



Pembrokeshire County Council
Local Development Plan Paper: Sustainability
Appraisal Scoping Report
Consultation Version

Development Plans

July 2018

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1. Non-technical summary

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Pembrokeshire County Council is reviewing its Local Development Plan. The Replacement Local Development Plan is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The plan will replace the Local Development Plan (up to 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 a 10 year period from 2017 to 2033. As part of the process for preparing this plan a review of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which test the plan for its effects on the environmental, social and economic aspects of the County will be carried out. This is a statutory requirement for the LDP.
- 1.1.2 A Review Report has been prepared and sets out where the Plan should be changed. It does not however suggest ways in which policy or strategy should be changed. A Sustainability Appraisal is difficult to undertake without consideration of the way in which the plan may be changed. The Review Report highlighted where the Sustainability Appraisal implications should be addressed, based on the previous SA and LDP1 monitoring and where there may be a need to amend the sustainability objectives in the light of contextual change and the legislative framework, including the implications of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Section 3.4.2 of the LDP Manual (Edition 2) states that the methodology of the original SA is likely to be most appropriate. This is the approach taken. The SA framework remains relevant and therefore the SA objectives would be taken forward and have been reviewed where appropriate to account for changes in legislation and other matters.
- 1.1.3 This scoping report is the first stage of the SA process. The report sets the context and scope of the assessment and includes a report on the current state of the environment, and on the social and economic situation in the County. Key sustainability issues have been identified and objectives have been set to address these sustainability issues. The Plan will be tested against these objectives to ensure the plan contributes towards sustainable development.

1.2 SA/SEA process

- 1.2.1 There are five stages in the process and this scoping report comprises the first stage (Stage A), and includes:
- Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives (Task A1)

- Collecting relevant baseline information including social, economic and environmental information (Task A2)
- Identifying environmental and sustainability issues (Task A3)
- Developing SA/SEA objectives and potential indicators (Task A4)
- Consulting on the scope of SA (Task A5).

1.2.2 There are set topics addressed, and these have been expanded to include wider topics, including population, human health, education and skills, economy, transport, social fabric, material assets, water, soil, air quality, climatic factors, biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape. Stage A tasks have been applied to each of these topic areas.

1.2.3 The SA Scoping Report will be consulted on for a period of five weeks with the statutory consultees: Natural Resources Wales and Cadw. The report will then be amended as necessary. The report will also be available on the Council's website.

1.3 SA Objectives

1.3.1 These objectives were developed from the relevant issues, socio-economic, and environmental status of the County and will be used to test the policies and options of the LDP to ensure that they contribute towards sustainable development in the County.

1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.
2. Promote and improve human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.
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.
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.
11. Maintain and improve air quality.
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.
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.

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

1.4 Next steps

1.4.1 The next steps in the SA process which run parallel with the production of the LDP are:

- Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects of the policies and objectives of the LDP (Stage B).
- Preparing the full SA Report to present the predicted effects of the plan (Stage C).
- Consulting on the LDP along with the full SA Report and taking into account any changes before the plan is adopted (Stage D).
- Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan on the environment (Stage E).

Section 1: Introduction

2. General Introduction

- 2.1** This scoping report has been prepared for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Development Plan (LDP) for Pembrokeshire. The LDP covers the area of the County without National Park designation¹. The LDP is a requirement of Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 2.2** The LDP will set out the development strategy and policy framework for the development and conservation needs for the area of the County excluding the National Park designation for a 10 year period, from 2017 to 2033 and upon adoption will replace the current Local Development Plan.
- 2.3** The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development. The SA will ensure that the environmental, economic and social implications of all proposals in the plan are considered. European Directive 2001/42/EC also requires that the environmental impacts of certain plans and programmes are assessed through a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SEA Directive is transposed into Welsh law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regs). The objective of SEA is *“to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”*. The Welsh Government has decided that for development plans, the requirements of the SEA Directive are best incorporated into the SA² and this is the approach taken for the LDP. Therefore, where reference is made to SA in this report, this will also include the requirements of SEA. This scoping report sets out the likely extent and level of information to be included in the assessment process. Guidance for SA and SEA has been set out in the LDP Manual published by the Welsh Assembly Government, which refers to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) SEA guidance³ and the ODPM SA guidance⁴.
- 2.4** This SA Scoping Report will be consulted on for five weeks with the statutory consultees (Natural Resources Wales and Cadw)⁵.

¹ The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority is producing its own LDP and associated SA/SEA, therefore all references to Pembrokeshire in this document are to the area excluding the National Park designation unless indicated.

² Local Development Plan Manual, Welsh Government, Edition 2, August 2015, p. 20 (3.2).

³ A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Department of the Environment, September 2005.

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

⁵ This SA Scoping Report will be consulted on for five weeks with the statutory consultees and will be sent to a range of non-statutory consultees with social, economic and environmental remit.

Consultees will be asked for their input in order to ensure all relevant and significant effects are considered in the SA.

2.5 Sustainable Development

2.5.1 Achieving sustainable development is one of the main aims of the SA/SEA and LDP processes.

2.5.2 The Welsh Government definition of sustainable development from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015:

“the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals” (more information on the Act and its goals can be found in Appendix 1).

2.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment and other assessments

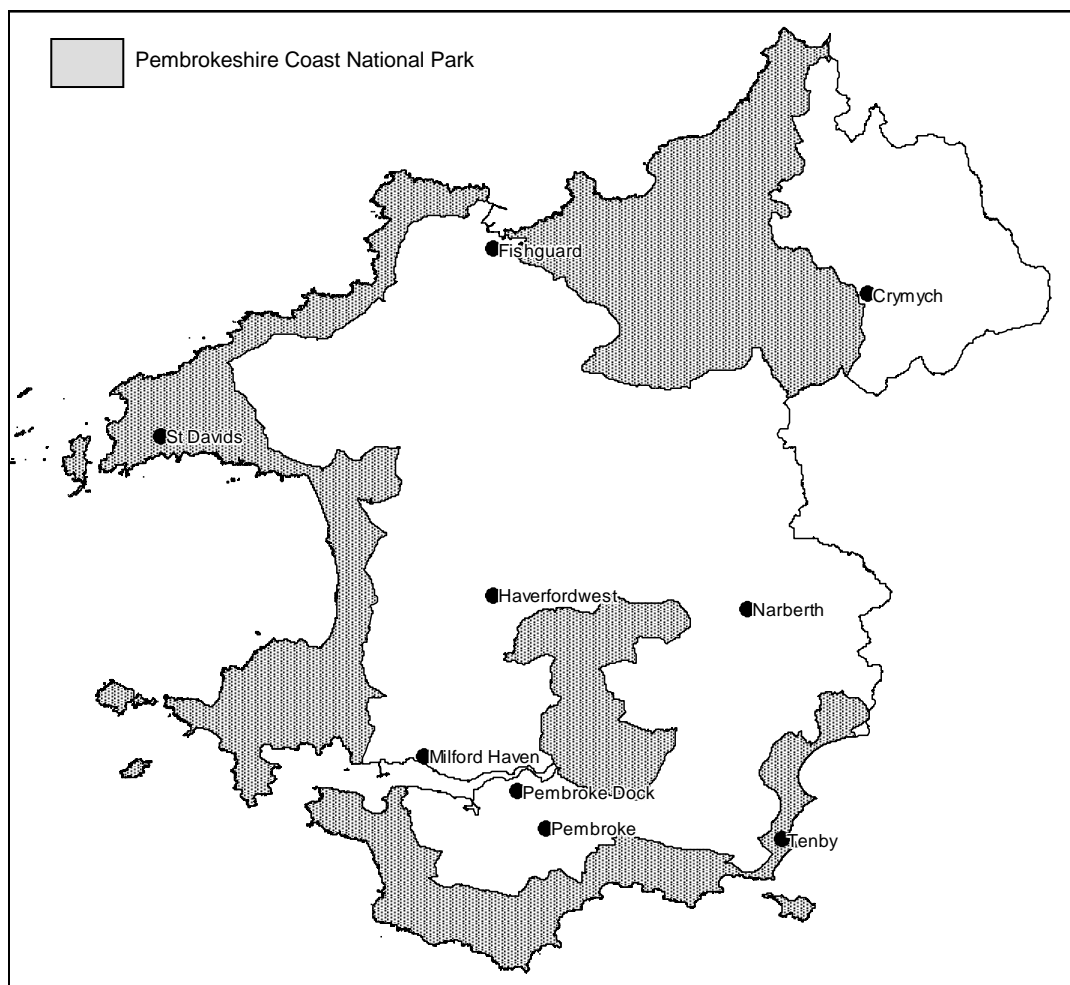
2.6.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the likely significant effects of the LDP on Natura 2000 sites is also required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. There are a number of Natura 2000 sites designated for their habitats and species which will need to be considered. HRA will be carried out throughout the production of the plan, and reported separately to this SA process.

2.6.2 The LDP Manual states that an integrated appraisal can include signposting where some issues and objectives may need deeper assessments such as race, equalities, Welsh language or health impact assessments”. The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Local Development Plan Review will specifically consider public health issues as part of its requirements. However, if it is found that certain issues arising require more in depth assessment a Health Impact Assessment may be carried out as a separate process.

2.7 Area covered by the LDP

2.7.1 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.

Figure 1: Map of Pembrokeshire (shaded area is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park)



2.7.2 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority is producing its own Replacement LDP and associated SA/SEA. Where references to the geographical areas are made, it will be made clear whether the text refers to the area including or not including the National Park designation.

2.8 LDP Process

2.8.1 There are two stages of LDP preparation; Definitive Stages and Indicative Stages. The definitive stages are the stages of the LDP timetable up to the deposit plan stage. The deposit stage is where the Plan has been drafted and is subject to public consultation. Indicative Stages are in the post-deposit period. The Delivery Agreement (DA), approved by WG provides a detailed description of the LDP process. The Delivery Agreement is on the Council website at www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk along with other relevant documents as they are produced. The timetable for the LDP is set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Stages of the LDP process⁶ - in terms of dates

Stage	Timetable
DEFINITIVE STAGES	
1) Delivery Agreement	May 2017 - November 2017
2) Pre-Deposit Participation	July 2018 - Dec 2018
3) Pre-Deposit Public Consultation – Public Consultation on Preferred Strategy and Options and Associated SA/SEA/HRA/AA	Dec 2018
4) Preparation for the Deposit Plan	April 2019 – Oct 2019
5) Publication of the Deposit Plan	Oct 2019
INDICATIVE STAGES	
6) Representations on Deposit Proposals and LDP – Collate and Provide Feedback on Representations	December 2019
7) Representations on Site Allocations – advertise alternative sites	
8) Submission of LDP and Key Documents to the Welsh Government – prepare recommendations report on all representations received for submissions to the Examination	July 2020
9) Pre-Examination Publicity	Mid July 2020
10) Independent Examination – Independent Inspector examines soundness of LDP	Autumn 2020 – Spring 2021
11) Reporting Period Begins	
12) Post Public Examination – receive Inspector’s Report	
13) Publication of the Inspector’s Report	Summer 2021
14) Adoption of the LDP	By late Summer or Autumn 2021
15) Annual Monitoring	Annually

2.9 SA/SEA Process

2.9.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that SA is carried out for new and revisions to LDP documents. The SEA is carried out according to European and UK legislation and guidance and incorporated into the sustainability appraisal process. There are five main stages in the process as defined by guidance:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope

⁶ The WG approved LDP Delivery Agreement (DA) allows for four months slippage without formally amending the DA check.

Stage B: Developing and refining options/alternatives and assessing effects

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report. This is known as the Environmental Report according to SEA Regulations, however this report uses the term SA Report throughout.

Stage D: Consult on the draft plan or programme and the SA Scoping Report

Stage E: Monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment.

2.9.2 This scoping report addresses the first stage of the SA/SEA process (Stage A). This is presented as a summary report with the detailed documents included in the appendices. Stage A includes the following tasks:

2.9.3 Task A1 - Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

Other policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) have been reviewed. Some issues may have already been dealt with in other plans or programmes and will not need to be addressed in the LDP. The full list of plans reviewed includes international, EU, national, regional and local level policies, plans and strategies which are listed under topic headings and are set out in Appendix 1. Key legislation is also included and implications for the LDP are summarised where appropriate.

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 1, however the most pertinent from the review are summarised in the issue table under the relevant topic in Section 2.

2.9.4 Task A2 - Collecting relevant baseline information including social, economic and environmental information

Data on the current and future state of the environment and social and economic characteristics of the plan area are collected to identify problems, data gaps and opportunities to help ensure that the LDP process addresses these key issues where possible. It also gives us a clear understanding of the social, environmental and economic needs of the area.

There will be many issues beyond the remit of the LDP, however the SA will ensure that any issues are still highlighted as these may be addressed through other plans or policies.

The SEA Regulations require certain defined environmental topics to be covered in the assessment process and a summary of the key baseline data is provided for each of the topic sections. As part of the SA process, these topics are extended to include social and economic aspects. The full baseline of environmental, social and economic data

are included in Appendix 2. Note that the appendices are evolving documents, and will be updated to reflect updates and changes.

Data and information availability can vary between the topics, and the extent to which it is specific to the area of the plan. The SEA Regulations require that only information that can 'reasonably be required' needs to be included. This is taking into account 'current knowledge and methods of assessment'. Therefore, no new data gathering was collected for the SA scoping report, which relies on data collected from existing sources. The baseline data review is a continuous process through SA, and will be updated when new information becomes available.

The collection of baseline data for Sustainability Appraisal is subject to difficulties:

- The data for a topic may not be available or not have been collected.
- Time series of data - the data available for a topic may be out of date. Alternatively current data may be available, but there are no historic datasets to identify trends.
- The geography at which the data is collected or published - the finest geographical resolution for which data on most issues is published is local authority or ward. Few datasets are published for the PCC jurisdiction area only. Resolution and geographically specific data are also liable to change over time. This means that data refer to the whole County of Pembrokeshire or the PCC jurisdiction area. Where this occurs is indicated in the document and appendices.
- Data collection methods or reporting mechanisms may have changed and this means that some data cannot be compared to previous or later year's data.
- Most baseline data is from external sources, and for purposes that may not be related to sustainability or environmental assessments.

2.9.5 Task A3 - Identifying environmental and sustainability issues

Sustainability issues were identified from the review of other plans and programmes, from existing environmental problems and the baseline data and from data collected to monitor the LDP in its Annual Monitoring Report which also includes annual monitoring of the SA Objectives. Issues were also identified by LDP issues papers, LDP Stakeholders Groups, Area Liaison Forum meetings and Members' seminars.

2.9.6 Task A4 - Developing SA/SEA objectives and potential indicators

SA Objectives also encompass SEA Objectives. Objectives can be derived from environmental objectives established under law, policy, or

other plans or programmes and can be expressed in the form of targets. Objectives can also be developed directly from the issues identified.

The objectives should be balanced between social, environmental and economic objectives and the environmental objectives need to have regard to the topics listed in the SEA Regulations and tailored to the characteristics of and issues arising in the local area⁷.

Indicators are required to monitor the SA once it is finalised, at this scoping stage potential indicators are provided for illustration, these may change at a later stage of the SA. Those potential indicators in bold type are highlighted as the indicators likely to be chosen, as most of these are readily available. A review of the previous LDP's SA Objectives and the highlighted potential indicators which were identified when developing the previous SA Scoping Report has been undertaken.

The previous SA Scoping Report and appendices have been updated to account for changes since the previous LDP. The SA Objectives have been scrutinised to determine whether they are still valid and applicable for the replacement LDP.

2.9.7 Task A5 - Consulting on the scope of SA

Consultation on the scope and level of detail will take place for a period of five weeks with statutory consultees. This consultation allows for any other information or new issues to be highlighted and confirm the scope of the full SA.

It is not appropriate for the SA to investigate matters that are beyond the influence of the relevant plans for PCC, for instance changes in agricultural land use and food issues as these are better covered by alternative plans and strategies.

⁷ Local Development Plan Manual, Welsh Government, August 2015, p. 53-55 (5.4.10).

2.10 Topic areas

2.10.1 The SEA Regulations require consideration of the likely significant effect of plans 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 interrelationships between the above factors. The assessment of secondary, cumulative and synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects will be taken into account at various stages during the process.

2.10.2 These factors have been used to define the topic areas for the SA process, and have been expanded to widen the sustainability scope and include:

- Population
- Human health
- Education and skills
- Transport
- Social fabric, which includes housing, crime, safety and access to services
- Economy
- Climatic factors, including greenhouse gas emissions
- Air quality
- Material assets, which includes waste, minerals and energy
- Water and soil, which includes quality, quantity and flooding, and contaminated land
- Biodiversity, fauna and flora
- Cultural heritage and the historic environment and landscape

2.11 Structure of this report

2.11.1 The SA Scoping Report is presented in three sections:

2.11.2 Section 1: Provided an introduction and methodology of the SA Scoping Report.

2.11.3 Section 2: Provides an overview of each of the social, environmental and economic topics with identified issues, cross referenced and identified from the most relevant policies, plans and programmes (identified in full Appendix 1) and the baseline data (Appendix 2). The issues have also been formed in response to the annual monitoring of the LDP and SA since 2013/14.

2.11.4 Appendix 1 comprises the policies, plans, and programmes (PPPs) review and a summary of those most pertinent to the replacement LDP is provided under the topic headings. Appendix 2 presents the baseline and issues identified, along with known data gaps. The identification of the baseline and issues assisted in reviewing the sustainability objectives, which are presented for each of the topics.

The sustainability objectives will be used to test the sustainability of the LDP policies and proposals. The objectives address the environmental, social and economic aspects that the plan could potentially affect. Indicators have also been reviewed and suggested for the monitoring stage of the LDP process.

2.11.5 Section 3: Tests the internal compatibility of the SA objectives to identify any potential conflicts between SA objectives.

2.11.6 Section 4: The final section provides a summary of this scoping report and highlights the next steps in the SA of the LDP.

2.11.7 The following section summarises the sustainability issues under each topic area, formed from the PPP review, key baseline information and issues, and finally, SA objectives are shown for each topic area with suggested indicators.

Section 2: Topic areas, issues and SA Objectives

3. Introduction

3.1. Issues are described under the SEA topic areas, this is done in context with the relationship to the relevant PPPs. The SA Objective and potential indicators relate back to the issues. The full list of PPPs is provided in Appendix 1 with indications of how the LDP should be informed by these. The full baseline data is in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Topic area issues and SA Objectives

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; Wales Spatial Plan; 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.	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.	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.	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,

				<p>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, Road traffic incident casualties (links Human Health),</p>
Social fabric	<p>Access to services; Gypsy traveller accommodation; Housing and housing land supply; House prices and affordability, second homes.</p>	<p>TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing; Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy (2017); TAN 20: Planning and Welsh Language; Housing (Wales) Act 2014; Joint Housing Land Availability Study; TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; Pembrokeshire County Council Local Housing Market Assessment; Pembrokeshire County Council</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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,</p>

		Welsh Language Standards.	services and facilities. Objective 7: Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	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	Partnership for Growth: strategy for tourism; Rural Development Plan (2014-2020); Economic renewal: a new direction; TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development; Agricultural Policy	Objective 8: Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the	Unemployment Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per person Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	coverage.	Reform; TAN 13: Tourism; Prosperity for All: economic action plan; Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan (2013-2018); Town Centre Regeneration Masterplans (Pembrokeshire).	population. Objective 9: Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	<p>% of people of working age in work</p> <p>Percentage of (i) children and (ii) all working age people living in workless households</p> <p>Diversity of economic sectors represented (% VAT registered companies)</p> <p>% of economic activity by sector</p> <p>Average weekly pay, average wage levels</p> <p>Industrial structure (i.e. how many micro, small, medium, large companies)</p> <p>Volume and spend of tourists</p> <p>Gains/losses of shops in town centres</p> <p>Number or % of unoccupied units in town centres</p> <p>Employment land availability</p> <p>Employment premises</p> <p>Area of new employment sites and serviced units</p> <p>Broadband coverage and quality</p> <p>Economic inactivity, Economic activity</p> <p>Income per head</p>
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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.	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	Air Quality Strategies for England, Scotland, Wales and	Objective 11: Maintain and improve	Days when air pollution is

	Quality Management Areas in Pembroke and Haverfordwest; Dust (PM10) from quarries; days of moderate or high air pollution per year is reducing.	Northern Ireland Vol 1 and 2; WG Clean Air Zones; WG Local Air Quality Management, Pembrokeshire LAQM Area Action Plan.	air quality.	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.	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

				<p>Materials consumption per head</p> <p>Electricity produced from renewable sources</p> <p>Access to recycling facilities</p> <p>% of properties served by a kerbside collection of recyclables/average number of properties served by a civic amenity and recycling centre or bring point.</p>
Water and soil	<p>Nitrate Vulnerable Zone; water quality; diffuse pollution.</p> <p>Soils – agricultural land, carbon store, erosion. Flooding.</p> <p>Sewerage capacity; Water availability.</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Objective 14: Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water.</p> <p>Objective 15: Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises.</p> <p>Objective 16: Use land efficiently and minimise contamination</p> <p>Objective 17: Safeguard soil quality and quantity</p>	<p>% of total classified rivers, surface waters, groundwaters complying with water quality objectives/legislation</p> <p>Nutrients in water</p> <p>Number of substantiated water pollution incidents</p> <p>Compliance with Bathing Water Directive</p> <p>% new developments in flood plains</p> <p>% new developments with SUDS</p> <p>Number of people/properties/communities affected by flooding</p> <p>Number of properties in flood</p>

		Regs; Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance for Wales 2011; Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (PCC).		<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
Biodiversity	Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, connectivity (green infrastructure	Habitats Directive; and habitats and species regulations; Wildlife and Countryside Act; Countryside and Rights of Way	Objective 18: Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the	Populations of wild birds (all species, farmland, woodland and urban)

	provision), condition of European protected sites.	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; 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; State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Update; Management Schemes for Marine European Protected Sites.	resilience of ecosystems.	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 Connectivity of habitats (woodland, rivers, hedgerows etc) Number of TPOs Number of planning applications with ecological surveys/appropriate assessments.
Cultural heritage,	Historic buildings at risk; loss of locally	Historic Environment (Wales) Act; Vision for Culture in Wales;	Objective 19: Protect and enhance the	Number of planning

<p>historic environment and landscape</p>	<p>important features, impact of lighting; National Park; pressures on the landscape from development; Cultural heritage – Welsh; Local distinctiveness.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>landscape and geological heritage.</p> <p>Objective 20: Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.</p> <p>Objective 21: Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.</p>	<p>applications with a design statement</p> <p>Number of sites designated for cultural heritage including archaeology affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Condition of sites designated for cultural heritage</p> <p>Number of listed buildings adversely affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Condition of listed buildings</p> <p>Number of delisted buildings</p> <p>Number / % of buildings on buildings at risk register</p> <p>Loss or damage to historic view lines or vistas</p> <p>Conservation areas with up to date character assessments</p> <p>Conservation areas influenced by plan proposals</p> <p>Historic landscape areas with landscape character assessment</p> <p>Measured area of land within the Historic Landscapes affected by new development</p> <p>Number of historic parks and gardens adversely affected by development/plan proposals</p>
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				<p>Number of geodiversity sites affected by development</p> <p>Number of Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs)</p> <p>Area of common land</p> <p>Number of flytipping incidents</p> <p>Length, presence of specific landscape features (hedgerows, stone walls) removed or restored</p> <p>Number of designated wreck sites affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Number of outstanding historical/cultural aspect areas in LANDMAP</p> <p>Number of outstanding visual and sensory aspect areas in LANDMAP</p> <p>% of SAMs in the Council's ownership having undergone positive management works over the lifetime of the LDP</p> <p>Number of SAMs adversely affected by development plan proposals</p> <p>Improvement/deterioration in the condition of monuments in the ownership of the Council</p> <p>Cultural sites accessible by</p>
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				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.
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Section 3: Testing the Objectives

4. Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives

- 4.1 The internal compatibility of the SA objectives is tested using a matrix approach (Table 3); this ensures that any potential conflicts or tensions between any of the proposed SA objectives are identified. The objectives are abridged to make the table easier to read.
- 4.2 The matrix lists the SA objectives along the vertical axis and the numbers along the horizontal axis also correspond to the SA objectives. Each of the objectives is then tested against the other objectives to determine whether the achievement of one objective is at the disadvantage of another. Where there is no relationship between the objectives, the objectives can be achieved simultaneously without conflict.
- 4.3 The majority of SA objectives are either compatible with each other or there is no relationship between them, which means that they can be achieved together without conflict. However, there are some areas where the proposed SA objective interactions are uncertain, and hence potential conflicts could arise. These relate to the objectives to encourage the growth of the economy and strategic economic development, both of which have the potential to have adverse effects if implementation is not considered.
- 4.4 These potential tensions will be explored in more detail in the SA Report following progress on the LDP. In addition to this, the consultation exercise of this scoping report may also require a refinement of the SA objectives.

Table 3: Internal compatibility of SA Objectives

1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure																					
2. Promote and improve human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities, and a clean and healthy environment	✓																				
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	✓	✓																			
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	✓	✓	✓																		
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																
6. 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	✓	?	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓													
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	?												
11. Maintain and improve air quality	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	?	✓											
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	-	?	-	?	✓	✓	-	✓	?	✓	✓										
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	-	✓	-	?	✓	✓	-	?	?	✓	✓	✓									
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	-	✓	-	-	-?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓					
18. Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓				
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	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	
SA/SEA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

✓ objectives compatible; ✗ objectives incompatible; ? uncertainty; - no link between objectives

Section 4: Conclusions

5. Summary

5.1 Summary of SA Objectives

- 5.1.1 This document sets out the baseline situation for Pembrokeshire County Council. It has also reviewed plans and policies which will influence the LDP. The SA objectives, developed from the review of plans, baseline data and issues are summarised in the table below under each topic area with potential indicators.
- 5.1.2 It is not appropriate for the SA to investigate matters that are beyond the influence of the development plan for Pembrokeshire County Council, for instance changes in agricultural land use, food issues, childcare, skills, as these are better covered by other plans and strategies. The LDP process will be ongoing until final adoption and SA will be carried out at the various stages.

5.2 Consultation process

- 5.2.1 This SA Scoping Report will be consulted upon with the consultation bodies for the statutory period of five weeks. The statutory consultees are Natural Resources Wales and Cadw. Other specific non-statutory bodies will also be consulted. The SA Scoping Report will be 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.
- 5.2.2 The bodies consulted as part of this consultation are 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. The consultees were also asked to say whether they think the approach set out for the SA of the plan is appropriate.
- 5.2.3 Once consultation is complete the responses will be documented and the Scoping Report amended. The next stage in the SA of the LDP involves the production of a full SA Report, once complete this will be consulted with the statutory consultees and the public.

5.3 Next steps in the SA process

- 5.3.1 The next phase in the process which will be an assessment of the policies in the Preferred Strategy against the SA objectives (Stage B). LDP options or alternatives will be refined, and ways to mitigate any adverse effects. Measures for monitoring will also be proposed.
- 5.3.2 Develop and refine options/alternatives and assess effects (Stage B):

- Test the plan or programme objectives against the SA objectives (Task B1);
 - Develop strategic alternatives (Task B2);
 - Predicting the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives (Task B3);
 - Evaluate the effects of the draft plan or programme, including alternatives (Task B4);
 - Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects (Task B5);
 - Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of the plan or programme implementation (Task B6).
- 5.3.3 The plan's objectives will be tested against the SA objectives in a compatibility matrix and the effects of the plan will be predicted and evaluated using a table/matrix to record any permanent or temporary, positive, negative and neutral effects.
- 5.3.4 Further assessment is likely following consultation of the preferred strategy as new policies and options may be proposed. These changes will be incorporated and included in the final version of the SA Report.
- 5.3.5 Annex 1 of the SEA directive requires that the assessment of effects of the plan include secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects⁸. Secondary or indirect effects are effects that are not a direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. Examples of secondary effects are a development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland; and construction of one project that facilitates or attracts other developments.
- 5.3.6 Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.
- 5.3.7 Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For instance a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.
- 5.3.8 These terms are not mutually exclusive. Often the term cumulative effects is taken to include secondary and synergistic effects. The assessment of cumulative effects will be undertaken according to ODPM and WG guidance at the next stage of assessment.

⁸ A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Department of the Environment, September 2005, p. 78.

- 5.3.9 The likely evolution of the state of the environment without implementation of the plan will also be considered in accordance with guidance. Alternatives or options will be compared to each other as well as with the 'do nothing' or 'business as usual' options.
- 5.3.10 Where adverse effects are seen to be likely, possibilities for mitigation must be considered. Aspects of Stage B may need to be carried out more than once in the course of a plan or programme's development.
- 5.3.11 Stage C comprises the production of the full SA Report of the findings of Stage B. Consultation and decision-making takes place at Stage D. The SA Report will be out for consultation with the statutory consultation bodies and a wider consultation with the Preferred Strategy of the LDP. Finally Stage E comprises monitoring the implementation of the plan.