

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OFFICER

**SUBJECT:
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE REPLACEMENT
PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this item is to request approval of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. A draft of this document was appended to the National Park Authority March Committee Papers. Proposed amendments are attached to this Report. The document has been subject to a consultation period of 8 weeks.
2. Appendix 1 sets out the comments received and the actions proposed. Appendix 2 is a collation of extracts from the document showing where changes have been made as a result of consultation responses.

Introduction/Background

3. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report sets out the context and objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal of the replacement Local Development Plan. The context covers the wider policy environment of the Plan and the current social, economic and environmental circumstances. The objectives seek to identify important sustainability issues, and what outcomes are desirable in respect of these issues.
4. The Draft Scoping Report was put out for public consultation period of 8 weeks alongside the Local Development Plan Review Report and Delivery Agreement following Member's approval at the NPA committee of March 16th 2016.

Financial considerations

5. The Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of the development of the Replacement Local Development Plan and is covered by the Local Development Plan budget.

Risk considerations

6. Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Plans is required by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004.

Compliance

7. Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory environmental assessment process, required for Local Development Plans under Welsh law. There are additional requirements that the Welsh Government makes of Sustainability Appraisal; the assessment of the impacts of policy and proposals of Local Development Plans to Welsh language in particular. These requirements have been built into the assessment framework as laid out in the Scoping Report.

Equality considerations

8. The Public Equality Duty requires the Authority to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and foster good relation between different communities. This means that, in the formative stages of our policies, procedure, practice or guidelines, the Authority needs to take into account what impact its decisions will have on people who are protected under the Equality Act 2010 (people who share a protected characteristic of age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, and religion or belief).
9. The equalities impacts of the Local Development Plan are assessed, in part, by the Sustainability Appraisal but will also be fully considered by a separate Equalities Impact Assessment process during Plan preparation.

Human Rights considerations

10. The Sustainability Appraisal forms part of the rigorous assessment processes that support Local Development Plan preparation and will help to ensure that the Local Development Plan accords the Human Rights Act 1998.

Biodiversity implications/Sustainability appraisal

11. The Scoping Report is part of sustainability appraisal and contains assessment criteria for the consideration of nature conservation during the development of the Replacement Local Development Plan.

Welsh Language Statement

12. The publication and consultation exercises were carried out in accordance with the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards Regulations (No.1) 2015.
13. The Scoping Report sets out how impacts on the Welsh language by the Local Development Plan will be assessed. The Welsh language standards are integral to the Sustainability Appraisal framework of objectives.

Next Steps

14. It is proposed that the Scoping Report, subject to the changes shown in Appendix 2, is approved by Members.
15. The Scoping Report and its Appendices, when formally adopted by the Authority, will be published on our web-site.
16. A report of consultations will also be published and those who commented advised of how their comments were dealt with.
17. The Appendices of the Scoping Report are live documents and will continue to be updated to ensure that the evidence base for the assessment of the Local Development Plan remains current throughout the process. These Appendices will be re-issued at each subsequent stage of the Sustainability Appraisal.
18. The next stage in the Sustainability Appraisal process will be to assess options for policy and strategy and inform the preferred strategy.

Recommendation

- 1. That Members approve the Officer Response to the representations received on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.**
- 2. That Members approve the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report subject to the amendments shown in Appendix 2.**

Background Documents

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>)

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (SI 2004 No. 1656 (W.170)) (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2004/1656/made>)

Local Development Plan Manual Edition 2 – Welsh Government August 2015

Planning Policy Wales Welsh Government 8th Edition January 2016
(<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>)

(For further information, please contact Philip Barlow, Research and Sustainability Appraisal Officer)

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APPENDIX 1

Representations on Consultation of Draft Scoping Report

Questionnaire

- Q1. Are all of the key relevant plans, policies and programmes been covered? (Please see Appendix 1 of the scoping report for the complete list).
- Q2. Does the baseline (Appendix 2 of the scoping report) contain all of the relevant data available to fully inform the Sustainability Appraisal?
- Q3. Are all of the key sustainability issues captured?
- Q4. Do you agree that the sustainability objectives fully capture the sustainability issues identified?

Reference	Question/ topic area	Representation	Officer Response and Recommendation
LDP2/2708/SR/ 7 Pembrokeshire County Council	General	Page 18, item 22 – inward migrants can and often do learn Welsh. Existing residents are not always willing to do so. Be careful to avoid stereotyping.	Noted. The description merely suggests a potential consequence of migration that could occur in the absence of mitigation.
LDP2/1670/SR/ 3 Natural Resources Wales	General	It reads and flows well.	Noted.
LDP2/1670/SR/ 4 Natural Resources Wales	General	Overall the draft Sustainability Appraisal seems sound and there are no adverse comments.	Noted.
LDP2/1670/5 Natural Resources Wales	General	Minor typographical error on page 11.	Corrected.
LDP2/1092/SR/ 3 Bourne Leisure	General	Sustainability Objective 5 states: <i>“Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.”</i> (Section 5.0) Bourne Leisure supports this objective, which aims to encourage a more “even spread” of visitors throughout the year and maximise the number of visitors to be accommodated within tourism developments (Objective 5, issue 3). The fulfilment of this objective will therefore increase the benefits of tourism for the local economy through an increase in visitor expenditure.	Noted.
LDP2/2708/SR/ 9 Pembrokeshire	1	The adoption dates for the LDPs are as follows – Ceredigion CC (2013), Carmarthenshire CC (2014) and Pembrokeshire CC (2013). The 2011 dates	Amended.

Reference	Question/ topic area	Representation	Officer Response and Recommendation
County Council		relate to key stages in the consultation processes on each Plan, not to the adoption dates.	
LDP2/2708/SR/8 Pembrokeshire County Council	1	The Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire LDPs are in the Regional section, while the PCC LDP is in the Local section. However, each plan deals with planning issues at County level.	Agreed, amended.
LDP2/ 4338/SR/1 Pembrokeshire Business Panel	1	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/1670/6 Natural Resources Wales	1	List on page 11 omits Pembrokeshire and Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plan. Yet it does refer to this plan on page A37.	Amended.
LDP2/2916/SR/ 1 Tenby Town Council	1	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/2708/SR/ 1 Pembrokeshire County Council	1	Perhaps mention TAN23, Regional Technical Statement for Minerals (South Wales) and Joint Local Transport Plan for SW Wales.	Agreed, added (Appendix A, pg. A26 under "Wales" section)
LDP2/2708/SR/ 2 Pembrokeshire County Council	2	Yes.	Noted.
LDP2/ 4338/SR/2 Pembrokeshire Business Panel	2	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/2916/SR/ 2 Tenby Town Council	2	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/2708/SR/ 3 Pembrokeshire County Council	3	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/2708/SR/ 6 Pembrokeshire County Council	3	Page 15, item 6 – also include solar power and biomass.	Agreed, amended.
LDP2/2708/SR/ 5 Pembrokeshire County Council	3	Page 14, item 3 – the Local Plan and JUDP Inspectors are quoted – did the Inspector who examined the PCNPA's LDP have anything to say on this matter?	Not as an overall observation but in reference to specifics of site allocations, Manorbier in particular (paragraph 3.23). The fact that the Local Development Plan was

Reference	Question/ topic area	Representation	Officer Response and Recommendation
			conceived on the basis of the two purposes of National Park's and that the strategy is necessarily constrained by the National Park's extents is mentioned in paragraph 3.2.
LDP2/ 4338/SR/3 Pembrokeshire Business Panel	3	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/1092/SR/ 1 Bourne Leisure	3	<p>Sustainability Issue 2 states: <i>"Impact of recreation and tourism, and associated development"</i> (Section 4.0). This issue is described as follows: <i>"Great importance should be attached to the role of the National Park for tourism and recreational activities. They are beneficial to the local economy, and to the nation in terms of health and well-being. However, negative impacts include traffic congestion, disturbance from activities such as jet skiing, and increased demands on the public service infrastructure. Tourism is sometimes a driver for inappropriate development proposals in the National Park. The negative impacts of tourism activity are not only felt by the environment and the resident population, but can diminish the quality of the tourism experience itself."</i> (Section 4.0, Sustainability Issue 2)</p> <p>Bourne Leisure welcomes the recognition that tourism and recreational activities benefit both the local economy and the nation in terms of health and well-being. The Company also appreciates that there can be negative impacts from tourism development in some instances. However, this Sustainability Issue is worded in a way that assumes that tourism development will always have negative impacts upon the environment and resident population. Bourne Leisure considers that this is not the case, particularly given that in many instances, tourism development contributes positively to these areas, for example by improving the environment.</p> <p>Therefore, Bourne Leisure requests that Sustainability Issue 2 is amended as follows: <i>"Great importance should be attached to the role of the National Park for tourism and recreational activities. They are beneficial to the local economy, and to the nation in terms of health and well-being. However, <u>in some instances, there can be negative impacts of these activities, including</u> include traffic congestion, disturbance from activities such as jet skiing, and increased demands on the</i></p>	Agreed, amended.

Reference	Question/ topic area	Representation	Officer Response and Recommendation
		<i>public service infrastructure. Tourism is sometimes a driver for inappropriate development proposals in the National Park. <u>Where there are</u>The <u>negative impacts of tourism activity, these impacts are not only can be felt by the environment and the resident population, but and can diminish the quality of the tourism experience itself. However, it is recognised that the tourism industry can also contribute positively to both the environment and the resident population.</u></i> (Amendments underlined).	
LDP2/2916/SR/ 3 Tenby Town Council	3	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/ 4338/SR/4 Pembrokeshire Business Panel	4	Yes	Noted.
LDP2/1092/SR/ 2 Bourne Leisure	4	<p>Sustainability Objective 2 states: <i>“Decrease the length and number of journeys made by private car to and within the National Park by both residents and visitors.”</i> (Section 5.0)</p> <p>Whilst Bourne Leisure supports the aim to reduce the environmental impact of journeys made by private car, the Company considers that it is important to recognise that many visitor journeys are made by car where there is no feasible alternative, and that to decrease the number or length of these types of journey would have a negative impact on the local economy. Instead, Bourne Leisure considers that it would be more effective to focus on shifting modes of travel for those journeys where it is feasible without having a negative impact on the tourism industry.</p> <p>Bourne Leisure considers that this objective could be amended to change the focus from a negative treatment of car journeys to a positive encouragement of journeys made by modes other than private car, which would include walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>Therefore, Bourne Leisure requests that Sustainability Objective 2 is amended as follows: <i>“Increase the length and number of journeys made by modes other than private car to and within the National Park by both residents and visitors.”</i> (Amendments underlined)</p>	<p>This objective was shared with the National Park Management Plan. The objective needs to relate to new development. Planning Policy Wales (Edition 8 January 2016, paragraph 4.4.3, first bullet under “<i>Wales a cohesive community</i>”) states “<i>Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car</i>”.</p> <p>SA Objective 2 has been amended accordingly.</p>
LDP2/2916/SR/ 4	4	Yes	Noted.

Reference	Question/ topic area	Representation	Officer Response and Recommendation
Tenby Town Council			
LDP2/1670/SR/ 2 Natural Resources Wales	3 and 4	We support the issues and objectives within the SA.	Noted.
LDP2/1670/SR/ 1 Natural Resources Wales	1,2,3 and 4	The document appears to be a comprehensive catalogue of policy and plans relevant to the Local Development Plan; it also identifies the key issues and objectives.	Noted.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Replacement Local Development Plan (2015-2031)

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Scoping Report

March 2016

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Proponent	Title	Year
Welsh Government / Natural Resources Wales / CADW	Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales	
Welsh Government/ Natural Resources Wales	Section 42 list: Habitats and species of principal importance for conservation in Wales	2007
Welsh Government	National Housing Strategy – ‘Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales’	2010
Welsh Government	Homes of Wales – A White Paper for Better Lives and Communities	2012
Welsh Government	Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps	2012
Ceredigion County Council	Ceredigion Local Development Plan	2011
Carmarthenshire Carmarthenshire County Council	Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan	2011
Natural Resources Wales	Teifi CAMS inc. 2008 update.	2008
Natural Resources Wales	Tywi, Taff and Gwendraeth CAMS inc. 2010 update	2010
Pembrokeshire County Council	Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan	2011
<u>Pembrokeshire County Council</u>	<u>Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans</u>	
Pembrokeshire County Council/ Local Service Board	Pembrokeshire Single Integrated Plan 2013 - 2018	2013
Pembrokeshire County Council	Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) for Pembrokeshire 2007 - 2017	2007
Milford Haven Port Authority	Milford Haven Waterway Recreation Plan	2011
Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership	A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire	
Greenways Partnership	Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy	
Natural Resources Wales	Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan	2009
Natural Resources Wales	River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District	2015
Natural Resources Wales	Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)	2009

Section 4.0: Identification of Sustainability Issues

4.1 The following resources were used to identify Sustainability Issues:

- The Policies, Plans and Programmes relevant to the Local Development Plan;
- The baseline information gathered;
- The experience of officers in the National Park Authority of issues faced when working on behalf of the Authority;
- The Monitoring of the Local Development Plan and Sustainability Appraisal over the last 5 years.

4.2 The issues identified through the above process are summarised in the table below. Many of the issues are the same as those identified during the preparation of the adopted Local Development Plan but have been checked and updated with current data where it has become available. No new issues have been identified through the monitoring process; copies of the Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report are available from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's [website](#)⁴.

Number	Issue	Description
1	Effects of Climate Change	It is likely that climate change will have significant effects on the National Park, though the nature and scale of those effects is uncertain. The report Wales: Changing Climate, Challenging Choices prepared for the National Assembly for Wales, predicts for 2080 average temperature increases for Wales of up to 2.9°C; an increase in annual precipitation of up to 9%; and a rise in sea level of up to 79cm, accompanied by more frequent and violent storms. Climate change is likely to impact on economic activity (e.g. changes to farming, impact on coastal activity), biodiversity (e.g. movement of species & habitats), health (e.g. heat stress, disease) and the historic environment (e.g. flooding and storm damage).
2	Impact of recreation and tourism, and associated development	Great importance should be attached to the role of the National Park for tourism and recreational activities. They are beneficial to the local economy, and to the nation in terms of health and well-being. However, in some instance, there can be negative impacts of these activities negative impacts including traffic congestion, disturbance from activities such as jet skiing, and increased demands on the public service infrastructure. Tourism is sometimes a driver for inappropriate development proposals in the National Park. Where there are The negative impacts of tourism activity, these impacts can be not only felt by the environment and the resident population, and but can diminish the quality of the tourism experience itself. It

⁴ Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report:
<http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk/default.asp?PID=536>

Number	Issue	Description
		<p><u>is also recognised that the tourism industry can also contribute positively to both the environment and resident population.</u></p> <p>While the impact of tourist and recreational users is not as great in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park as in some other National Parks, there are times and places at which the large amounts of tourism activity are a problem. The South West Wales Coastal Recreation Audit (2004) identifies 24 hotspots (sites where very high numbers of people present; and/or there are negative impacts on nature conservation designations; and/or there is conflict between different groups of users) in the National Park.</p>
3	Limited landscape capacity to accommodate development	Both Mr P.J. MacDonald in his Inspector's Report on the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Plan (paragraph 4.14) and Mr J.R. Collyer in his Inspector's Report on the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (paragraph 4.8.1) highlight the limited capacity of the National Park landscape to accommodate new development, the special status of the National Park, and the importance and appropriateness of policies to restrict development in the National Park. This limited capacity for development is likely to constrain the options available to meet other sustainability objectives and objectives for the Local Development Plan.
4	Dependence on private cars	<p>Pembrokeshire is a rural area so it is inevitable that a large proportion of journeys need to be made by road in private transport. The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory data for oxides of Nitrogen and Carbon Monoxide emissions show a strong correlation between emissions and the location of main roads suggesting that road transport causes pollution both locally and globally.</p> <p>Responses to the 2011/12 Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey indicate that around 98% of Pembrokeshire's visitors travel by private car. The presence of large numbers of cars, whether in car parks or on roads has a negative impact on air quality, landscape, biodiversity, and also the recreational experience. Offering limited alternatives to travel by private car can contribute to social exclusion of residents and visitors.</p>
5	The physical environment	Air quality in the National Park is generally high though there are pollution hotspots related to road traffic. River quality is generally good, though a number of the National Park's rivers, including the Gwaun and Solva, and its coastal waters are classed as at risk or probably at risk (from diffuse and/or point source pollution; physical alteration; and/or alien species) by the Environment Agency under the Water Framework Directive. Fly tipping, and roadside and seaborne litter are the most significant waste issues for the National Park.
6	Reconciling energy development with landscape	The Milford Haven waterway has an established energy industry, with further developments under construction or planned. Though mostly outside the

Number	Issue	Description
	considerations	National Park, this development has significant impact on the landscape of the Park due to its scale and visibility, and that of the associated shipping activity. Pembrokeshire has high potential for renewable energy development, both on shore and offshore using wind, tide and wave energy sources, solar and biomass . However, these developments can have serious landscape impacts either as a result of the generating facility directly or support facilities.
7	Role of agriculture (and other land based businesses)	<p>Agriculture and related activities (such as forestry) have been instrumental in shaping the National Park landscape and can continue to maintain and enhance that landscape and its associated biological and cultural diversity. Agriculture in Pembrokeshire is generally intensive which is often damaging, particularly to biodiversity and archaeological sites. The steady decline of businesses in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors suggest that current economic conditions are difficult for farming and forestry, making it harder for these businesses to contribute to enhancing landscape and biodiversity, and have a sustaining role in the culture and communities of the National Park.</p> <p>The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) is designed to protect waters against nitrate pollution from agricultural sources. Member states are required to identify waters which are, or could become, polluted by nitrates and to designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land that drains to those waters. A review of NVZ designations in Wales is currently underway. It is understood that the inner Milford Haven meets the criteria for designation as an NVZ; if designated, restrictions would be placed on farmers on the amount of slurry/fertiliser that can be used on their land. Early indications suggest that one of the effects of the impending introduction of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones is an increase in the number of nutrient lagoons and anaerobic digesters along with an increase in farming intensification such as the construction of "super dairies". A proposal for an NVZ for the inner Milford Haven would likely exclude areas of the National Park. There is some concern that this may lead to farms exporting their slurry out of the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones and into the National Park.</p>
8	The future of the built environment	The distinctiveness of the built environment of the National Park is reflected in the number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas. However, the built environment faces a number of pressures: the availability of suitable materials and skills to restore and maintain traditional buildings; inappropriate development affecting the setting of historic buildings and the character of settlements; and adequate protection of the built environment outside conservation areas. It is important that new building and redevelopment are aesthetically appropriate and meet the highest standards for sustainability in design and construction
9	The use of the marine	Coastal wildlife, coastal scenery and clean seas are

Section 5.0: Sustainability Objectives

- 5.1 The issues identified in Section 4 have been used to formulate sustainability objectives that together form a Sustainability Assessment Framework. This framework will be used to judge the sustainability of the objectives and policies of the Local Development Plan.
- 5.2 The table below identifies related clusters of the issues identified in section 4. In the entries for the 'Cluster of related issues' column, the number refers to the issue identified in section 4, and the text refines their context to arrive at Sustainability Objectives.
- 5.3 These objectives are intended to indicate directions for change rather than end points. For this reason no targets are set; the goal in the context of Sustainability Appraisal is full realisation of the objective. The objectives are then tested for compatibility with National Park purposes and with each other.

Objectives:

Number	Cluster of related issues	Sustainability Objective
1	5. Agriculture and forestry are sources of (particularly water) pollution. 7. The core issue forming this objective (i.e. the role of agriculture and other land based activity) 11. The role of farming in protecting archaeological sites. 12. Conservation of biodiversity within and outside designated areas is dependent on appropriate activity on farmed or forested land, and land controlled by farmers and foresters. 14. Farming and forestry are the dominant land uses in the National Park 16. A successful agricultural and forestry sector can provide and maintain quality business and employment opportunities. 22. Outside settlements the distinctiveness of the people, landscape and built environment is largely the product of an agricultural society.	Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.
2	2. The majority of visitors to the National Park travel by car and therefore car journeys represent a major impact of tourism. 4. Real or perceived dependence on private cars leads to more car journeys than might otherwise occur. 5. Car use is probably the main source of air pollution in the National Park 14. Roads and cars have significant negative landscape impacts. 17. Easy access to services (especially in more rural areas) often requires car use	<p><u>Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car</u></p> <p>Decrease the length and number of journeys made by private car to and within the National Park by both residents and visitors.</p>

<p>Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal, Welsh Government 2009 http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/090120coalmtanen.pdf</p>
<p>Notes: sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for coal extraction through surface and underground working by mineral planning authorities (MPAs) and the coal mining industry. The advice note focuses on protecting 'areas of importance' (including National Parks) and on reducing the environmental impacts of coal extraction.</p>
<p>Management Plan response: LDP has policies relating to NP purposes and special qualities – or copy response from MPP Wales above</p>
<p>LDP response: To ensure that areas of past, present or possible future workings are shown</p>
<p><u>The Regional Technical Statement (July 2014) (1st Review) (Southwest region).</u></p>
<p><u>Minerals Technical Advice Note 1 requires that the Aggregates Working Parties for North and South Wales produce Regional Technical Statements for Aggregates at 5-yearly intervals. The Regional Technical Statement provides recommendations which guide the future levels of provision for construction aggregates required from each Mineral Planning Authority in Wales.</u></p> <p><u>LDP Response: Officers continue to work jointly with the other authorities in the southwest region (Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire County Councils) to ensure adequate supply of aggregates to meet the projected need.</u></p>
<p>Wales Spatial Plan, Welsh Government 2008 http://wales.gov.uk/topics/improvingservices/spatialplan/?lang=en</p>
<p>Defines the spatial element of Welsh Assembly government plans (e.g. Wales: A Better Country). Sets overarching development vision and framework for Wales. Divides Wales into six areas with rough boundaries between.</p> <p>For Pembrokeshire: The Haven, the Vision promotes: It being key to a strategic transport corridor ('Trans-European Network – TEN') whose western terminus links South Wales with the Irish Republic via the Fishguard-Rosslare and Pembroke-Cork ferry crossings; Development at three Strategic Hubs: Fishguard, Carmarthen (just east of the PCNP area) and the polycentric South-West Pembrokeshire towns; Improving the rural economy through the optimisation of the tourism and leisure offer. Recognises that national plans and policies should be approached differently in different areas. The focus of the plan is very much on economic development. The section on the area including PCNP is particularly so,</p>

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

Regional:

Ceredigion Local Development Plan, Ceredigion County Council 2013~~4~~ (Adopted)

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

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan, Carmarthenshire County Council 2014~~1~~ (Adopted)

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

Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans

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

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan, Pembrokeshire County Council 2013 (Adopted)

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

Teifi CAMS inc. 2008 update, Environment Agency Wales 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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