014. Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020 to 2025</u> <u>National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales</u>	Objective 5: Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs. Objective 6: Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities. Objective 7: Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	Population age profile, % of people who are Welsh speakers, % of young people remaining in or returning to the area, House price/earnings affordability ratio, Overall levels of new housing provided, Variety, type and mix of new housing, Amount of affordable housing provided, Homes brought back into use Number of unfit homes, Homes improved for energy efficiency and thermal efficiency, % of second and holiday homes, % of residents finding it easy to access key services (shops, post office, schools, GP/primary care), Access to services in rural areas. Access to services for people with a disability, Crime statistics, Crime statistics by type of crime, Fear of crime statistics, Offences per 1000 of population.
Economy	Sustainable economy; low GVA; low paid, seasonal jobs; Town Centres; small businesses; broadband and mobile coverage.	Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism; Rural Development Plan (2014-2020); Economic renewal: a new direction; TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development; Agricultural Policy Reform; TAN 13: Tourism; Prosperity for All: economic action plan; Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan (2013-2018); Town Centre Regeneration Masterplans (Pembrokeshire). <u>Swansea Bay City Deal 2017 Employment land requirements.</u> <u>Off-shore Demonstration Zone with onshore requirements</u> <u>Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020 to 2025</u>	Objective 8: Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population. Objective 9: Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	Unemployment Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per person Gross Domestic Product (GDP) % of people of working age in work Percentage of (i) children and (ii) all working age people living in workless households Diversity of economic sectors represented (% VAT registered companies) % of economic activity by sector Average weekly pay, average wage levels Industrial structure (i.e. how many micro, small, medium, large companies) Volume and spend of tourists Gains/losses of shops in town centres Number or % of unoccupied units in town centres Employment land availability Employment premises Area of new employment sites and serviced units Broadband coverage and quality Economic inactivity, Economic activity

Topic	Issue identified from baseline	Relationship to PPPs	SA Objective	Potential SA indicators
				Income per head
Climatic factors	Climate change, impacts (effects on biodiversity etc).	Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change; European and UK Climate Change Programme; Climate Change Strategy for Wales; TAN 14: Coastal Planning. Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire. <u>Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 (WG) (2013) : The LDP can contribute to the strategy. Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020 to 2025</u> <u>National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales, Area Statements.</u>	Objective 10: Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Annual emissions of greenhouse gases CO ₂ by end user CO ₂ by sector and per capita emissions Energy use (gas and electricity) Energy use per household Energy efficiency of the economy Proportion and amount of energy supplied from (local) renewable sources Pembrokeshire ecological footprint Pembrokeshire carbon footprint % new development in flood plains % new developments with SUDS % or number of people/properties/communities affected by flooding Frequency of flood events (as above)
Air quality	Air quality issues in specific areas – Air Quality Management Areas in Pembroke and Haverfordwest; Dust (PM10) from quarries; days of moderate or high air pollution per year is reducing.	Air Quality Strategies for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Vol 1 and 2; WG Clean Air Zones; WG Local Air Quality Management, Pembrokeshire LAQM Area Action Plan. <u>The Clean Air Plan for Wales, Healthy Air, Healthy Wales (2020), Area Statements.</u>	Objective 11: Maintain and improve air quality.	Days when air pollution is moderate or higher at Narberth AURN Concentrations of air pollutants Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxides emissions Presence of Air Quality Management Area Achievement of emission limit values
Material assets	Use of resources; recycling; Minerals (from AMR/review report); Renewable energy.	Waste Framework Directive; Towards Zero Waste – Waste strategy for Wales; TAN 21: Waste; Minerals TANs 1 and 2 Aggregates and Coal; Regional Technical Statement Minerals; TAN 8: Renewable energy; TAN 19: Telecommunications; TAN 12: Design; PCC Municipal Plan. <u>Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Sets out key national priorities. The Clean Air Plan for Wales, Healthy Air, Healthy Wales (2020) Wales Marine Plan 2019: national plan for the marine environment. Area Statements</u>	Objective 12: Minimise the generation of waste and pollution. Objective 13: Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.	Waste arisings by sector Total and percentage of municipal waste and municipal waste recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and land filled Hazardous waste, nuclear waste Proportion of minerals and aggregates used from secondary and recycled minerals and aggregates Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is landfilled Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is re-used and recycled Materials consumption per head Electricity produced from renewable sources Access to recycling facilities % of properties served by a kerbside collection of recyclables/average number of properties served by a civic amenity and recycling centre or bring point.

Topic	Issue identified from baseline	Relationship to PPPs	SA Objective	Potential SA indicators
Water and soil	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone; water quality; diffuse pollution. Soils – agricultural land, carbon store, erosion. Flooding. Sewerage capacity; Water availability.	EU Nitrates Directive; EU Water Framework Directive; Water and Flood Management Act; TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk; Water Strategy for Wales; River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District; Marine and Coastal Access Act; UK Marine Policy Statement; Wales Fisheries Strategy; Draft Welsh National Marine Plan; South Wales Shoreline Management Plan; West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan; Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy; Contaminated Land (Wales) Regs; Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance for Wales 2011; Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (PCC). <u>Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Sets out key national priorities. National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales Water Management Plans, Area Statements.</u>	Objective 14: Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water. Objective 15: Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises. Objective 16: Use land efficiently and minimise contamination Objective 17: Safeguard soil quality and quantity	% of total classified rivers, surface waters, groundwaters complying with water quality objectives/legislation Nutrients in water Number of substantiated water pollution incidents Compliance with Bathing Water Directive % new developments in flood plains % new developments with SUDS Number of people/properties/communities affected by flooding Number of properties in flood zone defined by TAN15 Frequency of flood events Abstractions by sector Water leakage Water efficiency and conservation – number of water meters Per capita consumption of water Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces Flooding from sewage Internal flooding Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces Change in soil carbon Area of contaminated land and contaminated land remediated Area of development of brownfield/contaminated land/previously developed land Development density Area under agri-environment schemes Loss of agricultural land
Biodiversity	Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, connectivity (green infrastructure provision), condition of European protected sites.	Habitats Directive; and habitats and species regulations; Wildlife and Countryside Act; Countryside and Rights of Way Act; Environment (Wales) Act biodiversity duty - wording of SA objective changed to reflect duties in the Environment Act; S7 list in Environment Act; State of Natural Resources Report; <u>Area Statements</u> , TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning; Natural Resources Policy; Nature Recovery Plan for Pembrokeshire; Local Biodiversity Action Plan Pembrokeshire Towns: A green infrastructure action plan 2018; <u>Pembrokeshire Green Infrastructure Plan</u> , State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Update; Management Schemes for Marine European Protected Sites. <u>Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Sets out key</u>	Objective 18: Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Populations of wild birds (all species, farmland, woodland and urban) Achievement of local and national targets Proportion of land designated as SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, LNR, NNR, RIGs % of designated sites in unfavourable condition Proportion of woodland and semi-natural woodland Biodiversity gains from new development proposals Number of biodiversity sites affected by development Number of visitors to nature reserves Proportion of land under agri-environment schemes Parks and green spaces with green flag award

Topic	Issue identified from baseline	Relationship to PPPs	SA Objective	Potential SA indicators
		national priorities. Swansea Bay City Deal 2017 <u>Employment land requirements.</u> <u>Off-shore Demonstration Zone with onshore requirements</u> <u>Wales Marine Plan 2019: national plan for the marine environment.</u> <u>Water Management Plans</u>		Connectivity of habitats (woodland, rivers, hedgerows etc) Number of TPOs Number of planning applications with ecological surveys/appropriate assessments.
Cultural heritage, historic environment and landscape	Historic buildings at risk; loss of locally important features, impact of lighting; National Park; pressures on the landscape from development; Cultural heritage – Welsh; Local distinctiveness.	Historic Environment (Wales) Act; Vision for Culture in Wales; TAN 24: Historic Environment; TAN 22: Sustainable Buildings; Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens in Wales; TAN 12 Design; European Landscape Convention; Countryside and Rights of Way Act; TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control. <u>Future Wales: The National Plan 2040; Sets out key national priorities.</u> <u>Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 (WG) (2013) : The LDP can contribute to the strategy.</u> <u>Swansea Bay City Deal 2017</u> <u>Employment land requirements.</u> <u>Off-shore Demonstration Zone with onshore requirements</u> <u>Wales Marine Plan 2019: national plan for the marine environment.</u> <u>Area Statements.</u>	Objective 19: Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage. Objective 20: Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage. Objective 21: Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.	Number of planning applications with a design statement Number of sites designated for cultural heritage including archaeology affected by plan proposals Condition of sites designated for cultural heritage Number of listed buildings adversely affected by plan proposals Condition of listed buildings Number of delisted buildings Number / % of buildings on buildings at risk register Loss or damage to historic view lines or vistas Conservation areas with up to date character assessments Conservation areas influenced by plan proposals Historic landscape areas with landscape character assessment Measured area of land within the Historic Landscapes affected by new development Number of historic parks and gardens adversely affected by development/plan proposals Number of geodiversity sites affected by development Number of Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs) Area of common land Number of flytipping incidents Length, presence of specific landscape features (hedgerows, stone walls) removed or restored Number of designated wreck sites affected by plan proposals Number of outstanding historical/cultural aspect areas in LANDMAP Number of outstanding visual and sensory aspect areas in LANDMAP % of SAMs in the Council's ownership having undergone positive management works over the lifetime of the LDP

Topic	Issue identified from baseline	Relationship to PPPs	SA Objective	Potential SA indicators
				Number of SAMs adversely affected by development plan proposals Improvement/deterioration in the condition of monuments in the ownership of the Council Cultural sites accessible by public transport Hectares of land given over to development per year Area of derelict land returned to open space Number of derelict sites restored Lengths of road with overhead lighting columns Change in light pollution Number of developments using full cut-off lighting % of land designated for landscape or historic garden.

Task A5: Develop SA framework against which the plan can be appraised.

4.2. Section 2 of the Scoping Report sets out Sustainability Issues identified from the baseline, the PPP review along with the Sustainability Indicators and suggested indicators. The issues etc. are grouped under the SEA topic areas.

Task A6: Prepare and Consult on the SA Scoping Report

Consultation:

- authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).

- 4.3. Paragraph 5.2 of the Scoping Report sets out in detail the approach taken to consulting on the Scoping Report.
- 4.4. The SA Scoping Report was consulted upon with the consultation bodies for the statutory period of five weeks. The statutory consultees were Natural Resources Wales and Cadw. Other specific non-statutory bodies will also be consulted.
- 4.5. The SA Scoping Report was available for information only to the public on the Pembrokeshire County Council website: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/strategic-environmental-assessment-ldp2> It is not a requirement that the scoping report be consulted on by the public.
- 4.6. The bodies consulted as part of this consultation were asked to respond on whether the scoping report identified the most significant sustainability issues in the area, and where relevant, to assist by providing or signposting any other information that may be of use in identifying the potential significant environmental impacts of the LDP.
- 4.7. The consultees were also asked to say whether they considered the approach set out for the SA of the plan was appropriate.
- 4.8. Once consultation was complete the responses were documented, and the Scoping Report amended. The table below summaries those comments and the Council's response.

Table 4. 1 Scoping Report Comments and Answers

Comment	Answer
Are the SA objectives listed in order or priority?	The list of objectives is ordered according to topic areas and not in any order of priority.
Could the Historic Environment Record be added to the list of Plans Policies and Programmes?	Yes
Identify links between the historic environment and employment and the economy.	Agreed and amendment made.
The most significant environmental and sustainability issues are identified.	Noted.

Useful to keep the Policies Plans and Programmes and the Baseline Data up to date.	Noted.
Table 2 Material assets – add reference to nuclear waste	Agreed and amendment made.
How will the plan demonstrate how biodiversity is valued? Are additional indicators needed?	The development of a robust policy framework and supporting supplementary planning guidance will assist here.

5 Assessment of Alternatives (Preferred Strategy) Update²⁰

- 5.1. This chapter updates the findings of the Preferred Strategy Sustainability Appraisal to March 2024 where appropriate. The Local Development Plan Manual Edition 3 was published in March 2020 and this chapter also addresses any additional requirements contained in the updated Manual. The Preferred Strategy Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report was consulted upon between dates in December 2018 and February 2019.
- 5.2. The Alternatives Stage is an iterative process where the plan options are developed, assessed, refined and chosen. This stage has informed the key elements of the development plan, such as the overall level of housing and employment growth, its spatial distribution and individual site allocations.
- 5.3. The Council has appraised the following aspects of the plan to identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the plan:
 - Vision
 - Objectives
 - Options (e.g. levels of growth, spatial strategy options/distribution, topic policy)
 - Draft policies and identify development sites
- 5.4. There are 4 Tasks at this stage:
 - B1: Assess and mitigate the effects of the plan objectives using the SA framework.
 - B2: Develop reasonable alternatives.
 - B3: Assess and mitigate the effects of the alternatives using the SA framework.
 - B4: Choose the preferred alternatives and provide an outline of reasons for selecting the preferred alternatives.

Taking each task in turn.

Task B1: Assess and mitigate the effects of the plan objectives using the SA framework.

- 5.5. The LDP Objectives (see Chapter 2 of the Preferred Strategy) were tested for their compatibility with the SA Objectives. Paragraph 1.17 Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report²¹
- 5.6. Paragraphs 4.2. and 4.3 of Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report and the appraisal matrices (see Appendix 2 to that Report) provides commentary advising that the objectives are broadly consistent with the Sustainability Objectives. Comment is provided on issues of uncertainty where greater detail is required as the Plan develops and on areas of potential incompatibility

²⁰ Includes 1st deposit outcomes.

²¹ https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=5490&language=

where developing a strategy and policy approaches which focuses larger scale development in the most sustainable locations within rural areas should mitigate this tension.

5.7. Since that time the Deposit Plan 2 has been developed. Appendix 2 to this Report updates the compatibility matrix of the sustainability objectives and the LDP's objectives. The matrix again shows a general compatibility of objectives with highlighted areas where there is a potential for negative outcomes being:

- Providing a range of employment opportunities and potentially contributing to climate change
- Minimising the need to travel by private car and encouraging the development in the rural economy
- Providing a range of employment opportunities and potentially impacting on habitats and species/biodiversity.

5.8. These are similar conclusions to those reached in the initial appraisal report. Developing a strategy and policy approaches which focuses larger scale development in the most sustainable locations within rural areas should mitigate this tension. In some cases there is currently uncertainty about whether or not there is compatibility between the Objectives. There are opportunities through detailed policy approaches in the Plan process to ensure that any tensions are mitigated.

Task B2: Develop reasonable alternatives

h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;

5.9. **Alternatives:** Paragraph 1.6. of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report²² advises that The Preferred Strategy was developed from informal consultations on a range of documents including a Draft Vision which describes the type of place that Pembrokeshire should be in 2033 and sets Objectives which need to be met to make this happen. The Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives 2018 was produced and consulted upon as well as a Strategic Housing Options 2018. These informed the Preferred Strategy and had already undergone sustainability appraisal and are available on the website.^{23,24}

5.10. Paragraphs 1.8 of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report discuss **the main Growth Options (13 in total)** and identifies the Preferred Level of Growth at paragraph 1.9 which is a hybrid option.

Table 5.1 Growth Options

Option Number	Growth Options	Dwellings per annum
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²² https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=5490&language=

²³ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment>

²⁴ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/strategic-options>

1.	Dwelling led Scenario	+425
2.	Dwelling led (5 years average) Scenario:	+412
3.	Dwelling led (10yr Average) Scenario: dwellings per annum	+379
4.	PG Long Term (Fert-H, Mort H) Scenario:	+317
5.	PG Long Term Scenario:	+295
6.	WG 2018 (HIGHPOP) Scenario:	+313
7.	PG 2 year Scenario:	293
8.	WG 2018 Scenario:	+171
9.	PG 10 year Scenario:	+191
10.	WG 2018 (LOWPOP)	+216
11.	WG 2014 Scenario:	184
12.	Zero Migration Scenario:	-74
13.	Hybrid Option of 2,3 and 5 (Preferred Option)	+365

5.11. **Strategic Spatial Options, three in total** (paragraph 1.10) were considered with the preferred spatial approach being:

- **Service Based Focus** – Housing Allocations are distributed in settlements according to the current level of services provided within them – **in urban / main towns (60%)** and **individual rural settlements (40%)** with a good level of service (Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages).

5.12. Tables 5.2 to 5.4 below summaries the impacts of the options for growth and the spatial growth options. These Tables have been updated to reflect the advice contained in the Local Development Plan Manual Edition 3.

Table 5.2 Growth Options Summary Results

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9	Option 10	Option 11	Option 12	Preferred Option 13
1. Balanced population structure.	++	++	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+
2. Health/environment.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+
3. education/ skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Travel	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5. Housing	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+
6. Cohesive Communities	+	+	+	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	--	+
7. Welsh Language/ Culture	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	+
8. Employment	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	+
9. Diverse economy	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	++
10. Climate Change	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
11. Air Quality	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
12. Waste & Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	--
13. Recycle, reuse efficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
14. Water quality	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?
15. Flooding	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9	Option 10	Option 11	Option 12	Preferred Option 13
16. Land and contamination	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
17. Soil	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
18. Biodiversity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
19. Landscape & Geology	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
20. Design	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?
21. Historic Environment	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?

5.13. Depending on the level of growth proposed there are varying degrees of benefits and disbenefits as far as the Plan's sustainability objectives are concerned. Higher growth rates are more likely to result in, for an example, a youthful population (Objective 1), greater delivery of housing and employment opportunities (Objectives 5 and 8) and more cohesive communities (Objective 6). However, there are likely to be greater potential for issues in relation to objectives dealing with air quality (Objective 11), land and contamination (Objective 16), soil (Objective 17) and landscape and geology (Objective 19).

5.14. The preferred option, Option 13, supports development throughout the County. The distribution of housing is defined by the Settlement Hierarchy (SP 6) and supported by other detailed policies on settlement boundaries (SP 7), Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements (SP 8), Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages (SP 9) and Local Villages (SP 10). The wide distribution and balanced scale of development between urban and rural settlements should contribute to maintaining a healthy rural population and prevent instances of over development. This approach in terms of access is twofold; reducing the need to travel to essential services; and the potential to reduce distance travelled to home/employment, which remains one of the major trip generators for the County. National awareness of issues relating to housing and impacts upon climate change is reflected at local level within this policy or through this policy in combination with one or more policies. Where housing development is likely to have an impact upon landscape, heritage and/or biodiversity the policy will work in combination with detailed policies to carry out mitigation and/or protection measures. This is also the case for issues with air quality, pollution and soil.

5.15. Three options were considered for the **spatial distribution of growth**:

Option Number	Name	Urban/Split
14.	Urban emphasis	70:30
15.	Locally distinctive	60:40
16.	Proportional growth	50:50

5.16. **Preferred Spatial Option:** 60%/40% Urban / Rural split of housing allocations in line with the current population split in Pembrokeshire. Directs growth to a greater range of small and medium sized sites, instead of focussing growth on a small number of large sites in urban areas. Growth in settlements with good levels of services, combined with

approaches to encourage low carbon builds, ULEV charging points and other elements. A Settlement Hierarchy is also proposed (and assessed separately).

5.17. Below is a summary table of the Spatial Options considered.

Table 5.3 Spatial Options Summary Results

SA Objectives	Option 1 Urban Emphasis 70/30	Option 2 Locally Distinctive Preferred Option 60/40	Option 3 Proportional Growth 50/50
1. Balanced population structure.	0	0	0
2. Health/environment.	+	+	+
3. education/ skills	++	+	-
4. Travel	+	+	-
5. Housing	+	+	+/-
6. Cohesive Communities	0	+	-
7. Welsh Language/ Culture	-	++	-
8. Employment	+/-	+	++
9. Diverse economy	+/-	+	-
10. Climate Change	++	+	-
11. Air Quality	++	++	-
12. Waste & Pollution	++	+	-
13. Recycle, reuse efficiency	-	-	-
14. Water quality	+/-	+	-
15. Flooding	--	+	+
16. Land and contamination	++	+	+/-
17. Soil	+	+/-	-
18. Biodiversity	++/-	++/-	-
19. Landscape & Geology	++	+	-
20. Design	+	+	+
21. Historic Environment	++	+	-

5.18. The Preferred Spatial Option proposes an approach that more closely reflects the existing urban-rural population split (approximately 54%-46%). This Option shows a broad positive support for many of the SA Objectives, particularly those that relate to economic and social benefits for a wide range of settlements, balanced by a need to protect the natural environment. It provides scope for area-sensitive approaches to affordable housing need, and the Welsh language which should lead to beneficial results. The majority of development would still be directed to the urban areas, but some development would be located at settlements with a minimum level of services and which would likely result in more journeys by car to the Urban Settlements.

5.19. Overall, the option would direct less of the overall growth to the Urban Settlements and so increase the need to travel for access to leisure, healthcare and recreational facilities. Whilst people are likely to have access to sustainable transport options, this may increase the number of journeys by car and congestion within Urban Settlements. It does however allow for more development in the Rural Town, Service Centres and service villages, potentially helping to support local existing services.

- 5.20. **Identification of sites:** The Council's Candidate Site Assessment Methodology is summarised in a Table on page 5 of the Background Paper²⁵.
- 5.21. Proposals for a total of 518 Sites were received by the Authority for consideration prior to the Re-Deposit period.²⁶ This included opportunities to submit sites at the Preferred Strategy stage and the 1st Deposit stage.
- 5.22. At Preferred Strategy stage the Council consulted on a Register of Candidate Sites, identifying those sites preferred by the Council for development or for protection from development, for possible inclusion in the new Plan following application of the Site Assessment Methodology.
- 5.23. Paragraph 3.13 of the Candidate Site Assessment Methodology Background Paper advised that in relation to the Deposit LDP stage, regard will be required to the SA/SEA. The Council's SA/SEA framework would be established by this stage. The Council would ensure that its proposals (including sites) as set out within the Deposit LDP would be subject to review against the SA-SEA framework.
- 5.24. Appendix 6 to this Report sets out an appraisal of allocated sites which works alongside the findings of the Site Methodology Assessment work.

Task B3: Assess and mitigate the effects of the alternatives using the SA framework. Required by SEA Directive, Annex 1(f) and (g).

f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);

g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;

- 5.25. Paragraph 3.4 of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report sets out how each of issues listed under f) are included in the SA objectives to ensure that the SA framework takes account of these issues.

Task B4: Choose the preferred alternatives and provide an outline of reasons for selecting the preferred alternatives. Required by SEA Directive, Annex 1(h).

h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;

- 5.26. The Preferred Strategy's preferred level of growth option was 6,800 new homes over the plan period (average of 425 dwellings per year) which was a hybrid approach and what was published in LDP Deposit 1.
- 5.27. Paragraph 1.9. of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report advises '*The general consensus following consultation was to support housing provision above the levels identified in WG*

²⁵ https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=5109&language=

²⁶ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

projections and meet need based on an assessment of longer term migration trends (15 years) and in line with average build rates over the last 5-10 years. The Preferred Growth Option is therefore based on a combination of the 15 year migration trend scenario (PG Long Term Scenario) which suggests a need for 408 homes a year and the two build rate scenarios which demonstrate delivery of 416 homes a year over the last 10 years and 443 homes a year over the last 5 years.'

- 5.28. Paragraph 4.6 advises that *'All of the Growth Options would contribute positively to meeting some of the social SA objectives, for example those which involve delivering Affordable Housing and supporting cohesive communities. In terms of the environmental SA objectives surrounding using resources, protecting soil quality, minimising pollution and protecting water quality, those proposing lower levels of housing scored more positively. Overall, the SA of the preferred Option is not dissimilar to all the Options assessed.'*

Update: Since consultation on the Preferred Strategy and the 1st Deposit Local Development Plan 2 Welsh Government have updated household projection figure from 2018. The same methodology is used and the housing requirement is to deliver 5,840 new homes over the plan period 2017 to 2033 equates to the delivery of 365 new dwellings per annum. A 10% flexibility allowance has been applied, increasing the total provision to 6,425 dwellings in order to deliver the requirement.

- 5.29. In terms of Strategic Spatial Options Option 2 was chosen.

- 5.30. Paragraph 1.23. of the Initial Sustainability Assessment Report advises that *'The chosen Option for housing proposes a 60%:40% split of development which focuses on distributing housing in settlements according to the current level of services provided within them. With 60% in urban/main towns and 40% in individual rural settlements with a good level of service. In terms of the assessment this provides opportunities for positive impacts on the SA Objectives, particularly in terms of those social and economic objectives. Policies in the plan will seek to mitigate for any potential negative effects, particularly in relation to biodiversity. The detail of the plan will be appraised when specific locations are identified at the next stage.'*

Update: There is no change to this approach in the latest Local Development Plan 2 Deposit 2

Rural Strategy Options = Combination of Options – Hybrid approach

- 5.31. Paragraph 1.12 of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report advises that *'the..... preferred policy approach within rural areas was a combination of the options, and will include: • Settlement Clusters to differentiate between the sustainability of Local Villages, • The use of Settlement Boundaries within the Settlement Hierarchy, • Some opportunities for infill in defined circumstances and locations, • The development of market housing in all Local Village locations but with higher levels of commuted sums to support Affordable Housing delivery in less sustainable locations.'*

Update: Since consultation on the Preferred Strategy and the 1st Deposit Local Development Plan 2 the Rural Strategy Policy approach is now focused on the use of Settlement Boundaries to identify locations considered appropriate for development (including both market and affordable housing). Those Local Villages identified as Cluster Local Villages have greater opportunities for

growth, because of their relationship to other Settlements which provide key services. There is no longer reference to infill.

- 5.32. **Consultation:** Paragraph 1.6. of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report²⁷ advises that The Preferred Strategy was developed from informal consultations on a range of documents including a Draft Vision which describes the type of place that Pembrokeshire should be in 2033 and sets Objectives which need to be met to make this happen. The Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives 2018 was produced and consulted upon as well as a Strategic Housing Options 2018. These informed the Preferred Strategy and had already undergone sustainability appraisal and are available on the website.²⁸
- 5.33. The pre-Deposit documents (Preferred Strategy) including the Initial Sustainability Appraisal report were subject to a formal public consultation, which ran between 17th December 2018 and 4th February 2019 at 4.30pm. The Council's response to comments received on the Initial Sustainability Report which were minor in nature can be found in the link in the footnote below.²⁹

²⁷ https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=5490&language=

²⁸ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment>

²⁹ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/preferred-strategy>

6 Assessment of the 2nd Deposit Plan

- 6.1. Following the assessment stage (Stage B) the LPA made clear decisions to inform the development of the deposit plan. The Sustainability or SA Report (referred to as the Environmental Report in the SEA Directive) should document and tell a clear story about why decisions have been made and why sites and policies have been included or disregarded from the deposit plan.
- 6.2. Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive requires the report to cover all the information referred to in Annex I of the Directive. The plan making authority must clearly show that the requirements of the SEA Directive and the requirements set out in Annex I have been met. How these requirements are met for this stage are outlined below.
- 6.3. Stage A and Stage B which are dealt with in previous chapters also show how the requirements are met, Deposit Plan, (Stage C) – which this report covers - is divided into Tasks C1 to C3:
- C1: Assess and mitigate the effects of the Deposit Plan using the SA framework
 - C2: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan
 - C3: Consult on the Deposit Plan and SA Report requirements of Annex 1 are met where relevant for those stages.
- 6.4. Taking each in turn:

Task C1: Assess and mitigate the effects of the plan

f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);

g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.5. As set out in Chapter 4 a sustainability framework was developed from the current baseline, sustainability issues and context with other legislation, plans and programmes, which are defined in terms of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (see below). The development of the SA Objectives is documented in the SA Scoping Report which was subject to statutory consultation. The health objective also incorporates mental health and well-being.

The SA Framework Table 6.1 sets out the SA objectives which provide a method by which to test whether the Local Development Plan will yield the best possible outcomes in terms of sustainability. Essentially, they are used to test the sustainability of the plan – its environmental, social and economic effects. The SA objectives therefore cover a full cross-section of sustainability issues.

- 6.6. The sustainability appraisal was carried out for the LDP Vision and Objectives, Spatial Options and Strategic Options and the Preferred Strategy and first Deposit Plan during their

production. This report updates those assessments where they have changed and provides the SA of the Re-Deposit Plan.

- 6.7. The following colour coding system (based on the Local Development Plan Manual Edition 3, March 2020) is used to assess the impacts of the Re-Deposit Local Development Plan.

++	There is a generally consistent strong positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
+	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
0	There is not a significant association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives, or the association is neutral (the combination +/- is used where it is believed a policy will have both positive and negative effects with regard to a particular Sustainability Objective).
-	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
--	There is a generally consistent strong negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
?	The association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives is uncertain, may be used in association with other symbols to indicate a degree of uncertainty in the conclusion.

Table 6.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework

No.	Sustainability objective	SEA Topic Area
1.	Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	Topic Area: POPULATION
2.	Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.	Topic Area: HUMAN HEALTH
3.	Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.	Topic Area: EDUCATION AND SKILLS
4.	Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Topic Area: TRANSPORT
5.	Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	Topic Area: SOCIAL FABRIC
6.	Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	
7.	Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	
8.	Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Topic Area: ECONOMY

No.	Sustainability objective	SEA Topic Area
9.	Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	
10.	Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Topic Area: CLIMATIC FACTORS
11.	Maintain and improve air quality.	Topic Area: AIR QUALITY
12.	Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.	Topic Area: MATERIAL ASSETS (WASTE AND MINERALS AND USE OF RESOURCES)
13.	Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.	
14.	Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water.	Topic Area: WATER AND SOIL
15.	Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises.	
16.	Use land efficiently and minimise contamination.	
17.	Safeguard soil quality and quantity.	
18.	Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Topic Area: BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA
19.	Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage.	Topic Area: CULTURAL HERITAGE (ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND LANDSCAPE)
20.	Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	
21.	Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.	

- 6.8. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires the Environmental Report to include information on the likely significant effects on a specified list of environmental factors. Table 6.1 above shows how the SA objectives include assessment of these factors.
- 6.9. More site-specific appraisal criteria were also used to assess the impact of proposed development sites alongside the Sustainability Appraisal Criteria. The detailed criteria can be found in the Candidate Site Methodology. The same colour coding scheme was used for site appraisal as for policy appraisal. The sites which already have full planning permission were not subject to the SA/SEA assessment.
- 6.10. The Re-Deposit includes the vision, objectives, strategy and policies which were developed further following the consultation on the Preferred Strategy and the 1st Deposit Plan.
- 6.11. Each element of the Plan is assessed in turn using the framework set out above.

Task C1(a): SA of the LDP Vision

- 6.12. The LDP vision states:

In 2033 Pembrokeshire is a place with strong resourceful communities, where challenges of rurality and climate change are successfully tackled. A distinctive sense of place exists based on its natural landscape, cultural, built and linguistic heritage. The Haven Towns operate as Regional Growth Centres for South West Wales. Homes are provided for all and a strong economy enables people of all ages to live, work and thrive in the County. Employment opportunities linked to start-up businesses, tourism, rural diversification, the green and blue energy industry and new sectors linked to the strategic opportunities provided by the Milford Haven Waterway and links to Ireland are promoted. Town Centres are vibrant places where a range of uses take place. Development is supported by key infrastructure. Across the County green infrastructure and biodiversity are enhanced with accessible and healthy environments delivered for both people and wildlife.

Table 6.2 Vision and SA Compatibility Mix

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
Vision Theme																					
Resourceful communities, rurality, climate change	+	0	+	+0-	++	++	+	0	++	+	0	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	0	0	0
Sense of place, landscape, culture, history	0	0	0	0	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	++	++
Haven Towns as Growth Centres	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0
Homes for all, strong economy	++	+	++	0	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Tourism, diversification, green/blue energy, The Haven	++	+	+	0	0	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Town Centres	0	+	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	0
Supporting infrastructure for Development	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
Green infrastructure, biodiversity, healthy environment	0	++	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	++	+	++	++	++	++	0	+

6.13. Table 6.2. shows no conflicting interactions. The Vision is generally compatible and supports the SA Objectives. There are some areas where it is not possible to determine whether there is a positive or negative relationship, however the overall assessment of the Vision does not cause concern. The full assessment can be found in Appendix 1.³⁰

Task C1(b): Compatibility of the LDP Objectives with the SA Objectives

³⁰ [SH Appendix 1 SA of Vision for Re-Deposit.docx](#)

- 6.14. The 11 LDP Objectives were developed from the LDP vision, County Councillor and key stakeholder involvement, and consultation of the Preferred Strategy and set out the issues identified to be addressed through the LDP.
- A) Mitigate and respond to the challenge of Climate Change.
 - B) Deliver high quality development where place-making is supported by sustainable design which responds appropriately to cultural and built heritage, landscape and townscape.
 - C) Sustain and enhance the rural and urban economy by supporting start-up businesses, rural diversification, changing agricultural practices, the visitor economy, and the expansion of Small and Medium Enterprises
 - D) Sustain resourceful communities by providing a range and mix of homes supported by key community facilities and services.
 - E) Build on the County's strategic location for green/blue energy, maritime and port related development
 - F) Protect and promote the Welsh language.
 - G) Support a range of uses in Town Centres to assist regeneration.
 - H) Promote accessible and healthy environments for both people and wildlife through the protection and delivery of green infrastructure.
 - I) Improve access to goods and services by facilitating improvements in infrastructure³¹ and community facilities and directing development to sustainable locations.
 - J) Protect and enhance the County's environment, biodiversity and habitats.
 - K) Prevent waste arising and ensure resources are used responsibly.

³¹ Note that infrastructure includes mobile and broadband provision, transport improvements and sewerage capacity.

Table 6.3 – LDP Objectives and SA Compatibility Mix

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
LDP Objectives																					
A. Climate Change	?	++	?	++	?	?	?	--	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	?	+
B. Design; cultural and built heritage landscape and townscape.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
C. Rural and urban economy	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	--	?	?	++	?	++	++	?	?	?	++	++
D. Homes, community facilities and services	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	++	++
E. Develop green/blue energy and port-related development.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	++	++	?	?	++	++	+	?	+	+
F. Welsh language.	++	++	++	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
G. Promote town centres	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	++	++	++	?	++	++	++	++	++	++
H. Protection and delivery of green infrastructure.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
I. Direct development to sustainable locations.	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
J. Environment, biodiversity and habitats.	?	++	++	++	?	?	++	--	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
K. Waste	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++

6.15. The Local Development Plan objectives were assessed against the SA objectives to see whether there are any potential conflicts. The assessment is shown above.

6.16. The appraisal of the 11 LDP Objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives.

6.17. The appraisal matrices (see Appendix 2) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the Sustainability Objectives. In some instances, however, the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty in relation to outcomes, as these were dependent on the detail of the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the Objectives it is considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be present.

6.18. Areas where there is potential incompatibility between the Objectives are in the relationship between those objectives which promote development in rural communities and may therefore increase travel and land take up in rural areas thus not supporting SA objectives linked to minimising travel, reducing pollution and tackling climate change. Developing a strategy and policy approach which focuses larger scale development in the most sustainable locations within rural areas should mitigate this tension, policies which support actions to mitigate climate change for example incorporating combined approaches to encourage low carbon builds, ULEV charging points. In some cases there is some uncertainty about whether or not there is compatibility between the Objectives, however opportunities detailed in the policy approaches ensure that any tensions are mitigated.

Task C1(c): SA of the Preferred Options for the Re-Deposit Plan

LDP Strategy

- 6.19. The LDP strategy has been developed based on a review of the evidence base and in conjunction with stakeholders. Levels of growth make provision for 6,425 dwellings in order to deliver 5,840 new homes and 1,970 new jobs over the Plan period (or 365 new homes a year).
- 6.20. Growth is across the Plan area in accordance with a spatial strategy which promotes sustainable development. A Settlement Hierarchy groups settlements into different categories based on the level of services and facilities located within them and there is an urban, rural split of housing allocations of 60%/40%. With a specific Rural Policy approach in what is defined as Local Villages in the Settlement Hierarchy. 21 Strategic Policies are supported by 60 General Policies. These seek to support the Plan in relation to the environmental and socio-economic characteristics of the area. Specific allocations have also been provided to support the Plan strategy.
- 6.21. The chosen Spatial Option for housing proposes a 60%:40% split of development which focuses on distributing housing in settlements according to the current level of services provided within them. With 60% in urban towns with an urban character and 40% in individual rural settlements with a good level of service, directing growth to a greater range of small and medium sized sites. In terms of the assessment this provides opportunities for positive impacts on the SA Objectives, particularly in terms of those social and economic objectives. Policies in the plan will seek to mitigate for any potential negative effects, particularly in relation to biodiversity.
- 6.22. The Preferred Spatial Option and the Preferred Growth Option were appraised using a qualitative assessment of the potential effects that the policy options would have on the SA Objectives, as the Growth Option was a combination of three options, this was re-assessed. The full assessment of the growth option and spatial options are provided in Appendix 3.

Spatial Option

- 6.23. Overall, the Preferred Spatial Option (Option 2 in the Preferred Strategy) directs growth to settlements in a settlement hierarchy. The strategy also allows for some development in the Rural Town, Service Centres, Service Villages, Cluster Local Villages and Local Villages potentially helping to support local existing services and the population distribution across the County.

Growth Option

- 6.24. The Preferred Growth Option would contribute positively to meeting social SA objectives, for example those which involve delivering affordable housing and supporting cohesive communities. In terms of the environmental SA objectives surrounding using resources, protecting soil quality, minimising pollution and protecting water quality, those proposing

lower levels of housing scored more positively. Overall, the SA of the Preferred Option was not dissimilar to all the Options assessed.

Task C1(d): Assessment of the Strategic Policies

Strategic and General Policies

6.25. The 21 Strategic Policies and 60 General Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. The policies were assessed by the County Council's planning and specialist officers to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives.

Table 6.4 Appraisal of Strategic Policies

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
Strategic Policies																					
SP 1 – Creating Sustainable Places	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	0	0	0
SP 2 – Housing Requirement	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	?	?
SP 3 – Affordable Housing Target	++	+	0	?	++	?	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	?	0	0	-	?	?	0	0
SP 4 Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	+	?	?	?
SP 5 – Supporting Prosperity	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	?	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0
SP 6 – Settlement Hierarchy	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	0	?	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0
SP 7 – Settlement Boundaries	++	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	+/-	0	++	0	0	++	+	0	+	0	0
SP 8 – Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements	++	++	0	++	++	++	0	+	++	+	+/-	?	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0
SP 9 – Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages	++	++	0	++	+	++	0	+	++	+	?	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
SP 10 – Local Villages	++	++	0	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	?	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	++	0
SP 11 – Countryside	++	++	++	+/-	++	+/-	+	+	+	0	?	?	+/-	-	?	-	+/-	?	?	0	?
SP 12 – Maintaining and Enhancing the Environment	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	+
SP 13 – Port and Energy Related Development and Celtic Freeport	++	+/-	++	++	0	+	+	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?
SP 14 – Strategic Employment Provision																					
SP 15 – Safeguarding of existing Strategic Employment Sites																					
SP 16 – Retail Hierarchy	?	+	0	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	++	++	++
SP 17 – Visitor Economy	+	++	+/?	?	0	+	?	++	++	?	?	-	+	+/-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-
SP 18 Non-Energy Minerals	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	++	++	+/-	+/-	?	+	?	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
SP 19 – Welsh Language	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP 20 – Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility	0	+	0	+/?	0	++	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	-/?	?	-/?	0	?
SP 21 – Waste Prevention and ..	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	?	?	++	++	?	0	+	+	+	+	0	0

6.26. The 21 Strategic Policies are assessed against the SA Objectives (see tables in Appendix 4). There is an assessment of whether the Policy contributes towards meeting the SA Objective, and whether the Policy is compatible with the SA Objective.

6.27. The full strategic policy assessments are provided in Appendix 4. A summary is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 6.5 Summary of SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places	There is potential for this policy to support the majority of the SA Objectives, as it seeks to support the creation of sustainable places, referencing many different aspects of sustainability, including economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. There were twelve instances where the policy provides a strong direct correlation between the policy and SA Objective and three instances where the policy was not judged to have a direct relationship to the SA objective, although these topics are addressed by other plan policies
SP 2 Housing Requirement	<p>The housing requirements policy supports development throughout the County and would contribute to developing and maintaining a balance population structure and provide a range of housing, including affordable housing to meet local needs. The level of housing provision will provide opportunities for young people to remain in the County, thereby protecting the Welsh culture and language and contributing to vibrant and cohesive communities. The distribution of housing is defined by the Settlement Hierarchy (in SP 6) and supported by other detailed policies on settlement boundaries (SP 7), Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements (SP 8), Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages (SP 9) and Local Villages (SP 10). The wide distribution and balanced scale of development between urban and rural settlements should contribute to maintaining a healthy rural population and prevent over development in areas of the County. This approach in terms of access are two fold; reducing the need to travel to essential services and the potential to reduce distance travelled to home/employment which remains one of the major trip generators for the County. National awareness of issues relating to housing and impacts upon climate change is reflected at local level within this policy or through this policy in combination with one or more policies.</p> <p>Mitigation: Where housing development is likely to have an impact upon landscape, heritage and/or biodiversity the policy will work in combination with detailed policies to carry out mitigation and/or protection measures.</p>

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
	<p>Minimising the generation of waste and pollution can also be achieved through the detailed policies of the Plan (policies SP 1, SP 21, GN 1 and GN 2). Detail on densities and the use of previously developed land is also part of the Plan's strategy. The Plan has also been assessed in terms of impacts on soil quality and the selection of sites made in accordance with PPW edition 12 which states that considerable weight should be given to protecting such land from development, because of its special importance. It advises that land in grades 1, 2 and 3a should only be developed if there is an overriding need for the development, and either previously developed land or land in lower agricultural grades is unavailable, or available lower grade land has an environmental value recognised by a landscape, wildlife, historic or archaeological designation which outweighs the agricultural considerations. The County Council is also prepared a background Paper on agricultural land classification which will be added to the Evidence Base when finalised.</p>
<p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p>	<p>Pembrokeshire's ageing population has been identified as a trend which needs to be limited and where possible reversed. The provision of affordable housing as part of major housing developments and through other specific policies (e.g. GN 20) should significantly contribute towards a balanced population and support vibrant and cohesive communities.</p> <p>Mitigation: The same impacts in terms of biodiversity, landscape and resource use apply to affordable housing developments as they would to other types of housing developments, where potential impacts are considered likely this policy in combination with other detailed policies will be used to mitigate or protect where appropriate. There is currently a backlog of affordable housing need in Pembrokeshire, it is envisaged the amount of affordable housing developed under this policy will contribute to meeting the backlog, which may in the long-term lead to improved health and well-being.</p>
<p>SP 4 Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople</p>	<p>The Strategic Policy sets out how the LDP will meet accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople as required under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople will be made in Pembrokeshire, through the delivery of a site allocation and new sites and pitches would be assessed against a criteria-based policy framework which seeks to deliver new sites in accessible locations, with access to services and facilities by active travel and public transport. There is a clear positive relationship between the policy and SA Objectives relating to population</p>

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
	<p>structure, provision of quality housing to meet local needs and building community cohesion.</p> <p>Mitigation: There are potential negative environmental effects which can be mitigated by other plan policies.</p>
SP 5 Supporting Prosperity	<p>There is a clear positive relationship between the policy and the SA Objectives relating to population structure, health and well-being, provision of jobs and enhancement of skills and the local economy. There were seven instances where the policy outcome is unknown in terms of the type of businesses that will be attracted to the area and the location.</p> <p>Mitigation: Overall compliance with this SA Objective will rely on the use of other National Policy and policies in the Plan to mitigate against harmful effects.</p> <p>As a general comment, the new jobs may contribute to decarbonisation initiatives, but might at the same time have local environmental impacts, but it is difficult to generalise and these matters would need to be considered at a site and project specific level to produce a meaningful analysis. In almost all of the other cases, the policy did not have a direct relationship to the SA Objective.</p>
SP 6 Settlement Hierarchy – A Sustainable Settlement Strategy	<p>The policy achieves strong compliance with the SA objectives relating to a balanced, healthy population with good access to healthcare, recreation, quality affordable housing and access to employment. It will also help to support the Welsh language. Taken in isolation, it is not possible to show a direct association between this Policy and protection of the environment through minimising waste, protecting the landscape, biodiversity, soil and built heritage as these will rely on other policies to guide new development to appropriate locations within the hierarchy. National Policy and other policies in the Plan will also be needed to ensure overall compliance with SA objectives to ensure efficient use of land and reduce the impacts of climate change, including flooding.</p>
SP 7 Settlement Boundaries	<p>Definition of settlement boundaries defines areas where new development will be directed and in doing so achieves many of the sustainability objectives, including those linked to a balanced population structure, healthy and vibrant communities with reduced need to travel, a sustainable economy and sustainable development, such as ensuring the efficient use of and re-use of land as a resource. The settlement boundaries also assist in protecting the landscape, geology, historic environment and biodiversity. In other cases whilst a direct link cannot be made, the policy will achieve sustainability objectives</p>

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
	intended to protect water quality, ecosystems and the built heritage and direct new development away from flood risk
SP 8 Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements	Locating development within the Regional Growth Areas and Urban Settlements will support the strategy of the LDP and ensure that travel can be minimised and communities sustained and good access to services and facilities provided and increase opportunities for healthy lifestyles and access to recreational facilities. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.
SP 9 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages	Locating a significant proportion of development within the Narberth Rural Town, Service centres and Service Villages will support the strategy of the LDP and ensure that travel can be minimised and access to local services and facilities will help to maintain sustainable communities. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.
SP 10 Local Villages	This policy seeks to encourage sustainable local communities and by ensuring that the scale and location of development supports Local Villages and Cluster Villages which have a functional link, by public transport or active travel route, with a main settlement provides opportunities to travel other than by car. Application of this policy positively meets many of the SA objectives which will support vibrant, healthy communities, optimise the re-use of land and buildings has the potential to have a positive effect on Welsh speaking communities and local culture. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy will strengthen objectives relating to protection of the landscape, historic and cultural and built heritage, soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding when used in combination with this policy.
SP 11 Countryside	<p>Allowing appropriate levels of development in the countryside will contribute to creating well-balanced communities with a balanced population structure. Linking opportunities for rural enterprise housing and rural enterprises will assist with healthy lifestyles, skills and knowledge maintaining the rural economy and helping to support the Welsh language.</p> <p>Mitigation: Development in the countryside will have unknown or negative impacts on those SA Objectives intended to protect landscape, biodiversity, water and air quality but used in combination with other National Planning Policy and LDP2 policies will help to allow</p>

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
	appropriate levels of growth and direct it to appropriate locations to mitigate these effects.
SP 12 Maintaining and Enhancing the Environment	This strategic policy has a direct relationship with several SA objectives. The potential for maintaining and enhancing the environment (including protected sites, species, habitats, landscapes and the systems which underpin them) and its protection from materially harmful development will have a direct positive impact on objectives on environmental, landscape, climate change, well-being and distinctiveness of the built environment.
SP 13 Port and Energy Related Development	<p>This policy strongly supports those SA Objectives relating to improved social and economic matters. However, in many other cases the impacts are uncertain and will depend on the precise nature and location of the developments that come forward. Where these are in the renewable energy sector, there is potential for environmental benefits to accrue, although this policy does not apply to wind energy proposals. However, the policy will also support other types of port and energy development, where there may be local environmental impacts, but perhaps offset against environmental positives if the developments are related to strategic-scale decarbonisation. In Wales, there is a clear policy drive towards renewable energy and other decarbonisation projects, as this supports the move towards a zero carbon future. However, this is a long-term aspiration and meeting economic and energy needs may also require some transitional development types that will not necessarily deliver major environmental benefits, but will support employment, social and energy needs.</p> <p>Mitigation: In combination with other National Planning Policy and LDP2 policies to protect the landscape, natural and historic environment, the policy should achieve a positive overall outcome in terms of sustainability.</p>
SP 14 Strategic Employment Provision	Allocations are assessed separately (see Chapter 6 and Appendix 6).
SP 15 Strategic Employment Provision	Allocations are assessed separately (see Chapter 6 and Appendix 6).
SP 16 Retail Hierarchy	This policy sets out the retail hierarchy of town and local centres within the plan. These are highly accessible and sustainable locations for a diverse range of services and facilities, including residential elements and which will strongly support the sustainability objectives of the plan, and has the potential to support the Welsh language and cultural well-being of communities within the plan area. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
	have a direct relationship with the policy and used in combination and will address objectives relating to protection of the natural and built environment, historic heritage and flood risk.
SP 17 Visitor Economy	Support for the visitor economy and the location of appropriate development in sustainable locations can complement the SA Objectives of the plan, when implemented alongside other plan policies. The policy in conjunction with other policies of the Plan does require all developments to be located sustainably and respect and protect the natural and built environment and benefit local communities, it could therefore be concluded that the policy is sufficient to ensure social and environmental impacts will not be negative.
SP 18 Minerals	<p>Minerals are needed by society to facilitate the construction of new homes in particular and new development in general. Hence, this policy, which supports the provision of minerals to meet the needs of the County, will confer various economic and social benefits. However, there are inevitable and potentially significant conflicts with various SA environmental objectives, although at restoration and after-use stage (once quarrying has ceased) biodiversity and educational benefits may arise. There are also many instances where this policy has no direct relationship to SA Objectives. The coal resource of the Plan area is no longer being safeguarded and coal working in Pembrokeshire is not anticipated during the Plan period.</p> <p>Mitigation: Include reference to the need to consider soil quality in the reasoned justification of Policy GN 37 Working of Minerals. There is potential to store soil for eventual re-use at the restoration stage, but there will be a possibility of degradation during its interim storage. In response Officers have added an extra sentence added to the reasoned justification of GN 37.</p>
SP 19 Welsh Language	This policy will support the use of the Welsh language and cultural well-being of Welsh speaking communities within the plan area. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and will address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.
SP 20 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility	The aspects of the policy relating to improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure and travel modes, in particular walking and cycling, are likely to support social, economic and environmental SA Objectives. Accessibility improvements generally are likely to bring social and economic benefits. However, some of the infrastructure

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
	<p>improvements will benefit travel by vehicles. Where this is the case, negative social and environmental impacts may arise. There are also several instances where the policy has no direct relationship to a particular SA Objective, but in these cases they are still compatible.</p> <p>The potential impacts of individual schemes will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The Plan's policy structure will provide a suitable framework for this.</p>
SP 21 Waste Prevention and Management	<p>Waste prevention and sustainable waste management has the potential to deliver many social, environmental and economic benefits. This is reflected in the assessment, which indicates various instances where the policy could support an SA Objective. Waste is a complex topic area and there are some cases where impacts are uncertain or where a mix of negative and positive outcomes may arise. There are also several instances where there is no direct relationship between the policy and an SA Objective, however they are compatible.</p>

Conclusions of Appraisal of Strategic Policies

- 6.28. The 21 Strategic Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the Strategic Policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives.
- 6.29. Where there is some uncertainty with the potential effects of the Strategic Policies, there are General Policies and Allocations to support the Strategic Policies, the General Policies and Allocations have been assessed. A limited number of edits are recommended – see Table above - to ensure relevant matters are highlighted within the policy wording.

Task C1(e): Assessment of the General Policies

Introduction

6.30. The 60 General Policies are assessed against the SA Objectives as per the Strategic Policies. The full general policy assessments are provided in Appendix 5. Note that allocations are assessed in Appendix 6 but a summary of this is also provided in Chapter 6.

General Policies

Table 6.6a General Policies – Placemaking

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
General Policies																					
PLACE MAKING																					
GN 1 General Development Policy	0	++	0	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
GN 2 Sustainable Design	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	0	+	0	+	+	++	++
GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development	0	++	++	+	++	++	+	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Proposals	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	?	0	0	0	+	-	0	-
GN 5 Renewable Energy – target and allocations																					
GN 6 Development Proposals in Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy (as set out in Future Wales)	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-/?
GN 7 Cawdor Barracks including the former Brawdy Airfield	0	0	0	+/+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	0

6.31. For the Placemaking policies the main areas of tension are limited to potential impacts on the landscape for renewable energy and in terms of impacts on the historic environment. The use of criteria-based policies and site selection should assist with mitigation where necessary. GN 5 Renewable Energy allocations is appraised separately.

Table 6.6b General Policies – Living and Working

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Media Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
LIVING & WORKING																					
GN 8 Employment proposals	+	+	2/+	+	0	++	2/+	++	++	+	?	?	?	?	0	+	+	+/?	+	0	0
GN 9 Employment Allocations (Allocations separate)																					
GN 10 Mixed-use proposals (allocations separate)	+	+	2/+	+	+	++	0	++	+	?	?	?	?	?	0	+	+	+/?	+	0	0
GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings	+	+	2/+	?	?	+	?	++	+/-	0	0	0	?	0/-	0/-	++	+	+	+	0	0
GN 12 Extensions to Employment Sites	+	+	2/+	-	0	++	+/?	++	++	-	-	-/?	-	?	+/-	-/+	-/+	-/+	+	0	0
GN 13 Residential Development	++	++	0	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 14 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	+	+	0	-	+	0	+	0	+	+	-	?	?	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
GN 15 Housing Mix, Second homes and Short-term Holiday Lets, Space Standards and requirements for Lifetime Homes Standards	++	+	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GN 16 Residential Allocations																					
GN 17 - Residential Commitments																					
GN 19A Shogun Fishguard S/HSG/034F/LDP2/1																					
GN 19b South of Conway Drive, Castle Pill Road, Shogun S/HSG/086/LDP2/3																					
GN 20 Local Needs Affordable Housing	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0
GN 21 Exception Sites for Local Needs Affordable Housing	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	+	+	+/-	0	0	0	+	0/+	+/?	+	0	0
GN 22 Specialist and Supported Accommodation	+	++	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+
GN 23 Specialist and Supported Accommodation Allocations																					
GN 24 Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation																					
GN 25 Gypsy, Traveller and Shogun Shogun Sites	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	+	?	+	-	+/-
GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure	0	0	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+/-	+/-
GN 27: Broadband and Telecommunications on New Developments	0	0	+	++	++	++	2+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.32. For the Living and Working policies:

- In terms of **mitigation** flood risk considerations are recommended for inclusion in Policy GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings. In response Officers have advised that the issue is considered to be adequately covered by Policy GN 1 (criterion 8).
- In Policy GN 12 Extensions to Employment Sites in terms of **mitigation** including reference in the Policy to assess potential traffic generation and environmental impacts is recommended. In response Officers have advised that the issue is considered to be adequately covered by GN 1 (criterion 6).
- In GN 14 Replacement Dwellings the issue of trip generation arises. As the principle of the development is already established the trip generation element is difficult to address. This is also relevant for the air quality impacts.
- With GN 22 Specialist and Support Accommodation new development will generate additional waste. All development will need to ensure that sustainable waste

management solutions are used and that any potential significant adverse effects are mitigated. WG require proportions of waste to be recycled.

- In GN 25 Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople Sites the provision of new sites for Gypsy, Travellers and Showpeople would likely result in increased waste and pollution both in construction and occupation. A sequential approach to site selection will assist which is included in the Policy wording. It is also noted that caravan sites and pitches provide limited opportunities for non-standard design.
- With GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure in terms of mitigation it is recommended that reference is included in the Policy to needing to evidence taking opportunities to find the least obtrusive or damaging, technically-feasible structure and location. In response Officers have proposed to include a new criterion to the policy: New criterion (3) added to policy.
- Allocations are assessed separately.

Table 6.6c General Policies – Resourceful Communities

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
RESOURCEFUL COMMUNITIES																					
GN 28 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	0	0	?	+	0	0	+	+	++	++	++	++
GN 29 Community Facilities	+	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0
GN 30 Community Facility Allocations																					
GN 31 Town Centre and Local Retail Centre Development	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	+/-	+	-	-	+	+	+	++	++	++
GN 32 Out-of-Centre Retail and Commercial Development	+	+	0	-	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	+/-	0	0	-/+	-/+	0	-/+	0	0

6.33. For the Resourceful Communities policies:

- In Policy GN 31 in terms of **mitigation** highlight the importance of considering flood risk matters in the policy wording. In response Officers have advised that the issue is covered by GN 1 (criterion 8) but a new reasoned justification paragraph has been added to reinforce this point.
- In Policy GN 32 it is not considered feasible to introduce effective mitigation measures in relation to sustainable transport initiatives.
- Allocations are assessed separately.

Table 6.6d General Policies – Tackling Rurality

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
TACKLING RURALITY																					
GN 33 Farm diversification	++	+	+	+/-	0	+	+	+	++	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	?	+/-	?	?
GN 34 Conversion or Change of Use of Agricultural Buildings and the Expansion or Alterations to Previously Converted Agricultural Buildings	+	?	?	-	+	+/-	+	++	++	-	-	++	++	0	0	++	++	+	++	++	++
GN 35 Marinas	0	0	0	+	+/?	+/?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	?	?	+	+
GN 36 Transport Routes and Improvements	0	+	0	?	0	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	+	0	0
GN 37 Working of Minerals	0	+/-	0	-	+	0	+	+	++	-	-	+	++	++	0	++	-	+/-	?	+	?
GN 38 Safeguarding and Prior Extraction of the Mineral Resource	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	?	0	0
GN 39 Secondary Aggregates and Recycled Waste Minerals	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	++	++	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	0
GN 40 Buffer Zones around Mineral Sites	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	++

6.34. For the Tackling Rurality Policies:

- With Policy GN 34 Conversion of buildings trip generation and consequential impacts on climate change and air quality are highlighted but these buildings are in countryside locations where their preservation is supported in principle in national planning policy.
- With Policy GN 37 Working of Minerals the transporting of the minerals will mean trip generation to supply the local market with consequential impacts on climate change and air quality. Potential soil quality impacts are also highlighted. Whilst the policy includes safeguards to minimise the need for new minerals workings and protect the environment, ultimately land and soil will be negatively impacted through the working of new minerals sites. **Mitigation** is recommended in terms of highlighting the need to find a beneficial use for cleared soil. Officers have advised that an extra sentence has been added to the reasoned justification of Policy GN 37.

Table 6.6e General Policies – Environment Policies

SA Objectives	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
ENVIRONMENT																					
GN 41 Protection of National Statutory Environmental Designations	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	++	++	++	0	0
GN 42 Protection of Local Nature Reserves, Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites and Peat Deposits	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	++	++	0	0
GN 43 Protection of Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	++
GN 44 Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	+
GN 45 Green Infrastructure	0	++	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	+	++	++	+	+
GN 46 Coastal Change	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+/	0	+/	+/	+/	0
GN 47 Water Quality and Protection of Water Resources	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	0	0	0
GN 48 Green Wedges	+	++	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	0	++	++	++	0	+
GN 49 Landscape	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
GN 50 Maintenance and Enhancement of Biodiversity																					
GN 51 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	+
GN 52 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value	0	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	++	?	0	?	?
GN 53 Community Growing Spaces	0	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 54 Visitor Attractions and Leisure Facilities	0	+	+	+	0	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	+	++	++
GN 55 Serviced and Hotel Accommodation	0	+	+	+/	?	+	+	++	++	+/	+/	+/	+	0	0	+	+	?	+	++	++
GN 56 Caravan, Camping and Chalet Development	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+/	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 57 Site Facilities on Existing Caravan and Camping Sites	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
GN 58 Non-caravan Self-catering Accommodation	0	0	0	+/	?	?	+	+	+	+/	+/	+/	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+
GN 59 Waste Management Facilities	0	+	0		0	+	0	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	0	+	+	?	0	0	0
GN 60 Disposal of Waste on Land	0	+	0		0	+	0	+	+		?	-		+/	0			?	-	0	0

6.35. For the Environment policies:

- GN 58 Non-caravan Self-catering Accommodation: A cross reference in the Policy to GN 15 Housing Mix, Second homes and Short-term Holiday Lets, Space Standards and requirements for Lifetime Homes Standards criterion C to ensure that there is an appropriate balance of housing is recommended in terms of **mitigation**. Officers have advised that a new paragraph has been added to the reasoned justification of the policy to link to Policy GN 15.
- GN 59 Waste Management Facilities: it is inevitable that these sites will be located away from residential areas and therefore will be less likely to benefit from sustainable transport options.
- With GN 60 Disposal of Waste on Land these sites will be located away from residential locations and therefore will be less likely to benefit from sustainable transport options. As a proposition of last resort where other options higher up the waste hierarchy cannot be achieved then inevitably there will be negative impacts in relation to the sustainability objectives for climate change, the generation of waste and pollution, the efficient production, use, reuse and recycling of resources, avoiding contamination and the protection of soil. The detailed development management policies of the Plan will seek to mitigate impacts in these instances.

Table 6.7: Summary of the assessments of the General Policies

General Policies	
PLACE-MAKING Area Wide Policies	
Policy	Summary of the Assessment
GN 1 General Development Policy	GN 1 is a wide-ranging policy that will contribute positively towards the delivery of almost all of the SA Objectives for the Plan. Other LDP policies used in combination with this policy will support the remaining SA Objectives. The policy when used with other Plan policies will ensure that development will provide both short and long term positive social, economic and environmental benefits. The reasoned justifications expand further on the policy to ensure the whole range of potential impacts can be addressed.
GN 2 Sustainable Design	This policy looks at the many different aspects of sustainable design. It contributes directly to the delivery of most of the SA Objectives and may indirectly help to deliver the rest. There is no direct relationship to some of the SA Objectives, but other Plan policies may help to deliver these, and they are still compatible. The impacts of the policy will be positive and apparent in the both the short and long term. The policy will also provide cumulative benefits to the natural and built environment in the Plan area.
GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development	The policy and the SA objectives generally have a positive relationship. In one case, that of provision of affordable housing, that relationship is judged to be very strongly positive, because contributions towards such provision are prioritised by the policy. In other instances, new development will be found to place additional demands on infrastructure and services and therefore developers will be expected to make contributions. These contributions will impact positively on both communities and the environment.
GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Proposals	Policy GN 4 encourages new development to be resource efficient and use power from renewable sources which supports those SA Objectives intended to support sustainability. It is broadly supportive of renewable energy proposals, excepting large-scale wind turbine proposals and subject to provisos on individual and cumulative landscape and environmental impacts. Renewable energy technologies are also carbon neutral. As such, the policy supports many of the economic, environmental and social SA Objectives. However, there are a few of the SA Objectives where the impacts of renewable energy technologies are uncertain and / or mix positive and negative impacts. Also, a few of the SA Objectives do not directly relate to the policy.

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
	<p>Mitigation: There are a suite of policies in the Plan that will consider the individual and cumulative landscape and environmental impacts.</p> <p>The allocations listed in the Policy are assessed separately.</p>
GN 5 Renewable Energy – target and allocations	Policy GN 5 sets an annual renewable energy target and allocates various sites for Solar PV installations. This policy also supports many of the economic, environmental and social SA Objectives, although as with GN 4, there are some areas of uncertainty and where a mix of positive and negative impacts are likely to arise. Again, a few of the SA Objectives do not directly relate to the policy. Allocations are assessed separately.
GN 6 Development Proposals in Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy (as set out in Future Wales)	This is a policy to safeguard land with an unknown outcome of whether any development of large-scale wind farms will come to fruition. For this reason the appraisal of the policy against the sustainability objectives is largely unknown. Should a development come forward, the scale will almost certainly have negative impacts on the landscape, with potential for negative impacts on the built, geological and historic environment. Any benefits arising from the development will be in the form improving air quality, sustainable development and mitigating against the causes of climate change.
GN 7 Cawdor Barracks including the former Brawdy Airfield	The policy allows for a wide range of development which will make use of land which has previously been development. There is potential for it to provide housing, employment and community facilities and it is also served by public transport. It therefore scores positively on SA Objectives relating to social and economic benefits. The potential range of development also means that impacts of the site on the landscape are unknown. Overall, it is considered that it will have a positive relationship with this SA Objective.
LIVING AND WORKING GENERAL POLICIES	
GN 8 Employment Proposals GN 9 Employment Allocations	This policy will permit new employment proposals at appropriate locations. In the context of the SA Objectives, it scores highly in relation to future provision of employment opportunities and support for the economy – SA Objectives 8 and 9. Positive outcomes are anticipated with regard to several other SA Objectives. A small number of the SA Objectives either did not directly relate to the policies or alternatively might relate to them, but in ways that could be either positive or negative. The outcome on several Objectives will be dependent on how new employment proposals are implemented in the future, some elements of which may be controlled through the planning system.

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
	Allocations are assessed separately.
GN 10 Mixed-use Proposals	<p>The policy scores positively against many of the SA Objectives relating to sustainable development and economic and social benefits. The location of the sites within Settlement Boundaries helps to achieve good accessible and also reduce the potential impact on the landscape, soil etc. The mixing is employment and residential uses also helps to increase sustainability through the potential for live-work accommodation and living in close proximity to employment, thereby reducing the need to travel. The effect is limited by the small number of sites being allocated. The relationship on some of the Objectives will depend on the type of development coming forward and use of other policies in the Plan will be required to ensure that design is appropriate for the location and does not harm sensitive built heritage and the historic environment. Overall the policy has a generally positive association with the SA Objective.</p>
GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings	<p>The policy has a positive relationship with the SA Objectives linked to economic vibrancy and social well-being. It also scores well on the Objectives which are intended to protect the landscape, soil and biodiversity. As it is retaining the status quo in terms of location, it is unlikely to improve sustainability through reducing the need to travel, nor reduce flood risk. Whilst makes an important contribution towards many of the Objectives, there are unknown or negatives associations.</p> <p>Mitigation: Recommend including the need to assess flood risk implications where relevant in the policy wording. In response Officers have advised that the issue is considered to be adequately covered by Policy GN 1 (criterion 8).</p>
GN 12 Extensions to Employment Sites	<p>The policy scores positively in the SA Objectives which are intended to sustain economic and social vibrancy. It allows for dispersed development however which is likely to require use of more greenfield sites. It therefore scores negatively in terms of the natural environment and reducing the need to travel. For many of the Objectives there are positive and negative associations, the outcome of which will depend on the individual proposals coming forward. It is accepted that when businesses expand or modernise, they may need to do so in situ; it may be highly inefficient or impracticable for them to relocate to a sequentially preferable site.</p> <p>Mitigation: Suggest including reference in the Policy to assess potential traffic generation and environmental impacts. In response Officers have advised that the issue is adequately covered by GN 1 (criterion 6).</p>

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
GN 13 Residential Development	This policy directly contributes to and has a strong positive relationship with the majority of the SA Objectives intended to enhance social and economic well-being and balance this with need to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment.
GN 14 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	<p>This policy directly contributes to and is compatible with the majority of the SA Objectives. Development will provide new, replacement housing in the countryside, thereby supporting rural communities. The policy seeks to ensure dwellings in the countryside provide a range and mix of size of dwellings in order to provide for all of the population and to maintain a balanced population structure. The policy will be assessed against other Plan policies which will ensure social, economic and environmental benefits.</p> <p>As the principle of the development is already established the trip generation element is difficult to address. This is also relevant for the air quality impacts.</p>
GN 15 Housing Mix, Second Homes and Short-term Holiday Lets, Space standards and requirements for Lifetime Home Standards	The policy has a positive relationship with the SA Objectives intended to support vital and sustainable communities, including Welsh-speaking communities. It has a neutral association however with the majority of SA Objectives.
GN 16 Residential Allocations	All allocated sites have been assessed separately. See Chapter 6 and Appendix 6.
GN 17 Residential Commitments	Sites have been full, extant planning permission for residential development and have been assessed as deliverable. These sites have not been assessed with the SA framework as they already have extant planning permission.
GN 18 Slade Lane, Haverfordwest S/HSG/040/LDP2/3	All allocated sites have been assessed separately. See Chapter 6 and Appendix 6.
GN 19 A Maesgwynne, Fishguard S/HSG/034F/LDP21	All allocated sites have been assessed separately. See Chapter 6 and Appendix 6.
GN 19 B South of Conway Drive, Castle Pill Road, Steynton S/HSG/086/LDP2/3, Milford Haven	All allocated sites have been assessed separately. See Chapter 6 and Appendix 6.
GN 20 Local Needs Affordable Housing	GN 20 contributes positively to the social SA Objectives by providing local needs affordable housing for people in

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
	<p>Towns, Service Centres, and Service Villages and Local Villages. The prioritisation of on-site provision will help to achieve balanced communities and maximises accessibility to employment, facilities and services by a range of sustainable transport means. In doing so it meets social SA Objectives linked maintaining a balanced population, improving health and wellbeing, meeting housing needs and cohesive communities and protecting and enhancing the Welsh language. The policy is compatible with SA economic objectives. There are also potential positive relationships with environmental objectives linked to design quality and protection of built heritage.</p>
GN 21 Exception Sites for Local Needs Affordable Housing	<p>GN 20 contributes positively to the social SA Objectives by providing local needs affordable housing for people in Towns, Service Centres, and Service Villages and Local Villages. Development that proceeds as a result of this policy would be assessed against other policies in the Plan this will ensure that environmental SA Objectives are met. GN 21 contributes to meeting the accommodation needs of those who cannot afford open market housing. In doing so it meets social SA Objectives linked maintaining a balanced population, improving health and wellbeing, meeting housing needs and cohesive communities and protecting and enhancing the Welsh language. The policy is compatible with SA economic objectives. There are also potential positive relationships with environmental objectives to protect the natural environment.</p>
GN 22 Specialist and Supported Accommodation	<p>This policy generally supports the objectives of the plan by requiring development to have a spatial relationship with existing settlements, where for larger settlements there will be a range of services to support a balanced community. Design and context will also be important considerations for the natural and built biodiversity and heritage of the area.</p>
GN 23 Specialist and Supported Accommodation Allocations	<p>Allocations are assessed separately (see Chapter 6 and Appendix 6).</p>
GN 24 Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople Site Allocation	<p>Allocations are assessed separately (see Chapter 6 and Appendix 6).</p>
GN 25 Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople Sites	<p>Policies which help to meet the accommodation needs of gypsy and traveller communities are a legal requirement under the 2014 Housing Act. This policy approach aims to meet Gypsy and Traveller community accommodation needs in ways that aim to be sustainable and</p>

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
	<p>environmentally acceptable. The sequential approach to providing new sites and pitches will help to achieve this but the potential for sites to be located in the countryside reduces compatibility with the SA Objectives intended to encourage sustainable transport, reduce pollution and contamination and protect the natural environment. Overall the policy shows a positive relationship with the SA Objectives, but less so than the policies for conventional and affordable housing.</p>
GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure	<p>Policy GN 21 will help deliver some of the SA Objectives, particularly in circumstances where it facilitates home working and other online services such as retailing and education and thus reduces the need to travel, with consequent benefits to air pollution. . It will also assist where it improves access to and provision of key services, including education. Visual impact in the landscape is a significant negative impact, but for many other SA Objectives the policy has no direct relationship or has both positive and negative associations.</p> <p>Mitigation: Include reference in the Policy to needing to evidence taking opportunities to find the least obtrusive or damaging, technically-feasible structure and location. In response Officers have proposed to include a new criterion to the policy: New criterion (3) added to policy.</p>
GN 27 Broadband and Telecommunications on New Developments	<p>Policy GN 21 will help deliver some of the SA Objectives, particularly in circumstances where it facilitates home working and other online services such as retailing and education and thus reduces the need to travel, with consequent benefits to air pollution. It will also assist where it improves access to and provision of key services, including education. For many other SA Objectives the policy has no direct relationship or has both positive and negative associations.</p>
RESOURCEFUL COMMUNITIES GENERAL POLICIES	
GN 28 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	<p>The policy is broadly compatible with social SA Objectives and meets the objective linked to improving health and wellbeing, and protecting and enhancing Welsh culture and is compatible with economic SA Objectives. The historic environment contributes significantly to the local economy, therefore protection and enhancement is important. The policy makes a positive contribution to environmental objectives, including biodiversity, and encouraging design quality.</p>
GN 29 Community Facilities	<p>The policy has a generally positive association with the SA Objective as it meets the objectives relating to social and economic improvement, cohesive and sustainable communities and sustainable use of land and resources.</p>

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
GN 30 Community Facility Allocations	Allocations are assessed separately.
GN 31 Town Centre and Local Retail Centre Development	<p>Support for retail, commercial and community facilities in places where they are highly accessible by means other than the private car provides a positive relationship with objectives for health and well-being, climate change and economy. The Policy also scores positively on the SA Objectives seeking to protect the built and historic environment. One consequence of the policy seeking to retain the town centres and maximise re-use is a reduction in opportunities to combat flooding, particularly as many of the Centres are situated close to rivers and the coast.</p> <p>Mitigation: Include reference to the importance of assessing flood risk matters in the policy wording. In response Officers have advised that the issue is covered by GN 1 (criterion 8) but a new reasoned justification paragraph has been added to reinforce this point.</p>
GN 32 Out-of-Centre Retail and Commercial Development	<p>The policy fails to meet SA Objectives intended to deliver on sustainability through reducing the need to travel, cut pollution and improve air quality. Whilst allowing for provision of goods and services locally, they are unlikely be accessible to all of the population and potentially will use large areas of greenfield land. Mitigation is written in to the policy through the locational hierarchy which will help ensure that the least number of out of centre development are required. Overall the policy has a slightly negative association with the SA Objectives.</p> <p>This policy is framed to reflect national planning policy so that a sequential approach is taken and the least preferred location (which would be the least sustainable) can only be selected when the criteria of the policy are fully met. It is not considered that any mitigation is feasible for this policy as it would be difficult to instigate sustainable travel options.</p>
GN 33 Farm diversification	<p>The policy has a positive association with the SA Objectives relating to economic and social benefits. There are negative associations with the Objectives seeking to protect the countryside and safeguard soil and water quality. Development in the countryside is also likely to lead to a greater need to travel and use of private cars – national policy accepts this to be the case in farm diversification schemes. The policy will need to be used in conjunction with other national policies and those in the Plan to mitigate potentially negative or harmful impacts.</p>
GN 34 Conversion or Change of Use of	<p>Support for the rural economy through the renovation, conversion or change of use of agricultural buildings, and allowing appropriate development in countryside</p>

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
Agricultural Buildings	locations, can complement the SA Objectives of the plan, supporting the sustainability of rural communities and natural environment, and protection and enhancement of the historic environment when implemented alongside other plan policies.
GN 35 Marinas	Policy GN 29 has the potential to deliver positive outcomes on some of the SA Objectives, for instance by providing new recreational opportunities, quality housing, employment opportunities and community benefits. However, there is much uncertainty over impacts in relation to a number of the SA Objectives, while in other cases the policy does not directly relate to the SA Objective at all.
GN 36 Transport Routes and Improvements	Policy GN 36 has the potential to deliver positive outcomes in relation to improved access to key services and facilities.
GN 37 Working of Minerals	<p>Whilst the destructive nature of the winning of minerals has negative impacts on several of the SA Objectives, the Policy includes safeguards including minimising the amount of new workings that will be required, protecting ground water and making provision for after-use, restoration and progressive restoration of sites which helps it score positively with several of the SA Objectives.</p> <p>Mitigation: Include reference to the need to putting cleared soil to beneficial use. Officers have advised that an extra sentence has been added to the reasoned justification of Policy GN 37.</p>
GN 38 Safeguarding and Prior Extraction of the Mineral Resource	The policy is one of safeguarding a resource required to meet several of the SA Objectives, including provision of housing. Safeguarding the resource locally also helps to meet the SA Objectives that reduce the need to transport minerals over longer distances. For most of the SA Objectives however there is no direct relationship with this Policy.
GN 39 Secondary Aggregates and Recycled Waste Minerals	This Policy scores highly against the SA Objectives intended to make efficient use of land and other resources, protecting the landscape, natural and built environment, as well as supporting economic objectives.
GN 40 Buffer Zones around Mineral Sites	The policy is intended to mitigate against the impacts of minerals extraction and so scores positively against the SA Objectives intended to promote health and well-being and protection of the built and historic environment. The policy does not have a direct relationship with many of the objectives.
PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT GENERAL POLICIES	
GN 41 Protection of National Statutory	

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
Environmental Designations	This policy will directly implement objectives of the Plan and is beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to enjoy nature, recreation and sport.
GN 42 Protection of Local Nature Reserves, Regionally Important Geodiversity Site and Peat Deposits	This policy will directly implement objectives of the Plan and is beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to enjoy nature, recreation and sport.
GN 43 Protection of Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	This policy will directly implement objectives of the Plan and is beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to enjoy nature, recreation and sport. Trees, woodlands and hedgerows are important features of the landscape and the historic environment. They also assist with natural flood prevention, reducing the effects of climate change and protecting soil and water quality. There are widespread benefits to protecting these features reflecting in the positive relationship of this policy with many of the SA Objectives.
GN 44 Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity	This policy will directly implement objectives of the Plan and is beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to enjoy and access nature and open green spaces for recreational activities. There are also positive effects on reducing flood risk and protecting soil and water quality.
GN 45 Green Infrastructure	This policy will directly implement objectives of the Plan and is beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to enjoy and access nature and open green spaces for recreational activities. There are also positive effects on reducing flood risk and protecting soil and water quality.
GN 46 Coastal Change	The policy will help stop increased risks of flooding, but will do little to reduce risk for the land and buildings within the identified areas. Whilst coastal change cannot often be prevented, allowing natural adaptation of the coast can assist with creating new habitats or exposing elements of the geological and historic heritage.
GN 47 Water Quality and Protection of Water Resources	There are five instances where a strong positive correlation is identified between an SA Objective and the policy, with three more occasions where a weaker but still positive association has been found to exist. In the other cases, there was no direct relationship between the

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
	policy and the SA objective, although in some of these cases there might be an indirect relationship.
GN 48 Green Wedges	This policy will directly implement objectives of the Plan and is beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to access green space outside of the urban areas and protects from the coalescence of settlements.
GN 49 Landscape	This policy will ensure that unacceptably adverse impact on landscape through development does not take place. There is however likely to be an impact on landscape from development, and judgements will be required to ensure that they are acceptable. It aligns closely with objectives relating to landscape and its protection. Whilst this will be largely visual impact, this can have consequential benefits for biodiversity and health and well-being of enjoyment of the landscape.
GN 50 Maintenance and Enhancement of Biodiversity	Policy deleted.
GN 51 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas	The policy has a positive relationship with the majority of the SA Objectives. The protection of green space and recreational facilities is a central element of vital and strong communities, contributing positively to the built environment and local economy. It also assists in limiting the causes and effects of climate change and protects biodiversity and the historic environment.
GN 52 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value	The policy has a positive relationship with the majority of the SA Objectives and demonstrates the importance of amenity open space on health and well-being, and potential to benefit biodiversity and reduce the impact of pollution.
GN 53 Community Growing Spaces	This policy would enable community growing spaces which are beneficial in relation to biodiversity, sustainability, ecosystems, community cohesion and health and well-being as it provides a range of opportunities to enjoy nature, community well-being and recreation.
GN 54 Visitor Attractions and Leisure Facilities	The policy scores positively against a wide range of SA Objectives and will help to sustain communities, support the local economy and provide job opportunities. Safeguards included in the policy will also help to protect the natural and historic environment.
GN 55 Serviced and Hotel Accommodation	The policy overall fulfils many of the SA Objectives by controlling the location of development and including opportunities to minimise the development of greenfield sites. Other policies in the Plan will help to mitigate further against potential negative impacts.

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
GN 56 Caravan, Camping and Chalet Development	<p>The policy caters for visitor accommodation which is an important component of the local economy and provision of new and extended sites will help to sustain employment in this sector. Where new sites are permitted these will be well placed to settlements and potentially provide community facilities. The policy benefits both visitors and residents. Proposals will also require environmental improvements in the site and the surrounding landscape. The policy provides significant opportunity to improve the quality of the tourism offer. Proposals would also incorporate the best practicable environmental standards covering all facets of development. This policy contributes positively to many SA Objectives and other policies in the Plan will help to ensure that any negative impacts are minimised.</p>
GN 57 Site Facilities on Existing Caravan and Camping Sites	<p>The policy caters for facilities on visitor accommodation which is an important component of the local economy. It protects against the undermining of existing facilities within settlements and allows for additional facilities that may also help to support local communities. The requirement to incorporate the best practicable environmental standards in all cases will help to mitigate impacts on the natural environment, along with the requirements of other policies in the Plan.</p>
GN 58 Non-caravan self-catering accommodation	<p>The policy directs development the most sustainable locations in large settlements and so meets SA Objectives intended to reduce the need to travel, minimise pollution and other impacts on the natural environment. It also allows development in the countryside, making reuse of buildings but reducing the overall positivity of accessibility and reducing the need to travel by car. There are unknown potential impacts on the SA objectives intended to protect community well-being, including the Welsh language as over development of holiday accommodation can undermine the vitality and cohesiveness of communities.</p> <p>Mitigation: A cross reference in the Policy to GN 15 Housing Mix, Second homes and Short-term Holiday Lets, Space Standards and requirements for Lifetime Homes Standards criterion C to ensure that there is an appropriate balance of housing as main, primary residences (Use Class C3), secondary residences (Use Class C5) and short-term lets (Use Class C6), to ensure housing is available for people in local need and to maintain and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and to sustain existing communities. Officers have advised that a new paragraph has been added to the reasoned justification of the policy to link to Policy GN 15.</p>

Policy	Summary of the Assessment
GN 59 Waste Management Facilities	The policy will allow the development of appropriate waste management facilities and will help to deliver the sustainable management of waste in the County. They will also ensure that landfill void space is available to take the part of the waste stream where there is no feasible re-use, recovery, recycling or treatment option. Sustainable management of waste is integral to the provision of a healthy environment and to human health and in that respect these policies will help to deliver several of the SA Objectives. They will also support the local economy and may make positive impacts in relation to a climate change response, help to reduce pollution and contamination. There is uncertainty around the impact of these policies on several other SA Objectives, while in other cases there is no direct relationship between these policies and the SA Objectives.
GN 60 Disposal of Waste on Land	The policy will ensure that landfill void space is available to take the part of the waste stream where there is no feasible re-use, recovery, recycling or treatment option. Although it is to be allowed as a last option, where sites are required they are likely to have significant negative impacts. Other policies in the Plan will help to mitigate against the effect.

Conclusions of Appraisal of General Policies

- 6.36. The 60 General Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. The policies were assessed by the County Council's planning and specialist officers to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.
- 6.37. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the General Policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives.
- 6.38. As expected, there is some uncertainty with the potential effects of the Policies where there are no specific land allocations made. Policies have been assessed in more depth and where land has been allocated this has been allocated.
- 6.39. Specific instances where additional policy wording would assist with mitigation has been identified.

Task C1(f): Assessment of LDP Allocations

Background

- 6.40. The allocated sites are assessed against the SA Objectives. The full assessment of the sites is provided in Appendix 6. A summary of the appraisal for each of the sites is also provided in the Appendix. HRA was also undertaken and is included in a separate report (HRA Report).
- 6.41. The candidate site process and assessment is described in the Candidate Site Methodology³² and a Site Assessment Report³³ has been produced. A consultation was undertaken for candidate sites to be submitted. A total of 518 candidate sites were received. These were subject to assessment which comprised 5 phases:
- The Phase 1 assessment looked at whether sites were within or adjacent to a land use constraint including constraints such as flood risk, biodiversity and historic environment designations amongst others.
 - The Phase 2 assessment looked at conformity with the Preferred Strategy, for housing, the position in the settlement hierarchy/spatial grouping, for other uses specific requirements from National Policy or relevant evidence base.
 - The Phase 3 assessment involved consultation with internal departments and key organisations.
 - The Phase 4 assessment involved a more detailed assessment of landscape and biodiversity.
- 6.42. The Phase 5 assessment considered the deliverability of development proposed in relation to infrastructure connections, sewerage, land owner intent, land ownership, legal obstacles, viability, transport and SuDs compliance.
- 6.43. A total of 54 housing allocations have been included in the Settlement Boundaries of Urban Settlements, Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages.
- 6.44. The candidate sites proposed for housing development together would provide an area of land many times greater than that required to meet the LDP housing requirement of 5,840 units over the plan period even allowing for the 10% uplift. This has meant that the majority of housing candidate sites have not been allocated or included in settlement boundaries for development.
- 6.45. In some instances candidate site proposals that are not allocated or included within Settlement Boundaries may still potentially be able to gain planning permission under the proposed LDP policies, for example as exception sites for affordable housing or under criteria policies.
- 6.46. The Site Assessment Report includes tables that follow the progress of each site at each stage of the assessment of candidate sites. In some instances, part of a site was

³² Candidate Site Assessment Methodology <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/candidate-sites>

³³ Site Assessment Report <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

unacceptable but a part was suitable either for inclusion within a Settlement Boundary or as an allocation. Officers' summaries provide further analysis.

- 6.47. Allocated sites that will deliver the LDP strategy have been assessed against the SA Objectives to ensure they contribute towards positive environmental, social and economic impacts on the county. Sites which have full planning permission, referred to as commitments, have not been subject to assessment as part of the SA / SEA.
- 6.48. In addition to housing allocations there are a variety of sites allocated.

Table 6.8 Allocations in the Local Development Plan

Policy	Allocation	Number of Sites
SP14	Employment Provision	8
SP15	Strategic Employment	16
GN5	Renewable Energy	2
GN9	Employment	9
GN10	Mixed Use	2
GN16	Housing	54
GN23	Specialist Accommodation	3
GN24	Gypsy Traveller	4
GN30	Community Facilities	2
GN36	Transport	9
GN37	Minerals	1
GN59	Waste	10

- 6.49. The allocated sites are assessed against the SA Objectives. The full assessment of the sites is provided in Appendix 6. A summary of the appraisal for each of the sites is also provided in the Appendix. HRA was also undertaken and is included in a separate report (HRA Report).
- 6.50. Allocations have been presented to provide the land to deliver the strategic and general policies.
- 6.51. Tables 6.9 to 6.14 below provide a summary of impacts. More detail can be found in Appendix 6.
- 6.52. Where development on allocated sites is likely to have adverse impacts, the site allocation policies/supplementary planning guidance of the Local Development Plan would need to include mitigation measures to minimise or obviate those impacts. Many of these refer to the Local Development Plan's development management policies. These include mitigation measures related to:

Key	Policy Reference	Issue
A.	GN1 (2)	Local Amenity: It would not result in a significant detrimental impact on local amenity in terms of visual impact, loss of light or privacy, odours, smoke, fumes, dust, air quality or an increase in noise or vibration levels.

Key	Policy Reference	Issue
B.	GN1(4)	Soil Quality: It would not cause an unacceptable adverse effect (a harmful impact that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated) on soils
C.	GN(5)	Biodiversity: It respects and protects the natural environment with no unacceptable adverse effects (a harmful impact that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated) on the environment including protected sites, habitats and species;
D.	GN1(6)	Sustainable Transport: It will incorporate sustainable transport and accessibility principles and would not result in a detrimental impact on highway safety or in traffic exceeding the capacity of the highway network.
E.	GN1(9)	Water Quality: It would not have a significant adverse impact on water quality (see also policy GN 47);
F.	GN1(10)	Light Pollution: Any proposal with significant light pollution potential must include a lighting scheme. Proposals must minimise their light impact through appropriate mitigation wherever possible.
G.	GN1(11)	Waste and Pollution: It minimises the generation of waste during implementation and manages any waste generated.
H.	GN1(12)	Health and Safety: It would not cause or result in unacceptable harm to health and safety, including through flood risk
I.	GN2	Sustainable Design
J.	GN1(3)	Landscape: It would not cause an unacceptable adverse effect (a harmful impact that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated) on landscape character, quality or diversity.
K.	GN28	Historic Environment: Development will only be supported where it conserves, protects, preserves or enhances the following cultural and historic assets and their setting
L.	GN1(8)	Flooding: It would not cause or result in unacceptable harm to health and safety, including through flood risk.
M.	SP19	Welsh Language: appropriate mitigation measures identified.

Table 6.9 Summary Appraisal of Employment Provision Sites (SP14)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	S/EMP/088/LDP/01 Blackbridge	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	0	++	++	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation		A		D							A	G			L		B	C	J	I	K
2.	S/EMP/138/00001 Former RNAD Site, Trawa	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	-	-	?	+	0
	Mitigation		A		D							A	G			L		B	C	J	I	I
3.	Goodwick	+	+/-	+	+	0	0	+	++	++	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	++	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G					B	C	J	I	I
4.	S/EMP/040/00004 Withyash Cluster (Trading Estate)	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G	E	L	G	B	C	J	I	I
5.	S/EMP/040/00005 Withyash Cluster (North of East Estate)	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	++	-	-	-	-
6.	Mitigation				D										E	L		B	C	J	I	I
7.	S/EMP/040/00001 Withyash Cluster (West Estate)	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	0	0	?	++	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G	B	C	J	I	I
8.	S/EMP/088/LDP2/01 Thornton	+	+/-	+	-	0	0	0	++	++	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G	B	C	J	I	I/K
9.	S/EMP/098/00001 Pembrokeshire Science and Technology Park Cluster	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	++	++	?	-	?	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G	B	C	J	I	I

6.53. In the context of Sustainability Appraisal, the main positive impact of these allocations will be in providing job opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy. There may be opportunities to bring forward positive contributions to environmental enhancement/contamination remediation or responding to climate change in conjunction with site re-use, although the outcomes in this respect are uncertain at present.

6.54. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.10 Summary Appraisal of Strategic Employment Sites (SP15)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	S/EMP/000/00002	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	-/+	-/+	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation												G	G	E	L	G	B	C		I	K
2.	S/EMP/000/00003	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	++	-	-	-	+	+	0	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G/I	G	E		G	B	C		I	K
3.	S/EMP/000/00004	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	+	+	0	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G/I	G	E	L	G	B	C		I	
4.	S/EMP/000/00007	+	+	+	+/-	0	+	0	++	++	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G/I	G	E	L	G	B	C	J	I	K
5.	S/EMP/095/00001	+	+	+	+/-	0	+	0	++	++	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G	G	E	L	G	G	C		I	
6.	S/EMP/034/00003	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation																					
7.	S/EMP/040/00011	+	+	+	-/?	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	I			G	G	C		I	K
8.	S/EMP/040/00012	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						D	A, D	G	I	E		G	G	C		I	K
9.	S/EMP/040/00015	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						D	A, D	G	I	E		G	G	C		I	K
10.	S/EMP/088/00003	+	+	+	-	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	0	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D							A	G	I	E		G	B	C		I	K
11.	S/EMP/098/00003	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G	I	E	L	G	G	C		I	K
12.	S/EMP/098/00002	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	+	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation														E	L	G	G	C		I	K
13.	S/EMP/098/00004	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation											A	G	I			G	G	C		I	
14.	S/EMP/098/00005	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation														E	L	G	G	C		I	K
15.	S/EMP/098/00006	+	+	+	++	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation																					
16.	S/EMP/098/00007	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	?	-	?	-	?	0	?	-	-	+	+	+
	Mitigation				D										E				C			

6.55. The main positive impact of this allocation will be in providing job opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy. Current uses are unlikely to make a significant contribution to environmental enhancement or responding to climate change, excepting those relating to renewable energy projects.

6.56. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.11 Summary Appraisal of Renewable Energy Sites (GN5)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
SPV/066/LDP2/01 East of Hazelbank, Llanstadwell	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	-+	?	?	-	
																		C			
SPV/149/LDP2/01 West of Ford Farm, Wolfscastle	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	?	-+	?	?	-	?
																		C			K

6.57. Solar PV arrays will bring positive benefits in terms of human health and well-being, reducing reliance on carbon technologies, combatting climate change, providing sustainable power with minimal pollution, making use of natural sunlight and causing minimal damage to the land on which they are located. Some care is needed to ensure that landscape and visual impacts are kept to a minimum, including in locations close to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park or to assets of the historic environment. A detailed assessment can be found in Appendix 6 to this report. Mitigation measures are recommended if not already included in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024.

Table 6.12 Summary Appraisal of Employment sites (GN9)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	EMP/030/00001 Parc Gwynnyn, Crymych (6.92 ha)	+	+/-	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	+	-	?	0	?	0	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation											A	G	G	F	F	G		C	J	I	
2.	EMP/034/00006 Celtic Link Business Park, near Soledau, (13.29 ha)	+	+/-	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	+/-	-	?	0	?	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation											A	G	G	F	F	G		C	J	I	
3.	EMP/040/LDP2/1 Withybush Showground, Haverfordwest (9.74 ha)	+	+/-	+	-?	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	0	0	?	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation				D							A	G	G			G		C	J	I	
4.	EMP/053/00001 Old Station Yard, Lletyston, (1/23 ha)	+	+/-	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	0	?	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation		A		D							A	G		G	L	G		C	J	I	
5.	EMP/088/LDP/01 Bushacra Enterprise Park extension, Narberth (2.04 ha)	+	+/-	+	+	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	++	?	-	-	?
	Mitigation		A		D								G	G	G	G	G			J	I	
6.	EMP/000/LDP2/01 Land at Princes Gate Spring Water (4.33 ha)	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	++	-	+	-	0
	Mitigation															I			C	J	I	
7.	EMP/030/LDP2/01 South of Parc Gwynnyn, Crymych (1.79 ha)	+	+/-	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	?	-	-	-	?	0	-	++	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation		A									A	G			E	G		C	J	I	
8.	EMP/132/LDP2/01 South of K.P. Thomas and Sons, near Templeton (2.57 ha)	+	+/-	+	-	0	+	0	++	++	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	+/-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation		A									A	G	G			G	G	C	J	I	
9.	EMP/093/00001 North of Honeyborough Industrial Estate, Neyland (1.55ha)	+	+/-	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	?	?	-	?	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Mitigation				D							A	G		E		G		C	J	I	

6.58. In the context of Sustainability Appraisal, the main positive impact of these allocations will be in providing job opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy. There may be opportunities to bring forward positive contributions to environmental enhancement/contamination remediation or responding to climate change in conjunction with site re-use, although the outcomes in this respect are uncertain at present.

6.59. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.13 Summary Appraisal of Mixed-Use Sites (GN10)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
MXU/040/01 Old Hakin Road, Haverfordwest	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	+	+	+	?	?
Mitigation												G	I	E	L	G		C	J	I	
MXU/065/LDP2/01 South Quay, Pembroke	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	+	+	+	?	?
Mitigation												G	I	E		G	G	C	J	I	K

6.50. Generally, In the context of Sustainability Appraisal, the main positive impact of these allocations will be in providing new opportunities and supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy and cohesive communities. Proposals can help retain people locally for employment, help with providing a wage and general wellbeing.

6.60. Mitigation is proposed in the detailed appraisals through adding additional requirements in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.14 Summary Appraisal of Housing Allocated Sites (GN16)

	Site Ref	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	HSG/040/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	+	++	+	?	+	++
2.	S/HSG/040/LDP2/6	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	+	?	+	0
3.	HSG/040/LDP2/3	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?	+	0
4.	HSG/086/00222	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	?	+	?	?
5.	HSG/086/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	?
6.	HSG/086/LDP2/2	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
7.	HSG/086/LDP2/4	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
8.	HSG/086/LDP2/5	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
9.	HSG/086/LDP2/6	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
10.	HSG/086/LDP2/7	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	+
11.	S/HSG/086/LDP2/3	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	?
12.	HSG/095/00144	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
13.	HSG/095/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
14.	HSG/095/LDP2/2	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	?
15.	HSG/095/LDP2/4	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	?
16.	HSG/095/LDP2/5	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	?
17.	HSG/096/00238	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0
18.	HSG/096/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0
19.	HSG/096/LDP2/2	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0
20.	S/HSG/034F/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	++
21.	HSG/093/00066	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0
22.	HSG/088/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	?	+
23.	HSG/020/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	++	+/?
24.	HSG/030/LDP/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0
25.	HSG/048/00038	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	?
26.	HSG/048/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	+	?	++	+	+
27.	HSG/050/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	0
28.	HSG/052/00011	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	?	?	?	?
29.	HSG/052/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	++	0	+	-	+	+	+	?
30.	HSG/053/LDP2/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	+	?
31.	HSG/063/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	?	-	++	?	+	?
32.	HSG/122/00035	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	?	0	+	++	++	+	0
33.	HSG/003/LDP2/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	+	?	?
34.	HSG/006/00003	+	++	0	++	++	++	+	0	0	-	?	+	+	0	0	+	-	++	+	+	+
35.	HSG/022/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	++	+	?
36.	HSG/152/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	++	+	?	?	?
37.	HSG/029/00014	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	++	+	+	?
38.	HSG/029/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	++	+	+	?
39.	HSG/043/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?	+	?
40.	HSG/046/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	0
41.	HSG/047/LDP2/1	+	++	0	-	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	-	?	?	?	?
42.	HSG/049/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	++	+	+	+	+
43.	HSG/060/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	0	0	+	-	++	+	0	0
44.	HSG/066/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	++	+	?	?
45.	HSG/081/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	0	0	+	-	++	+	0	0
46.	HSG/099/LDP2/1	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	0	0
47.	HSG/113/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	?	0	?	++	?	?	?	?
48.	HSG/114/LDP2/01	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?	?	?
49.	HSG/119/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0
50.	HSG/120/00018	+	++	0	-	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0
51.	HSG/123/LDP/01	+	++	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0
52.	HSG/132/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	?	+	+	0	?	++	+	+	+	0
53.	HSG/135/LDP2/1	+	++	0	-	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	0	0
54.	HSG/140/LDP2/1	+	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	-	?	+	+	+	0	+	-	++	+	+	0

6.61. Generally, the housing allocations performed well in terms of seeking to achieve a balanced population, support for health and wellbeing, being in a location where public transport was available, or there was proximity to services and facilities. The allocations directly addressed the housing need objective. The allocations also contributed positively to achieving cohesive communities. Areas liable to flooding were avoided and there were opportunities taken to make use of brownfield sites which scored well. However, given the overall need for housing delivery in the Plan area sites were selected which are on best and most versatile agricultural land. Biodiversity objectives scored well because of site selection and detailed guidance provided in the draft Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024. The Plan's policies on GN 1 General Development, GN 2 Sustainable Design and GN3 Landscape will provide a framework to support relative sustainability appraisal objectives regarding dealing with waste arising, pollution, water quality along with integration in the landscape. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.15 Summary Appraisal of Specialist Accommodation (GN23)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
1.	SSA/089/01 South-west of Park House, Tenby	++	++	0	+	++	-+	0	+	0	+	+	-+	?	++	+	+	-	?	-	?	+
	Mitigation				D		D				D	D	D/G						C/F	F/J/I	I	
2.	SSA/088/LDP2/02 East of Park House, Tenby	++	++	0	+	++	-+	0	+	0	+	+	-+	-?	++	+	+	-	?	++	?	+
	Mitigation				D		D				D	D	D/G						C/F			
3.	SSA/135/LDP2/01 North of Bulford Road Bypass, Tiers Cross	++	++	?	-	++	+	0	+	0	-	-	-	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
	Mitigation																		C	J		
4.	SSA/088/LDP2/01 Redstone, Narberth	++	++	0	+	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	-+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
	Mitigation				D		D	M			D	D							C/F	F/J/I		

6.62. Overall, the sustainability objectives score well in terms of achieving a balanced population, supporting health and wellbeing and meeting housing needs of the area. Generally, the allocations also score well against other objectives. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.17 Summary Appraisal of Gypsy Traveller Site (GN24)

Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
G/095/LDP2/01 Land to the East of Castle Quarry Gypsy and Traveller Site, Monkton, Pembroke	+	+	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	?	?	?	0	?	+/-	?	++	?	?
Mitigation												G		E		H	B	C			K
GT/003/LDP2/01 Land West of Kingswood Common Gypsy and Traveller Site, Beaufort	+	+	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	+	0	+/-	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	++	?	+
Mitigation				D		D					D			E	L	H		C			
GT/040/LDP2/01 Land East of Widelyush Gypsy and Traveller Site	+	+	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	-	?	?	?	0	?	-	?	?	?	+
Mitigation														E		H	B	C	J		
GT/095/LDP2/295/ LDP2/2 Monkton Playing Fields Pembroke	+	+	0	++	+	++	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	?	+/-	?	+	?	?
Mitigation												G		E	H		B	C	J		K

6.63. Overall, the sustainability objectives score well in terms of achieving a balanced population, supporting health and wellbeing, meeting housing needs of the area and supporting a diverse economy. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not included already.

Table 6.18 Summary Appraisal of Community Facilities (GN30)

Site Ref and Name	SA Obj 1	SA Obj 2	SA Obj 3	SA Obj 4	SA Obj 5	SA Obj 6	SA Obj 7	SA Obj 8	SA Obj 9	SA Obj 10	SA Obj 11	SA Obj 12	SA Obj 13	SA Obj 14	SA Obj 15	SA Obj 16	SA Obj 17	SA Obj 18	SA Obj 19	SA Obj 20	SA Obj 21
CF/040/01 New Primary School, Slade Lane, Haverfordwest	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	?	++	0	+/?	-	?	?	+	++
Mitigation				D		D						D/G						C	J		
CF/086/LDP2/1 Primary & Secondary School at Milford Haven Secondary School Milford Haven	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	0	+	-	?	+	?	?
Mitigation				D		D						D					B	C	J		

6.64. The main positive benefits of these allocations in a SA Objectives context will be that they provide educational facilities to serve the catchment area. There is potential for this to also bring benefits in terms of reducing the need to travel and promoting sustainable travel where provision is made to serve local need. There are many other SA Objectives where benefits are shown. There are a few SA Objectives that do not relate to the allocation.

- 6.65. Where feasible mitigation is proposed – as set out in the detailed appraisals in Appendix 6. These mitigation measures are recommended for inclusion in the Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 if not already included.

Table 6.19 Summary Appraisal of Transport Routes (GN36)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
5.	TS/LDP2/03 Well Hill Improvement	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+/?	+/?	+/?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	+	+
	Mitigation														E/L	H/L	L	L	C		K	K
6.	TS/LDP2/04 Milford Haven Public Transport Interchange	0	+	0	++	0	++	0	+	+	+	+	?/+	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	+	+
	Mitigation														E	H/L			C		K	K
7.	TS/LDP2/05 Haverfordwest Bus and Rail Interchange (Train Station)	0	+	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	?/+	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?
	Mitigation							M					G/L		G/L	G/L	G		C			
8.	TS/LDP2/08 Haverfordwest Bus and Rail Interchange (Bus Station)	0	+	0	++	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	?/+	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?
	Mitigation							M					G/L		E/L	H/L	L	L	C			K

- 6.66. The allocations score well in terms supporting health and recreation, improving sustainable transport, promoting a cohesive community and being contained within built up areas score positively in terms of landscape impacts.

Table 6.20 Summary Appraisal of Minerals Sites (GN37)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
	MN/000/LDP2/001 Trefig Quarry extension	0	-	0	-	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	?
	Mitigation		A/H/F									A					B	C	J			

- 6.67. There is one allocation proposed. The potential positive impacts of this allocation from an SA perspective would be in terms of providing materials to facilitate new building, particularly of housing, and providing economic prosperity and jobs. There might also be Welsh language benefits. There is uncertainty over the potential impacts of the allocation for several SA Objectives, while the allocation is not related to some other SA Objectives. The main negative impacts will be in terms of exploiting a non-renewable resource, loss of soil quality and quantity, impacts on biodiversity, landscape impacts (particularly in terms of proximity to the National Park) and possible impacts on the historic environment.

Recommendations are made to include reference (if not already included) in the Development Sites and Allocations SPG 2024 in relation to Policy GN1 (2) Local Amenity, Policy GN1 (12) Health and Safety Policy and GN 1(10) Light pollution.

Table 6.21 Summary Appraisal of Waste Sites (GN59)

	Site Ref and Name	1. Balanced Population	2. Health & Recreation	3. Education	4. Sustainable Transport	5. Housing/Affordable	6. Cohesive Community	7. Culture/Welsh Language	8. Employment Opportunity	9. Diverse Economy	10. Climate Change	11. Air Quality	12. Waste & Pollution	13. Resources	14. Water Quality	15. Flooding	16. Land Use & Contamination	17. Soil Quality & Quantity	18. Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	19. Landscape & Geology	20. Design	21. Historic Environment
	Site Ref and Name																					
1.	EMP/000/00003	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		L	G	B	C		I	
2.	EMP/000/00004	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		L	G		C		I	
3.	EMP/146/00001	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	?	?
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I			G		C	J		K
4.	EMP/095/00001	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I		G	I		L	G	G	C		I	
5.	EMP/096/00005	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		E	L	G	G	C		I
6.	EMP/096/00006	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		E	L	G	G	C		I
7.	EMP/000/00002	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	-
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		E	L	G	G	C		K
8.	EMP/034/00006	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	?	-	0
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		E		G	G	C	J	I
9.	S/EMP/136/00001	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	?	+	0
	Mitigation				D						I	A	G	I		E	L	G	G	C	J	I
10.	EMP/030/00001	0	+/-	0	-	0	+	0	+	+	+/-	?	+	+	?	0	+	-	-	0	+	0
	Mitigation										I	A	G	I		E	L	G	G	C		

6.68. Overall, the allocations contribute positively to the sustainability objectives for cohesive communities, supporting employment, waste and pollution management. Given that these were existing industrial sites that are being allocated new proposals under a more up to date environmental regulation regime should result in more positive outcomes for dealing with contamination. Recommendations are made to include mitigation references in the Development Sites and Allocations SPG 2024 if not already included.

6.69. The plan evaluation stage involves evaluating the plan's secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects; and determining how significant they are. The following sections considers these impacts in turn.

Task C1(g) Secondary/Indirect Impacts

6.70. Secondary (or indirect) effects are effects that are not a direct result of the plan but occur away from the original effect or because of a complex pathway. The plan's overall indirect/secondary effects are set out in Table 6.24 where found.

Task C1(h): No Plan Scenario

- 6.71. The no plan or business as usual scenario was also assessed according to the requirements of the SEA Directive. This was to determine the sustainability effects in the absence of the plan and therefore further demonstrates the contribution of the new plan to sustainable development. The SEA Directive requires identification of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme” (Annex 1 (b)).
- 6.72. The sustainability issues and the resultant SA Objectives identified for Pembrokeshire have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no LDP for 2017-2033. This prediction was difficult as it is dependent upon a wide range of unknown factors. The current LDP runs until 2021, however, after this date, it will still remain the development plan for the area until replaced by an adopted LDP 2. The scenario is based on the likely implications for Pembrokeshire in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. Where other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence these issues, such as national policy, these are given as an example.
- 6.73. Table 6.22 summarises the potential scenarios against the respective SA Objective. Outside of planning there will be many contextual changes affecting achievement of these sustainability objectives.

Key

++	There is a generally consistent strong positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
+	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objective.
0	There is not a significant association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives, or the association is neutral (the combination +/- is used where it is believed a policy will have both positive and negative effects with regard to a particular Sustainability Objective).
-	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
--	There is a generally consistent strong negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
?	The association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives is uncertain, may be used in association with other symbols to indicate a degree of uncertainty in the conclusion.

Table 6.22: No plan or business as usual scenario

SA Objective	Current Situation ^{34 35}	Likely without a Plan/Business as usual	Business as usual - LDP1/ National Policy
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure	Population change – projections – lower - that the level of household and population growth should be reconsidered within the review (4.2.6 Review Report); ageing population. Sustainable communities. -	--	The planning system has limited scope in achieving this objective – all current and future plans and policies encourage developments that are beneficial to all sectors of society. The over-arching principle of the LDP1 puts sustainable development at the heart of the plan. Policies within the LDP1 support economic development and housing growth, including affordable housing. Without an up-to-date development plan, housing supply would be constrained which would raise house prices and younger people would struggle to gain access to housing.
2. Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment	Obesity; Access to services – and appropriate housing. -	-	The goal of sustainable development, which includes all the facets of this objective, is driven by international and national policy agendas. Under the LDP1, it can be expected that the Planning System will continue to support this SA Objective. However, access to housing and quality employment will likely to be more constrained as the Plan becomes more out of date. Open space would still be protected. Planning obligations for open space provision, playing facilities, sustainable transport would continue but opportunities are likely to decrease as housing opportunities decline.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	Increase in people attaining level 3 or level 4/5 as their highest qualification. -	-	The planning system can facilitate this objective through allocating land, but it cannot directly induce these improvements, whether through LDP1 or national policy.
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	Rurality of the county, use of cars; limited public transport, increase in people using cars or vans to travel to work. -	--	The Sustainable Development approach of the LDP1 has different effects as it aims to reduce the need for the rural population to travel to urban areas, though this can lead to increased travelling between settlements. The overall spatial emphasis of the LDP1 is to deliver development within a settlement strategy. LDP1 allocates employment land throughout the county, encouraging investment and employment opportunities close to the centres of population in urban and rural areas and strategic sites. As employment sites are developed out this may lead to increased travel to employment sites outside the County. As allocated sites in the Plan area are developed there may be more speculative developments in less sustainable locations. Permissions less than

³⁴ Final Scoping Report Issues identified in Table 2 Topic area issues and SA Objectives³⁵ Review Report December 2019

SA Objective	Current Situation ^{34 35}	Likely without a Plan/Business as usual	Business as usual - LDP1/ National Policy
			50% in Hub Towns over a period of 3 years needs to be addressed through Plan review.
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs	<p>Gypsy traveller accommodation;</p> <p>Housing and housing land supply;</p> <p>The deliverability of strategic housing sites will need to be considered during review (Ref 2.6.1 Review Report). House prices and affordability, second homes.</p> <p>--</p>	--	<p>LDP1 seeks to address the housing need with site allocations, as detailed in Strategic Policies SP 7, SP 8, SP 12-15 and General Policies for the Plan period 2013-2021. Strong affordable housing policies within the LDP1 have delivered a high number of affordable dwellings, and would continue to until 2021. Site availability would decline in due course however. Gypsy traveller site provision has also been positive. However, planned provision required through allocation would require a review of the Plan.</p> <p>New Welsh Government policy on second homes and holiday lets would require a Plan review to consider how best to respond.</p>
6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities	<p>Access to services; Permissions less than 50% in Hub Towns over a period of 3 years.</p> <p>Town Centres; Vacancy rates have been identified as a concern within several AMRs for many of the town centres where vacancy for shops is 5% or more above national average vacancy. (Ref: 2.2.1 Review Report) December 2018</p> <p>The review will also take account of the Regional Retail Capacity Study (2017) which provides (i) evidence on the need for convenience, comparison and bulky goods retail development over the lifetime of LDP2; (ii) health assessments of town centres and also; (iii) revisits the retail allocations of the LDP. (Ref: paragraph 2.2.2 Review Report)</p> <p>broadband and mobile coverage.</p> <p>-</p>	-	<p>LDP1 promotes a settlement hierarchy based on the functional characteristics and availability of services and facilities. Hub Towns, Rural Settlements, Service Villages, Large Local Villages, and Small Local Villages have been defined.</p> <p>Strategic and General Policies support the LDP1 to ensure development supports this SA Objective. Guidance also exists in national policy.</p> <p>Without a revisit of the approach to town centres and retail allocations this issue will continue to need to be addressed. Covid 19 exacerbated issues for town centres with Welsh Government publishing new guidance to assist. Pembrokeshire County Council has published interim guidance for Town Centres to address the differences between what LDP 1 says and what Future Wales says.</p>
7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture	<p>Cultural heritage – Welsh; Local distinctiveness.</p> <p>0</p>	0	<p>The connection between the land-use planning system and the Welsh Language is made in national guidance. A Strategic Policy SP 9 of LDP1 ensures development is managed sensitively in areas where the Welsh language has a significant role in the local community. The policy does little to 'enhance' the role of the language.</p> <p>An updated Welsh Government policy position for LDP 2 should improve the policy position with up to date supporting evidence identifying appropriate language sensitive areas. The new Welsh Government policy provides an opportunity to contribute to enhancement in land use planning terms.</p>

SA Objective	Current Situation ^{34 35}	Likely without a Plan/Business as usual	Business as usual - LDP1/ National Policy
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population	<p>Sustainable economy; low GVA; low paid, seasonal jobs; small businesses;</p> <p>Generally, the concept of high quality business parks has had limited take up in Pembrokeshire. A review of strategic employment sites is therefore required. (Ref Review Report paragraph 2.5.3)</p> <p>Enterprise Zone designation Freeport designation</p>	--	<p>Land has been allocated in LDP1 to provide a mix of strategic and local sites,</p> <p>Takeup for the strategic sites has been slow so therefore it can be assumed that the availability employment land is likely to decline over time unless more deliverable sites are proposed, or delivery constraints are addressed.</p>
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	<p>Sustainable economy; low GVA; low paid, seasonal jobs; small businesses;</p>	--	<p>LDP1 largely seeks to support a strong rural and urban economy. The LDP1 favours complementarity between the key settlements, phasing of housing development, should help better achieve this objective. Policies in the LDP1 also support the Visitor Economy, Retail Development and facilitate agricultural diversification.</p> <p>The availability of housing and employment land are likely to decline over time if the Plan is not reviewed. More speculative development may be allowed which may be located in less sustainable locations.</p>
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	<p>Climate change, impacts (effects on biodiversity etc).</p> <p>Renewable energy.</p>	-	<p>LDP1 will continue to play a role in achieving this objective. The LDP1 and national guidance both have policies that relate to the SA Objective, for example regarding renewable energy generation, pollution minimisation and sustainable transport provision.</p> <p>Future Wales has included requirements regarding safeguarding for pre-assessed areas for renewable energy provision. This requirement would remain with or without a Local Development Plan.</p> <p>Targets for locating development in Hub areas have not been met and this requires a review of LDP1 to address this issue.</p>
11. Maintain and improve air quality	<p>Air quality issues in specific areas – Air Quality Management Areas in Pembroke and Haverfordwest; Dust (PM10) from quarries;</p> <p>days of moderate or high air pollution per year is reducing.-</p>	-	<p>LDP1 will continue to play a role in achieving this objective.</p> <p>There are two Air Quality Management Areas within the Plan area.</p> <p>There are policies in the LDP1 address environmental quality, including air pollution. Sustainable Development is the overarching principle of the Plan.</p> <p>A revisit to the settlement hierarchy and distribution of growth may assist further through LDP2. In the meantime potentially more</p>

SA Objective	Current Situation ^{34 35}	Likely without a Plan/Business as usual	Business as usual - LDP1/ National Policy
			speculative development in unsustainable locations may result in exacerbating air pollution issues.
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	Use of resources; recycling; -	-	LDP1 will continue to play a role in achieving this objective. Waste and pollution are areas with a great deal of directives and guidance at National level and above. LDP1 is led by the National Waste Strategy for Wales, TAN 21, and supported by local policies SP11, GN 40, GN 41 and GN 42. With waste management monitoring of the LDP 1 flags that there is a need to revisit this issue within the LDP review, to ensure that adequate provision for waste management is made in the Plan area, either through criteria-based policies, allocations or a mixture of both. Certain types of waste management and treatment facility may be procured on a regional basis in the future. (Ref 5.13.1 Review Report)
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	Use of resources Minerals There will therefore be a need to work in collaboration to address apportionment during the LDP review. A South West Wales Mineral Planning Group has been established to consider apportionment and, if possible, find new terrestrial sand and gravel production sites in co-operation with mineral operators. A new approach to the treatment of dormant sites will also be required. (Ref 2.4.2 Review Report) -	--	Resources in this context include a wide range – including minerals, waste, compost, water, energy, land and so on. Many of these components are the specific subject of other SA objectives where greater detail is provided. The key principle to deliver in LDP1 is Sustainable Development (Strategic Policy 1). Without a revised co-ordinated approach to the safeguarding of sand and gravel there is for the life of the Plan there may be decline in supply leading to a less than optimum solution being found to provision.
	recycling; -	--	With waste management monitoring of the LDP 1 flags that there is a need to revisit this issue within the LDP review, to ensure that adequate provision for waste management is made in the Plan area, either through criteria-based policies, allocations or a mixture of both. Certain types of waste management and treatment facility may be procured on a regional basis in the future. (Ref 5.13.1 Review Report) In terms of brownfield versus greenfield take up the planned provision of LDP1 will reduce over time and it is more likely that speculative development would be on greenfield sites.
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone; water quality; diffuse pollution. Sewerage capacity; Water availability. --	-	National and European level legislation and plans support this SA Objective. The LDP1 has objectives to and policies to ensure that inland and coastal water are maintained and protected. The issue of phosphate pollution affects more than 40% of the Council's area of planning jurisdiction and NRW has prepared guidance on phosphate pollution which provides ongoing advice in

SA Objective	Current Situation ^{34 35}	Likely without a Plan/Business as usual	Business as usual - LDP1/ National Policy
			conjunction with LDP1. Other issues are emerging regarding river pollution which will need to be addressed.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	Flooding. Development in zones C1 & C2 is in line with the provisions of TAN 15 -	+	TAN 15 provides relevant detailed guidance over and above LDP1 policies. These policies clearly deter development that may lead to flooding or weaken our defences against flooding. Local Authorities also receive clear guidance from Natural Resources Wales in relation to Development Plans and individual planning applications, so overall, this objective would be pursued under LDP1.
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination	Density requirements are being met under LDP1. +	--	LDP1 makes clear that land is used efficiently (GN 2 Sustainable Design), and that any areas of brownfield with contamination would be remediated as part of their redevelopment. Density requirements would be retained. In terms of brownfield versus greenfield take up the planned provision of LDP1 will reduce over time and it is more likely that speculative development would be on greenfield sites which would mean land was used less efficiently with greater potential for contamination. Contamination on existing allocations may be left in preference for greenfield opportunities. Contamination issues affecting some existing allocations may result in them being left undeveloped in preference for greenfield opportunities.
17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	Soils – agricultural land, carbon store, erosion. -	--	Soils are included in LDP1 under GN 1 the General Development Policy. There is still a lack of information on this issue. National planning policy has provided more guidance in recent times which would be a constraint for ongoing planning applications. The review of the Local Development Plan 1 provides the opportunity to revisit allocations whether there are alternatives to allocating land with higher grade agricultural land quality. In terms of brownfield versus greenfield take up the planned provision of LDP1 will reduce over time and it is more likely that speculative development would be on greenfield sites which would mean land was used less efficiently with greater potential for contamination. Contamination on existing allocations may be left in preference for greenfield opportunities. Contamination issues affecting some existing allocations may result in them being left undeveloped in preference for greenfield opportunities.

SA Objective	Current Situation ^{34 35}	Likely without a Plan/Business as usual	Business as usual - LDP1/ National Policy
18. Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems	Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, connectivity (green infrastructure provision), condition of European protected sites. --	-	<p>Within this overall picture of biodiversity loss globally, nationally and locally LDP1 Policy GN 37 supports Planning Policy Wales, TAN 5 and the Pembrokeshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Action Plan in aiming to protect biodiversity from adverse impacts of development. Like many of the more environmentally-focused objectives, this objective is prioritised under LDP 1.</p> <p>There may be more pressure for speculative development in inappropriate areas when planned provision is unavailable.</p> <p>National Planning Policy provides greater protection going forward which can be better reflected in Local Development Plan 2.</p>
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage	pressures on the landscape from development; National Park -	-	<p>GN 1 The General Development Policy of the LDP1 states that development will be permitted where the landscape is not adversely affected. This is a strong protectionist policy position if maintained.</p> <p>The LPA also uses the LANDMAP in assessing the landscape impacts of development proposals. Other policies in the LDP1 (GN2) also support this and impacts on landscape are considered throughout a range of policies for a range of development types.</p> <p>In terms of location of allocations provision is made within or adjacent to settlements which is more likely to achieve this objective. Speculative development is more likely to not achieve this objective.</p>
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	loss of locally important features, impact of lighting -	+	LDP1 policy on Sustainable Design (GN 2) supports the concept of local distinctiveness and appropriate design. Planning Policy Wales and TAN12 Design also apply.
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment	Historic buildings at risk; -	+	The Planning system is equipped with mechanisms such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and various other designations that ensure the impact on built heritage and historic environment are considered in all development proposals, whether under the LDP1 or purely through national guidance. Policies in LDP1 support this; GN1, GN2, GN 38. Policy GN38 is a strongly worded policy in support of this objective.

6.74. The key sustainability issues identified for Pembrokeshire from all sources have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no LDP for 2017-2033 (see Table 6.22 above). This prediction is difficult as it is dependent upon a wide range of unknown factors. The scenario is based on the likely implications for Pembrokeshire in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. However, as the Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan 1 and other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence these issues, such as national policy need to be considered these have been taken account of above. In summary matters that are considered through criteria-based policies of the Plan would continue to function well, particularly where they are supported by up-to-date Welsh Government policy. Key areas of tension for the sustainability objectives, without a new Development Plan, are in relation to primarily the identification of sites for development:

- the allocation of deliverable land for housing (including affordable housing) and employment.
- Specific allocations required for mixed uses and gypsy traveller site provision which would require Plan review to ensure deliverability.
- Phosphate pollution issues and other concerns linked to river water quality in protected river catchments on current LDP1 sites
- The need to consider the Council's response to new Welsh Government policy on second homes and holiday lets.
- Ensuring the latest Welsh Government policy on biodiversity is embedded in local planning policy
- Implications for facilitating the recently designated Celtic Freeport

6.75. With the lack of a planned development approach there are more likely to be issues with achieving sustainability objectives in relation to biodiversity protection, landscape protection, safeguarding soil, the efficient use of land, contamination, the ability to focus on the need to reuse brownfield land, air quality and achieving a more sustainable approach to sustainable travel.

Task C1(i): In-combination and Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects

6.76. Cumulative effects are social, environmental or economic changes that are caused by the plan in combination with other past, present and future human actions.

6.77. The cumulative nature of the predicted effects was explored where possible and details provided in the commentary.

- 6.78. Effects will also be related to the sustainability baseline in a particular area through assessing every option on its own merit and relating it to the baseline and issues or opportunities available. There are a variety of potential cumulative effects (Table 6.23), such as habitat loss and fragmentation from different developments which could cumulatively have a greater effect than these developments alone. The table below identifies potential cumulative effects, this list is not exhaustive and may be updated throughout the process as other effects are identified.

Table 6.23 Potential cumulative effects

Potential Cumulative Effect	Affected Receptor	Causes
Habitat loss and fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SSSI, SPA, SAC - Local Biodiversity Action Plans – Areas of local conservation significance - non-designated sites important for ecological connectivity - ecosystems 	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses.
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - worldwide 	Increase in CO ₂ emissions through increased motorised transport usage and increased emissions from residential and commercial developments.
Increase in ambient noise levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people living adjacent to major roads - species 	Increase in traffic flows, increased congestion, new transport infrastructure.
Increase in air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people living and working in Air Quality Management Areas - Habitats and species described above 	Increase in traffic flows, increased congestion, new transport infrastructure.
Fragmentation/loss of public open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents and visitors - Existing public open space - Habitats and species as described above 	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses.
Degradation of water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents - Habitats and species as above 	Use of land for new infrastructure and increased runoff from impermeable surfaces contaminating waterways.
Loss of local townscape character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings - Conservation areas 	Unsympathetic design of new development negatively affecting the setting of listed buildings. Disturbance to character of areas through increased traffic flows.
Increase in flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents - Habitats and species as above - Coastal habitats 	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses and associated increased runoff from impermeable surfaces.
Improvement in overall levels of health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents 	Increase in walking and cycling from infrastructure improvements. Improvements in levels of air quality.
Increase in accessibility to essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents 	Improved provision of public transport, walking and cycling, and car linkages to essential services. Direct provision of new community facilities.
Reducing road traffic and congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents and visitors - Habitats and species as above 	Various measures and proposals aimed at reducing road traffic and congestion and encouraging alternatives to the car.
Attracting inwards investment and increasing economic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents 	Various proposals aimed at improving the image of the area to residents and businesses, which may attract additional private sectors investment in the area.
Increased light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents and visitors - Habitats and species as above 	Increase in residential and commercial developments.

- 6.79. The cumulative effects of the strategic and general policies have been explored using the summary Tables of Impacts (Tables 6.6a to 6.6e) looking at the positive and uncertain effects across Strategic and General Policies, in relation to the SA of the Policies, compared with SA Objectives. Those policies where there is no relationship have also been highlighted.
- 6.80. By reading down the table, the potential overall cumulative effects of the policies on contributing to the SA Objective can be summarised.
- 6.81. Below is a table providing a summary of overall outcomes.
- 6.82. In many instances the nature of the impact was unknown. This was due to uncertainty arising in some instances primarily where a range of uses or an unspecified quantity of uses may occur under the policy or there is uncertainty where the proposal may come forward. Criteria based policies which deal with detailed development management matters such as design, impacts on the environment, waste management and pollution control are essential elements of the Plan policy framework. The Local Development Plan has two main policies Policy GN1 General Development Policy and Sustainable Development Policy GN2 which provide an essential part of the Plan when assessing development that is not location specific. These policies performed well in the Sustainability Appraisal. They will also prove essential when used alongside the assessment of allocations within the Local Development Plan. In addition to these policies the suite of policies that deal with the protection of the environment both natural and historic will play their part.
- 6.83. Negative impacts were specific in nature, some unavoidable, but mitigation measures were explored where possible. Some were addressed by the strategy of the Plan on where to locate development and by more detailed policies of the Plan allocating land in appropriate locations in accordance with the Candidate Site Assessment Methodology. Additional referencing in terms of opportunities to mitigate in the policy also assists. Again, Policy GN1 General Development and Policy GN2 Sustainable Design play key roles in the operation of the Plan.

Table 6. 24 Summary Table Cumulative Effects assessment of Strategic and General Policies

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
1.Balanced Population	<p>Predominantly positive or 'no relationship'</p> <p>The spread, variety, and scale of allocations, ensuring an appropriate mix of housing including the provision for affordable housing, cumulatively ensures housing need is met for both urban and rural communities, leading to the retention of younger people, the inclusion of disadvantaged and/or minority groups, and potentially facilitating growth of the Welsh Language, for present</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>and future generations. Housing in rural areas will likely ensure the long-term viability of local community facilities, contributing to social inclusion, access to education and employment.</p> <p>Employment-related developments and supportive policies relating to existing businesses will likely have secondary demographical impacts.</p>
2. Health & Recreation	<p>Predominantly positive with some 'no relationship'</p> <p>Creating sustainable places Policy SP 1 and focusing development at locations with services and access to open spaces will work well in assisting with this objective. The Place Making policies for sustainable design and ensuring adequate provision of open space for recreation under the GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development Policy will work well to achieve this objective. The employment policies will work synergistically alongside as these will assist mental health and general wellbeing. The protection afforded to the natural and historic environment also promotes (and ensure the permeance of) access to Pembrokeshire's natural and cultural heritage, creating active, healthy lifestyles, and mental health and wellbeing benefits. Alternative means of transportation through walking or cycling will add to this, in addition to the secondary effects of promoting electric vehicles which will likely reduce noise and air pollution.</p> <p>More widely, Pembrokeshire's planned nature recovery in conjunction with the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Assessment may improve the provision of leisure and recreation.</p>
3. Education	<p>Predominantly 'no relationship' or a positive relationship</p> <p>Generally, the link between this objective and the provisions of the plan don't identify immediate outcomes. The distribution of allocations both employment and housing through the spatial framework likely ensures that no cumulative negative pressure is placed upon local educational capacity, placements and facilitates. Requirements are also in place in relation to planning obligations for the delivery of school places where the need arises. There are also allocations in relation to school needs identified in the Plan. These provisions are likely to assist more long term to improving education provision.</p>
4. Sustainable Transport	<p>Predominantly positive or 'no relationship' found.</p> <p>The settlement hierarchy focusing development at locations which have facilities and the integration of different modes of transport through the promoting sustainable modes of transport and thoughtful access as a design consideration, work in synergy to ensure access needs are met locally and across the County.</p> <p>As a secondary/indirect impact this is likely to reduce air emissions associated with travel.</p> <p>The Council strongly supports the principles that underpin active travel, as this provides a basis for travel by sustainable means. Many new pedestrian and cycle routes have and will continue to come forward in consequence of this Act and the Council will support such schemes where consistent with other LDP policies.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>Negative impacts are found in limited instances.</p> <p>Instances where negative results were found were limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -dealing with the inevitable use of large vehicles with waste management facilities, the disposal of waste to land which is a last resort option for waste management and with the working of mineral sites. -The conversion of buildings in the countryside which is supported in national planning policy will encourage the use of the private car. -Out of centre retail, again only allowed as a last resort will encourage the use of the private car. Mitigation opportunities here were hampered primarily by the difficulty justifying what would be a meaningful sustainable transport option. -Also, extensions to employment sites in a countryside location, which is supported by national planning policy, would encourage extra journeys and travel time by private vehicle as would the development of replacement dwellings which is allowed as the principle is established. <p>These are limited instances of negative impacts where opportunities to mitigate are restricted.</p>
5. Housing/Affordable	<p>Largely positive or 'no relationship'.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to distribute housing throughout the Plan area hierarchy to deliver a mix of housing including affordable housing for population. The Plan seeks to respond to housing need with a target of 2000 affordable houses to be delivered. Provision for Gypsy and Traveller sites is also accounted for. Overall, the plan will reduce local housing need but there will still be under-provision given the backlog of need for affordable housing. The plan cannot provide the amount of affordable housing that is needed. Nationally, austerity and the cost-of-living crisis have hit deprived communities particularly hard, and this is likely to continue at least in the short term.</p> <p>The Programme for Government, first published in June 2021, and updated in December 2021, and the Minister for Climate Change's Written Statement on Social Housing in Wales (15 June 2021), include the commitment to deliver 20,000 new low carbon homes for rent within the social sector during this government term. The availability of funding to Registered Social Landlords will assist significantly in delivery Pembrokeshire County Council's contribution towards this overall Welsh target. 72% of all affordable housing units that are recorded by Welsh Government were delivered with capital grant funding.</p>
6. Cohesive Community	<p>Predominantly positive.</p> <p>SP 1, SP3, SP4, the approach taken to the settlement hierarchy with employment and housing provision distributed in the Plan area, the housing mix under GN 15 creates opportunities for promoting cohesive communities.</p> <p>Policy GN3 ensures that need arising from new development must be funded by the development although viability is a key consideration. The identification of Regional Growth Areas, Urban</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>Settlements, Rural Towns, Service Centres and Service Villages alongside policies such as Policy SP 16 for town centres and local retail centres contribute substantially towards this objective. The Plan also includes a policy on Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility which will have synergistic benefits for communities. Sustainable Design and placemaking will support this objective. GN51 which protects and assists in creating open space is also has a positive effect.</p>
7.Culture/Welsh Language	<p>Positive or 'no relationship'.</p> <p>In keeping with Welsh Language requirements, a key consideration of the Plan is to encourage growth of the Welsh language and culture. This is upheld through dedicated policies SP 19 by requiring Welsh Language Impact Assessments on certain types and scales of development.</p> <p>Helping to provide homes may help to the next generation of Welsh Speakers (encouraging the retention of young people) and may help provide non-Welsh speaking families (including those from inward migration) access to Welsh-language learning opportunities the long-term, coupled with increases in Welsh-medium schools (and strategic sites).</p>
8. Employment Opportunity	<p>Positive or 'no relationship'.</p> <p>The cumulative impact of allocating employment/mixed-use sites and supporting employment-rated development for existing businesses (e.g., farm diversification, home based businesses) should be a major positive benefit to local employment rates and provide quality employment opportunities for all sections of the population (including green jobs through an improved focus on renewable energy).</p> <p>The success of the Celtic Freeport bid is very recent and is of great significance to Pembrokeshire in terms of its potential to provide new investments and jobs over the next 27 years.</p> <p>Linked/indirect benefits are improved health and wellbeing, social fabric, educational opportunities. The retention of young people, will would further assist. New employment opportunities should have an indirect benefit in assisting community vitality and improving inclusivity by reducing unemployment. Also people with greater disposable income often have greater opportunities to play an active role in community/cultural events than those with lower incomes.</p>
9. Diverse Economy	<p>Positive or 'no relationship'</p> <p>See above for Employment Opportunity.</p>
10. Climate Change	<p>Includes positive and some uncertain results where usually a range of development types are possible.</p> <p>The Plan has sought to avoid allocating with flood zone areas. The scale of the development proposed in the Plan (e.g., growth in housing and employment) and the secondary impact of those factors (i.e., increasing traffic, resource consumption) is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, the Plan's strategy seeks to focus development in the most sustainable locations.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>The negative impacts identified under sustainable transport are also reflected here for climate change in conjunction with the same policies. See under Sustainable Transport above for more information on these specific instances.</p> <p>Also see below under 'Flooding'.</p>
11. Air Quality	<p>Predominantly positive. Some 'no relationship' and uncertain results are identified.</p> <p>The negative impacts identified under sustainable transport are also reflected here for air quality in conjunction with the same policies because of the use of road transport. See under Sustainable Transport above for more information.</p> <p>Negative impacts associated with housing are also highlighted. In terms of housing providing additional housing will lead to an increase in population and traffic which can have a negative impact on air quality, however, negative impacts will be minimised by locating development in settlements with services which could reduce the need to travel thereby reducing the potential for pollution. Providing accommodation in sustainable locations with active travel and public transport would also help to mitigate negative effects. The appraisal of the spatial strategy supports the approach taken by the Plan in terms of overall sustainable outcomes.</p> <p>Also town and local centres in sustainable locations will help to minimise any impacts of travel.</p> <p>Also, with the disposal of waste to land as a last resort this policy is unlikely to meet this SA Objective, although safeguards require that adequate measures are put in place to deal with leachate or landfill gas.</p>
12. Waste & Pollution	<p>Some positive. Some 'no relationship'. Some uncertain relationships.</p> <p>Policies of the Plan, in particular SP1 Creating Sustainable Places, SP 21 Waste Prevention and Management, GN 1 General Development Policy are dedicated to the promotion the sustainable management of waste in all new development as a method of encourage higher rates of recycling and reduce the production of waste. Whilst cumulatively the impact across all allocations is likely to be significant, it is unlikely to offset an overall increase in the consumption of finite resources and waste generation by the creation of additional developments.</p> <p>Water Quality protection through Policy GN 1 and Policy 47 Water Quality and the Protection of Water Resources will minimise diffuse pollution and safeguard water quality of water resources within the affected areas, in addition to cumulatively increase water quality through the County. This has secondary effects on the protection of biodiversity, soil health, and landscape integrity, ensuring their enjoyment for future generations. New development coupled with the promotion of SuDS, are likely to mitigate pollution and indirect impacts on water quality.</p> <p>Negatives are highlighted in certain areas.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>There is generally a negative association between housebuilding and this objective as the building of new homes generates waste and pollution. Other policies in the plan seek to ensure that sustainable waste management solutions are used and that any potential significant adverse effects are mitigated (policies SP 1, SP 21, GN 1 and GN 2). Also providing accommodation in sustainable locations with active travel and public transport would help to mitigate negative effects.</p> <p>Visitor Economy policy provision is intended to improve regeneration through the visitor economy which will inevitably lead to a greater number of visitors to the area and so greater generation of waste and pollution. The policy does not define 'appropriate location' and there is potential that some will be located where the only means of access is by car, particularly if they are linked to features or elements of the natural environment. Developments in remote areas are more likely to require private drainage systems. Whilst Policy SP17 doesn't define appropriate location, it does refer to GN policies 54 to 57 which set out locational requirements in more detail.</p> <p>The disposal of waste to land as a proposition of last resort the policy is unlikely to meet this SA Objective, although safeguards require that adequate measures are put in place to deal with leachate or landfill gas.</p> <p>Development which is a choice of last resort is likely to generate additional waste. The Policy potentially allows developments in locations only accessible by car thereby increasing carbon emissions. Mitigation is difficult to achieve.</p> <p>The out-of-town location for retail often relates to the size or nature of such developments which will generate travel from a wide area. Therefore, requiring the business(es) to make sustainable transport provision is not likely to make significant impact and would only provide transport options for those without a car and on the route of the transport provided. For everyone else once they are in their car they are unlikely to park and ride. There is mitigation to some degree in so far as users are likely to travel less distance than for example travelling out of County.</p>
13. Resources	<p>Includes a mix of positive and 'no relationship' as well as some uncertainties.</p> <p>The spatial strategy which reduces the need to travel and encourages sustainable travel will be of direct benefit.</p> <p>Policies that seek to achieve resource efficiency such as SP1 Creating Sustainable Places, SP 2 Waste Prevention and Management, Sustainable Design GN 2 and GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable Energy assist significantly with this objective. Also in support is Policy GN1 which seeks to minimise waste generation.</p> <p>Specific negatives are identified.</p> <p>House building including the development of Gypsy Traveller Sites and the development of specialist accommodation are likely to result</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>in the proportionate use of non-recycled materials in construction. Other policies such as the Sustainable Design Policy could mitigate this impact.</p> <p>There is potential for business expansion to create additional waste and pollution but the extent to which this occurs will depend on individual proposals. Other policies of the Plan will provide mitigation.</p>
14. Water Quality	<p>Generally, 'no relationship' identified along with some positive or with limited negative results.</p> <p>In terms of negative effects countryside development has the potential to negatively impact on water quality, particularly where private sewerage is required. Other policies of the Local Development Plan will provide mitigation here.</p> <p>Several town centres have developed alongside major rivers and the coast and suffer from flooding incidents during periods of heavy rain, high tides and storm events. Such incidents will negatively impact water quality.</p> <p>Mitigation is proposed. See below for 'Flooding'.</p>
15. Flooding	<p>Predominantly 'no relationship' identified or a positive one.</p> <p>In terms of negative impacts some existing employment sites are in flood risk locations. Their re-use for less vulnerable uses may help with reducing risk but the extent to which this may occur will depend on the individual proposals coming forward. The re-use of such sites will not reduce overall risk to property.</p> <p>Several town centres have developed alongside major rivers and the coast and suffer from flooding incidents during periods of heavy rain, high tides and storm events. Encouraging re-use of land and buildings in these locations may oppose efforts to reduce overall flood risk by relocating to areas of non-flood risk.</p> <p>Mitigation is proposed by including reference to assessing flood risk in Policy GN 11 Protection of Employment Sites and Buildings and Policy GN 31 Town centre and Local Retail Centre Development. Flood consequence assessments will be required, and redevelopment will attempt to introduce greater resilience of individual properties but ultimately only relocation out of flood risk areas will reduce the overall risk. Officers' response to these proposed mitigation measures are set out under the 'General Policies' summary of impacts on page 17 above.</p>
16. Land Use & Contamination	<p>Mainly positive results and also 'no relationship' identified.</p> <p>In terms of negative impacts higher levels of housing growth are more likely to result in greater land take and associated issues of contamination. Detailed policies can help to mitigate the impacts by including detail of housing densities and using previously developed land amongst other aspects. The identified need for Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople sites is likely to result in greater land take and associated issues of contamination. Detailed policies of the Plan can help to mitigate the impacts.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>Also allowing development in the countryside has potential to have a negative effect on this SA Objective in terms of land efficiency and greater potential for contamination, particularly as employment uses are promoted.</p> <p>Minerals development has the potential to generate contamination of land and water courses. Other policies will need to be used to mitigate the impacts.</p> <p>With the disposal of waste to land as a last resort this is unlikely to meet this SA Objective, although safeguards require that adequate measures are put in place to deal with leachate or landfill gas. It is a last resort option for dealing with waste.</p>
17. Soil Quality & Quantity	<p>Whilst promoting the regeneration of contaminated land, the cumulative losses of finite quality soil resources from development occurring on greenfield sites (and those rates highly through the ALC will be required to meet the needs for the Plan area. Nevertheless, the distribution settlement framework ensures negative impacts are not concentrated within a given area, and is more likely to lead to the utilisation of dispersed brownfield fields throughout the County.</p> <p>A specific mitigation is proposed in relation to mineral sites: Include reference to the need to consider soil quality in the reasoned justification of Policy GN 37 Working of Minerals. There is potential to store soil for eventual re-use at the restoration stage, but there will be a possibility of degradation during its interim storage.</p> <p>Officers' response to these proposed mitigation measures are set out under the 'General Policies' summary of impacts on page 17 above.</p>
18. Biodiversity Flora & Fauna	<p>Predominantly a positive result with some policies where no relationship was found, or the relationship is uncertain.</p> <p>More widely, Pembrokeshire's planned nature recovery in conjunction with the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Assessment will also improve biodiversity for the Plan area.</p> <p>In terms of negative effects quarrying of minerals will, by its very nature, have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. However, restoration and after-use following the cessation of quarrying may provide biodiversity and ecosystem benefits. There are many examples of restored quarries that have high biodiversity value.</p>
19. Landscape & Geology	<p>Generally, a positive result with some policies where no relationship was found.</p> <p>The influence on landscape from development remains site specific however, the settlement framework generally ensures that no one place would undergo significant landscape/townscape changes throughout the plan period and ensures that the scale of further development is in keeping with that of the existing.</p> <p>Specific areas with potentially negative impacts are identified.</p> <p>Housing growth may result in proportionate impacts on landscape and geological heritage. Much depends on the choice of site.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>The preparation of a Development Sites and Infrastructure SPG 2024 provides an invaluable means of ensuring integration in the surrounding landscape once a site has been allocated. Policy GN 49 Landscape provides the policy framework for considering impacts and finding acceptable mitigation.</p> <p>Quarrying of minerals will, by its very nature, have a detrimental impact on landscape and geological heritage. However, restoration and after-use following cessation of quarrying may eventually produce landscapes that are valued. Quarrying can expose the geological sequence in a manner that is valued as an educational and learning opportunity.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure improvements will often have adverse landscape impacts and may also affect geological heritage. The scale of impacts will vary from scheme to scheme and will also be influenced by the quality of design of schemes in terms of fitting in with existing landscapes. Impact on this SA Objective will depend on the amount of new infrastructure development.</p> <p>Policies supporting many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. However, some types of project may have potential to create significant individual and / or cumulative impacts, particularly wind turbines and solar arrays. The significance of the impacts will be highly varied and will be influenced by the type and scale of the technology and its proximity to other similar installations.</p> <p>Large-scale wind farms have significant potential to cause harm to the landscape. Their location may also impact on geological heritage. The overall impact will depend on the number, scale and location of the wind-farm developments.</p> <p>Telecommunications infrastructure often is, by virtue of its function, highly visible in the landscape with potential to have negative impacts.</p> <p>Mitigation is proposed through referring to the need to consider the least sensitive site in Policy GN 26 Telecommunications and Digital Technology Infrastructure.</p> <p>Officers' response to this proposed mitigation measures are set out under the 'General Policies' summary of impacts on page 17 above.</p> <p>With the disposal of waste to land, although a choice of last resort, the policy will not achieve this SA Objective. Long term after use planning can mitigate impacts along with screening in the shorter term.</p>
20. Design	<p>Generally, a positive relationship or no relationship is identified.</p> <p>The Plan has strong placemaking policies in the form of the General Development Policy GN1 and GN2 Sustainable Design. These will work synergistically alongside GN 28 the Protection of the Historic Environment and ensuring development in well designed and does not adversely affect in terms of visual impact, air and water quality, pollution and impacts on the landscape and biodiversity. Such controls have indirect positive impacts on biodiversity by ensuring</p>

Sustainability Objective	Potential impacts
	<p>noise, disturbance and light are appropriate for its location which if unmitigated can cause disturbance of species.</p> <p>Also the use of SuDs depending on the approach implemented can provide indirect benefits including reducing pollution, promoting biodiversity and access for recreation.</p> <p>The potential for negative issues arising is limited. Caravan sites and pitches provide limited opportunities for non-standard design and as such do not generally complement built heritage. Policies of the Plan that promote landscape integration and screening will assist with mitigation.</p>
21. Historic Environment	<p>Predominantly no relationship was identified. Some positives and some uncertainties were also identified.</p> <p>GN2 Sustainable Design work in synergy GN 28 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment to promote sustainable design which reflects local character and distinctiveness, in additional preserve assets of cultural and historic significance by either avoiding or mitigating negative impacts arisen from new development, as feasibly possible. In principle, this achieved by necessitating development is respectful to local context through appropriate setting, and design which enhances the cultural and historic qualities of the area.</p> <p>Specific instances are identified with the potential for negative impacts.</p> <p>Some renewable energy projects have potential to create significant individual and/or cumulative impacts, particularly wind turbines and solar arrays. The significance of the impacts will be highly varied and will be influenced by the type and scale of the technology and its proximity to other similar installations but have potential to negatively impact built heritage and the historic environment.</p> <p>It is likely that large scale wind farms will be located in remote and undeveloped locations which will mitigate their impact on built heritage, although there could be some negative effect. The location of any developments may impact the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation will be through the use of other policies of the Plan which seek to protect the historic environment during development management decision making.</p>

In-combination

- 6.84. The development of the LDP takes place within a framework of legislation and guidance and is informed by the objectives and aspirations of other plans, policies, and programmes from international to local level. Linkages are identified in the Table 6.24 above.
- 6.85. Other plans may also influence the effects of the Local Development Plan Deposit. Most notable of these is Future Wales: The National Development Plan 2040, the Welsh National Marine Plan and the Development Plans for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Ceredigion County Council

and Carmarthenshire County Council. The Pembrokeshire County Council LDP2 takes account of these other plans. Other plans, programmes and policies were also reviewed for the SA Scoping Report Appendices and Initial SA Report and these documents have been updated to include any new plans which are developed as the Plan progresses.

- 6.86. Statements of common ground are also being produced in advance of the Local Development Plan Examination.

Task C1(j) Synergistic effects

6.87. Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. The plan's main synergistic effects are highlighted in Table 6.24 where they exist.

Task C1(k) Permanent and temporary impacts

6.88. Again, the plan's temporary impacts will primarily be associated with construction and will abate as the development sites become operational.

6.89. More permanent impacts of the plan will include:

- the provision of housing, including affordable housing with associated benefits for health and inequality;
- more energy-efficient development with associated climate change benefits;
- higher density development with land use efficiency benefits but possible negative townscape and landscape impacts;
- the avoidance of adverse biodiversity impacts through its selection of sites and an enhancement of biodiversity within a stronger national and local policy framework.
- the development of employment sites focused around the Haven Waterway. This includes transformational change sought as Pembrokeshire adapts to a lower carbon and ultimately a zero-carbon future linked to offshore wind energy generation.
- The distribution of growth to more rural areas will be focused on sustainable locations with most of the development being located in urban areas.

Task C2: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan.

i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10/Regulation 17;

6.90. The County Council has been monitoring the effectiveness of the current Local Development Plan 1 every year, and making the findings public in Authority Monitoring Reports, which are available at:

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/implementation-and-monitoring>

6.91. As part of this some (but not all) of the monitoring indicators proposed in the SA/SEA report for first Local Development Plan have also been monitored. The degree of monitoring carried out reflects the fact that some underlying data is not available annually or are no longer available.

6.92. Reflecting these realities, and resources available to carry out monitoring going forward Table 6.25 below aims to propose a realistic SA/SEA monitoring framework. The framework relies also in part on the wider monitoring carried out on the LDP policies themselves.

Table 6.25: Potential indicators for monitoring the SA

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
POPULATION				
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure	% of population aged 65+ Population projections	Census Data every 10 years/ Population Projections. https://www.ons.gov.uk/census Aim: decreasing trend.	See annual targets identified against objective 5 on housing are contained in the Annual Monitoring Report for the LDP.	There are many factors influencing the development and maintenance of a balanced population. Providing for housing needs will assist.
HUMAN HEALTH				
2. Promote human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle and access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment	% of adults who reported being overweight or obese Applications permitted on protected green space. Applications supporting the provision of open space.	% of adults who reported being overweight or obese https://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=381&geoTypeId Aim: Decreasing trend.	Resist loss of protected green space – Monitoring target contained in the LDP Appendix 4. S106 planning obligations for open space purposes agreed in accordance with policy and supporting guidance.	There are many factors influencing the promotion of human health.
EDUCATION AND SKILLS				

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	% of working age adults with no Qualifications Applications permitted on school allocation sites. Applications approved which require a financial education contribution	% of working age adults with no Qualifications – Wales data https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Post-16-Education-and-Training/Lifelong-Learning/Qualification-Levels/highestqualificationlevels ofworkingageadults-by-sex-year-qualification Aim: Decreasing trend.	Allocations for educational needs identified in the Local Development Plan – progress in accordance with anticipated delivery. S106 planning obligations for educational purposes agreed in accordance with policy and supporting guidance.	This SA Objective is not directly related to land-use policy, however the LDP contributes by focussing development in settlements where services and facilities already exist, including education facilities and access to good quality employment. The LDP also identifies land use allocations for community facilities, including education.
TRANSPORT				
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	Mode of travel to work, Air quality related to traffic Planning applications supporting sustainable transport contributions.	Mode of travel to work, % travel to work by car https://www.ons.gov.uk/census Aim: Decreasing trend. Air Quality in Air Quality Management Areas improving. https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pollution-control/air-quality Aim: Increasing of quality trend.	S106 planning obligations for sustainable transport contributions purposes agreed in accordance with policy and supporting guidance.	The LDP focuses development in settlements where services and facilities already exist. Though due to the rural nature of the County it is accepted there will be a high number of people using cars to travel to work.
SOCIAL FABRIC				
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs. 6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities. 7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture	House price/earnings affordability ratio, Overall levels of new housing provided Variety, type and mix of new housing, Amount of affordable housing provided Gypsy Traveller site provision % of people who are Welsh speakers	Community Cohesion https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/National-Survey-for-Wales/Local-Area-and-Environment/percentageofpeoplewhoagreethatthereisgoodcommunitycohesionintheirlocalarea-by-localauthority-year Aim: Increasing cohesion. Welsh Speakers https://www.ons.gov.uk/census Aim: Increasing trend	The Local Development Plan Appendix 4 contains a series of monitoring indicators and targets on the completion of Gypsy and Traveller sites, the rate of delivery of housing allocations, affordable housing and protecting and promoting the Welsh language.	The LDP provides for housing (including affordable housing and gypsy traveller sites) in local communities.
ECONOMY				
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population. 9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	Economic Activity Rate (16-64) in Pembrokeshire	Economic Activity Rate (16-64) in Pembrokeshire https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ Aim: Increasing trend	The Local Development Plan contains monitoring indicators and targets in terms of employment land take up, job growth and vacancy rates in town centres	The control and influence of the LDP is limited on the broader economic context within which the Plan operates.
CLIMATIC FACTORS				
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	Annual emissions of greenhouse gases. Renewable Energy generation.	The total greenhouse gas emissions in Wales https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Greenhouse-emissions	The Local Development Plan contains monitoring indicators and targets in relation to renewable energy generation and in terms of constraining	The spatial strategy of the policy alongside policies supporting renewable energy generation and managing flood risk assist. There are also wider

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
	Avoiding flood risk areas.	Gas/emissions of greenhouse gases-by-year (last record 2021) Aim: Decreasing trend.	development in flood zone areas.	initiatives being undertaken by the Council in association with declaring a climate emergency.
AIR QUALITY				
11. Maintain and improve air quality	See above for objective 4.	See above for objective 4.	See above for objective 4.	See above for objective 4.
MATERIAL ASSETS				
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution 13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	The waste reuse/recycling/composting rates in Pembrokeshire.	The waste reuse/recycling/composting rates in Pembrokeshire. https://myrecyclingwales.org.uk/local-authorities Aim: Increasing trend in accordance or above with Welsh government requirements.	The Local Development Plan contains a monitoring indicator and target in relation to the prevention of waste arising and ensuring resources are used responsibly.	The issue of avoiding waste, reuse, recycling and composting is wider than the Local Development Plan. Matters that are within the remit of the Local Development Plan are identified for monitoring within Appendix 4 of the Plan.
WATER & SOIL				
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water 15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	Water Quality Monitoring under the Water Framework Directive Development within Flood Risk areas	Water bodies to achieve good status by 2027. https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/what-we-do/our-roles-and-responsibilities/water/?lang=en Aim: Improve water quality. Properties at Risk from flooding https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Flooding/environment-and-countryside-state-of-the-environment-our-local-environment-properties-at-risk-of-flooding Aim: reduce	See above for Objective 10 in relation to flooding monitoring. The Local Development Plan includes a monitoring indicator for Policy GN1 which focuses on flooding matters. Monitor planning applications to ensure no approvals where water quality would be adversely affected.	Ensuring water quality of rivers, ground water and coastal areas requires wider attention.
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination. 17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	Area of unallocated greenfield land granted planning permission. Development density.		Monitor planning applications to ensure no approvals where greenfield land is released except in accordance with the Plan's policies. Monitor windfall planning applications to ensure no approvals on Best and Most Valuable Agricultural Land contrary to national planning policy. Monitor density of proposals under Policy GN13 Residential Development	
BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA				
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems	Targeting nature recovery and enhancement through the development plan process.	Area (Hectares) in areas of biodiversity importance. https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/state-of-natural-	Biodiversity Net Gain achieved with planning applications. The Local Development Plan contains a monitoring	Plan policies will work alongside national targets to restore nature in Wales.

SA Objectives /SEA Topics	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring	Longer Term Trend Monitoring /Source Data	Annual Target/Standard	Commentary
		resources-report-sonarr-for-wales-2020/sonarr2020-our-assessment/sonarr-2020-natural-resources-registers/?lang=en Aim: No reduction	indicator on biodiversity enhancement.	
CULTURAL HERITAGE				
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage 20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage 21. Protect and enhance the built heritage and historic environment	Listed Buildings Registered Parks and Gardens Schedule Monuments	Change in no. heritage assets at risk Aim: reduce	No applications permitted that result in the loss of listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments No permissions were granted contrary to GN.1 criterion 1 and 3. No permissions have been granted as contrary to GN.2.	

Task C3: Consult on the Deposit Plan and SA Report.

Article 6 Consultations: The draft plan or programme and the environmental report prepared in accordance with Article 5 shall be made available to the authorities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and the public.

Next Steps

- 6.93. This SA Report presents an extensive SA of the detailed policies, and allocated land and will also ensure the LDP contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. This SA Report will then be consulted on alongside the Re-Deposit LDP, any changes to this will be re-assessed and incorporated before the plan is submitted for examination. Finally, the significant effects of implementing the plan will be monitored in parallel with annual monitoring of the LDP2. This is based on potential indicators which were suggested in the SA Scoping Report and Initial SA Report and have been developed as the plan progressed.
- 6.94. A full public consultation on this SA Report (known as the Environmental Report according to the SEA Regulations) will take place alongside the LDP Re-Deposit.
- 6.95. Following consultation, the planning authority will consider representations received and prepare a report summarising any representations and their response.

Commenting on this report

- 6.96. This report will be subject to public consultation. Please comment using the consultation comments form in Appendix 8.

Appendices

Number	Title
Appendix 0a	SA Scoping Consultation Report 2018
Appendix 0b	Baseline
Appendix 0c	Plans and Programmes
Appendix 1	Vision Appraisal
Appendix 2	Objectives Appraisal
Appendix 3	SA of Growth and spatial option
	SA of Re-Deposit Growth Options
Appendix 4	Strategic Policies
Appendix 5	General Policies
Appendix 6	Allocations
Appendix 7	Comments Form
Appendix 8	Requirements of SEA Directive

**Local Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal and
Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report**

Consultation Report

The draft Scoping Report was open for statutory consultation and a wider consultation from 26 July 2018 to 3 September 2018. The statutory consultees are Natural Resources Wales and Cadw. It is good practice to also consult organisations with a social and economic remit as well as those with an environmental remit, therefore the document was sent to wider stakeholders.

A total of 2 responses were received. The responses received were supportive and agreed with the proposed approach to the Sustainability Appraisal of the plan; respondents also provided more detailed comments on specific matters which are summarised below with officer responses to those matters (Table 1). Responses are presented in the format that they were received and have not been edited.

Consultees were asked about:

1. The proposed methodology and any other matters that should be included
2. The baseline data and whether the correct issues have been identified
3. The data and sources are sufficient, and if further information is necessary, provide data or suggest sources
4. Are there any other policies, plans or programmes to be included?
5. Are there any additional key sustainability problems, objectives or issues relevant to land use planning for which sustainability objectives and indicators should be developed?
6. Other general comments

Table 1: Consultation responses to the SA Scoping Report

Consultee	Comment	Officer Response
Mike Ings, Dyfed Archaeological Trust	<p>We are pleased to see that the SA Objectives include 21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment and just hope that this list of objectives isn't listed in any order of priority. The historic environment is integral to the culture and character of Wales and is a finite resource. It has connections with many of the other listed priorities, including well-being, Welsh language and culture, employment opportunities, the local economy and protection and enhancement of the landscape.</p> <p>The section on Cultural heritage, historic environment and landscape in Section 2 of the report appears appropriate, although there looks to be a bias towards designated sites. Many recorded heritage sites are not designated but should still be considered/protected through the LDP process. Could the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the guidance documents recently published by Cadw be included with the relevant PPPs or be referenced elsewhere?</p> <p>We'd argue that there is a link between the objective to protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment (21) and the objective to provide good quality employment opportunities (8) and support a sustainable and diverse local economy (9) through tourism opportunities and heritage related jobs.</p> <p>We hope that this is of assistance and please do not hesitate to contact us again should you require further information.</p>	<p>The list of objectives is ordered according to topic areas and not in any order of priority.</p> <p>Noted, the Historic Environment Records and the guidance have been added to Appendix 1, the review of policies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>Noted, the interrelationship between the SA objectives is acknowledged in the SA Scoping Report. The internal compatibility of the SA Objectives which have been assessed in table 3 has been updated to reflect link between the historic environment and employment and the economy.</p>

<p>Louise Edwards, Natural Resources Wales</p>	<p>Thank you for consulting Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales on the above sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which we received on 26 July 2017.</p> <p>Having reviewed the report, we are satisfied that you have identified the most significant environmental and sustainability issues in the area and agree with your approach to the Sustainability Appraisal of the plan.</p> <p>We have reviewed the relevant policies, plans and programmes in Appendix 1 and have nothing to add at this time, however we note that this is a living document and therefore may refer your Authority to additional documents at a later date, if required. The baseline data contained within Appendix 2 looks comprehensive and as with Appendix 1 we have nothing to add at present.</p> <p><u>Section 2: Topic areas, Issues and SA Objectives</u></p> <p>Table 2 Air Quality – Objective 11 states 'Maintain and improve air quality'. Maintaining air quality should be achievable, but the plan will need to evidence how it can be improved if this objective is to remain as written.</p> <p>Table 2 Material assets – should nuclear waste be included as an indicator?</p> <p>Table 2 Biodiversity -Objective 18 states 'Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity'. You will need to include sufficient indicators to demonstrate where the plan will 'value' biodiversity.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. The relevant appendices will be updated as needed.</p> <p>Noted, this will evolve as the LDP takes shape.</p> <p>Noted, an indicator on nuclear waste will not be added.</p> <p>Noted, value in this context refers to the need to recognise the intrinsic value of biodiversity. The SA Objectives are aspirational. The planning system provides a way to</p>
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	<p>Section 3: Testing the Objectives</p> <p>We have no comments to make on this section.</p>	<p>promote and raise awareness of the value of biodiversity. One way to capture this is to develop appropriate policy and supplementary planning guidance to incorporate this. The indicator relating to the number of planning permissions which incorporate ecological enhancements will also support this SA Objective.</p>
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APPENDIX 0b: Baseline data (Part 1)

Please note that this is a working document and will be updated periodically, and is split over 3 documents.

Topics:

1. Population
2. Human health
3. Education and skills
4. Transport
5. Social Fabric – including housing, affordability, Welsh language, crime,
6. Economy – including activity, employment, labour demand, business, GVA, agriculture, tourism and recreation, communications.
7. Climatic factors – including resource efficiency, climate change scenarios
8. Air quality
9. Material Assets – including waste, minerals and aggregates, ecological footprint, energy.
10. Water – quality and quantity, flooding
11. Soil – including contaminated land, agricultural land.
12. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora – protected sites and condition.
13. Cultural Heritage, Historic Environment and Landscape – including listed buildings, conservation areas, landscape.

1. Population

Population facts and figures

The population of Pembrokeshire, excluding areas in the National Park, was 91,589 at the Census in 2001. The population of the entire County at the Census (2011) was 122,439 and in the Census 2021 it was recorded as 123,400. Between the 2011 and 2021 Census the population of Pembrokeshire increased by 0.8%, which is a similar rate of increase to the overall population of Wales. This has increased from 114,131 which is 3.9% of the Wales population of 2,903,085 in 2001 and 3,063,500 in 2011 (ONS, 2011).

Welsh Government Population and Household Projections (from PCC LDP AMR)

- The implications of the 2011-based Local Authority Population and Household Projections for Wales, which reflect the data from the 2011 Census, were discussed in the first AMR. The 2014-based population and household projections were released on 23rd March 2017.

- The LDP housing requirement is derived from the Welsh Government's (WG) 2008-based household projections. These were a starting point for the figures, but the LDP makes provision for 1,605 dwellings more than the 5,724 units required, to allow for choice, flexibility and renewal of the existing housing stock and for non-take up of sites. Both the 2011 and 2014-based population projections had a higher base population than the 2006 and 2008 based population projections as a result of data from the 2011 census being used, rather than the 2001 census.
- The following graphs show the differences between the 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014 population and household projections for Pembrokeshire:

Figure 1: Projected Population

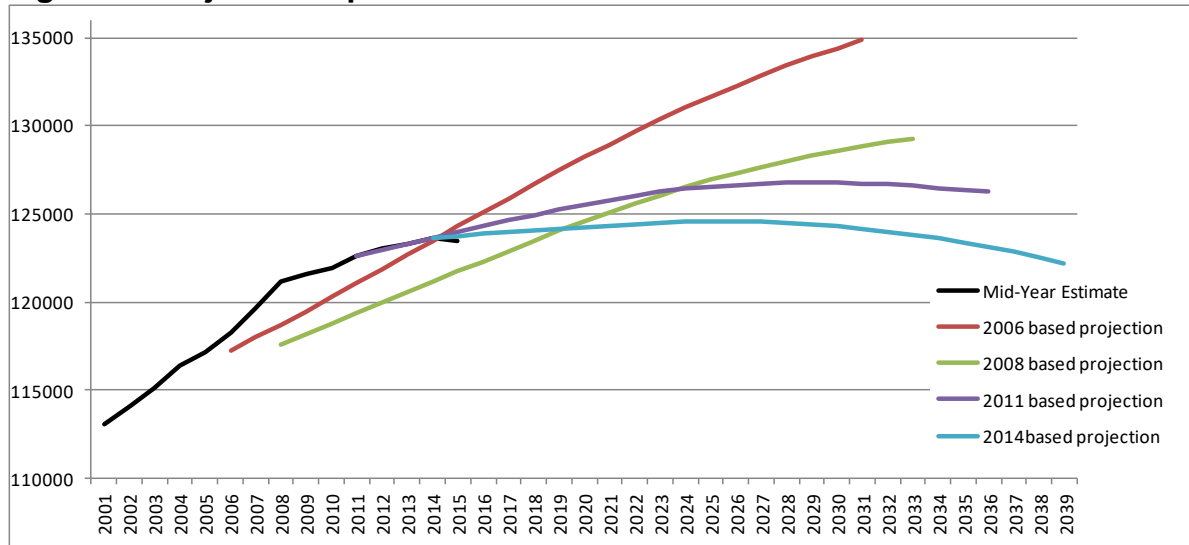
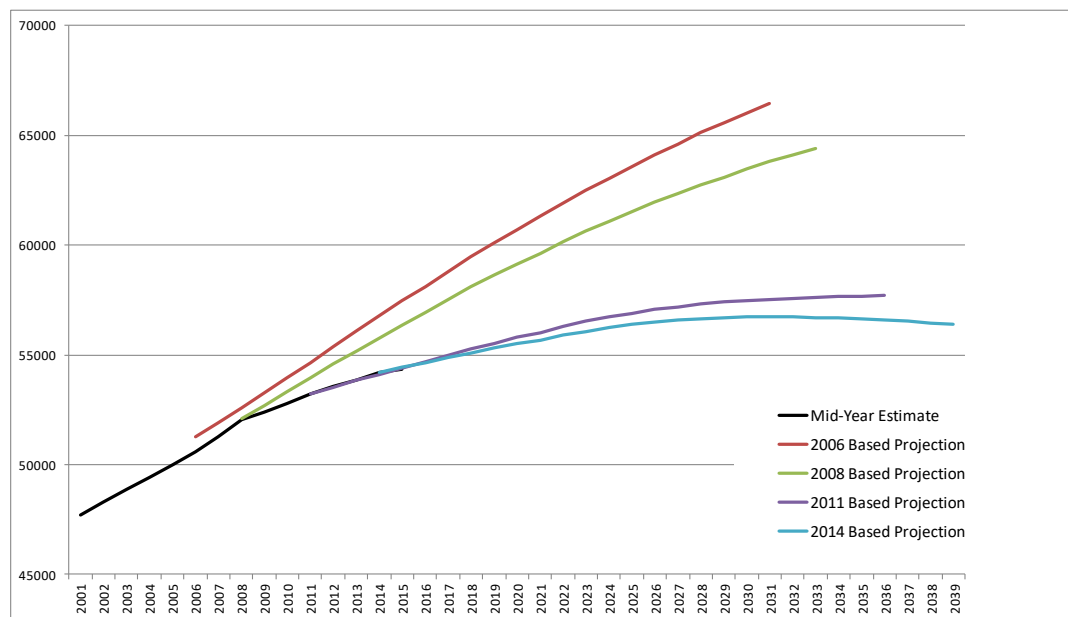


Figure 2: Projected Households



The following table shows the differing components in the projections:

Table 1: Projection Component 2017-18	2006 Based	2008 Based	2011 Based	2014 Based
Births	1317	1250	1306	1198
Deaths	1380	1283	1338	1352
General Fertility Rate ¹	68.92401	67.54566	68.34118	63.56802
Crude Death Rate ²	10.96247	10.44015	10.73655	10.9098
NetMigrInt	785	594	299	268
NetMigrOvs	65	11	54	-17

¹ number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44

² number of deaths per 1,000 population

2018 Based Household Projections

The latest Welsh Government Projections are the 2018-based population and household projections, published in August 2020.

- The 2018 based Welsh Government Principal Projection is higher than the 2014 based Principal Projection and reflects in part, higher than anticipated in-migration figures to Pembrokeshire in 2015 and 2016. The 2018 principal projection has an annual net in-migration rate of 688, compared to 386 in the 2014 (rebased) projection.
- The population change projected with the 2018 based figure is 4.9% in comparison with the 2.6% figure of 2014.
- The WG 2018 based principal projection results in an annual need for 271 dwellings, in comparison with the WG 2014 principal projection, which projected an annual requirement for 184 dwellings per year
- The 2018 based long term growth scenarios have lower growth outcomes than the 2014 based projections due to the dampened fertility and mortality assumptions.

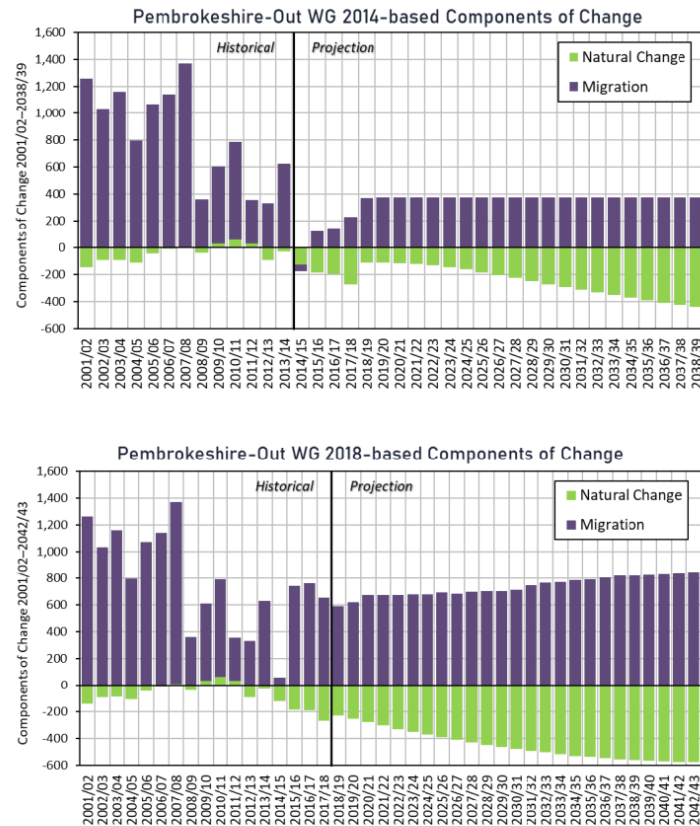


Figure 7: Pembrokeshire-Out – Components of Population Change, WG Principal Scenarios (Source: WG)

Figure 7 taken from Edge Analytics Paper: Pembrokeshire: Updating the LDP Demographic Evidence, December 2020.

Comparison of the projections

- In summary the lower population forecast in the 2014 based projection, compared with the previous projections are due to fewer births and more deaths and lower expected numbers of net migrants (due to lower numbers in the previous five years).
- It is also worth noting that the four population projections produced by the Welsh Government (2006 based, 2008 based, 2011 based and 2014 based each show lower forecast rates of population growth than the previous (see chart).
- Population will grow until 2029 but then decline.

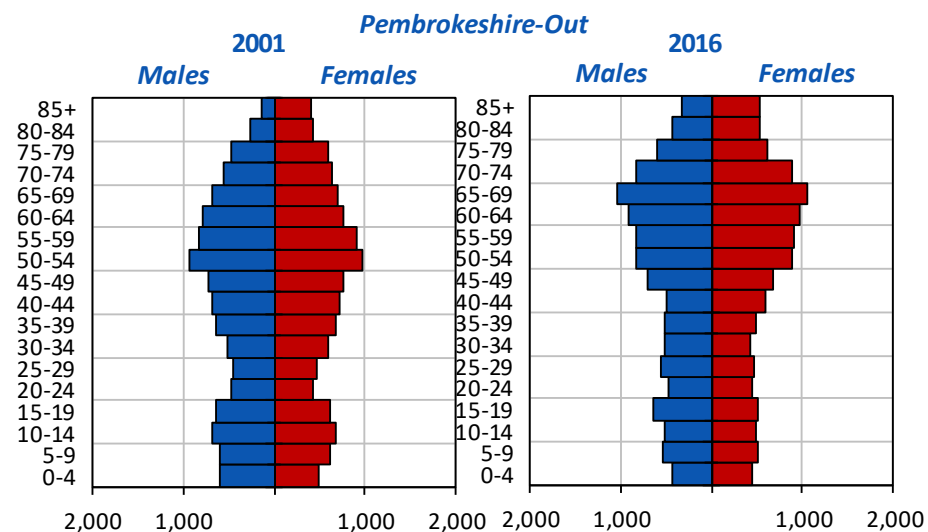
- In 2033 there will be more people aged over 65 and fewer young people – so a need for more housing for older people.
- Households will be smaller in size (more 1 person) and there will be more households than now.
- The projected population in the 2018 based household projections is higher than the 2014 based projections. This is driven by higher levels of net in-migration. The 2018 based projections forecast negative natural change with more deaths than births.

During the preparation of LDP 2, there will be a need for the Authority to assess carefully the implications of the most recent projections in determining its housing land provision.

Population profile

Between 2001 and 2016, the proportion of the population aged 65+ living in Pembrokeshire-Out increased from 18% to 24%. Whilst this is closely aligned to the Unitary Authority in 2016 (25%), it is higher than Wales (20%) but lower than PCNP (30%) (Figure 3). Whilst the 2016 MYE for Pembrokeshire-Out records a younger age profile than the National Park, it indicates an older and more rapidly ageing population age profile than evidenced at national level (Demographic Study, Edge Analytics, 2018).

Population age profile 2016 (Figure 3)



Indicator	2016 MYE			
	Pembrokeshire Out	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	Pembrokeshire UA	Wales
Percentage 65+	24%	30%	25%	20%
Percentage 80+	6%	8%	7%	5%
OAD	40%	53%	42%	32%
Median Age	46	53	47	42

OAD = Old Age Dependency Ratio
(Population Aged 65+/Population Aged 15–64)

Source: Edge Analytics Demographic Study, 2018

Pembrokeshire Out is the area excluding the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

Pembrokeshire has a population of 122,439 (2011 Census) and 123,400 (2021 Census) ; though it should be noted the County's population can increase by 100% as a result of summer tourism. The population density is 0.8 people per hectare.

Table 2: Age distribution of Pembrokeshire's population, 2001, 2011 and 2021.

POPULATION (Number and Percentage) BY AGE, 2001, 2011 and 2021						
Age Band	2001		2011		2021	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 15	23,394	20.5	22,077	18	20811	16.9
16 to 74	80,763	70.8	88,049	71.9	87656	71.2
75 and over	9,974	8.7	12,313	10.1	14899	12.1

Source: 2001, 2011 & 2021 Census

Under the official WG 2014-based population projection for Pembrokeshire UA, Pembrokeshire-3.8Out and PCNP, the 16–64 age group represents the greatest proportion of the total population in both 2017 and 2033 for each area, however it is the older 65+ age groups that are expected to experience the greatest increase (Table 3). The WG 2018-based household projections also show the largest increases in the older population.

The graph below shows the change in the population age profile from 2001 to 2018. There has been significant growth in the older age-groups 65-79 and 80+ with the number of 80+ year olds in Pembrokeshire-Out increasing by over 60% between 2001-2018. There has been relative stability in the working age population (16-64 year olds) and the number of children below the age of 15 has reduced, maintaining a level approximately 95% of its 2001 total.

Figure 4: Population Age Profile Index 2001 to 2018

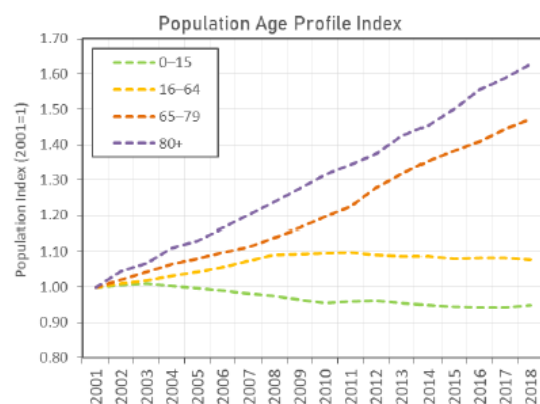


Figure 6: Pembrokeshire-Out – Population Age Profile Index 2001-2018

Source: Pembrokeshire, Updating the LDP Demographic Evidence, December 2020.

Table 3

Age Group	2017			2033		
	Pembrokeshire UA	Pembrokeshire Out	PCNP	Pembrokeshire UA	Pembrokeshire Out	PCNP
0-15	21,195	18,212	3,013	20,034	17,770	2,423
16-64	71,417	59,224	12,169	63,985	55,066	8,971
65+	31,344	24,373	6,982	39,803	32,061	7,590
TOTAL	123,957	101,810	22,165	123,822	104,898	18,983

Source: Edge Analytics Demographic Study, 2018

Life Expectancy

Table 4: Life expectancy in Pembrokeshire and Wales

		Male	Female
1995-1997	Pembrokeshire	74.3	79.7
	Wales	74.0	79.2
1997-1998	Pembrokeshire	74.5	79.6
	Wales	74.5	79.5
1998-2000	Pembrokeshire	74.9	79.7
	Wales	74.8	79.7
2002-2004	Pembrokeshire	76.0	80.5
	Wales	75.8	80.3
2003	Pembrokeshire	76.1	80.5
	Wales	75.8	80.3
2011	Pembrokeshire	78.8	82.7
	Wales	78.0	82.2
2018-2020	Pembrokeshire	79.5	83.1
	Wales	78.3	82.1

Source: ONS, 2011, 2021

Population Future Trend

Life expectancy in Pembrokeshire is continuously higher for both males and females than the national average and is increasing at the same rate.

Sources

ONS, 2001 Census (Life Expectancy at Birth, 2002-2004), and 2011 and 2021 Census

Ethnicity – 2001, 2011 and 2021

Table 5: Ethnicity in 2001, 2011 and 2021.

	2001		2011		2021	
	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
White	99.1	97.9	98.1		97.6	93.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	0.3	0.6	0.6		0.9	1.6
Asian or Asian British	0.3	0.9	1.0		0.9	2.9

Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British	0.1	0.3	0.1		0.2	0.9
Other ethnic group	0.2	0.4	0.2		0.3	0.9
% from Ethnic Minority Group	0.9	2.0	1.9			
Percentage Identifying themselves as Welsh	13	14		3.7		
Percentage of people born outside Wales	31.3		33.1			

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

None Identified

Sources

ONS, 2001 Census (Map 49, National SEA of WSP)

ONS, 2001 Census (KSO6A – Ethnic Group and Identification as Welsh)

ONS, 2011 Census <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1946157391>

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276866&c=pembrokeshire&d=13&e=15&g=415946&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1216908611988&enc=1&dsFamilyId=15>

Nomisweb.co.uk <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/KS201EW/view/1946157391?cols=measures>

ONS 2021 Census <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/W06000009/>

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)

Pembrokeshire has the 3rd greatest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived 10% of areas for the Access domain, based on access to key services by bus and/or on foot (Single Needs Assessment, 2012).

Percentage of people living in most deprived areas

The 2014 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation is made up of separate measurements into a single number; Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing. Rankings are based on the level of deprivation. A rank of one is the most deprived. The Access to Services domain of the WIMD considers access to: a food shop; GP surgery; primary school; post office; public library; leisure centre; NHS dentist; and secondary school.

Previous rankings in 2005 and 2008 were made up of different components and cannot therefore be compared with subsequent rankings.

In 2005 it was made up of separate domains; income (25%), employment (25%), health (15%), education, skills and training (15%), housing (5%), physical environment (5%) and geographical access to services (10%). The table also shows the ranking of the electoral divisions in Wales.

The deprivation scores from the 2008 index can't be compared with those from 2005, but are provided for information. The parts that make up the index are different, and the indexes were worked out in different ways. But even if these changes had not been made, comparisons would still not be valid. An area's score is affected by the scores of every other area; so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the deprivation level of an area, or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down (WAG, 2008).

Table 6: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation in Pembrokeshire and Wales

Ward	2005 Pembs Ranking (1-71)	2005 Welsh Ranking (1-1896)	2008 Welsh Ranking (2008) (1-1896)	2014 Pembs Ranking (of 71)	2014 Welsh Ranking 2014 (of 1909)
Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	1	55	71	1	67
Pembroke: Monkton	2	76	92	2	80
Haverfordwest: Garth 2	3	200	222	3	104
Milford: West	4	290	372	6	363
Milford: Hubberston 2	5	332	358	4	173
Pembroke: St Mary North	6	350	343	7	411
Haverfordwest: Castle	7	417	441	9	488
Pembroke Dock: Central	8	456	417	5	201
Milford: East	9	536	589	10	508
Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	10	580	596	8	487

In 2014, of the 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Wales, 4 are within the Pembrokeshire County Council area. This accounts for 5.6% of those in the local authority and 0.2% of those in Wales.

Table 7: % of LSOA in most deprived area in Pembrokeshire

% of LSOA in most deprived area	2011	2014
10%	4	6
20%	9	8
30%	14	15
50%	39	37

Number of LSOAs = 71

Source: <http://wimd.wales.gov.uk/geography/la/W06000009?lang=en#&min=0&max=20&domain=overall>

The overall methodology used within WIMD 2014 is the same as used for WIMD 2011. The domains have also remained the same. There have been a small number of changes to individual indicators (or the inclusion of new indicators) within the Income, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment and Housing domains; as well as some technical changes to some of the individual domains.

<https://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2015/150812-wimd-2014-revised-en.pdf>

A ranking system cannot be used to monitor change over time. This is because it is not known whether a change in rank for an area is due to changes in that area itself, or to other areas moving up or down the ranks, changing its position without actual change in the area.

Table 8: Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (February 2007)

	Pembrokeshire (numbers)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (%)
Total claimants	11,720	17.5	19.3
Job seekers	1,360	2.0	2.6

Incapacity benefits	6,640	9.9	11.2
Lone parents	1,290	1.9	2.2
Carers	1,040	1.6	1.4
Others on income related benefits	320	0.5	0.5
Disabled	820	1.2	1.2
Bereaved	240	0.4	0.3

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people

Sources

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – Local Authority Analysis Revised 8th December 2005

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – 2008

<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/compendia2008/hdw20080709/?lang=en>

Nomis – www.nomisweb.co.uk

Pembrokeshire is the one of the fifth highest areas in Wales with a larger proportion of housing benefits claimants. This can reflect a combination of low numbers of hours or poorly paid work as well as higher costs of renting

Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion in Wales, 2015

The percentage of children living in relative low income families across Pembrokeshire in 2021 remained beneath the Welsh average of 31% for the same period⁶. However within Pembrokeshire, a significant number of those within main town areas have higher percentages than the Welsh average, with Wards of over 31% in a number of locations including Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. These geographic concentrations of child poverty are strongly influenced by the location of family social housing.

Percentage of children Relative Low income families by Ward:

Ward	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021
Amroth	15.6%	22.1%	29.7%
Burton	5.2%	7.6%	12.4%

Camrose	15.9%	16.3%	18.3%
Carew	12.2%	19.9%	28.1%
Cilgerran	22.0%	21.9%	30.1%
Clydau	25.4%	28.8%	27.9%
Crymych	16.6%	18.5%	27.2%
Dinas Cross	24.9%	22.7%	28.1%
East Williamston	18.0%	18.7%	24.1%
Fishguard North East	22.0%	34.5%	35.6%
Fishguard North West	28.4%	29.1%	35.2%
Goodwick	24.0%	26.0%	39.3%
Haverfordwest: Castle	22.6%	23.0%	32.4%
Haverfordwest: Garth	24.2%	27.2%	32.8%
Haverfordwest: Portfield	26.1%	30.5%	32.2%
Haverfordwest: Prendergast	13.6%	18.6%	18.1%
Haverfordwest: Priory	19.2%	28.9%	27.4%
Hundleton	26.7%	29.5%	35.8%
Johnston	18.3%	20.3%	27.3%
Kilgetty/Begelly	24.2%	23.6%	34.7%

Lampeter Velfrey	21.2%	22.1%	26.0%
Lamphey	18.7%	16.9%	23.9%
Letterston	18.1%	19.5%	21.2%
Llangwm	12.4%	14.0%	15.9%
Llanrhian	18.3%	19.1%	29.0%
Maenclochog	22.5%	27.3%	35.3%
Manorbier	22.1%	24.6%	31.8%
Martletwy	18.3%	21.0%	27.8%
Merlin's Bridge	25.6%	26.4%	30.6%
Milford: Central	26.8%	26.6%	35.9%
Milford: East	20.7%	21.5%	32.5%
Milford: Hakin	19.3%	18.3%	29.9%
Milford: Hubberston	24.6%	25.4%	34.2%
Milford: North	22.5%	23.4%	31.6%
Milford: West	23.8%	30.6%	34.8%
Narberth	12.2%	17.4%	20.9%
Narberth Rural	8.5%	13.3%	19.1%
Newport	13.0%	14.2%	31.6%
Neyland: East	17.8%	18.7%	28.5%

Neyland: West	21.5%	26.2%	29.5%
Pembroke Dock: Central	23.8%	27.7%	33.9%
Pembroke Dock: Llanion	21.9%	26.0%	33.9%
Pembroke Dock: Market	17.9%	22.1%	24.5%
Pembroke Dock: Pennar	23.6%	24.6%	37.1%
Pembroke: Monkton	39.9%	38.5%	44.5%
Pembroke: St. Mary North	22.7%	25.3%	33.1%
Pembroke: St. Mary South	20.7%	12.1%	19.5%
Pembroke: St. Michael	14.8%	19.4%	21.2%
Penally	17.7%	13.1%	21.6%
Rudbaxton	7.8%	14.8%	11.5%
Saundersfoot	17.6%	20.1%	17.9%
Scleddau	17.9%	25.0%	34.5%
Solva	25.8%	27.3%	30.1%

St. David's	22.8%	23.8%	29.2%
St. Dogmaels	23.6%	26.7%	33.9%
St. Ishmael's	22.1%	21.0%	23.6%
Tenby: North	23.5%	20.8%	31.1%
Tenby: South	21.5%	25.7%	32.9%
The Havens	13.0%	11.6%	20.4%
Wiston	20.6%	20.8%	26.9%

Migration

Between 2011 and 2016 net migration averaged approximately 390 per year from within the UK and approximately 80 per year from outside the UK between 2012 and 2016³⁴. There is an aging population in Pembrokeshire partly as a result of migration and people are living longer. This may affect the demand for housing for older people.

Table 9: Sources of population change in Pembrokeshire, 2001 – 2005 and 2019/20.

Pembrokeshire County Council						
		2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2019/20
Births		1090	1150	1160	1200	1029
Deaths		1350	1380	1330	1420	1554
Natural Change		-260	-230	-180	-210	-525
Internal Migration	In	4460	4440	4210	3870	4174

³ <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Migration/Internal/migrationbetweenwalesandrestofuk-by-localauthority-flow-periodofchange>

⁴ <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Population/Components-of-Change/componentsofpopulationchange-by-localauthority-component>

	Out	3510	3480	3440	3290	2859
	Net	950	960	760	580	1315
International Migration	In	890	660	370	120	127
(International Passenger Survey)	Out	290	300	60	190	
	Net	600	360	310	-70	

Source: LHMA (2007)

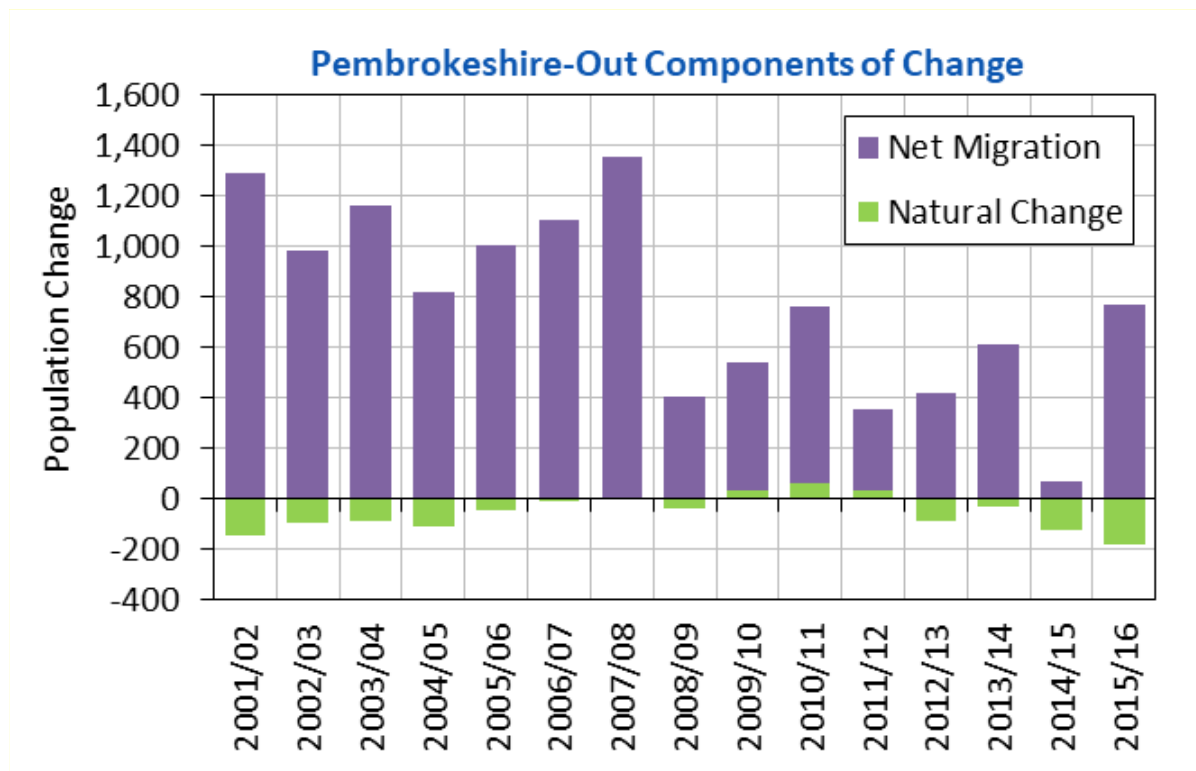
Net migration of 16-24 year olds 1999-2001, Pembrokeshire: -8.5%

Net migration of 25-44 year olds 1999-2001, Pembrokeshire: 2.1%

Welsh average for 16-24 year olds 1999-2001: -1.0%

Welsh average for 25-44 year olds 1999-2001: 0.3%

Pembrokeshire (excluding the PCNPA) components of change 2001/02-2015/16, 2014-based household projections.



Source: Edge Analytics Demographic Study, 2018

Trends

Young people are moving out of Pembrokeshire and older/retired people are moving in, causing the population to age and contributing to the expensive housing market.

Sources:

- Pembrokeshire County Council – Local Housing Market Assessment
- Edge Analytics Demographic Study, 2018

Population Issues

- Population Change – projections are lower.
- Ageing population.

The LDP should have regard to reducing poverty in line with UK and Welsh strategies. The LDP should have regard to promoting social inclusion and supporting sustainable communities. Planning can be guided by demographic structure such as an ageing population which will require residential care and health services and can also ensure that housing and infrastructure are suitable for any growth or change in populations. Planning should be accessible and inclusive so it reflects the needs of the whole population. The plan should seek to address the issue of Pembrokeshire's ageing population which also links in with encouraging younger people to stay in the County.

Pembrokeshire (excluding the PCNPA) components of change 2001/02-2017/18, 2018-based household projections.

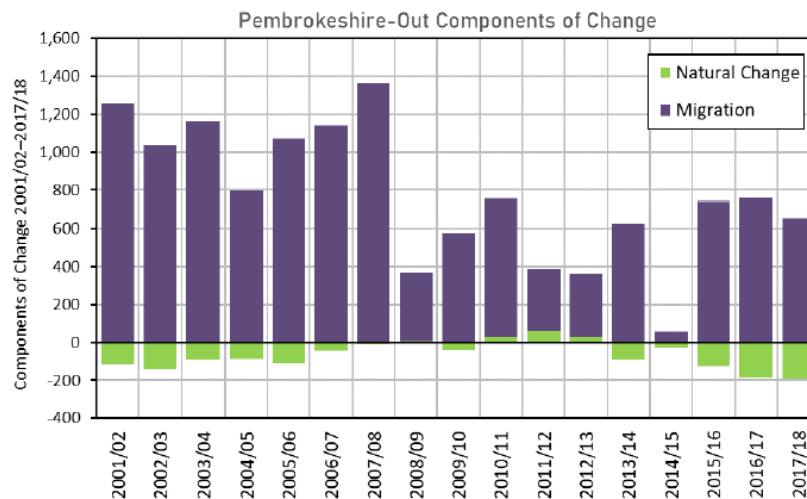


Figure 4: Pembrokeshire-Out - Components of Population Change 2001/02-2017/18 (Source: ONS)

- Net-migration has been the dominant driver of population growth in all years since 2001/02, despite a notable fall in net in-migration following the global financial crisis in 2007/08. Since 2015, the average annual net migration balance has been approximately +700 per annum.

- Natural changes has had a much smaller and predominantly negative impact on population growth in Pembrokeshire-Out with all but four years since 2001/02, recording a higher number of deaths than births.

Source: Pembrokeshire, updating the LDP Demographic Evidence, December 2020 (Edge Analytics).

2. Human health

Health provision in Pembrokeshire

Information on the Hywel Dda University Health Board website (November 2023) states there are 18 GP practices in Pembrokeshire and 29 pharmacies, mainly located in the main towns.

Withybush hospital in Haverfordwest is the County's only general hospital, healthcare provisions are part of a review by the Hywel Dda University Health Board. There are two community hospitals at Pembroke Dock and Tenby.

Long term illness

A limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness, health problem or disability that limits daily activities or work. According to data from the 2001 Census, in the whole of Pembrokeshire there were 25,477 people with a long-term illness, which equates to 22.332% of the population of the County. In 2021, 27,173 people in the County were disabled under the Equality Act, which equates to 22%. 46.1% of people disabled under the Equality Act are limited a lot in their day to day activities with the remaining 53.9% limited a little in their day to day activities. An additional 8,116 people in Pembrokeshire (including the National Park) are not disabled but have a long term physical or mental health condition and their day to day activities are not limited.

This compares to in the 2011 Census:

122,439 total

13,970 day to day activities limited a little

13,587 day to day activities limited a lot

97,882 day to day activities not limited

Sixteen percent of people in Pembrokeshire state that they are limited a lot by a health problem/disability (15% in Wales) (Welsh Health Survey, 2015).

Note that the National Survey for Wales was used from 2016 onwards, therefore data before this date (pre April 2016) are not comparable/compatible with data from 2016 onwards.

Table 10: Percentage of population with a long-term limiting illness in 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021 Pembrokeshire and Wales:

	Pembrokeshire	Wales
1991	14.5%	17.1%
2001	22.3%	23.3%
2011*	22.5%	22.7%

2021	22%	21.6%
------	-----	-------

*The question on long term limiting illness in the 2001 census was not the same as the 2011 question, therefore these are not directly comparable, but still offer indicative insights on change over time. The 2011 questions related to whether day to day activities are limited a lot, a little, or not limited. For this purpose, the limited a lot and a little are grouped.

Source

Office for National Statistics – 1991, 2001,2011 and 2021 Census data

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Census/2011/LimitingLongTermIllnessDisability-by-LocalAuthority>

Obesity levels

Table 11: Adults who were overweight or obese⁵ in Pembrokeshire (%)

Year		Observed			Age-standardised
		Male	Female	Person	Person
2003/05	Pembs	61	51	56	55
	Wales	59	49	54	54
2005/06	Pembs	65	51	58	57
	Wales	60	50	55	55
2005/07	Pembs	68	52	60	58
	Wales	61	51	56	56
2007/08	Pembs	64	57	60	59
	Wales	62	52	57	57
2016/17	Pembs			63	
	Wales			59	

Source WAG: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/health/health-survey/results/?skip=1&lang=en>

% of adults who were overweight or obese in 2007/08 = 59%, compared with 57% in Wales.
2016/17 onwards not comparable as survey changed (National Survey)

Source: Welsh Health Survey: 2003/05 Local Authority Report, National Assembly for Wales

⁵ Reported Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25+. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by squared height (m²).

National Survey for Wales 2016/17

The percentage of respondents, with 0 or 1 healthy behaviours (see below for description)

Pembrokeshire 9%

Wales 10%

Healthy behaviours:

Not smoking

Healthy weight

Eat 5 fruit or veg

Not drinking above guidelines

Active

Table 12: Lifestyle issues

Lifestyle Issue	2003/05		2005/07		2008/09		10/11		12/13		14/15		2020/21	
	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)	Pembs (%)	Wales (%)
Being a smoker	25	27	23	25	21	24	24	23	21	22	16	20	12	13
Consuming alcohol above guidelines limit	38	40	31	36	39	45	38	44	37	42	36	40	18	14
Binge drinking at least 1 day in last week	16	19	17	20	21	28	22	27	20	26	19	24		
Eating 5 or more portions of fruit/vegetables the previous day	43	40	50	46	39	36	38	34	37	33	36	32	32	29
Meeting physical activity guidelines in last week	32	29	32	30	34	29	32	30	33	29	33	31	55	56
Overweight or obese	56	54	60	56	63	57	56	57	56	58	63	58	57	62

Source: Welsh Government Statistics: WHS 2003-2015

<https://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2016/160622-welsh-health-survey-trends-2003-04-04-2015-en.xlsx>

<https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/National-Survey-for-Wales/Population-Health/Adult-Lifestyles/adultlifestyles-by-healthboard-from-202021>

Road collisions & safety

Table 13: Killed or seriously injured casualties in Pembrokeshire and Wales from 1994-2022.

Road collisions (fatal or seriously injured)	1994-1998 average	2001-2004 av	2005-2008 av	2009-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pembrokeshire	90	91	75	68	54	60	62	62	65	63	77	32	52	61
Wales	1,623	1,331	1,153	1,148	1,144	1,263	1,032	975	930	992	1057	729	865	881

Source: Road Casualties Wales: 2006, WG and Welsh Transport Statistics

<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2006/?lang=en>

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/transport2009/?lang=en>

<https://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2015/150909-road-safety-2014-en.xls>

Health Issues

- Obesity
- Aging population and impact on health services, access to appropriate housing

The planning system and Local Development Plan can generally only play a minor role in improving health by ensuring policies protect and provide for recreation facilities and encourage healthier alternatives to using cars.

The SA objective therefore takes account of the following key areas:

- Promote healthy living
- Reduce health inequalities
- Encourage walking, cycling and physical activity
- Improve access to open space
- Minimise impacts on health and well-being from road traffic incidents
- Minimise the health impacts from pollution.

3. Education and skills

Number of schools and pupils

In 2016/17 in Pembrokeshire (**including** the National Park area) there were 61 primary schools and 8 secondary schools (one welsh language), 1 special school with post-16 provision.

In 2009 there were 65 primary schools (2009), a reduction of 21 since 1998. In addition there were eight secondary schools, one of which provided a Welsh-medium education. Pembrokeshire College in Haverfordwest is the only further education establishment in the County.

In April 2023 there were 60 schools in Pembrokeshire (including the National Park area) serving 9,330 full time and 889 part time primary pupils and 7071 secondary age pupils.

Table 14: Pupil numbers in full time primary and secondary education in Pembrokeshire schools

	2006	2007	2008	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	2022/23
Primary	10,229	10,128	10,142	10,344	10,345	10,324	10,328	10,569	10,624	10,730	10,650	9274
Secondary	8,728	8,527	8,361	8,285	8,108	7,999	7,841	7,639	7,327	6986	6,806	5320
Total	18,957	18,655	18,503	18,629	18,453	18,323	18,169	18,208	17,951	17,716	17,456	17142

Source: Annual statutory school census (PLASC returns)

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Pupil-Level-Annual-School-Census/Pupils/pupil-by-localauthorityregion-typeofschool>

Further and higher education centres

Pembrokeshire College offers full and part time academic and vocational courses. The College provides HND, HNC and degree level education as an Accredited College of the University of Glamorgan.

Adult education facilities

'Learning Pembrokeshire' is Pembrokeshire County Council's programme of adult education. The Council aims to provide a varied range of courses to suit its customers - Pembrokeshire residents and businesses.

Courses are held at many different locations around the County.

Source:

PCC - <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/our-courses>

Level of Qualifications

Table 15: Percentage of people aged 16-74 years old highest qualification attained⁶ in 2001 and 2011

Highest level attained	Percentage of individuals					
	2001		2011		2021	
	Pembrokeshire	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
No Qualifications	31.1	33.0	24.6	25.9	18.8	19.9
Highest Level 1	16.0	15.5	13.6	13.3	9.1	8.7
Highest Level 2	22.2	19.8	16.8	15.7	15.1	14.4
Highest Level 3	6.0	7.0	11.8	12.3	17	17.2
Highest Level 4/5	17.0	17.4	24.8	24.5	31.2	31.5
Other qualification/level unknown	7.7	7.2	8.45	4.3	8.7	8.3

Source: Census 2001, 2011 and 2021
NOMIS, ONS annual population survey

Education & Skills Issues

- Increase in people attaining level 3 and level 4/5 since the 2001 census.
- Decrease in people with no qualifications since 2001 (positive)
- In the 2021 Census, the other qualification / level unknown includes those with apprenticeships and other qualifications.

⁶ All people aged 16 to 74 who were usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, whose highest qualification attained:

Level 1: 1+'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; or Foundation level GNVQ.

Level 2: 5+'O' level passes; 5+ CSE (grade 1's); 5+GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; or Intermediate GNVQ.

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ 'AS' levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; or Advanced GNVQ.

Level 4/5 qualifications: First Degree, Higher Degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; or Health Visitor.

The plan should have regard to supporting sustainable communities and improve access to services, including education and provide suitable skills training to enable the population to enter meaningful employment.

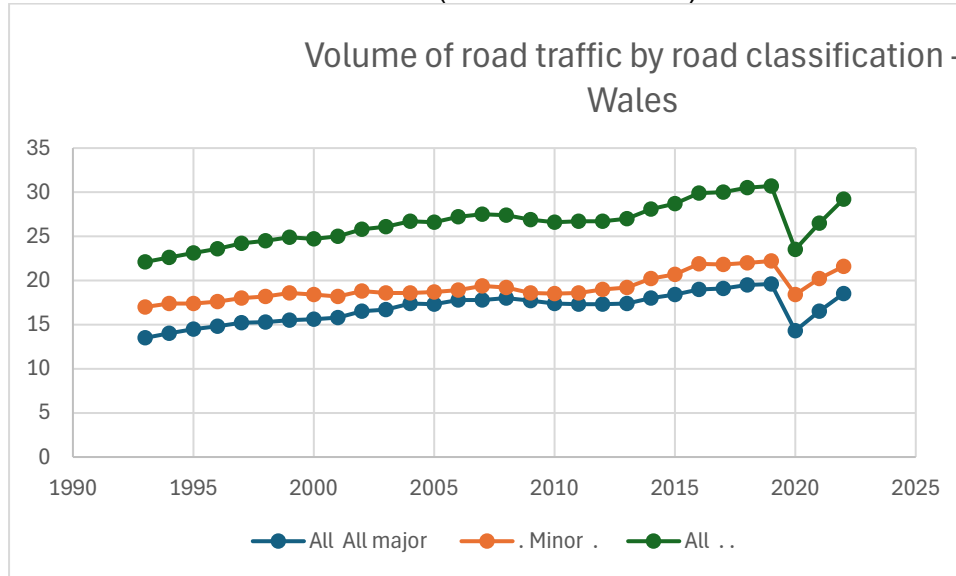
The LDP can ensure that land is available to provide or policies enable the provision of good quality education facilities are available with opportunities for skills and knowledge development.

The SA objectives should therefore address the issue of low skills in the area, by improving access to education and life-long learning and training opportunities, this will develop a strong skills base for employers. This objective will also contribute towards improving employment opportunities and economic activity, which in turn will improve the quality of life of the population.

4. Transport

Road traffic

Table 16: Volume of traffic on (billion vehicle km)



These figures show that there is an annual gradual rise, then a reduction during the Covid epidemic

Source:

Volume of road traffic by road classification provided is only now provided at Wales level. Data shown above from 1993 to 2022.

[Volume of road traffic by road classification and year \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/volume-of-road-traffic-by-road-classification-and-year)

Households without a car

Table 17: The percentage of households without a car or van in Pembrokeshire and other areas (2001, 2011 and 2021 Census).

The data shows a reduction over the Censuses.

	2001	2011	2021
Pembrokeshire	21.7	17.9	15%

Ceredigion	19.5	18.4	16%
Carmarthenshire	23.1	18.8	15%
Wales	26.0	22.9	19.4

Source:

Census 2001, 2011, 2021 Car or Van table KS17 & KS404EW

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/KS404EW/view/1946157391?cols=measures>

[RM131 - Tenure by car or van availability by number of usual residents aged 17 or over in household - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)
[Car or van availability - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Travelling to work

Table 18: The method of travel to work used by all employed persons aged 16-74, in the whole of Pembrokeshire and Wales (2001, 2011 and 2021):

As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using this data for planning purposes.

Comparability with 2011: Not comparable. It is difficult to compare this variable with the 2011 Census because Census 2021 took place during a national lockdown. The government advice at the time was for people to work from home (if they can) and avoid public transport.

People who were furloughed (about 5.6 million) were advised to answer the transport to work question based on their previous travel patterns before or during the pandemic. This means that the data does not accurately represent what they were doing on Census Day. This variable cannot be directly compared with the 2011 Census Travel to Work data as it does not include people who were travelling to work on that day. It may however, be partially compared with bespoke tables from 2011.

Method of travel	2001				2011			
	Pembrokeshire		Wales		Pembrokeshire		Wales	
	Number of persons	% of employed persons	Number of persons	% of persons	Number of persons	% of employed persons	Number of persons	% of employed persons
Driving a car or van	25,793	57.45	726,363	61.23	35,649	65.75	918,645	67.37
Passenger in a car or van	3,672	8.18	106,526	8.98	3,434	6.33	92,727	6.80
Underground, metro, light rail, tram					43	0.08	1,175	0.09
Train	169	0.38	14,619	1.23	232	0.43	27,341	2.01
Bus, coach or mini bus	1,353	3.01	62,322	5.25	1,606	2.96	62,903	4.61
Bicycle	364	0.81	16,389	1.38	475	0.88	19,659	1.44
On foot	5,190	11.56	122,732	10.35	6,427	11.85	145,135	10.64
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	332	0.74	8,888	0.75	358	0.66	7,694	0.56
Taxi	199	0.44	5,975	0.50	221	0.41	6,523	0.48
Other	448	1.00	7,119	0.60	512	0.94	8,673	0.64
Work at home	7,377	16.43	115,323	9.72	5,260	9.70	73,140	5.36

Total (all people aged 16-74 in employment)	44,897		1,186,256		54,217		1,363,615	
--	---------------	--	------------------	--	---------------	--	------------------	--

date	2021		2021	
geography	Pembrokeshire		Wales	
measures	value	Percent	Value	Percent
Method of travel to workplace				
Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment the week before the census	52,766	100.0	1,368,445	100.0
Work mainly at or from home	12,179	23.1	350,470	25.6
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	30	0.1	595	0.0
Train	145	0.3	11,559	0.8
Bus, minibus or coach	542	1.0	31,448	2.3
Taxi	200	0.4	7,606	0.6
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	183	0.3	4,642	0.3
Driving a car or van	32,274	61.2	772,621	56.5
Passenger in a car or van	2,326	4.4	66,045	4.8
Bicycle	333	0.6	15,081	1.1
On foot	4,001	7.6	96,676	7.1
Other method of travel to work	553	1.0	11,702	0.9

Census data 2001, 2011, 2021, KS15 -Travel to work table, QS701EW

Source:

Census, 2001, 2011, 2021

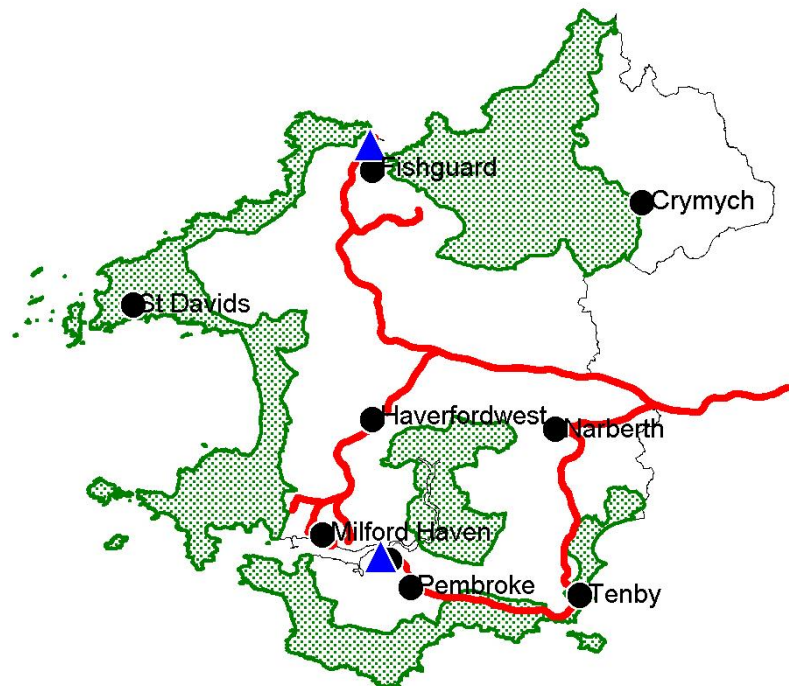
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276866&c=pembrokeshire&d=13&e=15&g=415946&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1209388884375&enc=1&dsFamilyId=283>

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021/report?compare=W06000009#section_6

Rail travel & links

Figure 4 indicates the rail infrastructure in Pembrokeshire (red line) and the passenger ferry terminals in the County (blue triangles). Commercial services currently provided by Transport for Wales run approximately every few hours to Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock and twice a day to Fishguard Harbour on weekdays. The weekend timetable is significantly reduced. The infrastructure also extends to existing/disused large industrial sites at Milford Haven, Waterston and Trecwn.

Figure 4: Rail links and passenger ferry terminals



Passenger numbers with a valid ticket beginning and/or ending their journey at Pembrokeshire train stations in the financial year 2005/06:

Table 19

Station	Passenger numbers						Entries & Exits ⁷
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08			22/23
Haverfordwest	114,021	110,023	116,960	127,227	136,346	133,496	97,866
Tenby	76,695	75,629	84,598	94,231	118,338	123,314	93,206
Milford Haven	39,750	40,899	45,935	51,559	64,034	64,092	46,158
Pembroke Dock	30,056	30,439	35,758	41,148	49,362	46,710	32,956
Fishguard & Goodwick					19,946	19,600	13,442
Fishguard Harbour	28,303	23,873	29,049	24,755	22,646	18,600	10,288
Pembroke	21,477	22,513	24,424	25,217	28,446	29,844	23,586
Clunderwen	12,709	12,430	14,297	17,439	24,128	24,212	16,522
Narberth	10,321	11,140	13,556	15,547	20,922	19,924	13,468
Kilgetty	7,794	8,221	9,607	12,103	16,194	15,438	12,352
Johnston	6,974	5,197	4,658	4,980	8,704	8,364	6,208
Saundersfoot	4,560	4,001	5,081	6,177	7,900	8,384	7,110
Penally	4,339	5,289	5,031	4,569	5,444	5,332	5,630
Manorbier	4,265	4,009	4,443	5,452	9,648	9,428	6,946
Clarbeston Road	3,011	3,210	3,802	4,127	10,138	9,208	6,366
Lamphey	2,646	2,552	2,936	4,291	5,732	5,556	3,820
.....				
Carmarthen	295,860	294,208	323,233	348,329	419,794	426,890	292,606
Cardiff Central	8,403,835	8,357,732	9,126,923	9,875,269	12,744,582	12,534,884	10,185,022
London Waterloo	66,342,182	61,036,093	83,993,314	100,306,690	99,148,388	99,403,096	Two Stations listed

⁷ Data from [Published statistics | Office of Rail and Road \(orr.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/published-statistics-office-of-rail-and-road) website not available for the period 19/20 to 22/23 for Pembrokeshire stations. Data available for 17/18 not considered to be usable.

Future Trend

In Network Rail's investment programme for 2019-2024 Pembrokeshire has not been earmarked as the recipient of any substantial engineering projects, bar minor feasibility studies for diverting traffic away from two open crossings.

Source:

Network Rail – <https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Route-Strategic-Plan-Wales.pdf>

<https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Wales-and-Western-delivery-plan-update.pdf>

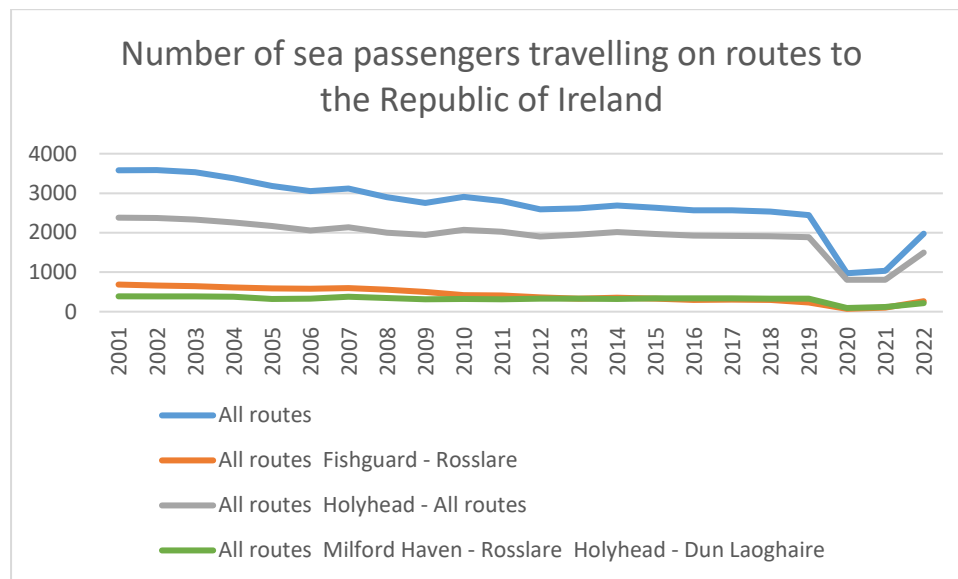
Office of Rail and Road, Estimates of Station Usage <http://orr.gov.uk/statistics/published-stats/station-usage-estimates>

Sea passenger movements between Pembrokeshire and Ireland

Table 20: Sea Passenger movements to/from Ireland (numbers in thousands):

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
All routes		3582	3585	3528	3380	3184	3055	3114	2895	2757	2910	2802	2591	2615	2686.25	2631.75	2563.55	2564.69	2533.95	2448.16	972.608	1031.04	1975.07	
All routes	Fishguard - Rosslare	687	662	645	614	590	584	597	554	501	419	410	364	333	351.025	326.826	298.346	303.249	294.638	235.337	72.285	104.557	264.938	
	Holyhead - All routes		2380	2371	2333	2262	2173	2057	2138	1996	1942	2073	2020	1898	1954	2013.47	1970.32	1926.68	1920.42	1913.69	1886.17	807.687	808.799	1495.43
	Holyhead - All routes	Holyhead - Dublin	1316	1354	1350	1376	1327	1311	1404	1374	1598	1821	1781	1709	1766	1874.95	1970.32	1926.68	1920.42	1913.69	1886.17	807.687	808.799	1495.43
		Holyhead - Dun Laoghaire	1064	1017	984	887	847	745	734	622	343	252	238	189	188	138.517	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Milford Haven - Rosslare		388	387	384	378	321	333	379	345	315	325	313	329	328	321.757	334.603	338.528	341.022	325.619	326.655	92.636	117.68	214.701
	Mostyn - Dublin		5	44	48	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Swansea - Cork		122	121	118	116	100	81	-	-	-	94	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The figures show that sea travel is declining in terms of numbers of passengers in the County and throughout Wales.



[Number of sea passengers travelling on routes between Wales and the Republic of Ireland, by port \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales)

Milford Haven continues to be Wales' busiest port ahead of Port Talbot and Holyhead this growth is in part due to the LNG development at Milford Haven.

Source:

Sea passengers <https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Transport/Sea>

Air transport

Haverfordwest Airport is situated two miles north of Haverfordwest. The airport is mainly used for private aircraft and organised pleasure flights although a specialist air charter service is based there.

Trunk Roads/Length of Highways

The County's highway network comprises the following classifications and distances:

Table 21

Type of road	Length (km)
Trunk Roads	120

County roads - urban	495
County roads - rural	1956

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council

Trunk roads in the County form strategic routes into Pembrokeshire from the east and north:

- The A40(T) (from the County boundary at Whitland towards Fishguard);
- The A477(T) (from the County boundary east of Llanteg to Pembroke Dock);
- The A4076(T) (from Haverfordwest to Milford Haven);
- Part of the A487(T) (between Fishguard and Cardigan).

Sources:

Pembrokeshire County Council - <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/road-maintenance> checked 24th April 2024

Transport Issues

- Rurality of the county, use of cars
- Increase in car/van used to travel to work (note figures for 2021 were gathered during Covid).

The LDP has a key role in transport planning as it is a means of safeguarding the lines of key road improvements / transport infrastructure sites. The LDP can also influence and encourage development near sustainable transport connections and encourage healthier lifestyles through providing for increased exercise, sport and play facilities. The Plan should also ensure compliance with legislation and promote wider public participation.

5. Social Fabric

Housing

Housing Stock

Table 22 and 23: Dwelling stock estimates by tenure in Pembrokeshire and Wales, 2004 and 2016/17

2004	Rented from local authorities	Rented from registered social landlords	Owner-occupied, privately rented and other tenures	Total
Pembrokeshire	5,980	1,932	46,127	54,039
% of total dwelling stock	11%	4%	85%	
Wales	162,276	64,295	1,069,229	1,295,800
% of total dwelling stock	12.5%	5%	82.5%	

2016/17	Rented from Local Authorities	Rented from registered social landlords	Owner occupied, privately rented and other tenures	Total
Pembrokeshire	5,659	2,457	53,998	62,114
% of total dwelling stock	9%	4%	87%	
Wales	87,222	138,596	1,193,553	1,419,371
% of total dwelling stock	6%	10%	84%	

2022	Rented from Local Authorities	Rented from registered social landlords	Owner occupied, privately rented and other tenures	Total
Pembrokeshire	5,700	2,900	56,100	64,600
% of total dwelling stock	8.8%	4.5%	86.8%	

Wales	87,700	146,700	1,238,000	1,472,400
% of total dwelling stock	6%	10%	84%	

Source:

Stats Wales, Welsh Government: <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Dwelling-Stock-Estimates/dwellingstockestimates-by-localauthority-tenure>

Table 24: Housing Need - All Pembrokeshire – Current Need (2007 & 2012)

C: Current Need		
	2007	2012
1. Existing households in need of alternative housing	3330 ⁸	3270
2. <i>Plus</i> Current non-households in need	198	0
3. <i>Minus</i> cases where they can afford to meet their needs in the market	Nil	0
4. TOTAL CURRENT HOUSING NEED	3528	3270
A: Available Stock to Offset Need		
5. Current occupiers of Affordable Housing in Need	832	402
6. <i>Plus</i> surplus stock	Nil	0
7. <i>Plus</i> committed supply of new affordable housing units	129	73
8. <i>Minus</i> planned units to be taken out of management	97	3
9. <i>Equals</i> Total available stock to meet current need	864	472
10. TOTAL CURRENT NEED	2664	2798
11. <i>Times</i> quota to progressively reduce levels of current need	5%	10%

⁸ Included 30 persons on the register not currently living in Pembrokeshire

12. <i>Equals</i> ANNUAL NEED TO REDUCE LEVEL OF CURRENT NEED	133.2	280
N: Newly Arising Need		
13. New Household Formation (gross per annum)	446	564
14. <i>Times</i> proportion of households unable to buy or rent on the market	55.47%	42.8%
15. <i>Plus existing households falling into need</i>	1376*	1574
16. <i>Minus potential out- migrants unable to afford market housing</i>	Nil	0
17. <i>Plus in-migrants unable to afford market housing</i>	Nil	0
18. <i>Equals newly arising need</i>	1623*	1815
S: Supply of Affordable Housing Units per year		
19. <i>Net Supply of social re-lets</i>	350	435
20. <i>Plus supply of intermediate housing available for re-let / resale at submarket levels</i>	Nil	4
21. <i>Equals Affordable Supply</i>	350	439
NET SHORTFALL OR SURPLUS		
22. <i>Overall shortfall or surplus</i>	1406	1656

Source: Local Housing Market Assessment 2007 and 2012

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/evidence-base>

Housing need 2014

Total affordable rented = 1450.4

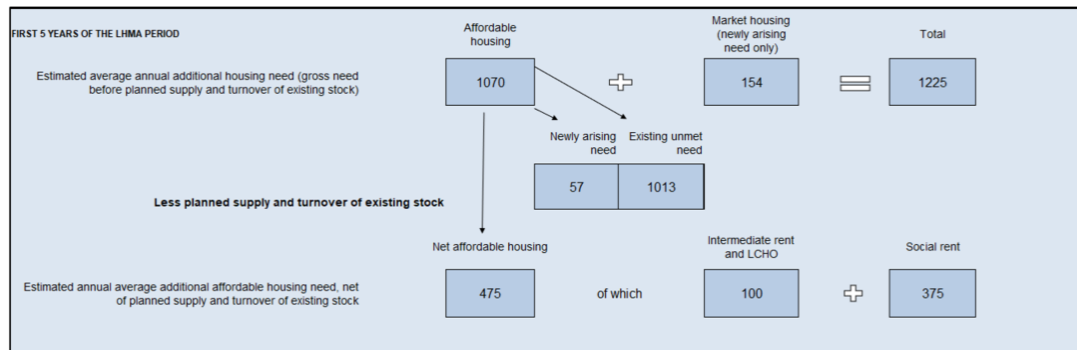
Low cost home ownership = 288.7

Source LHMA update on housing need per year 2014-2019

Local Housing Market Assessment 2022

The Local Housing Market Assessment 2022 tests a range of growth scenarios over the period 2021 to 2036. They do not follow the LDP Plan period, however, the annual figures can be used. The table below estimates the annual affordable housing need based on the WGs 2018 Based Principal Projection for Pembrokeshire (including the area of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) as follows:

Principal projection

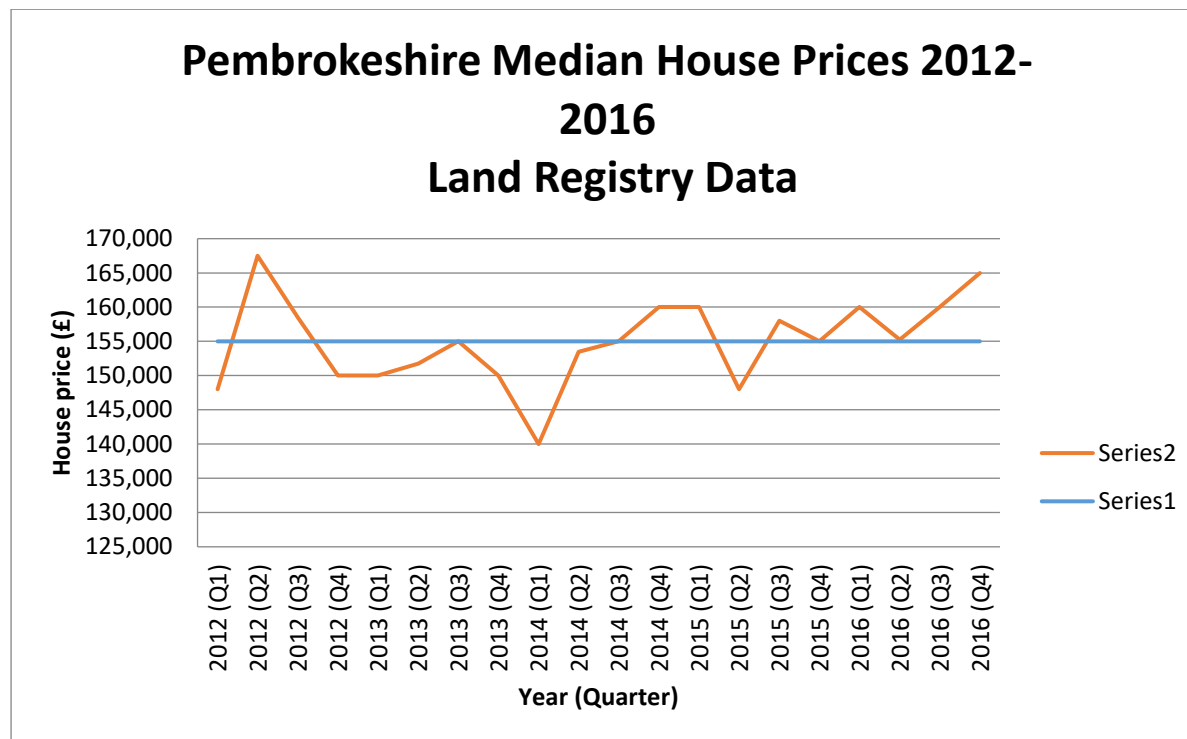


All the scenarios of the LHMA demonstrate:

- The existing unmet affordable housing need is significantly larger in scale than the newly arising affordable housing need.
- The existing unmet annual affordable housing need in the principal projection at 1,070 homes cannot be met by new housing delivery within the LDP 2 plan period.
- There is higher need for social rented affordable housing than intermediate housing rent. There is a very low requirement for Low Cost Home Ownership
- 67% of the social rented need in the principal projection is for one bedroom properties.
- There is a lower need for market housing per annum than has been delivered by historic building rates.

The current methodology for the LHMA does not apply an affordability test to households on the housing register as to whether some households can afford suitable accommodation in the market sector and assumes all households on the housing register require affordable accommodation.

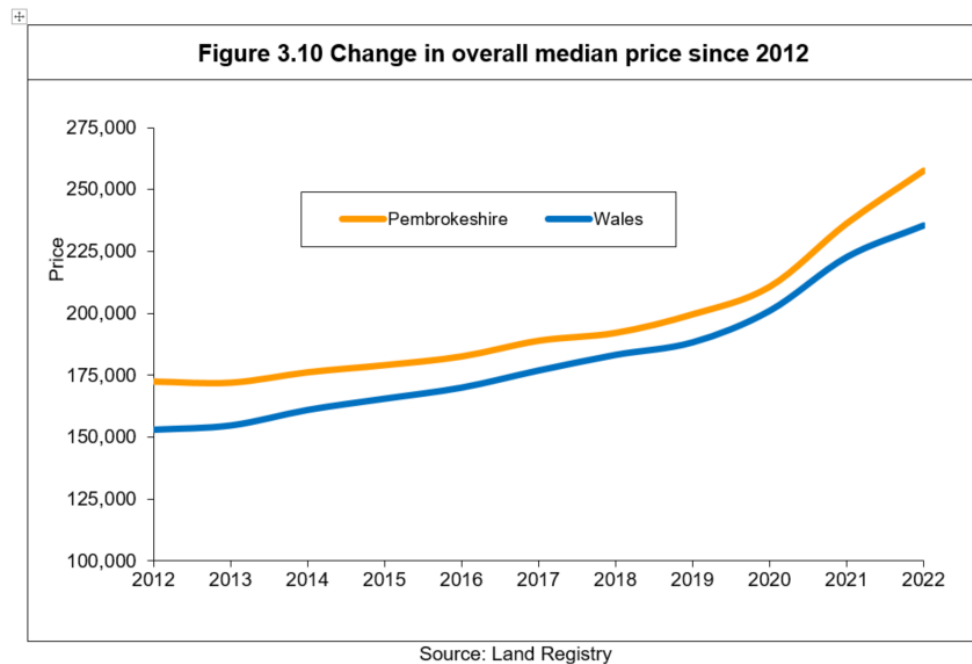
House Prices



£155,000 is the base price for 2012 (Series 1)
Median house prices (Series 2)

Source: Land Registry Price Paid (Pembrokeshire County Council Annual monitoring report 2016-2017)
https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=3783&language=

The LHMA 2022 shows evidence of a buoyant housing market in Pembrokeshire. Figure 3.10 below as taken from the LHMA shows that house prices have continued to rise steadily in both Pembrokeshire and Wales, however, over the last three years, 2020, 2021 and 2022 the price rises have accelerated. Overall, median prices have risen by 49.5% between 2012 and 2022 in Pembrokeshire and by 54% in Wales. The overall average property price in Pembrokeshire is 9.4% higher than the national figure.



Source: Land Registry data, extract from Pembrokeshire LHMA 2022

Table 25: House price indicators

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2022
Mean	£189,493	£185,340	£177,443	£180,607	
Median	£169,000	£160,000	£160,000	£163,750	£180,000
Upper Quartile Median	£230,000	£222,250	£215,000	£225,000	£262,000
Lower Quartile Median	£128,475	£123,000	£124,850	£120,000	£130,000

Source: Local Housing Market Assessment 2012 and 2022

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/evidence-base>

The percentage of second / holiday homes recorded in Pembrokeshire in the 2001 Census was 6.1% which had remained unchanged following the 1991 Census. In the 2011 Census this rose to 6.9% (ONS). Data from Council Tax records shows there are 3,940 chargeable second homes in Pembrokeshire in 2023-24.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/2011censusnumberofpeoplewithsecondaddressesinlocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales/2012-10-22>

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/QS417EW/view/1946157391?rows=rural_urban&cols=cell

Affordability

The following table looks at the net household income required to service the mortgage of the most recent lower quartile house price. The calculation has used a 'typical' first time buyer with a 5% deposit looking to repay over 25 years, initially with a fixed interest rate, from a national mortgage lender.

Table 26: Assessment of Affordability Lower Quartile House Price	
Lower Quartile House Price	£120,000.00
95% of Lower Quartile House Price	£114,000.00
5% Deposit	£6,000.00
Interest rate for first 5 years ²	6.44%
Interest rate for remaining term	3.99%
Overall APR	5.40%
First 60 months monthly payment	£765.46
Affordability Calculator Net monthly household income to service mortgage at 30% ³	£2551.53
Net annual household income to service mortgage at 30%	£30,618.36

In looking at the range of earnings for households this would mean that it is only those earning more than £30,000 that are likely to be able to purchase a property.

Household Income shows that the majority of households have an income less than £30,000 as shown below:

Table 27: Income	2007	2008	2009	2010
% households with income < £30K	63.4	63.9	62.4	65.1
% households with income > £30K	36.6	36.1	37.6	34.9

Source: Local Housing Market Assessment 2012

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/evidence-base>

The graph below, taken from Pembrokeshire's LHMA 2022, shows the affordability of housing measured by the ratio of the median dwelling price with the medial level of earnings. The LHMA states "The figure below shows how this ration has changed in both Pembrokeshire and Wales over the last ten years. IN 2022, median house prices were 8.13 times higher than median earnings in Pembrokeshire. The equivalent for Wales was 7.06. The figure shows that the ratio has not grown substantially over the last 10 years (if has grown at a faster rate nationally), however, the ration has remained very high for the last ten years" (paragraph 3.10).

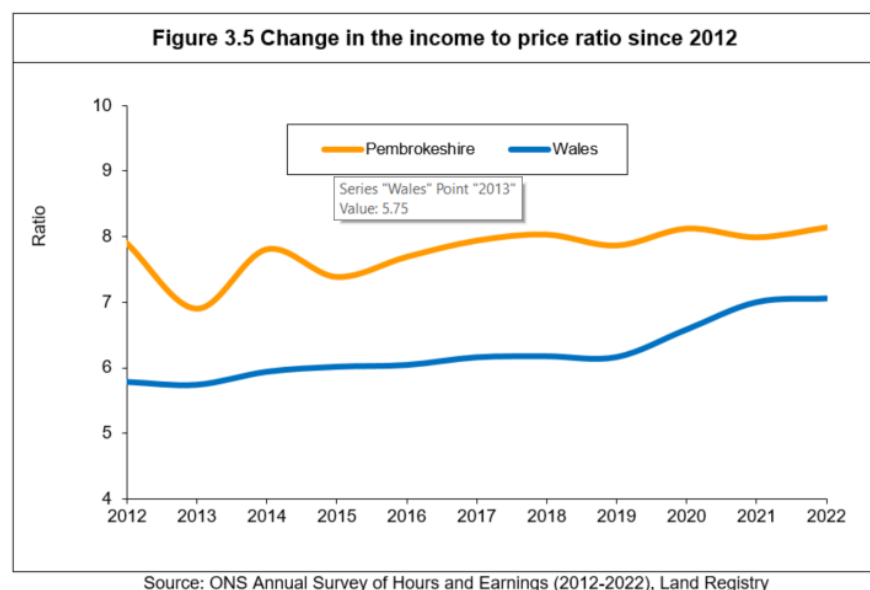


Table 28: Affordable Housing – Current Need (comparing 2012 with 2007)

S: Supply of Affordable Housing Units per year		
	2007	2012
<i>19. Net Supply of social re-lets</i>	350	435
<i>20. Plus supply of intermediate housing available for re-let / resale at submarket levels</i>	Nil	4
<i>21. Equals Affordable Supply</i>	350	439
NET SHORTFALL OR SURPLUS		
<i>22. Overall shortfall or surplus</i>	1406	1656

The application of this formulaic approach to assessing housing shortfall surplus indicates the following shortfall of affordable housing over the four areas:

- All Pembrokeshire Shortfall of 1656 units per annum

Sheltered Housing

% Housing Stock: Social Rented = 14.7%

Privately Rented/Owned = 85.3%

Table 45: Social Rented Stock 2012 (LHMA 2012)

Total supply of social housing = 8,085

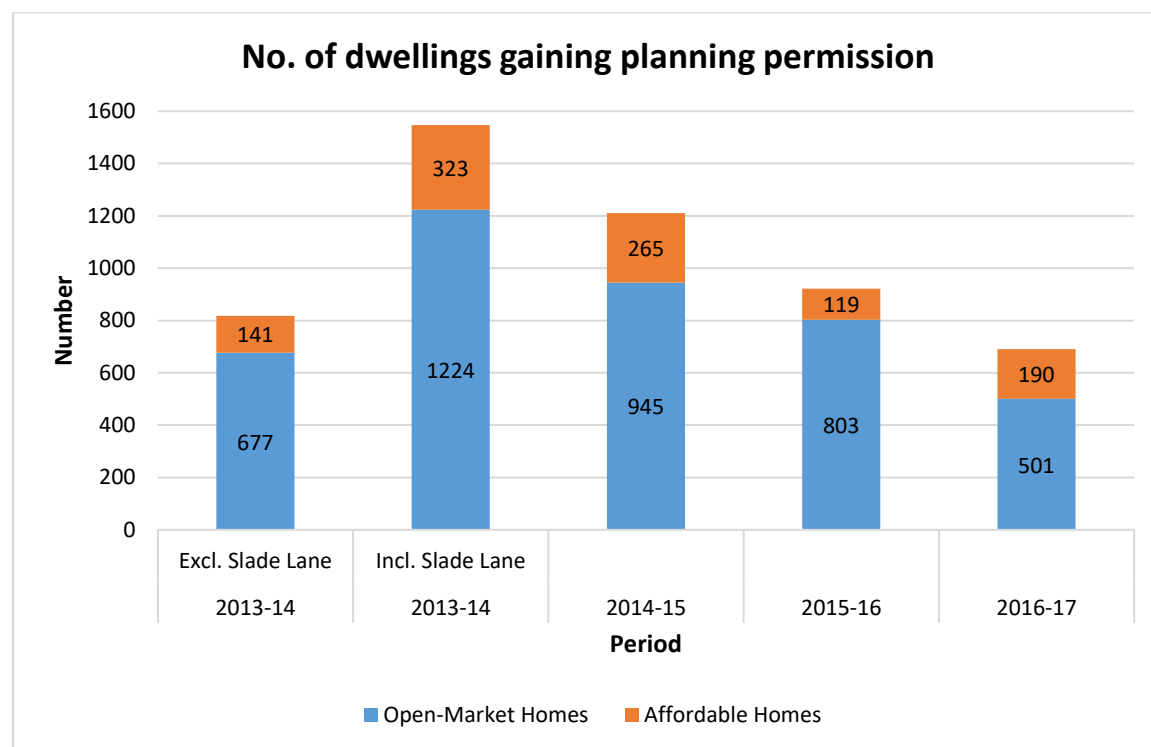
Pembrokeshire County Council = 5,673 (70%)

Pembrokeshire Housing Association = 2,094 (26%)

Cantref = 318 (4%)

Housing Land Availability

5.1 year land supply in the County Council plan area (AMR, 2016-2017)



Source:

Pembrokeshire County Council LDP AMR 2016-2017

Homelessness

	Total Outcomes 2016/2017					Total Outcomes
	Households assessed as homeless and owed duty to secure - Number (Section 73)	Households assessed as homeless and owed duty to secure – Rate per 10,000 households (Section 73)	Households successfully relieved from Homelessness – Number (Section 73)	Households successfully relieved from Homelessness – Percentage (%) (Section 73)	Households successfully relieved from Homelessness - Rate per 10,000 households (Section 73)	
Wales (2016/17)	10884	81.682187	4500	41.339704	33.767174	28731
Pembrokeshire (2016/17)	342	63.14433	180	52.478134	33.136966	1071
Wales (2022-23)	12537	91	3801	30	28	31194
Pembrokeshire (2022-23)	480	85	120	25	21	1314

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Homelessness/reliefofhomelessness-by-area-measure-section73>

There were 266 need to update people awaiting permanent accommodation at the end of April 2008 (Pembrokeshire County Council, 2008). UPDATED figures awaited.

Table 29: Households found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and in priority need (2016/17)

	2008		2016/17	
	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
Household includes dependent child(ren)	261	4,042	18	864
Household member pregnant and no other dependent children	24	723	6	102
Vulnerable household member: old age	25	386		36
Vulnerable household member: Physical disability	46	434	18	210
Vulnerable household member: Mental illness/learning disability	34	679	15	372
Vulnerable household member: other			3	30

Care leaver or person at risk: 18-20 yrs old	8	188	6	69
Young person at risk: 16-17 yrs old	65	985	6	63
Threat/Cases of domestic violence	27	1,310	3	237
Homeless after leaving armed forces	4	43		
A former prisoner who is vulnerable as a result of being held in custody	32	785		84
Household homeless in emergency	5	397		6
Total	537	10,040	78	2,076

Source: Stats Wales

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Homelessness/Statutory-Homelessness-Prevention-and-Relief/households-found-to-be-eligible-for-assistance-unintentionally-homeless-and-in-priority-need-during-the-year-categories-of-priority-need-by-type-of-household-section-75->

Access to services

The wellbeing assessment was prepared for the Wellbeing Plan required under the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act.

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/public-services-board/well-being-assessment>

The Wellbeing assessment informed the well-being plan, which was also subject to a public consultation. There is a wealth of information in the wellbeing assessment and the results of the stakeholder engagements.

The Council are currently consulting on a new model of access to services. This is due to close in June 2018.

There are 38% of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in Wales for the Access to Services domain in 2011 (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)). This was 36.6% in the 2014 WIMD.

Pembrokeshire County Council also surveyed its Community Panel on their experiences of accessing key services, and the results are shown here:

Table 30

Accessibility. Very easy or fairly easy	Low difference in rural/urban	High difference in rural/urban
90%+	Local Schools Park / open space Pharmacy	Shopping facilities GP
80% - 89%	Recycling facilities Place of work Sport or Leisure centre	Library Public transport
70% - 79%	Civic amenity site	Council Office Childcare Local Hospital Cultural facility

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council internal report - Access to Services Report 2006

WIMD Wales <http://wimd.wales.gov.uk/geography/la/W06000009?lang=en#&min=0&max=10&domain=services>

Welsh Language

The 2001, 2011 and 2021 Censuses asked residents aged over 3 years to state whether they were able to speak Welsh; 110,182 residents in 2001 and 118,392 in 2011:

Table 31

	2001		2011		2021	
	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembrokeshire	Wales
Able to speak Welsh	23,967 (21.8%)	582,368 (20.8%)	22,786 (19.2%)	562,016 (19%)	17.2%	17.8%
Not able to speak Welsh	86,215 (78.2%)	2,223,333 (79.2%)	95,606 (80.8%)	2,393,825 (81%)	82.2%	82.2%

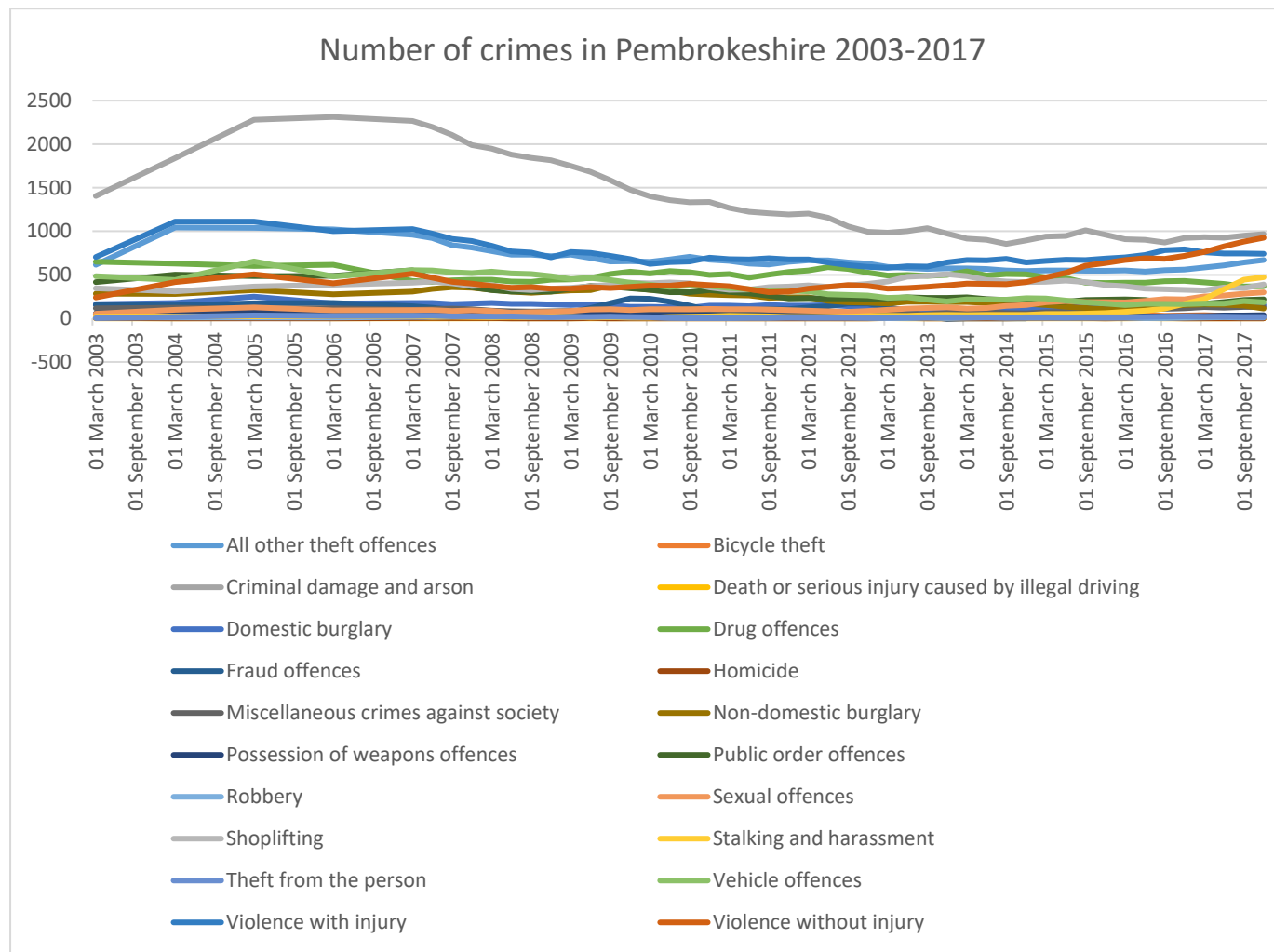
StatsWales <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/WelshSpeakers-by-LA-BroaderAge-2001And2011Census>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/W06000009/>

17.2% of the population speak Welsh in 2021, compared with 19.2% in 2011 21.8% in 2001 (Census). This reduction follows the national trend.

Crime – Recorded Crime Figures

Recorded crime figures are presented for 2003-2017 by type of crime. Recorded crime figures for Community Safety Partnerships which equates in the majority of instances to local authorities. The data are rolling 12 month totals, with data points shown at the end of each financial year between year ending March 2003 and year ending March 2007 and at the end of each quarter from June 2007. The data cover local authority boundaries from April 2009 onwards and local authority area names correspond to community safety partnership areas.



<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

The crime rate for Pembrokeshire was 110 (offences per thousand residents, not including fraud) at the end of March 2023. The number of headline offences per 1,000 population was 86 in March 2022, 67.9 in Dec 2020, 64.6 in Dec 2018, 46.22 in 2017, 40.68 in 2016, 38 in 2014-15 compared with 36.98 in 2012/13 in Pembrokeshire (64.07 in 2003/04) which compares with 84.9 in Wales in

2021/22 57.35 in Wales in 2012/13 and 98.97 in 2003/04 (Police.uk, 2021, ONS, 2022).

Social Fabric Issues

- Increase in dwelling stock, but reduction in LA rental dwelling stock, and increase in rental stock with registered social landlords.
- Housing shortfall of 1406 (2007) and 1656 (2014) (units per annum).
- High house prices, affordability.
- Second homes.
- Access to services.

The LDP needs to have regard to improving access to services, reducing crime, improving housing including addressing affordable housing issues and housing for all sectors.

Where new housing is built or allocated, provision for school places should be made.

The Plan should also ensure compliance with EU legislation and promote wider public consultation, participation and access to environmental information. Land use planning can also reduce noise conflicts by ensuring suitable distances between sources of noise and sensitive receptors.

The SA objectives should ensure that the housing needs of the County are addressed. Housing should be resource efficient (e.g. energy and water), have good design, be integrated with public transport and key services. The SA objectives should also address safety and crime.

6. Economy

A number of indicators of the economy and industry in Pembrokeshire are given in this section which relate to the **whole of the County** including the areas in the National Park.

Economic Activity

Table 32: Economic activity statistics for Pembrokeshire, 2005

2005	Pembrokeshire (numbers)	Pembrokeshire (% of population aged 16-64)	Wales (% of population aged 16-64)
All people			
Economically active	51,400	76.8	75.2
In employment	48,100	71.9	71.2
Employees	38,700	57.8	62.1
Self employed	9,100	13.6	8.5
Unemployed	3,300	6.5	5.3
Males			
Economically active	27,800	80.8	79.0
In employment	26,000	75.7	74.1
Employees	18,900	55.0	61.0
Self employed	7,000	20.3	12.6
Unemployed	1,800	6.4	6.1
Females			
Economically active	23,700	72.7	71.2
In employment	22,100	67.9	68.2
Employees	19,800	60.8	63.2
Self employed	2,100	6.6	4.3
Unemployed	1,600	6.6	4.3

Source:

Official Labour Market Statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk based on ONS annual population surveys data. Economically active tables
Table 33

Jan 2017- Dec 2017	Pembrokeshire (numbers)	Pembrokeshire (% of population aged 16-64)	Wales (% of population aged 16-64)
All people			
Economically active†	57,600	75.8	76.0
In employment†	55,000	72.6	72.4
Employees†	42,100	56.9	62.3
Self employed†	12,200	15.0	9.6
Unemployed§	2,600	4.6	4.8
Males			
Economically active†	30,700	81.6	79.6
In employment†	29,500	78.6	75.8
Employees†	21,200	58.1	62.1
Self employed†	7,900	19.9	13.2
Unemployed§	1,200	3.9	4.8
Females			
Economically active†	26,900	70.1	72.4
In employment†	25,500	66.6	68.9
Employees†	21,000	55.7	62.4
Self employed†	4,300	10.3	6.1
Unemployed§	1,400	5.1	4.8

Source: ONS annual population survey

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Table 33a

Employment and unemployment (Jan 2023-Dec 2023)

	Pembrokeshire (Numbers)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	57,500	75.3	77.0	78.8
In Employment†	56,200	73.6	74.1	75.8
Employees†	43,000	57.9	65.3	66.3
Self Employed†	12,400	15.3	8.5	9.3
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	2,100	3.7	3.7	3.7
Males				
Economically Active†	31,400	79.2	80.6	82.7
In Employment†	30,400	76.9	76.8	79.4
Employees†	21,600	56.2	65.3	67.3
Self Employed†	8,600	20.4	11.3	11.8
Unemployed§	#	#	4.6	4.0
Females				
Economically Active†	26,100	70.9	73.4	74.9
In Employment†	25,800	70.1	71.3	72.2
Employees†	21,400	59.7	65.4	65.2
Self Employed†	3,900	9.7	5.7	6.9
Unemployed§	!	!	2.8	3.4

Source: Nomis <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/printable.aspx>

Employee jobs

The following table provides details of employee jobs in Pembrokeshire by sector, with a comparison to the Welsh average in 2006. Employee jobs do not include self-employed workers, government-sponsored trainees or members of the Armed Forces.

Table 34 – Employee jobs 2006

2006	Pembrokeshire (numbers)	Pembrokeshire (% of population aged 16-64)	Wales (% of population aged 16-64)
Total employee jobs	39,900	-	-
Full-time	24,300	60.9	68.9
Part-time	15,600	39.1	31.1
Employee jobs by industry			
Manufacturing	3,000	7.4	10.9
Construction	3,100	7.7	4.8
Services	33,400	83.6	82.9
- Distribution, hotels & restaurants	12,600	31.4	23.5
- Transport & communications	2,200	5.5	5.9
- Finance, IT, other business activities	3,600	9.0	21.2
- Public admin, education & health	12,700	31.7	26.9
- Other services	2,400	5.9	5.4
Tourism-related†	5,900	14.8	8.3

- Data unavailable
† Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the services industry
Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs
Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis

Data for 2016 are provided below, however, the categories have changed since 2006, and are therefore not directly comparable.

Table 35 – Employee jobs 2016

2016	Pembrokeshire (employee jobs)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (%)
Total employee jobs	44,000	-	-
Full-time	26,000	59.1	65.2
Part-time	18,000	40.9	34.8
Employee jobs by industry			
B : Mining and quarrying	400	0.9	0.2
C : Manufacturing	2,250	5.1	11.4
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	175	0.4	0.6
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	300	0.7	0.9
F : Construction	3,000	6.8	5.5
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,000	15.9	15.1
H : Transportation and storage	1,750	4.0	2.9
I : Accommodation and food service activities	8,000	18.2	8.9
J : Information and communication	450	1.0	2.3
K : Financial and insurance activities	400	0.9	2.3
L : Real estate activities	800	1.8	1.6
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,500	3.4	4.2
N : Administrative and support service activities	1,500	3.4	6.6
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,000	4.5	6.8
P : Education	5,000	11.4	10.1
Q : Human health and social work activities	7,000	15.9	16.1
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,000	4.5	2.5
S : Other service activities	600	1.4	1.5

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

- Data unavailable

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture

Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Source: Nomis <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/printable.aspx>

Table 35a Employee jobs 2022

Employee jobs (2022)				
	Pembrokeshire (Employee Jobs)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	44,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	26,000	59.1	65.3	68.8
Part-Time	18,000	40.9	34.6	31.2
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B : Mining And Quarrying	350	0.8	0.2	0.2
C : Manufacturing	2,250	5.1	10.8	7.6
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	200	0.5	0.5	0.4
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	300	0.7	1.0	0.7
F : Construction	3,000	6.8	4.9	4.9
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	7,000	15.9	13.2	14.0
H : Transportation And Storage	2,250	5.1	4.2	5.0
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	7,000	15.9	8.8	8.0
J : Information And Communication	400	0.9	2.4	4.6
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	450	1.0	3.0	3.3
L : Real Estate Activities	450	1.0	1.5	1.9
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	1,750	4.0	5.2	9.1
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	2,000	4.5	6.8	9.0
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	2,500	5.7	8.2	4.7
P : Education	4,000	9.1	9.1	8.6
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	7,000	15.9	15.4	13.5
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	1,750	4.0	2.7	2.4
S : Other Service Activities	900	2.0	2.0	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access
 - Data unavailable
 Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture
 Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces
 Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Table 36: Number of people working from home

	2001			2011		
	Pembrokeshire		Wales	Pembs	Pembs	Wales
	Number	%	%	Number	%	%

All people [†]	44,897	-	-	52,951	-	-
Works mainly at or from home [#]	7,377	16.4	9.7	5,260	9.7	5.36

[†]All people aged 16 to 74, who were usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, and were in employment.

[#] All people aged 16 to 74, who were usually resident in the area at the time of the 2001 Census, and worked mainly at or from home.

The percentage of people who work mainly at or from home (16.4%) is higher than the proportion in Wales (9.7%) in 2001. This figure dropped in 2011 but is still higher than the proportion in Wales.

Table 18: The method of travel to work used by all employed persons aged 16-74, in the whole of Pembrokeshire and Wales (2001, 2011 and 2021) above provides a figure for working from home:

As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using this data for planning purposes.

Comparability with 2011: Not comparable. It is difficult to compare this variable with the 2011 Census because Census 2021 took place during a national lockdown. The government advice at the time was for people to work from home (if they can) and avoid public transport.

People who were furloughed (about 5.6 million) were advised to answer the transport to work question based on their previous travel patterns before or during the pandemic. This means that the data does not accurately represent what they were doing on Census Day. This variable cannot be directly compared with the 2011 Census Travel to Work data as it does not include people who were travelling to work on that day. It may however, be partially compared with bespoke tables from 2011.

Source: Census, ONS, Distance travelled to work (UV35), 2001 & 2011

Unemployment & economic inactivity

Table 37: Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (May 2018)

Age	Pembrokeshire (level)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (%)
Aged 16+	1,445	2.0	2.3
Aged 16 To 17	5	0.2	0.1
Aged 18 To 24	370	4.1	3.4

Aged 18 To 21	235	4.7	3.7
Aged 25 To 49	680	2.0	2.4

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/report.aspx?town=pembrokeshire>

Table 38: Working-age client group - main benefit claimants - not seasonally adjusted (November 2016 last table published - discontinued)

Statistical Group	Pembrokeshire (Numbers)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (%)
Total Claimants	9,680	13.5	14.4
Job Seekers	1,170	1.6	1.4
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	5,380	7.5	8.4
Lone Parents	820	1.1	1.2
Carers	1,670	2.3	2.2
Others On Income Related Benefits	160	0.2	0.2
Disabled	310	0.4	0.7
Bereaved	160	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits†	7,530	10.5	11.3

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Main out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details

Notes: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Figures in this table do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit

Source: Data extrapolated from Nomis:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/report.aspx?town=pembrokeshire>

Seasonal unemployment still the case.

Economically inactive

Table 39: Economic inactivity rate (excluding students) StatsWales

	Year ending 31 Dec 2005	Year ending 31 Dec 2006	Year ending 31 Dec 2007	Year ending 31 Dec 2008	Year ending 31 Dec 2009	Year ending 31 Dec 2010	Year ending 31 Dec 2011	Year ending 31 Dec 2012	Year ending 31 Dec 2013	Year ending 31 Dec 2014	Year ending 31 Dec 2015	Year ending 31 Dec 2016	Year ending 31 Dec 2017	Year ending 31 Dec 2018	Year ending 31 Dec 2019	Year ending 31 Dec 2020	Year ending 31 Dec 2021	Year ending 31 Dec 2022	Year ending 31 Dec 2023
United Kingdom	20.8	21	20.5	20.2	20	20.3	20.2	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	17.4	17.2	17.6	17.9	17.5
Wales	24.4	24	23.9	23.4	24	23.7	23.1	22	21	21	21	21	20	20	19.9	20.2	19.9	20.7	19.9
Pembrokeshire	24.9	25	23.9	23.4	23	25.2	24.1	23	22	20	22	21	22	23	18.9	20.7	19.5	20.4	20.6

Source: StatsWales <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Economic-Inactivity/economicinactivityratesexcludingstudents-by-welshlocalarea-year>

Employment Land availability

Land identified for employment purposes (permitted, allocated or built) in 2013 was 1137.37Ha, outside the National Park. By 2016 it increased to 1195.34Ha. In 2016, 976.5Ha was actively in use as employment land. A total of 192.5Ha was recorded as being vacant (including buildings) in 2013, and this was recorded as 217.82Ha in 2016. There is an 18% vacancy level however its geographical distribution varies considerably. There are significant changes in use of land on existing sites on a year by year basis, as parts of them cease to be used or come back into use. Overall provision of general industrial sites and take up is good in general, but there may need to be adjustments to allocations in some locations in conjunction with preparation of LDP2. Provision of serviced units remains a challenge, as funding to build new units is hard to secure and without this, development may be unviable (**Source:** PCC LDP Review background documents, 2018).

Income

Table 40: Average gross weekly pay (full time workers) in Pembrokeshire and Wales by residence, 2006 – 2023

Year	Gross weekly pay	
	Pembrokeshire	Wales
2006	£367.50	£404.20
2007	£364.20	£414.80
2008	£415.30	£424.80
2009	£427.60	£444.60
2010	£463.20	£456.20
2011	£463.70	£455.10
2012	£419.90	£454.90
2013	£478.83	£475.30
2014	£432.50	£479.40
2015	£430.00	£473.40
2016	£454.60	£493.70
2017	£446.70	£498.30
2018	£457.20	£509.00
2019	£481.90	£534.80
2020	£491.30	£541.50
2021	£534.10	£563.70
2022	£612.00	£599.70
2023	£640.70 (p)	£633.70(p)

(p) The data item is provisional.

Sources:

Official Labour Market Statistics, Nomis www.nomisweb.co.uk

Labour Demand

‘Jobs density’ is a ratio of total jobs available to population aged 16-64. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed workers, government-sponsored trainees and members of HM Armed Forces.

Table 41: Jobs density in Pembrokeshire, Wales and G.B.

	Pembrokeshire (density)	Wales (density)	Great Britain (density)
2001	0.71	0.70	0.80
2005	0.74	0.73	0.80
2006	0.72	0.72	0.79
2007	0.72	0.71	0.79
2008	0.68	0.70	0.79
2009	0.73	0.70	0.77
2010	0.72	0.69	0.77
2011	0.75	0.70	0.78
2012	0.77	0.71	0.78
2013	0.77	0.72	0.79
2014	0.76	0.73	0.81
2015	0.76	0.75	0.83
2016	0.82	0.77	0.85
2017	0.77	0.76	0.86
2018	0.81	0.78	0.86
2019	0.82	0.77	0.87
2020	0.80	0.76	0.84
2021	0.79	0.77	0.85
2022	0.82	0.78	0.87

Source:

Official Labour Market Statistics, based on ONS Census and population survey data

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/subreports/jd_time_series/printable.aspx?&allInGB=&pivot=1&sort=&ascending=

Stock of VAT Registered Businesses

Table 42: The number of VAT registered businesses in Pembrokeshire at the beginning of recent years and the annual net loss / gain of registrations

	VAT Registered Business per Year*				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Stock at 1 January	4975	4895	5135	5165	5305
Net loss / gain	N/A	-80	+ 240	+30	+140

*This dataset has not been updated since 2008. Data are now recorded as business births, deaths and survival rates.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Active Business Enterprises with 10 + employees (2010-2016)

Table 43

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pembrokeshire	4,640	4,525	4,455	4,480	4,490	4,500	4,585	4,590	4,890	49,40	5,130
Wales	90,435	88,590	87,985	89,750	92,445	95,010	98,445	99,615	100,600	101,615	102,090
	2021	2022									
Pembrokeshire	5,265	4,835									
Wales	105,815	104,520									

Active enterprises are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. Births and deaths are then identified by comparing active populations for different years.

Source: ONS

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Industrial Structure

Table 44: Size of enterprises by quantity and percentage in Pembrokeshire and Wales (2006 = last update)

Size	Pembrokeshire 2006		Wales (2006)	
	Number of enterprises	% of total enterprises	Number of enterprises	% of total enterprises
All Enterprises	11,865	100	190,420	100.0
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	11,220	94.5	179,855	94.5
Small (10 – 49 employees)	390	3.3	7,065	3.7
Medium (50 – 249 employees)	80	0.7	1,890	1.0
Large (250+ employees)	175	1.5	1,615	0.8

UK Business Counts (2017)

Table 45

Enterprises	Pembrokeshire (Numbers)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (Numbers)	Wales (%)
Micro (0 To 9)	4,970	90.0	91,470	89.2
Small (10 To 49)	495	9.0	9,430	9.2
Medium (50 To 249)	55	1.0	1,375	1.3
Large (250+)	5	0.1	305	0.3
Total	5,525	-	102,585	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 To 9)	5,515	85.8	104,535	83.2
Small (10 To 49)	795	12.4	17,385	13.8
Medium (50 To 249)	110	1.7	3,270	2.6
Large (250+)	10	0.2	490	0.4
Total	6,430	-	125,675	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

Table 45a

UK Business Counts (2023)

	Pembrokeshire (Numbers)	Pembrokeshire (%)	Wales (Numbers)	Wales (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	5,185	89.6	95,625	89.2
Small (10 To 49)	535	9.2	9,690	9.0
Medium (50 To 249)	55	1.0	1,525	1.4
Large (250+)	10	0.2	340	0.3
Total	5,785	-	107,180	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 To 9)	5,700	85.7	107,735	83.3
Small (10 To 49)	845	12.7	17,730	13.7
Medium (50 To 249)	95	1.4	3,340	2.6
Large (250+)	10	0.2	510	0.4
Total	6,650	-	129,310	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/report.aspx?town=pembrokeshire>

The data contained in the table are compiled from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at March of the reference year. The IDBR contains information on VAT traders and PAYE employers in a statistical register which provides the basis for the Office for National Statistics to conduct surveys of businesses.

The table presents analysis of businesses at both Enterprise and Local Unit level. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

The employment information on the IDBR is drawn mainly from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES). Because this is based on a sample of enterprises, estimates from previous returns and from other ONS surveys have also been used. For the smallest units, either PAYE jobs or employment imputed from VAT turnover is used. Estimates in the table are rounded to prevent disclosure.

Source:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1694>

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157391/report.aspx?town=pembrokeshire>

Wealth Creation

Wealth creation is measured by Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom.

Table 46: Gross Value Added (GVA) in £ per head at current basic prices, 2002-2016(figures from 2012 revised subsequently see table below)

Year	Pembrokeshire	South West Wales	Wales
2002	11,891	11,278	12,793
2003	12,934	11,964	13,551
2004	13,573	12,686	14,201
2005	14,674	13,591	14,847
2006	15,205	14,283	15,648
2007	15,657	14,539	16,053
2008	14,384	14,278	15,784
2009	14,229	14,204	15,577
2010	14,745	14,601	15,797
2011	15,275	15,125	16,581

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (p)
Wales	17294	17868	18267	18855	19541	20132	20763	21553	20392	22380
Wales South West (4)	15489	16245	16917	17680	18211	18649	19094	20158	18869	21526
Pembrokeshire	14,326	15,862	15,683	19,277	19,093	19,878	18,856	20,768	19,400	25,754

Source: StatsWales, 2024

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/Regional-Accounts/Gross-Value-Added-GDP/gva-by-measure-welsh-economic-region-year>

South West Wales comprises Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Swansea and Neath Port Talbot.

(p) denotes provisional

Agriculture

The Business Register and Employment Survey excludes farm-based employment, which is estimated by the June Agricultural Survey (most recently in 2013). This estimates 2,279 active farms in Pembrokeshire, with 1,700 full time principal farmers and 2,086 part time principal farmers. Additional employment is given as 780 regular workers and 643 casual workers. The area farmed is approximately 140,000 ha, up from approximately 125,000 ha in 2002. 12% of this land is used for crops and horticulture. The remainder is grassland: permanent pasture (86,000 ha), rough grazing (8,000 ha), and rotational grassland (21,000 ha). The grassland supports 308,000 sheep and 175,000 cattle (of which approximately a fifth are specialist beef animals and the remainder are primarily for dairy production).

There are a further 400 jobs in non-farm-based agriculture, including support activities, hunting and fishing, wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment, and supplies, and retail of flowers, plants, seeds, fertiliser, etc. Particularly notable is the veterinary activities sector, which employs 200 people, or three times the national average proportion.

Logging and manufacture of wood-based items generate a further 100 jobs, and there are 100 workers in quarrying; these are both high by national standards.

Source: Pembrokeshire Economic Profile (2015) – no update available (2024)
https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4096&language=

Tourism

Table 47: Volume and value of tourism in Pembrokeshire – Summary

	CAMBRI DGE 2003	STEAM 2003	CAMBRIDGE 2004	STEAM 2004	STEAM 2014	STEAM 2015
Visitor trips						
Staying trips (M)	1.153	*	1.209			
Tourism/leisure day trips (M)	2.1	2.025	2.173	1.875	1.947	1.983
Total visitor nights (M)	5.1	10.565	5.377	10.732	11.37	12.07
Total visitor days (M)	7.2	12.59	7.550	12.607	13.32	14.05
Visitor spend						
Direct visitor spend (£M)	262	*	292.712		403.65	434.69
Indirect and induced spend (£M)	81	*	70.091			
Total visitor spend (£M)	343	423	362.803	450.300		
Economic Impact (£M)					543.37	585.13
Employment						
Direct employment (FTEs)					9,933	10,176
Total employment (FTEs)	6,139	*	6,415	16,105	11,438	11,834

2005 – STEAM Model (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor)

2004-2015 STEAM Final Trend Report

Summary (2015)

Total tourism trips (staying and day visitors) – 13,320,000

Total tourism spending - £434,690,000

FTE jobs supported by tourism – 10,176 (Direct); 11,834 (Total)

Sources: STEAM Final Trend Report 2004-2015 http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/objview.asp?object_id=721
Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2013-2018 http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/objview.asp?object_id=691

Swansea Bay City Region

Pembrokeshire signed up to the Swansea bay City Region in March 2017. The City Deal is expected to give the Swansea Bay City Region a permanent uplift in its GVA of £1.8 billion and will generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. The total investment package is made up of £241 million UK and Welsh Government funding, £396 million other Public Sector investment and £637 million from the Private Sector.

The City Deal programme encompasses 11 projects across 4 key themes of Economic Acceleration, Life Science and Well-being, Energy, and Smart Manufacturing. An enhanced Digital Infrastructure and next generation wireless networks and the development of workforce skills and talent will underpin each.

Source: Swansea Bay City Deal Website <http://www.swanseabaycitydeal.wales/about/>

Pembrokeshire is involved in three key schemes as part of the City Deal. Led by the Port of Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock Marine is a £76million project to establish a marine energy centre around the Milford Haven waterway. This will be a centre for marine energy development, fabrication, testing and deployment in the town's former naval dockyard. The other two schemes, which will be rolled out across the whole region, involve improving broadband and mobile communications; and creating a new industry based around innovative and sustainable energy generation in houses.

Source: PCC Annual Improvement Review 2017 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=1624&language=

Recreation Facilities

Pembrokeshire County Council operate a variety of leisure facilities including multi-activity leisure facilities, sports halls, artificial turf pitches, tennis courts, squash courts, and a climbing wall. In addition there are other school and community based indoor and outdoor facilities available.

Table 48: Visitors using Leisure Centres

Year	Number
2004/05	984,000
2005/06	1,195,000
2006/07	1,318,000
2007/08 (Projected number)	1,357,000

Source: Health Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011 – Needs Assessment Report 2007, Corporate Improvement Plans (2006-2008)

Update 2024

2021/22 figures not available.

Row Labels	Public	Schools	Grand Total
2022/2023	1117632	252419	1370051
2023/2024	1327249	249035	1576284

Table 49:

The number of visits to local authority sport and leisure centres during the year where the visitor will be participating in physical activity, per 1,000 population		
Year	Pembrokeshire	Wales
2015/2016	9,804	8,409
2016/2017	10,121	8,387

Source: PCC Annual Improvement Review 2017 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=1624&language=

Rights of Way

The Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2018-2028 has been approved November 2018. Current Rights of Way Network characteristics:

Types of route	Pembrokeshire (all routes)	PRoW in the National Park	PRoW in Pembrokeshire County Council
Footpaths	2080.5 km 79.6% of the network	831.5 km	1249 km
Bridleways	506.7 km 19.4% of the network	187 km	319.7 km
Restricted Byways (formerly known as Roads Used As Public Paths)	4.1 km 0.2% of the network	2.6 km	1.5 km
Byways Open To All Traffic (BOATs)	21.4 km 0.8% of the network	9.8 km	11.6 km

Source: Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Pembrokeshire (ROWIP) November 2018 (2018-2028)

Table 51

	Length of right of way and permissive path (m)	% of paths surveyed
Open	878,106	83.5%
Closed	172,533	16.5%
Total surveyed	1050,639	(100%)

Source: Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Pembrokeshire (ROWIP) 2007-2017

Update from Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2018-2028

Paragraph 2.1.4 **Improvements** –in the previous plan this focused mainly on the restoration of previously impassable paths. The need to improve the standard of the existing available network will take priority in this plan and is largely outlined in objective B. This is due to the vast increase in the percentage of ‘open’ paths now standing above 80%, which will naturally lead to a switch in focus to making paths accessible to more users. The application of the ‘least restrictive option’ approach (see glossary) is fundamental in achieving this aim, and in doing so will lead to encouraging greater participation.

Communications and Utilities

Water & Sewerage

Waste water – Dwr Cymru Welsh Water has numerous Waste Water Treatment Works within the County which are designed to treat foul effluent from residential and commercial/industrial premises. The discharges from each of the Works are licensed by the Natural Resources Wales to meet European Directives. Dependant on the scale of development identified within the Local Development Plan the associated sewerage catchments (sewer network & WWTW) may need to be upgraded as required to accommodate future growth (Dwr Cymru Welsh Water).

Early in 2021 NRW prepared new guidance on phosphate pollution in the non-tidal parts of Special Areas of Conservation rivers in Wales. In Pembrokeshire, the Eastern and Western Cleddau river catchments and those parts of the Teifi catchment in the County were found to a significant extent to be failing in that regard. This was a major concern, as the conservation features for which those river catchments are designated were at significant risk of loss due to eutrophication. This issue affected more than 40% of the Council's area of planning jurisdiction and required a review of the Local Development Plan and a second Deposit Plan has been prepared. While issues around river water quality, including phosphate pollution, remain, ways are being found to bring development forward in affected areas.

Broadband, Digital Television and Radio Coverage

The area's ICT links are a key factor in its competitiveness and have the potential to reduce the need to travel. Although nearly all exchanges are now enabled for broadband, there are significant constraints on geographical coverage, capacity and cost. It is crucial to develop bandwidth and coverage, and to encourage competition between suppliers, so that the area has access to competitively priced, high specification broadband. Wireless broadband opportunities need to be exploited as part of this. More work is needed to increase take-up of ICT applications by local business and by the public more generally. A programme of action on ICT is being implemented:

[Digital Pembrokeshire](#)

- <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/broadband>

Ofcom's publication

https://www.ofcom.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0025/273724/connected-nations-2023-wales.pdf

provides a table showing residential superfast broadband and full-fibre availability in each local authority in Wales

Table 2.3: Residential superfast broadband and full-fibre availability in each local authority

Local authority	Coverage of superfast (% of all residential premises)	Coverage of full fibre (% of all residential premises)
Blaenau Gwent	98%	39%
Bridgend	98%	67%
Caerphilly	99%	65%
Cardiff	99%	69%
Carmarthenshire	91%	54%
Ceredigion	86%	39%
Conwy	96%	79%
Denbighshire	95%	67%
Flintshire	97%	72%
Gwynedd	93%	40%
Merthyr Tydfil	99%	68%
Monmouthshire	92%	59%
Neath Port Talbot	98%	36%
Newport	99%	62%
Pembrokeshire	93%	40%
Powys	84%	36%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	99%	43%
Swansea	99%	52%
Torfaen	98%	22%
Vale of Glamorgan	99%	77%
Wrexham	97%	58%
Ynys Môn	94%	31%

Source: Ofcom analysis of provider data (September 2023).

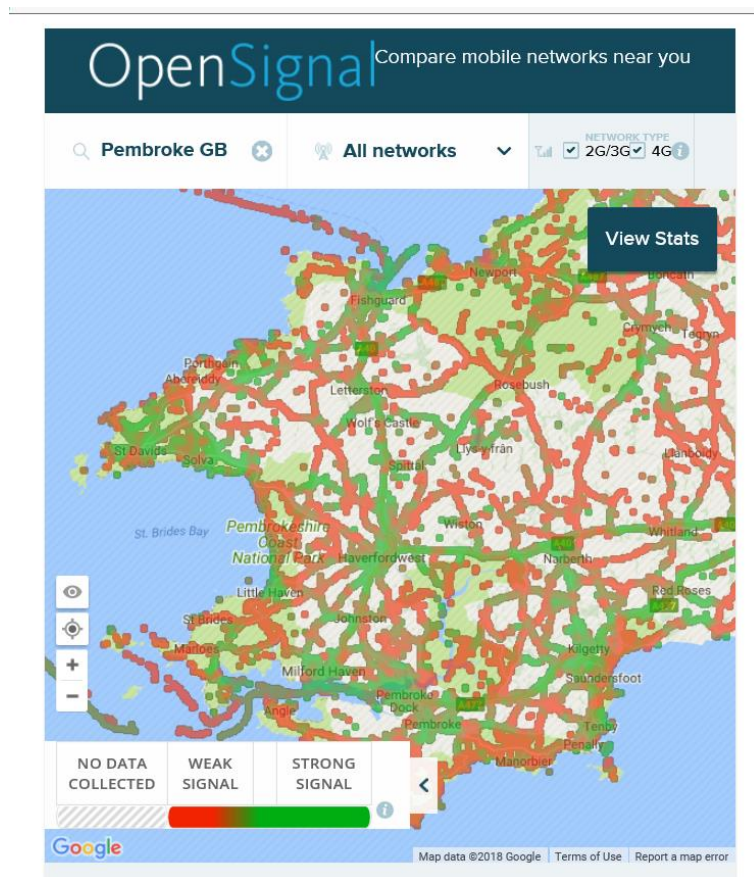
Pembrokeshire's economy is currently relatively self-contained; that is most people who live in Pembrokeshire work in Pembrokeshire. Whilst increases in home-working (and therefore the potential for people's work base to be some distance from Pembrokeshire) are discernible in the 2001 and 2011 Census, the increase is from a very low base.

A continued rise in use of data and reliance on IT systems will shape how work is undertaken is anticipated. To date, innovations in information communication technology have been easier and more cost effective to introduce in urban areas than in rural areas. Nonetheless, significant investment in broadband is planned and this may lead to an increase in home working. This will enable Pembrokeshire to market its high quality of life as a factor in attracting new residents. Homeworking, which is likely to be more of a feature of public sector employment, will affect the social dynamic that work provides.

Digital radio is transmitted via the Preseli mast and should provide DAB radio to the majority of the County. Similarly, digital television is available throughout the County.

Mobile Communications

Groupe Speciale Mobile Association (GSMA) represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide, providing a platform for over 700 networks including all the UK's leading providers (Three, EE, O2 and Vodafone). Pembrokeshire lags behind much of the UK in terms of 4G coverage, which enables greater Internet use and video messaging. On average customers in Wales can get a 4G just 35.4% of the time. In Pembrokeshire there is varying coverage:



Sources:

Mobile network coverage, Which? <https://www.which.co.uk/reviews/mobile-phone-providers/article/mobile-phone-coverage-map>

Mobile coverage Wales <https://www.which.co.uk/reviews/mobile-phone-providers/article/mobile-phone-coverage-across-the-uk/mobile-phone-coverage-in-wales>

Update

<https://checker.ofcom.org.uk/> Check by post code for mobile, broadband coverage

The website www.signalchecker.co.uk allows you to check coverage by post code by various providers for voice, 3G, 4G and 5G.

Mobile coverage in Pembroke / Penfro

SA71 4DY

Check Mobile Signal

		Voice	3G	4G	5G	
Vodafone	Indoor	✓	✓	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Three	Indoor	✓	✗	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Smarty	Indoor	✓	✗	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Lebara	Indoor	✓	✓	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Voxi	Indoor	✓	✓	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
10 Mobile	Indoor	✓	✗	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Talkmobile	Indoor	✓	✓	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Asda	Indoor	✓	✓	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
O2	Indoor	✓	✓	✓	✗	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
Lycamobile	Indoor	✓	✗	✓	5G	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		
EE	Indoor	✓	✗	✓	5G	See Coverage Map
	Outdoor	✓	✓	✓		

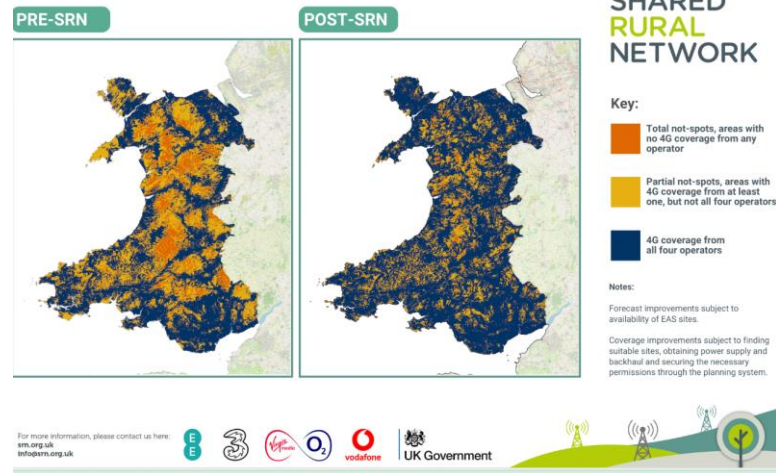
✓ Good coverage ○ You may experience problems ✗ No coverage 5G Some 5G availability

Report your mobile coverage experience in Pembroke / Penfro

The above Ofcom report⁹ also provides details on 4G coverage and the forecasts for improving coverage in rural areas with the Shared Rural Network Initiative:

⁹ https://www.ofcom.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0025/273724/connected-nations-2023-wales.pdf

SHARED RURAL NETWORK Coverage Forecast Improvements in Wales



Senedd Region	4G Coverage from all MNOs		4G Coverage from at least one MNO	
	Pre-SRN	Forecast post-SRN	Pre-SRN	Forecast post-SRN
Mid and West Wales	51%	78%	86%	97%
North Wales	63%	83%	93%	98%
South Wales Central	82%	90%	98%	99%
South Wales East	71%	89%	95%	99%
South Wales West	79%	88%	97%	99%

Economy Issues

- Increase in economically active.
- Seasonal jobs
- Low pay compared to Wales
- Large proportion of small businesses.
- Low GVA
- Tourism economy.
- Broadband coverage
- Mobile coverage.

The LDP should seek to develop economic opportunities while balancing the needs of the environment and social implications working towards sustainable development. Employment land will be subject to site specific SA later in the process. In addition to allocating land the Plan can have policies enabling home based working, farm diversification, encouraging tourism and retail for example. The Plan should ensure compliance with EU legislation and promote wider public consultation, participation and access to environmental information.

SA objectives should seek to guide improvement of employment opportunities which in turn will impact many aspects including unemployment, job satisfaction, improved wages, and quality of life. This will also support the regeneration of the towns and local centres. Good quality employment will encourage younger people to stay in the area or return to the County, which will also help to balance the demographic profile.

A sustainable and diverse local economy entails good quality tourism and leisure development which links tourism to culture, heritage, retail, agriculture and the environment. The energy industry plays an important role in the economy and the promotion of renewable and low carbon energy production can complement this. The development of good quality infrastructure and broadband services is also an integral aspect to support a sustainable and diverse local economy.

Appendix 0c Baseline data (Part 2)

7. Climatic factors

Table 52: Temperature and rainfall data

	Max temperature (°C)				Min temperature (°C)				Rainfall (mm)			
	1961- 1990	1971 - 2000	1981- 2010	2023	1961- 1990	1971- 2000	1981- 2010	2023	1961- 1990	1971- 2000	1981 - 2010	2023
Tenby (Jan)	8.1	8.5	8.7	-	2.9	3.1	3.2	-	110.2	115.4	113.5	-
Tenby (July)	19.1	19.5	19.6	-	11.7	12	12.3	-	53.9	52.7	68.8	-
Aberporth (Jan)	7	7.3	7.6	8.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.9	85.7	88.5	83.7	88
Aberporth (July)	17.6	18	18.2	18.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.8	51	49.5	61.4	84.4

Source: The Meteorological Office, 2018 <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/data>

Carbon dioxide emissions

Table 53: Local Authority CO2 emissions estimates 2005-2016 (kt CO2)

Year	Industry Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	LULUCF Net Emissions	Grand Total	Population (‘000s, mid-year estimate)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2007	321.0	351.8	247.4	79.7	2116.3	119.6	17.7
2008	306.2	365.0	242.8	81.1	2053.5	121.1	17.0
2009	325.9	339.9	236.1	79.2	2050.2	121.6	16.9
2010	313.0	369.4	233.7	80.7	2034.0	122.0	16.7
2011	300.5	313.1	227.8	76.9	1900.6	122.6	15.5
2012	290.1	327.3	225.4	87.0	1905.0	122.7	15.5
2013	280.6	321.0	226.9	78.7	1860.2	122.6	15.2

2014	247.4	276.4	232.1	80.1	1776.4	122.7	14.5
2015	218.3	264.6	235.4	78.7	1722.2	122.5	14.1
2016	18939	251.7	245.2	77.1	1643.2	123.0	13.4
2017	180.8	237.7	243.7	72.9	1615.2	123.5	13.1
2018	180.6	236.2	245.4	71.7	1565.6	123.5	12.7
2019	197.4	226.7	245.0	70.8	1559.6	123.6	12.6
2020	180.2	220.3	190.6	67.8	1450.4	123.6	11.7
2021	171.6	225.7	204.3	65.2	1448.6	123.7	12.0

LULUCF – Land use, Land use change & forestry

Sources:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2021> Note 2022 figures not available – checked June 2024.

Targets

The UK is bound to meeting specific emission targets as part of the Kyoto Agreement, which is to reduce emissions 8% below the 1990 baseline levels. By 2050, the target is to have cut carbon emissions by 60%, with 25% cut by 2020. The UK government is actively promoting Carbon Capture and Storage schemes, which could reduce emissions from fossil fuel power stations by as much as 90%.

The Environment (Wales) Act places a duty on the Welsh Ministers to ensure that in 2050 net emissions are at least 80% lower than the baseline set in legislation. This will be achieved through the setting of interim targets for 2020, 2030 and 2040 and 5 yearly carbon budgets up until to 2050.

There is a duty on Welsh Ministers to prepare and publish a set of policies and proposals for the budgetary period. Welsh Ministers are also required to publish a statement of progress after each budgetary period. The UK Committee on Climate Change (UKCCC) will provide advice on the latest scientific evidence and report progress made against budget targets. The Welsh Government will

be responding to the advice on the Targets and Budgets in the summer of 2018.

In March 2021, Senedd Cymru approved a net zero target for 2050 against the baseline year established in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

<https://www.gov.wales/climate-change-targets-and-carbon-budgets>

Targets and Carbon Budgets approved by Senedd Cymru in March 2021

Carbon budget 2 (2021 – 2025): Average 37% reduction

Carbon budget 2 offset limit: 0%

Carbon budget 3 (2026-2030): Average 58% reduction

2030 Target: 63% reduction

2040 Target: 89% reduction

2050 Target: At least 100% reduction (net zero)

Issues, constraints and gaps

Reliance on cars for transport

Efficiency of homes

LNG and Pembroke Power Station may contribute to an increase in CO₂ in the County.

Using the plan we adopted in 2019 for a route towards being a net zero carbon local authority by 2030 through investing in systems for heating, transport, and electricity. (PCC - Annual Self-Assessment 2022-23)

Sources:

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/annual-self-assessment-2022-23/sawellbeingobjectives>

Resource efficiency – with CO₂

The figure below is an indicator of resource efficiency. It shows, at current prices, the ratio of CO₂ emissions (tonnes) to Gross Value Added (GVA) (£ million), 2005-2012. These data are no longer updated.

Table 54: Resource efficiency - The ratio of carbon dioxide emissions to GVA at current prices

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Wales		778	749	709	685	597	647	559	533
Wales	Swansea	486	474	441	435	379	396	340	363
	South West Wales	775	741	688	720	662	663	583	566
	Powys	504	527	455	479	466	489	393	413
	Monmouthshire and Newport	690	642	625	592	514	560	495	473
	Isle of Anglesey	1127	1107	1044	959	849	743	636	640
	Gwynedd	483	468	447	425	390	431	353	367
	Gwent Valleys	662	603	575	559	502	489	428	446
	Flintshire and Wrexham	813	827	791	780	656	644	542	581
	Conwy and Denbighshire	564	570	522	486	455	467	405	419
	Central Valleys	611	584	548	517	450	435	405	417
	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	482	430	384	376	350	361	310	324
	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	2553	2486	2406	2192	1816	2248	1939	1566

*South West Wales = Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion & Carmarthenshire CCs.

Source: StatsWales <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Sustainable-Development/Sustainable-Development-Indicators/ratioofcarbondioxidetogva> * last year listed 2012

Climate change scenarios

The UK climate is changing as a result human influences through emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. Possible climate change scenarios have been developed by the Defra funded UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP).

In general terms, the UK climate will become warmer, sea levels will rise. The temperature of coastal waters will also increase, although not as rapidly as over land. High summer temperatures will become more frequent, whilst very cold winters will become increasingly rare. There will be wetter winters, drier summers, decrease in snowfall and heavy winter precipitation will become more frequent. This means increased flow into estuaries, and also increased storminess of coasts. Relative sea level will continue to rise around most of the UK's shoreline, and there will be a higher risk of flooding of low lying areas. Extreme sea levels will be experienced more frequently. Modelled sea level rises for the South West and Wales as 3.5mm per year in 1990-2025 (Defra). Technical Advice Note 15 suggests projections for sea level rises around the Welsh coast of between 25 to 30cm by 2050, slightly more in the south than the north.

Table 55

Region	Assumed vertical land movement (mm/yr)	Net sea-level rise (mm/yr)				Previous allowances PPG25 TAN15
		1990-2025	2026-2055	2056-2085	2086-2115	
Wales	-0.5	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.5	5mm/yr constant

Table 56: Peak river flow allowances by river basin district*

	Total potential change anticipated by the 2020s	Total potential change anticipated by the 2050s	Total potential change anticipated by the 2080s
West Wales			
Upper end estimate	25%	40%	75%
Change factor / central estimate	15%	25%	30%
Lower end estimate	5%	10%	15%

*Source: UK Climate Projections 2009, published June 2009 by the UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Estimates of peak flow increases in rivers are provided to represent future risk.

Sea level rise allowances

Projections of relative mean sea level rise for each epoch (period of time) is provided for the Welsh coastline in Table 2. These projections are consistent with the latest global predictions for sea level rise. The rate of change is projected to increase in each epoch.

Table 57: sea level allowance for each epoch in millimetres (mm) per year and cumulative sea level rise for each epoch (using sea levels published in 2008 as the baseline)*

Period	2009-2025	2026-2055	2056-2085	2086-2116	Cumulative rise to 2116
Annual change (mm/yr)	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.5	
Total increase	59.5 mm	240mm	345mm	449.5mm	1094mm

* Source: adapted from FCDPAG3 Economic Appraisal. Supplementary note to Operating authorities – Climate Change Impacts (Oct 2006) (figures calculated & published in 2008 - applicable for use from 1 Jan 2009).

Source: WG <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/160831guidance-for-flood-consequence-assessments-climate-change-allowances-en.pdf> No longer on this web address.

Table 3: Estimated mean sea level rise (in metres) for relevant local authority areas by 2100 and 2120. Allowances are based on RCP8.5 70th and 95th percentiles.

Local Authority Area	Allowance (percentile)	Mean sea level rise (metres) by 2100	Mean sea level rise (metres) by 2120
Pembrokeshire	70 th 95 th	0.83 1.10	0.99 1.31

<https://www.gov.wales/climate-change-allowances-and-flood-consequence-assessments>

Adapting to Climate Change, UK Climate Projections 2009

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69257/pb13274-uk-climate-projections-090617.pdf

Trend

Increase in temperature

Frequency of storm events.

Climate Issues/constraints/gaps

Impacts of climate change on agriculture, infrastructure (sewers), flooding, erosion, storm damage and subsidence, drought in summer, low flows in rivers, thermal discomfort in buildings, increased health risks in summer, but reduced cold weather illness, effects on biodiversity and habitats.

The LDP should seek to support commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage more sustainable forms of transport, heating, and encourage general energy efficiency, to ensure that new development responds and adapts to climate change.

Planning can help to mitigate Pembrokeshire's contributions to climate change through measures such as energy efficient building design, efficient transport infrastructure and appropriate management of biodegradable waste. Planning can also help the County adapt to the impacts of climate change through prevention of inappropriate development in flood risk areas and managing surface water run-off. Climate change will also have impacts on shoreline management planning and climate change preparedness. There may be impacts on key transport routes throughout the County from sea-level rise and flooding events.

The SA objective can incorporate:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Supporting energy conservation and energy efficient design

- Promoting renewable energy generation and cleaner technologies
- Efficient land use patterns to minimise travel
- Sustainable transport methods
- New developments have regard to risk, causes and consequences of flooding
- Promote sustainable drainage systems
- Reduce vulnerability of the built environment to the effects of climate change.

Sources:

UKCIP <http://www.ukcip.org.uk>

WG Flood Consequences Assessments: Climate Change Allowances <https://www.gov.wales/climate-change-allowances-and-flood-consequence-assessments>

8. Air quality

Summary of baseline

Pembrokeshire has two designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). AQMA area No.1 covers Picton Place to Albert Street in Haverfordwest, whilst area No.2 covers the entrance to Pembroke Castle on Westgate Hill to properties 49 and 54 on Main Street Pembroke. There are also other pollutants which are sampled in the County include benzene, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀) and ozone.

Other pollutants are also measured at a national scale:

Lead, volatile organic compounds, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, fine particles*. Fine particles can be both primary and secondary pollutants. These pollutants can reduce local air quality - affecting human health and vegetation growth, and causing damage to materials.

Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrochloric acid contribute to acid deposition which leads to degradation of the terrestrial environment.

Ozone is primarily formed by a complicated series of chemical reactions initiated by sunlight. These reactions can be summarised as the sunlight-initiated oxidation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the presence of nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Traffic exhausts, power plants and factories are the main sources of VOCs and NO_x.

Benzene is a VOC which is a minor constituent of petrol. The main sources of benzene in the atmosphere in Europe are the distribution and combustion of petrol. Of these, combustion by petrol vehicles is the single biggest source (70% of total emissions).

Benzene

There have been no exceedances for benzene in Haverfordwest or Pembroke for many years. As a result monitoring has ceased, and no further monitoring is proposed for future years.

Table 58: Annual mean benzene concentrations 2002-2006

Location	Annual mean benzene concentrations 2002-2006 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Number of months monitoring in brackets)			
	2002-2006 average	2007-2011 average	2012-2015 average	2015
Dark St., H'west	1.89	1.03	0.83	0.4
Main St., Pembroke	2.51	1.28	0.8	0.8
UK Air Quality Strategy objective (200) for benzene = $16.25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ running annual mean and $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual average				

Source: PCC Air Quality Review 2007, 2008, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)

Bias adjusted figures indicate the Air Quality Strategy objectives were exceeded at High Street, Dark Street and Albert Street in Haverfordwest between 2007 and 2013.

Table 59: Bias adjusted annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels 2007-2013

Location	Bias A adjusted annual mean NO_2 level $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (Bias A x Mean)						
	2007 Bias A = 0.759	2008 Bias A = 0.870	2009 Bias A = 0.870*		2011 Bias A = 0.83	2012 Bias A = 0.79	2013 Bias A = 0.80*
High St Haverfordwest		28.1	39		* 40.2	36.2	40.2 *
Dark St Haverfordwest	34.8	41	31		24.7	23.5	25.1
Dark St 2 Haverfordwest		46	23.3		18.7	18.4	18.5
Merlins Bridge Haverfordwest	30.4	36.9	36.8		34.3	32.3	31.2
Merlins Bridge 2 Haverfordwest		31.7	42		37.9	34.8	33.1
Haroldston Terrace Haverfordwest		19.5	28.4		25.2	23	24.9
Albert St Haverfordwest	40.5	47.2	52.6		* 43.9	41.9 *	40.4 *

Albert St 2 Haverfordwest		23	25.5		21.9	21.2	25.3
Barn St 1 Haverfordwest		23.4	32.1		28.1	24.8	25.2
Barn St 2 Haverfordwest		21	23.7		20.4	18.5	19.8
Shipmans Lane Haverfordwest		20.7	25.5		22.4	20	19.5
St Thomas Green Haverfordwest	17.4	20.6	21				
Portfield Haverfordwest	24.2	26.3	25.2				
Miford Rd Haverfordwest	18	21.3	22.9				
Scarrowscant Lane Haverfordwest	14.6	16.1	14.2				
High St Narberth					23.5	23.4	24.6
Main St Pembroke					* 40.4	37.7	37
Main St 2 Pembroke					28.5	27	24.6
Main St 3 Pembroke					14.3	14	15.6
A40 Robeston Wathan					9	8.9	9.9
Salutation Square Haverfordwest					22.6	21.2	22.2
Prendergast Haverfordwest					23.1	22.3	22.8
Main St, Solva							11.9
Nun St, St Davids							9.9
New St, St Davids							9.3
Main St, Newport 1							15.4
Main St, Newport 2							23.2
Quay St, Haverfordwest 1							34.9
Quay St, Haverfordwest 2							19.9

Table 60: Bias adjusted annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels 2014-2016

Location	Bias A adjusted annual mean NO ₂ level µg/m ³ (Bias A x Mean)		
	2014 Bias A = 0.81	2015 Bias A = 0.91	2016 Bias A = 0.92
PCC1 Salutation Square Haverfordwest	19.7	22.8	21.2
PCC2 Picton Place Haverfordwest	29.2	25.5	26.8
PCC3 Victoria Place Haverfordwest	25.8	26.7	24.3
PCC4 High St Haverfordwest	30.7	33.8	33.2
PCC5 High St Haverfordwest	38.5	39.5	38.9
PCC6 High St Haverfordwest	36.9	34.3	34
PCC7 High St Haverfordwest	37.7	39.1	38.5
PCC8 High St Haverfordwest	34.3	31.5	31.1
PCC9 Dark St Haverfordwest	23.3	25.4	22.3
PCC10 Dark St Haverfordwest	17.6	18.5	17.2
PCC11 Dew St Haverfordwest	31.1	31.1	30.4
PCC12 Dew St Haverfordwest	33.8	30.9	28.9
PCC13 Dew St Haverfordwest	30.1	30.8	29.3

PCC14 Dew St Haverfordwest	25.4	25.7	24.6
PCC15 Dew St Haverfordwest	30.8	30.1	29.5
PCC 16 Shipmans Lane Haverfordwest	17.5	20.4	20.2
PCC17 Albert St Haverfordwest	25.3	30.3	30.8
PCC18 Albert St Haverfordwest	39.4	35.1	39.1
PCC19 Albert St Haverfordwest	18	24.8	26.3
PCC20 Albert St Haverfordwest	27.7	38.7	40.3
PCC21 Albert St Haverfordwest	26.8	18.3	17.8
PCC22 Albert St Haverfordwest	25.2	36.6	38.7
PCC23 Albert St Haverfordwest	39.8	29.2	25.7
PCC24 Albert St Haverfordwest	37	39.1	38.2
PCC25 Albert St Haverfordwest	40.2	28.1	24.6
PCC 26 Albert St Haverfordwest	43.7	37.8	38.6

Source: PCC Air Quality Review 2010, 2014, 2017

Narberth AURN

There were no exceedances of nitrogen dioxide levels at Narberth Automated Urban Rural Network (AURN) and RWE npower (RWE) Pembroke Power Station (at Pennar Cants ceased 2016).

Table 61: Nitrogen dioxide levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) monitored at AURN sites Narberth 2004-2016, and RWE 2011-2016

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016
	Narberth AURN						AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN
Annual Mean	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.75	5.17	4.93	11.6	6	7	6	11.6	4	7	3	5	3
Max Hourly Mean	55.6	57.7	61.9	60.7	84.8	114.8	183.9	81	77	39.5	152	61	70	63	52	52	61
Data capture (%)	94	95	94	88	95	93	99	97	76	99	99	98	98	98	99	99	93
UK Air Quality Strategy objective by 31.12.2005: $\text{NO}_2 = 200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year (one hour mean) and $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual mean.																	

Source PCC Air Quality Review 2008, 2010, 2014, 2017.

Sulphur dioxide (SO_2)

The UK Air Quality Strategy objectives (2007) for SO_2 are:

- $350 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year (one hour mean);
- 24-hour mean of $125 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to be exceeded no more than 3 times per year;
- $266 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (15 minute mean measured as the 99.9th percentile).

Sulphur dioxide levels at Narberth AURN & RWEpower

Both monitoring sites did not exceed the 24 hour mean or the 15 minute mean objectives in 2017 (PCC Air Quality Review, 2017).

Source: PCC Air Quality Review 2017

Particulate matter (PM10)

Table 62: PM₁₀ level (µg/m³ gravimetric) measured at Narberth AURN site and RWE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016
	Narberth AURN							AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN
Max 24 hr mean	66.5	34.6	35.9	42.9	179	113	118	71	76	59	73.7	64	37.8	10	46	47	57	50
Annual mean	17.42	12.9	15.9	13.4	17.6	27.5	11.5	23	23	9	17	16	18.7	3	19.7	12	17	12
Data capture (%)	73	94	95	94	88	95	93	73	99	97	99	87	94	98	64	87	94	95

Source PCC Air Quality Review 2007, 2010, 2014, 2017

Air Quality Strategy objective for PM₁₀ to be met by the 31/12/2004 are:

- 50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year (24 hour mean);
- 40µg/m³ annual mean.

The results indicate that there have been exceedances of the PM₁₀ for the 24hour mean in 2007 to 2013 at the AURN site and in 2011, 2012 and 2015 at the RWE site. The annual mean has not exceeded 40µg/m³ at either site.

Pembrokeshire County Council does not monitor PM_{2.5}, carbon monoxide, 1,3-butadiene and lead as previous monitoring has indicated that it is highly unlikely that these Air Quality Objectives would be breached (PCC Air Quality Review and Assessment Progress Report, 2017).

Number of days of moderate or high air pollution in Narberth (rural)

Concentrations of pollutants are analysed to determine the number of days which the pollution was moderate or higher. This is when concentrations for at least one of the pollutants exceed the National Air Quality Standards. The variation in ozone levels which is the main cause of pollution in rural areas is affected by weather conditions such as higher temperature.

Table 63: Number of days of moderate or high air pollution in Narberth 1997-2017

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
41	25	41	25	33	28	41	*	*	7	19	3	8	11	8

*Narberth was excluded for giving incorrect measurements during 2004 and failing data capture rules in 2005 (Key Environmental Statistics for Wales, 2007)

Source: Narberth AURN da (gov.uk, 2017)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/702081/APE_site_data_tables.ods

Ozone

Ozone is measured at Narberth AURN.

Table 64: Annual mean of the ozone daily maximum 8 hour running mean (average of $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

	2007	2008	2009	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016
Annual Mean $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Narberth AURN			AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN	RWE	AURN
	60	61.7	60.3	60.1	60	60	62.6	64	65.5	62	69	63	68	59
Max Daily Mean $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	73.6	120	106	109.5	143	112	104	105	108	93	100	93	104	104
Data capture (%)	10	72	94	95	83	97	98	99	94	98	71	99	95	99

The Air Quality Strategy objective for Ozone is:

- $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year (8 hour mean);

The results indicate that there have been small exceedances of the ozone objectives at Narberth since 2008, with the exception of 2014 and 2015. The RWE site exceeded the objective in 2011 and has also been slightly above from 2012 to 2015.

2023 Air Quality Progress Report

Pembrokeshire County Council's monitoring network in 2022 reports no exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQS (Air Quality Strategy) objective of 40 µg/m³ reported throughout Pembrokeshire. The maximum reported concentration was located at PCC45 of 32.2 µg/m³; this monitoring station is situated along Main Street, located within the Pembroke Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The remaining monitoring stations reported concentrations well below the AQS objective. During 2022, 35 passive NO₂ monitoring locations recorded a decrease in annual mean concentrations from 2021, with an average overall decrease of 1.3 µg/m³ across all monitoring sites.

Pembrokeshire County Council continues to have two AQMA's declared for exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQS objective. An Action Plan has been developed to assist with the control and management of air quality, with the main focus on reducing annual mean NO₂ concentrations. The Council continues to review the monitoring network in order to deploy new monitoring sites where it is expected that there may either be exceedances or in areas where congestion occurs.

Pembrokeshire County Council continues to monitor NO₂ concentrations throughout the County, and in particular within the two AQMAs. The Council intends to revoke the AQMAs once annual mean NO₂ concentrations have remained below 36 µg/m³ for three consecutive years in order to ensure that compliance is maintained. Concentrations in previous years have been observed to be increased at some locations in the Pembroke AQMA, if this continues in future years then an investigation will be undertaken to determine the cause of this. The Council also intends to continue progressing with air quality measures stated in their action plan to improve air quality within the County and wider area.

Air Quality Issues/constraints/gaps

The main sources of air pollutants in Pembrokeshire are road traffic, power generation and other heavy industries. Air Quality Strategy objectives are not all being met and future developments may further impact localised air quality. Increased traffic in particular hotspots (Pembroke and Haverfordwest AQMAs) can have an impact on localised air quality. There have been issues with dust (PM₁₀) from quarries and dust suppression takes place. Number of days moderate or high air pollution per year has generally decreased.

The LDP should support policies and strategies to improve air quality and maintain current good air quality. Air quality impacts should be taken into account when considering developments.

The air quality SA objective is closely related to the climatic factors objectives and incorporates the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and also to reduce the impacts from transport, industry and power generation on air quality. The objective also takes account of the health impacts of air quality.

The County Council has also published a monitoring report (Monitoring Report 1) for Withyhedge landfill.

https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=11435&language=

Sources:

Air quality strategy

PCC Progress Reports 2008, 2010, 2014, 2017

http://old.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1626,2380,110,935&parent_directory_id=646&id=5634

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pollution-control/air-quality>

Air Quality Progress Report 2023

https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=11367&language=

Pembrokeshire Air Quality Management Areas Action Plan

https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4204&language=

9. Material Assets

Waste

Table 65: PCC total collected waste arisings, 2006/07 to 2014/15 (Tonnes)

Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Tonnes	78,054	74,148	70,915	69,132	68,907	65,308	64,516	67,729	68,074
Percentage Change		-5.00%	-4.36%	-2.51%	-0.33%	-5.22%	-1.21%	4.98%	0.51%

Source: South West Wales Region Waste Planning Monitoring Report 2016

<https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170223wpmr-south-west-wales-region-en.pdf> - as at June 2024 = most up to date

There has been a decline in the total amount of waste being produced in Pembrokeshire, but since 2013 the figure has returned to 2010/11 levels of waste. These figures do not take into account the amounts being re-used, recycled or composted, but they do indicate an overall trend in reducing in the amount of waste being produced overall.

Target: Stabilisation and reduction of household waste

- By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98;
- By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum.

Target Type: Secondary.

Source: South West Wales Regional Waste Group, Annual Monitoring Report 2007

http://www.walesregionalwasteplans.gov.uk/pdfs/sw_pdf/Annual_Monitoring_Report_April_2007.pdf

PCC municipal waste reuse/recycling/composting rates

Table 66: Total Recycling and composting figures as a percentage of arisings, 2006/07 to 2014/15

Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
%	26.5	30.3	38.9	44.3	48.9	50.0	53.1	60.3	65.4	64.9	65.3	57	62
Year	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23									

%	71.7	73.2	73.2	71.6									
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Note: Includes household and non-household sources. The data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each local authority's performance against the respective targets.

Source: WG - Local authority municipal waste management 2016-17

<https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en> – link no longer working
[Rolling 12 month period of combined municipal reuse/recycling/composting rates by local authority \(gov.wales\)](#)

Future trend

Since LDP1, the rate for re-use, recycling and composting have overtaken the percentage of waste being sent to landfill. However, the year on year increase has started to stabilise at 65% since 2014/15 which has prompted Pembrokeshire County Council to divide the collection streams in order to meet targets set in '*Towards Zero Waste*'.

Source: PCC – Waste and Recycling Proposals

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/newsroom/find-out-more-about-waste-and-recycling-proposals> - link no longer working.

Targets

Target – Reuse, Recycling and Composting of Local Authority Collected Waste:

- By 2012/13 achieve at least 52% of preparing for reuse and recycling/composting (or Anaerobic Digestion (AD));
- By 2015/16 achieve at least 58% of preparing for reuse and recycling/composting (or AD);
- By 2019/20 achieve at least 64% of preparing for reuse and recycling/composting (or AD);
- By 2024/25 achieve at least 70% of preparing for reuse and recycling/composting (or AD)

Target Type: WG.

Comparators

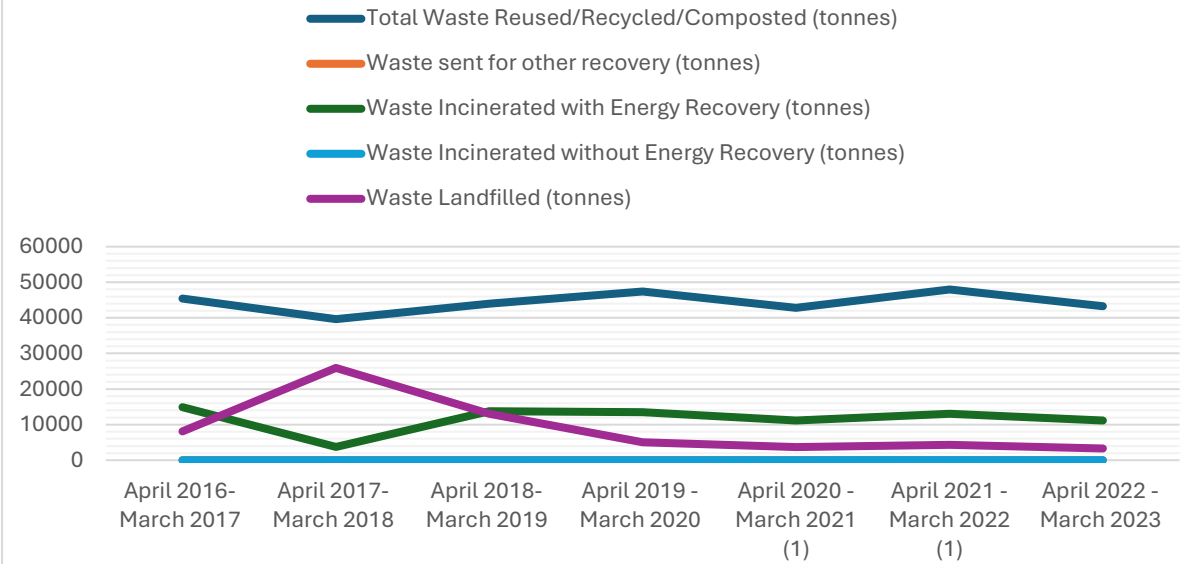
The South West Wales Region Waste Planning Monitoring Report indicates that Pembrokeshire was above the regional average of 59.8% for reuse, recycling and compost with 64.9%. However, the figures have stabilised in recent years and new strategies will need to be developed to guarantee that the 2019/20 target of 64% is met in order to avoid financial penalties.

Landfills

Table 67: Annual Landfilled waste figures for Pembrokeshire County Council, 2006 to 2015

Years	06/ 07	07/08	08/09	2009- 2012	12/13	13/14	14/15
Total tonnage of municipal wastes sent to landfill	54,109	48,904	43,356	No Data	29,182	20,004	10,465

Pembrokeshire Waste Management



	April 2016-March 2017	April 2017-March 2018	April 2018-March 2019	April 2019 - March 2020	April 2020 - March 2021 (1)	April 2021 - March 2022 (1)	April 2022 - March 2023
Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	45462.49	39632.88	44021.13	47403.01	42806.224	47966.372	43304.691
Waste sent for other recovery (tonnes)	0	0	0	20.97	0	0	0
Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery (tonnes)	14903.4	3723.81	13801.58	13491.41	11184.928	13077.756	11111.016
Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	0	27.85	8.01
Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	8125.06	25926.39	13040.67	5053.8	3669.61	4275.09	3289.851

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste>
 Withyhedge Landfill is Pembrokeshire's only putrescible and Materials Recycling Facility landfill and is the destination for the orange and black bag weekly collections from around the County. The site also processes residual waste for transport to a Pembroke Dockyard in order to ship the material to an energy from waste facility in Sweden.

Future waste figures

Table 68: Article 5 (1) of the EC Landfill Directive insists:

Year	Target	BMW Landfill Allowance
2010	No more than 75% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled	29,481
2013	No more than 50% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled	19,516
2020	No more than 35% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled	13,702

(BMW = Biodegradable Municipal Waste)

Table 69: BMW Landfill allowances and actual landfill amount

	04/05	05/06	06/ 07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Total landfill allowance in Wales (Tonnes)	550,000	1,022,000	944,000	866,000	788,000	710,000	630,000	550,000	470,000	450,000	430,000
Pembrokeshire Landfill Allowance (Tonnes)	20,736	39,074	36,676	34,278	31,879	29,481	26,134	22,815	19,497	18,667	17,837
Pembrokeshire Actual Landfilled (Tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,892	27,030	23,786	20,325	18,681	17,786	13,430	6,873
Pembrokeshire Actual Landfilled as a percentage of the allowance	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.1	84.8	80.7	77.8	81.9	91.2	71.9	38.5

Source: WG - Local authority municipal waste management 2016-17

<https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en> – link not working.

Civic Amenity sites / Bring sites

In areas of Pembrokeshire under County Council's authority:

6 Civic Amenity sites: Crane Cross near Saundersfoot, Goodwick/Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Hermon, Pembroke Dock and St. Davids (National Park).

Future trend

The kerbside collection scheme should further reduce the amount of waste going to landfill after a recent stagnation in recycling/reuse rates.

Hazardous Waste

Table 70: Hazardous waste arisings by EWC chapter for SW Wales, 2007 to 2013

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tonnes	58,517	39,504	43,606	35,517	35,152	28,166	38,919

Source: WG - Local authority municipal waste management 2016-17

<https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en> – link not found.

Waste Licences

Pembrokeshire County Council has an arrangement with various organisations for collection, recycling and disposal waste. Full details can be found in this link: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/tenders-and-contracts/tenders-and-contracts-information>

Sources:

PCC Tenders and Contracts – Current Waste & Environment Contracts

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/tenders-and-contracts/current-contract-list>

Waste Transfer Stations

Table 71: Pembrokeshire has a number of operational and non-operational (*) waste transfer stations

Station	Location	Facility Type
Waterston Car Breakers	Waterston	End of life vehicle facility
Plot 9 Enviroventure	Waterston Ind. Estate	End of life vehicle facility
Plot 10 TBS	Waterston Ind. Estate	Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer Stations (including treatment)
LAS Waste Ltd	Waterloo, Pembroke Dock	Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer Stations (including treatment)

Jensons Metals	Pembroke Dockyard	Metal Recycling Site
Unit 41, Sundorne Products (Ilanidloes) Ltd	Pembroke Dockyard	Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer Stations (including treatment)
Carew Car Dismantlers	Carew	End of life vehicle facility
Hughes & John Haulage Contractors & Aggregates Recycling	Whitehill	C&D MRF
Jay Metals	Nr. Llanfyrnach	End of life vehicle facility
Glogue Quarry	Llanfyrnach	Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations (including treatment)
A J Recycling	Boncath	I&C MRF
Withyhedge Material Recycling Facility	Rudbaxton	I&C MRF; Household Waste Recycling Centres
Griffiths Waste Solutions	Haverfordwest	Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer Stations (including treatment)
Western Power Distribution	Haverfordwest	Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations (including treatment)
Lawrence Landfill Ltd	Haverfordwest	Inert Waste Transfer Stations (including treatment); Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer Stations (including treatment); Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer Stations (including treatment); Open Windrow Composting; Use/treatment of inert waste for land reclamation or construction
Withybush Hospital	Haverfordwest	
Transco	Haverfordwest	

Data gaps and uncertainties

Many operators have licenses for waste transfer but don't use them, clouding the picture significantly.

Sources:

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) – Permitted Waste Sites

<https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/maps/find-details-of-permitted-waste-sites/?lang=en>

Fly-tipping

Pembrokeshire County Council Corporate Plan 2017/18: Page 28 – Ref LSS24:

The time taken to remove fly tips improved last year from 3.9 days to 2.5 days. The number of incidents reported also reduced

significantly between 2004/05 and last year, from 1633 to 1067.

Table 72:

Ref: LWM 8	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of reported incidents	1272												
Target Collection time	3 days												
Actual Collection time	3 days												5

Source: Pembrokeshire Corporate Plan 2017/18 <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/improvement-planning/corporate-plan>

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Powys	855	1584	2435	2033	1614	551	658	682	804	1019	1013	1436	1225	494	483	418	508
Ceredigion	441	480	356	317	327	270	253	317	446	390	252	240	156	155	134	136	357
Pembrokeshire	727	819	660	693	634	732	710	1163	818	1199	1521	1323	1159	868	740	659	579
Carmarthenshire	1649	1215	1487	1619	1542	1516	1363	1438	1306	972	1732	2939	3516	4111	4568	4803	3769
Swansea	7401	7323	5081	4042	2902	2003	2705	2702	4415	6040	3646	1766	1450	1450	1399	1772	1904
Neath Port Talbot	1631	1557	1049	833	1137	2107	1406	1269	1267	1271	1050	1056	1330	1404	1639	1102	858

Source: [Recorded fly-tipping incidents by local authority \(gov.wales\)](https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Fly-tipping/recordedflytippingincidents-by-localauthority)

<https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Fly-tipping/recordedflytippingincidents-by-localauthority>

Future trend

Continued reduction of reported cases due to effective policing and greater educating of societal costs of fly-tipping, along with a gradual reduction in collection times – partly due to reduction in occurrences but primarily due to an appreciation of the importance of quick collection. Future targets should be more ambitious and aim to provide the most rapid response in Wales.

Owners of vehicles regularly caught fly-tipping will face tougher punishment “in an extension to the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005”

Comparators

Recommended targets set by WG are to:

- Reduce reported incidents by 20% over the next 10 years
- Removal of fly tipped material within 14 days for large incidents and 5 days for smaller incidents.

Sources:

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/improvement-planning/corporate-plan>

<https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/maps/find-details-of-permitted-waste-sites/?lang=en>

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/tenders-and-contracts/current-contract-list>

<https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en> – link not working

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/newsroom/find-out-more-about-waste-and-recycling-proposals> - link not working

<https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en> – link not working

<https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170223wpmr-south-west-wales-region-en.pdf> - **link not working**

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Waste-Management/Local-Authority-Municipal-Waste>

Minerals and Aggregates

Active quarries (using LDP Background Paper May 2019)

The quarries in the area of Pembrokeshire under the jurisdiction of Pembrokeshire County Council are:

1. Blaencilgoed / Gellihalog – limestone
2. Bolton Hill – igneous
3. Slade Hall – shale
4. Glogue – slate waste
5. Cotts Lane – shale
6. Penlan – shale
7. Cefn – sandstone
8. Plascwrt – igneous
9. Popehill – shale
10. Tangiers Farm – shale
11. Cronllwyn Quarry – slate waste
12. Treffgarne – igneous
13. Gilfach – shale
14. Rushacre Farm – shale

Note that Treffgarne and Gilfach are dormant. The council is in the process of issuing a prohibition order at Treffgarne to ensure that further extraction cannot take place without further planning permission being granted. Gilfach may also require a prohibition order for a similar reason, but this is not being progressed at this stage.

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council Replacement Local Development Plan (Evidence Base) - Minerals Background Paper (May 2019)

PCNPA Quarries

A. Carew - Limestone

- B. Rhyndaston - Igneous
- C. Pantgwyn – Sand & Gravel
- D. Trefigin Sand & Gravel

Penberry was issued with a prohibition order in June 2015 to restore the quarry to its natural state, whilst Syke is currently inactive.

Source: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Replacement Local Development Plan (Evidence Base) – Minerals Background Paper (March 2018) <http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/default.asp?PID=761>

Data Gaps and uncertainties

A long-standing ‘three company confidentiality rule’ means that detailed figures of production for individual quarries are kept in confidence, for competition reasons.

Reserves in 2017 (including PCNPA):

Crushed Rock Reserves and Landbanks:	32.84 million tonnes
Dormant Crushed Rock Reserves:	0 tonnes
Land Won Sand & Gravel Sales (3-year average sales 2015-2017): Wales)	2.84 million tonnes (Powys, and South West
Marine Dredged Aggregate:	42.911 tonnes (2016) 26,831 (2017)
Total Aggregate Reserves:	30.4 million tonnes

Aggregate reserves could be logically expected to decrease annually as minerals are a finite source. Reserves can however increase as a result of a quarry obtaining permission to expand its boundaries, and if quarries are successful in their planning

permission applications, active reserves may increase. The distinction between 'inactive' and 'dormant' is complex and technical, related to the origins of the permissions granted (see para. 47 of MTAN 1).

Currently there is one active limestone quarry; two active igneous quarries; one active slate quarry; one active sandstone quarry and six active shale quarries. This is one of the most diverse areas in terms of types of aggregate produced in South Wales.

The majority of the area is also within 30 km of an active sand wharf at Pembroke Dock.

The geology and the environmental capacity of the County are extremely varied making generalisation difficult, but resources in most areas apart from the hinterland and east, tend to have lower capacity (i.e. are sensitive to the establishment of mineral operations).

The current sand production is obtained from sites within the National Park. This will end in the future because the National Parks are not required to have quarries within them, therefore, a new site must be identified to fulfil the demand.

Although slate waste has been recycled for some years, this has been on a small scale and suitable resources are limited. Sources of CD & EW (construction demolition and excavation waste) are likely to be concentrated in the parts of the County with built up areas.

Data gaps

The report where these figures appeared advised caution when using the figures, as many involved some degree of estimation.

Sources:

Welsh Assembly Government Minerals Technical Advice Note 1:Aggregates. March 2004. (MTAN 1).

Permissions (Table 73)

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Mineral type</i>	<i>Mineral extraction will end:</i>
------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------------

Blaencilgoed / Gellihalog, near Ludchurch, site M1	Limestone	21 st February 2042
Bolton Hill, Tiers Cross, Site M2	Igneous	10 th February 2053
Slade Hall Farm Quarry, Site M3	Shale	24 th May 2021
Glogue Quarry, site M4	Slate	13 th September 2023
Cotts Lane, Martletwy, site M5	Shale	30 th April 2018
Penlan Farm, site M6	Shale	9 th June 2023
Cefn, Cilgerran, site M7	Sandstone	3 rd July 2027
Plascwrt Farm, Llangolman, site M8	Igneous	12 th November 2024
Pope Hill, site M9	Shale	6 th September 2021
Tangiers Farm, site M10	Shale	1 st October 2023
Cronllwyn, site M11	Slate waste	3 rd November 2019
Treffgarne (2 locations), site M12	Igneous	21 st February 2042 Currently a <u>dormant site</u>
Gilfach, site M13	Shale	21 st February 2042 Currently a <u>dormant site</u>
Rushacre Farm, site M16	Shale	17 th April 2022

Future trend

The large number of permissions expiring in 2042 are a legacy of decisions made during the Second World War to award unlimited permissions and consequent agreements in 1982 to make these last 60-years. The system now is far stricter in awarding permissions and considers each case on its individual merits, with extensive consultation and surveys undertaken. Lengths of permissions can range from three to 20/30 years.

Sources:

Planning documents, conditions and legislation, Pembrokeshire County Council.

Aggregates (Table 74)

Area	Crushed rock aggregate sales in million tonnes, Reserves in parentheses (million tonnes and years)		
	2014 (Reserves at 31.12.14, Years)	2015 (Reserves at 31.12.15, Years)	2016 (Reserves at 31.12.16, Million Tonnes and Years)
Pembrokeshire (incl PCNPA)	0.53	0.53	0.46 (27.09, 47yrs)
South West Wales	1.84	1.81	1.69 (178.00, >50yrs)
South East Wales	2.81	3.22	3.65 (193.00, >50yrs)
Powys (inc Brecon Beacons)	3.22	3.28	3.07 (203.11, >50yrs)

Data is available for sales, reserves and landbank for each local authority which shows that many authorities have a landbank in excess of 50 years, however, regional planning groups exist across South Wales in order to take account of the minerals available in each area and to spread the landbank requirements across the region.

Update 2021 Report http://www.swrawp-wales.org.uk/Html/SWRAWP_Annual_Report_2021_Final.pdf

Table 5 Crushed Rock Reserves and Landbanks on 31.12.2021 by Mineral Planning Authority (million tonnes) based on 3 year average sales 2019-2021 and the 10 year average sales 2012-2021				
Mineral Planning Authority	Crushed Rock Reserve 31.12.2021	3-year Average Annual Sales 2019-2021	10-year Average Annual Sales 2012-2021	Landbank (years) based on highest average
Powys	174.33	3.10	3.05	>50
Brecon Beacons NP				N/A
Carmarthenshire	61.51	0.76	0.80	>50
Neath Port Talbot	16.26	0.32	0.33	49
Pembrokeshire	24.62	0.51	0.51	35
Pembrokeshire Coast NP				N/A
Ceredigion	5.31	0.08	0.13	41
Swansea	0	0	0	0

Table 75

		Land won sand & gravel, total sales (million tonnes) and landbank (million tonnes & years)			
		2014	2015	2016	2016 Landbank
South West Wales	Powys (inc Breacon Beacons),	0.20	0.27	0.16	>50yrs
	Carmarthenshire				>50yrs
	Ceredigion				6
	PCNP				N/A

The SWRAWP report states that Ceredigion is the largest producer in the region which consequently shows a low landbank for the authority, whereas the remaining producers have relatively low output and small sites in Powys and Carmarthenshire. PCNPA is not required to have a landbank as a result of national park status and should not be relied upon for future production.

This combination means that as a region, new terrestrial sand and gravel resources will need to serve the area in order to meet current demand.

Update 2021 Report

Table 9 Land Won Sand & Gravel Reserves and Landbanks by Mineral Planning Authority (million tonnes) based on 3 year average sales 2019-2021 and the 10 year average sales 2012-2021				
Mineral Planning Authority	Sand & Gravel Reserve 2020	3-year Average Annual Sales 2019-2021	10-year Average Sales 2012-2021	Landbank (years) based on highest average
Powys	3.20	0.19	0.21	>50
Carmarthenshire				>50
Ceredigion				20
Pembrokeshire Coast NP				N/A

Table 76

		Marine Dredged Aggregates (tonnes)									
Area	Landing Port	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	N/A	2014	2015	2016	2021
Pembrokeshire County Council	Pembroke Dock	44,509	66,607	54,034	60,267	42,494	N/A	14,462	24,531	42,911	20,318
South Wales		1,071,344	1,001,767	951,968	1,070,981	846,458	N/A	632,843	653,756	651,584	696,552

Note: The above excludes Bedwyn Sands in Monmouthshire as a result of the site being above low water mark and, therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Local Planning Authority as opposed to the Crown Estate.

Sources:

South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Annual Report 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2016;2021

<http://www.swrawp-wales.org.uk/Html/publications.html>

Recycling

A number of companies, separate to quarries, recycle material in Pembrokeshire using crushing machinery to make secondary aggregates suitable for road surfacing and concrete and so on.

A target for recycling C&D waste as aggregates was proposed for Wales of at least 40% by 2005 (MTAN1, 2004) and 70% in Towards Zero Waste.

The latest data from the Survey of Construction and Demolition Waste Generated in Wales 2012, shows that across Wales 90% of C&D waste was either re-used or recycled and only 2% was sent to landfill, comfortably beating the above targets.

Future trend

The recycling and re-use of aggregate will continue due to economic viability.

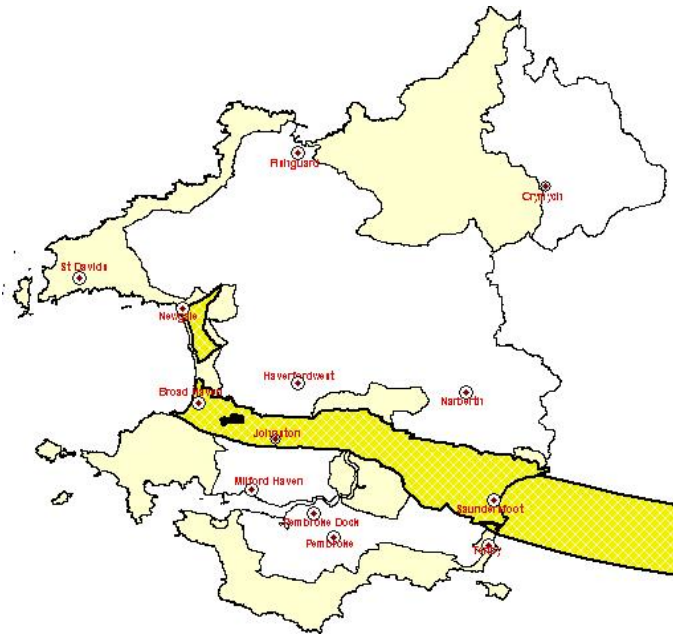
Sources:

South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Annual Report 2006
South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Annual Report 2007
South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Annual Report 2008
South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Annual Report 2016
South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Annual Report 2021
Welsh Assembly Government Minerals Technical Advice Note – Aggregates. March 2004

Coal Reserves

The Pembrokeshire Coalfield is predominately in a band some 2-6 miles wide from the Tenby to Telpyn Point coast in the east, to the Little Haven to Haroldston West coast in the west. There is also a coastal section between Nolton Haven and Newgale on the same coast of St Brides Bay. There are no accurate records of the quantity, quality or arrangement of remaining coal deposits in Pembrokeshire.

Figure 5: The lightly shaded area on the map below shows the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, with the yellow area denoting the location of the Pembrokeshire Coalfield.



Future trend

No coal is mined in Pembrokeshire and there are no plans to do so, but Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan does have an element of safeguarding in policies GN.22 & 23 of the Local Development Plan.

Source:

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (Adopted 28th February 2013).

Quarry Restoration

When Pembrokeshire County Council gives permission for quarrying it will also provide guidance regarding restoration of the land once operations come to an end. The official reason for these planning conditions is often concerned with “ensuring the satisfactory restoration of the site in the interests of the amenity of the area”, sometimes with reference to “local residents in particular”.

Conditions can include demanding that no topsoil is taken away from the site, that no trees or shrubs are removed from the site and that any intrusions of Japanese Knotweed are eradicated fully. An over-riding aim of such conditions is to allow and promote the colonisation of the site by the natural flora and fauna of the locality. Many disused and restored quarries can provide a local biodiversity and geodiversity resource.

Such conditions have been applied to non-operational quarries in Pembrokeshire, which were listed under the 'Active Quarries' section.

Energy

Ecological footprint

Pembrokeshire had an ecological footprint of 5.3 global hectares per capita (gha/cap)¹ in 2003 which is marginally higher than the Welsh footprint (5.16 gha/cap), but lower than the UK footprint (see Table). The Ecological Footprint is a measure of how much land and sea area we use to support our lifestyles, compared with what is available. The 2011 update in the below table was conducted by the Welsh Government which did not use the same methodology as a result of available data sources and modelling. This means that a direct comparison cannot be made between 2008 and 2011.

Table 77: Ecological footprint in global hectares per capita

Area	2008	2011
Pembrokeshire footprint	5.3	3.36
Wales Spatial Plan area: Pembrokeshire Haven	5.26	
Wales footprint	5.16	3.28
UK footprint	4.89	
Global footprint	2.2	
Global capacity (refers to the biological land actually available on a global level)	1.8	

¹ Dawkins, E., Paul, A., Barrett, J., Minx, J. and Scott, K.: Wales' ecological footprint – Scenarios to 2020 (2008)

Future trend

Table 78: Potential ecological footprint reductions if waste reduction target is met

Year	Total EF gha / Wales / yr	EF per resident Gha / cap / yr	Reduction
2001	1,722,201	0.59	-
2020	1,089,880	0.37	37%

The above table is based on the assumption that Wales will meet the following waste reduction target:

'By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300 kg per annum' compared to current production of 461 kg per person.

The footprint of Wales has increased at an average rate of 1.5% per year between 1990 and 2003. This closely mirrors the growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) in Wales over the same period. This trend is not unique to Wales and is replicated elsewhere in the UK.

If the historic growth in footprint were to continue at rate of 1.5% a year, this would result in an ecological footprint 20% higher than the 2003 figure (6.19gha/capita) in 2020.

Three broad areas of household consumption contribute 63% of the footprint of Wales; these are housing, food and personal travel. The report Wales' ecological footprint – Scenarios to 2020 (2008) illustrates how consumption in these areas may change over time, modelling scenarios from 2001 to 2020.

Figure 6: Ecological Footprint of Wales – Breakdown of the 5.25gha/cap in 2008 and of the 3.28gha/cap in 2011

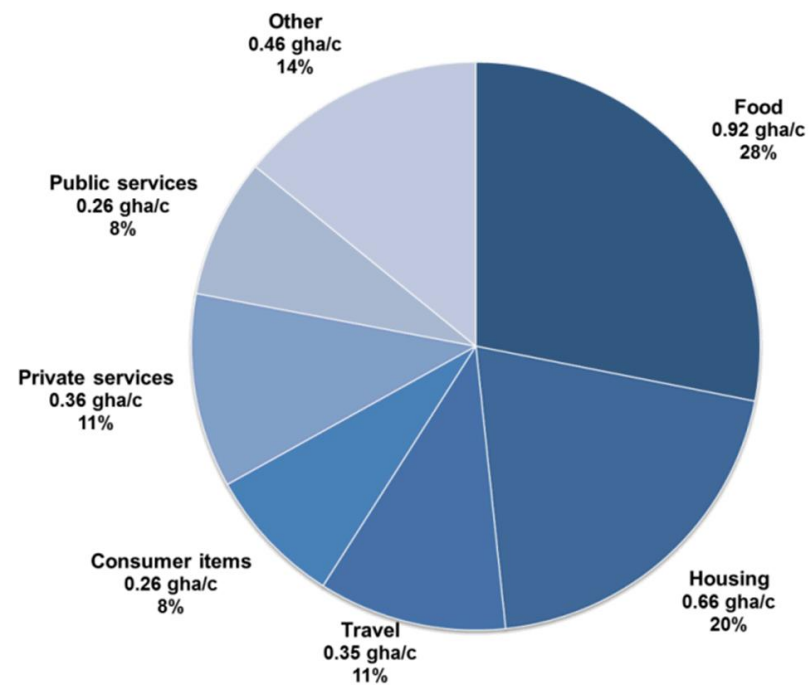
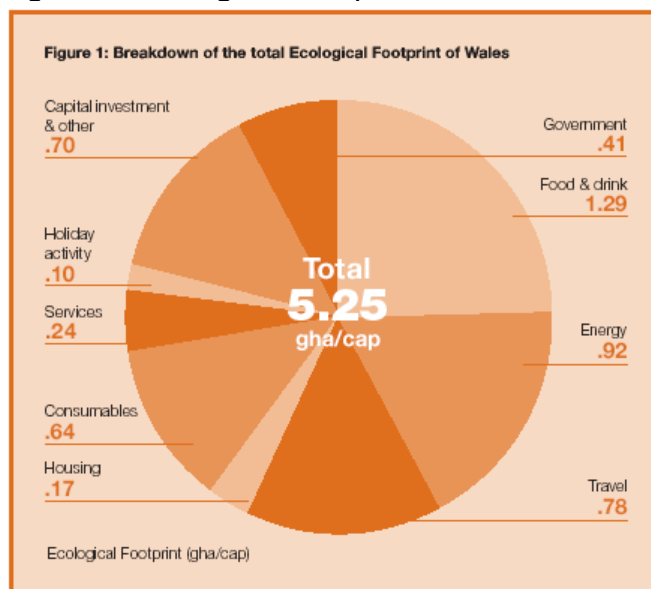
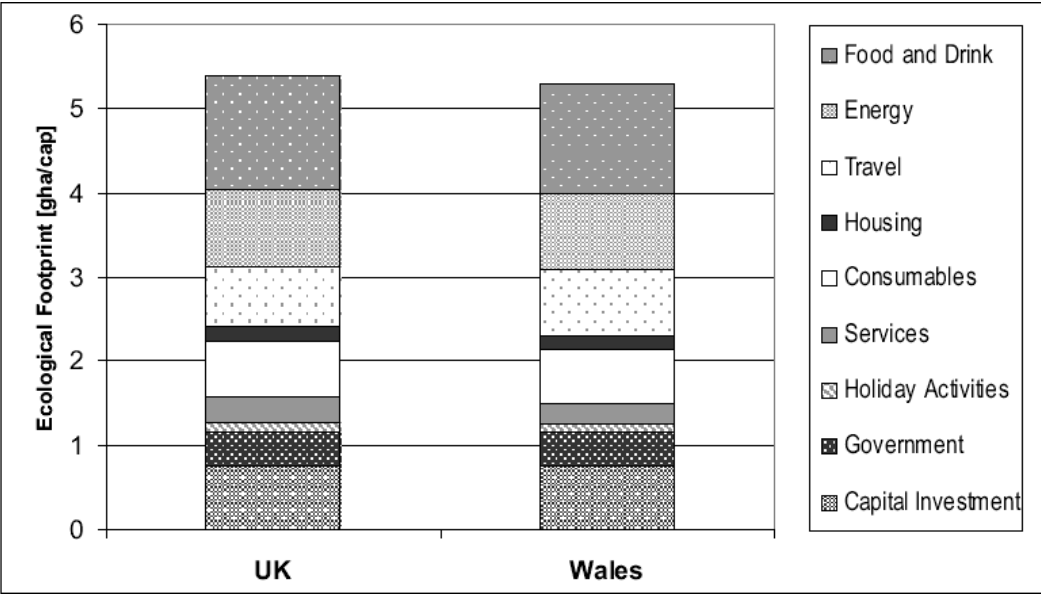
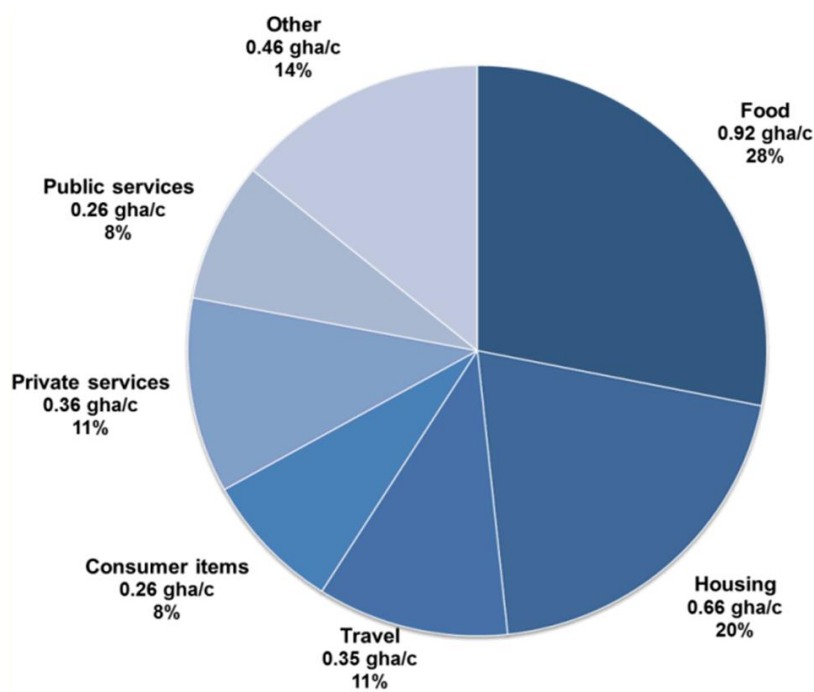


Figure 7: Ecological footprint by sector, Wales & UK, 2001:



Ecological footprint by sector, Wales only, 2011:



Sources:

Reducing Wales' Ecological Footprint, March 2005. Stockholm Environmental Institute & WWF Cymru - <http://www.sei.se/index.php?page=pubs&pubaction=showitem&item=13> – link not found.

See also 'Report summary' - http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/redwalesfoot05_eng.pdf - link not found

(5) The Footprint of Wales, A Report to the Welsh Assembly Government, WWf Cymru, 2002.

Wales' ecological footprint – Scenarios to 2020 (2008)

http://sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Future/wales_ecological_footprint_report_270508_final.pdf

Ecological footprint of Wales report (2011) – link not found

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-04/ecological-and-carbon-footprint-of-wales-report.pdf>

Energy consumption per building and per occupant

http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?Language=&id=10328&nav=101,154,983&parent_directory_id=646 – link not found

This page on the Council's website summarises the measures towards reducing energy consumption undertaken throughout the County's public buildings, which include schools, council offices, leisure centres and so on. However, it is short on quantified data.

Comparators

The UK building stock is directly responsible for approximately 50 per cent of UK's energy use and carbon emissions.

Data gaps and uncertainties

Data is available for public buildings over 1000m², but so far there has not been a comprehensive review of energy consumption in all of Pembrokeshire's buildings. It has been suggested that a 'per occupant' measure would be misleading, given that occupancy varies over the time of day, week, year and so on.

Sources:

Pembrokeshire County Council Transportation and Environment department

Parliamentary Select Committee on Science and Technology Memo – October 2004

Welsh European Funding Office. A practical guide to promoting environmental sustainability – Energy

Electricity and gas use

Western Power Distribution is responsible for electricity supplies across South Wales and South West England. Wales & West Utilities is the area's gas supplier. Comprehensive consumption figures for Local Authorities and Regions are provided annually by the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. Figures for electricity use are higher in Pembrokeshire than Wales and figures for gas are lower than the Wales average.

Table 79

Regional and local electricity consumption statistics (experimental)		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
NUTS4 Area and Government Office Region:		Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
Domestic consumers	Sales – GWh	242	5,196	263	5,602	265	5,656.0	260	5,600	246	5,398	250.6	5,307.2
	Number of MPANs * (thousands)	50.3	1,211.5	54.4	1,305.1	55.2	1,315.1	56.0	1,328	54.1	1,303	57.6	1,338.5
Commercial and Industrial Consumers	Sales – GWh	638	9,961	787	10,970	798	11,910.6	782	11,794	816.7	11,233.7	806.1	10,960.0
	Number of MPANs (thousands)	4.6	99.1	8.0	130.1	8.3	134.5	7.9	125	7.7	124.2	8.0	122.9
All Consumers	Sales – GWh	880	15,158	1,051	16,572	1,063	17,566.1	1,042	17,394	1,063	16,632.6	1,056.8	16,267.1
	Number of MPANs (thousands)	54.9	1,310.6	62.4	1,435.2	63.0	1,449.5	63.9	1,454	61.8	1,427.2	65.6	1,461.4
Sales per consumer	Average domestic consumption kWh	4,824	4,289	4,843	4,293	4,801	4,300.5	4,640	4,215.1	4,556	4,143	4,355	3,965
	Average industrial and commercial consumption kWh	138,189	100,529	97,890	84,315	96,609.0	88,584.2	99,270	94,290.7	105,668	90,462	100,429	89,182
Sales per household	Average domestic consumption kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,896	4,328	4,829	4,132

Wales electricity consumption statistics		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic consumers	Sales – GWh	5322	5,361	5,287	5,229	5,180	5,182	5,164	5,020
	Number of MPANs * (thousands)	1,361	1,369	1,375	1,381	1,386	1,388	1,401	1,409
	Sales – GWh	10,398	10,457	9,939	11,794	10,366	11,644	10,246	9,755

Commercial and Industrial Consumers	Number of MPANs (thousands)	124	124	124	124	124	128	128	129
All Consumers	Sales – GWh	15,720	15,818	15,226	15,267	15,546	16,826	15,410	14,775
	Number of MPANs (thousands)	1,485	1,493	1,499	1,505	1,510	1,516	1,529	1,538
Sales per consumer	Average domestic consumption kWh	3,911	3,916	3,845	3,787	3,736	3,735	3,689	3,562
	Average industrial and commercial consumption kWh	83,594	84,541	80,439	81,024	83,502	88,907	80,278	75,828
Sales per household	Average domestic consumption kWh	4,069	4,066	3,946	N/A	3,928	3,930	3,131	3,223

Pembrokeshire electricity consumption statistics		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic consumers	Sales – GWh	248	251	244	243	238	240	238	231
	Number of MPANs * (thousands)	58	59	59	59	60	60	60	61
Commercial and Industrial Consumers	Sales – GWh	962	870	900	803	828	797	817	772
	Number of MPANs (thousands)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
All Consumers	Sales – GWh	1,210	1,121	1,144	1,046	1,067	1,037	1,055	1,003
	Number of MPANs (thousands)	66	67	67	67	68	68	69	69
	Average domestic consumption kWh	4,273	4,283	4,145	4,114	4,006	4,019	3,954	3,809

Sales per consumer	Average industrial and commercial consumption kWh	119,721	108,581	111,280	99,420	103,220	94,449	98,664	92,557
Sales per household	Average domestic consumption kWh	4,736	4,769	4,519	N/A	4,428	4,464	4,150	4,226

Point Administration Numbers

Sources:

2003/2004: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file45727.xls>

2005/2006: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file45726.xls>

2007/2008:

http://www.decc.gov.uk/media/viewfile.ashx?filepath=statistics/regional/december09/1_20091222104451_e_@@_subnatelectricity0508.xls&filetype=4

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx>

2008-2016: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics>

Table 80

Gas Sales and numbers of customers by region and area, 2005		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
NUTS4 Area and Government Office Region:		Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
Domestic Consumers	Sales – GWh	542	20,278	628	20,735	552	19,889	543	19,599	523.2	18,837.5	503.9	18,254.6
	Number of consumers (thousands)	28.38	992.00	32.11	1,001.02	30.85	1,041.74	31.2	1,060	31.8	1,073.4	32.1	1,079.9

Commercial and Industrial consumers	Sales – GWh	237	21,009	319	22,357	137	14,422	128	12,803	123.1	12,100.2	118.9	11,429.5
	Number of consumers (thousands)	0.50	16.00	0.59	16.45	0.51	16.08	0.5	15	0.5	14.2	0.4	13.0
All Consumers	Sales – GWh	779	41,287	946	43,092	688	34,311	671	32,401	646.3	30,937.7	622.8	29,684.2
	Number of consumers (thousands)	28.88	1,008.00	32.71	1,017.47	31.36	1,057.83	31.7	1,075	32.3	1,087.6	32.6	1,092.9
Sales per Consumer	Domestic-kWh	19,115	20,442	19,540	20,714	17,883	19,092	17,401	18,493	16,447	17,550	15,678	16,905
	Commercial and industrial – kWh	470,651	1,313,063	536,077	1,358,914	265,927	896,725	269,936	827,908	270,566	850,389	289,203	879,465

Gas Sales and numbers of customers by region and area, 2016		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
NUTS4 Area/ LA Code and Government Office Region:		Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
Domestic Consumers	Sales – GWh	467	16,587	458	16,142	418	14,997	410	14,905	398	14,477	387	13,851
	Number of consumers (thousands)	33	1,092	33	1,100	33	1,104	33	1,105	33	1,111	34	1,108
Commercial and Industrial consumers	Sales – GWh	116	10,403	108	10,327	97	9,691	109	9,371	106	8,976	138	13,851
	Number of consumers (thousands)	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	9

All Consumers	Sales – GWh	583	26,989	566	26,469	515	24,688	519	24,276	504	23,453	524	22,132
	Number of consumers (thousands)	33	1,104	34	1,111	33	1,114	34	1,116	34	1,122	34	1,118
Sales per Consumer	Domestic-kWh	14,279	15,187	13,764	14,674	12,646	13,590	12,359	13,484	11,918	13,029	11,508	12,497
	Commercial and industrial – kWh	313,959	903,327	288,506	918,636	274,750	893,336	314,337	870,658	311,396	833,518	410,150	879,840

Gas Sales and numbers of customers by region and area, 2016		2015		2016	
NUTS4 Area/ LA Code and Government Office Region:		Pembs	Wales	Pembs	Wales
Domestic Consumers	Sales – GWh	384	13,814	386	13,831
	Number of consumers (thousands)	34	1,124	35	1,139
Commercial and Industrial consumers	Sales – GWh	136	9,012	140	10,213
	Number of consumers (thousands)	0	10	0	11
All Consumers	Sales – GWh	520	22,826	526	24,044
	Number of consumers (thousands)	34	1,134	35	1,150
Sales per Consumer	Domestic-kWh	11,297	12,291	11,119	12,142
	Commercial and industrial – kWh	398,320	863,709	400,803	972,616

Sources:

2003 <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file11886.xls>

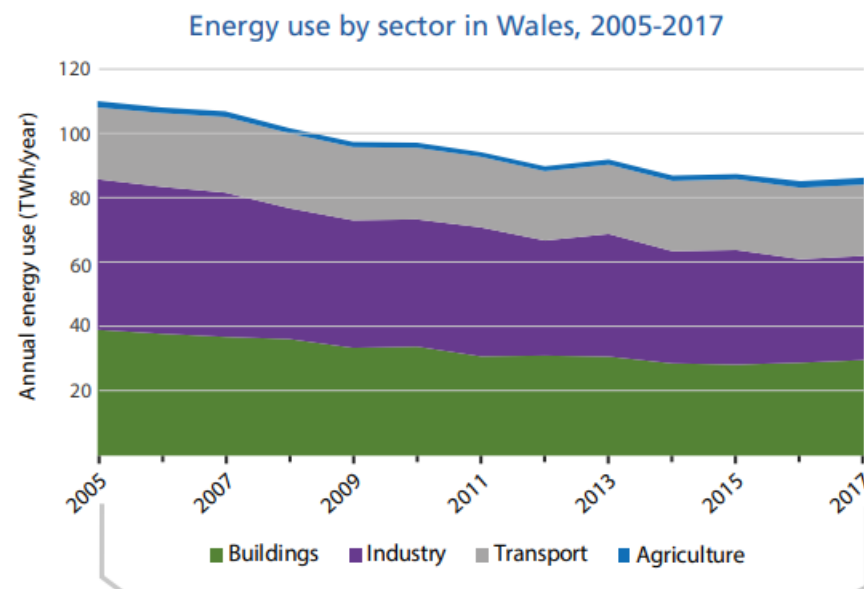
2004 <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file18546.xls>

2005/2006/2007/2008

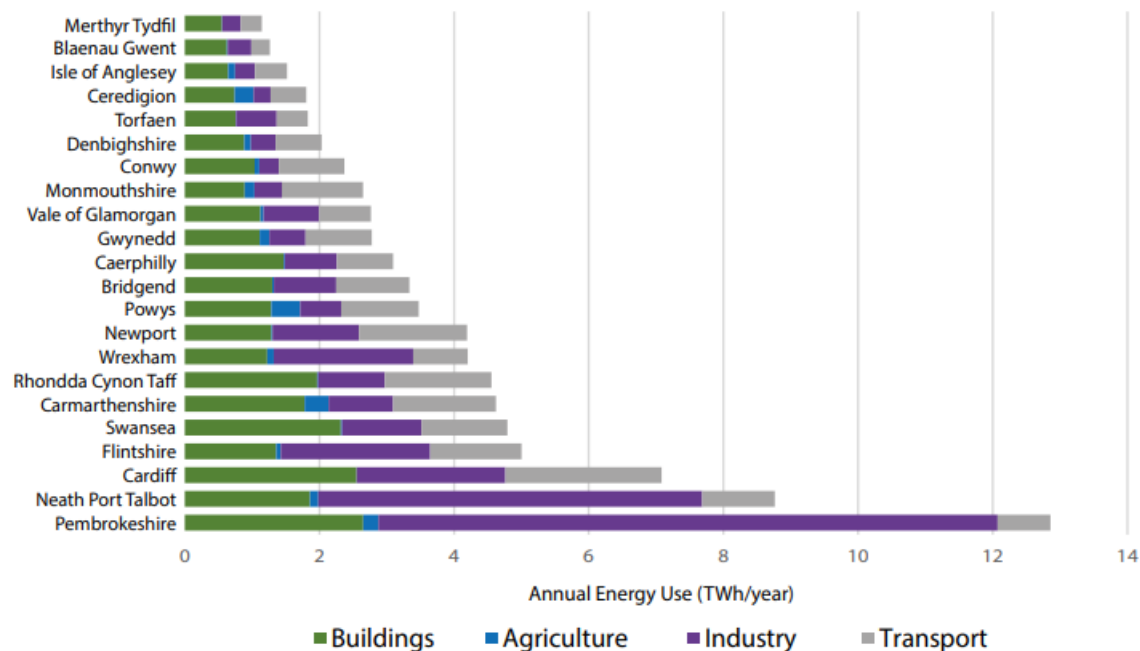
http://www.decc.gov.uk/media/viewfile.ashx?filepath=statistics/regional/december09/1_20091222104505_e_@@_subnatgas0508.xls&filetype=4

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx>

2009-2016 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/gas-sales-and-numbers-of-customers-by-region-and-local-authority>



Total energy use by local authority in Wales, by 'Prosperity for All' sector, 2017



Key points:

- Energy use in all local authority areas in Wales has reduced since 2005
- Pembrokeshire accounts for 14.3% of the total energy use in Wales
- Local authority areas containing the largest industrial centres can easily be picked out, with Wrexham, Flintshire, Cardiff, Neath Port Talbot and Pembrokeshire all using significant levels of energy for their industrial areas

Energy Use in Wales <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-06/energy-use-in-wales-2018.pdf> MPANs – Meter

Renewable Energy

The Non-Fossil Purchasing Agency Ltd had contracts with six renewable energy providers in Pembrokeshire (excluding Park areas) in 2008.

Table 81 – Renewable Energy Contracts in 2008

Name of site	Type of energy produced	Contracted capacity (MW)
Llys y fran	Hydro	0.25
Withyhedge	Municipal & Industrial Waste; Landfill Gas	8.073; 2.422
Rhoscrowther, Angle	Wind	0.947
Mynydd Cilciffeth, Puncteston (A & B)	Wind	3.371 x 2
Jordanston	Wind	4.214
Trenwydd, Puncteston	Wind	2.739
		TOTAL = 25.387

Table 82: Renewable Energy in Pembrokeshire

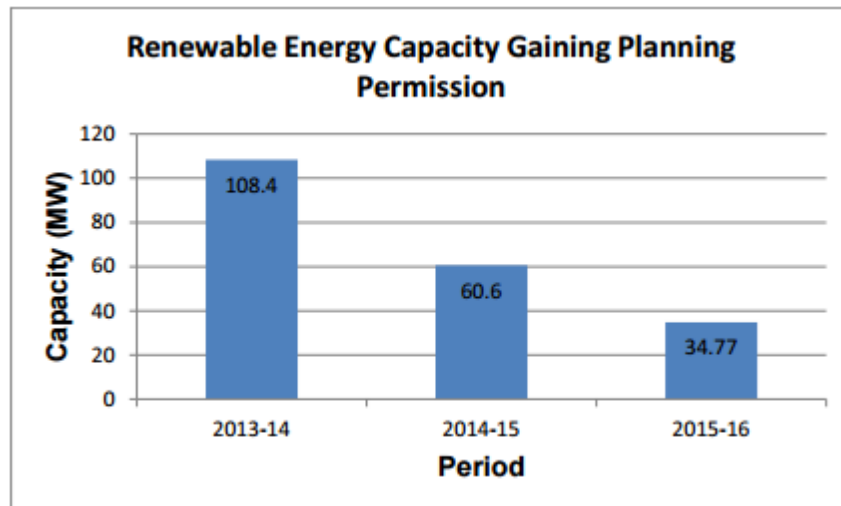
Technology	Capacity [MWe]
Landfill gas	1.4
Sewage gas	1.2
Anaerobic Digestion	2.2
Biomass	25
Hydro	1.08
PV > 1MW	203.79
PV < 1MW	1.181

Wind > 0.1MW	31.72
Wind <0.1MW	1.5018
Total	268.9728

Source: LDP Renewable Energy Assessment 2017

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

Table 83 – Renewable energy capacity gaining planning permission from 2013 to 2016



The amount of energy produced from renewable sources in 2008 was negligible at just 25MW, but has since increased by 1000% to 269MW.

The capacity of renewable energy developments permitted was 5.39 MW to March 2023, 10.71 MW to March 2022, 0.40 MW to March 2021, 3.60 MW to March 2020, 0.89 MW to 2019, compared to 11.00 MW in 2018, 6.11 MW in 2017 and 34.77MW in 2016. This is compared with 68.60 MW in 2015, 108.427 MW in 2014 (2014 capacity permitted 28 February 2013 to 31 March 2014)

(including allowed appeals on applications initially determined in the period to 31 03 14)) Page 28 Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2022-2023.

Future trend

Between 2008 and 2017 the renewable energy capacity substantially increased, but this is likely to increase at a much reduced rate or stagnant due to a decline in renewable energy projects and gaining planning permission.

Comparators

Table 84 – Energy Statistics for each Local Authority in Wales 2016

Local authority electricity and renewable heat generation totals	Renewable heat and electricity				Fossil fuel electricity		
	Number of projects	Total capacity (MW)	Estimated generation (GWh)	CO ₂ savings (tonnes CO ₂)	Number of projects	Electrical capacity (MWe)	Estimated generation (GWh)*
Blaenau Gwent	1,021	16.0	27	10	2	32.0	-
Bridgend	2,539	104.5	219	89	4	25.2	-
Caerphilly	2,965	59.5	78	30	1	0.1	-
Cardiff	3,494	66.8	253	95	2	10.0	-
Carmarthenshire	5,266	218.0	384	145	1	10.0	-
Ceredigion	3,208	243.2	545	195	2	10.3	-
Conwy	1,799	71.8	154	59	3	2.0	-
Denbighshire	2,229	62.4	157	53	2	1.2	-
Flintshire	3,386	214.6	740	204	3	1,900.5	-
Gwynedd	3,009	111.3	203	75	1	0.1	-
Isle of Anglesey	2,173	78.5	144	57	1	0.1	-
Merthyr Tydfil	734	11.4	41	16	2	41.8	-
Monmouthshire	4,077	64.6	136	47	1	0.0	-
Neath Port Talbot	1,864	264.5	751	300	6	598.5	-
Newport	2,201	37.9	74	27	5	904.7	-
Pembrokeshire	4,703	225.4	275	104	5	2,330.5	-

Powys	6,222	298.9	769	257	4	0.7	-
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,944	219.7	552	220	8	71.9	-
Swansea	3,097	51.4	68	25	2	44.4	-
Torfaen	2,054	16.8	29	9	2	0.4	-
Vale of Glamorgan	2,172	118.7	478	195	5	1,892.0	-
Wrexham	4,815	73.8	166	50	5	24.5	-
Offshore	3	726.0	2,419	997	-	-	-
Unknown	46	1.8	4	1	5	30	-
Total	67,021	3,357	8,667	3,260	72	7,931	31,892

Update 2019

Local authority area	Renewable heat and electricity			Fossil fuel electricity		
	Number of projects	Total capacity (MW)	Estimated generation (GWh)	Number of projects	Electrical capacity (MW)	Estimated generation (GWh)*
Blaenau Gwent	982	28	70	5	90	-
Bridgend	2,655	110	226	5	25	-
Caerphilly	2,963	77	122	2	19	-
Cardiff	3,663	65	259	7	33	-
Carmarthenshire	6,119	316	608	2	11	-
Ceredigion	4,143	266	634	3	10	-
Conwy	2,053	107	222	3	2	-
Denbighshire	2,325	183	432	2	1	-
Flintshire	3,859	227	779	4	1,406	-
Gwynedd	3,394	126	236	1	0	-
Isle of Anglesey	2,399	88	160	1	0	-
Merthyr Tydfil	769	22	61	3	42	-
Monmouthshire	4,429	98	262	3	0	-
Neath Port Talbot	1,944	352	959	7	634	-
Newport	2,284	62	149	7	897	-
Pembrokeshire	5,429	255	344	7	2,331	-
Powys	6,994	388	980	4	1	-
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,956	258	548	11	75	-
Swansea	3,100	98	162	6	87	-
Torfaen	2,022	15	25	5	0	-
Vale of Glamorgan	2,407	106	169	10	1,701	-
Wrexham	4,942	86	185	3	53	-
Offshore	3	726	2,200	-	-	-
Unknown	2	0	1	-	-	-
Grand Total	72,834	4,058	9,793	101	7,419	20,461

* Not disclosed due to confidentiality

Sources:

Welsh Government - Energy Generation in Wales 2016

<https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/energy/renewable/energy-generation-in-wales/?lang=en>
[energy-generation-in-wales-2019.pdf \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/energy-generation-in-wales-2019.pdf)

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/energy-generation-in-wales-2019.pdf>

Future trend

The Welsh Government has set a target for 70% of electricity demand to be met by renewables by 2030. As of 2016, the figure stood at 43% of demand being met by renewables.

Comparators

In 2016 Pembrokeshire consumed 10,003 GWh of electricity whilst producing 275GWh from renewable sources, equivalent to 2.75% of the total consumed. Based on these figures, Pembrokeshire as a County (including Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) will need to permit more renewable energy to meet the all Wales target of 70%.

As stated above, the target is for Wales as a whole and would not necessarily need to be met by Pembrokeshire due to variations across Wales that would meet the target.

Sources:

Source: LDP Renewable Energy Assessment 2017

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

Welsh Government - Energy Generation in Wales 2016

<https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/energy/renewable/energy-generation-in-wales/?lang=en>

Welsh Assembly Government Technical Advice Note 8. July 2005

Energy from Fossil Fuels

A new gas fired power station was completed in 2012 by RWE n-power at the former oil fired power station in Pembroke. It has a 2200MW capacity

Future trend

The National Grid has capacity for 2,000MW of energy to be generated in Pembrokeshire. This capacity is likely to be taken by renewable sources.

Refineries

In 2015 Milford Haven refinery ceased production due to the operational costs at the site. Murco sold the site to Puma Energy who now use the site as a storage facility rather than a refinery.

In Pembroke, the ownership of the refinery has moved from Texaco to Chevron and is currently in the hands of Valero. The site has a capacity of 10.5 million tonnes per year, of which 90% of products produced are distributed by sea.

Sources:

Valero Energy Ltd – Pembroke Refinery

http://www.ukpia.com/industry_information/refining-and-uk-refineries/Valero-pembroke-refinery.aspx

LNG

Two large-scale facilities have been built on the northern shore of the Milford Haven waterway with a pipeline now linking the Haven to destinations in Swansea and Gloucestershire. The Liquefied Natural Gas importation and regassification plant at South Hook is capable of supplying 20% of the UK's natural gas requirement. The smaller Dragon LNG plant at Waterston is able to meet 10% of demand which it imports from 19 different countries.

Sources:

South Hook LNG - <http://www.southhooklng.co.uk/>

Dragon LNG - <http://www.dragonlng.co.uk/>

Milford Haven port authority - <http://www.mhpa.co.uk/lng.php>

Implications

The LDP policies should be consistent with waste legislation, and ensure sustainable waste and mineral resource management. Planning can also manage the potential adverse effects associated with waste and minerals such as road traffic, odours, noise and health risks. The Plan should also contribute to the wider aims of promoting renewable energy. Planning can also promote energy efficiency in commercial building, homes and transport.

The SA objectives relate to the pollution of air, water, soil, noise, vibration, light. Also to resource efficiency which includes the efficient use of water and incorporating water conservation measures in new developments. Resources also include energy, minerals and aggregate, soils and all other resources. The use of secondary and recycled materials is encouraged. With regards to waste, this objective incorporates waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery. Alternatives to landfill such as composting facilities, and energy from waste should also be considered. The restoration and after-care of minerals and aggregate sites is also important. Sites can be an important resource for biodiversity and geology.

Appendix 0b Baseline data (Part 3)

10. Water

Summary of baseline

Introduction

The Water Environment (water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (WFD 2017) are the primary mechanism for assessing and managing the water environment in Wales. They transpose and implement water quality standards from the EU's 2000 Water Framework Directive (EU WFD) and place a statutory duty on Welsh Ministers to prevent deterioration and improve all water bodies to 'good status' by 2027. It applies to all surface freshwater bodies, including lakes, streams and rivers, together with groundwaters and associated ecosystems, estuaries and coastal waters out to one mile from low water. WFD takes a holistic approach to the water environment, integrating the consideration of water quality, water quantity, physical habitats and ecology.

The WFD 2017 includes:

- Targets, standards and assessment regimes for water body quality classification;
- Direction for identifying and managing special classes of protected waters;
- Standards and objectives for reducing pollution and improving conditions of aquatic ecosystems; and
- Regulations promoting sustainable water use.

Natural Resources Wales is responsible for monitoring and implementing WFD water quality in Wales.

The EU WFD is implemented in stages based on river basins, through River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). There are three River Basin Districts in Wales, that covering Pembrokeshire being the one for Western Wales. The WFD classification system for water quality is based on five classes – high, good, moderate, poor and bad.

The Bathing Water Directive (BWD) came into force in 2015. It seeks to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health. It also aims to improve management practices at all bathing waters and to standardise information available to bathers across Europe. The BWD introduced a new classification system with stricter water quality standards. The bathing water classification has 4 classes – excellent, good, sufficient and poor. A minimum of sufficient was required for all bathing water bodies by the end of the 2015 bathing season.

There are associated Bathing Water Regulations, which were introduced in July 2013. From the 2016 bathing season, every local authority controlling a bathing water area has had to display bathing water classifications provided by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). The Blue Flag Award scheme makes awards to beaches that achieve excellent water quality standard under the BWD.

The Nitrates Directive aims to reduce and prevent pollution of water by nitrates from agriculture. Member States are required to identify surface and groundwater bodies that are, or could be, high in nitrates from agricultural sources. Once such a water body has been identified, all land draining into that water body is designated as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) and a code of good agricultural practice will be applied to that area. Water bodies in NVZs are monitored every 4 years for eutrophication and nitrate levels.

Non-designated beaches/water quality

Pembrokeshire has some of the best beaches in Britain. Many of these have been awarded Blue Flag, Green Coast and Seaside awards. Pembrokeshire's beaches also have exceptionally good water quality.

Welsh Government designates beaches in Wales according to their popularity / usage. Beaches that are designated as bathing waters are sampled and monitored by Natural Resources Wales. Non-designated beaches are sampled and monitored by Pembrokeshire County Council.

There are 29 locations in Pembrokeshire that are 'designated as bathing waters' and a further 13 that are in the 'non-designated beaches category' (increasing to 15 if Llanion and Pembroke Castle Pond are included because of their use as water sports venues).

Designated bathing waters are monitored and assessed for compliance with the revised Bathing Water Directive. In Wales, the stricter standards of the revised Bathing Water Directive of 2006 came into force in 2015.

Bathing waters are classified as 'excellent', 'good', 'sufficient' and 'poor'. 'Sufficient' water quality has been required for all bathing waters since 2015. The revised Bathing Water Directive also introduced stricter microbiological standards. The standards use two parameters: intestinal enterococci and *Escherichia coli*, and are based on 95- and 90- percentile values.

The designated bathing waters in Pembrokeshire are within the National Park. The classification at these locations is reported online by Natural Resources Wales. In 2017, 23 of these beaches were classified as excellent, 4 as good and 2 as sufficient. In 2023 27 of the beaches were classified as excellent, 1 as good and 1 as sufficient.

Pembrokeshire County Council carries out monitoring of non-designated beaches in some cases and Natural Resources Wales does this in other cases. Pembrokeshire County Council samples the non-designated beaches at St. Brides, Gelliswick, Cwm-yr-Eglwys, West Dale and Goodwick, Lower Town Fishguard, Neyland and Solva. Of these, Gelliswick, Lower Town Fishguard, Neyland and Goodwick are outside the National Park and therefore within the Council's planning jurisdiction. In August 2023 the water quality was classed as excellent at all sites.

River quality assessment

The Water Framework Directive of 2000 introduced a holistic approach to the management of water quality and established a system for the protection and improvement of all water bodies, including rivers, estuaries, groundwater, lakes and coastal waters. It complements the provisions of the revised Bathing Waters Directive.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) introduced a new concept of “good status” that is far more rigorous than previous water environment quality measures. It estimated that 95% of water bodies are at risk of failing to reach the ‘good status’ category.

The River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) required by the Directive are important strategies that will influence and be influenced by Development Plans. The Plans are reviewed and updated in 6-year cycles. The current RBMP was published in July 2022 and covers the period 2021 to 2027.

The Western Wales River Basin District is contained and managed wholly within Wales. Natural Resources Wales published the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan on 22/12/15. The purpose of this River Basin Management Plan is to protect and improve the water environment for the wider benefit of people and wildlife. Flood Risk Management Plans have been produced to sit alongside the River Basin Management Plans.

The River Basin District has been divided into nine management catchments, with that for the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers covering much of Pembrokeshire. However, there are also parts of the County within the Teifi and North Ceredigion catchment and the Carmarthen Bay and Gower catchment.

For information, previous reporting for LDP Sustainability Appraisal purposes relied on assessments by the Environment Agency using a General Quality Assessment (GQA) procedure, with information on chemical and biological quality of rivers supplied by DEFRA. However, this approach has now been superseded in Wales.

Within the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers catchment, the numbers and types of water bodies are as set out below:

Table 85

	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Artificial</i>	<i>Heavily Modified</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>River*</i>	43	0	2	45
<i>Lake</i>	3	0	2	5
<i>Coastal</i>	5	0	0	5
<i>Estuarine</i>	4	0	0	4
<i>Groundwater</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Total</i>	57	0	4	61

* River water bodies include canals and surface water transfers

Source: Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary, 2015

Also within the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers catchment, the number and type of protected area are as set out below:

Table 86

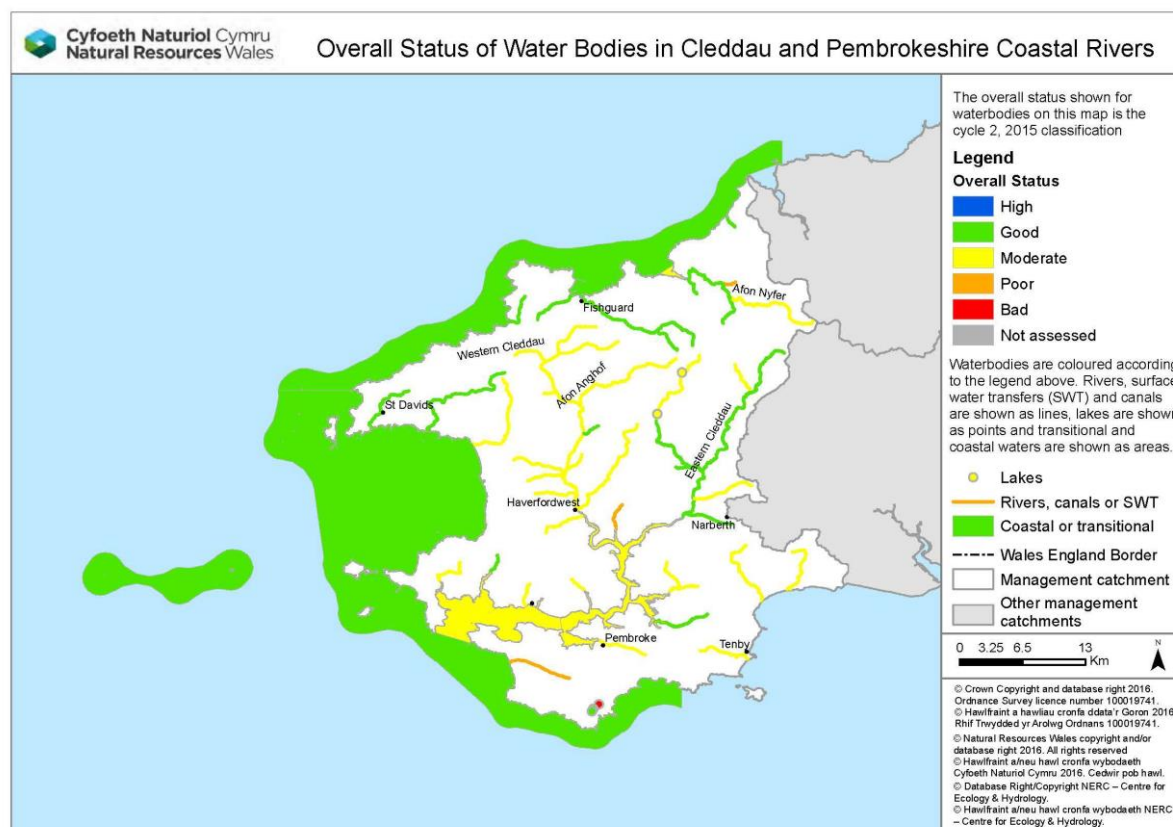
<i>Protected Area</i>	<i>Number or area</i>
Bathing Waters	19
Drinking Water Protected Areas	11
Natura 2000 and Ramsar Sites	14
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	1560 ha
Shellfish Waters	1
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive – Sensitive Areas	0

Source: Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary, 2015

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/3207/cleddau-and-pembrokeshire-coastal-rivers-management-catchment.pdf>

Natural Resources Wales has assessed the condition of water bodies through monitoring. The results are shown in Figure 8 of the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary, 2015, which is reproduced below (from the report available on the NRW website):

Figure 8



Source: <https://naturalresources.wales/media/3207/cleddau-and-pembrokeshire-coastal-rivers-management-catchment.pdf>

In summary, 42% of surface water bodies are of good overall classification status, 51% of moderate status, 5% of poor status and 2% of bad status.

The report also records that Milford Haven water bodies are sensitive to nutrient pollution and that data was available that demonstrated that Milford Haven Inner water body met the criteria for designation under the provisions of the Nitrates Directive.

To elaborate, as the map above shows, Milford Haven Waterway and the Daugleddau is of moderate status only for water quality because of the high nutrient levels. Hence, NRW is working with the agricultural community to implement measures to reduce this problem. However, because there are ongoing problems here and elsewhere in Wales, Welsh Government has consulted on proposals to extend coverage of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in Wales.

NRW's investigations have identified six water bodies in the catchment that are failing because of agriculture and rural land management. These include the Nevern, the Western Cleddau and the Syfynwy Rivers, with a further 11 rivers deemed likely to be failing. Additionally artificial barriers that prevent fish from migrating and reaching their spawning grounds are a reason for failure in three rivers – Westfield Pill, Pembroke River and Cartlett Brook. There are also problems on some rivers because of discharges from wastewater treatment works.

On the 13th December 2017, the Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs indicated that she is minded to introduce a whole-Wales approach to tackling nitrate pollution from agriculture, to improve water quality. This statement followed a consultation and the intention is now to develop 'the right balance of comprehensive regulatory measures, voluntary measures and investment'.

The Ministerial Statement indicates that agricultural use of nitrates, while vital to help plants and crops to grow, is a major source of water pollution. It adds that 'poor nutrient management is still a major problem across Wales' and that 'pollution of this kind is entirely preventable'.

The Teifi and North Ceredigion catchment extends into the north-eastern part of Pembrokeshire, although much of this catchment lies beyond Pembrokeshire. The number and type of water bodies in this management catchment are set out below:

Table 87

	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Artificial</i>	<i>Heavily Modified</i>	<i>Total</i>

<i>River*</i>	60	0	2	62
<i>Lake</i>	5	0	2	7
<i>Coastal</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Estuarine</i>	1	0	1	2
<i>Groundwater</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Total</i>	69	0	5	74

* River water bodies include canals and surface water transfers

Source: Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary, 2015.

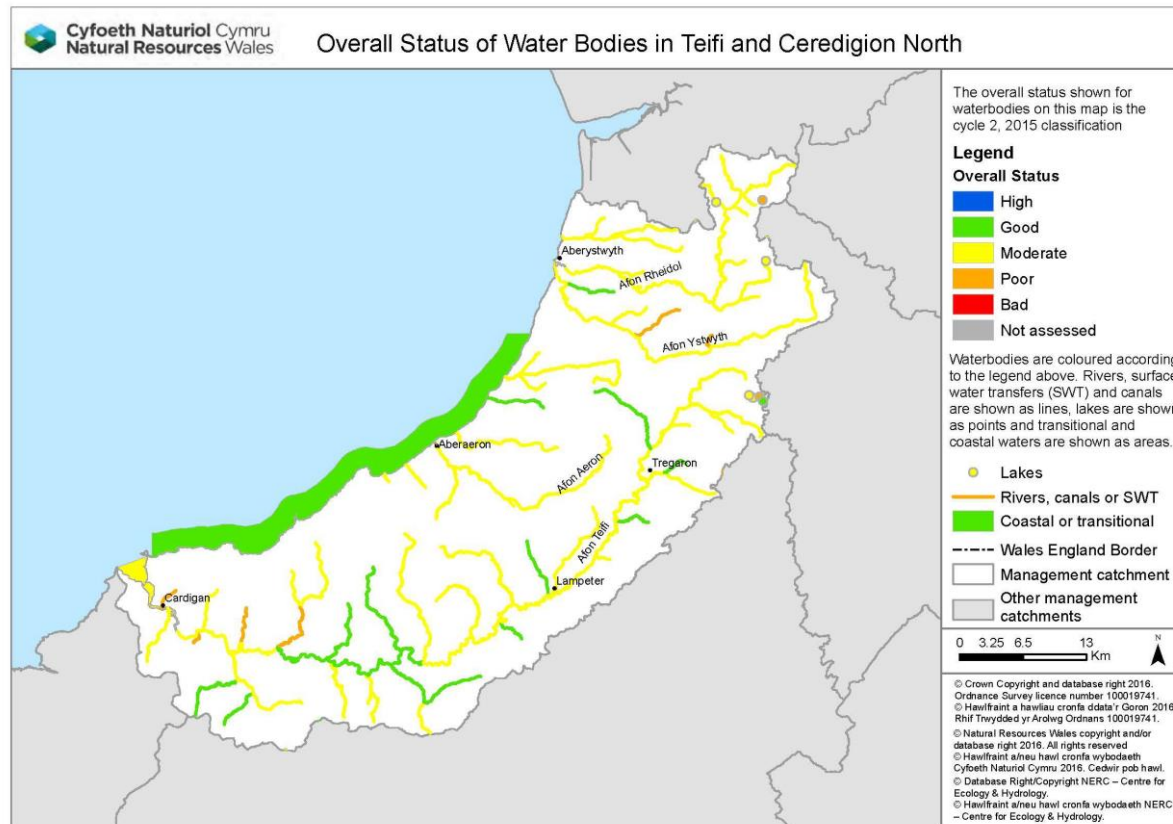
Also within the Teifi and North Ceredigion Catchment, the number and type of protected area are as set out below:

Table 88

<i>Protected Area</i>	<i>Number or area</i>
Bathing Waters	12
Drinking Water Protected Areas	8
Natura 2000 and Ramsar Sites	10
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	0 ha
Shellfish Waters	0
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive – Sensitive Areas	0

Natural Resources Wales has assessed the condition of water bodies through monitoring. The results are shown in Figure 9 of the Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary, 2015, which is reproduced below (from the report available on the NRW website):

Figure 9



Source: Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary, 2015

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/3215/teifi-and-north-ceredigion-management-catchment.pdf>

In summary, 22% of surface water bodies are of good overall classification status, 67% of moderate status and 11% of poor status.

In this catchment, 16 river water bodies are failing because of abandoned metal mines, with another 10 likely to be failing for the same reason. Agriculture and rural land management are the reason for a failure of a further 10 water bodies and are likely to be the reason for a further 12 water bodies failing. Artificial barriers preventing fish from migrating and reaching their spawning grounds account for a further two failures, with three further failures likely for this reason. Acidification from air pollution is a further failure reason in several instances. Four water bodies failed because of discharges from waste water treatment works. Unsewered domestic waste water (septic tanks) are a problem for four river water bodies. Finally, in one case surface water abstraction for a hydro-power scheme is a confirmed reason for failure.

The Carmarthen Bay and Gower catchment extends into the easternmost parts of Pembrokeshire, although much of this catchment lies beyond Pembrokeshire. The number and type of water bodies in this management catchment are set out below:

Table 89

	<i>Natural</i>	<i>Artificial</i>	<i>Heavily Modified</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>River*</i>	90	0	5	95
<i>Lake</i>	0	0	5	5
<i>Coastal</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Estuarine</i>	4	0	0	4
<i>Groundwater</i>	4	0	0	4
<i>Total</i>	98	0	10	108

* River water bodies include canals and surface water transfers

Source: Carmarthen Bay and Gower Management Catchment Summary, 2015.

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/679444/carmarthen-bay-and-gower-management-catchment.pdf>

Also within the Carmarthen Bay and Gower Catchment, the number and type of protected area are as set out below:

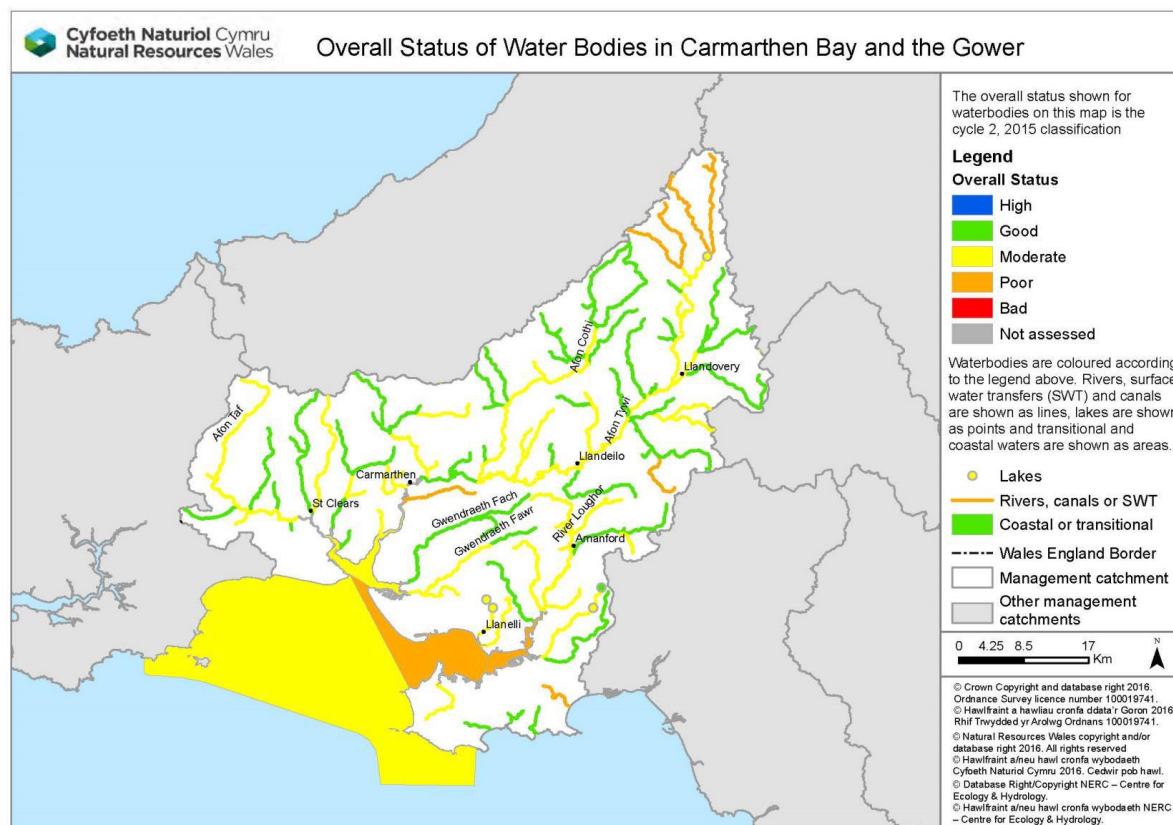
Table 90

<i>Protected Area</i>	<i>Number or area</i>
Bathing Waters	13
Drinking Water Protected Areas	9
Natura 2000 and Ramsar Sites	13
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	0 ha

Shellfish Waters	5
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive – Sensitive Areas	2

Natural Resources Wales has assessed the condition of water bodies through monitoring. The results are shown in Figure 10 of the Carmarthen Bay and Gower Management Catchment Summary, 2015, which is reproduced below (from the report available on the NRW website):

Figure 10



Source: Carmarthen Bay and Gower Management Catchment Summary, 2015.

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/679444/carmarthen-bay-and-gower-management-catchment.pdf>

In summary, 48% of surface water bodies are of good overall classification status, 43% of moderate status and 9% of poor status.

NRW advises that initial investigations indicate that most water bodies in this management catchment are failing in part due to the effects of agriculture and rural land management practices. There are also problems relating to artificial barriers that prevent fish migrating and reaching their spawning grounds, from abandoned mines and from waste water treatment works discharges in certain areas. Physical modifications put in place for flood protection purposes have caused failure in one case.

Drinking Water Quality

Most water supplies in Pembrokeshire are provided by a statutory water undertaker or a licensed water supplier, for instance through the water company Dwr Cymru Welsh Water. Drinking Water Protected Areas are in place in a variety of locations across the County, including some important groundwater aquifers.

However, some commercial and domestic water supplies in Pembrokeshire come from private supplies, as set out below:

- Domestic premises with private water supplies – 839
- Commercial premises with private water supplies – 170

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council website, 2018

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pollution-control/private-water-supplies>

Water Quantity

Natural Resources Wales published the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy in May 2014. It supersedes an earlier strategy that was issued in December 2006. The May 2014 strategy sets out how NRW will manage water resources within this catchment and includes information about managing existing abstraction licenses and water availability for further abstraction. Much of the information in this part of the paper is derived from this document.

This licensing strategy covers most of Pembrokeshire, but does not include the Teifi Catchment in the north-easternmost part of the County, nor some of the rural areas of the County to the east of Narberth, which drain into the Taf and thence to Carmarthen Bay.

Population growth and climate change predictions make it likely that pressure on water resources will increase in the future. Natural Resources Wales seeks to 'maintain and improve sustainable abstraction, balancing the needs of society, the economy and the environment'.

There is a related Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS), which is now a live assessment, subject to continuous update, rather than being formally reviewed on a 6-year cycle, as previously happened.

The Water Framework Directive seeks to protect and enhance the water environment and ensure sustainable use of water resources for economic and social development.

CAMS explains how NRW will manage the water resources of a catchment and contribute to implementing the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

CAMS provides the following:

- A water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater, collectively known as water bodies;
- Identification of water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status;
- Prevention of deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; and
- Information to support River Basin Management Plans.

Abstraction licenses are needed if the intention is to abstract more than 20 cubic metres (4,400 gallons) of water per day from a river or stream, a reservoir, lake or pond, a canal, a spring or an underground source.

In terms of detail, the river catchments covered by the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS area are the Eastern and Western Cleddau and the coastal river catchments of the Nevern, Gwaun, Alun, Solva, Ritec, Cresswell, Castlemartin Corse, Westfield Pill and Gann Flats Stream. These are surface water dominated catchments with rapid changes in flows soon after rainfall events.

Intensive agricultural practices have led to significant bankside erosion and habitat destruction, although schemes are now in place to restore riverside habitat, in particular on the Western Cleddau. Generally, the area has high conservation and landscape value, with various SACs and SSSIs designated (there are also SPAs along the coast). There are important fisheries and conservation interests within this CAMS area.

There are 239 licensed abstractions within this CAMS area, all of which are from surface waters. Abstractions from groundwater sources over a large part of south west Wales, including this CAMS area, are currently exempt from licensing by Statutory Instrument, although it is expected that the groundwater exemption will in time be removed under the Water Act 2003. However, as things currently stand, the whole of this CAMS area is exempt for groundwater licensing, as shown by Map 5 of the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy in May 2014.

The majority of licensed abstractions are for agricultural purposes, such as spray irrigation. This accounts for 90% of licenses, but only 0.12% of licensed water. Fish farming is also a significant user of abstracted water.

Abstraction for public water supply is the main consumptive use within this CAMS area, but accounts for only 3% of the water licensed. Most of the water for public supply in this CAMS area comes from the Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers and their tributaries. The water company Dwr Cymru Welsh Water uses water from these sources to supply most of Pembrokeshire with its domestic water supply. This water company also supplies some major industrial users.

Llys-y-Fran reservoir, on the Afon Syfynwy (a tributary of the Eastern Cleddau) is used to regulate flows in the Eastern Cleddau. This allows abstraction further downstream which provides a public water supply. Water may also be abstracted directly from the reservoir for public water supply.

About two-thirds of licenses in this CAMS area are outside the river catchments in the CAMS resource assessment. Many are on small coastal streams and the Milford Haven Waterway. These are mostly for spray irrigation or for supplying winter storage reservoirs and do not have an impact on low river flows in the summer months.

Pembroke Power Station abstracts from the Milford Haven Waterway and holds the license for the largest non-consumptive abstraction in this CAMS area. It accounts for more than 90% of the total licensed resource.

There are seven known large exempt abstractions within this CAMS area. These are from ground waters for public water supply and private water supplies and have been included in the resource assessment. Groundwater supports many small domestic and agricultural abstractions, but the cumulative quantities are insignificant.

Abstraction management is based on resource assessment. NRW has mapped water resource availability within this catchment. It uses the following classification system for surface water resources:

- High hydrological status
- Water available for licensing
- Restricted water available for licensing
- Water not available for licensing
- Heavily Modified Water Bodies

There are no water bodies of high hydrological status in this catchment.

For groundwater, a similar approach is taken:

- Water available for licensing
- Restricted water available for licensing
- Water not available for licensing

NRW advises that those applying for a license to abstract should consider that not all resources are 100% reliable. Reliability has been mapped by NRW.

NRW also sets out detailed information on how it manages abstractions in this CAMS area, details of which are set out in section 4 of the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy in May 2014. It is worth noting that estuaries are not included in the CAMS resource assessment, as tidal influences cannot be assessed in the same manner as the inland waters.

Section 4 also explains that there are four groundwater management units in this CAMS area, at Bosherton, Park Springs, Milton and Pendine.

Teifi catchment within Pembrokeshire

A small part of Pembrokeshire is within the Teifi catchment. Agriculture is the main land use in this rural area. Dairy farms dominate the land in the lower, more fertile reaches of the catchments, particularly the Teifi, with mixed dairy and livestock rearing in the middle reaches and livestock rearing in the upper catchments. Forestry covers approximately 20% of the area.

Water is classified as 'available' in the area in Pembrokeshire. The plan also reflects the needs of the Teifi River Special Area of Conservation, and this is shown in appropriate restrictions on abstractions. All abstractions in the relevant areas are assessed under the Habitats Directive, with appropriate limits attributed to those abstractions.

Carmarthen Bay catchment within Pembrokeshire

A small part of Pembrokeshire is within the Taf catchment. The CAMS area is predominantly rural with some areas of urban and industrial development. The developed areas are concentrated around Carmarthen and Llanelli and adjacent to the river in the Amman Valley. There is large-scale metal industry associated with the Swansea and Llanelli areas, although only the latter is within this CAMS area.

Agriculture dominates the land use in this area and plays an important role in the local economy in the form of dairy, beef and sheep farming. Forestry accounts for a large percentage of the land use in the upper reaches of the Tywi catchment and on a few of the tributaries.

Water is classified as 'available' in the area in Pembrokeshire. All abstractions where relevant are assessed under the Habitats Directive, with appropriate limits attributed to those abstractions.

Sources:

NRW, Cleddau Rivers and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy, 2014

https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/681624/cleddau-pembs_strategy_english.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369470000000

NRW, Teifi and North Ceredigion Abstraction Licensing Strategy, 2014

https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/681623/teifi-north-eredigion_strategy_english.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369470000000

NRW, Carmarthen Bay Abstraction Licensing Strategy, 2014 https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/681625/carmarthen-bay_strategy_english.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369480000000

Water quantity issues, constraints and gaps

There are perceived to be issues with water abstraction licensing in the Western and Eastern Cleddau (Cleddau CAMS). There is also a lack of information from DCWW data on water resources and sewerage capacity.

Source Protection Zones

Source Protection Zones (SPZs) defined by the then Environment Agency, now Natural Resources Wales, for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. There are 6 zones in Pembrokeshire, or on the border of the PCNPA or Carmarthenshire/Ceredigion.

In relation to private water supplies, all groundwater abstractions intended for human consumption or food production purposes have a default SPZ1 with a minimum radius of 50 metres. In some cases depending on the volumes abstracted, a default SPZ2 with a minimum radius of 250 metres applies.

This also applies to:

- public drinking water supplies
- other commercial potable supplies (including mineral and bottled-water)
- groundwater abstractions used in commercial food and drink production*
- other sources where additional protection is required

* This does not relate to groundwater that is used solely for the irrigation of crops.

Source: The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater, 2018 (the approach taken by NRW
<https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/planning-and-development/advice-for-developers/protecting-groundwater/?lang=en>)
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/692989/Envirnment-Agency-approach-to-groundwater-protection.pdf
[Home](#) | [DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

Water availability

The majority of Pembrokeshire is fed from Bolton Hill Water Treatment Works located to the West side of Haverfordwest. This works is a strategic asset for Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) in delivering potable water to customers, commercial, health and education premises. DCWW are developing a 25 year water resource plan to meet projected future demands for the County. Based on the future demands already shared with us we do not foresee any problems at present in meeting the anticipated domestic demands during the life of the Local Development Plan. Over the next few years, DCWW will be investing over £21.4 million in Pembrokeshire (and Ceredigion) (Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, <https://dwrcymru.com/en/My-Water/Water-Quality-Investment-Work/Pembrokeshire.aspx>). [Water resources | Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water \(dwrcymru.com\)](#)

Groundwater

Aquifers

Limestone aquifers in the south of the County (See PCC, JUDP):

Carew - Milton spring source aquifer - limestone

Minor aquifer near Johnston

Old Hakin Road, Merlin's Bridge area – minor groundwater aquifer

Slade Lane, Haverfordwest – major aquifer groundwater aquifer

Flooding

Flood risk maps are available on the Natural Resources Wales website:

[Natural Resources Wales / Flood Map for Planning / Development Advice Map](#)

The Welsh Government TAN 15 (Development and Flood Risk) defines areas where risk of flooding should be considered in planning matters. A revision to TAN15 is due to be implemented by Welsh Government which incorporates how climate change will impact on flood events over the next century. The extant TAN15 was supported by the Development Advice Map but that map has not been updated since 2020. The revised TAN15 will be supported by the Flood Map for Planning, which is updated every six months.

Table 91: Number of properties at risk of flooding, StatsWales, 2014 and 2019

	Risk					
	High	Medium	Medium + high	Low	Very low	Total
Pembrokeshire 2014	526	338	863	1,513	1	2,377
Pembrokeshire 2019	769	417	1,185	1,632	N/A	2,818
Wales 2014	21,624	39,474	61,098	146,103	1,333	208,534
Wales 2019	47,228	37,020	84,248	201,922	N/A	286,170

From StatsWales

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Environment-and-Countryside/Flooding/environment-and-countryside-state-of-the-environment-our-local-environment-properties-at-risk-of-flooding>

Western Wales Flood Risk Management Plan, NRW

https://naturalresources.wales/media/675146/final_frmf_-_western-wales_pk26b82.pdf

Information on flooding in the county is also available on the Pembrokeshire County Council website:

Preliminary Flood Risk Report, PCC, 2011 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=3944&language=

Addendum to update the original Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, 2017

https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=3945&language=

Flooding issues, constraints and gaps

Climate change is the biggest issue with regards to flooding in the County. The ability of flood defences to cope with increased storminess, increased surface water run-off from urban and rural areas.

Implications

The LDP should take account of water resources, ensure good water quality of any bathing waters and freshwaters, and comply with any legislation and environmental standards relating to the water environment. Planning can also seek to address those impacts from diffuse pollution. The LDP should have regard for flood risk and the possible increased risk as a result of climate change. The plan should also promote sustainable drainage systems.

The SA objectives require that water quality objectives are achieved and quality is improved further. This includes water for biodiversity and human uses. The effects of land-use on water resources should also be minimised. The topic of flooding (fluvial, tidal and surface water) and sea level rises also overlaps with the climatic factors objectives (see previous sections).

11. Soil and land

Contaminated land

Land contamination is usually the result of previous land usage(s) or may, in rare cases, be due to contaminants being present due to natural geological conditions. In certain circumstances land with a historical industrial usage has been known to pollute controlled waters, release potentially toxic or explosive gases, damage buildings and affect human health by the ingestion of or exposure to contaminated food / soil.

The words 'Contaminated Land' now have a specific legal definition. Under Section 78A (2) of Part 2A Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) 'Contaminated Land' is defined as;

"Land which appears to the Local Authority to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on, or under the land, that significant harm is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such pollution being caused."

"Harm" means harm to the health of living organisms or other interference with the ecological systems of which they form part and, in the case of man, includes harm to his property. Whilst Pembrokeshire does have areas of land affected by contamination, no sites within Pembrokeshire have been formally determined yet as Contaminated Land in accordance with the new definition.

Pembrokeshire County Council has a revised Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2016). Major site investigations have taken place at Waterloo Industrial Estate, South Pembrokeshire Golf Club, Meads, Narberth Town Moor, Golden Lane and Goodwick Moor. The majority of the works previously have been funded by the Welsh Governments Contaminated Land Capital Fund. However, this was withdrawn in 2010/11 and as such any further investigations have been funded by Pembrokeshire County Council, although this has been limited. Privately owned sites will be dealt with on a voluntary basis.

Comparators, targets and trend

There is limited information available on national contaminated land as assessment of contaminated land in Wales is varied.

Source: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/contaminated-land/how-is-pembrokeshire-county-council-tackling-land-contamination>

Subsidence

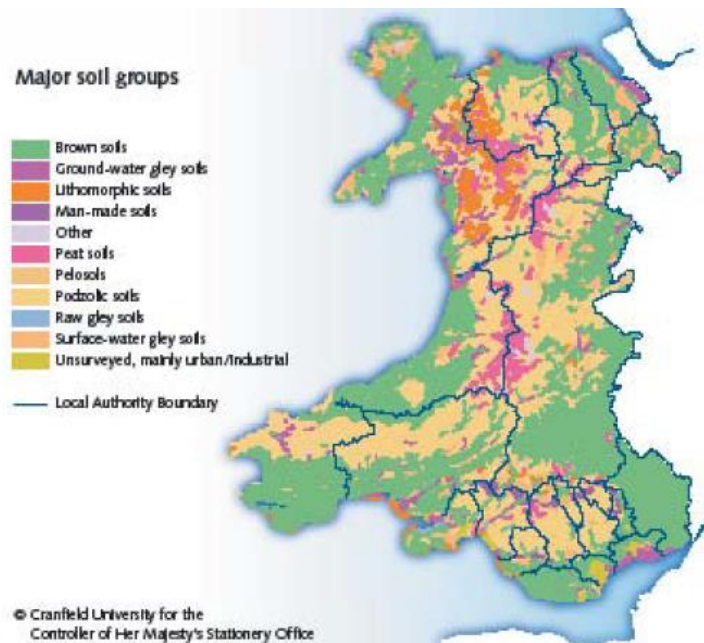
There has been some subsidence associated with historical coal mining in the County.

Soil

There is comparatively little information about soils in Pembrokeshire. Information is available on soil grade, however this is a measure of the soils suitability for intensive agriculture rather than other attributes such as ability to store water or carbon store. Soils in lower lying areas of Pembrokeshire are generally classified as Grade 3 (Grade 1 is classified as being the most suitable). Higher land, particularly in the north of the County, as well as land overlying the coal measures tend to be Grade 4.

Across Wales there is a high incidence of sensitive habitats exceeding critical loads in relation to acidification (acid deposition) and eutrophication (nutrient enrichment). Soils are an important carbon sink and therefore soil conservation can contribute towards building resilience to climate change. The maps below illustrate general soil types and agricultural land classifications.

Figure 11: Major soil groups



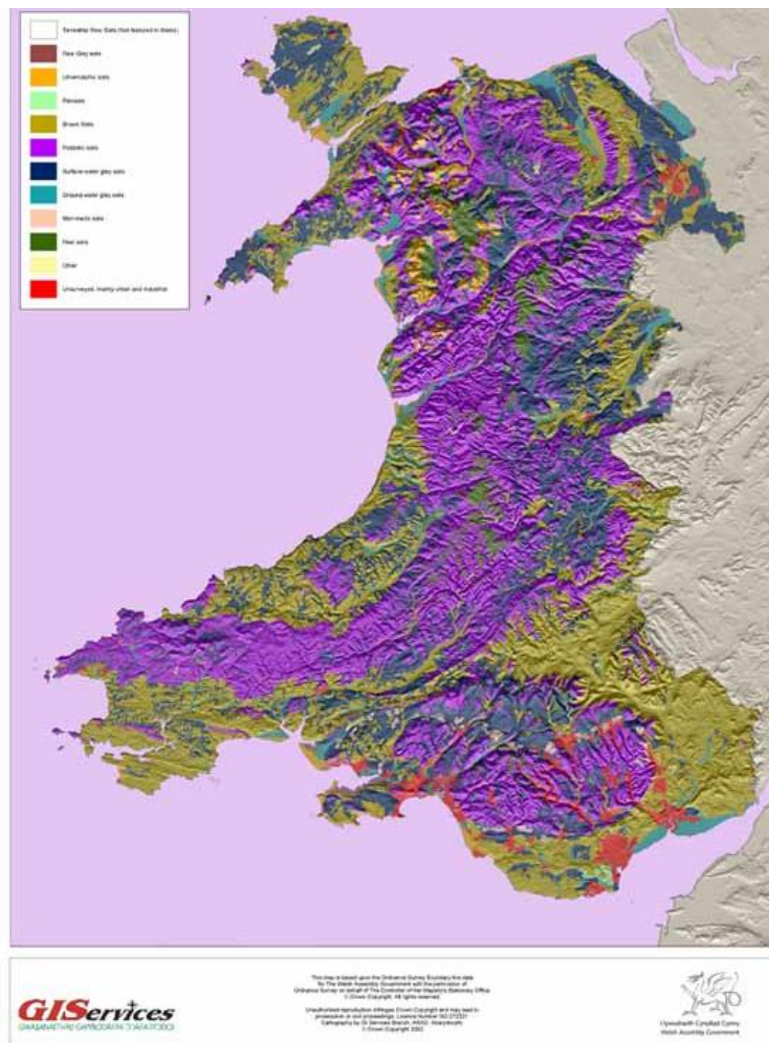
Source: WAG 2005d, Our Environment, Our Future, Your Views, the Consultation on the Environment Strategy for Wales, 2005, also WSP

Soilscales Maps are available via Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute:

<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>

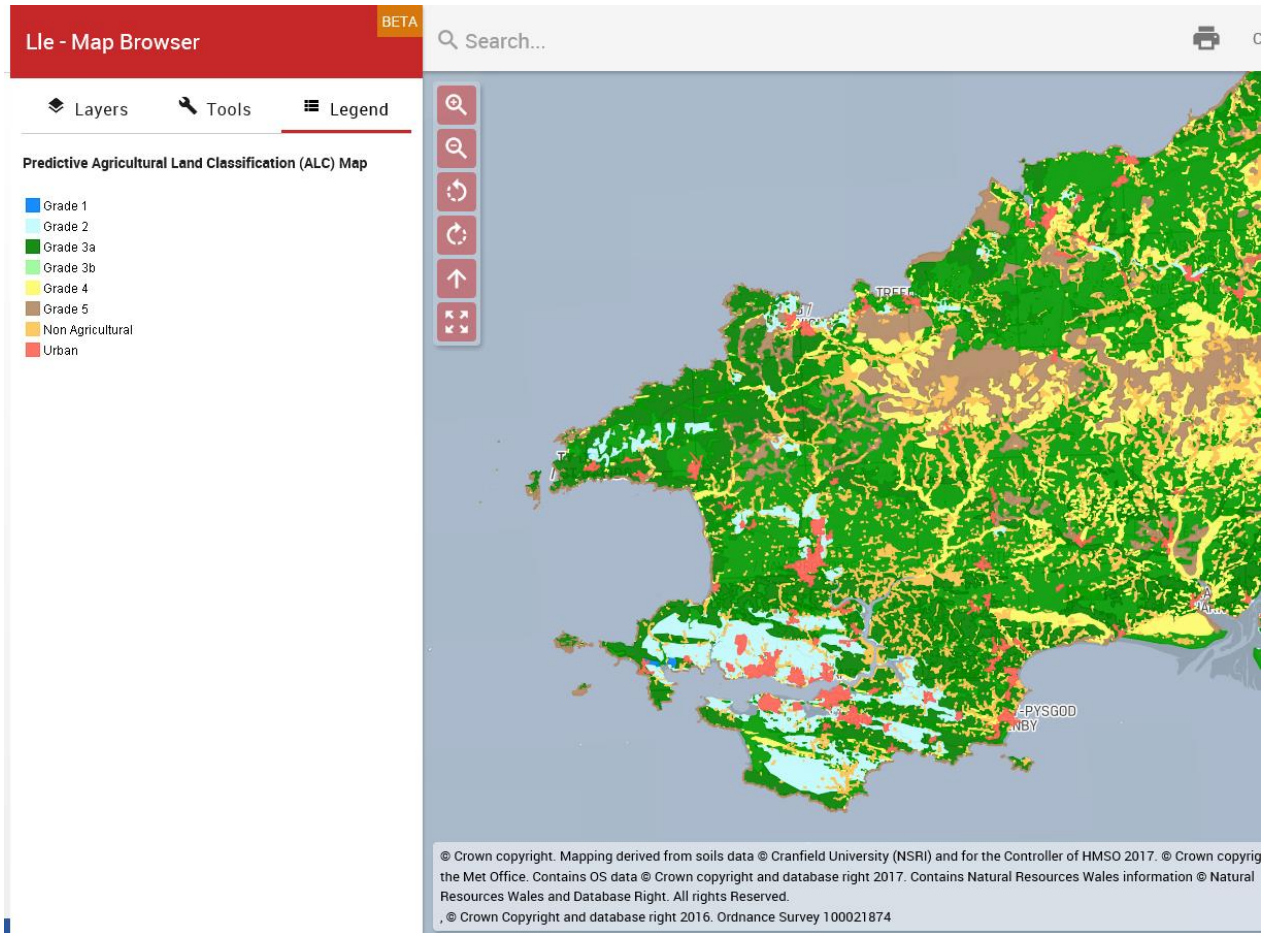
Figure 12: National soil map and relief for Wales

Source: http://www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe_maps/maps_preview.asp?image_id=9 (Link no longer working)



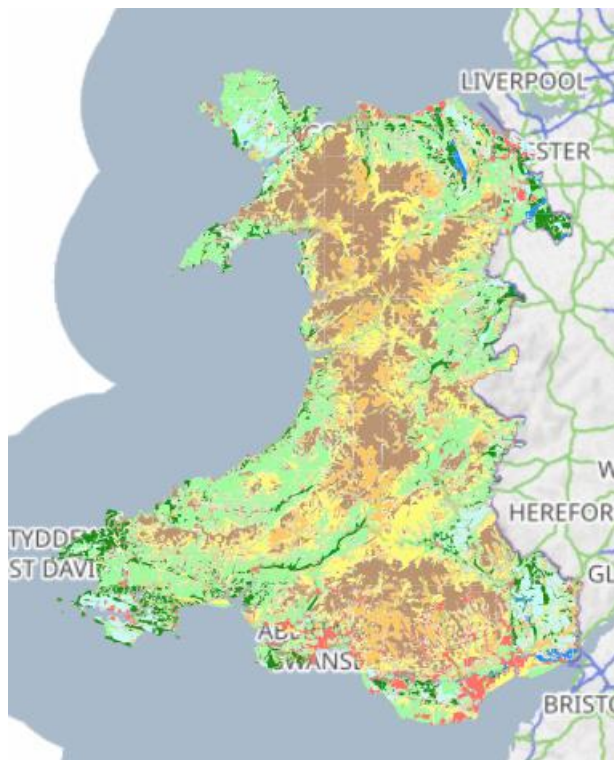
Soil maps are available at:

LandIS <http://www.landis.org.uk/data/natmap.cfm>



Source: [Home](#) | [DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#)

Figure 13: Agricultural Land Classification



Source: Welsh Government (June 2023)

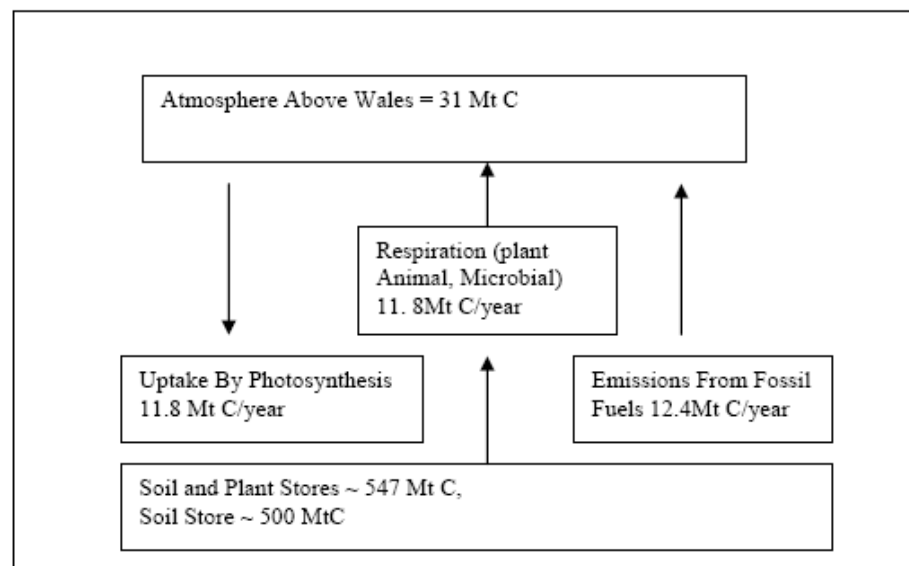
Land used for agricultural purposes accounts for 90% of the total land area of Wales.

The current agri-environment scheme is Glastir (previously Tir Gofal, and Environmentally Sensitive Areas).

Soil processes

Environmental services such as retaining and releasing clean water in river catchments, buffering, filtering and transforming and storing contaminants are provided by soil. Soils are also a store for carbon (Figure 14) with Welsh soils storing 16 times more carbon than the atmosphere above Wales (Welsh Soils Action Plan, 2008), soil is also important for biodiversity. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out the approach to help Wales to reduce its carbon emissions. This will be set in regulations by the end of 2018 (WG, 2018). Welsh soils store 410 million tonnes of carbon, as well as being the basis for all agriculture (State of Natural Resources Report, SoNaRR, 2017).

Figure 14: Provisional Carbon Budget for Wales (Megatonnes Carbon - MtC)



Source: Welsh Soils Action Plan (2008)

Source: <https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/684107/chapter-1-introduction-to-sonarr-final-for-publication.pdf>

Welsh Government, Soil Evidence Programme

Source: [Synthesis of Welsh Soil Evidence \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/synthesis-of-welsh-soil-evidence)

A report 'Synthesis of Soil Evidence' draws together evidence from the Welsh Government's Soil Policy Evidence Programme and identifies:

- the policy framework for agricultural soils
- the current status and threats to agricultural soils
- future threats and opportunities for agricultural soils
- gaps in the evidence base.

Soil and agricultural land issues

There is a general lack of current state and trends in soils in Wales, including soil quality; issues such as acidification, soil erosion and the extent of soil carbon stores and the vulnerability and resilience of soils to land use, land management and changing weather patterns and climate.

Radon

The natural radioactive gas radon comes from the small amounts of uranium which occur naturally in all rocks and soils. The geology of Pembrokeshire means that there are higher levels of radon than in other parts of the country and is designated as a radon affected area. Radon has been found to cause lung cancer and therefore any new development will need to ensure mitigation against radon.

Maps are available online at:

<http://www.ukradon.org/information/ukmaps>

Information at Public Health Wales: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/81979>

Implications/Issues

The LDP should seek to protect soil quality and quantity from erosion and contamination during development. The plan should also seek to regenerate contaminated land, development on brownfield land, and ensure land is protected from contamination.

The SA objectives for land and soil incorporate:

- The re-use of derelict and previously developed land (and buildings)
- Remediating contaminated land

- Minimising soil erosion and pollution to soils
- Loss of agricultural landPromoting sustainable agriculture.

12. Biodiversity, fauna and flora

Summary of baseline

Pembrokeshire (excluding the area of National Park Designation) has entirely or in part, 13 European sites designated for habitats and species (SACs, and Candidate SACs (Sites of Community Importance and SPAs), and over 30 Sites of Special Scientific Interest), plus other areas.

There are parts of land based Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within the area excluding the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. There are parts of three marine based SACs including part of the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC, part of the Cardigan Bay SAC and a small part of Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC, there are now two Sites of Community Importance (SCI) for harbour porpoise. There is also part of one Special Protection Area (SPA) designated under the EU Birds Directive within a small coastal area of the County (Carmarthen Bay SPA). The County also has all or parts of over 30 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are also National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and one Local Nature Reserve (LNR). There are many linear sites which provide essential 'corridors' or ecological connectivity for biodiversity. This area includes land based SACs, SSSIs, NNRs and LNRs.

European sites (Natura 2000 sites)

The table below summarises the designated features, condition and vulnerabilities. There is usually a 6 year reporting cycle for the condition of SACs and SPAs, and the last report was due in 2012. Indicative site level feature condition assessments has been made for the European marine sites in Wales in 2017/2018.

There are a couple of new sites – West Wales Marine Candidate SAC (harbour porpoise) and Bristol Channel Approaches Candidate SAC (harbour porpoise). Now described as SCIs Sites of Community Importance
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/SAC_list.asp?Country=W

Condition assessments are not available for these sites. More recent terrestrial site condition assessments are not available.

SACs

Table 92

*Marine site assessments based on indicative site level feature condition undertaken 2017, others based on previous assessment.

SAC and SAC Features	Condition: Trend*	Vulnerabilities/potential threats
Bristol Channel Approaches (Part) UK0030396 (Site of Community Importance)		
1351 Harbour porpoise	Not yet available	
West Wales Marine (Part) UK0030397 (Site of Community Importance)		
1351 Harbour Porpoise	Not yet available	
*Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries (Part) UK0020020		
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Unfavourable	Over-grazing (including deer browsing); Flood defence or Coastal defence works, potential threats from fisheries and shellfish management, aggregate dredging, water quality (diffuse and point source water pollution).
1130 Estuaries	Unfavourable	
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Unfavourable	
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Unfavourable	
1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Favourable	
1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Unfavourable	
1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>	Unfavourable	
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable	
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable	
1102 Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>	Unfavourable	
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable	
*Cardigan Bay (Part) UK0012712		

1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Unfavourable	Bottlenose dolphin, porpoise and seals are vulnerable to disturbance from seismic surveys and sea based recreation. Environmental contaminants such as mercury and PCBs in dolphin prey. Entanglement of marine mammals in fishing nets. Fisheries, damage to seabed habitats. Marine litter, military testing or ordnance. Harbour dredging projects.
1170 Reefs	Favourable	
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Unknown	
1349 Bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Favourable	
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unknown	
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Favourable	
1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Favourable	
*Pembrokeshire Marine (Part) UK0013116		
1130 Estuaries	Unfavourable	Water quality issues (point and diffuse source pollution, sediment pollution), marine communities vulnerable to damage from certain fishing methods (bait digging). Pollution from transport or exploration/production of oil and gas. Coastal infrastructure, invasive species.
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Unfavourable	
1170 Reefs	Unfavourable	
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Unfavourable	
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Unfavourable	
1150 Coastal lagoons	Unfavourable	
1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Unfavourable	
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Unknown	
1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Favourable	
1441 Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Favourable	
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable	
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable	

1102 Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>	Favourable	
1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>	Favourable	
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable	
North West Pembrokeshire Commons (part on boundary) UK0030229		
4030 European dry heaths	Unfavourable: Recovering	Under-grazing; invasive species.
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Unfavourable: Recovering	
1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
North Pembrokeshire Woodlands (part) UK0030227		
91A0 Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Unfavourable: Declining	Decline in traditional woodland management, forestry, fragmentation by coniferous afforestation.
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Favourable: Maintained	
1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Favourable: Un-classified	
Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes (Orierton) UK0014793		
3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Water quality (including silt, water pollution (direct or diffuse), run-off, nutrient enrichment, eutrophication etc), water quantity (drought). Physical deterioration of roost buildings. Habitat loss and disturbance in key feeding areas. Otter population vulnerable to water quality, human disturbance.
1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Favourable: Un-classified	
1303 Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Favourable: Un-classified	
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	

		entanglement in fishing gear and habitat loss.
Preseli (part on boundary) UK0012598		
4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	Under-grazing, acidification.
4030 European dry heaths	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Favourable: Maintained	
7230 Alkaline fens	Favourable: Un-classified	
1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Favourable: Maintained	
1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
1393 Slender green feather-moss <i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i>	Favourable: Maintained	
Afon Teifi (Part) UK0012670		
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained	Water quality (including silt, water pollution (direct or diffuse), run-off, nutrient enrichment, eutrophication etc); water management (including drainage, dredging or alterations to the water table), flow rate. Future potential to affect abstractions and discharges. Migratory fish vulnerable to obstacles to migration,
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Favourable: Unclassified	
1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified	
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified	

1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified	overfishing and damage to habitats outside the site.
1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified	
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable: maintained	
1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>	Favourable: maintained	
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified	
Afonydd Cleddau (Part) UK0030074		
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained	Water quality (including silt, water pollution (direct or diffuse), run-off, nutrient enrichment, eutrophication etc); water management (including drainage, dredging or alterations to the water table). Over-exploitation of fisheries and non-native species of animal or plant. Otters vulnerable to human disturbance, habitat loss, crossing highways, injury from fishing equipment.
7110 Active raised bogs	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable: Maintained	
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified	
Yerbeston Tops (All) UK0030305		

6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	Unfavourable	Loss of habitat, under-grazing.
1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia	Unfavourable	

Terrestrial sites were preliminary assessments pending completion of full condition report. Source: Previous CCW data

[SAC and SPA information from the JNCC website http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1403](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1403)

Natural Resources Wales, indicative condition assessment for marine SACs (2017-2018) <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/indicative-feature-condition-assessments-for-european-marine-sites-ems/?lang=en>

SPAs

Table 93

SPA & SPA Important Species	Condition	Vulnerabilities/ potential threats
Carmarthen Bay (Part) UK9014091		
Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) (wintering)	Favourable	Note: the assessment is defined as favourable but this assessment is based on a single winter survey (2016/17) as opposed to a 5-year peak mean.

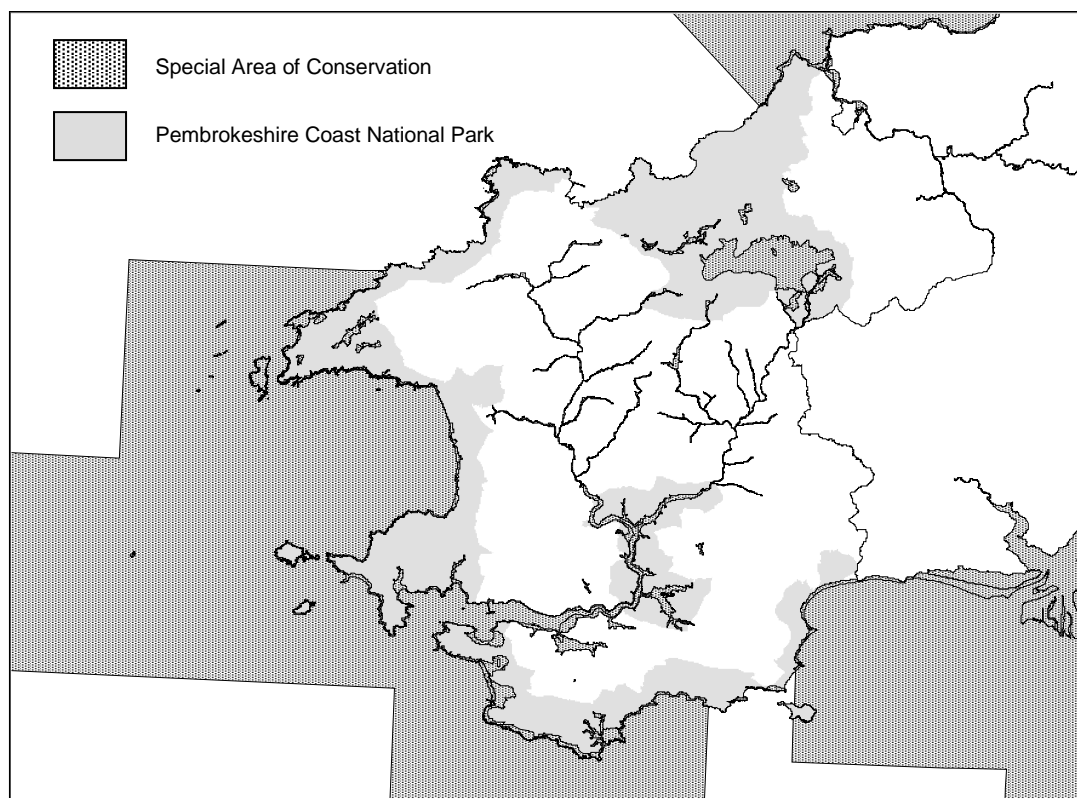
Three more sites are outside of the plan area:

UK9014062 Ramsey and St. David's Peninsula SPA SM728284 area 830.51 ha

UK9014041 Grassholm SPA SM598092 area 1774.42 ha

UK9014051 Skomer, Skokholm and the Seas off Pembrokeshire SPA SM728092 area 166800.74 ha

Figure 15: Pembrokeshire Special Area of Conservation (not including the two harbour porpoise SCI)



Comparators

61% of SAC species features and 80% of SAC habitats features reported were reported in unfavourable condition in Wales in 2006 (Rural Development Plan for Wales, 2007-2013). In 2007 there were 11 international sites, with 71 features.

38% of SAC features in favourable condition

58% of SAC features in unfavourable condition

4% of SAC features – no data or unknown.

Overall the SAC features in the area were in an unfavourable condition.

Source: Previous CCW assessment (see SA of PCC LDP 1, based on 2007 assessment).

The condition of SAC and SPA species features on sites in Wales, as reported in 2013, remains mostly unfavourable (55%), with the exception of birds and mammals of which 86% and 68% were in favourable condition, respectively (SoNaRR, 2016).

Between 2002 and 2008, fewer than half of the species on the interim Section 7 list were considered to be stable or increasing in. Wales (along with the UK as a whole) did not meet the 2010 international and national biodiversity targets (SoNaRR, 2016).

Source within the SoNaRR report: NRW, 2015. Current data on SAC and SPA Annex I habitats and Annex II species. Internal data source. Natural Resources Wales.

Targets

Previous targets were that 95% of international sites to be in favourable condition by 2010, and also that all sites to be in favourable condition by 2026 (Rural Development Plan for Wales, 2007-2013).

Recent targets show that Wales (along with the UK as a whole) did not meet the 2010 international and national biodiversity targets.

In 2020 Natural Resources Wales established the 2020 Baseline Evaluation project to assess the quality of the protected sites evidence base to help understand the relative 'health' of key species and habitats or freshwater and terrestrial sites in Wales. The results showed that NRW currently has insufficient evidence to determine the condition of around half of the features on these sites. Of the features which were assessed:

- An estimated 20% are favourable
- Around 30% are in an unfavourable condition
- Around 50% are not in a desired state

NRW is seeing to work in partnership with the environmental sector, landowners and communities in Wales to help shape and deliver an innovative action plan designed to improve monitoring of the health of protected sites.

National and Local Nature Reserves

The County has a range of national and local Nature Reserves which are entirely within the County (excluding the National Park designation).

Table 94

NNR Name
Corsydd Llangloffan
Pengelli Forest (part)
Total
Other Wildlife Site Reserves
Garn Turne Rocks
Goodwick Moor
Llangloffan Fen
Pembroke Upper Mill Pond (LNR) 9.018 ha
Part of Pengelli Forest
Westfield Pill
Teifi Marshes

Source: Wildlife Trust Website <https://www.welshwildlife.org/nature-reserves/pembrokeshire/> (link not working)

SSSIs

There are over 33 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) partly within or on the boundary of the County. These include those SSSIs designated for geology or partly for geology. Condition assessment of the SSSI features has not been carried out for all sites; however half of those features which have been assessed (at 24 sites) are in unfavourable condition (CCW review, 2007). Some geological SSSIs are also nationally important Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites. The GCR was designed to identify those sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS), though not legally protected, are selected for historical, educational and aesthetic reasons in addition to scientific qualities, however there are currently no RIGS groups in Pembrokeshire. The Local

Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAP) enable broad local partnerships with common goals for geoconservation and the sustainable use of geodiversity resources. There are no LGAPs in Pembrokeshire.

Comparators, targets and trend

There was a target for 95% of Welsh SSSIs to be in favourable condition by 2015 and all sites to be in favourable condition by 2026 (Environment Strategy, 2006).

The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales sets out how Wales will address the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the associated Aichi biodiversity targets for Wales. The Nature Recovery Action Plan will identify actions that can be delivered in the short term and set a course to deliver longer term commitments beyond 2020.

WG are committed to the vision of the **Convention on Biological Diversity's** (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 -2020:

'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.' with its mission *'to take urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity'*.

562 of the total 1,016 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (as of 2010) have individually qualifying species and 54 have species assemblages which qualify. Many of the same species are also found on sites that qualify for their habitat. The list of species and habitats of principal importance in Wales (the interim Section 7 list) includes 557 species (NRW, SoNaRR, 2016).

Previous reporting stated that SSSIs cover over 264,000 ha in Wales. There are over 1,021 SSSIs. Terrestrial SSSIs - 70% are in unfavourable condition, 29% favourable condition and 1% partially destroyed (2003 data). "Favourable features are expected to stay favourable, and unfavourable ones to stay unfavourable" (SSSIs in Wales, 2005). (Rural Development Plan for Wales, 2007-2013).

29% of terrestrial (land-based) SSSI habitat features (such as woodland or heath) on SSSIs were classed as being in favourable condition. Inclusion of intertidal features, such as shorelines and estuaries, increases this to 35%.

1% of terrestrial SSSI habitat features were classed as partially destroyed, while the remaining 70% were classed as in unfavourable condition. Adding in the inter-tidal features reduces this to 64%. (CCW, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Wales, 2005). Terrestrial sites were also classified according to whether they were recovering or declining. 47% favourable or recovering, 52% unfavourable/declining, 1% partially destroyed (CCW, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Wales, 2005).

Local Biodiversity Action Plan and Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire

The Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership has drafted a Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire which updated the Local Biodiversity Action Plan to align with National policy.

The previous local biodiversity plan (parts 1 and 2) were for certain species and habitats which also included the Section 42 list produced by the WAG. This has been replaced by the Section 7 list of species and habitats in the Environment (Wales) Act and the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire details those species and habitats known to occur in Pembrokeshire.

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-plans-and-guidance>

Comparators, targets and trend

Table 95: Trends in selected conservation features			
Condition	UK All Species (3,816 assessed)	Wales Priority Species (249 assessed)	Pembrokeshire Selected Features (23 assessed)
Declining	40%	33%	30%
Stable	31%	43%	35%
Improving	29%	24%	22%
Data Deficient	--	--	13%
Modified from State of Nature Report (2016) and State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Report (2016).			

By most measures and at all scales from the global to the local, the diversity and abundance of wildlife is in continued decline. The State of Nature report (2016) estimated that 7% of Wales' remaining species are at risk of extinction and that 33% of Wales' priority species are still in decline. Pembrokeshire is no exception. In 2016, the Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership assessed that 30% of our selected features were in decline, with a further 13% which could not be assessed due to paucity of data⁴.

Sources:

The State of Nature Partnership (2016). State of Nature 2016: Wales.

[TP26053-SoN-Wales-summary-report-v10.pdf.pagespeed.ce.Ucl3aoHAY6.pdf](https://www.stateofnature.org.uk/TP26053-SoN-Wales-summary-report-v10.pdf.pagespeed.ce.Ucl3aoHAY6.pdf) (stateofnature.org.uk)

Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership (2016). State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Update: April 2016.
<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-projects-and-reports>

[Wales Biodiversity Partnership: https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/](https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/)

Issues/constraints/gaps

Main threats to LBAP/priority species are habitat loss, degradation due to agriculture, management practice and infrastructure development. The main threats to habitats are habitat loss, degradation due to agriculture, management practice and infrastructure development. Climate change, global warming, sea level rise are also threats to biodiversity.

The most common threat to species in Wales is habitat loss / degradation due to agriculture. Intensive management, losses of field margins and inappropriate grazing regimes have all taken their toll on priority species habitats.

Other issues are specific to the designated sites.

Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

There is a generally sparse coverage of woodland in Pembrokeshire (WAG, 1999). The area covered by ancient woodlands is approximately 1284.61 ha (Pembrokeshire County Council Map Layers). There are over 200 Tree Preservation Orders (excluding the National Park). There can be more than one tree per TPO.

Hedgerows are important for biodiversity providing wildlife corridors and important landscape features. There is no data on the length of hedgerows in the County. However a Pembrokeshire Towns: a Green Infrastructure Action Plan (2018) which identifies opportunities for green infrastructure in specific settlements.

A Tree Cover in Pembrokeshire report (2013) highlights the tree resource in Pembrokeshire.

Source: Natural Resources Wales <https://naturalresources.wales/media/682946/pembrokeshire-tcwtc3-technical-annex.pdf>

Comparators, targets and trend

Extent of tree cover in Wales is 13.7 % (Forestry Commission, 2006).

Broadleaved woodland has historically been declining.

Invasive species

There are invasive non-native species (INNS) present in the County, for example Japanese knotweed, winter heliotrope, Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed, however the extent of cover is not known.

The GB Invasive Non-native Species Strategy provides a framework on how to minimise the risks posed by INNS. The strategy sets out key aims and actions for addressing the threats posed by INNS. The current strategy covers 2023 to 2030.

The Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership have also produced an Invasive Non-native Species Action plan

Sources:

GB Invasive Non-native Species Strategy:

[GB Strategy » NNSS \(nonnativespecies.org\)](#)

Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership: [SAP INNS 2017 review FINAL EN.pdf](#)

Data Gaps

Overall up to date condition of SSSIs and other biodiversity sites.

Length and location of hedgerows.

Conservation objectives for Natura 2000 sites.

Implications

Development can have both direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity at all levels. The LDP needs to have regard to biodiversity, fauna and flora, by conserving and enhancing habitats and species, meeting statutory requirements and minimise fragmentation of habitats, habitats loss and impacts from pollution, noise and light. Planning can be beneficial to biodiversity for example through incorporating ways of enhancing habitats in the design and creating new benefits. Planning can also be used to retain wildlife corridors. The SA objective should be updated in relation to the Environment (Wales) Act duty.

The SA objectives address issues such as:

- Protecting designated sites and enhancing the interest features
- Conserving and enhancing habitats in urban and rural areas

- Avoid further habitat fragmentation and encourage improved connectivity through the planning process, promoting green infrastructure provision.
- Integrating protection and creation of habitats into the design of new developments from the outset
- Promoting biodiversity gain through planning
- Promote ecosystem resilience
- Protecting biodiversity also impacts the economy, through increased visitors

13. Cultural heritage and historic environment, including landscape

Baseline summary

Pembrokeshire (excluding the area of National Park Designation) has 1636 listed buildings, 248 scheduled monuments, 20 Historic Parks and Gardens, 24 Conservation Areas and 1 Townscape Heritage Initiative (Haverfordwest THI, Pembroke Dock has ended) which make up the special natural characteristics and cultural heritage of the area which require protection and enhancement.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) which used to be known as the SMR (Sites and monuments record). Scheduled Ancient Monuments represent a small percentage of total historic assets.

Listed buildings

1636 Listed buildings are recorded within Pembrokeshire Planning Authority area.

Grade I	23 listed buildings
Grade II*	110 listed buildings
Grade II	1503 listed buildings

(Conservation Team, PCC, 2018)

However, a buildings at risk survey was undertaken in 2014. The report identifies that 151 are at risk, 212 are vulnerable and 1267 are not at risk (Buildings at Risk Survey, PCC, 2014).

Sources: HAA web site 23 July 2018 www.haabase.com

Cadw web site report (all Pembrokeshire minus NPA record of 280 <http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

PCC web site 2018 and Q Gis layer

PCC web site, <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/listed-buildings-and-conservation-area>

Scheduled Monuments (SMs)

248 scheduled monuments (Cadw Historic Environment Record). There is a lack of information on the condition of SMs, however many SMs are in a poor condition.

Source: Cadw website advises last published volume was 2007 and in preparation for the introduction of the statutory register, Cadw has undertaken a thorough review of the boundaries of all registered historic parks and gardens. Before the commencement of the statutory register in 2018, Pembrokeshire County Council will consult with owners and occupiers on the results of those reviews and any boundary adjustments that may be required. After the register comes into force, information about registered sites will be made available on Cof Cymru, Cadw's online resource for national historic assets.

Source: <http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/protection/historicparksandgardens/?lang=en>

Historic Parks and Gardens

There are currently 20 Historic Parks and Gardens in the County (excluding the National Park area) which cover a total of 0.40% (4.12 km² or 412 ha). A review is underway prior to the statutory register of Historic Parks and Gardens coming into force later in 2018.

- 111 Main Street, Pembroke
- Blackaldern
- Castell Malgwyn
- Castle Hall
- Cilwendig
- Ffynone
- Fishguard Bay Hotel
- Great Harmeston
- Haroldston
- Haverfordwest Priory
-
- Kilgetty
- Lamphey Bishops Palace and Lamp
- Landshipping
- Manorwen
- Merrixtion House Farm
- Molleston Baptist Chapel
- Monkton Old Hall and Vicarage
- Orielson
- Plas Glyn-y-mel
- Scolton Manor

Conservation areas

There are 24 areas which cover 0.53 0.34% of the County (599.64 ha)

Conservation Area, size (hectares)

- Carew 1.92
- Carew Cheriton 4.33
- Coshaston 11.35
- Eglwysrwrw 5.21
- Fishguard 18.37
- Goodwick 32.46
- Haverfordwest 49.43
- Honeyborough 4.54

- Lamphey 30.89
- Llangwm 16.53
- Llawhaden 19.94
- Lower Town 19.30
- Mathry 4.81
- Milford Haven 49.44
- Narberth 12.57
- New Moat 0.20 hectares
- Neyland 17.86
- Pembroke 97.75
- Pembroke Dock 144
- Penally 9.58
- Scotsborough House 0.80
- St Dogmaels 26.25
- St Florence 7.53
- Wiston 14.58
- Sum = 599.64

Country Parks

There are two country parks in the area: Llys-y-fran Country Park and Scolton Manor (combined area of 140.001 ha).

Townscape Heritage Initiative

Townscape Heritage Initiative schemes aim to stimulate economic regeneration through historic building conservation. There is one scheme in the plan area in Haverfordwest. A former Townscape heritage Initiative at Pembroke Dock ended in 2014. The Pembroke Dock THI restored and renovated the historic buildings of the waterside town such as the Garrison Chapel and Market Hall in the former Royal Naval Dockyard

The Haverfordwest Townscape Heritage Initiative is a partnership project jointly funded by Pembrokeshire County Council, The Heritage Lottery Fund, Cadw and the Department of Enterprise, Innovation and Networks at the Welsh Assembly Government.

Under the scheme over £2.5m in grant aid was spent refurbishing historic properties in the town's Conservation Area focusing on High Street, Market Street, Hill Lane and Goat Street during Phase 1, and repair or refurbishment was undertaken to 23 properties. Phase 2 will focus on Castle Square, Market Street and High Street and grant aid of £2.65m is being made available.

Local landscape and built heritage distinctiveness

Overall, much of Pembrokeshire outside of the National Park is formed by traditional rolling lowland in agricultural use where traditional hedgerows and hedgebanks are a distinctive feature, and the LANDMAP assessment has identified that traditional field boundaries should be retained and managed appropriately. Traditional hedgerows also provide important links for biodiversity.

The built heritage includes locally distinctive non-listed buildings and building materials which are present throughout the County and contribute to the diverse townscapes and landscapes.

Landscape

Pembrokeshire's landscape ranges from parts of the coastline to open hills, valleys and woodland and secluded tree-lined rivers and estuaries to areas with industrial development and populated villages and towns. The LDP review will have to integrate development pressures with the need to conserve the special characteristics of the area.

The coastal sections of Pembrokeshire excluding the National Park area, is a small length of coastline to the east of Amroth, parts of the Milford Haven Waterway, and parts of the Teifi Estuary. There are four historic landscapes (landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest) which are partly within the plan area, namely Pen Caer, Lower Teifi Valley, Mynydd Preseli and Milford Haven Waterway.

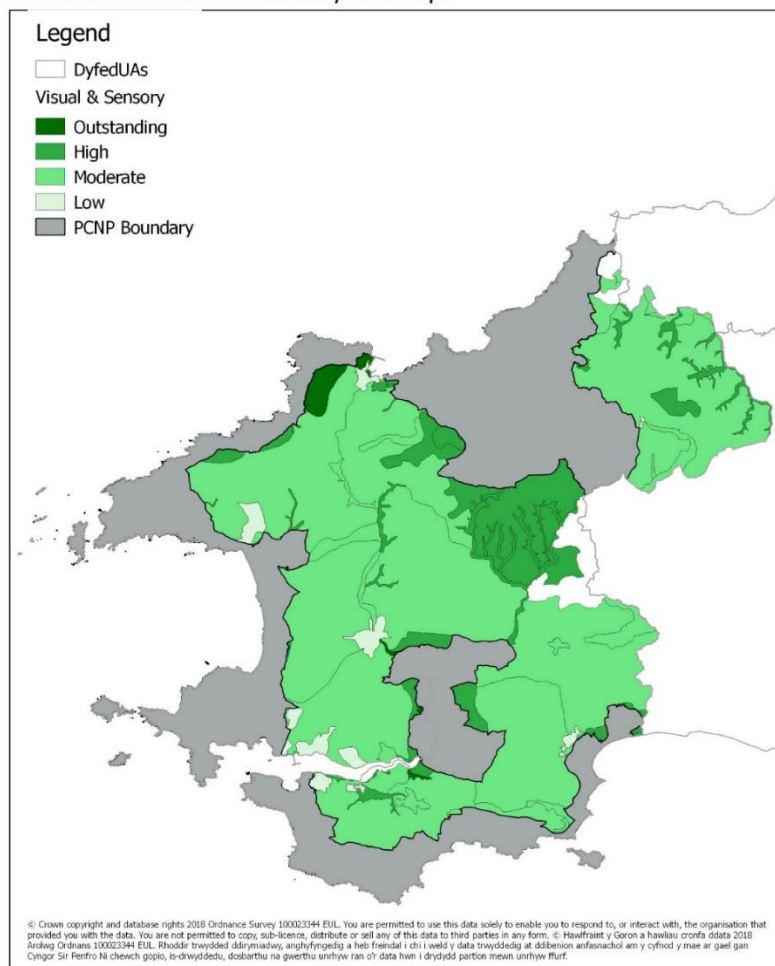
Previous industrial processes such as quarrying, mining and agricultural practices have also impacted the landscape.

A LANDMAP assessment carried out by Natural Resources Wales (formerly CCW has been quality assured and is available on the geo-portal for Wales website [Natural Resources Wales / LANDMAP - the Welsh landscape baseline](#)

Overall evaluation of the visual and sensory layers of low, moderate, high and outstanding value of landscape illustrates that the majority of Pembrokeshire is classified as moderately important, with areas of high importance east of the Cleddau river and in coastal areas, including Strumble head and on the Preseli Mountains. Areas of low visual and sensory value are found at built areas and previously developed land. This value does not account for historic, cultural or biodiversity value.

Figure 16: LANDMAP Pembrokeshire

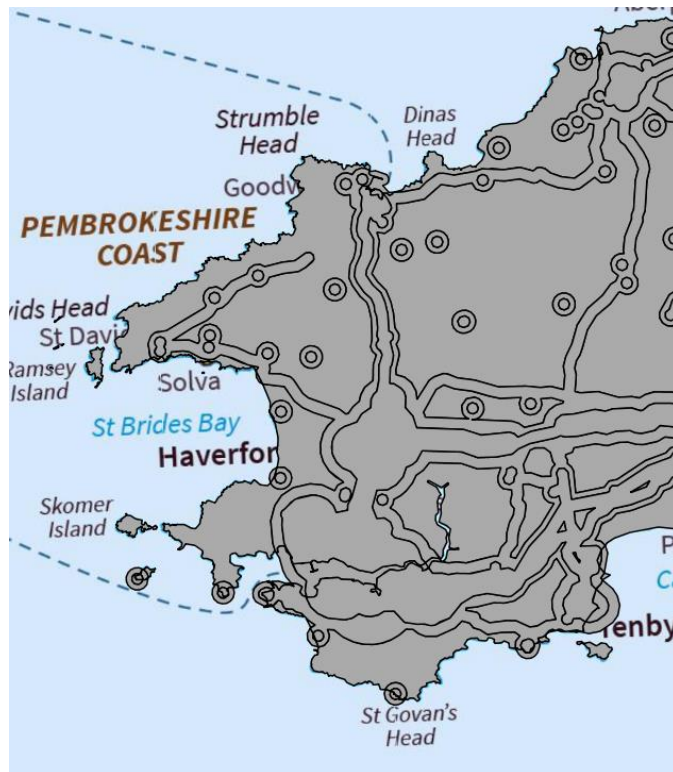
Evaluation of Visual and Sensory landscape



Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies

Tranquillity is essentially a subjective issue given that it is a measure of the experience of calmness in the surrounding environment. A definition has been created so that mapping can occur – “*places which are sufficiently far away from the visual or noise intrusion of development or traffic to be considered unspoilt by urban influences*”.

Pembrokeshire tranquillity zones



(Link to decommissioned site) Large urban conurbations in south east England, north west England, the west Midlands and south east Wales are described as ‘significantly disturbed’. Light pollution has also increased significantly.

Source:

Lle Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales geo-portal, accessed 2018.

Urban and accessible greenspace

Common land covers some 5653 ha of Pembrokeshire or 3.5% of the land area (including Pembrokeshire Coast National Park). There are 249 commons, of which 113 are less than one hectare in size. The largest, Mynydd Preseli is 2132ha. Seventeen percent of the total numbers of commons in Wales fall within Pembrokeshire. There are 42 Village Greens covering an area of some 52ha.

Source: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/common-land>

An assessment of proportion of people within 300m of natural green space (Urban greenspace standards, 'Climbing Higher' Policy) has not been carried out, however the County is predominantly rural, therefore most of the population are relatively close to natural green spaces. An urban open space survey is currently being developed within the Council and data will be added when available.

A Green Infrastructure report (2018) for Pembrokeshire provides a framework to recognise the value of green infrastructure, making improvements to these areas to provide a range of environmental and regeneration benefits. Towns included within the study were:

Fishguard and Goodwick
Haverfordwest
Milford Haven
Narberth
Newport
Neyland
Pembroke
Pembroke Dock
Saundersfoot
St Davids
Tenby.

An action plan outlines all the green infrastructure opportunities identified within each town and presents key projects which are more deliverable in the short term and would bring demonstrable benefits. An update was carried out in 2023.

Source: [Green Infrastructure - Pembrokeshire County Council](https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/pembrokeshire-green-infrastructure-assessment/) & <https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/pembrokeshire-green-infrastructure-assessment/>

Implications

The LDP should seek to safeguard and enhance our cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage. The plan should also seek to promote cultural tourism in the area, and in reference to Welsh culture and Welsh language.

The LDP will need to sustainably protect landscapes, while promoting the public's right of access to open countryside. The plan should also have regard for sustaining and enhancing the character of townscapes through appropriate design and development. Development impacts landscapes at a broad and local scale.

Distinctiveness of areas can be encouraged by planning through the protection and promotion of the desirable characteristics of particular neighbourhoods.

The high quality of Pembrokeshire's landscape makes a significant contribution to the high quality of life in the County. The current plan highlights the on-going work that is being completed on measuring landscape quality, for instance through LANDMAP. The Plan also notes that targets will be developed for safeguarding listed buildings.

The plan will also have regard for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park designation, particularly the significant landscape and cultural asset which this designation contributes.

The SA objectives should promote high quality design in keeping with its context in the landscape to support local distinctiveness, though recognise the role of innovation in the built environment. The promotion of sustainable construction methods is also encouraged. The objectives should also increase sustainable access and opportunities for enjoyment of the landscape, geological, built and archaeological heritage where appropriate.

Appendix 0c – 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	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The act will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The LDP will need to comply with the legislation.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>

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

<p>instruments in the NIS/CEEC to stimulate and enforce the production and use of vehicles and fuels with improved environmental and safety performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Urban transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
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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	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The LDP should ensure that all objectives are met are adhered to.</p> <p>Affected issues: population, social fabric</p>
Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 <p>In 2021, the Welsh Government published Future Wales, which is the national development plan for Wales. It forms the top tier of the hierarchy of development plans in Wales and shapes both emerging Strategic Development Plans and Local Development Plans. Future Wales sets out a growth strategy for Wales, identifying national growth areas and regional growth areas. Future Wales identifies key national priorities through the planning system, including; sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving de-carbonisation and climate resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and well-being of communities. All Local Development Plans are required to be in conformity with Future Wales.</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The requirements within the spatial plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Regional Growth Area in the South West which include: Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock and through specific policies in Strategic and Local Development Plans, should retain and enhance the commercial and public service base that make them focal points in their areas. (Policy 1 & 29). Policy 32 focuses on the Haven Waterway and Energy.); • Include in Local Development Plans a spatial framework for growth (Policy 2) • In Rural Areas and rural economy consider how to achieve age balanced communities and the role of housing (market and affordable along with employment, rural diversification and local services (Policy 4 & 5). • Focusing new commercial, retail, education, health, leisure and public service facilities must be located within town centres (Policy 6) • The delivery of affordable housing (Policy 7) • Focusing on resilient ecological networks and green infrastructure (Policy 9) • International connectivity through Fishguard and the Haven will be safeguarded and benefits maximised (Policy 10) National connectivity and regional Connectivity from Rail to Cycling and Active Travel to Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles. (Policy 11 & 12) • Supporting digital communications (Policy 13) • Pre-assessed Areas for Wind: One of these areas, area 8, extends west from Carmarthenshire into the eastern part of Pembrokeshire. Policy 17 - there is a presumption in favour of large scale wind energy in these areas. Outside these areas – Policy 18 – Renewable and low carbon energy projects qualifying as Developments of National Significance are supported subject to detailed criteria. • 	<p>Future Wales provides strategic direction for all scales of planning and sets out policies and key issues to be taken forward at the regional scale. It does not seek to identify the exact location for new development or the scale of growth in individual settlements.</p> <p>The regional and local tiers are the most appropriate level at which to take these decisions, involving communities as they do so.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Affected issues: Population, material assets, human health, biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage, geological heritage and landscape.</p>

Housing (Wales) Act 2014	
This is Wales' first Housing Act. It aims to improve the supply, quality, and standards of housing in Wales. The Welsh Government's priorities are stated as: more homes, better quality homes and better housing-related services.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 ('the Act') is split into 9 Parts. Key areas for which there are more detailed guidance and policy available include the accommodation needs of Gypsies and travellers	Fulfil the accommodation needs of the Gypsy Travellers residing in its area. Affected issues: social fabric
The Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 (Consequential Amendments to Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2022	
From 1 December 2022, this Act will change the way all landlords in Wales rent their properties, and will improve how residential properties are rented, managed and lived in within Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The changes are intended to provide a higher standard of properties within the private rented sector and place an obligation on landlords to keep the structures and interiors of their properties in a good state of repair and fit for human habitation.	Possibly only contextual.
Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism 2013-2020 (WG) (2013)	
https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/tourism/partnership-for-growth-strategy/?lang=en	
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.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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)</p> <p>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 • 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>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>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>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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>	

Objectives and requirements		Implications for the LDP
<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>The LDP should safeguard any proposed active travel routes.</p> <p>Affected issues: human health, population, air quality, climatic factors, transport</p>
Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003) https://beta.gov.wales/road-safety-framework-wales		
Objectives and requirements		Implications for the LDP
Targets are set out to reduce fatalities and serious injury on the road.		Contextual strategy.
SUSTRANS – Safe Routes to Schools http://www.sustrans.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/srs_safe_routes_fs01.pdf		
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.		
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	Implications for the LDP
<p>The four strategic aims of the Strategy for Older People in Wales are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Affected issues: health and well being, Population, social fabric</p>
<p>Fuel poverty strategy (Wales) (2010) https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/energy/fuelpoverty/strategy/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee http://www.whssc.wales.nhs.uk/policies-and-procedures</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
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; 	<p>The LDP can help with the provision of recreation facilities and play areas and ensure development and services are accessible by</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/health/improvement/physical/active/?lang=en</p>	
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)</p> <p>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>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p> <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>Implications for the LDP</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>
<p>Regional/Local</p>	
<p>Health Challenge Pembrokeshire. The Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy (2008 - 2011)</p> <p>http://www.healthchallengepembrokeshire.co.uk/</p>	

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	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>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 for implications for Community Plan.</p> <p>Affected issues: Social fabric</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>	
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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	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>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.</p>	<p>Affected issues: education and skills, economy</p>
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	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The act seeks to:</p>	<p>Affected issues: sustainable development,</p>

<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. 	education and skills, economy, social fabric
Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (Pembrokeshire) 2017-2020 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pembrokeshire-schools/welsh-in-education-strategic-plan	
The vision is to 'Ensure that all pupils are able to access Welsh-medium education of the highest standard across the Authority.'	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
By 2020: <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. 	Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy

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. 	
UK/National	
<p>One Wales: Connecting the Nation: The Wales Transport Strategy WTS</p> <p>https://gov.wales/docs/det/publications/140909-transport-strategy-en.pdf</p> <p>Joint Transport Plan for South West Wales 2015 – 2020</p> <p>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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The outcomes of the WTS are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social outcomes: Improving sustainable accessibility <p>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>	<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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
<p>The long-term strategy is to:</p> <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 	<p>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.</p> <p>The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA.</p>
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:</p> <p>Objective A – to maintain an accessible network of public paths</p> <p>Objective B – to provide a more continuous network that meets the requirements of all users</p> <p>Objective C – to develop a safer network of paths</p> <p>Objective D – to provide an up-to-date and digitised map</p> <p>Objective E – to increase community involvement in improvement and management of public paths</p> <p>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	
<p>Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy (2017)</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/welshlanguage/welsh-language-strategy-and-policies/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy/?lang=en</p>	
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:</p> <p>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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>
Local	
<p>Pembrokeshire County Council Local Housing Market Assessment 2024</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Continue to seek to influence agricultural policy and practice at the most appropriate level to secure environmental and socio-economic benefits.</p>

UK/National	
Swansea Bay City Deal 2017 About | Swansea Bay City Deal The Deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boost the local economy by £1.8 billion and generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. The £60 million Pembroke Dock Marine programme will place Pembrokeshire at the heart of global zero carbon marine energy innovation whilst also helping to address climate change.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating the right conditions for marine energy to flourish in Pembroke Dock marina 	Employment land requirements. Off-shore Demonstration Zone with onshore requirements Affected issues: Economy, Biodiversity, Cultural heritage, historic environment and landscape
South West Wales Regional Plan for Regeneration This is the Regional Plan for Regeneration for South West Wales, which encompasses the counties of Neath Port Talbot, Swansea, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. The content of the Plan outlines the target areas and scope of activities possible under the Welsh Government's Targeted Regeneration Investment Programme (TRIP) commencing April 2018 for 3 years. This programme is looking to support projects that promote economic regeneration – creating jobs, enhancing skills and employability and creating the right environment for businesses to grow and thrive – with a focus on individuals and areas most in need to ensure prosperity is spread to all parts of Wales. South West Regional Plan for Regeneration FINAL VERSION.pdf (npt.gov.uk)	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for LDP
Target map areas for Haverfordwest and Pembrokeshire	Enabling policies in relation to employment generation, design, town centre regeneration, transport hub links. Affected issues: Transport, Social Fabric, Economy, Cultural Heritage.

https://swansea.gov.uk/regionaleconomicdeliveryplan Covering Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea, this Plan aims to build on a major study that identified regional strengths and opportunity.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for LDP
Mission 1: Establishing South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy and the development of a net zero economy Mission 2: Building a strong, resilient, and 'embedded' business base Mission 3: Growing and sustaining the 'experience' offer	Renewable energy generation projects Land allocations for employment Decarbonising transport and housing
Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020 to 2025 Welcome to Wales: priorities for the visitor economy 2020 to 2025 (gov.wales) This document summaries the tourism industry within Wales and the associated priorities needed to support it. It reinvigorates Destination Management arrangements and identifies a key role for local authorities in contributing to the preparation of local destination plans and partnerships. It replaces the previous Welsh Government Strategy for Tourism 'Partnership for Growth (2013-2020) and 'Developing the Visitor Economy (2009).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for LDP
Economic growth that delivers benefits to people and places Environmental sustainability Social and cultural enrichment Health benefits	How growth is accommodated will be a key issue. Affected issues: Economy, Climatic Factors, Social Fabric, Health
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
<p>Strategic aims to include:</p> <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>The LDP should aim to encourage the 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>	
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.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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. • Improving access to, and within, retail and commercial centres by all modes of transport, especially walking, cycling and public transport. 	<p>The LDP should seek to balance the need for retail developments with their likely environmental and social implications.</p> <p>Affected issue: all</p>
<p>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism (1997) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan13/?lang=en</p>	
<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>
<p>Prosperity for All: economic action plan (WG, 2017) https://gov.wales/topics/businessandconomy/economic-action-plan/?lang=en</p>	
<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 • Equip everyone with the right skills for a changing world • Deliver modern and connected infrastructure • Promote and protect Wales' place in the world 	<p>Affected issues: all</p>
Regional/Local	
<p>Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2013-2018</p> <p>http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/content.asp?id=339</p> <p>http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/objview.asp?object_id=691</p>	
<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 	<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>4. Developing and sustaining infrastructure, environment and cultural resources</p> <p>5. Improving business practice, profitability and performance</p>	<p>Affected issues: economy, population, environment.</p>
<p>Town Centre Regeneration Masterplans (Pembrokeshire, 2016 & 2018) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=3377&language=</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Objectives and requirements</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP</p>
<p>To regenerate the town centres of Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Fishguard, Tenby, Narberth and Milford Haven</p>	<p>The LDP should have regard to the Regeneration Masterplans.</p>

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.	<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.</p> <p>Affected issue: climatic factors</p>
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
<p>The 2008 act made provisions for the underground storage of carbon dioxide to prevent it being released into the atmosphere.</p> <p>The 2010 revision allowed the state to fund carbon capture projects.</p> <p>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.</p>	<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.</p> <p>Affected issue: climatic factors</p>
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>
The UK Climate Change Programme DEFRA 2006 and the Climate Change Act 2008 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents	
<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	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>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.</p>	<p>Objectives and measures set out in the LDP should aim to contribute to the achievement of the proposed new strategy.</p> <p>Affected issues: air quality and human health</p>
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	
<p>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.</p> <p>The Minister for Environment also announced new 50mph speed limits on 5 stretches of Motorway and trunk roads and the creation of an air</p>	

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>

The Clean Air Plan for Wales, Healthy Air, Healthy Wales (2020)

This Plan aims to improve air quality and reduce the impacts of air pollution on human health, biodiversity, the natural environment, and our economy. It supports delivery of commitments under Prosperity for All: Our National Strategy, particularly by reducing emissions and delivering vital improvements in air quality to support healthier communities and better environments. The Plan sets out a 10-year pathway to achieving cleaner air, and is structured around four core themes (People, Environment, Prosperity and Place). These themes were designed to enable collaborative and integrated approaches to improving air quality, across a range of policy areas and sectors.

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People: Protecting the health and well-being of current and future generations • Environment: Taking action to support our natural environment, ecosystems and biodiversity • Prosperity: Working with industry to reduce emissions, supporting a cleaner and more prosperous Wales • Place: Creating sustainable places through better planning, infrastructure and transport. 	<p>Local Air Quality Management Nutrient management planning implications Agricultural emissions. Air pollution control Sustainable transport strategy Renewable Energy development</p> <p>Affected Issues: Air Quality, Transport, Material Assets</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 			<p>The LDP should have regard to the air quality zones particularly with respect to industrial type employment areas and allocations.</p> <p>Affected issues: air quality, human health, townscape, transport.</p>
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:			<p>The LDP should have regard to the action plan due to the implications of the measures suggested.</p> <p>Affected issues: air quality, human health, townscape, transport.</p>
1. Signage	2. Emissions testing	3. Restriction to commercial vehicle	
4. Idling policy	5. Parking policy	6. Enforcement	
7. Speed Controls	8. Improved visibility	9. Low emission zones	
10. Increased vegetation	11. Engage with local transport operator's	12. Pedestrianisation	

13. Review crossing facilities 16. Bypass	14. Promote cycling 17. Regeneration	15. Promote walking	
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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	
<p>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.</p> <p>Other actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Pembrokeshire LDP should take into account the directive when considering its waste management policies and strategies.</p> <p>Affected issues: air quality, water, human health, material assets</p>

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)	
<p>Energy Wales is the Welsh Governments vision for energy production in Wales.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The programme will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The LDP should take into account the Low Carbon Transition for Wales following the consultation outcome.</p>

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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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. 	
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications, Welsh Government (2002) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan19/?lang=en	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The LDP should balance the need for telecommunication developments with their social and environmental implications. Affected issues: Visual impacts, landscape character, economy
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste, Welsh Government (2014) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan21/?lang=en	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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	Should provide a framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste resource management facilities to meet the

<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.</p> <p>Affected issue: material assets</p>
<p>Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1 – Aggregates, Welsh Government (2004)</p> <p>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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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.	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive by minimising negative impacts of development on water resources.</p> <p>Affected issue: water</p>
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	
<p>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.</p>	
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	
<p>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.</p>	

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>Wales Marine Plan 2019</p> <p>Marine planning | GOV.WALES</p> <p>Welsh Ministers are the planning authority for the Welsh:</p> <p>inshore region (out to 12 nautical miles)</p> <p>offshore region (12 to 200 nautical miles)</p> <p>The Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) contains contain plans and policies which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support our vision for clean, healthy, safe and diverse seas guide future sustainable development <p>support the growth of marine space and natural resources ('blue growth')</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>Includes 13 objectives alongside policies including those dealing with the marine economy, a healthy society and living within environmental limits.</p>	<p>Public authorities must make decisions based on the policies in the Welsh National Marine Plan.</p> <p>Affected issues: material assets, biodiversity, Cultural heritage, historic</p>

		environment and landscape
The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021		
<p>These Regulations have been introduced to reduce losses of pollutants from agriculture to the environment by setting rules for certain farming practices. The Regulations also set standards for silage making, nutrient management planning, sustainable fertiliser applications, storage of silage effluent and for manure / slurry storage systems. They apply from 1 April 2021 for an initial set of measures, and the remainder will be phased in over a period of three years. These Regulations revoked The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2013.</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>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 		Affected issues: water
Wales Fisheries Strategy 2008		
https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/marineandfisheries/strategy/?lang=en		
Welsh National Marine Plan 2019		

<p>The Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) sets policy for the next 20 years on the sustainable development of the inshore and offshore marine plan regions. It has been prepared and adopted under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009 for the purposes of Section 51 of the MCAA and in accordance with Schedule 6 (MCAA) and in conformity with the UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) 2. WNMP will be used to guide Local Authorities in decision making, and the LDP will be updated regarding the Marine Plan and in formulation and review of policies.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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 land and sea; and 	<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>

- 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.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk (2021)

PPW Technical Advice Note 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion (2021) <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan15-development-flood-risk.pdf>

TAN15 provides advice on matters including the use of development advice maps to determine flood risk issues, how to assess the flooding consequences of proposed development and action that can be taken through development plans and development control (management) procedures to mitigate flood risk when planning for new development. The new TAN15 will eventually replace the original TAN15 when published by Welsh Government.

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</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>

<p>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>National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales (FCERM) (2020)</p> <p>https://www.gov.wales/national-strategy-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-wales</p> <p>The Strategy sets out how to manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion across Wales. It sets objectives and measures for all partners to work towards over the life of the document, which is anticipated to be 10 years unless significant policy updates are required prior to that time. Whilst measures are designed to be clear and deliverable over the next decade, the Strategy has been drafted with a longer-term, strategic view, recognising the future of flood and coastal erosion risk with respect to the challenges of climate change. In this way, it will work alongside other strategic plans for shoreline management, infrastructure and planning.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP

A. Improving our understanding and communication of risk B. Preparedness and building resilience C. Prioritising investment to the most at risk communities D. Preventing more people becoming exposed to risk E. Providing an effective and sustained response to events	Contextual policy and awareness raising Affected areas: Climatic Factors, Social Fabric, Water and Soil
Regional/Local	
Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027	
<p>The River Basin Management Plan for the Western Wales River Basin District is prepared under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. It describes the current condition of the river basin district, details the Programme of Measures for improving the water environment by 2027, and provides the water body objectives. This document is part of the latest update to that plan, refreshing those published in 2009 and 2015.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Identifies actions for improving Cleddau catchments.	Contextual Plan. Affected Issues: water, biodiversity, soil
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	
<p>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.</p> <p>The vision for the coastal zone of Pembrokeshire is one where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the economy, based on the assets of the coastal zone, is thriving; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Implications for the LDP
<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To create the necessary organisational framework and support for the development of ICZM in Pembrokeshire - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>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.</p> <p>Affected issues: all</p>

<p>principles of ICZM in the planning and management of their activities - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree criteria and methods to assist stakeholders in adopting the principles of ICZM <p>5. To explore the benefits of an integrated spatial approach to the planning and management of the coastal zone - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work towards a spatial approach for the coastal zone, building on existing plans. <p>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 - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish close links with adjacent coastal zones • ensure that the existing link with WCMP is maintained and strengthened. <p>7. To promote a sound knowledge base about all aspects of the coastal zone [economic, social, environmental and cultural] and promote access to it - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>8. To monitor and review the development / implementation of policies in the coastal zone – <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. <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 LDP should have regard to the river basin management plan.</p>
<p>The Cleddau & Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2014) https://naturalresources.wales/media/681624/cleddau-pembs_strategy_english.pdf</p> <p>The Teifi and North Ceredigion Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2014) 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>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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.</p> <p>Affected issues: Water, population and human health, economic development</p>
<p>River Cleddau Core Management Plan (2012) https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/670822/Afonydd%20Cleddau%20plan%20English.pdf</p> <p>River Teifi Core Management Plan (2012) 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</p>

		human health, economic development
Final Water Resources Management Plan 2020-2050 Dwr Cymru		
Objectives and requirements		Implications for the LDP
<u>To provide a water supply for customers.</u>		Pembrokeshire Zone shows a deficit.
Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (Dwr Cymru)		
https://www.dwrcymru.com/en/our-services/water/water-resources/draft-water-resources-management-plan-2024 The Plan considers what needs to be done to ensure a sustainable and affordable balance between the amount of water we take from the environment and the amount of water we require during our daily lives. It is vitally important for a water company to understand its capability to supply water and the demand for water within the supply area. In Pembrokeshire, investment has been made in two schemes, with an upgraded link main between Preseli water treatment works from Llys-y-Fran reservoir completed in 2023 and a temporary solution has been installed at the Canaston Bridge scheme. “with both schemes fully operational we are confident that the zone is resilient to a 1 in 200 year drought event without the need for emergency drought orders.”		
Objectives and requirements		Implications for the LDP
The objective of the Water Resource Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) is to ensure that we will always be able to provide sufficient water supply to meet our customers’ demand for water over the next 25 years by making our water supply systems resilient to drought, particularly in light of a changing climate.		Water supply needed to plan for future development. Affected issues: Water, population and human health, economic development
Flood Risk Management Plan for the Western Wales River Basin District (2015-2021)		
NRW is required to prepare Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP) for all of Wales covering flooding from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea. This statutory plan has been developed to describe what measures they propose to take that will help to manage the risk of flooding to people, the environment and economic activity across the Western Wales River Basin District.		

South Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 (2010) http://www.southwalescoast.org/content.asp?id=58	
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	
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. 	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.
West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan (2010) www.westofwalesmp.org/objview.asp?object_id=580&	
The West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan sets out the strategy for the management of coastal defences for the Pembrokeshire County 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 	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.

otherwise plan policies over time.	
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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	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The regime sets out the primary regulatory role resting with local authorities for the:</p> <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) 	<p>The LDP should aim to avoid contamination of land, where possible.</p> <p>Affected issues: soil, water, biodiversity</p>

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>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/regulation/1/made</p>	
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
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.	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.

The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1013/contents/made	
<p>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.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>The regulation ensures compliance with EU law and allows the Welsh Government to manage offshore marine habitats through guidance and secondary legislation</p>	<p>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.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents	
<p>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).</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>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</p>	<p>The LDP should aim to protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.</p>

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	<p>There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plan on biodiversity.</p> <p>Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna</p>
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
<p>Local Planning Authorities should:</p> <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 	<p>The LDP should aim to deliver biodiversity objectives (maintain, protect and enhance) and other relevant objectives and targets.</p> <p>It should avoid adverse impacts on designated</p>

<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)</p> <p>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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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. 	
Woodland for Wales (March 2009) https://beta.gov.wales/woodlands-wales-strategy	
This 2009 update reaffirms the commitments of the 50 year vision published in 2001 and revisits some of the outcomes.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.”	The LDP should aim to protect and enhance traditional or native woodland areas. Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, health and well being, soil
Trunk Road Estate Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) https://beta.gov.wales/trunk-road-estate-biodiversity-action-plan-trebap	
The Natural Recovery Action Plan for Wales (2020-21) https://www.gov.wales/nature-recovery-action-plan	
The National Nature Recovery Action Plan sets out how Wales will address the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the associated Aichi Biodiversity targets in Wales. A set of indicators will also be developed to measure the progress of the Nature Recovery Action Plan against objectives. To accompany the plan, a Nature Recovery Framework sets out the roles and responsibilities of the key players for the delivery of action for biodiversity in Wales, and how they are linked together. The Nature Recovery Action Plan links to and complements The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The ambition of the plan is: “To reverse the decline in biodiversity, for its intrinsic value, and to ensure lasting benefits to society.” The refreshed plan has five themes for action which are maintaining and enhancing Resilient Ecological Networks; Increasing Knowledge and Knowledge Transfer; Realising new Investment and Funding Upskilling and Capacity for delivery; and Mainstreaming Governance and Reporting our	

Progress.

Natural Resources Wales Area Statements (2020)

Produced as a collaborative response to the Natural Resources Policy, publicised by the Welsh Government in 2017. Each Area Statement outlines the key challenges facing the locality, opportunities to meet the challenges and how we can better manage our natural resources for the benefit of future generations. The themes for South West Wales are;

- Reducing health inequalities, ensuring sustainable land management, reversing the decline of and enhancing biodiversity, and mitigating and adapting to a changing climate.

Objectives and requirements

The Area Statements set out challenges and opportunities under each of the themes above.

Implications for the LDP

Direct implications include protection of sites for enhancing biodiversity, protection of open space, green infrastructure, water quality issues, carbon storage, dealing with flooding issues and dealing with climate change.

Affected issue: biodiversity, fauna, and flora, landscape, health, and wellbeing, water and soil, climatic factors, air quality, material assets,

The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) 2016

<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>

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.

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
To assess the sustainability of resource use in Wales.	The LDP must safeguard Pembrokeshire's natural resources within its remit, in particular, its minerals. Affected issues: all
Regional/Local	
Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation – Management Scheme (April 2008) http://www.pembrokeshiremarinesac.org.uk/english/downloads/sitemandoc.htm	
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.	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.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Pembrokeshire (2011) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-plans-and-guidance	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
It identifies and sets action plans for species and habitats in the county, including information on their: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Status • Threats to the population 	The LDP needs to ensure that biodiversity levels are protected and enhanced whilst meeting development needs in the county.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current action taken • Aim to improve the current status • Proposed actions 	Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna
Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (2018)	
As a result on the Nature Recovery Plan for Wales, Pembrokeshire County Council has produced a recovery plan for Pembrokeshire.	
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>

Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy http://www.pembrokeshiregreenways.co.uk/	
State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Update 2016 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-projects-and-reports	
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>
Pembrokeshire Towns: A green infrastructure action plan 2018 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/conservation	
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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
<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 promote and support cultural tourism.</p> <p>Affected issue: cultural heritage, economy</p>

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46	Implications for the LDP
<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>
The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/historic-environment/the-historic-env-wales-bill/?lang=en	
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan-24/?lang=en	
<p>Following The Historic Environment Act, a new TAN was produced. Three Welsh Office Circulars were also rescinded as a result.</p>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>

Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw and WG) http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/protection/historicparksandgardens/?lang=en	
Identifies areas of historic interest wholly or partly in the Plan area and the features of importance.	Contribute to conservation of areas and features identified in the register.
Technical Advice Note 7 - Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan7/?lang=en	
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications (2002) https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan19/?lang=en	Implications for the LDP
The TAN sets out WG advice on telecommunication in relation to Development Plans and Development Management.	Affected issue: visual impacts and landscape character

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>Århus 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	Implications for the LDP
<p>Addressing climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise greenhouse gas emissions; and• Improve resilience to the impacts of climate change. <p>Sustainable use of resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>Distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Halt the loss of biodiversity, and begin to see recovery; improve biodiversity in wider• environment through appropriate management;• Improve condition of SSSI sites;	<p>The LDP should aim to contribute to the achievements of these commitments by setting appropriate objectives and measures.</p> <p>Special attention should be paid to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p>The Community Plan's reflects the issues</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Our local environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Environmental hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>above, especially in its promoting a clean, healthy and valued environment priority.</p> <p>Affected issues: climatic factors, water, air quality, landscape, biodiversity, flora and fauna, material assets</p>
<p>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, 2024)</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en</p>	
<p>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.</p>	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>Several key policy objectives are set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Placemaking agenda – to provide quality development in the right places • Promote resource efficient settlement patterns; • Provision of affordable housing led housing sites • Minimise the demand for travel and promote active 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>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 2020-2024	
<p>Sets the direction for the Park’s work programmes and those of its partners.</p> <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 (Adopted 2020) 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 2020.	

<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 Authority to ensure the two plans are compatible with each other and support the same key issues affecting Pembrokeshire.</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 (2021) 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; • Integrate Pembrokeshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan into the planning process. 	<p>Affected issues: biodiversity</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>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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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>
Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Planning Obligations (2016) https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance	
<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>	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<p>To provide new or expand infrastructure and facilities for new developments</p>	<p>Affected issues: population, education, transport, social fabric, water, biodiversity,</p>

	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	
This SPG provides information for perspective developers of the sites allocated in the LDP.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The ultimate aim of the SPG is to aid the delivery of allocated sites by providing site specific information to potential developers.	Affected issues: all

Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Cumulative Impact of Wind Turbines on Landscape and Visual Amenity. November 2022 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance	
This SPG provides information on how to assess the cumulative impact of wind turbines.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aim of the SPG is to ensure that cumulative impacts of turbine development in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire and offshore are considered in a consistent way following good practice.	Affected issues: Climatic Factors, Landscape
Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Historic Environment (Archaeology) May 2021 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance	
This SPG provides information on how to ensure archaeology is protected and enhanced in development proposals.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aim of the SPG is to ensure adequate protection is afforded to archaeology in development proposals and the procedures to be followed as a proposal is taken through the planning system.	Affected issues: Archaeology
Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Seascape Character October 2023 https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan/ldp-supplementary-planning-guidance	
This SPG provides guidance on how to ensure Pembrokeshire's seascape is protected in development proposals.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aim of the SPG is to ensure adequate protection is afforded to Pembrokeshire's	Affected issues: Landscape

seascape in development proposals.	
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Neighbouring Authorities Plans

Ceredigion County Council Local Development Plan 2013-2021 Ceredigion County Council Local Development Plan 2 2021-2033	
<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>
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2014-2021 Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2 2021-2033	
<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>