

APPENDIX 8 – Review of policies, plans and programmes

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

Data gaps: Dwr Cymru Welsh Water Asset Management Plans, other utility company strategic plans

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

Population and human health

INTERNATIONAL/EU	
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	
By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union. The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The three goals of the strategy are: • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Spatial Perspective seeks to achieve: • Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; • Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; • Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage.	To support the European Spatial Perspective, the LDP should seek to promote sustainable communities and take into account the interrelationships between demographic change, geography, accessibility, local distinctiveness and the environment. The Community Plan has regard to the Wales Spatial Plan and this in turn recognises the European Spatial Development Perspective. Affected issues: All

The pan-European programme on transport, health and environment (THE PEP)	
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	Implications for the LDP
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 instruments in the NIS/CEEC to stimulate and enforce the production and use of vehicles and fuels with improved environmental and safety performance • Demand side management and modal shift • Elaboration of investment strategies influencing modal split towards sustainable transport. • Development of measures influencing the modal split towards modes of transport, which are sustainable for health and the environment for both freight and passenger transport.	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

• Promotion of the elaboration of sustainable transport plans e.g. by large private and public enterprises as well as other organizations for both passenger and freight transport. • Promotion, implementation and review of policies designed to internalize the health and environmental externalities (external costs) generated by transport activities. • Improving driver behaviour through large-scale introduction of “eco-driving” programmes, in-car feedback instruments, traffic management measures and measures to ensure respect for existing speed limits. Urban transport • Establishment of a framework for the elaboration and implementation of urban plans for transport sustainable for health and the environment by agglomerations (urban and suburban) beyond a defined size. • Further development of a common set of indicators for urban transport. • Development of measures for promoting high quality and integrated public transport and reducing the need for, and volume of, car traffic. • Development of measures for promoting and improving safe conditions of cycling and walking. • Special care for groups at high risk, in particular children.	
UK/NATIONAL	
The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001) and subsequent progress reports	
This document sets out the Government’s Fuel Poverty Strategy. It focuses primarily on measures to improve energy efficiency and reduce the costs of fuel for fuel poor households, since the income measures which form part of a long term solution are being addressed in wider poverty and social exclusion policies.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives in Wales were to: By March 2004, to have assisted 38,000 households likely to be in fuel poverty through the Home Energy Efficiency Scheme for Wales. This objective was met. The documents - A fuel poverty commitment for Wales (2003) and the National Housing Strategy for Wales (2005) also address fuel poverty in Wales.	The LDP should have regard to the issues of energy efficiency, and the costs of fuel for fuel poor households. The Community Plan will seek to improve energy efficiency and, in addition, has a wider objective of equality and social inclusion and tackling fuel poverty plays a part in achieving these. Affected issue: population, human health and climatic factors
Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (2005) (UK Government's published a 2008-2011 update in 2008. WAG has not...)	
The Race Equality Scheme aims to ensure the functions of the WAG are undertaken with equal opportunity for all people. Ultimately this should lead to a better understanding of the needs of various ethnic groups in Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aims of the Scheme are to: • Take into account the needs of various ethnic groups when developing policies and delivering services; • Promote equal opportunities for all race groups; • Promote good race relations; • Build capacity of minority groups to engage with the WAG; and • Show leadership in the promotion of race equality in Wales.	The LDP should ensure that all national and area actions are implemented without racial prejudice. The Community Plan has Equality as a cross cutting theme and meeting race equality duties is a fundamental part of this for all of the Community Plan's partners. Affected issues: population, social fabric

People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan (WSP) (2004) Wales Spatial Plan Update (2008)	
The WSP provides high-level strategic guidance in relation to spatial planning. In particular it seeks to address challenges associated with demographic change, accessibility and the distribution of resources. It outlines issues and opportunities to be addressed over the next 20 years in order to plan and maintain balanced and sustainable communities. The vision for the Pembrokeshire Haven area of the Wales Spatial Plan is: Strong communities supported by a sustainable economy based on the area's unique environment, maritime access and tourism opportunities.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The requirements within the spatial plan include: • Building sustainable communities (for example by ensuring good access to local services and by enabling people to make healthy life choices); • Promoting a sustainable economy (for example by seeking to achieve reliable transport and high speed internet routes necessary for trade); • Valuing our environment (for example by comprehensively managing the environment to maintain soil carbon, reduce contamination, manage diffuse pollution sources to water, protecting landscapes, enhancing habitats and minimising waste); • Achieving sustainable accessibility (for example through improving north-south links within Wales, investing in public transport, ensuring major retail development takes into account integrated transport opportunities and increasing levels of walking and cycling through promotion and provision of facilities); • Respecting distinctiveness (retaining sense of place, promoting social cohesion).	To support the WSP, the LDP should seek to promote sustainable communities and take into account the interrelationships between demographic change, geography, accessibility, local distinctiveness and the environment. The Community Plan will link closely with the WSP and will share many of its priorities, especially for economic development. Affected issues: Population, material assets, human health, biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage, geological heritage and landscape.
Achieving Our Potential 2006-2013: Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid-Term Review (2006)	
Achieving Our Potential, the national tourism strategy for Wales, was launched in April 2000 and defined an ambitious vision for tourism up to 2010 extended to 2013. It set out four priority areas for action: marketing, exceeding visitor expectations, improving skills and achieving	

sustainable growth. The strategy was underpinned by a detailed action plan which identified effective responses to the strategic challenges facing the industry.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<i>Achieving Our Potential</i> set challenging targets for the industry based on tourism volume and value growth up to 2010. At this mid-term stage, excellent progress has been made against these strategic targets, and growing tourism spending has contributed to the rising economic prosperity experienced by Wales in recent years. The revised vision has four strategic aims: • Realising the importance of understanding and responding to customer needs; • Accepting that there is a value to be gained from doing things differently to our competitors through innovative ways of working; • Acknowledging the need to secure a sustainable, long-term future through responsible destination and business management; and • Seeking to maximise business profitability to drive growth in the tourism economy.	The LDP should aim to make a contribution to the achievement of this aim by setting appropriate measures and objectives, such as promoting more sustainable transport options for the tourism industry and tourism sites. The Community Plan notes the importance of the tourist industry and wishes to see the industry develop in a way that enhances the reputation of the Pembrokeshire brand for high quality. Affected issue: Population, climatic factors, economy and cultural heritage and historic environment and landscape
Rural Development Plan for Wales, 2007-2013	
The Rural Development Plan sets out an overall strategy for development in rural areas in Wales, and includes an analysis of the current situation as well as axis strategies based on EU objectives for rural development, each with various targets and objectives. The Plan also considers complementarity with other Community funding instruments.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Plan puts forward various issues that should be dealt with in the future, including: • Low employment productivity and activity rates; • Out-migration of young adults; • Vitality of communities;	The projects that are likely to be funded through the Rural Development Plan in Pembrokeshire include ones to strengthen the role of communities and this is consistent with Community Plan aims.

• Potential for increased social and economic activity; • Reduce social exclusion and enhance access to services; • Retain existing and attract new population; • Increase community confidence in facilitating regeneration; • Increase personal and career-focused skills; and • Improve local governance.	Affected issues: economy, population, material assets, social fabric
Community First Guidance (2007)	
A flagship WAG programme which aims at cutting poverty and helping to improve lives of people who live in the poorest areas.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Aims to improve the surrounding environment of deprived areas.	The LDP should aim to contribute to achieving this aim. Communities First Partnerships, along with other groups representing the interests of geographic communities, will be involved in the development of the next Community Plan. Affected issue: Population, social fabric
Well Being in Wales – Consultation Document (2002) Health Challenge Wales (2004)	
<i>Well Being in Wales</i> develops the Assembly Government's work to improve health and to reduce inequalities in health through an approach that cuts across all its policy areas. <i>Well Being in Wales</i> emphasises that everyone in Wales shares responsibility for health and well-being. Local councils together with community groups, employers, businesses and voluntary organisations have an important role to play in improving health and well being. Individuals also have a key role to take greater care of their own health. <i>Health Challenge Wales</i> is 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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
<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. 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.	In response to <i>Well Being in Wales</i> the LDP should consider those areas of planning which are relevant to human health. 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. The local delivery of Health Challenge Wales is being taken forward by <i>Health Challenge Pembrokeshire</i> which is one of the statutory plans that the Community Plan will take into account. Affected issues: Human health and well being
Improving Health in Wales: A Plan for the NHS with its Partners (2001)	
This plan sets the scene for the NHS within Wales over the next ten years. It sets the objectives for change and development.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The main objectives for the NHS over this period are as follows:	Need to consult with NHS regarding surgeries, facilities for the aging population, etc. The

• To improve its performance further in relation to the maintenance of health; • To contribute significantly to population health improvement; and • To tackle inequalities in health.	Community Plan's key link is with <i>Health Challenge Pembrokeshire</i> rather than the more service specific NHS plan. Affected issues: health and well being, material assets
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2002)	
The Welsh Assembly Government has developed a strategy and action plans which will encourage provision and increased use of travel facilities, support sustainable development, reduce adverse impact of motorised traffic and encourage healthy life styles.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• To integrate walking and cycling with other policy areas such as planning, sustainable development, health promotion and social inclusion. • To build on current good practices in Wales, UK and continental Europe • To identify resources required to implement practical solutions • To prioritise the allocation of resources that will make the most difference for the greatest number of people. • To encourage walking and cycling, contributing to modal shift and reducing reliance on the car. • To ensure walking and cycling are means of accessing public transport.	The LDP should promote opportunities for enabling people to walk and cycle more for both transport and leisure purposes. The Regional Transport Plan recognises many of the objectives and requirements of this plan, and in turn, its priorities will be reflected in the Community Plan. Affected issues: human health, population, air quality, climatic factors, transport
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003)	
Variety of action points is highlighted. Including increasing the levels of walking and cycling through promotion and provision of facilities, looking at the links between cycling and health, improve safety and cycle parking.	

Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales (2009-2013)	
The action plan brings together all the key initiatives which the Welsh Assembly Government and its key partners are undertaking or planning to undertake in support of walking and cycling in Wales. A key aim of the plan is to help secure a change in behaviour – so that more people walk and cycle more often.	
Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003)	
Vision: To reduce danger and perceived danger for all road and footway users in order to promote safe and sustainable access. In addition, the strategy has the aim to support sustainable development, which is an objective set by higher level policies (e.g. Wales: A Better Country).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
No specific environmental objectives are set, but proposed measures, such as reducing speed and managing traffic could indirectly lead to environmental benefits.	The LDP should aim to contribute to road safety. The Community Plan recognises the need to improve road safety in Pembrokeshire. Affected issue: human health, transport and climatic factors indirectly
Sustrans – Safe Routes to Schools	
Sustrans – UK sustainable transport charity.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• Safe Routes to Schools – Aims to create environments that make cycling and walking to school safer and more enjoyable, with “Links to Schools” and “Bike It” initiatives involved. • In 2006, 8,500 schools were receiving information and advice on encouraging children to cycle and walk to school. • “Bike It” achieves a figure of 10% of children walking and cycling to school wherever it	The Pembrokeshire LDP should aim to promote “Safe Routes to Schools” initiatives as well as general use of alternative modes of travel to reduce the impact of traffic levels and encourage healthier lifestyles. Safe routes to school is one of the actions/projects that will

operates, currently in its second year. European evidence shows that where there are high levels of childhood walking and cycling, you see a correspondingly high level in adulthood.	allow road safety concerns as well as objectives within the draft RTP for modal shift to be achieved. Affected issues: Health and well being, transport, climatic
The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2008-2013 (2008)	
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
The four strategic aims of the Strategy for Older People in Wales are to: 1 - Promote positive images of ageing and ensure that the over 50s are able to participate as fully as they wish in their communities, giving them a stronger sense of engagement and influence. 2 - Develop policies to increase the capacity of the over 50s to continue to work, learn, volunteer and care, making an active contribution for as long as they wish, and ensure that older people do not live in poverty. 3 - Improve the health and well being of older people through initiatives to promote health, as well as high quality, responsive and appropriately regulated health, social care and housing services. These will enable older people to live as actively and independently as possible in a suitable and safe environment of their choice. 4 - Implement the Strategy for Older People in Wales with support funding to ensure that it continues to be a catalyst for change and innovation across all sectors, improving services for older people, providing the basis for effective planning for an ageing population and reflecting the concerns of older people.	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. Older people are one of the equalities groups that the Community Plan has identified. Issues extend well beyond health and social care issues and include age discrimination. Affected issues: health and well being, Population, social fabric
Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000 – A fuel poverty commitment for Wales (2003)	
The highest concentration of owner-occupier potential beneficiaries of enhanced New HEES	The LDP should include an objective to

(which includes central heating) is in the rural areas of Gwynedd and Isle of Anglesey (4.5% and 3.1% respectively) and in the predominantly urban authority area of Rhondda Cynon Taff (3.9%). More than 15% of social housing households could benefit from enhanced New HEES in the mainly rural areas of Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey and Conwy and in the predominantly urban North Wales authority of Wrexham. Among private renting households the highest concentration (more than 12%) are in the North and West, in Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Pembrokeshire.	encourage energy efficiency in residential development. See The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001) and subsequent progress reports for Community Plan commentary. Affected issues: Climatic, population (reduce poverty), human health
Health Commission Wales Framework Document (2005)	
This document outlines the role of the Health Commission (HCW) within the WAG, and describes roles and responsibilities of each party. The document also discusses corporate and clinical governance, as well as clinical quality.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives of the Health Commission Wales include: • Securing high quality services within budget; • Placing patient needs before HCW business; • Developing partnerships with stakeholders; • Ensuring consistent commissioning processes; • Ensuring equitable access; and • Ensuring customer focus of operational processes.	The LDP should consult on and consider where new facilities and services are needed. See Improving Health in Wales: A Plan for the NHS with its Partners (2001) for Community Plan commentary. Affected issues: health and well being, material assets
Climbing Higher: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity (2005)	
This is the Welsh Assembly 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 WAG 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.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The priorities are summarised as: • Wales needs to be more physically active in order to be a healthier nation; • Wales needs healthy citizens in order to deliver long-term prosperity; • Wales needs to maximise the synergy between sport, physical activity and the natural environment; • Wales needs its people to be more 'physically literate'; • Wales needs more physically active communities; and • As well as the success of individuals, Wales needs systematic and sustainable success in priority sports.	The LDP can help with the provision of recreation facilities and play areas and ensure development and services are accessible by foot. Encouraging exercise is one of the key priorities of <i>Health Challenge Pembrokeshire</i> and this will also need to be reflected in the Community Plan given its importance for maintaining and improving physical and mental health. Affected issues: health and well being, economy, social fabric
Healthy and Active Lifestyles in Wales: A Framework for Action (2002)	
The Healthy and Active Lifestyles Action Plan aims to build on the important programme of work already underway in Wales, and to identify opportunities within it to maximise the impact of these initiatives in relation to physical activity levels. Additionally, in order to develop a comprehensive strategy, several new initiatives are proposed, based on evidence of effectiveness and need, in order to develop a national programme of physical activity promotion that will contribute to achieving a more active population in Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The priorities as: • Develop national and local partnerships and strategies to increase physical activity through active living; • Enable public health and primary care professionals to promote active living and to be well equipped to act on this knowledge; • Address issues of public knowledge of the health benefits of physical activity and of opportunities to increase physical activity by developing a national 'active living' campaign in the context of a comprehensive approach;	The LDP can help with the provision of recreation facilities and play areas and ensure development and services are accessible by foot. See <i>Climbing Higher: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity (2005)</i> for Community Plan commentary. Affected issues: health and well being,

• Reduce the barriers to increasing active living identified in the strategy in support of the first three objectives; and • Strengthen monitoring, surveillance and research to support the implementation of the Healthy and Active Lifestyles strategy and future planning.	economy, social fabric
TAN 16 – Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009)	
The new 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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The LDP should balance the need for sport and recreation facilities with interests of nature conservation. The Children and Young People's plan, one of the key plans which feeds into the Community Plan contains specific targets on young people and sport. This is significant as participation in sport when people are young lays the foundation for a healthy lifestyle into the future. The commentary on Climbing higher and Healthy and Active Lifestyles in Wales is also of relevance. Affected issues: biodiversity, social fabric
Regional/Local	
Health Challenge Pembrokeshire. The Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy (2008 - 2011)	
The Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy encourages people to reach their potential by supporting them to live longer, healthier lives and providing the best health, social services and well-being services. Pembrokeshire County Council and the Pembrokeshire Local Health Board jointly prepared the strategy in partnership with Pembrokeshire and Derwen NHS Trust (note that the Trust has been superseded by	

Hywel Dda NHS Trust which also includes Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire), National Public Health Service, Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services and Pembrokeshire Community Health Council.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The vision of the Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy is “encouraging people to reach their full potential by: • supporting them to live longer, healthier lives; with objectives and actions: • Making sure everybody has an acceptable home to live in • More focus on identifying risk factors for illnesses at an early stage • Providing support and services for people who have long-term conditions • Providing support services to enable people to live independently in their own homes • Improving services to support mental health and well-being • working together to provide the best health, social care and well-being services”; with specific objectives and actions: • Reducing smoking • Promoting responsible drinking of alcohol • Promoting healthy eating • Encouraging people to take more exercise	Need to reflect a healthier lifestyle approach through encouraging the development of walking cycling facilities, local services for settlements including recreational etc. This is the key statutory plan which deals with health that the Community Plan needs to reflect. Affected issues: All
Pembrokeshire Advance – Sir Benfro Ymlaen Rural Development Plan (2007-2013)	
Establishes how the Rural Development Plan for Wales will be implemented in Pembrokeshire.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The overarching priority of the Pembrokeshire Local Development Strategy, in particular as it relates to Axis 3 of the Rural Development Plan for Wales, is to “create sustainable employment opportunities and establish the conditions needed for sustainable economic growth”. Strategic priorities identified in the Rural Development Plan that have significance for the	The focus on creating sustainable employment opportunities with emphasis on the strategic priorities above is an important consideration for the LDP.

LDP include: a focus on quality agriculture, fisheries and food sectors and quality tourism sector; energy (including renewables) and environmental goods and services; maximising benefits of broadband availability; improving community safety; encouraging active age-balanced rural communities; protecting and enhancing the quality of the built and natural environment; improving access to the countryside and coast; increasing biodiversity and improving habitat management; establishing an international reputation as an area for knowledge businesses and building links with other regions and countries able to add value.	
Pembrokeshire County Council Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011 (2008)	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The strategy covers a range of issues affecting health, social care and well-being in the county with particular focus on: • Preventative actions to improve health and well-being and avoid potential illnesses; • Ensuring the delivery of effective and efficient health and social care services, which are responsive to people's needs; • Reducing health inequalities; • Tackling the underlying factors that affect health and well-being such as poor or unsuitable housing or alcohol misuse.	To encourage healthy lifestyles and an improvement in access to services and opportunities through planning measures. The delivery of the Community Plan relies on successful delivery and co-ordination of these activities.
Pembrokeshire County Council Community Safety Strategy (2002 – 2005)	
Following the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act in 1998 Local Authorities and the police are obliged to co-operate in the development and implementation of a strategy for tackling crime and disorder in their areas.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
This strategy outlines the aims of the Pembrokeshire Community Safety Group (CSG) over the next three years and the individual responsibilities of the partners. To ensure that all members of the CSG achieve the aims set down, outcomes will be monitored on a quarterly basis.	To encourage planning measures that should contribute towards reducing criminality in local areas e.g. increasing natural surveillance. The Community Plan reflects the priorities of this plan and will reflect the priorities of successor

	plans including tackling fear of crime which runs well ahead of actual crime rates.
EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - The Environmental Noise Directive (EU, 2002)	
The aim of the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is to define a common approach across the European Union with the intention of avoiding, preventing or reducing on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. Until May 2005 DEFRA consulted on the implementation of the Directive into UK law.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
This will involve: • Informing the public about environmental noise and its effects; • Strategic noise maps for: large urban areas (referred to as 'agglomerations' in the END and in this document), major roads, major railways and major airports as defined in the END; and • Preparing action plans based on the results of the noise mapping exercise. Such plans will aim to manage and reduce environmental noise where necessary, and preserve environmental noise quality where it is good.	To avoid, reduce and mitigate environmental noise. Some types of noise can constitute anti-social behaviour and there is a link with the work to reduce fear of crime. Affected issues: social fabric
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise (1997)	
This note provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account in drawing-up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
6. Where it is particularly difficult to separate noise sensitive development from noisy	Although TANs are prepared to inform

activities, plans should contain an indication of any general policies which the local planning authority proposes to apply in respect of conditions or planning obligations. 8. Local planning authorities must ensure that noise generating development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. They should also bear in mind that if subsequent intensification or change of use results in greater intrusion, consideration should be given to the use of appropriate conditions. 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. 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. 11. Measures introduced to control the source of, or limit exposure to, noise should be proportionate and reasonable.	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. Affected issues: Social fabric
A Community Plan for Pembrokeshire (2003/2008) Community Plan for Pembrokeshire (2010 – 2025)	
The County Council is committed to working in partnership with other organisations to improve the quality of life of the people of Pembrokeshire. The Community Plan 2010/25 identifies long term priorities to achieve this, setting out how partners will improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of Pembrokeshire and contribute to sustainable development throughout the United Kingdom. The themes within which the strategic objectives fit are well-being, environment, economy, community, housing, learning, access and safety. The strategic objectives for improvement over the next 15 years are supported by an action plan with measures for success identified. The plan will be re-published every 4 years.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
There are 24 objectives:	The LDP should enhance quality of life and well being elements in its policies for developments

• Address the underlying causes of poor health • Promote public health • Mitigate the impact of poverty • Improve the integration of health and social care services • Provide high quality social care services • Address the challenge of climate change • Enhance our natural environment and maintain our cultural and historic distinctiveness • Improve Pembrokeshire's potential for wealth creation • Improve our town centres • Support the development of vibrant and sustainable communities • Promote community cohesion • Increase the supply of appropriate housing • Improve the quality of our housing stock • Improve skill levels in Pembrokeshire • Provide high quality education services • Address inequalities in educational attainment • Improve communication links to, from and within Pembrokeshire • Improve access to the services we provide • Promote sustainable travel • Improve access to green spaces • Reduce fear of crime • Address the underlying causes of crime and anti-social behaviour • Provide high quality child protection services • Improve road and home safety The Community Plan will be reviewed in 2011 to monitor progress.	for example in the provision of open and recreational spaces, improving the provision of services to local people, improving the standard and provision of housing and economic growth. Affected issues: all
--	---

Education and Skills

UK/National	
Words Talk – Numbers Count (2005)	
The Welsh Assembly Government's five-year strategy to improve basic literacy and numeracy in Wales. This document replaces the National Basic Skills Strategy for Wales. The document takes forward the agenda set in The Learning Country. Literacy and numeracy underpin almost all other basic skills needed in life. Without these basic skills the Government's vision for social, cultural and economic development in Wales is unlikely to be achieved.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aims of the strategy are: • all children should be prepared for learning when they begin school; • the number of children leaving primary school struggling with reading, writing, and the use of numbers should be reduced; • fewer young people should leave compulsory education still struggling with basic skills; and • the number of adults with poor basic skills should be diminished significantly.	The CYPP encapsulates education priorities for the Community Plan, and these include the need to provide a flying start to life for children. Affected issues: education and skills, economy
Languages Count (2002)	
This document presents the Welsh Assembly Government's National Modern Foreign Languages Strategy. This Strategy will enable Wales to position itself positively in the international context, allowing foreign languages to present an opportunity to Welsh growth and development.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aims of the Strategy are: • improve the take up and standard of foreign language learning; • increase the recognition of the importance of language learning;	Affected issues: economy, education and skills, social fabric

• ensure foreign language learning builds on the learning of English and Welsh, and helps people value diversity and understand culture; and • to enable Wales to play its part on the World stage, and position the country positively in the international arena.	
Extending Entitlement: Supporting young people 11-25 in Wales (2005)	
Extending Entitlement is the Welsh Assembly Government's flagship policy for youth support services in Wales. It includes all services, support and opportunities for young people between 11 and 25, wherever they happen, whoever is delivering them and wherever the funding originates. It sets out to make a significant difference to young people's lives, recognising all the services and support which might contribute to their development, and all the experiences and opportunities that have the potential to enrich their lives and their learning.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The document outlines ten entitlements identified as essential to enable young people to achieve their full potential: • Your rights; • Being heard; • Feeling good; • Education and employment; • Taking part / getting involved; • Being individual; • Easy access; • Health and well being; • Access to information and guidance; and • Safety and security.	The CYPP is based around the entitlements for young people and this is most easily seen in Core Aim 5 of the CYPP and its supporting structures. This in turn feeds into the Community Plan. Affected issues: education and skills, health and well being, economy, social fabric
Learning Pathways 14-19 Guidance (2004)	
This guidance aims to provide details about how Learning Pathways 14-19 will work in practice to benefit young people, the economy and communities in Wales. It builds on the Action Plan 2003 and is part of a series which will continue to build on the experience and expertise of all concerned. This guidance has been developed through partnership between all those engaged in providing for young people in the 14-19	

age group, together with young people themselves.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The six key elements of the guidance are: • Individual Learning Pathways to meet the needs of each learner; • Wider choice and flexibility of programmes and ways of learning; • A Learning Core which runs from 14 through to 19 wherever young people are learning; • Learning Coach support; • Access to personal support; and • Impartial careers advice and guidance.	The delivery of the next Community Plan will need to address the complex inter-agency working that will be needed to deliver Learning Pathways. This may include working across local authority boundaries. Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy, social fabric
Reaching Higher (2002)	
This document provides the policy and strategy for higher education in Wales. Higher education is seen as a vital component to increasing prosperity in Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aim of higher education is seen as sustaining a learning society: • enable individuals to develop their capabilities to their highest potential, so they can effectively contribute to society; • increase knowledge and understanding, and foster their application to the benefit of the economy and society; • serve the needs of a knowledge based economy at local, regional and national levels; and • play a major role in shaping a democratic, civilised, inclusive society.	Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy
Shaping the Future for Special Education (1999)	
This Action Programme outlines the Government's commitment to raising education standards for children in Wales with special educational	

needs. This is vital to providing children with the best opportunities to achieve a fully inclusive society.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives are to: • support and advise parents and carers of children with special educational needs; • develop the special educational needs framework; • promote inclusion with mainstream schools; • develop knowledge and skills of all staff working with children with special educational needs; and • working in partnership with local agencies to strengthen support for children with special educational needs.	The CYPP encapsulates priorities for services for young people with additional needs, and this in turn, feeds into the Community Plan. Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy, social fabric
The Learning Country 1 (2001)	
This document set an agenda for education and training in Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The agenda set in <i>The Learning Country</i> remain relevant, and include: • building stronger foundations for learning by radically improving early years provision and support for special needs; • improving transition between primary and secondary school; • developing schools' working practices to be more flexible, innovative and responsive; • transforming provision for 14-19 year olds; • ensuring that better services are developed for young people; • giving stronger support to practitioners; • strengthening careers information, advice and guidance; • promoting greater access to post-16 learning; tackling skills deficits in Wales; and • modernising the collaborative efforts of higher education in Wales.	Whilst the Community Plan does not reflect this policy directly, it has been highly influential in setting out the direction of subsequent plans which the Community Plan takes into account directly (in the case of the CYPP) or indirectly as they have been influences on the CYPP. Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy, social fabric

The Learning Country 2: Delivering the Promise (2006)	
This document sets out the Assembly Government's proposals for developing the agenda set in 2001 by The Learning Country in the light of the experience and successes of the past five years, and the creation of the new Department for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The agenda set in The Learning Country 2 reflect the objectives in Learning Country 1 (see above).	See comment on Learning Country 1. Affected issues: sustainable development, education and skills, economy, social fabric

Regional/Local	
Pembrokeshire County Council Education Strategic Plan (2006)	
Since 1999 each unitary authority has had a statutory obligation to establish an Education Strategic Plan [ESP]. This is a statement of proposals for raising standards of education and improving the performance of schools in the county.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
To promote good design for new educational developments to encourage high quality, modern educational buildings and environments.	The LDP should consider quality, sustainable design in all development. This plan will continue to be produced through a version of the Single Education Plan; however the strategic elements are in the CYPP.
Children and Young People's Plan September 2008 – March 2011 (2008)	
A Single Children and Young People's Plan developed under directions of the Children Act 2004 was produced in 2008.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The plan will promote: • more positive focus on prevention and investment in early intervention to avoid problems in later life; • stronger focus on supporting families, especially in disadvantaged communities, to be able to provide appropriate levels of support to their children; • improvements in the quality and responsiveness of the services available to children and young people; more effective co-ordination and partnership at local level.	The LDP should promote good design for new educational developments to encourage high quality, modern educational buildings and environments. This is the key plan for Children and Young People's services and its priorities will be reflected in the new Community Plan.

In setting out the plan we have used the framework of the Assembly Government's 7 Core Aims which are derived from the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. These are that all children and young people: 1) Have a flying start in life 2) Have a comprehensive range of education and learning opportunities 3) Enjoy the best possible health and are free from abuse, victimisation and exploitation 4) Have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural activities 5) Are listened to, treated with respect, and have their race and cultural identity recognised 6) Have a safe home and a community, which supports physical and emotional well-being 7) Are not disadvantaged by poverty.	
Pembrokeshire County Council School Organisation Plan 2004 – 2009	
Provides information relevant to the planning of school places in Pembrokeshire and draws conclusions about the need to add or remove school places during the next five years.	To allocate enough land to make available for the future need for educational developments at suitable locations close to existing education services.
Pembrokeshire County Council Single Education Plan 2006 – 2008	
Identifies council priorities, strategies and targets for education provision for the 2 year period to be achieved with partner organisations. The plan contributes towards the move to an integrated children's plan for all services in 2008.	To promote good design for new educational developments to encourage high quality, modern educational buildings and environments and to allocate enough land to make available for the future need for educational developments at suitable locations close to existing education services.

Transport

International/European	
European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)	
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. Approximately 60 measures are set out to develop a transport policy for Europe's citizens, amongst others 'towards sustainable mobility'. Transport in Europe must, as a matter of priority, be compatible with environmental protection. To this end, the Commission proposed a wide range of measures to develop fair infrastructure charging which takes into account external costs and encourages the use of the least polluting modes of transport, to define sensitive areas, in particular in the Alps and Pyrenees, which should be eligible for additional funding for alternative transport, and to promote clean fuels.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include: • Revitalising the railways; • Improving quality in the road transport sector; • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment; • Transport and the environment; • Turning inter modality into reality; • Improving road safety; • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; • Recognising the rights and obligations of users;	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. This plan has influenced the draft Regional Transport Plan which in turn feeds into the Community Plan. Affected issues: population, human health, climatic factors

• Developing high-quality urban transport; and • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.	
UK/National	
One Wales: Connecting the Nation: The Wales Transport Strategy WTS Accompanied by 4 Regional Transport Plans (RTP)	
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 WAG 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 WAG strategies and plans that may emerge throughout the life of the strategy.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The outcomes of the WTS are as follows. • Social outcomes: Improving sustainable accessibility ○ Improving access to healthcare, to education and life-long learning, to employment opportunities, to key tourist sites, to shopping and leisure facilities, opportunities that encourage healthy lifestyles; • 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	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. The Community Plan will also pick up on the key elements of this plan via the regional plan. Affected issues: air quality, climatic factors, population and human health.

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.	
TAN 18 - Transport (2007)	
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".	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The revised Tan 18 replaces the previous 2001 version with the following sections: • Integration between land use planning and transport; • Location of development; • Parking; • Design of development; • Walking and cycling; • Public transport; • Planning for transport infrastructure; • Assessing impacts and managing implementation.	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). Affected issues: health & well being, population, air quality, noise
Regional/Local	
Progress in Partnership - South West Wales Regional Transport Plan (2009)	
The South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWWITCH) comprises the 4 local authorities of Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea working together for the benefit of the whole of south west Wales. SWWITCH has been in existence since 1998 and has continued to grow and evolve since that time to meet changing needs. SWWITCH is now ready for the challenge of developing and	

implementing a meaningful and relevant Regional Transport Plan for the benefit of residents, businesses and visitors to the region. The South West Wales Regional Transport Plan (SWWRTP) is being developed by the SWWITCH, in line with Welsh Assembly Government requirements. Based on a longer-term strategy, it will be a bidding document for transport funds for the period 2008-2013. It will aim to deliver improvements to address identified transport problems in the region. A draft of the full Plan was due to be submitted to the National Assembly in October 2007 and the final version was submitted to WAG in September 2009. The SWWRTP vision for South West Wales is to improve transport and access within and beyond the region to facilitate economic development and the development and use of more sustainable and healthier modes of transport.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
1. To improve access to employment, business opportunities and tourism to support the sustainable growth of the regional economy. 2. To improve access to education and training to facilitate increasing skill levels in south west Wales. 3. To improve access to health care to support a healthier South West Wales population. 4. To improve the range and quality of, and awareness about, sustainable transport options to improve health and fitness. 5. To improve the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of the movement of people and freight within and beyond south west Wales. 6. To improve integration between policies, service provision and modes of transport in south west Wales. 7. To implement measures which make a positive contribution to improving air quality and reducing the impact of transport on ill health and Climate Change. 8. To implement measures which help to reduce the negative impact of transport across the region on the natural and built environment. 9. To improve road safety and personal security in south west Wales.	The LDP should reflect the SWWRTP to ensure sustainable economic development with development and use of more sustainable and healthier modes of transport. The Community Plan will pick up on this key plan. Affected issues: Transport, population and human health, air quality, climatic factors
Pembrokeshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2000 – 2005	
The LTP for Pembrokeshire set out the Authority's transport strategy and implementation policy for the period 2000 – 2002 and beyond. Local	

Transport Plans are being superseded by Regional Transport Plans.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Proposals for: • Air travel ○ Investment and improvement to Haverfordwest Airport • Buses and coaches ○ Local and rural service network development ○ Key interchange improvements ○ Free travel on concessionary fares • Community transport and rural transport initiatives ○ A study on accessibility and the development of rural transport schemes • Cycling • Freight ○ To develop intermodal freight facilities at appropriate ports and rail connected sites • Highway construction and improvement ○ To press the NAFW for: - ▪ The dualling of the A40 TR between St Clears and Haverfordwest with improvements to the section of the A40 TR between Haverfordwest and Fishguard ▪ Improvements on the A477 TR ▪ Improvements on the A4076 TR ▪ To improve the County Road networks where necessary. • Highway structures ○ To assess and strengthen where necessary structures accommodating 40 tonne lorries • Integration ○ To improve standards at bus, ferry and rail interchanges • Rail ○ To press for line speeds, gauge enhancements and additional services	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. This plan, which will be superseded by the regional plan, has influenced earlier versions of the Community Plan, for instance through the decision to create a separate transport and communication infrastructure priority. The potential to alter travel patterns, promote sustainable travel choices and contribute to environmental improvements should be reflected in the objective of the SA.

• Walking ○ Develop schemes to encourage walking which will include “Safe Routes to Schools” ○ To improve and maintain the rights of way network for all users • Road Safety ○ Monitor accidents in the County and undertake appropriate action where necessary ○ Prepare the Road Safety Plan and Annual Reviews • Road traffic reduction ○ Encourage travel awareness campaigns and promote public transport, cycling and walking • Transport and the environment ○ To continually monitor areas where air quality may be breached • Land use and transport To ensure UDP and LTP policies are consistent	
Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) for Pembrokeshire (2008)	
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. This is followed by sections discussing existing policies on rights of way, setting out the key challenges from the Authorities in managing and improving the network user groups. Action plan objectives are also stated.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
There are six ROWIP objectives that guide the long term management and development of the rights of way network: Objective A – to maintain an accessible network of accessible paths;	The LDP should take account of the ROWIP in its policies and the Community Plan includes targets for ease of use of rights of way.

Objective B – to provide a more continuous network that meets the requirements of all users; Objective C – to develop a safer network of paths; Objective D – to provide an up-to-date and digitised definitive map; Objective E – to increase community involvement in improvement and management of public paths; and Objective F – to improve promotion, understanding and use of the network of public paths.	
--	--

Social Fabric

UK/National	
laith Pawb: A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales (2003)	
This Action Plan identifies specific actions and initiatives through which the WAG seeks to increase bilingualism and strengthen the Welsh language.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The strategy pursues three strands: • A National Policy Framework (policy agenda and strategic leadership to sustain and encourage growth of the Welsh language); • The Language and the Community (policies and actions which promote economically and socially sustainable communities throughout Wales including those where Welsh is widely spoken within the community at large); • The Language and Rights of the Individual (policies which encourage individuals to learn Welsh, and facilitate and empower them to use the language in all aspects of life in Wales).	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. The Community Plan includes a commitment to encourage the use of Welsh. Affected issue: social fabric
The National Assembly for Wales' Voluntary Sector Scheme (2004)	
This document sets out a scheme proposed by the WAG to promote the interests of relevant voluntary sector organisations.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives of the scheme are to: • Encourage the voluntary sector in various ways; • Encourage volunteering initiatives and the idea that voluntary activity is part of active citizenship; • Encourage the work of umbrella organisations and co-operation between such organisations; • Recognise specific needs and contributions of particular groups within the sector; • Encourage growth in the contribution of different age groups; and • Assess the potential impact of policy changes upon the sector.	Affected issue: social fabric
Business Crime Reduction Strategy Wales (2005-2008)	
The purpose of this strategy is to promote the issues surrounding business crime amongst the Police, Community Safety Partnerships and business community in Wales. It provides a set of priorities which need to be addressed in the next three years.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The strategy aims to: • Identify true levels and types of crimes against businesses in Wales; • Encourage Community Safety Partnerships and business to work together; • Provide advice and guidance to business so they may implement their own crime reduction programme; and • Build on good practice already in place across the region in relation to business crime, and disseminate and promote new concepts and best practice.	The LDP should promote planning that reduces the risk of crime through various means. See commentary on Community Safety Plan for the implications on the Community Plan. Affected issues: social fabric, economy
A Fair Future for our Children (2005)	
This is the strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government for tackling child poverty. The document sets out guiding principles, issues faced, proposed methods and yardsticks for success.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The overall aims of the strategy are to: • Fulfil children and young people's hopes and ambitions; • Raise their standard of living and quality of life; • Ease their worries about lack of money; • Help them share in making decisions and providing services; • Combat discrimination that stops children achieving their full potential; • Improve health and well being and reduce inequality; and • Help children to become independent citizens who can make choices.	The LDP should promote planning that addresses the needs of children and young people. Reducing the impact of Child Poverty is core aim 7 of the CYPP, which feeds into the Community Plan. Affected issues: economy, sustainable development, education and skills, health and well being
TAN 20 - The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000)	
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 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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The LDP should foster the use of the Welsh Language, and consider the implications of its policies on the language. Affected issues: social fabric, population
Improving Lives and Communities Homes in Wales (April 2010)	
The national housing strategy document outlines the Welsh Assembly Government priorities and actions to meet the challenges associated with meeting Wales' housing requirements.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The document sets out the challenges in meeting housing need; the priorities; the actions that will be taken; and the benefits of investing in housing. The document also states the priorities which are: • 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.	The LDP should ensure that national housing strategy is considered. Affected issues: social fabric, population
Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (2005)	
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'.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The key aims of the strategy include: • 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;	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. The LDP should ensure that housing is well designed to conserve energy and where possible provides for energy needs through renewable sources. The Community Plan has an existing aim of widening the housing choices in communities.

• Establishing an equitable rent structure; • Eliminating the need for homelessness in Wales; • Increasing accessibility (for the disabled, people threatened by domestic abuse, and minority ethnic households); and • Eradicating fuel poverty by 2010.	Early work on the next version of the plan has highlighted the needed to prioritise decent housing and increase the supply of affordable housing. Affected issues: health and well being, material assets
National Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan 2006 – 2008	
This strategy provides a framework for the development of national guidance and policy on homelessness and helps to identify the need for funding and how it should be prioritised.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The targets set in the Homelessness Strategy are: • Eliminating the need for rough sleeping; • Reducing the numbers of people staying in temporary accommodation more than six months • Reducing the incidence of ‘repeat’ homelessness; • Eliminating the use of bed and breakfast accommodation for homeless families and minimising it for others; • Ensuring that all local authorities have homelessness strategies in place • Minimising the length of time local authorities take to assess people presenting as homelessness.	There are no direct implications for the LDP. However the strategy states that to address the problem of homelessness, lettings of social housing will need to take account of the three principal themes: tackling social disadvantage, sustainability, and equality of opportunity. The plans should have regard for this strategy.
TAN 1 - Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2006)	
This note provides guidance on the preparation of Joint Housing Land Availability Studies which is undertaken by Study Groups co-ordinated by the Welsh Assembly Government’s Department for Enterprise, innovation and Networks. . The purpose of the studies is to monitor the provision of market and affordable housing, provide an agreed statement of residential land availability for development planning and control purposes, and to set out the need for action in situations where an insufficient supply is identified..	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Local planning authorities should aim to ensure that sufficient land is genuinely available or will become available to provide a 5 year supply of land for housing judged against the general objectives and the scale and location of development provided for in the development plan.	The LDP should provide the framework for the sustainable provision of the housing required in Pembrokeshire. Affected issues: all
TAN 2 - Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)	
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	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The LDP should provide the framework for the sustainable provision of the affordable housing required in Pembrokeshire. Affected issues: all
TAN 6 – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)	
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	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The LDP should seek to balance the need for rural communities to develop with their likely environmental and social implications. Affected issue: economy, population,
Local	
Pembrokeshire County Council Local Housing Strategy 2007 - 2010	
Brings together all the issues relating to housing and determines the action to be taken to improve housing in both the public and private sector.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
It sets the key areas of work for housing for the next five years and assists in taking forward the priorities already identified within the 10 year Community Strategy. The strategy is set within context of the National Housing Strategy for Wales.	To support the key aims of the LHS in policies produced in the LDP, to work with the LHS to provide housing that serves Pembrokeshire's best interests. The new version of the Community Plan will pick up on the Local Housing Strategy. Affected issues: All

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Housing Market Assessment (2007)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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 Assembly Government's Guidance.	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. The Community Plan will pick up on the Housing Market Assessment via the local housing strategy, especially the scale of provision for affordable housing. Affected issues: population
Pembrokeshire County Council Welsh Language Scheme	
The Welsh Language Scheme sets out the Council's commitment to the principle that the Welsh and English languages should be treated on a basis of equality. When the Council considers new policies and initiatives, it will make sure they meet the commitments given in this scheme.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Council will make sure that new policies and initiatives comply with the Welsh Language Scheme. Apply the Welsh Language Scheme in the Council's delivery of services, set a standard of service in Welsh, communication with the public, and produce any published/printed material bi-lingually. The scheme will be monitored.	The LDP should comply with the Welsh Language Scheme to ensure that plans and policies have regard to the Welsh Language. The Community Plan promotes the use of the Welsh Language.

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)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives of the regulation are to foster rural development.	The LDP should aim to support rural areas in Pembrokeshire, encouraging rural diversification and economic efficiency. Initial work on the next version of the Community Plan has highlighted the problem of low pay in Pembrokeshire and this tends to be worse in rural areas. Affected issues: economy, social fabric, landscape
European Structural Funds in Wales (2000-2006)	
Wales has been allocated substantial European Structural Funding, totalling £1.36 billion for the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2006. The European Union's Structural Funds provide grant aid for projects that address socio-economic disparities within and between different regions and social groups. Central to this aim is the sustainable development of economic activities, employment and human resources, the protection and improvement of the environment, and the promotion of equal opportunity for all sectors of the population.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives of the funding are to: • Promote the development and structural adjustment of regions whose economic development is lagging behind (this covers West Wales and the Valleys); • Convert the areas hardest hit by industrial decline, where traditional industries such as coal and steel can no longer compete successfully, causing major social and economic hardship and dislocation for the local workforce (applies to parts of East Wales); and • Combat long-term unemployment and assists young people and those at risk of social exclusion; promotes equal opportunities, adaptability and entrepreneurship in the workforce; and improves training, education and counselling for lifelong learning.	Where possible, the LDP should aim to assist in fulfilling these objectives. The Convergence Programme influenced the development of the first Community Plan. Affected issues: social fabric, economic, education and skills, health and well being
EU European Employment Strategy – EES (2005)	
When the Luxembourg Jobs Summit (November 1997) launched the European Employment Strategy (EES), the ambition was to achieve decisive progress within five years. An extensive evaluation of the first five years was carried out in 2002 which identified major challenges and issues for the future of the EES. It also emphasised the need to revamp the EES with a view to aligning it more closely to the Lisbon goal of sustained economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion by 2010 which occurred with new simpler guidelines in 2003. A renewed EES is in place with the adoption of new guidelines from July 2005. The Commission presented a Communication on growth and jobs of February 2005 which proposed a new start for the Lisbon strategy refocusing efforts on two goals: delivering a stronger, lasting growth and more and better jobs. This included a complete revision of the EES governance so as to maximise the synergies and efficiency between national measures and Community action.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
A strategic goals for the next decade: • To become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion; • To regain the conditions for full employment and to strengthen cohesion by 2010; • To raise the overall EU employment rate to 70%; and	The LDP should aim to support sustainable employment and economic growth in Pembrokeshire. The EES feeds into the Convergence programme which will be on of the mechanisms by which the next version of the Community Plan is delivered.

To increase the number of women in employment from an average to more than 60% by 2010.	Affected issues: economy, education and skills
EU Objective 1: Supporting development in the less prosperous regions (2005-2006) (Now superseded by Convergence)	
Objective 1 of the Structural Funds is the main priority of the European Union's cohesion policy. In accordance with the treaty, the Union works to "promote harmonious development" and aims particularly to "narrow the gap between the development levels of the various regions". This is why more than 2/3 of the appropriations of the Structural Funds (more than EUR 135 billion) are allocated to helping areas lagging behind in their development ("Objective 1") where the gross domestic product (GDP) is below 75% of the Community average.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Wales has currently two programmes as part of the EU Structural Fund: - West Wales and the Valleys Objective 1 Programme - Priority 1: Developing and Expanding the SME base; - Priority 2: Developing Innovation and the Knowledge-based Economy; - Priority 3: Community Economic Regeneration; - Priority 4: Developing People; - Priority 5: Rural Development and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; - Priority 6: Strategic Infrastructure Development. - East Wales Objective 2 Programme - Priority 1: Developing competitive and sustainable SMEs; - Priority 2: Sustainable rural development; and - Priority 3: Urban community regeneration.	The LDP should aim to support disadvantaged areas in Pembrokeshire and Wales. For community plan, see previous comment on structural funds. Affected issues: economy, material assets
Common Agricultural Policy (1958) Common Agricultural Policy Reform (2003)	
The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the set of rules and regulations which govern	Continue to seek to influence agricultural policy

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 been abandoned across large areas of the UK. CAP revisions are aimed at a gradual transfer of subsidy to support land stewardship rather than specific crop production. A relatively small number of key practices have a significant effect on the condition of wildlife. If CAP revision continues to address these there should be attendant benefits for biodiversity. Changes in CAP payments may result in a shifting social landscape within the agricultural community, as well as, we hope, beneficial changes to landscape character.	and practice at the most appropriate level to secure environmental and socio-economic benefits.
UK/National	
Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy – Interim Report (2006)	
This document presents a guide for the future geographical allocation of resources to develop the tourism potential of the Welsh coastline in a sustainable manner, which brings direct benefits to coastal communities and to ensure a quality visitor experience.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Strategic objectives include: • To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the environmental quality of the Welsh coast; • To identify opportunities to provide increased access to and provision for water and land based activities around the Welsh coast; • To identify appropriate facilities and management approaches required to secure the safe use of the coastal environment by visitors; • To establish standards and levels of provision of supporting facilities required to enhance visitor and local residents enjoyment and expectations of their coastal visit; • To acknowledge the economic value of the coast of Wales; • To prioritise investment opportunities for major coastal tourism infrastructure projects	The LDP should aim to encourage the development of a quality tourism environment. Initial work on the Community Plan has highlighted the need to increase the quality of the tourism product in Pembrokeshire in order to increase the value from it to the local economy. Affected issues: all

around the coast; • To identify the range of support appropriate to enable communities to maximise the benefits from employment and other economic opportunities arising from the development of coastal ; • To acknowledge and incorporate appropriate elements of Wales' rich and diverse culture and heritage in the development of coastal tourism; • To identify issues and opportunities affecting existing service centres and coastal communities to ensure best future use; • To address the issue of seasonality and work towards an attractive year-round coastal tourism offer for Wales; • To encourage improvements in the standards of existing tourism infrastructure provision • including the adoption of good environmental practice by operators; • To encourage the strategic development of festivals and events related to the coast; • The creation of partnerships and co-ordination of the public, private and voluntary sectors in achieving the vision.	
Farming for the Future (2001)	
This document provides a vision for the future of Welsh agriculture. The agricultural sector in Wales is currently faced with the choice of competing in the market on the basis of price or quality of agricultural products. It seems the latter is the preferred option.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Key action areas presented in the document include: • Building an understanding between producers and consumers; • Increasing the income of farming families; • Helping the industry to respond; and • Helping farming to become more environmentally sustainable.	The LDP should aim to support diversification and the production of bio-fuels. The effects of bio-fuels on biodiversity, agricultural land and food should be a consideration. The community Plan welcomes the use of agri-environment schemes. Affected issues: water, biodiversity,

	landscape, economy
Wales Tourist Board - Sports Tourism in Wales	
The purpose of this document is to provide a framework for action by the Wales Tourist Board (WTB) and partner organisations to maximise the social and economic benefits of sport-related tourism in Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
- Improving visitor accessibility to sport and active recreation; - Improving the quality of the visitor experience; - Raising the profile of Wales as a sports tourism destination; and - Understanding the needs and characteristics of the sports tourist.	The LDP should aim to promote sustainable sports tourism in Pembrokeshire as a means of achieving economic growth and generating local employment while contributing to sustainable development. Affected issues: economy, health and well being
Event Wales: A Major Events Strategy for Wales 2010 - 2020	
This document aims to develop a strategic framework by which all areas of Wales can benefit from the recent growth in major sporting and cultural events held in Wales. Hosting these events should benefit communities throughout Wales, though economic benefit but also by developing aspirations and innovation.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
▪ Communicate positive message relating to health, activity and well-being ▪ Stimulate new enterprise and business growth ▪ Engage communities into volunteerism and participation ▪ Enhancement of a knowledge-based, creative industry ▪ Embrace sustainable event management and showcase good practice in the use of renewable energy, recycling and the procurement of local goods and services	The LDP should be particularly aware of the potential for Pembrokeshire to host, and continue to host, events defined as 'Growth events'. Infrastructure to support such events is an important consideration and aspect of their ability to succeed.
Social Enterprise Strategy for Wales (2005)	
This document sets out the WAG three-year Social Enterprise Strategy for Wales, to encourage, develop and sustain social enterprises at all stages in their development. The document has information on the vision, aims and objectives of the Strategy, roles and responsibilities of the parties involved, the consultation plan, the strategic objectives, and the monitoring and evaluation strategy.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The four strategic objectives of the strategy are: • Creating an enabling environment (by coordinating policy and action, reducing 'red tape' and increasing the involvement of social enterprises in delivering public services); • Making social enterprises better businesses (by providing support and securing funding for the sector to grow); • Establishing the value of social enterprises (by promoting the sector); and • Encouraging the development of new opportunities (by supporting specialist networks, supporting the development of clusters, and linking to regeneration programmes).	The Community plan supports the growth of businesses with social objectives (i.e. social enterprises). Affected issues: health and well being, economy
Valuing our Environment: Economic Impact of the Environment of Wales (2003)	
A Valuing our Environment study was initiated to estimate the contribution of the environment to the wider economy in terms of incomes outputs and jobs. The study estimated that the environment – defined in terms of those economic activities that protect and enhance the environment, those that intensively use the environment or those that are dependent on the quality of the environment – collectively contributed	

£2.4bn to the Welsh GDP in 2000. Subsequent studies have refined these estimates to various regions in Wales, as well as to the different dimensions of its environment (e.g. marine and coast environment, historic environment etc).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
N/A	Affected issues: all
TAN 4 - Retailing and Town Centres (1996)	
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
All applications for retail developments over 2,500 square metres gross floor space should be supported by an impact assessment. Impact assessments should adopt a broad approach and extend where appropriate beyond the boundaries of the local authority where a proposal is located. The need for an Environmental Assessment of major shopping proposals should be considered in the light of the sensitivity of the particular location. For out-of-town schemes a floor area threshold of about 20,000 square metres (gross) provides an indication of significance and the need for Environmental Assessment.	The LDP should seek to balance the need for retail developments with their likely environmental and social implications. Affected issue: all
TAN 13 - Tourism (1997)	
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.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The LDP should seek to provide an appropriate framework for developing sustainable tourism in Pembrokeshire. Affected issue: all
A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2001 and 2004) Wales: A Vibrant Economy (2005)	
The strategy was adopted in 2001 and refreshed in 2004. It sets out the vision that within a generation the standard of living in Wales will match the standard in the UK as a whole. In addition, Wales will become more prosperous and that prosperity will be sustainable and more evenly spread. The new emerging strategy A Winning Wales emphasises the focus on sustainable growth. It aims for transforming the economy of Wales, whilst promoting sustainable development. The purpose of the document is to provide a framework for the transformation process, including objectives, targets and an action plan.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The vision sets out that future economic growth should contribute towards sustainable development. The Strategy points the need to: • Increase knowledge, research and development, and innovation capacity in all parts of the Welsh economy; • Build on existing strengths in manufacturing; • Increase jobs in both financial and business services; and • Help reduce levels of economic inactivity. The following priorities are to be addressed through the Strategy: • Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship; • Making Wales a learning country; • Promoting Information and Communication Technologies (ICT);	The strategy should aim to contribute to these objectives by outlining appropriate measures, e.g. creating sustainable land use patterns and communities. The Community Plan has aims to increase wealth per head of the population, encourage high value added products and reducing economic inactivity all of which are consistent with this policy. Affected issues: all

• Supporting businesses; • Establishing Wales in the world; • Improving transport; • Creating strong communities; and • Supporting rural Wales.	
Regional/Local	
Pembrokeshire County Council Tourism Strategy (2006 – 2012)	
The Strategy sets out key objectives for the promotion and development of tourism across the County in support of the Council’s vision for tourism: “Pembrokeshire is recognised nationally and internationally as an outstanding and distinctive coastal destination, providing good quality experiences for visitors and residents, whilst supporting its communities and safeguarding its environment through the sustainable growth of a prosperous, year-round tourism industry”.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The four key themes of: • Competitiveness and profitability • Quality and value • Partnership • Sustainability These frame the national and regional strategies, will also provide the focus for the strategic approach in Pembrokeshire. The strategic objectives identified for tourism in Pembrokeshire reflect the vision and principles expressed: 1) To improve the quality of the tourism experience in Pembrokeshire; 2) To improve the accessibility of Pembrokeshire as a destination; 3) To develop effective working partnerships so that all sectors work together to	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. Initial work on the Community Plan has highlighted the need to increase the quality of the tourism product in Pembrokeshire in order to increase the value from it to the local economy. Affected issues: economy, population, environment.

exceed visitors' expectations; 4) To embrace a sustainable approach to tourism development which benefits the industry, the community and the environment as well as the visitor.	
Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire Regeneration Plan (2003)	
This document outlines the regeneration of Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire. The Assembly Government and its partners believe that the Regeneration Plan for Fishguard and the wider rural locale needs to focus on maximising economic opportunities and supporting local communities in ways which are financially, culturally and environmentally <i>sustainable</i>. Planning objectives for this area will also reflect aspirations emerging from the revision of the Wales Spatial Plan.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) analysis points to the importance of a number of key objectives: • The provision of a modern, efficient communications infrastructure. • To encourage further port development and diversification, including Marina and marine leisure activities, through land reclamation, and the development of new infrastructure. • To enhance and protect Fishguard town centre by reducing leakage to other centres, and encouraging speciality shopping and enhancing skills and services in a high quality, safe environment. • To provide and actively promote business support and encourage the take up of learning options relevant to business needs, supported by a range of modern, quality business premises in key locations, where demand can be justified. • To encourage and support life long learning maximising the use of 'E' learning and 'E' Business as it relates to the business and wider community of North Pembrokeshire and with particular regard to the needs of young people. • To support innovative, high quality tourism projects that improve the visitor experience, increase visitor spend or target new markets. • To encourage community support and self-help initiatives, which help to stimulate local economies, raise the skills base and sustain communities.	The LDP should have regard to the Regeneration Plan for Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire. The first version of the Community Plan made specific reference to the Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire Regeneration Plan.

This analysis required that the Regeneration Plan was structured under 7 main themes: • Communications. • Port and marina development. • Town Centre. • Business support. • Lifelong learning. • Tourism. • Communities.	
---	--

Climatic Factors

International/European	
The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)	
This protocol came into effect on the 16th February 2005 and provides a framework for international action with binding targets and timetables for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and with 150 countries having ratified it the Protocol represents a very important milestone in tackling climate change.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The stabilisation of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The agreed level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.	The LDP should promote methods of travel that curb increases in, reduce or avoid generation of greenhouse emissions. The Community Plan recognises climate change as one of the most significant drivers of future change for the County. Affected issues: climatic factors
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1994)	
The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Convention enjoys near universal membership, with 192 countries having ratified.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Under the Convention, governments: gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices	The LDP should support the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

• launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries • cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change	
Gleneagles Dialogue and Plan of Action	
At the G8 summit held in Gleneagles in 2005, key world leaders agreed for the first time that human action was a contributing factor to climate change which required a rapid response. The Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development was initiated at the summit. The Gleneagles dialogue created a forum for participating countries to work together on the shared challenges of addressing climate change, energy security and access to energy. The G8 Summit saw the launch of the Gleneagles Plan of Action.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Gleneagles Plan of Action aims to increase the speed with which greenhouse gas emissions are reduced and sets out a number of commitments including within the areas of energy use, surface transport and aviation, buildings, appliances and industry. The Action Plan aimed to take forward actions in the following key areas: • Transforming the way we use energy • Powering a cleaner future • Promoting research and development • Financing the transition to cleaner energy • Managing the impact of climate change • Tackling illegal logging	The LDP should support the Gleneagles Plan of Action by promoting more efficient modes of transportation and ensuring public awareness of the relationship between transport, energy, greenhouse emissions and climate change. The Community Plan recognises the importance of the issues highlighted in the Gleneagles dialogue e.g. aim to increase the number of environmental businesses. Affected issues: climatic factors
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	
This document sets out a single coherent strategy on how the EU will meet long-standing commitments to sustainable development. This document presents a renewed version of the 2001 EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The aim of the SDS is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of	

sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The key objectives of the strategy are: • Environmental protection; • Social equity and cohesion; • Economic prosperity; and • Meeting our international responsibilities. The guiding principles are: • Promotion and protection of fundamental rights; • Solidarity within and between generations; • Open and democratic society; • Involvement of citizens; • Involvement of businesses and social partners; • Policy coherence and governance; • Policy integration; • Use best available knowledge; • Precautionary principle; and • Making polluters pay.	To help fulfil this strategy the LDP should aim to promote sustainable development wherever possible. Sustainability is a cross cutting theme for the Community Plan. Affected issues: all
EU Second European Climate Change Programme – ECCP II (2005)	
The European Climate Change Programme is the Commission's main instrument to discuss and prepare the further development of the EU's climate policy. The Commission plans to run this Programme in close cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders. ECCP II will explore further cost-effective options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Selected policies and measures:	The LDP should focus on mitigation and

▪ Emissions trading scheme to limit CO2 emissions; ▪ Monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions; ▪ Promotion of bio-fuels for transport; ▪ Promoting use of biomass in heating, electricity and transport sectors; ▪ Enhancing energy efficiency, including motor-driven systems; ▪ Promoting green public procurement; ▪ Shifting the balance between transport modes from road to rail & water; ▪ Charging heavy duty vehicles for using road infrastructure; ▪ Minimum taxation of mineral oils, coal, natural gas and electricity; ▪ Phasing out HFC-134a in car air conditioning systems; ▪ Promoting integrated management of urban transport; and ▪ Integration of climate change into EU Structural and Cohesion Funds.	adaptation to climate change. The effects of bio-fuels on biodiversity, agricultural land and food should be considered. Affected issues: climatic factors
EU Directive for the promotion of bio-fuels for transport (2003/30/EC)	
The Directive aims to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels for transport purposes.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Member states should aim to provide 2% of all petrol in the form of bio-fuels by 2005, increasing to 5.75% by 2010.	The LDP should consider the role of bio-fuels in the transport industry and consider promoting bio-fuels in public transport. The effects of bio-fuels on biodiversity, agricultural land and food should also be considered. Affected issues: climatic factors
EU Emissions Trading scheme (2005)	
In January 2005 the European Union Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) commenced operation as the largest multi-	

country, multi-sector greenhouse gas emission trading scheme world-wide. The scheme is based on Directive 2003/87/EC, which entered into force on 25 October 2003. It aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective manner by applying economic principles. The ETS is initially due to run in two phases, 2005-07 and 2008-12, with the Government's intention being that aviation joins in the second phase.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
To reduce emissions to a nationally agreed cap.	The LDP should contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Wales. Affected issues: climatic factors
Agenda 21 (1992)	
Agenda 21 is a programme run by the United Nations (UN) related to sustainable development. It is a comprehensive blueprint of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organisations of the UN, governments, and major groups in every area in which humans impact on the environment.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The programme describes social and economic dimensions, conservation and management of resources for development, the role of major groups – the importance of their commitment and involvement; and the means of implementing this programme.	The LDP should have regard to sustainable development. Sustainability is a cross cutting theme for the Community Plan.
UK/National	
'Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy' - UK white paper on energy (2003)	
The white paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. The implementation of the White Paper is being taken forward via the Sustainable Energy Policy Network (SEPN).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to	The LDP should aim to reduce the contribution

global warming - by some 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	of Wales to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and thereby contributing to meet the UK CO ₂ reduction target. Initial work on the Community Plan has highlighted the potential role that the Haven area has as an energy hub, including renewable energy. Affected issue: climatic factors
The Energy Challenge: Energy Review (2006)	
The Government's report on the Energy Review aims to put us in a position to meet the two major long-term challenges in UK energy policy namely, tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emission, and delivering secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we move to increasing dependence on imported energy.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
A package of proposals was announced in the Energy Review document to help address these challenges, and work on them is now underway. The process includes extensive public consultations which will be part of the process of meeting goals of reducing carbon emissions and a secure energy supply.	The LDP should aim to reduce the contribution to climate change. See 'Our Energy Future' comment on the Community Plan.
The Future of Transport (2004) – UK white paper on transport	
Sets out a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system over the next 15 years.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
To ensure that transport makes its full contribution to reducing CO ₂ emissions cost effectively.	The strategy should aim to minimise CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions and promote more environmentally friendly travel choices.

	Affected issue: climatic factors
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2001)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• 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, UK carbon dioxide emissions should be cut by 60% by 2050.	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. Affected issue: climatic factors
Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change	
Advanced to Chancellor of the Exchequer in July 05 and was intended to provide a report to the Prime Minister by the Autumn 06 addressing the following: • Economics of moving towards a low carbon global economy, focussing on medium to long term perspective • Drawing implications for the time scales for action and choice of policies and institutions • Potential of different approaches for adaptation to changes in the climate • Specific lessons for the UK – in context of its existing climate change goals	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The review has drawn the following conclusions: • Benefits of strong, early action far outweigh the economic costs of not reacting • Climate change could have very serious effects on economic growth and development • There is still time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, if we act now • The costs of stabilising the climate are significant but manageable, delay would be much more costly • Actions is needed across all countries, it need not cap the aspirations of growth of rich or poor countries • A range of options exist to cut emissions; strong, deliberate policy action is required to motivate their take up	The Pembrokeshire LDP should incorporate existing measures to reduce its CO₂ emissions and manage climate change in order to contribute to local, regional, national and European targets. See 'Our Energy Future' comment on the Community Plan. Affected issues: Air quality and climatic factors
Climate Change – The UK Programme: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge (DEFRA 2006)	
The UK's climate change programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approaches to the challenge of climate change. The programme sets out the Government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. It also sets out their approach to strengthening the role that individuals can play. Also it outlines how it will encourage individuals as citizens, consumers, motorists and business people to take the action needed to help meet the goals.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The devolved administrations are committed to making an equitable contribution to efforts aimed at meeting the UK's Kyoto target, moving towards the UK's national goal of 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and putting the UK on a path towards a 60 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.	The LDP should aim to promote more energy conservation, higher energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. See 'Our Energy Future' comment on the Community Plan. Affected issues: climatic factors

Wales Changing Climate, Challenging Choices: The impacts of climate change in Wales from 2000 to 2080	
This report describes a scoping study of the possible impacts on Wales of climate change over the next 100 years. It combines consideration of the probable change in climate, expert opinion on the consequences of the changes in climate, and the results of interviews with nearly 70 stakeholders from many Welsh institutions and economic sectors.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The paper recommends the following policies are needed to help adaptation to climate change: • The Assembly need to ensure climate change is considered as a component of sustainability; • The Assembly need to develop economically viable strategies which recognise the interactions between climate change, agriculture, conservation and water resources; • The Assembly need to take account of the potential impacts of climate change in revising planning guidance, particularly in areas susceptible to flooding; • Regulators need to ensure that the water and power utilities place sufficient emphasis on measures to assist adaptation to climate change; • Government needs to clarify the responsibilities for flood defence which are distributed between a range of bodies; • The Assembly and Welsh organisations need to ensure that Welsh issues are fully incorporated into UK wide research on climate change impacts; • Organisations need to consider how corporate strategic plans should be informed by a wider range of issues than currently, due to the high degree of interaction between sectors which climate change will highlight; and • Business needs to consider the opportunities as well as the threats offered by climate change.	The LDP should aim to promote more energy conservation, higher energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. See 'Our Energy Future' comment on the Community Plan. Affected issues: climatic factors
Climate Change Wales – Learning to Live Differently	
This document summarises the potential impact of climate change for the people of Wales, identifies areas where adaptation is likely to be	

required, and indicates those areas where the Assembly will be looking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Wales in partnership with others.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The National Assembly for Wales is committed to playing its part in developing and delivering a climate change programme which meets the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol and moves the UK as a whole toward its domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010.	The LDP should aim to promote more energy conservation, higher energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Initial work on the Community Plan has highlighted the need to develop actions to adapt and mitigate to climate change. Affected issues: climatic factors
Climate Change Strategy for Wales (2010)	
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 WAG's target outcomes to be achieved.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
All parts of public sector in Wales to work towards 3% annual reductions in the greenhouse gas emissions for which they are responsible. Emission reductions of at least 40% by 2020 Appropriate adaptation to climate change across all sectors	The LDP should aim to promote more energy conservation, higher energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Initial work on the Community Plan has highlighted the need to develop actions to adapt and mitigate to climate change. Affected issues: climatic factors

Smarter Choices – Changing the Way We Travel (July 2004)	
This report, published by the Department of Transport, provides case studies on various initiatives described as 'soft' transport policy, which typically aim to help people reduce their car use and enhance the attractiveness of alternatives. The overarching aim is to reduce the impact of transport on climate change.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Policy measures to contribute to “Smarter Choices” include: • Workplace and school travel plans; • Personalised travel planning, travel awareness campaigns, and public transport information and marketing; • Car clubs and car sharing schemes; • Teleworking, teleconferencing and home shopping.	Objectives and measures set out in the LDP should consider “soft” transport policy options put forward in Smarter Choices to reduce the impact of transport on climactic factors. The Regional Transport Plan, which will feed into the Community Plan, recognises the need for modal shift. Affected issues: climactic factors

Air Quality

International/European	
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management (1996/62/EC)	
Introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	The LDP should contribute to ensuring standards for ambient air quality are not exceeded. The Community Plan contains targets for air quality. Affected issues: air quality
UK/National	
UK Air Quality Strategy (2003)	
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. The plan sets a number of air quality objectives for pollutants including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Some of the purposes of the air quality strategy are to: To provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health	Objectives and measures set out in the LDP should aim to contribute to the achievement of

based objectives for eight main air pollutants (objectives are maximum recommended exposure levels); and To contribute to the protection of the natural environment by setting objectives for two pollutants (nitrogen and sulphur dioxide) for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems.	the objectives set out in the UK Air Quality Strategy. The Community Plan contains targets for air quality. Affected issues: air quality and human health
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – A Consultation Document (2006)	
This consultation document seeks views on a number of additional policy measures to further improve air quality.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Proposed changes to the strategy objectives include: - Improved protection for SSSIs and other designated sites by strengthening the application of the current ecosystem and vegetation objectives; and - New objectives for controlling particulate matter, in particular fine particles (known as PM2.5).	Objectives and measures set out in the LDP should aim to contribute to the achievement of the proposed new strategy. The Community Plan contains targets for air quality. Affected issues: air quality and human health

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")	
The Environmental Liability Directive came into force in April 2004. It is aimed at preventing environmental damage by forcing industrial polluters ("operators") to pay prevention and remediation costs. The Directive aims to establish a framework that would prevent "significant environmental damage" or rectify damage after it has occurred. Member states have until 30th April 2007 to incorporate the Directive's provisions into national law.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Operators carrying out "hazardous" activities will be held strictly liable (i.e. no need to show fault or negligence) for preventing or restoring any damage caused by those activities to land, water and protected habitats and species. In addition, operators carrying out other, less harmful, activities will be held liable when damage to protected habitats and species has been caused by their fault or negligence.	The LDP should seek to avoid contamination of land, and consider remediation of contaminated land where appropriate. The Community Plan has an aim of encouraging restoration and/or re-use of contaminated sites. Affected issues: soil, water and biodiversity
EC Framework Directive for Waste 1975/442/EEC (as amended by EC Directives 1991/156/EEC and 1991/692/EEC)	
The Waste Framework Directive requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the Directive is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	The LDP should aim to consider the Directive. Affected issues: air quality, water, human health, material assets
Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2006/12/EC)	
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. Other actions include: • Common Terminology and definitions of waste • Effective and consistent rules on disposal and recovery • Reducing waste movement • Inspections throughout different stages of waste management • Polluter pays principle	The Pembrokeshire LDP should take into account the directive when considering its waste management policies and strategies. Affected issues: air quality, water, human health, material assets
EC Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC Revised Waste Framework Directive & Targets - UPDATE	
The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the land-filling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste	

and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 35% by 2016. Revised targets will be produced in the update.	The LDP should take into account the reduction targets, in particular when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). The SA of the LDP should include objectives on reduction of BMW sent to landfill. The Community Plan recognises the need to reduce the amount of bio-degradable waste going to landfill. Affected issues: material assets
EU Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EEC)	
The Renewables Directive aims to promote a substantial increase in the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources across the European Union by 2010. Individual Member States have all been required to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity from renewables, in order that the overall EU target. These national indicative targets should also be consistent with any national commitment made as part of the climate change commitments accepted by the Community under the Kyoto Protocol. Where they use waste as an energy source, Member States must comply with current Community legislation on waste management.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
National targets on use of electricity from renewable sources should be consistent with the indicative target of 12% of gross domestic energy consumption (22.1% of electricity) by 2010. Members States are required to implement a scheme for the guarantee of origin of electricity from renewable sources (REGOs).	The LDP and other plans should take into account the targets on electricity from renewable resources in particular where considering the development of necessary infrastructure. The SA should include objectives on production/use of electricity from renewable resources taken from regional or local targets.

	Affected issues: climatic factors
UK/National	
Renewable Energy Route Map for Wales - consultation on way forward for a leaner, greener and cleaner Wales (2008)	
In the One Wales document, the Welsh Assembly Government sets out its strong commitment to tackling climate change, including actions on diversified renewable energy generation. The Renewable Energy Route Map for Wales is the first strategic step to fulfilling our commitment. The map sets out specific actions on how the WAG can meet the renewable electricity self-sufficiency objective, how biomass resources could be used for significant renewable heat production, and how WAG can support challenging energy efficiency and small-scale micro-generation ambitions.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Route Map is divided into three parts and summarises possible actions for power and heat: Renewable energy technologies: • Marine (tides and waves) • Wind (onshore and offshore) • Biomass • Energy from waste • Hydropower. Energy efficiency: • Improve energy efficiency (new buildings zero carbon by 2011) • Micro generation • Large scale distributed generation. Planning consents (wind development in urban and brownfield sites), electricity grid infrastructure developments and research and development.	The LDP should take into account the Renewable Energy Route Map for Wales following the consultation outcome. Initial work on the Community Plan has highlighted the potential role that the Haven area has as an energy hub, including renewable energy.

Starting To Live Differently - The Sustainable Development Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007 Wales: A Better Country	
Under Section 121 of the Government of Wales Act 1998, Wales has a binding legal commitment to the pursuit of sustainable development. Starting to Live Differently sets out the overarching framework for all the work that the Assembly does and sets out the vision of a sustainable future for all of Wales where action for social, economic and environmental improvement work together to create positive change. The Scheme works in conjunction with the other following key documents of the Welsh Assembly Government to deliver change: • Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007 which identifies the major long term strategic challenges for Wales in delivering the vision of a sustainable Wales and identifies the key actions that need to be taken in the short, medium and longer term; • Wales: A Better Country 2003 which sets out the Welsh Assembly Government's political priorities against the vision of a sustainable Wales, for the next four years	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Within the Sustainable Development Scheme and its associated strategies the National Assembly has the following objectives and requirements: • putting people and their quality of life, at the centre of its concern; • public participation; • long-term planning which recognises future challenges and opportunities e.g. climate change to safeguard the interests of this and future generations; • using scientific knowledge to aid decision-making; • taking account of the full range of costs and benefits when making plans and decisions, including those which cannot easily be valued in money terms, and taking account of timing, risks and uncertainties; • respecting environmental limits, so that resources are not irrecoverably depleted or the environment irreversibly damaged: this implies, for instance, contributing to protection of the planet's climate; protecting and enhancing biodiversity; minimising	To support the National Assembly's vision for a sustainable Wales the LDP should promote energy and resource efficiency, minimise environmental impacts and consider long-term issues including future generations and climate change. Sustainability is a cross cutting theme ins the Community Plan. Affected issues: Climactic factors, material assets, water, biodiversity, human health.

harmful emissions; and promoting sustainable use of natural resources; • applying the precautionary principle; • preventing pollution as far as possible, and making the polluter pay for the damage done by pollution, and more generally trying to ensure that costs are met by those whose actions incur them.	
Wise about waste – The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002) Waste Strategy 2009 – 2050: Towards Zero Waste	
This document sets out the way Wales will deal with its waste in the next 10 years. It aims to move Wales away from an over-reliance on landfill to a more sustainable way of waste management. This will be achieved by adopting a sustainable, integrated approach to waste production by minimising waste production, reducing its environmental impacts and maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource. The updated strategy for 2009-2050 (yet to be published) is expected to adopt more ambitious long-term targets for waste management and resource efficiency. The strategy aims to reduce to an absolute minimum how much waste is produced in Wales, by better design of products and increasing the reuse and recycling of goods as much as possible. The Waste Strategy 2009-2050 will include a supplementary Plan relating to Municipal Waste. This plan, published for consultation in 2010, focuses on the waste produced by households and collected by Local Authorities. This Plan will also include specific targets for the reduction of waste.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• To re-use and recycle at 85% of construction and demolition waste by 2010; and • To reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% by 2010.	The LDP should aim to increase resource efficiency and reduce waste generation. Affected issue: material assets
TAN 8 – Renewable Energy (2005)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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 of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by renewable energy by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020. 1.5. Delivering these targets through the planning system is therefore at the core of this TAN. 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.	The LDP should aim to contribute to the wider policy aims of promoting renewable energy related technologies. Affected issues: climatic factors, landscape, material assets
TAN 12 – Design (2009)	
The Welsh Assembly 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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
- 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;	The LDP should avoid/reduce/mitigate adverse impacts on landscape character and cultural heritage. The LDP should promote accessible, good design that reduces the need for transport and is distinctive and well landscaped and good for

• 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; • To contribute to conserving and enhancing wildlife; and • To sustain local character in areas recognised for their landscape, townscape or historic value.	wildlife. Affected issues: biodiversity, climatic factors, air quality, cultural heritage, material assets, landscape
TAN 19 - Telecommunications (2002)	
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 Assembly Government's (the Assembly 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
TAN 21 - Waste (2001)	
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 Assembly has a desire to address waste issues and develop sustainable methods of waste resource management.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
10.1 Construction and demolition waste: The re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste not only implements the objective of minimising waste but reduces the demand for primary resources, the extraction of which incurs environmental costs.	The LDP should aim to contribute to reducing, re-using and recycling waste. Affected issue: material assets
Mineral Planning Policy Wales (2001)	
Mineral Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policy guidance of WAG in relation to mineral extraction and related development in Wales, which includes all minerals and substances in, on or under land extracted either by underground or surface working. Policy guidance for marine aggregates is not included in this minerals planning policy guidance.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The overriding objective is to provide a sustainable pattern of mineral extraction by adhering to 5 key principles, which authorities must take into account in development control and when formulating unitary development plan policies. These are: A. To provide positively for the working of mineral resources to meet society's needs through, as far as practicable, the identification of areas for future working where this can be undertaken in a sustainable way; and to safeguard deposits of minerals from permanent development that would prevent or hinder their subsequent extraction for future generations. B. To protect areas of importance to the natural and built heritage from inappropriate mineral development. C. To reduce the impact of mineral extraction and related operations during the period of working by, for example, ensuring sensitive working practices and improved operating standards.	The LDP should aim to contribute to the policy aims of sustainable mineral extraction and use. Affected issues: biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscape, soil, economy, geological heritage

D. To achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for beneficial after-uses when mineral working has ceased. E. To encourage the efficient use of minerals by promoting the appropriate use of high quality materials and by minimising the production of waste by maximising the potential for re-use and recycling where environmentally acceptable.	
Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1 - Aggregates (2004)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
A. To provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way to meet society's needs for construction materials in line with the following objectives: • 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. B. To prevent unacceptable aggregates extraction from areas of acknowledged landscape, cultural, nature and geological conservation and hydrological importance. C. To reduce the impact of aggregates production. D. To achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for a beneficial after-	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). Affected issue: material assets

use. E. To encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximising the potential use of alternative materials as aggregates.	
Regional/Local	
Minerals Regional Technical Statement (October 2008)	
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
• 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).	The LDP should aim to meet the County's need for minerals without damage to the environment. Affected issue: material assets
South West Wales Regional Waste Plan (2003)	
South West Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (November 2008)	
This plan sets out considerations for the future management of waste in the area, including the reduction of waste and more sustainable waste management, and meeting European and UK waste management obligations and targets. The plan follows the main principles of regional self sufficiency, the proximity principle, the waste hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle/compost, recovery, disposal), and sustainability. The first Regional Waste Plan (RWP) for South West Wales (November 2003) set out the Regional Waste Strategy. The RWP allocated the required capacity for each waste management / resource facility type to each local authority area with the purpose that provision is made for	

meeting those capacity requirements in Development Plans. The RWP also provided a guide to the locational requirements of each facility type to assist Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) with site selection. The 1st Review of the Regional Waste will provide a land-use planning framework for the sustainable management of wastes and recovery of resources in South West Wales. The Vision for the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review is: To provide a land use planning framework for the sustainable management of wastes and recovery of resources in South West Wales, with the following aims: Aim A: To minimise adverse impacts on the environment and human health. Aim B: To minimise adverse social and economic impacts and maximise social and economic opportunities Aim C: To meet the needs of communities and businesses. Aim D: To accord with the legislative requirements, targets, principles and policies set by the European and national policy framework.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The aims of the Regional Waste Plan (2003) were to: • Aim to achieve the 2020 Landfill Directive targets by 2013; • Achieve this principally through maximising recycling and composting; • Deal with residual waste by Mechanical Biological Treatment (including an element of energy from waste or landfill); • Send the residual waste from this process to landfill; • Limit the amount of waste going to landfill to that which cannot be dealt with acceptably in any other way; and • The Strategic Waste Management Options were developed on the basis of choices at three levels (a decision being made at each tier before moving on to the next choice). One of the aims of the Regional Waste Plan is to provide a land use-planning framework to enable individual authorities in the region to allocate sites in their development plans for new waste management facilities. The objectives for the 1st Review are: Environmental and Health Objectives (Aim A) Objective 1: To ensure prudent use of land and other resources.	It is important that the LDP takes into account the future waste management needs of the wider South West Wales region in accordance with the Regional Waste Plan. 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. This will enable stakeholders, including the public, to better comment on any proposals at a strategic level. The Community Plan contains an aim to ensure that there is an appropriate and sustainable balance between the exploitation of mineral

Objective 2: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Objective 3: To minimise adverse impacts on air quality and public health. Objective 4: To conserve landscapes and townscapes. Objective 5: To protect local amenity. Objective 6: To minimise adverse effects on water quality. Objective 7: Avoid increasing flood risk. Objective 8: To protect biodiversity. Socio-Economic Objectives (Aim B) Objective 9: To minimise local transport impacts. Objective 10: To provide employment opportunities. Objective 11: To provide opportunities for public involvement and education. Waste Management Service Delivery Objectives (Aim C) Objective 12: To minimise the costs of waste management. Objective 13: To ensure reliability of delivery of waste management services. Policy Framework Objectives (Aim D) Objective 14: To conform to waste policy – European, UK and Welsh waste management / resource recovery targets, principles and policies.	resources to meet regional needs and the protection of the environment. Affected issues: all
Pembrokeshire County Council Municipal Waste Strategy (2004) (to be revised)	
The development of a Municipal Waste Management Strategy, in line with the requirements of the Welsh Assembly Government, provides the basis for establishing how the Council will meet the various waste reductions and recycling targets established in national policy documents. This Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Pembrokeshire considers the current situation of waste management in the Authority. It outlines how much waste is being produced and how the Council intends to reduce and recycle it. The strategy provides details of the waste reduction and recycling targets and what measures will be taken to achieve them. The strategy also explains how the Council will combat litter and address other related environmental issues. Waste minimisation is central to reducing the amount of waste produced in Pembrokeshire, and this will be a priority for the Council over the next few years.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The strategy focuses on meeting specific targets set over the next 15 years, including: Waste minimisation	The LDP should include policy that protects the environment and communities from adverse

• Introduction and development of kerbside collection schemes • Improve civic amenity and recycling centre provisions • Enhance network of bring sites • Maintain and where appropriate expand partnerships with community groups • Development of in-county composting facilities for green waste • Develop infrastructure for In-vessel composting of kerbside collected kitchen derived organic wastes • Development of Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) infrastructure and services markets for reuse and reprocessing of materials • Identifying appropriate waste handling and treatment infrastructure for residual waste (i.e. materials that are not segregated for recycling and composting).	effects of pollution and which guide the disposal of waste to be sustainable. The Community Plan recognises the need to reduce the amount of bio-degradable waste going to landfill. Affected issues: material assets
--	---

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	
Requires all Member States to achieve ‘good ecological status’ of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Water Framework Directive will require all in land and coastal waters to achieve ‘good ecological status’ by 2015. It will do this by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	The LDP should aim to contribute to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive by minimising negative impacts of development on water resources. Affected issue: water
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	
The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and marine waters generally.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Every four years Member States shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.	The LDP cannot influence nitrate pollution. The SA should include objectives on water quality.

Polluted waters are: • Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; • Groundwaters containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; and • Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic.	Affected issues: water, biodiversity
EU Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EEC Revised Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC	
The objective of the Bathing Water Directive is to protect public health and the environment from faecal pollution at bathing waters. A revised Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC) came into force on 24 March 2006 and must be transposed into UK law within two years of this date. Key changes include a tightening of water quality standards and a requirement to provide information about bathing waters to the public.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Directive requires Member States to identify popular bathing areas and monitor the bathing waters for indicators of microbiological pollution throughout the bathing season which runs from May to September. The revised Directive has updated the way in which water quality is measured, focusing on fewer microbiological indicators, and setting different standards for inland and coastal bathing sites. The revised Directive should be fully operational by 2015.	While there are no designated bathing waters in the LDP area. The plan should aim to contribute to the protection and enhancement of water quality. The Community Plan has targets for bathing water quality. Affected issue: water
EU Freshwater Fish Directive 78/659/EEC	
The Freshwater Fish Directive seeks to protect freshwater bodies identified by member states as water suitable for sustaining fish populations. It requires that certain designated stretches of water (rivers, lakes or reservoirs) meet quality standards that should enable fish to live or breed in the designated water, although this will also depend on physical conditions.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP

The Directive identifies two categories of water; those suitable for: • Salmonid fish (salmon and trout) - these are generally fast flowing stretches of river that have a high oxygen content and a low level of nutrients; and • Cyprinid fish (coarse fish - carp, tench, barbel, rudd, roach) - these are slower flowing waters, that often flow through lowlands. The Directive sets different standards for salmonid and cyprinid waters.	The LDP should minimise run off to rivers and ensure that development connects to the public sewerage network where possible. Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity
UK/National	
UK Marine Bill Consultation Document (DEFRA, 2006)	
The UK Government is committed to bring forward proposals for a Marine Bill that will introduce within its area of responsibility a new framework for the seas, based on marine spatial planning, that balances conservation, energy and resource needs. This consultation document discusses the aims and scope of the Marine Bill.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The key themes of the bill include: • Managing marine fisheries; • Planning in the marine area; • Licensing marine activities; • Improving marine nature conservation; and • The potential for a new marine management organisation.	The LDP will have no jurisdiction within the marine environment and development on land is unlikely to affect it. Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	
The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 was passed to create a new, comprehensive management system for our coasts. It was enacted to make provisions for marine functions and activities; to make provisions about migratory and freshwater fish; to make provision for and in connection with the establishment of an English coastal walking route and of rights of access to land near the English coast; to enable the making of Assembly Measures in relation to Welsh coastal routes for recreational journeys and rights of access to land near the Welsh coast; to make further provision in relation to Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales; to make provision in relation to works which	

are detrimental to navigation; to amend the Harbours Act 1964; and for connected purposes.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The key themes of the Act include: • Set up the Marine Management Organisation in England • In Wales, the Welsh Assembly 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.	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. Affected issues: biodiversity, recreation and access, fisheries
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	
The Flood and Water Management Bill was consulted on in 2009 and sets out the UK Government's proposals for improved management of flooding and more efficient management of water as pressures increase on industry and water resources. The Act received Royal Assent in April 2010. The Act also introduces proposals for improved flood and coastal erosion risk management, improved reservoir safety, sustainable drainage (SUDS) and changes in the regimes of water industry regulation. The Act implements legislative needs identified in previous UK Government strategy documents. In Wales, the draft Bill aimed to implement aspects of the Welsh Assembly Government's Environment Strategy, New Approaches Programme and the Strategic Policy Position Statement on Water. WAG and Defra will work on secondary regulations and national standards for the design and construction of SUDS which are expected to be published for consultation in 2010 and become operational in 2011.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Act has three main aims: 1. To improve security for people and property from the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. 2. To improve service for people through new methods of delivering major infrastructure projects, greater protection of water supplies during drought and improved complaint and enforcement measures. 3. Sustainability will be enhanced by using sustainable drainage systems in new	Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity

development, protecting water resources and raising water quality, protecting communities and the environment from flooding and by helping people to adapt to future severe weather events.	
Pre-consultation on the Draft Marine Policy Statement (March 2010)	
The Draft Marine Policy Statement is the first part of new systems of marine planning being introduced around the UK. The UK Government, Scottish Government and Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Executive have a shared vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'. A key step to realising this vision will be the adoption of a Marine Policy Statement (MPS) for the UK. This pre-consultation document is to invite views in proposals for the MPS and supporting outline Impact Assessment. It will form the basis for informal discussions prior to a formal consultation in summer 2010.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives of the strategy will be finalised, but the likely scope of the MPS and its place within the wider marine planning system and interaction with existing planning regimes. The scope includes: • MPS will be the first part of new systems of marine planning. • The MPS provides the high level policy context within which national and regional Marine Plans will be developed, and set the direction for marine licensing and other relevant authorisation systems. It will inform the conditions attached to authorisations, and the enforcement action that will be taken to ensure compliance.	The LDP should have regard to the MPS when it is implemented. Affected issues: water, flood, tourism, recreation, material assets
Water resources for the future: a water resources strategy for England and Wales (2001)	
On 21 March 2001, the Environment Agency launched a water resources strategy for England and Wales. The strategy examines the uncertainties about future water demand and availability including the potential effects of climate change and different societal values. The strategy concludes with a series of actions that will provide the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry and an improved water related environment.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The objectives of the water resources strategy are:	The LDP should aim to support the

• Illustrate the impact of different social and economic choices on future water use; • Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation of the environment; • Improve the state of existing degraded catchments; • Ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all; • Indicate the present state of water resources; • Cater robustly for risks and uncertainties; • Promote the value of water to society and the environment; • Review feasible water management options including innovative solutions where appropriate; • Provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time; and • Identify actions and opportunities for the Agency and others to work together to achieve our vision. Wales specific objectives: • Recovery of some 13 million litres per day; • Enhancement of public water supply by up to 7 million litre a day above present levels; • Active promotion of water efficiency; and • More leakage control. The EA does not see a need for new large reservoirs schemes to support demand within Wales.	sustainable use of water resources in Wales. Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity
Water for people and the environment: water resources strategy for Wales	
Environment Agency's aim for water resources: Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable, providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and an improved water related environment.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Environment Agency think that be adopting the following principles this aim will be	This consultation document invites comment

achieved: Improved quality of life • People value and enjoy their water environment and it helps improve their quality of life. A better water environment • Biodiversity and wildlife sites are restored, protected, improved and valued. Sustainable development • Everyone uses water much more efficiently so that scarcity of water does not affect sustainable development and economic growth. Water is valued • People value and use water reasonably considering the impact on others and the environment. • Water is priced properly. Reduced impact on climate change • When abstracting, treating, delivering and using water, fewer greenhouse gas emissions are produced. The Environment Agency state that the strategy should consider what is needed to do over the next 25 years. But, also want it to look beyond this to forecast what might happen in different situations in the future.	on water resource issues, the subsequent plans may need to be considered later in the LDP process.
Groundwater protection: Policy and practice (GP3) Parts 1-4	
The GP3 is made up of four parts: - Part 1 – Overview – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice: Underground, Under Threat - Part 2 – Technical Framework - Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice: Underground, Under Threat - Part 3 – Tools - Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice: Underground, Under Threat - Part 4 – Legislation and policies 2008 Edition 1 - Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP

Explains how the Environment Agency will manage and protect groundwater.	Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity
A Better Environment, Healthier Fisheries: Better Fisheries for our nations 2006-2011 (EA, 2006)	
This sets the strategy for fisheries in England and Wales. The aim is enable fisheries to play a greater role in England and Wales to encourage more people to help us protect and improve the environment and to help fishing contribute more to society.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Objectives by 2011 are to: • Improve fish stocks and create a better environment for wildlife and people; • Provide more chances for more people to fish and help fisheries to perform better; and • Help sustainable fisheries boost the local economy.	Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity
Cleaner Coasts, Healthier Seas: Working for a better marine environment 2005-2011 (EA, 2005)	
The marine strategy sets out what the Environment Agency are doing to protect the marine environment and their vision for the future.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Priorities include: • Promoting sustainable development, to get results for people, businesses and wildlife • Integrating management between the land and sea; • Efficiently regulating our coasts and seas; and • Making sure that we value our coastal and marine environment.	Affected issues: water and flood risk, biodiversity
The Water Framework Directive and Planning - Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales	

Provides advice on the implementation of the Water Directive Framework in relation to development plan policy (and other matters). The WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. It establishes a river basin district structure with ecological targets for surface waters and other environmental indicators.	Contribute to River Basin Management Plan goals through policies wherever possible.
TAN 14 - Coastal Planning (1998)	
This advice note sets out how coastal issues should be considered in land use planning.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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). 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: • 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 • 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	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. Affected issues: biodiversity, soil, water, landscape

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.	
TAN 15 - Development and Flood Risk (2004)	
This advice note on development and flood risk relates to sustainability principles (section 2.2 PPW), and provides a framework within which risks arising from both river and coastal flooding, and from additional run-off from development in any location, can be assessed.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
3. Aims: • 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. 6.2 Nature of development/land use: New development should be directed away from zone C	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 towards suitable land in zone A, otherwise to zone B, where river or coastal flooding will be less of an issue. 8.2 Surface water run-off from new development: Built development, such as buildings, roads and roofing, tends to increase the surface area of impermeable ground, thus reducing percolation and increasing rapid surface run-off. This has the effect of reducing the time it takes for precipitation to enter the watercourse and consequently increasing the peak discharge. SUDS can perform an important role in managing run-off from a site and should be implemented, wherever they will be effective, in all new development proposals, irrespective of the zone in which they are located. 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. 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.	and proposed developments 'climate change proof'. Affected issues: water, climatic factors, material assets
Regional/Local	
Strategic Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Pembrokeshire (2006)	
The Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum co-ordinates actions between the various administrative bodies and organisations involved in the ICZM in securing the short and long term sustainable management of the Pembrokeshire coast. The framework will provide opportunities for involvement – 'networking' - of all those with an interest, activity or function in the coastal and maritime environment of Pembrokeshire. The vision for the coastal zone of Pembrokeshire is one where:	

• the economy, based on the assets of the coastal zone, is thriving; • coastal communities are vibrant • the quality of the environment is maintained and enhanced to the highest standards • the coastal waters are safe and clean • the public are able to gain access to it and enjoy it • these qualities are appreciated and understood by all.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
In order to achieve the overall mission for ICZM in Pembrokeshire the following individual objectives need to be achieved. For each objective key actions required are identified. 1. To create the necessary organisational framework and support for the development of ICZM in Pembrokeshire - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> • 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> • 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> • 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.	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. The current Community Plan contains a commitment to develop targets for coastal zone management. Affected issues: all

4. To encourage all sectors / organisations involved with the coastal zone to adopt the principles of ICZM in the planning and management of their activities - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> • agree criteria and methods to assist stakeholders in adopting the principles of ICZM 5. To explore the benefits of an integrated spatial approach to the planning and management of the coastal zone - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> • work towards a spatial approach for the coastal zone, building on existing plans. 6. To fit the planning and management of the coastal zone of Pembrokeshire within the framework provided by ICZM strategies for Wales, UK and EU - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> • establish close links with adjacent coastal zones • ensure that the existing link with WCMP is maintained and strengthened. 7. To promote a sound knowledge base about all aspects of the coastal zone [economic, social, environmental and cultural] and promote access to it - <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> • devise and agree a programme of monitoring the state of the coast • undertake an information audit and gap analysis • promote a co-ordinated programme of appropriate research to fill gaps in knowledge; and • create mechanisms to enable wide access to information. 8. To monitor and review the development / implementation of policies in the coastal zone – <i>to achieve this it will be necessary to:</i> • establish a regular reporting process on the activity and impact of stakeholders in following the principles of ICZM	
Water for life and livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District (2009)	
In Western Wales the Environment Agency has worked with others to develop a shared understanding of our water environment and to propose ways in which all those concerned can work together to agree and carry out actions to preserve and protect this vital resource. The Management Plan for this River Basin District came into effect in 2009. 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 first of a series of six-year planning cycles.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
By 2015, 13 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) in this rivers basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. 36 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status/potential and 60 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status by 2015. At least 59 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015.	The LDP should have regard to the river basin management plan.
Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan Scoping report (October 2007)	
Catchment Flood Management Plans are non-statutory plans which set the strategic direction for a 100-year time horizon for flood risk management in catchments. The CFMP will direct the Environment Agency's activities, partner organisations and will inform regional and local land use planning decisions. The Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Reports and Post Adoption Statements for Wales will be published in January 2010.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Draft objectives have been developed in the Scoping Report: • Reduce the harm to life from rapid response flooding, fluvial flooding, tidally influenced fluvial flooding and any flooding from surface or groundwater. • Ensure that harm to life from flooding does not increase due to future changes (climate change, land use change). • Increased uptake of flood warning services or awareness in transient populations. • Reduce disruption and damage to critical infrastructure life from fluvial flooding and tidally influenced fluvial flooding, and any flooding from surface and groundwater. • Ensure impact of flooding on critical infrastructure does not increase due to future changes. • Reduce disruption from fluvial flooding and tidally indolence fluvial flooding and any	The LDP should take account of flood risk, and sustainable flood risk management, mitigating against the causes of flooding through development design. Affected issues: water, flood, population and human health.

flooding from surface and groundwater. • Ensure community disruption does not increase due to future changes (climate change, land use change). • Protect landscape character and enhance the amenity, cultural and historical value of the catchment where appropriate. • Reduce economic damage from fluvial flooding and tidally influenced fluvial flooding, and any flooding from surface and groundwater. • Ensure economic damage of flooding does not increase due to future changes (climate change, land use change). • Maintain targeted and appropriate flood risk management expenditure. • Protect and enhance nationally and internationally important biodiversity species and habitats. • Restoration of rivers and floodplains to their natural form where possible. • Increase water quality in rivers considered to be at risk, and maintain on those that are currently considered as low risk.	
Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2006)	
This document explains how water resources will be managed in the Cleddau and Coastal Rivers over the next 6 years. It includes detailed assessments of water available for abstraction and use within river catchments, explanations of where water is available and where to reduce rates of abstraction and outlines the policy on time limited licenses for abstraction and whether existing licenses should be renewed. The area is predominantly rural with urban development and industry concentrated around the Milford Haven Waterway and the Cleddau rivers. Agriculture is the main land use and the majority of licensed abstractions in the area are for agricultural purposes such as spray irrigation. However, the largest volumes of water abstracted from our rivers are used for public water supply. Water is abstracted for a number of other purposes in the area including fish farming, industry and quarrying. Abstraction of groundwater in the area is exempt from licensing and therefore very limited information is available on the use of this resource.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
River flow objectives have been set, these are the minimum river outflows from the area required to protect ecological objectives, effluent dilution requirements, navigation and	The LDP should promote the sustainable use of water resources through encouraging the use of

amenity in-river needs.	sustainable design features in new developments and helping to prevent over abstraction of valuable, limited water resources from industrial/domestic and leisure activities. Affected issues: Water, population and human health, economic development
Teifi CAMS (2004) Teifi CAMS Annual Update (March 2007)	
This document explains how water resources will be managed in the Teifi Catchment over the next 6 years. It includes detailed assessments of water available for abstraction and use within river catchments, explanations of where water is available and where to reduce rates of abstraction and outlines the policy on time limited licenses for abstraction and whether existing licenses should be renewed. The main pressures on water resources within the catchment are from hydropower, public water supply and agriculture. Although the groundwater of the valley gravels is used for public water supply and agricultural purposes, surface water is the main source of water for abstraction. The largest licensed quantity is for hydropower purposes, which, along with fish farming, is non-consumptive and water is returned close to the point of abstraction. The principal consumptive use is for public water supply, and the resources at Llechryd and Teifi Pools are used to supply water to the coastal belt lying to the west of the area, as well as throughout the area itself.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
River flow objectives have been set; these are the minimum river outflows required to protect ecological objectives within the area. It also considers effluent dilution requirements, navigation and other in-river needs.	The LDP should promote the sustainable use of water resources through encouraging the use of sustainable design features in new developments and helping to prevent over abstraction of valuable, limited water resources from industrial/domestic and leisure activities. Affected issues: Water, population and human health, economic development

Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans – (Sub cell 8c) (2000)	
A Shoreline Management Plan is a non-statutory document that sets out strategic guidance designed to assist coastal defence decision making for a defined length of coast over the next 50 years (WO/MAFF, 1995) with revisions typically every 5 years. The SMP aims to identify sustainable coastal defence options based upon economic criteria, whilst having an overview of both the natural environment and the human and built environment. Shoreline management plans have been produced for Pembrokeshire and Carmarthen Bay.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
	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. The Community Plan will address some coastal management issues through its work on adapting to climate change.
Pembrokeshire Shoreline Management Plan Stage 2 (xxxx)	
The Pembrokeshire Shoreline Management Plan sets out the strategy for management of coastal defences for the Pembrokeshire County Council shoreline between St. Govan's Head (in the south) to the Teifi Estuary (in the north).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Core Objectives are set for this SMP: • Where there is a reduction of sediment inputs to the shoreline through coastal defence provision, this should not have detrimental impacts on beach levels. • Coastal defences should not interfere with sediment transport pathways, unless beneficial to the protection of assets and without adverse longshore impacts. • Options should be technically viable and sustainable, economically justifiable and	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. The Community Plan will address some coastal management issues through its work on adapting to climate change.

environmentally acceptable. - Options should be compatible with the strategies set for adjacent lengths of coast - Options using natural features where possible should be encouraged.	
Cardigan Bay Shoreline Management Plan (Sub cell 9a) (2002)	
The Cardigan Bay Shoreline Management Plan sets out the strategy for the management of coastal defences for the Pembrokeshire County Council shoreline between St. David's Head and Bardsey Island. The section relevant to Pembrokeshire is the southern section of this Shoreline Management Plan Cell 9.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
	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.
Draft South Wales Shoreline Management Plan (2010)	
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
- 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)	
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
• encouraging the provision of adequate and cost-effective flood warning systems; • encouraging the provision of adequate, technically, environmentally and economically sound and sustainable flood and coastal defence measures; • discouraging inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding or coastal erosion. • Awareness of the uncertainties associated with predicting future shoreline requirements and the importance of monitoring and regular plan review to confirm or otherwise plan policies over time.	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.

Soil

International/European	
EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection: Report of the Technical Working Group (2004)	
This reports outlines the key issues associated with soils in the EU and will be used to inform the development of an EU soil Strategy.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Technical working group reported on three key themes: soil erosion, organic matter and biodiversity and contamination and land management.	The LDP should ensure the protection of soils. The Current Community Plan has a commitment to develop targets based around protecting soils. Affected issues: soil, water and biodiversity
UK/National	
Environmental Protection Act (1990) Part 2A Contaminated Land (2006)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The regime sets out the primary regulatory role resting with local authorities for the: - 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	The LDP should aim to avoid contamination of land, where possible. Affected issues: soil, water, biodiversity

site" (the Environment Agency is the enforcing authority for special sites)	
Remediation of Contaminated Land (2001)	
This document is the Welsh Assembly Government guidance to enforcing authorities under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The document addresses the definition, identification and remediation of contaminated land, liability for remediation and recovery of the costs of remediation.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
No specific objectives are set in the guidance. Those responsible for contaminating land will be required to ensure that the land is cleaned up, even if the contamination was lawful when it took place. Where the original polluter cannot be found after "reasonable enquiry", liability will fall on the current owner/occupier of the land.	The LDP should aim to avoid contamination of land, where possible. Affected issues: soil, water, biodiversity
Consultation document: The Welsh soils action plan March 2008	
The Welsh Soils Action Plan reviews the importance of soils for Wales in economic, environmental and social terms. It outlines the main threats to soils in Wales, considers current policies and proposes actions to combat or mitigate threats.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
There are 28 proposed actions which relate to: • Agriculture • Forestry • Planning, transport and minerals • Wastes and pollution • Ecosystem services • Soil and cultural heritage • Recreation and education • Monitoring and indicators	The LDP should acknowledge the economic, environmental and social importance of soils. Affected issue: soil, economy, material assets, biodiversity, cultural heritage

Regional/Local	
Pembrokeshire County Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2002)	
Draft version produced in April 2002. Pembrokeshire County Council is required to inspect land in its area for contamination under new regulations that came into force on the 1st July 2001. This strategy details how this process will be undertaken.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Council's priorities in dealing with contaminated land will be as follows: 1. To protect human health 2. To protect controlled waters 3. To protect designated ecosystems 4. To prevent damage to property and designated historic sites 5. To prevent any further contamination of land 6. To encourage voluntary remediation 7. To encourage re-use of brownfield land	To reflect the above priorities ensuring they are compatible and supported in the plan.

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

International/European	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention, 1971)	
The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 153 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1634 wetland sites, totalling 145.6 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Under the Ramsar convention, contracting parties have made a commitment to: • designate at least one wetland for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the “Ramsar List”); • to promote its conservation, including, where appropriate, its wise use; • to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning; • to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are included in the Ramsar List, and to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening; • to consult with other Contracting Parties about implementation of the Convention, especially in regard to transfrontier wetlands, shared water systems, and shared species; • to report on progress in implementing their commitments under the Convention.	To support this convention the LDP should aim to reduce impacts on wetlands and enhance and restore wetland habitats where possible. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna.

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	
The Bonn Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 97 (as of 1 May 2006).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Under the Bonn convention, contracting parties have made a commitment to: • to conserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species • sign up to multilateral Agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species which require or would benefit from international cooperation • to undertake co-operative research activities	To support this convention the LDP should try to avoid or minimise impacts on migratory species and their habitats. Affected issues: biodiversity and fauna
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)	
The Bern Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, which covers the European continent and extends to some states of Africa. It aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats and to promote European co-operation in that field. The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (The EC Birds Directive) and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (The EC Habitats Directive) were implemented in response to the Bern Convention.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Bern Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. Requirements of the Birds Directive include: • Maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3); • Identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare and vulnerable species listed in the Directive; • Establishment of a general scheme for the protection of wild bird species (Article 5). Requirements of the Habitats Directive include: • Article 3.1: Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. • Article 6.2: Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying natural habitats within SACs, and avoid disturbance of designated species insofar as this would result in further decline in numbers or the loss of habitat that maintains the species. • Article 6.3: Any plan or project not directly concerned with the management of a designated site (SAC/SPA), but which is likely to have a significant impact on it (individually or in combination with other projects), should undergo assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site. • Article 6.4: If the project must proceed in the public interest and in spite of negative conservation impacts, including social or economic reasons, compensatory measures must be provided for. The Article provides limited scope for development in designated areas. It is only acceptable on grounds of human health and safety (but not economic development) if it affects habitats supporting protected species.	The LDP should aim to avoid or minimise impacts on wildlife and habitats and ensure that it meets with statutory requirements imposed by the EC Habitats and EC Birds Directives. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna.

Article 10: Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The convention signed by 150 countries at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, is an international treaty with three main goals: 1. conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); 2. sustainable use of its components; and 3. fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) were established by several of the signatory countries to implement the outcome of the convention.	The LDP should aim to facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Affected issue: biodiversity
Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Advises on the implementation of Article 6 of EU Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive). Covers development of any management plans required and 'necessary conservation measures'. Also the requirement for appropriate assessment (AA) and mitigation of negative impacts.	There are 10 SACs and 1 SPA in the Plan area, and management policies should ensure their safeguard. Awaiting final WAG guidance on implementation, likely to be required at early stages of plan.

European Community Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	
On 4th February 1998 the European Commission adopted a Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy. This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
To anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at the source.	The LDP should aim to avoid/mitigate against any negative impacts on biodiversity. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna
UK/National	
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) was published in January 1994 in response to the Biodiversity Convention signed in 1992. It represents a national strategy for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. It contains 391 Species Action Plans and 45 Habitat Action Plans. It is further supported by Local Biodiversity Action Plans developed by local authorities.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• to conserve, promote and enhance species and habitats; • to develop public awareness and understanding.	The LDP should aim to conserve, promote and enhance species listed within the UKBAP. Affected issues: Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 and subsequent amendments	
Transposes the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Conservation of Seals Act 1970 into national law.	

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 10 SACs and 1 SPA wholly or partly in the plan area and policies should ensure their safeguard. An appropriate assessment of the LDP will take place as necessary.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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 such steps.	The LDP should aim to protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain	There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plan on biodiversity. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna
CCW Priority Habitats of Wales (2003)	
Priority Habitats of Wales brings together about 20 years' of habitat survey work , undertaken by CCW and its predecessor, the Nature Conservancy Council, and presents an up-to-date picture of the state of land and freshwater habitats in Wales. It covers all 27 habitats identified in the UK Government's Biodiversity Action Plan and presents data about the extent and distribution of each habitat across the LBAP areas, provides detailed habitat descriptions, identifies the key species linked to each habitat and provides guidance on how to interpret the national targets for habitat maintenance, restoration and re-creation at an all-Wales and local level.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
N/A	The LDP should aim to maintain and enhance all priority habitats in Wales. Affected issues: biodiversity
TAN 5 – Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)	
This advice note sets out how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. The TAN brings together advice on sources of legislation relevant to various nature conservation topics which may be encountered by local planning authorities.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Local Planning Authorities should: • 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 undeveloped coast • 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	The LDP should aim to deliver biodiversity objectives (maintain, protect and enhance) and other relevant objectives and targets. It should avoid adverse impacts on designated areas, such as SSSIs, SPAs, SACs and others. Affected issue: biodiversity
TAN 10 - Tree Preservation Orders (1997)	
Local planning authorities are empowered, in the interests of amenity, to protect trees and woodlands by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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.	The use of TPOs could be used to maintain and enhance biodiversity. Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape

Tir Gofal Agri-Environment Scheme (1999)	
Tir Gofal is a whole farm agri-environment scheme, available throughout Wales since 1999. The scheme aims to encourage agricultural practices which will protect and enhance the landscapes of Wales, their cultural features and associated wildlife. Tir Gofal operates under the Common Agricultural Policy agri-environment measures, jointly funded by the European Union and the UK Government.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The scheme has four elements: • Land management – mandatory compliance with the whole farm section and management of key habitats; optional restoration or creation of certain habitats or features; • Creating new permissive access – voluntary options available for new linear access routes, new-area based permissive access or to provide for access for educational purposes; • Capital works – payments will be made for additional work to protect and manage habitats and features and to support new access provision; and • Training for farmers – including courses on managing specific habitats, such as wetlands and woodlands and practical skills, such as drystone walling and hedge laying.	Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, soil
Woodland for Wales (WAG, 2001)	
Sets out the National Assembly's strategy for trees and woodlands in Wales. It presents a vision for forestry and woodland policy over the next 50 years and sets a direction for the way in which trees and woodlands will contribute to a sustainable future for the people of Wales.	
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	The LDP should aim to protect and enhance traditional or native woodland areas.

diverse mixture of species and habitats.	Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, health and well being, soil
Ecological Connectivity, CCW, September 2006	
The Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) has provided an opening statement on the concept of ecological connectivity and its application in Wales. It sets out an approach to make protected sites functionally connected to each other and with the wider countryside, and presents maps showing examples of potential ecological connections.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Statement requires CCW to: • endorse the principle of ecological connectivity in CCW, in both terrestrial and marine environments. • approve continued work in this area and development of the draft maps of potential connectivity. • consider how spatial targeting may be done in order to promote ecological connectivity.	The LDP should have due regard for the importance of habitat connectivity and how plans can potentially impact upon this aspect of nature conservation. The LDP should aim to avoid habitat fragmentation and should maintain wildlife corridors wherever possible. Affected issues: Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
Trunk Road Estate Biodiversity Action Plan	
The Trunk Road Estate Biodiversity Action Plan (TREBAP) was developed by the Welsh Assembly Government Transport Directorate (now Transport Wales) to contribute to the National Assembly's duty under the Countryside & Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 to have regard for the conservation and enhancement of the habitats and species of principal importance in Wales. It was launched in January 2004.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• to set practical and realistic actions for the period 2004 – 2014 • link with other relevant Biodiversity Action Plan targets for habitats and species • increase awareness of Transport Wales' staff, its environmental partners and the	The LDP should have regard to and complement the actions within the TREBAP through appropriate development of proposals.

general public, of the biodiversity interest of the trunk road and motorway network • encourage the use, and dissemination, of best practice for biodiversity in the management and development of the trunk road and motorway network • reflect the requirements of the Assembly's Sustainable Development Scheme (Learning to Live Differently) and Action Plan where relevant.	Affected issues: Biodiversity, flora and fauna.
Regional/Local	
Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation – Management Scheme (April 2008)	
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.
A Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Pembrokeshire (2010)	
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. A phased approach is being taken whereby action plans for habitats and species that are considered to be a UK/Pembrokeshire priority are being produced first.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
It identifies and sets action plans for species and habitats in the county, including information on their: • Current Status • Factors causing loss or decline • Current action taken	The LDP needs to ensure that biodiversity levels are protected and enhanced whilst meeting development needs in the county. Affected issues: biodiversity, flora and fauna

• Objectives and targets • Proposed actions	
Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy	
Initiative that encourages local residents and visitors to access the countryside by sustainable modes of transport. Established in 1994 it involves a partnerships between: • Countryside Council for Wales • National Trust • Pembrokeshire Access Group • Pembrokeshire Coast National Park • Pembrokeshire County Council • Pembrokeshire Local Health Board • PLANED	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Initiatives include disabled access, opening and promotion of way marked walking and cycling with links to public transport, guided walks from railway stations and the development of the “Puffin” coastal bus services.	To support the increased use of sustainable modes of transport and provision of facilities that promote healthier lifestyles.

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)	
World Heritage Convention as adopted on the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972 at its seventeenth session. The purpose of this World Heritage Convention is the identification and protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage, places of 'Outstanding Universal Value'. It defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List and sets out the duties of parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The States Parties are encouraged: ▪ To integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, to set up staff and services at their sites; ▪ To undertake scientific and technical conservation research; and ▪ To adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	The LDP should aim to set the right framework for safeguarding and enhancing cultural heritage where relevant. Affected issue: cultural heritage
DRAFT Heritage Protection Bill (April 2008)	
Heritage protection reforms were first proposed in 2003 and have since been the subject of extensive consultation. The aim of the draft Bill is to establish a unified heritage protection system that is easier to understand than the current separate systems of listing buildings, scheduling ancient monuments, designating wrecks and registering historic parks, gardens and landscapes. It also aims to be more efficient, accountable and transparent, with improved opportunity for public involvement. Although jointly made with England, the provisions are flexibly drawn to allow for different Welsh circumstances and practice. The draft Bill, if enacted, will replace completely all existing heritage protection legislation as well as the proposed reforms and includes all the changes that can be currently envisaged for primary legislation for the foreseeable future. While the draft Bill is not subject to separate, formal consultation by the Welsh Assembly Government, it would welcome any comments on the draft Bill from interested parties during the pre-legislative scrutiny process.	

UK/National	
A Culture Strategy for Wales (2002)	
The Culture Strategy for Wales provides a vision for Wales as a nation where culture is indivisible from the rest of its living, is rich and distinctive, and nurtures and supports innovation, imagination, arts, sports and creative industries.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to: • Making cultural development a cross-cutting theme; • Establishing cultural development as a primary task for local government; • Ensuring a strong, well-funded and efficient Arts Council of Wales; • Effective co-ordination across all cultural bodies; and • Extracting cultural value from a wide range of public and private expenditure. Priorities for policy should include: • Openness and transparency; • Embedding arts and culture in young people's education; • Striving for the highest standards; • Providing the widest possible access to cultural activity for all people; • Providing first-rate accessible facilities throughout Wales; • Ensuring cultural development as part of community development; • Extracting maximum value from our linguistic and cultural diversity; • Supporting competitive cultural enterprises; • Ensuring wise investment of public money; and • Using Welsh culture and achievements to raise the profile of Wales.	The LDP should aim to make a contribution to cultural development by setting appropriate measures and objectives, such as ensuring development will not have an adverse effect on Welsh Language and culture. Affected issue: cultural heritage

Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003)	
The purpose of this strategy and the associated Action Plan 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
Improving visitor accessibility to Welsh culture; Improving the quality of the visitor experience; Raising the profile of Wales as a cultural tourism destination; and Understanding the characteristics and needs of the cultural tourist.	The LDP should aim to promote and support cultural tourism. Affected issue: cultural heritage
TAN 22 Sustainable Buildings (2010)	
Buildings in Wales have an inherent environmental impact and contribute to carbon emissions; they require natural resources to be used both in their construction and use, and the way in which they are designed affects how the occupiers use the building over its lifetime. The way in which they are designed can also reduce the vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Planning therefore has a role in encouraging and facilitating homes and buildings that meet higher sustainable standards.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
For new buildings to achieve minimum levels of sustainability: - residential developments to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes certification; - non-residential development to achieve the relevant BREEAM level; - To minimise the carbon emission levels of buildings	Planning authorities should apply national policies to local circumstances and explore opportunities to promote the underlying objectives of moving towards more sustainable and zero carbon buildings. Affected issue: economy, climatic factors, landscape

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Implications for the LDP
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.	Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.
Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the historic environment: archaeology	
The circular sets out advice on legislation and procedures relating to archaeological remains. It gives advice on development plans, sites and monuments records, planning applications, planning decisions, planning conditions and the discovery of archaeological remains during development.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
N/A	The LDP should set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets. Affected issues: cultural heritage
Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the historic environment: historic buildings	
The circular sets out advice on legislation and procedures relating to historic buildings and conservation areas. It gives advice on the planning framework, conservation areas, listing and listing building controls, historic buildings in need of repair and ecclesiastical exemptions.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
N/A	The LDP should set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets in Pembrokeshire.

	Affected issues: cultural heritage
Traffic Management in Historic Areas (undated)	
This guidance outlines ways in which traffic engineering and highway improvements can be sensitively designed in historic areas.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Consideration is given to traffic management, footways and carriageways, materials, signing and street furniture, lighting, access and traffic calming.	The LDP should set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets in Pembrokeshire through accessibility and transport planning. Affected issues: cultural heritage
Overcoming the Barriers: Providing Access to Historic Buildings (Cadw, undated)	
The aim of this guidance is to ensure historic buildings which provide services for the public are accessible to everyone. The guidance suggests ways to improve access into and within historic buildings.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
N/A	The LDP should set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets in Pembrokeshire. Affected issue: cultural heritage

Landscape and Townscape, including Light Pollution

International/European	
European Landscape Convention	
The European Landscape Convention was developed by the Council for Europe and came into force in 2004. The aims of the convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Nations that sign the Convention agree to take action to raise the standing given to landscape in public policy.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The ELC sets out four general measures and five specific measures: • To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; • To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection management and planning; • To establish procedures for participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies; • To integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect on landscape. • Awareness-raising: involves increasing awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the values of landscape, their role and the changes to them; • Training and education: involves promoting: training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning;	The LDP should contain policies to protect the landscape. Initial work on the new Community Plan has highlighted the need to maintain a high quality environment as a priority. Affected issues: Landscape, cultural heritage

• Identification and assessment: involves mobilising the interested parties with a view to improving knowledge of the landscape and guiding the landscape identification and assessment procedures through exchanges of experiences and methodology. Each Party should: identify its own landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them, take note of change and assess the identified landscapes; • Landscape quality objectives: involves framing landscape quality objectives for the identified landscapes; and • Implementation: involves introducing instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.	
UK/National	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (2000)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
• 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	The LDP should aim through planning to maintain, improve and enhance biodiversity of the countryside, and respect public rights of way. Affected issue: landscape, population, biodiversity

bodies to have regard for AONBs when doing anything which would affect the land in those areas.	
Providing Accessible Green Space in Town and Cities: Green Space Toolkit (CCW, 2003)	
The purpose of this guidance is to set out the principles of the Accessible Green Space Standards Model in order to help local authorities in identifying the current level of provision of accessible natural green space and to assist with the production of local standards and targets.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
CCW recommends the provision of at least 2ha of accessible natural green space per 1000 of the population.	The LDP should aim to encourage the provision of open space. Affected issue: landscape, biodiversity, health and well being, social fabric
Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw and CCW)	
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.
TAN 7 - Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Local planning authorities may produce design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shopfronts, especially for conservation areas or where vernacular buildings play an important	The LDP should seek to balance the need for outdoor advertising with its likely environmental

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. 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.	and social implications. Affected issue: visual impacts and landscape character, economy
Wales Strategy on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	
This strategy provides a vision for the sustainable management of the Welsh coast. It aims to provide a management framework to facilitate integrated working on the coast by the different interests involved in managing our coastal assets – with the aim of helping them ensure that these assets are maintained and enhanced for the benefit of present and future generations.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The ICZM key objectives for the next four years are as follows: • To ensure that the ICZM process in Wales is accepted as an integral part of delivering sustainable development; with adequate resources for the task; and effective participation by all stakeholders; • To help ensure that all sectors and organisations successfully integrate ICZM management principles into the development of relevant policies; • Work towards a better system of planning and management of the Welsh coast; • Develop a sound knowledge base about the coastal zone which is readily accessible and underpins decision-making; • Help ensure that stakeholders are well informed of the natural processes and human impacts affecting the coast and of the value of the coast to everyone; • Secure effective linkages to the ICZM process in adjacent countries; and • Regularly monitor progress on ICZM and report the results.	Most of the coast is outside the area the LDP will cover. The next version of the Community Plan will build upon the consultations that have been undertaken as part of the ICZM process. Affected issue: biodiversity, landscape, economy, water and flood risk

TAN 19 - Telecommunications (2002)	
SEE PREVIOUS	
Regional/Local	
Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (2002)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
N/A	The LDP and Community Plan should have regard to the areas of Historic Landscapes. Affected issues: Cultural heritage and historic environment.

Others – Sustainable development, Planning

International/European	
The UN Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (2002)	
The MDG comprises of 8 goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. The MDGs: • synthesise, in a single package, many of the most important commitments made separately at the international conferences and summits of the 1990s; • recognise explicitly the interdependence between growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development; • acknowledge that development rests on the foundations of democratic governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights and peace and security; • are based on time-bound and measurable targets accompanied by indicators for monitoring progress; and • bring together, in the eighth Goal, the responsibilities of developing countries with those of developed countries, founded on a global partnership endorsed at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, and again at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in August 2002.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Goals were drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration. The Millennium Declaration was adopted by 189 nations and signed by 147 Heads of State and Governments during the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. MDGs break down into 18 quantifiable targets, measured by 48 indicators. September 2001 – UN Secretary General produced the “Road Map towards the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration” which gives an overview of the situation, outlining potential strategies for action designed to meet the goals and commitments of the Millennium Declaration.	The Pembrokeshire LDP and Community Plan should be aware of this declaration and its content in preparing related policies.

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	
The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (informally known as the Earth Summit) met in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 reaffirming the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972, and seeking to build upon it. The declaration aimed to establish a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among States, key sectors of societies and people, work towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system and recognise the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Declaration has 27 principles intending to guide future sustainable development around the world. There are 12 core principles: 1. State sovereignty 2. Right to development 3. Sustainable development 4. Right to life and a healthy environment 5. Duty not to cause environmental harm 6. Intergenerational equity 7. Precautionary principle 8. Common but differentiated responsibilities (meaning developed countries and undeveloped countries share common, but unequal burdens) 9. Duty to assess environmental impacts 10. Right of public participation/ Environmental democracy (Obligates governments to establish a process for citizens and NGOs to obtain environmental information) 11. Common heritage in mankind 12. Common concern of mankind.	The Pembrokeshire LDP and Community Plan should be aware of this declaration and its content in preparing related policies.
World Summit on Sustainable Development, leading to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002)	
Summit was designed to review progress on implementing goals of the Rio Summit. To build on achievements made since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	

To take into account the principles of the Rio Declaration of Environment and Development. Both the Declaration and the Plan for Implementation are political documents, therefore they are not legally binding on government's The plan is designed to guide decisions in development, financial and investment for government's, international organisations and other stakeholders. The Plan of Implementation covers the following key themes: • Poverty Eradication • Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production • Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development • Sustainable Development in a Globalising World • Health and Sustainable Development • Sustainable Development of small island developing States • Sustainable Development for Africa • Other Regional initiatives	
EU Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC)	
The Directive was amended in 1997. It relates to the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Where projects are likely to have a significant environmental impact actions include: • Preventing creation of pollution at the source • Preventing direct unfavourable competitive conditions for the functioning of the common market • Achieving 1 of the community's objectives in the protection of the environment and quality of life • Assessments to be conducted based on information from the developer, which may be supplemented by authorities and those concerned members of the public • A minimal amount of information to be required for assessments Subject to a 5 years report after the notification of the directive on its application and effectiveness.	The Directive affects development proposals rather than Plans and is not directly relevant to the LDP or the Community Plan.

EU Public Participation Directive (2003/35/EC)	
This Directive is concerned mainly with: • Community legislation in environment and human health aims. • Community legislation in decisions by public authorities or other authorities that are likely to have significant environmental, human health and well being implications. • Enables decision makers to increase levels of transparency, public participation/awareness/support in decision making process through taking into account relevant public concerns and points of view.	The Pembrokeshire LDP should aim to encourage and value public participation in the stages of the LDP/SA/SEA development where participation is required. One of the key aims of the Community Plan (in the Local Govt Act 2000) is to modernise how services work, including actively involving and engaging the community in decision making.
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme (EU, 2002)	
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
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: • Air quality;	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.

• Soil Protection; • Sustainable use of Pesticides; • Marine Environment; • Waste Prevention and Recycling; • Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and • Urban Environment.	Affected issues: air, soil, water, material assets, population, health and well being
Åarhus Convention (2001)	
The Åarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for: • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; • The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment • The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars': • Public access to environmental information; • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.	Public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process should be introduced in the procedures for the drawing up of the LDP in respects of matters covered by the legislation and Directives mentioned. The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Environmental Report.

	Affected issues: noise and vibration
UK/National	
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	
This strategy aims to promote sustainable development. It contains • 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
The new objectives included within the strategy are: • Living within environmental limits; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly.	To implement this strategy the LDP should aim to promote sustainable development wherever possible. Sustainability is a cross cutting theme of the Community Plan. Affected issues: all
Shaping the Way We Work, Live and Play: Practical guidance on delivering sustainable development through the planning system WLGA (2007)	
The WLGA and project partners commissioned research to produce a practical guidance to assist all local planning authorities in Wales in successfully promoting and implementing sustainable development through the statutory planning system. The result is a menu of the key sustainability issues and implementation methods thought relevant and effective in most local planning authority contexts.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Sustainable energy • To reduce the demand for energy from any source through designing and constructing energy efficient buildings. • To increase the percentage of energy generated from renewable sources. Sustainable water • To reduce the demand for potable water through increased efficiency, rainwater harvesting and water re-use. • To ensure that new developments do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere through their water run-off. Sustainable resources • To encourage developers to use locally produced and / or sustainably sourced materials in the construction of developments, their settings and boundaries. • To minimise the impact of the build process on the environment, in particular minimising waste, energy use, water use whilst protecting soil and managing noise levels. Sustainable economy • To promote a greener economy through supporting more sustainable business sectors and sustainable location models such as eco-parks and working from home. • To enable local people to benefit from job opportunities produced by new developments, whether by the use of traditional skills or through new training opportunities. Biodiversity and developments • To protect and enhance the natural environment by ensuring that opportunities are taken to integrate biodiversity throughout the design of new developments. Health and well-being – open space • To increase access to public open space for physiological and psychological benefit, ensuring that a range of types of open space are available at an appropriate distance to residents. • To ensure access to private open space to facilitate psychological well-being and to provide the opportunity to grow food. Place making	This document sets a series of suggestions which encourage good practice however, it is not intended that planning authorities should adopt all policies suggested. However the guidance does provide a starting point to address sustainable development.

• To ensure that new developments meet good design standards and have full regard to the context in which they are situated. • To ensure that new developments play their part in reducing the incidence of crime and the fear of crime. Supporting communities • To provide housing which meets the requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable housing and those with other special needs, providing a range of dwelling sizes and types that supports the local community and create mixed and socially inclusive communities. • To support and enhance local culture and heritage. • To ensure that appropriate community facilities are available within a suitable distance. Sustainable transport • To reduce the need to travel, thus reducing carbon emissions and social exclusion. • To support alternatives to the private car to reduce the negative impacts of travel whilst increasing personal fitness. • To promote social inclusion, street vitality and reduce crime by encouraging people to walk and cycle in a safe environment.	
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)	
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.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The One Wales provides a progressive agenda for Wales with themes of: • A strong and confident nation • A healthy future • A prosperous society	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

• Living communities • Learning for life (education and skills) • A fair and just society • A sustainable environment • A rich and diverse culture. The document also sets out governance arrangements for the coalition between the Labour and Plaid Cymru groups in the National Assembly.	with One Wales.
Making Wales a Better Place (2005)	
To fulfil our commitment to the Welsh Assembly Government by setting out our actions and targets for delivering environmental improvements between 2005 and 2008.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
This plan sets out actions and targets in relation to key themes: • A better quality of life • An enhanced environment for wildlife • Cleaner air for everyone • Improved, protected inland and coastal waters • Restored, protected land with healthier soils • A 'greener' business word • Wiser, sustainable use of natural resources • Limiting and adapting to climate change • Reducing flood risk Targets and indicators have been set for the period 2005-2008.	The LDP should aim to contribute to an improved environment. The Community Plan reflects the priorities in the Wales Environment Strategy (see below).

Creating a better Wales – creating a better place, local contribution for Wales 2006-2011	
Updated corporate plan which sets out priorities for the period 2006-2011 to improve the environment in Wales.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Priorities for the environment in Wales over the next five years relate to: • Climate change • Flooding • Good environmental quality • Waste • Businesses adopting environmental management systems • Integrated management of land and water • Protecting biodiversity and ecosystems • Working to protect and enhance Wales' natural environment and encourage people to make use of access opportunities in the countryside, for the benefit and well being of all.	The LDP and Community Plan should have regard to the priorities for the environment in Wales.
Environment Strategy for Wales (2006)	
This is the Welsh Assembly 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
Addressing climate change: • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions; and	The LDP should aim to contribute to the achievements of these commitments by setting appropriate objectives and measures.

• Improve resilience to the impacts of climate change. Sustainable use of resources: • Minimise amount of waste generated; universal acceptance of principle of reduce, re-use and recycle; reduce waste going to landfill; • Design products for minimal waste and high resource use efficiency; • Manage water resources sustainably without causing environmental damage; • Increase water efficiency and maintain water quality; • Manage soil resources to safeguard its ability to support life; and • Minimise environmental impact of extracting minerals and aggregates; use alternative materials or recycled aggregates where possible. Distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes: • Halt the loss of biodiversity, and begin to see recovery; improve biodiversity in wider environment through appropriate management; • Improve condition of SSSI sites; • Manage our seas to support clean and healthy ecosystems that are biologically diverse and productive; and • Maintain and enhance quality and diversity of landscape and seascape character. Our local environment: • Built environment reflects local distinctiveness and supports strong communities; easy and equitable access to open space; widespread and equitable access to the countryside; • New buildings in Wales to meet high environmental quality standards; maintain historic building stock to high standards; • Minimise environmental nuisances such as litter, graffiti, noise pollution etc; • Increasing numbers of people choose to walk or cycle for transportation; and	Special attention should be paid to: • Resource efficiency • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Protection of soils as carbon stores • Potential carbon offsetting for new developments • Flood risk • Diffuse water pollution (run-off) • Loss of biodiversity, fragmentation of habitats • Changes to landscape character • And inter-linkages between these issues The Community Plan's reflects the issues above, especially in its promoting a clean, healthy and valued environment priority. Affected issues: climatic factors, water, air quality, landscape, biodiversity, flora and fauna, material assets
---	--

• Manage risk of flooding from rivers and the sea, and how to adapt to that risk. Environmental hazards: • Reduce air pollution; undertake remedial action on identified contaminated land; • Maintain and enhance quality of water sources; understand and manage diffuse pollution sources; and • Minimise the risk posed by exposure to chemicals.	
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 3, 2010)	
Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly 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 unitary development plans (UDPs). In addition, PPW sets out a commitment to sustainable development.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Several key policy objectives are set out: • Promote resource efficient settlement patterns; • Minimise the demand for travel; • Contribute to climate protection/ promotion of renewable energy; • Minimise the risk of flooding; • Promoting sustainable communities; • Contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment, so as to improve the quality of life, and protect local and global ecosystems. In particular, planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment. The conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and of the countryside and undeveloped coast; the conservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes; the conservation of the best and most versatile agricultural land; and enhancement of the urban environment all need to be promoted;	The LDP should contribute to these objectives by promoting renewable energy, higher resource efficiency, protecting the environment, and ultimately establishing locally distinct, sustainable communities. Affected issues: material assets, climatic factors, water, biodiversity, cultural heritage

• 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.	
Planning Policy Wales Companion Guide (June 2006)	
The new LDP system established in Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) commenced fully in 2005. The LDP Regulations were published in October 2005 and LDP Wales in December. LDP Wales provides broad policy on the new system, including an overview of plan form and content. A Manual supporting LDP Wales has been published, providing technical guidance on the process of plan preparation. The Planning Policy Wales Companion Guide is designed to complement these documents.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The Companion Guide provides information on: Policy guidance including: planning for sustainability, development plans, making and enforcing planning decisions, conserving and improving natural heritage and the coast, conserving the historic environment, supporting the economy, transport, housing, planning for retailing and town centres, tourism, sport and recreation, infrastructure and services, environmental risks and pollution. Key issues are identified for consideration. The Guide also includes policy schedules for LDPs.	The LDP should contribute to these objectives by promoting renewable energy, higher resource efficiency, protecting the environment, and ultimately establishing locally distinct, sustainable communities. Affected issues: material assets, climatic factors, water, biodiversity, cultural heritage
TAN 3 - Simplified Planning Zones (1996)	
Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to keep under review whether Simplified Planning Zone (SPZ) schemes are desirable in their area. An SPZ is one way in which an authority can help secure development or redevelopment of part of its area. An SPZ allows the developer or landowner to avoid delay incurred in determining planning applications for successive stages of development. It also provides certainty on what is permitted and flexibility to make changes within the framework of the scheme.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Local planning authorities are required to notify the Secretary of State that they intend to make or alter an SPZ scheme. In addition, it is advised to consult the following bodies: the Countryside Council for Wales, Cadw, Environment Agency, Railtrack, Wales Tourist Board	There are no Simplified Planning Zones in Pembrokeshire. The LDP should seek to balance the need for economic development

and Local Archaeological Trust. SPZs may not be set up in National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Green Belts, conservation areas or any other area excluded by an order made by the Secretary of State. Certain developments, including mineral and waste disposal proposals, cannot be granted permission by SPZ schemes. SPZ schemes do not require environmental assessment (EA) nor can they grant planning permission for development which would require an EA.	with their likely environmental and social implications. Affected issue: all
TAN 9 - Enforcement of Planning Control (1997)	
The town and country planning system regulates the development and use of land in the public interest. Responsibility for determining whether proposed development should be granted planning permission rests initially with the local planning authority; as does the decision on whether unauthorised development should be allowed to continue or should be enforced against. A private citizen cannot initiate enforcement action, but may advise the local planning authority of a breach of planning control he or she may believe has occurred.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Although it is not a criminal offence to carry out development without first obtaining any necessary planning permission, such action is to be discouraged. The fact that enforcement action is discretionary and should be used as a last resort and only when it is expedient, should not be taken as condoning the wilful breach of planning controls. Powers are available to local planning authorities to bring unauthorised development under planning control, and it is for them to decide which power, or combination of powers, to use.	The LDP should seek to utilise planning control to contribute towards sustainable development. Affected issue: all
Beyond Boundaries: Citizen-Centred Local Services for Wales (2006)	
This document presents a review of local service delivery in Wales. The review aimed to identify improvements in the arrangements for local service delivery which are as radical and innovative as necessary, and to examine how existing arrangements for accountability could be used to support this innovation.	

Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The document focuses on themes which influence the performance of services across sectors, including: • Organisational structures; • Governance and accountability; • Performance management; • Strategy and planning; • Business process; and • Finance.	The LDP should facilitate delivery of better public services in the most appropriate locations. The Community Plan, through the LDP, will seek to deliver citizen focussed services. Affected issue: all
TAN 22 - Sustainable buildings (2010)	
TAN 22 is to help local planning authorities and developers to implement the national planning policy on sustainable buildings.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
This guidance provides an introduction to: • Sustainable buildings and the standards of assessment; • The design solutions that may be used to meet these Standards; and • Further design guidance on delivering low carbon buildings. The TAN also sets out a policy implementation map to guide developers and local planning authorities through the steps necessary. The TAN also provides guidance for LDPs.	The LDP should utilise planning control to contribute towards sustainable development. Affected issue: all

Pembrokeshire Planning and Supplementary Planning Guidance

Pembrokeshire Joint Unitary Development Plan (Adopted 2006)	
Provides a framework for development and planning decisions taken by the Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park for the period 2000 – 2016.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The LDP will replace the JUDP and is informed by a fresh evidence base. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is preparing a separate LDP.	Affected issues: all
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2003-2007 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2009-2013	
Sets the direction for the Park's work programmes and those of its partners. • 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 • Currently under review for 2008-2012.	
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan (end date 2021)	
The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has prepared a separate Local Development Plan which will guide development and planning decisions taken in the National Park. It was adopted in October 2010.	
Planning decisions will be made in accordance with the Local Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Local Development Plan will therefore	The council is encouraged to develop its LDP in close liaison with the National Park to ensure

provide the essential framework for rational and consistent decision making.	the two plans are compatible with each other and support the same key issues affecting Pembrokeshire. Initial work on the next version of the Community Plan will highlight issues raised by the PCNPA LDP. Affected issues: all
Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Supplementary Planning Guidance on Safeguarding Coal Reserves in Pembrokeshire (2007)	
Supplementary Planning Guidance documents have been produced to supplement the JUDP. This Supplementary Planning Guidance deals specifically with safeguarding coal resources in the County, including the National Park. Safeguarding the resource does not necessarily indicate an acceptance of working but that the location and quality of the resource is broadly known and that the environmental constraints associated with the working have been considered. This SPG is prepared to supplement the policies in the JUDP and, in addition to safeguarding the coal resource, to ensure that any coal and coal related developments take place in accordance with full regard to protection of the environment and the principles of sustainable development.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The document seeks to outline the guidance for developers and other interested parties in understanding the context of coal related developments and how they are related to the Pembrokeshire Coalfield and the national and local policies and guidance. There is information to assist in drawing up proposals for coal related developments, submitting planning applications and post decision matters. The guidance also provides guidance including: • Areas of high constraint for coal development; • Identifies potential impacts of coal related development; • Planning application issues;	SPG may in due course be amended on production of the LDP. However, the LDP should take account of safeguarding coal resources in the County. Affected issues: material assets

• Environmental Impact Assessments; • Development control considerations; • Site based operational considerations; • Restoration and after-care; • Planning conditions.	
Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing in Pembrokeshire (2006)	
The SPG addresses affordable housing in Pembrokeshire. On housing sites of 10 units or more in the main towns and 5 units or more elsewhere developers will be expected to provide affordable housing. This SPG explains the options for providing affordable housing. A consultation report describes how, and who, was consulted on the SPG and is accompanied by a response to the comments received during the public consultation period. This SPG is prepared to supplement the policies in the JUDP.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
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. The SPG contains guidance on: • Affordable housing for rent • Low cost home ownership • The provision of land • Off site provision • Self build with community land trusts	The LDP should have regard to the SPG on affordable housing. Affected issues: Population

Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Building in a Sustainable Way (2006)	
This document entitled 'Building in a Sustainable Way' is adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Pembrokeshire County Council in order to promote sustainable development. It is aimed at encouraging developers and applicants to consider sustainable development from the earliest stage of the design process and go beyond minimum standards. This SPG is prepared to supplement the policies adopted in the JUDP.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
The SPG outlines the characteristics of sustainable building including: • Location • Mixed Use Development • Sustainable Travel • Site Planning • Building Orientation • Building Density, Form and Height • Lighting • Ventilation • Heating and Insulation • Energy • Water Conservation • Sustainable Drainage • Landscape and Biodiversity • Design Out Crime • Flexible and Adaptable Buildings • Materials • Waste • Re-use and recycle materials Details are also given with respect to Energy Design Advice Report, BREEAM and EcoHomes Assessment.	The LDP should have regard for the SPG.

Pembrokeshire County Council Supplementary Planning Guidance on Low Impact Development (2006)	
This SPG relates to low impact development – where development has to comply with Policy 52 of the Pembrokeshire County Council JUDP.	
Objectives and requirements	Implications for the LDP
Low impact development that makes a positive contribution will only be permitted where: 1. The proposal will make a positive environmental, social and/or economic contribution with public benefit; and 2. All activities and structures on site have low impact in terms of the environment and use of resources; and 3. Opportunities to reuse buildings which are available in the proposal's area of operation have been investigated and shown to be impracticable; and 4. the development is well integrated into the landscape and does not have adverse visual effects; and 5. the proposal requires a countryside location and is tied directly to the land on which it is located, and involves agriculture, forestry or horticulture; and 6. The proposal will provide sufficient livelihood for and substantially meet the needs of residents on the site; and 7. The number of adult residents should be directly related to the functional requirements of the enterprise; and 8. In the event of the development involving members of more than one family, the proposal will be managed and controlled by a trust, cooperative or other similar mechanism in which the occupiers have an interest.	The LDP should have regard for the SPG on low impact development.

Neighbouring Authorities Plans

Ceredigion County Council Local Development Plan (in development)	
Ceredigion County Council is currently developing a Local Development Plan which will guide development and planning decisions taken in the County of Ceredigion.	
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.	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. Affected issues: all
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (in development)	
Carmarthenshire County Council is currently developing a Local Development Plan which will guide development and planning decisions taken in the County of Carmarthen.	
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.	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. Affected issues: all