



Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan Paper: Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

Development Plans

March 2009

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Chapter 1: Non-Technical Summary

Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

1.1 Pembrokeshire County Council is preparing a Local Development Plan (LDP). The Local Development Plan is a requirement of Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This will replace the Joint Unitary Development Plan and set out the development strategy and policy framework for the development and conservation needs of the area of Pembrokeshire excluding the National Park for a 10 year period from 2011 to 2021. As part of the process for preparing the plan a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will test the LDPs contribution towards sustainable development. This is a statutory requirement.

SA/SEA process

1.2 There are five stages in the SA process comprising:

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 The first stage of the SA process was to produce a Scoping Report (See SA Scoping Report). The report set the context and scope of the assessment and included a report on the current state of the environment, and on the social and economic situation in the County. Key sustainability issues were identified and objectives set to address these sustainability issues. The LDP will be tested against these objectives to ensure the plans contribute towards sustainable development. The SA Scoping Report was consulted on with the statutory consultees and agreed.

1.4 This Initial SA Report is the second stage of the SA process and assesses the Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy. The SA of the Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy has been carried out in accordance with guidance from the Welsh Assembly and UK Governments.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

1.5 A sustainability framework was developed from the current baseline, sustainability issues and context with other legislation, plans and programmes, which are defined in terms of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (see below). The development of the SA Objectives is documented in the SA Scoping Report which was subject to statutory consultation.

1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.
2. Promote and improve human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.
6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.
7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.
11. Maintain and improve air quality.
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises.
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination.
17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity.
18. Protect, enhance and value biodiversity.
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage.
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.

LDP Preferred Strategy

1.6 The Preferred Strategy has been developed from a Vision, Objectives and Options Background Paper (see Vision, Objectives and Options Paper and Preferred Strategy Paper). Strategic Options and alternatives were prepared to help determine the possible (and realistic) approaches to growth and spatial distribution that could be taken in the LDP. The options were used to form the basis for discussion with key stakeholders.

LDP Objectives

1.7 The 21 LDP Objectives were developed from the LDP vision and determine what sort of place the plan area should be (LDP Manual, section 5.5). The LDP Objectives were derived from the evidence base and specific issues in the area.

- A. To encourage development that is sustainable.
- B. To provide land for community facilities and services.
- C. To identify sufficient land to meet the housing needs arising within the County Council's planning area.
- D. To support Pembrokeshire's diverse cultural and linguistic heritage.
- E. To direct development towards sustainable locations.
- F. To improve connectivity into the county and to and from the ports and main towns of Pembrokeshire.
- G. To facilitate people's accessibility to goods and services, by sustainable travel options where possible.
- H. To develop a modern communications infrastructure.
- I. To develop a robust, diverse, competitive and sustainable local economy.
- J. To support the development of the Pembrokeshire ports.
- K. To facilitate the development of the rural economy.
- L. To facilitate the development of a good quality, year round tourism sector.
- M. To facilitate the regeneration of Pembrokeshire's town centres.
- N. To facilitate the efficient and sustainable management of waste.
- O. To manage the development of the minerals and where appropriate safeguard the minerals resource, in accordance with national and regional guidance.
- P. To protect and enhance the natural environment.
- Q. To enhance the historic and built environment.
- R. To ensure high quality design which is sustainable and appropriate to its location.
- S. To respond to the implications of Climate Change.
- T. To protect and enhance biodiversity.
- U. To encourage the development of the energy sector, in particular renewable energy, in appropriate locations.

Levels of Growth

1.8 Three potential growth options were generated. These options can be classified as offering a Low, Medium and High Level of Growth (see the Preferred Strategy Document for more detail).

Option	Summary
LDP Low Level of Growth	345 homes a year
LDP Medium Level of Growth	470 homes a year
LDP High Level of Growth	700 homes a year

Preferred Level of Growth

1.9 The general consensus was that a Medium/High Growth Option should be chosen for the Preferred Strategy with strong phasing so that if the market was capable of delivering High Growth additional sites could be released.

Spatial Options

1.10 Three Options were presented as alternatives for the spatial distribution of Growth in the Preferred Strategy Paper (see Chapter 8).

Spatial Option 1: Urban Emphasis Option

Spatial Option 2: Hubs and Locally Distinctive Option

Spatial Option 3: Sustainable Communities Option

Preferred Spatial Hybrid Option

1.11 The hybrid option developed combined elements of both Spatial Option 2 and Spatial Option 3. This means a hybrid with the following elements:

- A 50% urban, 50% rural split.
- Distributing housing growth to settlements with some level of service provision based on the rural facilities survey. This would also incorporate some elements from the 'hubs and locally distinctive' option, for instance the identification of hubs, service centres and other settlements with services.
- Use of both employment allocations and criteria based employment policies to ensure opportunities are available in urban and rural localities.
- A general uniformity of policy approach across the whole plan area, although some spatially distinctive policies will be proposed to encourage local distinctiveness e.g. in relation to Welsh language, design, etc.
- An approach to retail policy focusing on the regeneration of town centres, supporting services in rural areas and building on the idea of complementarity of centres presented in the Wales Spatial Plan.

1.12 All new development will be expected to be sustainable and to reflect local character, in particular vernacular building styles and scales. New development will be expected to contribute towards the retention and wherever possible enhancement of local distinctiveness. Policies will be included in the draft (Deposit) plan to ensure that this happens.

Strategic Policies

1.13 The 16 Strategic Policies were developed to deliver the LDP preferred growth and spatial options to address the County's key issues identified (see Preferred Strategy Document, Chapter 6). The Vision, Objectives and Options Document presented 12 Strategic Policies (Appendix 3), however these were amended following discussions with stakeholders to produce the 16 Policies presented in the Preferred Strategy.

Method of Appraisal

1.14 The sustainability appraisal was carried out for the LDP Objectives, Spatial Options and Strategic Policies.

1.15 The compatibility of the LDP Objectives with the SA Objectives was assessed using a matrix. The Spatial Options and Strategic Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives with a commentary to expand on the assessment.

LDP Objectives

1.16 The LDP Objectives (see Chapter 6 of the Preferred Strategy) were tested for their compatibility with the SA Objectives. This was done in a matrix with the LDP Objectives along one axis and the SA Objectives along the other (Appendix 1).

Spatial Options

1.17 The appraisal of the LDP Options against the SA Objectives was carried out using a matrix. The purpose of assessing options through the SA is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the Spatial Options being considered in the LDP preparation process (see Pembrokeshire County Council LDP Paper – Vision, Objectives and Options Section 2.3.3, and the Preferred Strategy, Chapter 8). The appraisal of the options was carried out using a traditional options assessment approach within a table format. The main technique of the appraisal was to determine and predict the positive and negative effects of each of the three Spatial Options against the SA Objectives. The commentary/explanation provided sets out the reasoning behind the prediction of the effects of the Spatial Option and its ability to meet the requirements for sustainable development.

Strategic Policies

1.18 The appraisal of the Strategic Policies was carried out by comparing the Policies against the SA Objectives and in addition to the commentary/explanation column a further two columns were included in the table to determine whether the policy contributes to meeting the SA Objective and whether the policy is compatible with the SA Objective.

Conclusions of Appraisal

LDP Objectives

1.19 The appraisal of the 21 LDP Objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (see Appendix 1) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. In some instances, however, the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty in relation to outcomes, as these were dependent on the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the policies it

is considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be revealed at this stage of the SA appraisal, but it is anticipated that the level of uncertainty will be reduced as the LDP develops, for example in the identification of site specific allocations.

1.20 In some instances, the appraisal did reveal areas of potential uncertainty between the LDP Objectives and the SA Objectives. Generally, when taken cumulatively, the compatibility test of the LDP Objectives indicate that they are generally compatible, with potential conflicts between certain objectives being offset by others. However this will be explored throughout the process.

Spatial Options

Option 1

1.21 The 3 spatial options were assessed against the SA Objectives. Option 1 strongly favours urban development which has the advantage of being a more efficient use of land and resources, but to the detriment of providing improved access to housing, employment and services for the rural population. Concentrating new development in urban areas alongside existing population centres will minimise many people's need to travel but may lead to greater congestion in and around these urban areas. Pollution, noise and waste generation would intensify around urban areas, and disproportional pressures placed on communications and utility infrastructure.

1.22 Option 1 performs poorly in relation to the SA Objective on promoting and improving human health and well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean & healthy environment. This Option has an urban emphasis on development therefore the rural communities would have less access to services including healthcare and recreation facilities. By concentrating development in urban areas this will also affect congestion in traffic black spots, and indirectly air quality and human health. The concentration of housing in urban areas will contribute to maintaining safe, vibrant and cohesive communities, with good access to services. However, this option would not contribute to the vibrancy of settlements with a low level of service provision, often in more rural areas. Rural areas would also have less development related to employment.

1.23 An evaluation of the overall potential positive, negative, no relation and uncertain effects indicate that Option 1 contributes the least towards the SA Objectives.

Option 2

1.24 Option 2 proposes an approach that acknowledges three distinct socio-economic regions within Pembrokeshire combined with growth that reflects the existing urban-rural population split (approximately 60%-40%). This option provides scope for area-sensitive approaches to affordable housing need, the Welsh language and Design which should lead to beneficial results.

1.25 The bias of provision to the urban areas over rural areas would continue,

though to a lesser extent than Option 1 as a greater number of settlements would be subject to development.

1.26 Those already living in rural areas may be adversely affected by this Option due to the need to travel further to healthcare and recreation facilities. This Option concentrates affordable housing in urban areas which would mean there was less affordable housing in the rural areas.

1.27 An evaluation of the overall potential effects, positive and negative, shows that Option 2 performs better than Option 1.

Option 3

1.28 Option 3 proposes a 50% urban, 50% rural split of development. Focussing on spreading out the distribution of development, 50% of development would be allocated in the main towns, and 50% of development would be in rural areas. This would be between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This would allow for greater access to services for both rural and urban populations. This means greater support for rural communities which reflects the relatively even urban-rural split of the area. The pressures on the environment in terms of waste, pollution and infrastructure will be assessed further.

1.29 This Option performs well in relation to the SA Objective on human health and well being as development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. The Option also performs well against the housing, including affordable housing SA Objective, where an equal split between urban and rural areas would mean housing would be available across the County. The Option also contributes to the employment opportunities where employment land will be allocated across the County.

1.30 The overall qualitative evaluation indicates that Option 3 scores better than both Options 1 and 2 in terms of positive effects. This assessment methodology was used to assess the Preferred Option. The Preferred Option was then reassessed according to the proposed levels of growth and spatial distribution.

Assessment of Preferred Strategy

1.31 The chosen Option proposes a 50% urban, 50% rural split of development which focuses on spreading out the distribution of development. Housing in the 'hub towns' as identified in the Wales Spatial Plan will provide important service centres and provide complementary roles in terms of retail, employment and services. Development in rural areas would be between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This would allow for greater access to services for both rural and urban populations. This means greater support for rural communities which reflects the relatively even urban-rural split of the area. All new development will be expected to be sustainable and to reflect local character, in particular vernacular building styles and scales. The pressures

on the environment in terms of waste, pollution and infrastructure will be assessed further.

1.32 The overall qualitative evaluation of the three options showed that Options 2 and 3 combined would provide greater positive effects. The Preferred Option is hence a hybrid of elements of Options 2 and 3 which has been further refined according to sustainability issues.

Strategic Policies

1.33 The 16 Strategic Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. The policies were assessed by the County Council's planning and specialist officers to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Informal advice was also sought from the statutory consultees. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the Strategic Policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives.

1.34 There is still some uncertainty with the potential effects of the Strategic Policies where there are no specific land allocations made. Policies will be assessed in more depth when specific policies and land has been allocated.

No-plan or business as usual scenario

1.35 The no plan or business as usual scenario was also assessed according to the requirements of the SEA Directive. This was to determine the sustainability effects in the absence of the plan and therefore further demonstrates the contribution of the new plan to sustainable development.

1.36 The key sustainability issues identified for Pembrokeshire have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no LDP for 2011-2021. This prediction was difficult as it is dependant upon a wide range of unknown factors. The scenario is based on the likely implications for Pembrokeshire in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. Where other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence these issues, such as national policy, these are given as an example.

Cumulative and in-combination effects

1.37 The temporal and cumulative nature of the predicted effects was explored where possible and details were provided in the commentary. More detailed determination of the temporal and cumulative aspects as well as consideration of mitigation measures will be undertaken at the next stage of the SA/SEA in which more specific policies and strategic sites will be appraised.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.38 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the likely significant effects of the LDP on Natura 2000 sites is also required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Regulation 85B of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendments) Regulations 2007, as amended. There are a number of Natura 2000 sites designated for their habitats and species which will need to be considered. HRA is being carried out throughout the production of the plan, and reported separately but parallel to this SA process. The Preferred Strategy will be screened against the conservation objectives for the Natura 2000 sites and consulted on with the statutory consultees. The results of this will also be taken into account during the production of the LDP.

Next Steps

1.39 This initial SA Report will be subject of a full public consultation for a period of six weeks (25 March to 6 May 2009) together with the LDP Preferred Strategy.

1.40 The next stage in the SA process is to amend the Initial Scoping Report according to the consultation responses and re-assess any alternatives and changed options and policies where necessary. An Environmental Report will be produced to present an extensive SA of the detailed policies, and allocated land and will also aid the production of the LDP to ensure contribution to the achievement of sustainable development. This Environmental Report will then be consulted on alongside the Deposit LDP, any changes to this will be re-assessed and incorporated before the plan is adopted. Finally, the significant effects of implementing the plan will be monitored. This is based on potential indicators which were suggested in the SA Scoping Report and will be developed as the plan progresses.

Commenting on this report

1.41 This report will be subject to public consultation from 25 March 2009 to 6 May 2009. Please comment in writing to Development Planning, Pembrokeshire County Council, County Hall, Haverfordwest, SA61 1TP, or email to ldp@pembrokeshire.gov.uk using the consultation comments form in Appendix 4.

Chapter 2: Introduction

Introduction

Background

2.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of land use plans is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to enable the plans to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. European Directive 2001/42/EC requires that the environmental impacts of certain plans and programmes must be assessed through a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SEA Directive is transposed into Welsh law by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regs).

2.2 The Welsh Assembly Government has decided that for development plans, the requirements of the SEA Directive are best incorporated into the SA¹. Therefore, where reference is made to SA in this report, this will also include the requirements of SEA.

2.3 This Initial SA Report sets out the sustainability appraisal of the Preferred Strategy of the Local Development Plan. Guidance for SA and SEA has been set out in the LDP Manual published by the Welsh Assembly Government, which refers to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) SEA guidance² and the ODPM SA guidance³.

SA/SEA Process

2.4 There are five stages in the SA process comprising:

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Local Development Plan Manual, Welsh Assembly Government, February 2006, p. 21 (3.2).

² A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Department of the Environment, September 2005.

³ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

SA Scoping Report

2.5 The first stage of the SA process was to produce a Scoping Report (See SA Scoping Report www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/planning). The report set the context and scope of the assessment and included a report on the current state of the environment, and on the social and economic situation in the County. Key sustainability issues were identified and SA Objectives set to address these sustainability issues. The LDP will be tested against these SA Objectives to ensure the plan contributes towards sustainable development. The SA Scoping Report has been subject to consultation with the Statutory Consultees (Environment Agency, Countryside Council for Wales and Cadw) and other organisations with a social, economic or environmental remit and has been formally agreed. Consultation comments are available at www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/planning.

LDP Preferred Strategy

2.6 This Initial SA Report provides the SA and SEA of the Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy and should be read together with the LDP Preferred Strategy⁴.

2.7 The Preferred Strategy has been developed from a Vision, Objectives and Options Background Paper (see Vision, Objectives and Options Paper⁵ and Preferred Strategy Document). Strategic Options and alternatives were prepared to help determine the possible (and realistic) approaches to growth and spatial distribution that could be taken in the LDP. The Options were used to form the basis for discussion with key stakeholders.

LDP Objectives

2.8 The 21 LDP Objectives were developed from the LDP vision and determine what sort of place the plan area should be (LDP Manual, section 5.5). The LDP Objectives were derived from the evidence base and specific issues in the area.

- A. To encourage development that is sustainable.
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- D. To support Pembrokeshire's diverse cultural and linguistic heritage.
- E. To direct development towards sustainable locations.
- F. To improve connectivity into the county and to and from the ports and main towns of Pembrokeshire.
- G. To facilitate people's accessibility to goods and services, by sustainable travel options where possible.
- H. To develop a modern communications infrastructure.
- I. To develop a robust, diverse, competitive and sustainable local economy.
- J. To support the development of the Pembrokeshire ports.
- K. To facilitate the development of the rural economy.

⁴ LDP Preferred Strategy: www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk

⁵ LDP Vision, Objectives and Options paper: www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/planning

- L. To facilitate the development of a good quality, year round tourism sector.
- M. To facilitate the regeneration of Pembrokeshire's town centres.
- N To facilitate the efficient and sustainable management of waste.
- O To manage the development of the minerals and where appropriate safeguard the minerals resource, in accordance with national and regional guidance.
- P To protect and enhance the natural environment.
- Q. To enhance the historic and built environment.
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- S. To respond to the implications of Climate Change.
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- U. To encourage the development of the energy sector, in particular renewable energy, in appropriate locations.

Levels of Growth

2.9 Three potential growth options were generated. These options can be classified as offering a Low, Medium and High Level of Growth (see the LDP Preferred Strategy Document for more detail).

Option	Summary
LDP Low Level of Growth	345 homes a year
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Preferred Level of Growth

2.10 The general consensus was that a Medium/High Growth Option should be chosen for the Preferred Strategy with strong phasing so that if the market was capable of delivering High Growth additional sites could be released.

Spatial Options

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Preferred Spatial Hybrid Option

2.12 The hybrid option developed combined elements of both Spatial Option 2 and Spatial Option 3. This means a hybrid with the following elements:

- A 50% urban, 50% rural split.
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some elements from the 'hubs and locally distinctive' option, for instance the identification of hubs, service centres and other settlements with services.

- Use of both employment allocations and criteria based employment policies to ensure opportunities are available in urban and rural localities.
- A general uniformity of policy approach across the whole plan area, although some spatially distinctive policies will be proposed to encourage local distinctiveness e.g. in relation to Welsh language, design, etc.
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2.13 All new development will be expected to be sustainable and to reflect local character, in particular vernacular building styles and scales. New development will be expected to contribute towards the retention and wherever possible enhancement of local distinctiveness. Policies will be included in the draft (Deposit) plan to ensure that this happens.

Strategic Policies

2.14 The 16 Strategic Policies were developed to deliver the LDP preferred growth and spatial options to address the County's key issues identified (see Preferred Strategy Document, Chapter 6). The Vision, Objectives and Options Document presented 12 Strategic Policies (see Appendix 3), however these were amended following discussions with stakeholders to produce the 16 Policies presented in the Preferred Strategy.

Structure of this report

2.15 This Initial SA Report is presented in 10 Chapters:

Chapter 1: Non-technical summary of the report.

Chapter 2: Provides an introduction and background to SA and the LDP Preferred Strategy.

Chapter 3: Provides a summary of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework and SA methodology. The SA Framework outlines the SA Objectives and key aims of these Objectives. The SA methodology describes the appraisal process.

Chapter 4: Discusses the compatibility of the LDP Objectives with the SA Objectives.

Chapter 5: Presents the assessment of the LDP Preferred Strategy.

Chapter 6: Tests the Strategic Policies against the SA Objectives.

Chapter 7: Presents a summary of the 'No Plan Scenario' or business as usual scenario.

Chapter 8: Summarises the in-combination and cumulative effects of the LDP Preferred Strategy.

Chapter 9: Presents a summary of the Habitats Regulations Assessment in relation to the Preferred Strategy.

Chapter 10: In conclusion Chapter 10 provides a summary of the key conclusions of this report and identifies the next steps in the SA process.

Appendices provide further information: the full compatibility matrix for the LDP Objectives and SA Objectives (Appendix 1); appraisal of Options 1, 2 and 3 (Appendix 2); Appraisal of the original Strategic Policies (Appendix 3); and Consultation comments form (Appendix 4). The requirements of the SEA Directive are set out in the ODPM guidance document and relate to various stages in the SA/SEA process (Figure 1, ODPM 2005). This is included in Appendix 5.

2.17 What is NOT included in this Initial SA Report?

- Details which are included in the agreed SA Scoping Report (links to and review of other plans, assessment of the baseline conditions, and relevant issues);
- Site specific allocations assessment, for example housing or employment sites – these will be included in the SA of the Deposit LDP;
- Detailed planning policies assessment – additional and more detailed policies to support the Strategic Policies will be developed and an assessment of these will be included in the SA of the Deposit LDP;
- An evaluation of individual Candidate Sites;
- Habitats Regulations Assessment – this will be supplied separately, an initial screening concluded that further information would be needed before any assessment of likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.

Chapter 3: SA Framework and SA Methodology

Sustainability Appraisal Framework and Appraisal Method

3.1 This section outlines how the Sustainability Appraisal framework (which incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment) was used to assess the Preferred Strategy of the Local Development Plan against the SA Objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report. The appraisal does not repeat any international, national, regional and local policy or objectives in accordance with guidance.

3.2 The LDP Vision was not appraised as the Vision is an over arching and succinct statement, containing social, economic and environmental elements, it was not considered necessary to undertake a detailed appraisal of the Vision against the SA objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.3 The SA Objectives are supported by 'aims' which guide the appraisal of the LDP Preferred Strategy against the SA Objectives (see SA Scoping Report).

3.4 The methodology used in the derivation of the SA Objectives and aims was in accordance with SEA/SA guidance. The SA Scoping Report went out to statutory consultation. The SA Objectives and aims, detailed in the SA/SEA Scoping Report were informed by environmental objectives established under law, policy and from sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes that may influence, or be influenced by, the plan; as well as the key issues identified through baseline data collection and consultation.

SA Objectives

3.5 The SA Objectives come under a list of topic areas (which were defined by guidance); they are not in a list of importance. The SA Objectives (in bold font) and key aims of these objectives used in this appraisal are as follows:

3.6 Topic Area: *POPULATION*

1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.

- Address the issue of Pembrokeshire's ageing population
- Encourage younger people to stay within the County

3.7 Topic Area: *HUMAN HEALTH*

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

- Promote healthy living
- Reduce health inequalities
- Encourage walking, cycling and physical activity

- Improve access to open space
- Minimise health and well-being from road traffic incidents
- Minimise the health impacts from pollution

3.8 Topic Area: EDUCATION AND SKILLS

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

- Address the issue of low skills in the area
- Improve access to life-long learning and training opportunities
- Develop a strong skills base for employers
- Contribute towards improving employment opportunities and economic activity, thus in turn improving the quality of life of the population.

3.9 Topic Area: TRANSPORT

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

- Reduce the need to travel through the design and location of new development
- The provision of public transport infrastructure
- Integrated transport systems
- Promotion of cycling and walking
- Promotion of car sharing schemes
- Efficient land use patterns which minimise the need to travel

3.10 Topic Area: SOCIAL FABRIC

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

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

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

- Ensure that the housing needs of the County are addressed
- Housing should be resource efficient (e.g. energy and water)
- Housing should have good design
- Housing should be integrated with public transport and key services
- Address safety and crime issues

3.11 Topic Area: ECONOMY

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

9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.

- Seek to guide improvement of employment opportunities which in turn will impact many aspects including: unemployment; job satisfaction; improved wages and quality of life.
- Support the regeneration of towns and local centres

- Good quality employment should encourage young people to stay in the area or return to the County, which will also help to balance the demographic profile

3.12 Topic Area: CLIMATIC FACTORS

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

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Supporting energy conservation and energy efficient design
- Promoting renewable energy regeneration and cleaner technologies
- Efficient land use patterns to minimise travel
- Sustainable transport methods
- New developments that have regard to risk, causes and consequences of flooding
- Promote sustainable drainage systems
- Reduce vulnerability of the built environment to the effects of climate change.

3.13 Topic Area: AIR QUALITY

11. Maintain and improve air quality.

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce the impacts from transport, industry and power generation on air quality
- Address the health impacts of air quality

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

12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.

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

- Encourage resource efficiency e.g. efficient use of water and incorporating water conservation measures in new developments
- Efficient use of energy, minerals and aggregate, soils and all other resources
- Use of secondary and recycled materials is encouraged
- Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery
- Alternatives to landfill such as composting facilities and energy from waste
- Restoration and after-care of minerals and aggregate sites

3.15 Topic Area: WATER

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

15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises

- Requirement that water quality objectives are achieved and quality is improved further including water for biodiversity and human uses.

- Effects of land-use on water and resources should also be minimised
- Also consider the topic of flooding and sea level rises

3.16 Topic Area: SOIL

16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination

17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity

- Re-use of derelict and previously developed land (and buildings)
- Remediating contaminated land
- Minimising soil erosion and pollution to soils
- Loss of agricultural land

3.17 Topic Area: BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA

18. Protect, enhance and value biodiversity.

- Protecting designated sites and enhancing their interest features
- Conserving and enhancing habitats in urban and rural areas
- Avoid further habitat fragmentation and encourage improved connectivity through the planning process
- Integrating protection and creation of habitats into the new design from the outset
- Promoting the biodiversity gain through planning
- Protecting biodiversity also impacts the economy through increased visitors

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

19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage.

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

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

- Promotion of high quality design in keeping with its context in the landscape to support local distinctiveness, though recognize the role of innovation in the built environment.
- Promotion of sustainable construction methods is encouraged
- Increase of sustainable access and opportunities for enjoyment of the landscape, geological, built and archaeological heritage where appropriate.

Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Strategy

3.19 The appraisal at this stage relates to the LDP Preferred Strategy. Firstly, the LDP Objectives were tested against the SA Objectives for compatibility (Appendix 1).

3.20 Secondly, the 16 Strategic Policies were assessed in detail against the SA framework objectives, and their ability to progress the SA Objectives. The methods employed in the appraisal process for the Strategic Policies and Spatial Options is outlined below.

3.21 Finally, the preferred option for the Spatial Strategy was assessed against each of the SA Objectives and was assessed on its ability to progress the SA Objectives and determine whether the preferred option was compatible with the SA Objectives. The preferred option was developed by identifying the most sustainable option which was a hybrid of the options presented in the Vision, Objectives and Options paper. It should be noted that although a preferred strategy may not appear to meet an objective, or perform well against it, there may be opportunities to introduce detailed policies that can ensure that individual proposals take account of those objectives. A full description of the Options is provided in the Vision, Objectives and Options Paper and the Preferred Strategy.

Testing the Compatibility of LDP Objectives

3.22 The LDP objectives (see Chapter 6 of the Preferred Strategy) were tested for their compatibility with the SA Objectives. This was done in a matrix with the LDP Objectives along one axis and the SA Objectives along the other (Appendix 1). The compatibility assessment was represented by:

- ✓ Objectives compatible
- ✗ Objectives incompatible
- ? Uncertain – dependent on other factors or further details
- 0 No link between objectives or not relevant to SA objective

3.23 The internal compatibility of the LDP Objectives (see Preferred Strategy document) was also carried out to ensure that there were no conflicts between the LDP Objectives.

Assessing the LDP Preferred Strategy Strategic Policies

3.24 The appraisal of the Strategic Policies (see LDP Paper – Preferred Strategy) was carried out in the same way as the appraisal of the Spatial Options. The Strategic Policies are integral to the Spatial Option and therefore it was necessary for these policies to also be part of the appraisal process. The 12 original Strategic Policies developed as part of the Vision, Objectives and Options Paper, were assessed (Appendix 3), and the updated 16 Strategic Policies were also assessed (Chapter 6).

3.25 The appraisal of the Strategic Policies was carried out by comparing the Policies against the SA Objectives (which was similar to the appraisal of Spatial Options) and in addition to the commentary/explanation column a further two columns were included in the table to determine whether the policy contributes to meeting the SA Objective and whether the policy is compatible with the SA Objective.

3.26 The Strategic Policies of the LDP have been appraised against the Sustainability Objectives which were developed in the SA Scoping Report:

- ✓ The policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.
- ✗ The policy is incompatible with the SA Objective.
- 0 The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.
- ? It is unknown/unclear whether the policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.

Assessing the LDP Spatial Options

3.27 The appraisal of the LDP options against the SA Objectives was carried out using a matrix. The structure of the table was developed based on guidance set out in the LDP Manual (LDP Manual, Section 6.4) which had been informed by the ODPM SA Guide (Task B3). The purpose of assessing options through the SA is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the Spatial Options being considered in the LDP preparation process (see Pembrokeshire County Council LDP Paper – Vision, Objectives and Options Section 2.3.3, and the Preferred Strategy Document).

3.28 The appraisal of the options was carried out using a traditional options assessment approach within a table format. The main technique of the appraisal was to determine and predict the positive and negative effects of each of the three Spatial Options against the SA Objectives. The commentary/explanation provided sets out the reasoning behind the prediction of the effects of the Spatial Option and its ability to meet the requirements for sustainable development. The original 3 options which were presented to stakeholders are provided in Appendix 2, with the assessment of the Preferred Option in Chapter 5. The Spatial Options were appraised using the key:

- + Potential positive effects
- Potential negative effects
- ? Uncertain/unclear what effects.
- 0 No relationship with the SA Objective

3.29 Part of the appraisal of the Spatial Options and Strategic Policies includes assessment of the impact of any sustainability effects in relation to:

- Negative (adverse), neutral or positive (beneficial) effects
- Direct or indirect
- Short, medium or long term
- Isolated or cumulative
- Reversible or irreversible
- Whether mitigation measures are realistically possible.

3.30 This will be expanded upon in the full SA Report when more detailed land allocations and detailed policies are proposed.

Chapter 4: Compatibility of the LDP Objectives with the SA Objectives

Appraisal of the LDP Objectives

4.1 The appraisal of the 21 LDP Objectives sought to test their compatibility against the SA objectives, thereby identifying any potential conflict or omission between both sets of objectives. The appraisal matrices (see Appendix 1) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the Sustainability Objectives. In some instance, however, the appraisal indicated a level of uncertainty in relation to outcomes, as these were dependent on the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the policies it is considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be revealed at this stage of the SA, but it is anticipated that the level of uncertainty will be reduced as the LDP develops, for example in the identification of site specific allocations.

4.2 In some instances, the appraisal did reveal areas of potential uncertainty between the LDP objectives and the SA Objectives. Generally, when taken cumulatively, the compatibility test of the LDP Objectives indicate that they are generally compatible, with potential conflicts between certain objectives being offset by others.

Chapter 5: Assessment of the Preferred Strategy

Assessment of Preferred Strategy

5.1 The Preferred Strategy was developed as a result of the key stakeholder discussions on three spatial options. The appraisal of Options 1, 2 and 3 are summarised later in this Chapter, with the full appraisal of Options 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix 2.

5.2 The Preferred Spatial Option was appraised using a qualitative assessment of the potential effects that the policy option would have on the SA Objectives. Please refer to the Preferred Strategy for a description of each option.

5.3 The key to this assessment is as follows:

- + Potential positive effects
- Potential negative effects
- ? Uncertain/unclear what effects.
- 0 No relationship with the SA Objective

Table 1: SA of preferred option

SA Objective	Preferred Option: 50:50 urban and rural split, with development in the hub towns and service centres, and settlements with services	
	+ - 0 ?	Commentary/ explanation
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	0	It would be difficult to argue this spatial option approach would have some, if any, impact on the current ageing population structure in Pembrokeshire.
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	+ +	Development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available, therefore access to healthcare and services will be improved. The Preferred Option may be more likely to provide better access to recreational facilities and open space.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base	0	The LDP is a strategic document and will not directly improve education opportunities.
4. Minimise the need to travel & encourage sustainable modes of transport	- +	Greater dispersal of development particularly to more rural areas is likely to increase unsustainable use of cars and generally increase the need to travel to services, etc. However, development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service

		provision is available.
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	+ +	This option would allow for the provision of a range of housing including affordable housing, proportional to where it is needed. The amount of housing and level of affordable housing provision generated would depend upon the level of growth option chosen. Would meet local housing needs across the County as a result of a proportional growth approach.
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key service & facilities.	+ + -	This option would contribute to maintaining and creating a wider number of safe, vibrant and cohesive communities than options 1 and 2; however a number of these communities might not have particularly good access to services. This option could improve small rural villages, protecting and enhancing their vibrancy and future sustainability. Increased development may increase crime in areas where there was very little previously.
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh language & culture.	+ -	The option allows for the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture. A higher proportion of development could dilute the Welsh language and culture – need strong policies to mitigate against this. Spatially distinct policies will be proposed in some areas, particularly in relation to Welsh language.
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	+	The (50:50) dispersed option in terms of employment sites means that allocations and criteria based policies would allow a range of new employment sites to be broadly distributed and therefore accessible to all sections of the public.
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy.	+	The option would support a sustainable and diverse economy, contributing to both the urban and rural economy, including tourism.
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	+	The option would be able to incorporate policies on renewable energy and other such approaches to reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change. In terms of the impact of travel there may be a necessity for greater travel.
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	+	This option would distribute development to a greater number of settlements in the hub towns

	+	and the settlements according to the settlement hierarchy. Which could result in decreased travel, as development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This option could reduce pollution hotspots in the towns.
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	?	Generation of waste would be the same regardless of spatial location; however more dispersed development would reduce the pressure on waste water treatment works, sewage infrastructure, etc in more urban areas, although it may put additional pressure on more rural areas and may increased the use of septic tanks. The Plan will have regard to the Regional Waste Plan which has been subject to SA/SEA.
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use & recycling of resources.	- 0	Growth in urban and rural areas (50:50) could be less 'efficient' in terms of resource use as economies of scale are likely to be weaker. Developments will be subject to sustainable design principles therefore this will go towards meeting the SA Objective. Re-use & recycling of resources would be the same regardless of spatial location.
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	+	The location of housing and other development is unlikely to affect the quality of waters if development is undertaken responsibly and according to sustainable design principles. The LDP will have regard to the respective plans for catchment management, and water company plans.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding & sea level rise.	? - + -	Development will be directed where flood consequences have been assessed and are acceptable. Higher growth levels may involve building on greenfield land with associated loss of land permeability. More dispersed sustainable development may assist in reducing the risk of flash-flooding, reducing the level of storm run off in a particular area, reducing the level of fluctuation in watercourses and potential for flooding. Further developing coastal haven towns such as Fishguard, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock may

		incur increased development costs through the building of sea defences should sea levels rise in the future.
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	? - +	Contamination would be a by-product of specific development, not of a strategic decision, and should be controlled through conditions. Any existing contamination of brownfield sites would need to be removed, resulting in an improvement to land quality although this is may be at a financial cost. While Brownfield land would be preferable, the land may not be in sustainable locations in terms of transport links and access to services, therefore there may be a negative effect on Greenfield sites. Efficient use of land can be implemented with this option with appropriate housing density policies.
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	0	The option would guard against development in unsuitable locations.
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	0	Biodiversity can be as important in urban and rural locations – the option should be inherently compatible with this SA Objective. Developments will be subject to SPG on biodiversity and regional and national policies.
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	+ -	The impact on landscape will be most affected by the level of growth option, as this SA Objective relates to both urban and rural landscapes equally. The impact of a development is minimised, and can add value to the landscape, if sited and designed appropriately. The impact in the rural environment may be greater, this will be assessed on a site by site basis.
20. Encourage quality, locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore the option could potentially positively impact upon locally distinct designs that complement the built heritage.
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	+ +	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore the option could potentially protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment. Potentially, this SA Objective would be most strongly supported in settlements with conservation areas and existing listed buildings.

Summary

The chosen Option proposes a 50% urban, 50% rural split of development. Focussing on spreading out the distribution of development. Development in rural areas would be between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This would allow for greater access to services for both rural and urban populations. This means greater support for rural communities which reflects the relatively even urban-rural split of the area. The pressures on the environment in terms of waste, pollution and infrastructure will be assessed further.

The overall qualitative evaluation of the three options showed that Options 2 and 3 scored better than Option 3 in terms of positive effects. The Preferred Option is hence a hybrid of elements of Options 2 and 3 and has also been refined according to sustainability issues.

Conclusions of Appraisal of Options and Preferred Strategy**Summary of Assessment of Options 1, 2 and 3***Option 1*

5.4 Option 1 strongly favours urban development which has the advantage of being a more efficient use of land and resources, but to the detriment of providing improved access to housing, employment and services for the rural population. Concentrating new development in urban areas alongside existing population centres will minimise many people's need to travel but may lead to greater congestion in and around these urban areas. Pollution, noise and waste generation would intensify around urban areas, and disproportional pressures placed on communications and utility infrastructure.

5.5 Option 1 performs poorly in relation to the SA Objective on promoting and improving human health and well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean & healthy environment. This Option has an urban emphasis on development therefore the rural communities would have less access to services including healthcare and recreation facilities. By concentrating development in urban areas this will also affect congestion in traffic black spots, and indirectly air quality and human health. The concentration of housing in urban areas will contribute to maintaining safe, vibrant and cohesive communities, with good access to services. However, this option would not contribute to the vibrancy of settlements with a low level of service provision, often in more rural areas. Rural areas would also have less development related to employment.

5.6 An evaluation of the overall potential positive, negative, no relation and uncertain effects indicate that Option 1 contributes the least towards the SA Objectives.

Option 2

5.7 Option 2 proposes an approach that acknowledges three distinct socio-economic regions within Pembrokeshire combined with growth that reflects the existing urban-rural population split (approximately 60%-40%). This option provides scope for area-sensitive approaches to affordable housing need, the Welsh language and Design which should lead to beneficial results. The bias of provision to the urban areas over rural areas would continue, though to a lesser extent than Option 1 as a greater number of settlements would be subject to development.

5.8 Those already living in rural areas may be adversely affected by this Option due to the need to travel further to healthcare and recreation facilities. This Option concentrates affordable housing in urban areas which would mean there was less affordable housing in the rural areas.

5.9 An evaluation of the overall potential effects, positive and negative, shows that Option 2 performs better than Option 1.

Option 3

5.10 Option 3 proposes a 50% urban, 50% rural split of development. Focussing on spreading out the distribution of development, 50% of development would be allocated in the main towns, and 50% of development would be in rural areas. This would be between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This would allow for greater access to services for both rural and urban populations. This means greater support for rural communities which reflects the relatively even urban-rural split of the area. The pressures on the environment in terms of waste, pollution and infrastructure will be assessed further.

5.11 This Option performs well in relation to the SA Objective on human health and well being as development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. The Option also performs well against the housing, including affordable housing SA Objective, where an equal split between urban and rural areas would mean housing would be available across the County. The Option also contributes to the employment opportunities where employment land will be allocated across the County.

5.12 The overall qualitative evaluation indicates that Option 3 scores better than both Options 1 and 2 in terms of positive effects. This assessment methodology was used to assess the Preferred Option. The Preferred Option was then reassessed according to the proposed levels of growth and spatial distribution.

Preferred Strategy

5.13 The chosen Option proposes a 50% urban, 50% rural split of development which focuses on spreading out the distribution of development. Housing in the 'hub towns' as identified in the Wales Spatial Plan will provide

important service centres and provide complementary roles in terms of retail, employment and services. Development in rural areas would be between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This would allow for greater access to services for both rural and urban populations. This means greater support for rural communities which reflects the relatively even urban-rural split of the area. All new development will be expected to be sustainable and to reflect local character, in particular vernacular building styles and scales. The pressures on the environment in terms of waste, pollution and infrastructure will be assessed further.

5.14 The overall qualitative evaluation of the three options showed that Options 2 and 3 combined would provide greater positive effects. The Preferred Option is hence a hybrid of elements of Options 2 and 3 which has been further refined according to sustainability issues.

Chapter 6: Assessment of the Strategic Policies

Assessment of Strategic Policies

6.1 The 16 Strategic Policies are assessed against the SA Objectives (see tables below). There is an assessment of whether the Policy contributes towards meeting the SA Objective, and whether the Policy is compatible with the SA Objective. The key used in the assessment is:

- ✓ The policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.
- 0 The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.
- ? It is unknown/unclear whether the policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.

Strategic Policy 1 – Housing Requirement Land will be identified for the provision of 4700 new dwellings over the Plan period (2011 to 2021). These dwellings will be distributed as follows: Hub towns – approximately 2,350 dwellings Outside the hub towns distributed according to the settlement hierarchy set out in chapter 8 of Preferred Strategy – approximately 2,350 dwellings			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	Housing in the hub towns and settlement hierarchy can provide for a variety of needs including affordable housing for local people and sheltered housing for the elderly however the occupancy of market housing cannot be controlled so it is uncertain as to whether more housing would lead to a more balanced population structure.	?	?
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	There is no direct relationship between providing housing and access to healthcare and recreation and promoting and improving health. However meeting the needs of people in inappropriate housing may improve their health and locating development in areas with health and recreation services could help meet some of the objective. Providing housing land in the hub towns will indirectly provide the population in these areas access to key services such as healthcare.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage	The preferred strategy of locating development in hub towns and a	✓	✓

sustainable modes of transport.	hierarchy of settlements with services should minimise the need to travel and provide access to sustainable travel modes.		
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	This policy along with policies on design and affordable housing should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship to the policy providing safe communities and unclear in respect of improving access to services. Locating new homes in settlements with services will ensure access but it won't improve access for existing homes. Later policies and reference to national policy will ensure that new housing development has regard to issues such as designing out crime for example.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Uncertain relationship. Occupancy of market housing in Welsh speaking areas cannot be controlled so housing could be occupied by Welsh Speakers or non Welsh speakers.	?	?
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it. Increased housing can provide jobs in construction contributing to the range of employment opportunities.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it. Housing development provides jobs and housing for the labour force that contribute to a diverse and sustainable local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. WAG will require new housing from 2011 to be carbon neutral. New housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable urban drainage reducing surface water runoff and flooding.	0	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. Locating development in settlements with services could reduce the need to travel thereby reducing the potential for pollution.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste &	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?

pollution.			
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. New housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable urban drainage reducing surface water runoff and associated pollution to watercourses.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Detailed policies will deal with housing densities and contaminated land.	0	0
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective as new housing will inevitably involve the removal of soil.	0	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓

Summary

Locating housing in settlement hubs and according to the settlement hierarchy in rural areas should ensure travel can be minimised and good access to services and facilities. Other national planning policies and detailed local development policies will deal with, soil protection, waste and flooding etc. There may be an impact on biodiversity, landscape and the built heritage etc. but these can be prevented or mitigated by policies to protect them.

Strategic Policy 2 – Reserved Housing Land

Land will be earmarked and held in reserve for the provision of a further 2,300 dwellings after 2016. This land will only be released if monitoring shows that the 4,700 dwelling target will be met before the end of the Plan period.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	Housing can provide for a variety of needs including affordable housing for local people and sheltered housing for the elderly however the occupancy of market housing cannot be controlled so it is uncertain as to whether more housing would lead to a more balanced population structure.	?	?
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	There is no direct relationship between providing housing and access to healthcare and recreation and promoting and improving health. However meeting the needs of people in inappropriate housing may improve their health and locating development in areas with health and recreation services could help meet some of the objective.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The preferred strategy of locating development in hub towns and a hierarchy of settlements with services should minimise the need to travel and provide access to sustainable travel modes.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	This policy along with policies on design and affordable housing should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No relationship to providing safe communities and unclear in respect of improving access to services. Locating new homes in settlements with services will ensure access but it won't improve access for existing homes.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh	Uncertain relationship. Occupancy of market housing in Welsh speaking	?	?

Language & culture.	areas cannot be controlled so housing could be occupied by Welsh Speakers or non Welsh speakers.		
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it. Increased housing can provide jobs in construction contributing to the range of employment opportunities.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it. Housing development provides jobs and housing for the labour force that contribute to a diverse and sustainable local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. WAG will require new housing from 2011 to be carbon neutral. New housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable urban drainage reducing surface water runoff and flooding.	0	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. Locating development in settlements with services could reduce the need to travel thereby reducing the potential for pollution.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. New housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable urban drainage reducing surface water runoff and associated pollution to watercourses.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Detailed policies will deal with housing densities and contaminated land.	0	0

17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective as new housing will inevitably involve the removal of soil.	0	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
Summary Developing the complementary roles of hub towns will have positive economic benefits by reducing competition and allowing towns to develop their specialised roles. If services are divided between the towns rather than available in all of them this may increase travel although this can be mitigated with a choice of sustainable travel options within and between hubs. Other national planning policies and detailed local development policies will deal with, soil protection, waste and flooding etc. There may be an impact on biodiversity, landscape and the built heritage etc. but these can be prevented or mitigated by policies to protect them.			

Strategic Policy 3 – Sustainable Development All proposals must demonstrate how positive economic, social and environmental impacts will be achieved and adverse impacts minimised.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	This policy encourages sustainable development and positive social impacts, which may help development and maintenance of a balanced population structure.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	This policy encourages sustainable development, which may help bring about social and environmental improvements that could in turn benefit human health and well-being.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	This policy encourages sustainable development, including positive economic and social impacts and as such may contribute to improvement of education, skills and knowledge.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate how adverse social and environmental impacts will be minimised and as such may encourage sustainable travel patterns.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy seeks to deliver sustainable development, which has social, economic and environmental aspects and as such may encourage provision of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Delivering sustainable development includes the consideration of social aspects of development. As such it is compatible with the provision of safe, vibrant and cohesive communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Delivering sustainable development and demonstrating positive social impacts could help to protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible	Delivering sustainable development could encompass provision of good quality employment opportunities at various locations.	✓	✓

to all sections of the population.			
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Delivering sustainable development could form an element of support for a sustainable and diverse local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to reducing the impact of climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to the maintenance and improvement of air quality.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to minimisation of waste and pollution generation.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of economic and environmental aspects and as such may encourage the efficient use, re-use and recycling of resources.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to maintenance and protection of the quality of inland and coastal water.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to reducing the impact of flooding and rises in sea level.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of economic and environmental aspects and as such may contribute to the efficient use of land and minimisation of contamination.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may help to safeguard soil quality and quantity.	✓	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such will raise awareness of biodiversity and may help its protection and enhancement.	✓	✓

19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may help the protection and enhancement of the geological heritage by directing new development to less sensitive locations wherever possible.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of social and environmental aspects. Good design is an aspect of sustainable development that has both social and environmental elements and the policy may therefore contribute positively to delivery of high quality design complementing local styles of built heritage.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may help the protection and enhancement of built heritage and the historic environment.	✓	✓
Summary All Sustainability Appraisal Objectives encourage or require development proposals to be sustainable. The policy requires the delivery of sustainable development (including positive environmental, social and economic impacts) and as such is compatible with each of the SA Objectives. The policy has the potential to help deliver a range of SA Objectives.			

Strategic Policy 4 – Affordable Housing An affordable housing target will be set to meet newly arising affordable housing needs and where possible contribute to meeting the backlog of need.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	The policy will help achieve the objective by providing affordable housing and the likelihood of developing and maintaining a balanced population structure is increased.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship, although it will meet the needs of those in inappropriate housing. Sites should be planned to ensure access to open space/recreation facilities.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Allocated sites on which affordable housing will be negotiated will be in the hub towns or settlements with services thus minimising the need to travel. Sustainable modes of transport will be encouraged by other policies.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy will achieve the objective aims to provide affordable housing.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Providing affordable housing will contribute towards the creation of vibrant and cohesive communities.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Affordable housing may be identified for local people which may assist in providing new homes in primarily Welsh speaking communities.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓

to all sections of the population.	Increased housing growth may indirectly provide jobs in construction and which may contribute to economic growth, fuelling employment. It must, however, be accompanied by provision of employment land and be located so as to reduce commuting.		
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Provision of a labour force – having affordable housing is essential.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Housing will be located within settlements with some services and should reduce the need to travel and reduce the associated carbon emissions which contribute to climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Housing will be located within settlements with some services and should reduce the need to travel and reduce the associated carbon emissions which contribute to climate change.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Surface water issues?	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Housing would not be permitted in areas of flood risk which should maintain and protect waterways from this type of development.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No mention is made of the need for high density to efficiently use land.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape &	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they	0	✓

geological heritage.	are compatible.		
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
Summary Depending on where the affordable housing sites are allocated and to whom they are allocated to, the predicted effects of the policy on the SA Objectives is unclear. However, positive outcomes could be reducing the need to travel and thus contributing to a healthier environment, particularly as the preferred strategy locates growth in settlements with services. There is generally no direct relationship between the policy as there is no location specified. There could be indirect environmental impacts such as on biodiversity, soils, landscape, use of resources, and infrastructure. Many issues can be dealt with in detailed policies and Development Control.			

Strategic Policy 5 – Gypsy & Traveller Sites The accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers within the plan area, as identified in a Gypsy needs assessment will be provided for.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	By meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers this policy will contribute to the maintenance of a balanced population structure.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	This depends upon the location of a site.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The purpose of this policy is to provide sites to enable gypsies to meet their own accommodation needs.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers is an element of building safe, vibrant and cohesive communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	✓	✓

contribution to climate change.			
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓

Summary

It is uncertain what the impact of this policy may be as it is not location specific, however, in most cases the SA Objective and the Strategic Policy are compatible, but the Policy contributes very little to meeting the SA Objectives. The Policy contributes more to the social objectives, by providing access to facilities and services, employment. The Policy may impact on CO₂ emissions depending on the location of the sites. Detailed policies will be subject to further SA.

Strategic Policy 6 – Employment Land Sufficient employment land to meet the employment requirements of the County will be provided on a mix of strategic and local employment sites in locations identified for development in the Preferred Strategy.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The Preferred Strategy of locating development in hub towns and a hierarchy of settlements with services should contribute to minimising the distance travelled to employment.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's	Development will be located in the hub towns and in a hierarchy of settlements with services therefore	✓	✓

contribution to climate change.	impacts on travel patterns may reduce the contribution to climate change.		
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Development will be located in the hub towns and in a hierarchy of settlements with services therefore impacts on travel patterns may reduce the contribution to localised air quality black spots.	?	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be as it is dependent upon land use. New developments will be subject to national and regional policies on waste and pollution.	?	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. New developments will be subject to national and regional policies on resource use, re-use and recycling.	?	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. New developments will be subject to national and regional policies and will be assessed at the project level.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. New developments will be subject to national and regional policies on flooding. Employment land will be subject to standard flooding policies. Development will take account of Development Control issues including flood consequences assessments and sustainable drainage.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Contamination would be minimised as a result of Policy 3 (sustainable development). The use of brownfield land over other land will also be considered in line with national policy.	?	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. New development will be concentrated in the hub towns and	?	✓

	according to the settlement hierarchy, therefore this should avoid impacts on biodiversity. New development will be subject to national, regional and local policies on biodiversity (for example TAN5, SPG on biodiversity).		
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be, though development will be concentrated in the hub towns and according to the settlement hierarchy.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

Summary

It is uncertain what the impact of this policy may be as it is not location specific, although development will be concentrated in the hub towns and a settlement hierarchy. In most cases the SA Objective and the Strategic Policy are compatible, but the Policy contributes very little to meeting the SA Objective.

The policy positively meets a number of the social and economic SA objectives as a result of increased employment opportunities and therefore increased prosperity. However, the impacts of the policy concerning a number of the environmental objectives is unclear as a result of uncertainty in terms of where the sites will be located. Issues regarding some environmental policies may be resolved in other strategic policies particularly Policy 3. Further assessments will take place when specific land is allocated and specific detailed policies are developed. There are potential impacts on the landscape, built heritage, agricultural and rural employment, use of resources, transport, infrastructure. All development will be subject to sustainable design principles.

Strategic Policy 7 – Transport Improvements Transport routes and improvements that deliver the emerging Regional Transport Plan for South West Wales will be safeguarded.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Although the policy will improve transport links in the County, particularly the links to the ports, and towns, it would not necessarily reduce the need to travel.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	?	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	?	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective	?	?

Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	might be.		
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓

Summary

The Regional Transport Plan has been developed taking into account sustainability objectives (developed in its own SA/SEA) and these will flow through into the LDP. However, this policy is not necessarily compatible with the above SA Objectives and it is unclear therefore whether it will deliver them at this stage.

Potential effects include the impacts that proposals for new and improved transport routes may have on the environment (air quality, surface water run-off, biodiversity (habitats and species) and existing buildings and structures (particularly those of historic or architectural interest)). The policy could lead to greater road usage by means of private transport but there could be benefits if local access is improved and opportunities for sustainable travel enhanced. There could also be some indirect positive impacts in relation to the social SA Objectives – for instance improved access to employment opportunities, improvement of economic prosperity, support for the rural economy and benefits to tourism.

The assessment and any monitoring will be reviewed throughout development of the LDP. Any development as a result of the Regional Transport Plans will be subject to assessment at the project stage. The policy will also be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Strategic Policy 8 – Sustainable Travel			
Proposals for sustainable travel improvements will be supported.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy might not directly meet this objective, but it is compatible with it – it will not necessarily reduce the need to travel but does encourage sustainable modes of travel.	?	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	?	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	?	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓

11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy and objective are directly related but the policy would not necessarily minimise the generation of waste.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

Summary

In the most part this policy is compatible with the SA objective and will, in particular, achieve those associated with sustainable travel.

The nature and peripheral location of the County limits the opportunities to reduce reliance on private cars. However, significant changes to travel habits are desirable and the encouragement of more sustainable modes of transport will therefore help to meet the SA objectives – and may contribute to a better environment and healthier more active lifestyles. There may be other ways to reduce car use, such as promoting car-sharing, which are outside the remit of a Development Plan, but can be encouraged through planning when siting car parks and new employment sites. Sustainable travel improvements will also have impacts on access to facilities and services, contribute to sustainable tourism and broaden leisure opportunities. This policy could also reduce greenhouse gases which would in turn improve air quality. Health benefits would arise from increased walking and cycling.

The policy (along with all other policies) will also be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Strategic Policy 9 – Energy Energy developments, in particular from renewable sources that are appropriate in scale and location will be supported. Nuclear development will not be supported.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Renewable sources of energy could provide health benefits due to a decrease in emissions from other processes of energy production.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?

Summary

This policy could be compatible with some of the SA Objectives depending on the detail of the proposals made. Future detailed policies will be subject to further SA and SEA. The energy industry provides employment and training opportunities, and sustainable energy development may bring economic, social and environmental benefits to an area. Impacts on transport and air quality will be considered. There may be impacts on the water environment with respect to cooling water. Energy development will be subject to strict consenting processes which is usually carried out by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (previously the Climate Change Group of DEFRA and the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, BERR). The policy will also be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Strategic Policy 10 – Tourism

Proposals for tourism developments will be supported provided that they are in sustainable locations, contribute to the diversity and quality of attractions, enhance the environment, and benefit local communities.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Further detailed tourism policies will be developed which will take in to account travel issues.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related. Tourism development can contribute positively to employment opportunities.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related. Tourism development can contribute positively to the local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective	?	?

Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	might be.		
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?

Summary

Overall, it is uncertain what the impact of this policy may be as it is not location specific. Further SA/SEA will be carried out when detailed policies are developed for the Deposit Plan stage.

Tourism provides a large number of employment opportunities. However, all-year attractions and quality, well-paid jobs are desirable. Tourists in the County primarily use private cars, however development can encourage use of cycle and footpaths, improved bus routes and links to public transport. Tourism development should use resources sustainably from local sources, complement the built heritage and follow sustainable design principles. There are significant potential positive contributions of tourism to a number of SA targets.

Strategic Policy 11 – Welsh Language Areas will be identified which have a high percentage of Welsh speakers and manage development to ensure that it will not have an adverse impact on those communities.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Depending on what types of mechanisms are introduced, the policy should help to ensure a balanced population structure, by helping to maintain Welsh speaking communities in the county.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy could improve the development of education opportunities by improving the skills and knowledge base in terms of teaching and education through the Welsh language.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	This policy will support this SA objective in terms of Welsh speakers contributing to building cohesive communities. This may not have an effect on access to services.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓

8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
Summary This policy has very little or no impact on the majority of the SA Objectives however, depending on the types of mechanisms that are introduced the policy could positively impact on the population of the County and more specifically meet SA Objective 7 and protect the			

Welsh language and culture and where possible enhance it by ensuring that development that will adversely impact on the Welsh language and culture of the County is not supported.

Welsh language policy can contribute to the social SA Objectives, but with the economic and environmental objectives, there is no relationship. This does not mean that the objectives will not be met.

Strategic Policy 12 – Environment

The County's natural and built environment and landscape will be protected from inappropriate development and where possible enhanced.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy should contribute towards the SA Objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy will ensure that housing is high quality in terms of high standards of design whilst ensuring location of housing isn't deemed as inappropriate development thus protecting the built and natural environment of the County.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	There is a direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Many businesses rely on a good quality	✓	✓

	environment for economic prosperity (e.g. tourism).		
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy and objective are indirectly related. Consideration of the environment should indirectly contribute to a reduction of the factors which contribute towards climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy and objective are indirectly related.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy and objective are indirectly related and compatible.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy will maintain and protect the natural environment and landscape in terms of the quality of inland and coastal water by ensuring that no inappropriate development takes place that could threaten these areas. Surface water run-off could be an issue.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy could ensure that land is used efficiently by preventing inappropriate development taking place thus protecting the natural environment and landscape.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy could assist in safeguarding soil quality and quantity by preventing inappropriate development thus protecting the natural environment.	✓	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy could assist in protecting and valuing biodiversity by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place and ensuring that the	✓	✓

	natural environment is protected.		
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy can assist in protecting the landscape and geological heritage by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place and thus protecting the natural environment in terms of geological heritage and also the natural landscape. The natural landscape could potentially be enhanced by high standards of design.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy could encourage locally distinct design that complements the built heritage by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place thus protecting the built environment and landscape and also by encouraging high standards of design where possible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy could protect and value the built heritage and historic environment by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place that could threaten the built environment and landscape. The built heritage and historic environment could possibly be enhanced by high standards of design where possible.	✓	✓

Summary

This policy is not related to some of the social SA Objectives however in terms of the environment this policy ensures that no development will be supported that could adversely impact the natural and built environment (covering a wide range of SA Objectives) and landscape and where possible be enhanced by high standards of design.

The quality of the environment can impact health and wellbeing. This policy will ensure that housing is high quality in terms of high standards of design whilst ensuring location of housing isn't deemed as inappropriate development thus protecting the built and natural environment of the County. However it may not contribute to affordable housing. The policy should ensure that communities are built safely in terms of high standards of design, for example designing out crime. The natural environment can reduce CO₂ and good design takes account of climate change. This policy could help reduce the impacts of flooding in that it would protect the landscape by preventing inappropriate development that could increase the risk from flooding. High standards of design could also reduce the impacts of flooding.

The potential synergistic effects of the plans policies, particularly in relation to landscape issues will need to be noted. (Synergistic effects arise where effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects).

Strategic Policy 13 – Minerals and Waste

Mineral and waste sites and resources will be provided and/or safeguard in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Minerals and the South West Wales Regional Waste Plan.

SA Objective	Commentary/explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy aims to minimise travel and enhance sustainable method, encouraging the transportation of minerals and waste through more less polluting methods.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy could have a positive impact on the construction industry, providing adequate supply of materials to meet needs. Also contributing socially, creating a sense of pride, using local building materials that compliment the character of the area.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The objective promotes improvements to the social and environmental aspects of the community. The policy could contribute through re landscaping of derelict mineral	0	✓

	extraction sites, re developing as leisure facilities or an other facility that benefits the local area,		
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The strategic policy has no relation to the objective	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related. The social contribution to the objective from the mineral extraction and waste would be in the form of long term and stable employment.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related. The objectives promote sustainable practices for the local economy. Sustainable development of mineral extraction sites would contribute positively.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy and objective are directly related. The objective strategy looks at Pembrokeshire's contribution to the reduction of climate change, the policy complies with the written objectives by specifying in the SEA report that sites consider practices that reduce emissions of polluting gases, maximise use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste products. Minimise environmental impacts of transporting aggregates by shortening delivery journeys.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy aims to meet the objective through improving air quality. The SEA report states air quality strategy objectives are currently being met, however future developments may impact on localised air quality. There are presently issues with dust from quarries and dust suppression.	?	?

12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy and objective are directly related. The policy meets the objectives through recycling and using sustainable practices where possible.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy and objective are directly related. The policy will meet the objective through means such as maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. Where there is need for a new aggregate supply these should come from locations of low environmental constraint and take account of transport implications.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy would have a positive effect on the objective if new mineral sites were placed away from inland and coastal and inland waters. Value placed on a particular environment might prevent quarrying altogether, especially where less obtrusive options are available. There could be a negative impact from leachate/run-off from quarries and waste sites.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. For environmental and economic reasons the land specifies that land is used efficiently, the strategic policy may have a positive impact on the objectives minimising the area of extraction sites and using the most sustainable methods of extraction	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The Policy would lead to reduced pollution of soils if mineral and waste sites are provided in a sustainable way	?	?

	according to Policy 3 and the Regional Technical Statement for Minerals and the South West Wales Regional Waste plan. Permanent positive effect. Indirect, medium term effect due to reduced pollution caused by burning fossil fuel or treatment of waste. The expected positive effects on the reuse of previously developed land could be offset by the potentially adverse impact of landfill site on land and soils pollution, which could deter reclamation. The effects depend where the facilities are located.		
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. For the policy to meet objectives the biodiversity and natural value of a site may restrict or determine design and size of mineral extraction operation. Old quarries can have a high biodiversity value.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy could meet objectives by stipulating quality landscaping once the mineral extraction site is derelict, don't leave sites derelict and ensure planning permissions for future primary extraction are essential and properly planned.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy could meet to the objective by encouraging the use of locally extracted materials for construction, creating a sense of pride and identity.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?

Summary

This policy raises concerns regarding visual pollution and biodiversity, however the policy will be implemented following national guidance as set out in the policy statement and should therefore take into consideration the majority of the SA Objectives within the plan.

The impacts of mineral and waste sites and resources are location-specific issues which can be addressed at the relevant stage.

Minerals and waste sites could be provided locally, which would reduce travel times and could also enhance the built environment. Environmental effects depend on location. Mitigation can be dealt with in detailed policies in accordance with the regional plans and by Development Control. The policy will also be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Strategic Policy 14 – Retail – Main Retail Centres

The following hierarchy of main retail centres is defined: Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dock and Pembroke, Milford Haven, Fishguard and Narberth. All new retail development should be consistent in scale with the size and character of the centre and its role in the hierarchy. Town Centre boundaries and policies will be defined for these centres.

Haverfordwest is identified as a sub-regional centre providing the greatest retail offer in Pembrokeshire. Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Milford Haven, Fishguard and Narberth all have a significant retail offer which is reflected in their designation as Main Retail Centres.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy would not directly contribute to the objective.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy may contribute to the objective in that providing a good quality retail offer is part of providing recreational opportunities and access to a clean and healthy environment.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy does not directly effect the objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy may indirectly meet the objective by allowing retail provision within defined town centres. This would minimise the need to travel to other centres for services	?	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. There is no relationship between the strategic policy and the objective.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓

which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy can affect this objective by providing good access to a range of retail facilities and services in the Main Retail Centres of Pembrokeshire. Defining town centre boundaries should also help to maintain a vibrant not sprawling environment. At the Deposit Stage more detailed policies on design may help to address issues such as designing out crime, however this is not included at this stage.		
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Later more detailed policies could address this objective by encouraging sign posting in English and Welsh.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related. Retail is a large employer across the UK. By facilitating strong retail centres, opportunities for secure employment is likely to be increased.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related. Designating main retail centres is the first step in a suite of policies to support the local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The contribution this policy could make to the reduction of climate change might be an indirect result of supporting retail provision in Pembrokeshire and therefore reducing the need to travel further afield for goods.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

	A potential positive effect could be that in designating town centre boundaries, the re-use of existing buildings that are empty is encouraged for retail use.		
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. There is no relationship between the strategic policy and the objective	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Depending on where town centre boundaries are designated there may be an issue. Certain Town Centres, for example, Haverfordwest have existing retail areas within the floodplain.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. By defining town centre boundaries this policy should encourage the efficient use of land.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Focussing retail development in main towns rather than in the open countryside would benefit the landscape.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Policy doesn't directly address these as it is a strategic level, however more detailed supporting policies could help address this objective by encouraging good shop front design and town centre layout.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy doesn't directly address these as it is a strategic level policy.	✓	✓

Summary

This strategic policy raises few concerns as it meets the majority of the SA Objectives. Again there could be ambiguity regarding the specific locations of retail development (not set out in the policy statement but to be defined at a later date on Inset Maps) and consequently their exact impact on the surrounding environment.

The policy is location dependent and detailed policies will dictate and be assessed accordingly.

By focussing retail in existing centres this should help reduce or minimise the need to travel, protect the natural environment and provide access to services for local communities.

Strategic Policy 15 – Retail – Local Retail Centres

Local Retail Centres are identified as: Goodwick, Neyland, Johnston, Crymych, Kilgetty and Letterston.

All new retail development should be consistent in scale with the size and character of the Local Retail Centre. New shops which regenerate and increase the vitality and viability of local centres but which do not undermine the vitality and viability of Main Retail centres will be supported.

These Centres provide an important retail provision to their areas and contain a variety of shops and other services. The retail provision is significantly below that of Main Retail Centres but still plays an important role within the locality.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy would contribute positively to the objective by retaining and further developing the character of the retail facilities.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy may contribute to the objective in that providing a good quality retail offer is part of providing recreational opportunities and access to a clean and healthy environment.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy does not directly effect the objectives	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy would meet the objective by encouraging retail provision in local centres. This would minimise the need to travel to other centres further afield for services.	?	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. There is no relationship between the	0	✓

	strategic policy and the objective.		
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy and objective are directly related. The policy can affect this objective by providing good access to a range of retail facilities and services in the Local Retail Centres of Pembrokeshire. By enabling new shops of an appropriate size and character to be opened this policy meets the objective of building vibrant communities. At the Deposit Stage more detailed policies on design may help address issues such as designing out crime, however this is not included at this stage.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Later more detailed policies could address the objective through encouraging sign posting in English and Welsh.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related. Retail is a large employer across the UK. By facilitating strong retail centres opportunities for employment are increased.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related. Designating local retail centres is the first step in a suite of policies to support the local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The contribution this policy could make to the reduction of climate change might be an indirect result of supporting retail provision in Pembrokeshire and therefore reducing the need to travel further afield.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use,	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective	?	✓

reuse & recycling of resources.	might be. A potential positive effect could be the re-use of existing buildings that are derelict for retail use within local centres.		
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. There is no relationship between the strategic policy and the objective	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Potential flood plain issues as part of Goodwick (the Parrog) is in an area prone to flooding; other areas which may be affected are the water front in Neyland and a small area of Crymych.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Focussing retail in local centres rather than the countryside would benefit the landscape.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy does not directly address this as it is at a strategic level. More detailed supplementary policies could help address this objective by encouraging good shop front design..	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
Summary This strategic policy raises few concerns as it meets the majority of the SA Objectives. Again there could be ambiguity regarding the specific locations of retail development (as it could take place anywhere in the local centre) and consequently their exact impact on the surrounding environment. This would be assessed at an application stage.			

By allowing further retail development in existing local centres this should help reduce or minimise the need to travel, protect the natural environment and provide access to services for local communities.

Strategic Policy 16 – The Role of Towns

The complementary role of Hub Towns will be developed.

A table demonstrating the links between objectives and Strategic Policies will be developed.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	There is no link between developing the complementary roles of hub towns and maintaining a balanced population structure although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	There is no link between developing the complementary roles of hub towns and maintaining a balance population structure although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	There is no link between developing the complementary roles of hub towns and maintaining a balance population structure although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Uncertain relationship. If towns are given complementary roles it could mean that people have to travel to different towns for different services rather than finding them all in one location. Better transport links with sustainable modes of transport between towns may mitigate against the need to travel further.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	There is no link between developing the complementary roles of hub towns and maintaining a balance population structure although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship in terms of safety of communities. Giving towns complementary roles could improve their vibrancy but it might mean that people have to travel to different towns for different services rather than finding them all in one location. Better transport links with sustainable modes of transport between towns may mitigate against the need travel further.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	There is no link between the policy and the objective although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of	There is no direct link between the		

good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	policy and the objective however creating complementary roles is intended to stimulate the economies of the hub towns and prevent them from adverse competition with each other. The hubs are well served with transport links so any employment generated should be accessible.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy is intended to support a sustainable economy by reducing competition and building on distinct complementary roles for the hub towns.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Uncertain relationship. If towns are given complementary roles it could mean that people have to travel to different towns for different services rather than finding them all in one location leading to more CO2 from travel, particularly by car. Better transport links with sustainable modes of transport between towns may mitigate against the need to travel further.	?	?
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Most of the hub towns are on the Cleddau river. New development should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable urban drainage reducing surface water runoff and associated pollution to watercourses.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible. National planning guidance prevents development in flood risk areas unless the consequences of flooding are acceptable.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Detailed policies and existing National Planning Policies will deal with using brownfield land in preference to Greenfield dealing with issues relating to	0	✓

	contaminated land.		
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective as new development will inevitably involve the removal of soil.	0	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective.	0	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
Summary Developing the complementary roles of hub towns will have positive economic benefits by reducing competition and allowing towns to develop their specialised roles. If services are divided between the towns rather than available in all of them this may increase travel although this can be mitigated with a choice of sustainable travel options within and between hubs. Other national planning policies and detailed local development policies will deal with, soil protection, waste and flooding etc. There may be an impact on biodiversity, landscape and the built heritage etc. but these can be prevented or mitigated by policies to protect them.			

Conclusions of Appraisal of Strategic Policies

6.2 The 16 Strategic Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. The policies were assessed by the County Council's planning and specialist officers to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Informal advice was also sought from the statutory consultees. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the Strategic Policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives. The original Strategic Policies are included in Appendix 3 for information.

6.3 There is still some uncertainty with the potential effects of the Strategic Policies where there are no specific land allocations made. Policies will be assessed in more depth when specific policies and land has been allocated.

Chapter 7: No Plan Scenario

No Plan Scenario

7.1 The no plan or business as usual scenario is also assessed according to the requirements of the SEA Directive. This is to determine the sustainability effects in the absence of the plan and demonstrates the contribution of the new plan to sustainable development.

7.2 The SEA Directive requires identification of *“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme”* (Annex 1 (b)).

7.3 Therefore, the key sustainability issues identified for Pembrokeshire from all sources have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no LDP for 2011-2021 (see Table 2). This prediction is difficult as it is dependant upon a wide range of unknown factors. The scenario is based on the likely implications for Pembrokeshire in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. Where other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence these issues, such as national policy, these are given as an example.

Table 2: No plan or business as usual scenario

SA Objective	Business as usual – JUDP until 2016, National Policy thereafter
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure	The planning system has limited scope in achieving this objective – all current and future plans and policies encourage developments that are beneficial to all sectors of society. The JUDP strongly encourages inward investment alongside indigenous growth, in the hope that high-wage employment opportunities are created and sustained and a resultant rise in per capita GDP. Strategic Policy 2 aims to address the issue of a top-heavy working population as the county particularly suffers from out-migration of 16-25 year olds.
2. Promote and improve human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment	The goal of sustainable development, which includes all the facets of this objective, is driven by the Welsh Assembly Government through national policies and guidance for writing Development Plans. In the absence of a Plan, or under the JUDP, it can be expected that the Planning System will continue to look favourably on schemes that meet this objective, but relies on other sectors for its delivery.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	The planning system can facilitate this objective through allocating land, but it cannot directly induce these improvements, whether through an LDP, UDP or national policy.
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	The Sustainable Communities approach of the JUDP has mixed effects as it aims to reduce the need for the rural population to travel to urban areas, though it leads to high volume of travelling between proximate settlements. The overall spatial

	emphasis of the JUDP is to concentrate on developing Main Settlements, within and between which there are adequate provision of sustainable transport modes. The Plan allocates employment land throughout the county, encouraging investment and employment opportunities close to the centres of population in urban and rural areas. National guidance aims to deliver sustainable development and so, in a no-plan scenario, guidance such as TAN 6 and MIPPS – Housing would deter irresponsible building in the countryside and other unsustainable locations. TAN 18 – Transport guides the location of development with regards to integration with sustainable travel forms
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs	The JUDP claims to address the housing need with site allocations, as detailed in Policy 44, for the Plan period 2001-2016. As responsibility for housing provision is delegated to Local Authorities the post-2016 no-plan scenario would cause great difficulties in ensuring an appropriate housing provision. Policy 50 of the JUDP is a weak bargaining tool for the Local Authority as Affordable Housing can only be negotiated on allocated and 'large' sites, despite a clear need and a growing backlog for affordable housing in urban and rural areas. Without a new plan, the situation will be exacerbated
6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities	The JUDP promotes a Sustainable Communities concept where groupings of settlements can provide a good range of key services locally. Brief analysis in the Rural Facilities report indicates that many communities have suffered from the closure of facilities such as Post Offices and shops. Though the aim of locating development proximate to services is consistent in the JUDP, national guidance and the LDP, the LDP has the benefit of a mechanism - the Settlement hierarchy - to achieve this aim. Policy 76 and the SPG – Building in a Sustainable Way, make the connection that crime can be reduced through good design, such as lighting, appropriate land uses, public open spaces and natural surveillance. Similar guidance exists in National policy, using principles from urban design, to encourage better design
7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture	The connection between the land-use planning system and the well-being of the Welsh Language is made in national guidance - Technical Advice Note 20, though in reality the scope of Planning is limited. Policy 126 of the JUDP suggests phasing developments in areas of high Welsh-speaking ability to assist with the integration of new development in the community and recognises the variances in incidence of Welsh speakers across the county. The policy does little to 'enhance' the role of the language. The LDP should strengthen the consideration for the Welsh language as it will include area specific policies.

8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population	The JUDP has allocated land on a mix of large strategic sites, focusing on (brownfield) land adjacent the Milford Haven Waterway, in the Main Settlements and at Trecwn, and a number of local sites, with the aim of encouraging employment opportunities that is widely accessible. The Planning system however does not deliver these opportunities, whether there is an adopted plan or not. The JUDP largely reflects national guidance by favouring brownfield land, urban sites and an element of small scale rural allocations
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	The JUDP largely seeks to boost the economy with an emphasis on inward investment, reflecting the fact that it was written in healthier economic times. The current 'credit crunch' means a more flexible and responsive approach, characterised in the LDP by a drive for complementarity between the key settlements and phasing of housing development, should help better achieve this objective.
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	The objective to reduce the contribution to climate change is not a new aim, and as such the JUDP and national guidance both have various policies that relate to the objective, for example regarding renewable energy generation, pollution minimisation and public transport provision. A draft MIPPS on Climate Change has been prepared to provide a national dimension to, specifically, dealing with and planning for a changing climate. The WAG is also producing a Climate Change Compendium, which the LDP will need to have regard for.
11. Maintain and improve air quality	Local Authorities, under European and National directives, are responsible for producing an Air Quality Management Plan. Planning Policy Wales states that Air Quality Management Areas are a material consideration in the Planning system, but as their designations come from outside the Planning system, this objective would be treated and considered the same under any type of plan.
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	Waste and pollution are topics with a great deal of directives and guidance at National level and above. The JUDP is led by the National Waste Strategy for Wales and is linked to TAN 21, resulting in a range of local policies – 116, 129-131. Like many of the more environmentally-focused objectives, this objective is prioritised equally under any type of plan and / or under national guidance
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	Resources in this context include a wide range – including minerals, waste, compost, water, energy, land and so on. Many of these components are the specific subject of other SA objectives where greater detail is provided. The JUDP has a sequential approach to development (Policy 1) whereby developing brownfield land is preferable to greenfield. The Plan does not intend to allocate further land for waste disposal (Policy 6) as more sustainable means are pursued. Like many of the more environmentally-focused objectives, this objective is prioritised equally under any type of plan and / or under national guidance

14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water	JUDP policy 110 currently contains the guidance on all water issues at a local level. This is supplemented at National and European level by the Water Framework Directive and the Water Resources Management Plan. Like many of the more environmentally-focused objectives, this objective is prioritised equally under any type of plan and / or under national guidance
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	TAN 15 provides relevant and influential guidance over and above JUDP policy 113. These policies clearly deter development that may lead to flooding or weaken our defences against flooding. Local Authorities also receive clear guidance from the Environment Agency in relation to Development Plans and individual applications, so overall, this objective would be pursued under a no plan, a business as usual and an LDP scenario
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination	The Environmental Liability Directive at national level is based on a 'polluter pays' principle, and places a disincentive on development that causes contamination, pollution, damage to water resources, habitats and species. This directive is enforced at national level by bodies such as the Environment Agency, CCW etc. Like many of the more environmentally-focused objectives, this objective is prioritised equally under any type of plan and / or under national guidance
17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	This objective is not currently covered directly by a policy in the JUDP, but is one aspect of policies on landscape protection and contaminated land. There is currently a lack of information on this issue and with national guidance mainly comprising a consultation version of Welsh Soils Action Plan, the LDP is an opportunity to strengthen the Authority's approach to safeguarding soil
18. Protect, enhance and value biodiversity	JUDP policy 65 sits alongside Planning Policy Wales and the Pembrokeshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan in aiming to protect biodiversity from adverse impacts of development. Like many of the more environmentally-focused objectives, this objective is prioritised equally under any type of plan and / or under national guidance
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage	Planning Policy Wales guides Planning Authorities towards utilising LANDMAP in assessing the landscape impacts of development proposals. JUDP policy 66 specifies some of the features of particular importance to the Pembrokeshire landscape such as hedgerows and hedgebanks. However the policy implies SPG on Landscape will be produced, which is no longer the case. The LDP therefore offers an opportunity to strengthen the Authority's commitment to this objective
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	The JUDP (policies 7 & 76) and the associated SPG on Principles of Good Design in Residential Development both strongly feature the ambition of design within the traditions of a Pembrokeshire vernacular. The MIPPS on Good Design provides a national context that ensures design remains an important issue in a no plan scenario. The LDP has

	the benefit of providing guidance that incorporates the new MIPPS and develops the concept of locally distinct and appropriate design
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment	The Planning system is equipped with mechanisms such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and various other designations that ensure the impact on built heritage and historic environment are considered in all development proposals, whether under the JUDP, LDP or purely through national guidance. Area specific policies strengthen the system's ability to exercise discretion and these are currently provided in JUDP policies 79 - 86

Chapter 8: In-combination and Cumulative Effects

In-combination and Cumulative Effects

8.1 Other plans are also likely to influence the effects of the Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy. Most notable of these are the Wales Spatial Plan, and the Development Plans for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Ceredigion County Council and Carmarthenshire County Council. The Pembrokeshire County Council LDP and SA will take account of these other plans and their respective sustainability appraisals. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Wales Spatial Plan identified mitigation measures to ensure that any negative effects of the spatial strategy are minimised or avoided and these are incorporated into the Plans. Other plans, programmes and policies were also reviewed for the SA Scoping Report Appendices and these documents will be updated to include any new plans which are developed.

8.2 The potential impacts and combination effects of neighbouring Authorities' Plans will be addressed by considering Pembrokeshire County Council allocations in the context of neighbouring Authorities' allocations. There is also the issue of the complementarity of development plans for example the County Council area as a key area for housing and employment opportunities and the National Park providing recreation. This was taken into account when drafting the plans policies and will be taken into account throughout the process.

8.3 The cumulative nature of the predicted effects was explored where possible and details provided in the commentary. A more detailed determination of the cumulative effects and any consideration of mitigation measures will be undertaken at the next stage of the SA/SEA in which more specific policies and strategic sites will be appraised.

8.4 Effects will also be related to the sustainability baseline in a particular area through assessing every option on its own merit and relating it to the baseline and issues or opportunities available. There are a variety of potential cumulative effects (Table 3), such as habitat loss and fragmentation from different developments which could cumulatively have a greater effect than these developments alone. The table below identifies potential cumulative effects, this list is not exhaustive and may be updated throughout the process as other effects are identified.

Table 3: Potential cumulative effects

Potential Cumulative Effect	Affected Receptor	Causes
Habitat loss and fragmentation	- SSSI, SPA, SAC - BAP – Areas of local conservation significance - non-designated sites important for ecological connectivity	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses.
Climate change	- worldwide	Increase in CO ₂ emissions through increased motorised transport usage and increased emissions from residential and

		commercial developments.
Increase in ambient noise levels	- people living adjacent to major roads - species	Increase in traffic flows, increased congestion, new transport infrastructure.
Increase in air pollution	- people living and working in identified and possibly extended Air Quality Management Areas - Habitats and species described above	Increase in traffic flows, increased congestion, new transport infrastructure.
Fragmentation/loss of public open space	- Residents and visitors - Existing public open space - Habitats and species as described above	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses.
Degradation of water quality	- Residents - Habitats and species as above	Use of land for new infrastructure and increased runoff from impermeable surfaces contaminating waterways.
Loss of local townscape character	- Listed buildings - Conservation areas	Unsympathetic design of new development negatively affecting the setting of listed buildings. Disturbance to character of areas through increased traffic flows.
Increase in flood risk	- Residents - Habitats and species as above - Coastal habitats	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses and associated increased runoff from impermeable surfaces.
Improvement in overall levels of health	- Residents	Increase in walking and cycling from infrastructure improvements. Improvements in levels of air quality.
Increase in accessibility to essential services	- Residents	Improved provision of public transport, walking and cycling, and car linkages to essential services. Direct provision of new community facilities.
Reducing road traffic and congestion	- Residents and visitors - Habitats and species as above	Various measures and proposals aimed at reducing road traffic and congestion and encouraging alternatives to the car.
Attracting inwards investment and increasing economic diversity	- Residents	Various proposals aimed at improving the image of the area to residents and businesses, which may attract additional private sectors investment in the area.

Cumulative Effects Assessment of Strategic Policies

8.5 The cumulative effects of the strategic policies have been explored using a table which compares the positive and uncertain effects across Strategic Policies, in relation to the SA of the Strategic Policies, compared with SA Objectives. Those policies where there is no relationship have also been highlighted. The uncertainty of cumulative effects will be investigated when more detailed policies and specific locations have been identified. Policies will be developed to ensure no adverse impacts. By reading across the table, the potential overall cumulative effects of the policies on contributing to the SA

Objective can be summarised. The Strategic Policies have been grouped together for housing, employment and retail.

8.6 The cumulative assessment shown in Table 4 uses the key:

- ✓ The strategic policy may have a potential positive effect on the SA Objective.
- ? It is uncertain what effect the policy will have on the SA Objective, a more detailed assessment will be required.
- 0 The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.

Conclusions of In-combination and Cumulative Effects Assessment

8.7 The in-combination effect of the plan will be carried out when further detailed policies and specific land allocations are developed. These can then be compared with neighbouring authorities and also with other plans.

8.8 The most uncertainty of cumulative effects relates to the environmental SA objectives (Table 4). However, there are significant positive effects on the social and economic objectives in terms of education, housing, employment and economy.

8.9 The SA will consider the cumulative effects of the spatial options with regards to neighbouring authorities plans as these plans evolve.

Table 4: Cumulative effect assessment

SA Objectives	Strategic Policies												Potential Cumulative Effects
	1, 2, & 4	3	5	6	7 & 8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & 15	16	
1 – Population	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	Largely no effect, and positive impacts
2 – Human Health	✓	✓	0	0	? ✓	?	0	✓	✓	?	✓	0	Overall potential positive effect on human health
3 – Education	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	Some positive effects, and also no relationship
4 – Transport	✓	✓	?	✓	?	0	?	0	✓	✓	?	?	Some uncertainty which requires further investigation
5 – Housing	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	?	✓	0	0	0	Largely no effect, and some positive effects
6 – Communities	?	✓	✓	?	✓?	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	?	Positive social effects with some uncertainty
7 – Welsh	?	✓	✓	?	0	0	?	✓	0	0	0	0	Largely no effect, some positive effects
8 – Employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	? 0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	Significant positive effects on employment
9 – Economy	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	Significant positive effects on the economy
10 – Climate change	0	✓	✓	✓	? ✓	?	?	0	✓	✓	✓	0	Some positive effects on climate change, further investigation needed
11 – Air quality	0	✓	?	?	? ✓	?	?	0	✓	?	?	0	Some uncertainty, requires further investigation
12 – Waste & pollution	0	✓	?	?	? ✓	?	?	0	✓	✓	?	0	Some uncertainty which requires further investigation. Also potential positive effects
13 – Resources	0	✓	?	?	? 0	?	?	0	?	✓	?	0	Some uncertainty, will require further investigation
14 – Water Quality	0	✓	0	?	? 0	?	?	0	✓	?	0	0	Largely no effect, requires further investigation
15 – Flooding & Sea Level	0	✓	0	?	? ✓	?	?	0	✓	✓	?	0	Some uncertainty, will require further investigation
16 – Land use & Contamination	0	✓	?	?	?	?	?	0	✓	?	?	0	Some uncertainty, will require further investigation
17 – Soil	0	✓	?	?	?	?	?	0	✓	?	✓	0	Some uncertainty, requires further investigation
18 – Biodiversity	0	✓	?	?	? ✓	?	?	0	✓	?	✓	0	Some uncertainty over effects, further investigation
19 – Landscape	0	✓	?	?	?	?	?	0	✓	?	✓	0	Some uncertainty, requires further investigation
20 – Design	0	✓	?	?	0 ?	?	?	0	✓	?	✓	0	Some uncertainty, requires further investigation
21 – Built Heritage & Historic Env	✓	✓	0	?	0 ?	?	?	0	✓	?	✓	✓	Some uncertainty which requires further investigation. Some positive effects.

Chapter 9: Habitats Regulations Assessment

Habitats Regulations Assessment

9.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the likely significant effects of the LDP on Natura 2000 sites is also required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Regulation 85B of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendments) Regulations 2007, as amended. There are a number of Natura 2000 sites designated for their habitats and species which will need to be considered. HRA is being carried out throughout the production of the plan, and reported separately but parallel to this SA process. An initial screening of the LDP has already taken place which could not conclude whether or not the plan would have a likely significant effect on Natura 2000 sites (see www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/planning), however, now that a Preferred Strategy has been developed, the Preferred Strategy will be screened against the conservation objectives for the Natura 2000 sites and consulted on with the statutory consultees. The results of this will also be taken into account during the production of the LDP.

Chapter 10: Summary and Next Steps

Summary and Next Steps

10.1 This SA was used to determine the sustainability of the Strategic Policies and Spatial Options to help produce a Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy and Initial SA Report will be consulted extensively with the statutory consultees, stakeholders and the public.

10.2 The chosen spatial option was developed through stakeholder consultation and having regard to the SA of the LDP Vision, Objectives and Options. A Hybrid of Options 2 and 3 performed well in terms of the contributions to achieving the SA Objectives. Any uncertainty will be investigated and reported at the next stage.

10.3 It should be noted that these are strategic policies and options, and therefore no locations have been finalised. This was taken into account during the appraisal process and is noted in the respective tables in the relevant sections.

10.4 The next steps in the SA process are to produce a full SA Report/Environmental Report for the Deposit Plan which will take account of the outcomes of the consultation of the Preferred Strategy and will also include a full appraisal of any detailed policies, proposed alternatives, site allocations and the specific spatial options. These further reports will also be subject to extensive consultation.

Monitoring

10.5 Monitoring of the SA of the LDP will take place following adoption and a full monitoring plan will be developed in the SA of the Deposit Plan. Indicators have been suggested for the monitoring stage process in the SA Scoping Report based on measuring the SA Objectives, however, these are potential indicators which have been selected from the guidance (Table 5).

Table 5: Potential indicators for monitoring the SA

SA Objectives	Potential SA indicators: ways of quantifying the baseline, prediction and monitoring
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	• % of population aged 65+
2. Promote human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle and access to healthcare and recreation opportunities.	• Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance to key health services • Total number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) per year • Long term sickness • Accessibility of semi-natural greenspace
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.	• Qualifications at age 19 • % of adults in adult education

4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	• Mode of travel to work, % travel to work by car • Journeys made by public transport • Number of people or number of journeys car sharing • Public transport accessibility • Link to monitoring measures of the Regional Transport Plan
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs. 6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities. 7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	• % of people who are Welsh speakers • Amount of affordable housing provided • % of residents finding it easy to access key services (shops, post office, schools, GP/primary care) • Offences per 1000 of population
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population. 9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	• Unemployment • Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per person • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) • % of economic activity by sector • Number or % of unoccupied units in town centres • Economic inactivity • Economic activity
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	• Annual emissions of greenhouse gases • Energy efficiency of the economy
11. Maintain and improve air quality.	• Days when air pollution is moderate or higher at Narberth AURN • Achievement of emission limit values
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution. 13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources.	• Total and percentage of municipal waste and municipal waste recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and land filled • Electricity produced from renewable sources • Access to recycling facilities
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water. 15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises.	• % of total classified rivers complying with water quality objective • % river length of good or fair chemical and biological quality • % river length of good ecological quality • % new developments with SUDS • Per capita consumption of water
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination. 17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity.	• Area of contaminated land and contaminated land remediated • Area of development of brownfield/contaminated land/previously developed land

18. Protect and enhance biodiversity.	• % of designated sites in unfavourable condition • Number of biodiversity sites affected by development
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage. 20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage. 21. Protect and enhance the built heritage and historic environment.	• Number of sites designated for cultural heritage including archaeology affected by plan proposals • Number of listed buildings adversely affected by plan proposals • Number / % of buildings on buildings at risk register • Measured area of land within the Historic Landscapes affected by new development • Number of historic parks and gardens adversely affected by development/plan proposals • % of SAMs in the Council's ownership having undergone positive management works over the lifetime of the LDP • Number of SAMs adversely affected by development plan proposals • Improvement/deterioration in the condition of monuments in the ownership of the Council

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Compatibility of LDP Objectives and SA Objectives

SA Objectives																					
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment	✓	✓ ?	?	✓0	✓	✓?	0	✓ 0	?	?	0	?	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0?	✓ ?	0	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	✓	✓	?	✓0	✓ 0	✓?	0	✓ 0	?	?	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	?
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage	✓	?	?	✓0	✓	✓?	0	✓ 0	?	?	0	?	✓0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓ ?	✓	?
18. Protect, enhance and value biodiversity	✓	?	?	0	✓	✓?	?	✓ 0	?	?	0	?	✓0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	?
17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	✓	?	?	0	✓	✓?	?	✓ 0	?	?	0	?	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination	✓	? ✓	?	0	✓	✓?	?	✓ 0	?	?	0	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓?	✓	✓	?
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	✓	0	?	0	✓	✓0	?	✓ 0	?	?	0	✓	?	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	?
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water	✓	0	?	0	✓	✓0	?	✓ 0	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	✓	✓	?	0	✓	?	?	✓ 0	?	?	0	✓?	?	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	✓	✓	?	0	✓	✓?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	?
11. Maintain and improve air quality	✓	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓?
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	✓	✓ ?	?	0	✓	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	✓	✓	?	0	0	✓	✓	✓?
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	✓	0 ✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population	?	0 ✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0?	✓	0	✓
7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	0	✓ 0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓?	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs	✓	✓ 0	✓	✓	?	✓?	✓0	✓ 0	?	✓	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	✓	✓	0	0

4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	✓	✓ 0	?	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	0	?	✓?	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓?	0
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	?	✓	0	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓	✓	0	0?	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓?	0
2. Promote and improve human health and wellbeing through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities, and a clean and healthy environment	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ 0	?	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	?
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure	✓	✓ 0	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓ 0	✓ 0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0?	0	0	0
LDP Objectives																					
A. To encourage development that is sustainable.																					
B. To provide land for community facilities and services.																					
C. To identify sufficient land to meet the housing needs arising within the County Council's planning area.																					
D. To support Pembrokeshire's diverse cultural and linguistic heritage.																					
E. To direct development towards sustainable locations.																					
F. To improve connectivity into the County and to and from the ports and main towns of Pembrokeshire.																					
G. To facilitate people's accessibility to goods and services, by sustainable travel options where possible.																					
H. To develop a modern communications infrastructure.																					
I. To develop a robust, diverse, competitive and sustainable local economy.																					
J. To support the development of the Pembrokeshire ports.																					
K. To facilitate the development of the rural economy.																					
L. To facilitate the development of a good quality, year round tourism sector.																					
M. To facilitate the regeneration of Pembrokeshire's town centres.																					
N To facilitate the efficient and sustainable management of Waste.																					
O To manage the development of the minerals and where appropriate safeguard the minerals resource, in accordance with national and regional guidance.																					
P To protect and enhance the natural environment.																					
Q. To enhance the historic and built environment.																					
R. To ensure high quality design which is sustainable and appropriate to its location.																					
S. To respond to the implications of Climate Change.																					
T. To protect and enhance biodiversity.																					
U. To encourage the development of the energy sector, in particular renewable energy, in appropriate locations.																					

Key

✓ Objectives compatible

✗ Objectives incompatible

0 No link between objectives or not relevant to SA objective

? Uncertain – dependent on other factors or further details

APPENDIX 2: SA of Options 1, 2 and 3

The Spatial Options were appraised using the key:

- + Potential positive effects
- Potential negative effects
- ? Uncertain/unclear what effects.
- 0 No relationship with the SA Objective

See the Vision, Objectives and Options Paper for a description of each option (Section 2.3.3).

SA Objective	Option 1: 70:30		Option 2: 60:40		Option 3: 50:50	
	Urban Emphasis Option		Hubs & Locally Distinctive Option		Sustainable Communities Option	
	+ - 0 ?	Commentary/ explanation	+ - 0 ?	Commentary/ explanation	+ - 0 ?	Commentary/ explanation
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	0	It would be difficult to argue that this spatial option approach would have some, if any, impact on the current ageing population structure in Pembrokeshire.	0	It would be difficult to argue this spatial option approach would have some, if any, impact on the current ageing population structure in Pembrokeshire.	0	It would be difficult to argue this spatial option approach would have some, if any, impact on the current ageing population structure in Pembrokeshire.
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	+	As this option focuses more development on the main towns and villages with services it provides development in locations with better access to healthcare and recreation opportunities than the other options.	?	As this option distributes 10% less development to the main towns than option 1 (60% instead of 70%), and extends the number of villages with services that would receive development, proportionately some new development would be further away from health care facilities when compared to option 1, however the focus is still broadly on locating development to areas with services.	-	As this option distributes 20% less development to the main towns than option 1 (50% instead of 70%), and extends rural development to cover some villages with no services, the proportion of new development further away from health care facilities would be greater.
	-	Those already living in rural areas may be adversely affected by this option due to the need to travel further to healthcare and recreation facilities.			+	Development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum

	+	The potential for a clean and healthy environment is similar with all options, however without sensitive planning and provision this may not be the case.	- +	Those already living in rural areas may be adversely affected by this option due to the need to travel further to healthcare and recreation facilities. The potential for a clean and healthy environment is similar with all options. However, option 2 may be more likely to provide better access to recreational and healthcare facilities.	+	level of access to service provision is available. The potential for a clean and healthy environment is similar with all options. However, option 3 may be more likely to provide better access to recreational facilities and open space.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base	0	The LDP is a strategic document and will not directly improve education opportunities.	0	The LDP is a strategic document and will not directly improve education opportunities.	0	The LDP is a strategic document and will not directly improve education opportunities.
4. Minimise the need to travel & encourage sustainable modes of transport	+ -	An overall positive effect is likely as an urban focus in areas with a higher number of services means that car use is less likely to be necessary as a greater choice of transport modes will be available. May lead to congestion problems in the areas where development is concentrated. And greater car use of rural populations.	+ -	An overall positive effect is likely (although to a slightly lesser extent than in option 1) as development is still focused on primarily urban areas, and to settlements with a minimum number of services to serve with complementary roles, where car use is less likely to be necessary as a greater choice of transport modes will be available. May lead to congestion problems in the areas where development is concentrated.	- +	Greater dispersal of development particularly to more rural areas is likely to increase unsustainable use of cars and generally increase the need to travel to services, etc. However, development in rural areas would be distributed between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available.
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing	+	This option would allow for the provision of a range of housing including affordable housing. The amount of housing and level of	+	This option would allow for the provision of a range of housing including affordable housing. In addition, the element of three	+	This option would allow for the provision of a range of housing including affordable housing, proportional to where it is needed.

to meet local needs.		affordable housing provision generated would depend upon the level of growth option chosen.		potential policy areas would allow for local issues to be more sensitively dealt with. The amount of housing and level of affordable housing provision generated would depend upon the level of growth option chosen.		The amount of housing and level of affordable housing provision generated would depend upon the level of growth option chosen.
	-	Affordable housing concentrated in urban areas would mean less in the rural areas.			+	Would meet local housing needs across the County as a result of a proportional growth approach.
	+	Would take account of a high amount of the affordable housing backlog.	+	Would take account of a high amount of the affordable housing backlog.		
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key service & facilities.	+	This option would contribute to maintaining safe, vibrant and cohesive communities, with good access to services in urban areas and settlements with a certain level of service provision.	+	This option would contribute to maintaining safe, vibrant and cohesive communities, with good access to services in urban areas and settlements with a certain level of service provision.	+	This option would contribute to maintaining and creating a wider number of safe, vibrant and cohesive communities than options 1 and 2
	-	This option would not contribute to the vibrancy of settlements with a low level of service provision, often in more rural areas.	+	This option would contribute more development to a greater number of villages than option 1, therefore potentially protecting and enhancing their vibrancy.	+	This option could improve small rural villages, protecting and enhancing their vibrancy and future sustainability.
	-	Noise disturbance could increase in the main towns.	-	Noise disturbance could increase in the main towns.	-	Increased development may increase crime in areas where there was very little previously.
	-	Increased development may increase crime.	-	Increased development may increase crime.		
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh language & culture.	+	All three options would allow for the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture.	+	All three options would allow for the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture.	+	All three options would allow for the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language and culture.
	-	A higher proportion of development	+	A locally distinct policy approach will	-	A higher proportion of development

		could dilute the Welsh language and culture – need strong policies to mitigate against this.		mean local circumstances can be taken into account when allocating development.		could dilute the Welsh language and culture – need strong policies to mitigate against this.
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	?	This option focuses strategic employment sites on the Milford Haven Waterway and main towns. Local sites would be allocated in Main Towns and settlements with a higher level of service provision. As this would not disperse employment to more rural areas, this option would not necessarily make employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	+	This option would disperse employment sites to more rural areas than option 1. Criteria based policies would also allow further dispersal of a range of employment opportunities to a wide range of settlements. This should ensure that employment opportunities were accessible to all sections of the population.	+	A dispersed option in terms of employment sites means that allocations and criteria based policies would allow a range of new employment sites to be broadly distributed and therefore accessible to all sections of the public.
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy.	+	All three options would support a sustainable and diverse economy.	+	All three options would support a sustainable and diverse economy.	+	All three options would support a sustainable and diverse economy.
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	+	All three options would be able to incorporate policies on renewable energy and other such approaches to reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change. In terms of the impact of travel however, option 1 would encourage the least travel.	+	All three options would be able to incorporate policies on renewable energy and other such approaches to reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change. In terms of the impact of travel however, option 2 would encourage more travel than option 1.	+	All three options would be able to incorporate policies on renewable energy and other such approaches to reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change. In terms of the impact of travel however, option 3 would necessitate a greater need to travel.
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	+	This option would concentrate most new development in the main towns and villages with services which may reduce the need to travel for	+	This option would distribute development to a wider range of settlements than option 1. This might result in increased travel and overall	-	This option would distribute development to a greater number of settlements than options 1 and 2. This might result in increased travel

		those people in urban areas, and therefore air pollution.	-	general worsening of air quality; however it may reduce pollution hotspots in the towns.	+	and overall general worsening of air quality. This option could reduce pollution hotspots in the towns.
	-	On a micro scale this option might increase poor air quality in the main towns.				
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	-	Generation of waste would be the same regardless of spatial location; however an increased concentration of development in the towns could put increased pressure on waste water treatment works, sewage infrastructure, etc.	-	Generation of waste would be the same regardless of spatial location; however an increased concentration of development in the towns could put increased pressure on waste water treatment works, sewage infrastructure, etc.	?	Generation of waste would be the same regardless of spatial location; however more dispersed development would reduce the pressure on waste water treatment works, sewage infrastructure, etc in more urban areas, although it may put additional pressure on more rural areas and may increased the use of septic tanks.
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use & recycling of resources.	+	Growth with an urban emphasis will encourage economies of scale, resulting from larger development sites.	+	Growth with an urban emphasis would be a more 'efficient' use of resources as economies of scale can be realised.	-	More dispersed growth could be less 'efficient' in terms of resource use as economies of scale are likely to be weaker.
	0	Re-use and recycling of resources would be the same regardless of spatial location.	0	Re-use and recycling of resources would be the same regardless of spatial location.	0	Re-use & recycling of resources would be the same regardless of spatial location.
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	-	The location of housing and other development is unlikely to affect the quality of waters if development is undertaken responsibly. However an increased concentration of development in the towns would put increased pressure on water resources, increasing problems of	-	The location of housing and other development is unlikely to affect the quality of waters if development is undertaken responsibly. However an increased concentration of development in the towns would put increased pressure on water resources, increasing problems of	+	The location of housing and other development is unlikely to affect the quality of waters if development is undertaken responsibly and having regard to the respective plans for catchment management, and water company plans.

		over abstraction of ground water aquifers, etc. Focusing development in urban areas also increases surface water runoff and pollution problems associated with this.		over abstraction of ground water aquifers, etc. Focusing development in urban areas also increases surface water runoff and pollution problems, although to a lesser extent than option1.		
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding & sea level rise.	?	Development will be directed where flood consequences have been assessed and are acceptable. - Higher growth levels could involve building on greenfield land with associated loss of land permeability, greater surface water run off and consequently a higher risk of flash flooding. - Further developing coastal haven towns such as Fishguard, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock may incur increased development costs through the building of sea defences should sea levels rise in the future.	?	Development will be directed where flood consequences have been assessed and are acceptable. - Higher growth levels would involve building on greenfield land with associated loss of land permeability, greater surface water run off and consequently a higher risk of flash flooding. - Further developing coastal haven towns such as Fishguard, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock may incur increased development costs through the building of sea defences should sea levels rise in the future.	?	Development will be directed where flood consequences have been assessed and are acceptable. - Higher growth levels would involve building on greenfield land with associated loss of land permeability. Further developing coastal haven towns such as Fishguard, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock may incur increased development costs through the building of sea defences should sea levels rise in the future. + More dispersed development may assist in reducing the risk of flash-flooding, reducing the level of storm run off in a particular area, reducing the level of fluctuation in watercourses and potential for flooding.
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	?	Contamination would be a by-product of specific development, not of a strategic decision, and should be controlled through conditions. Any existing contamination of	?	Contamination would be a by-product of specific development, not of a strategic decision, and should be controlled through conditions. Any existing contamination of brownfield	?	Contamination would be a by-product of specific development, not of a strategic decision, and should be controlled through conditions. Any existing contamination of brownfield

		brownfield sites would need to be removed, resulting in an improvement to land quality although this is may be at a financial cost.		sites would need to be removed, resulting in an improvement to land quality although this is may be at a financial cost.		sites would need to be removed, resulting in an improvement to land quality although this is may be at a financial cost.
	+	Efficient use of land can be implemented with all three options with appropriate housing density policies.	+	Efficient use of land can be implemented with all three options with appropriate housing density policies.	+	Efficient use of land can be implemented with all three options with appropriate housing density policies.
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	0	All three options would guard against development in unsuitable locations.	0	All three options would guard against development in unsuitable locations.	0	All three options would guard against development in unsuitable locations.
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	0	Biodiversity can be as important in urban and rural locations – all options should be inherently compatible with this SA Objective.	0	Biodiversity can be as important in urban and rural locations – all options should be inherently compatible with this SA Objective.	0	Biodiversity can be as important in urban and rural locations – all options should be inherently compatible with this SA Objective.
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	+	The impact on landscape will be most affected by level of growth option, as this SA Objective relates to both urban and rural landscapes equally. The impact of a development is minimised, and can add value to the landscape, if sited and designed appropriately.	+	The impact on landscape will be most affected by level of growth option, as this SA Objective relates to both urban and rural landscapes equally. The impact of a development is minimised, and can add value to the landscape, if sited and designed appropriately.	+	The impact on landscape will be most affected by level of growth option, as this SA Objective relates to both urban and rural landscapes equally. The impact of development on the rural areas may have effect on the landscape, however if sited and designed appropriately this should be minimised.
20. Encourage quality, locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore all three options could potentially positively impact upon locally distinct designs that complement	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore all three options could potentially positively impact upon locally distinct designs that complement the built heritage.	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore all three options could potentially positively impact upon locally distinct designs that complement the built

		the built heritage.		The locally distinctive emphasis of this option would significantly contribute to encouraging quality, locally distinct design which complements the built heritage.		heritage.
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore all three options could potentially protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore all three options could potentially protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.	+	The Pembrokeshire vernacular design is strongly apparent in urban and rural areas alike; therefore all three options could potentially protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.
	+	Potentially, this SA Objective would be most strongly supported in settlements with conservation areas and existing listed buildings.	+	The locally distinctive emphasis of this option would significantly contribute to the protection, enhancement and value given to the built heritage and historic environment of Pembrokeshire. Potentially, this SA Objective would be most strongly supported in settlements with conservation areas and existing listed buildings.	+	Potentially, this SA Objective would be most strongly supported in settlements with conservation areas and existing listed buildings.
SUMMARY		Option 1 strongly favours urban development which has the advantage of being a more efficient use of land and resources, but to the detriment of providing improved access to housing, employment and services for the rural population. Concentrating new development in urban areas alongside existing population		This Option proposes an approach that acknowledges three distinct socio-economic regions within Pembrokeshire combined with growth that reflects the existing urban-rural population split (approximately 60%-40%). This option provides scope for area-sensitive approaches to affordable housing need, the Welsh language and Design which should		Option 3 proposes a 50% urban, 50% rural split of development. Focussing on spreading out the distribution of development. Development in rural areas would be between clusters of villages between which a minimum level of access to service provision is available. This would allow for greater access to services for both rural and urban populations. This

		centres will minimise many people's need to travel but may lead to greater congestion in and around these urban areas. Pollution, noise and waste generation would intensify around urban areas, and disproportional pressures placed on communications and utility infrastructure. An evaluation of the overall potential positive, negative, no relation and uncertain effects indicate that Option 1 contributes the least towards the SA Objectives.		lead to beneficial results. The bias of provision to the urban areas over rural areas would continue, though to a lesser extent than Option 1 as a greater number of settlements would be subject to development. An evaluation of the overall potential effects, positive and negative, shows that Option 2 scores better than Option 1.		means greater support for rural communities which reflects the relatively even urban-rural split of the area. The pressures on the environment in terms of waste, pollution and infrastructure The overall qualitative evaluation indicates that Option 3 scores better than both Options 1 and 2 in terms of positive effects.
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APPENDIX 3: Assessment of the 12 Strategic Policies

The 12 Strategic Policies from the Vision, Objectives and Option Paper are assessed against the SA Objectives (see tables below). These Policies were then changed as a result of stakeholder meetings, see the Preferred Strategy Document for commentary.

- ✓ The policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.
- 0 The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.
- ? It is unknown/unclear whether the policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.

Strategic Policy 1 All proposals must deliver sustainable development. This will require proposals to demonstrate how positive economic, social and environmental impacts will be achieved and adverse impacts minimised, where possible.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	This policy encourages sustainable development and positive social impacts, which may help development and maintenance of a balanced population structure.	?	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	This policy encourages sustainable development, which may help bring about social and environmental improvements that could in turn benefit human health and well-being.	?	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	This policy encourages sustainable development, including positive economic and social impacts and as such may contribute to improvement of education, skills and knowledge.	?	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate how adverse social and environmental impacts will be minimised and as such may encourage sustainable travel patterns.	?	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy seeks to deliver sustainable development, which has social, economic and environmental aspects and as such may encourage provision of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	?	✓

6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Delivering sustainable development includes the consideration of social aspects of development. As such it is compatible with the provision of safe, vibrant and cohesive communities.	?	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Delivering sustainable development and demonstrating positive social impacts could help to protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Delivering sustainable development could encompass provision of good quality employment opportunities at various locations.	?	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Delivering sustainable development could form an element of support for a sustainable and diverse local economy.	?	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to reducing the impact of climate change.	?	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to the maintenance and improvement of air quality.	?	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to minimisation of waste and pollution generation.	?	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of economic and environmental aspects and as such may encourage the efficient use, re-use and recycling of resources.	?	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to maintenance and protection of the quality of inland and coastal water.	?	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may contribute to reducing the impact of flooding and rises in sea level.	?	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of economic and environmental aspects and as such may contribute to the efficient use	?	✓

	of land and minimisation of contamination.		
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may help to safeguard soil quality and quantity.	?	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such will raise awareness of biodiversity and may help its protection and enhancement.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may help the protection and enhancement of the geological heritage by directing new development to less sensitive locations wherever possible.	?	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of social and environmental aspects. Good design is an aspect of sustainable development that has both social and environmental elements and the policy may therefore contribute positively to delivery of high quality design complementing local styles of built heritage.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Delivering sustainable development includes consideration of environmental aspects and as such may help the protection and enhancement of built heritage and the historic environment.	?	✓
Summary All Sustainability Appraisal Objectives encourage or require development proposals to be sustainable. The policy requires the delivery of sustainable development (including positive environmental, social and economic impacts) and as such is compatible with each of the SA Objectives. The policy has the potential to help deliver a range of SA Objectives, although this cannot be guaranteed and hence a degree of uncertainty is indicated in the table.			

Strategic Policy 2 An affordable housing target will be set to meet newly arising affordable housing needs and where possible contribute to meeting the backlog of need identified in the Local Housing Market Assessment. Allocated sites on which affordable housing will be negotiated will be in settlements identified in the preferred strategy.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	The policy will help achieve the objective by providing affordable housing and the likelihood of developing and maintaining a balanced population structure is increased.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship, although it will meet the needs of those in inappropriate housing.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	If allocated sites on which affordable housing will be negotiated on are in settlements then this will minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy will achieve the objective aims to provide affordable housing.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Providing affordable housing will contribute towards the creation of vibrant and cohesive communities.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Affordable housing may be identified for local people which may assist in providing new homes in primarily Welsh speaking communities.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓

opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Increased housing growth may indirectly provide jobs in construction and which may contribute to economic growth, fuelling employment. It must, however, be accompanied by provision of employment land and be located so as to reduce commuting.		
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Provision of a labour force – having affordable housing is essential.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Potentially, if the housing is located within settlements then this should reduce the need to travel and reduce the associated carbon emissions which contribute to climate change.	0	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. If the housing is located within settlements then this should reduce the need to travel and reduce the associated carbon emissions which contribute to climate change.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. Surface water issues.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Housing would not be permitted in areas of flood risk which should maintain and protect waterways from this type of development.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No mention is made of the need for high density to efficiently use land.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓

20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓

Summary

Depending on where the affordable housing sites are allocated and to whom they are allocated to, the predicted effects of the policy on the SA Objectives is unclear. However, positive outcomes could be reducing the need to travel and thus contributing to a healthier environment. There is generally no direct relationship between the policy as there is no location specified. There could be indirect environmental impacts such as on biodiversity, soils, landscape, use of resources, and infrastructure. Many issues can be dealt with in detailed policies and Development Control.

Strategic Policy 3

The accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers within the plan area, as identified in a Gypsy needs assessment will be provided for.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	By meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers this policy will contribute to the maintenance of a balanced population structure.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	This depends upon the location of a site.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The purpose of this policy is to provide sites to enable gypsies to meet their own accommodation needs.	?	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers is an element of building safe, vibrant and cohesive communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	?	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	?	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	?	✓

Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.			
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓

Summary

It is uncertain what the impact of this policy may be as it is not location specific, however, in most cases the SA Objective and the Strategic Policy are compatible, but the Policy contributes very little to meeting the SA Objectives. The Policy contributes more to the social objectives, by providing access to facilities and services, employment. The Policy may impact on CO₂ emissions depending on the location of the sites. Detailed policies will be subject to further SA.

Strategic Policy 4 Sufficient employment land to meet the employment requirements of the County will be provided on a mix of strategic and local employment sites in locations identified for development in the Preferred Strategy.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	0	✓

11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be as it is dependent upon land use.	?	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. Contamination would be minimised as a result of Policy 1 (sustainable development). The use of brownfield land over other land will also be considered in line with national policy.	?	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

Summary

It is uncertain what the impact of this policy may be as it is not location specific, however, in most cases the SA Objective and the Strategic Policy are compatible, but the Policy contributes very little to meeting the SA Objective.

The policy positively meets a number of the social and economic SA objectives as a result of increased employment opportunities and therefore increased prosperity. However, the impacts of the policy concerning a number of the environmental objectives is unclear as a result of uncertainty in terms of where the sites will be located. Issues regarding some environmental policies may be resolved in other strategic policies particularly Policy 1. Further assessments will take place when location and specific detailed policies are developed. There are potential impacts on the landscape, built heritage, agricultural and rural employment, use of resources, transport, infrastructure.

Strategic Policy 5

Proposals for transport routes and improvements that deliver the emerging Regional Transport Plan for South West Wales will be supported and where appropriate safeguarded. In particular improvements to road and rail links to the Pembrokeshire ports, to port facilities and to the Pembrokeshire towns will be supported.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be, although the policy will improve transport links in the County, particularly the links to the ports, and towns; however, this may not reduce the need to travel.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	?	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	?	✓

10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓

Summary

The Regional Transport Plan has been developed taking into account sustainability objectives (developed in its own SA/SEA) and these will flow through into the LDP. However, this policy is not necessarily compatible with the above SA Objectives and it is unclear therefore whether it will deliver them at this stage.

Potential effects include impacts of proposals for transport routes and road improvements may have on the environment (air quality, surface water run-off, biodiversity and habitats). The policy could lead to greater road usage by means of private transport. However, there are some indirect positive impacts that this policy could have to meet some of the criteria set out within the SA Objectives, in relation to the social SA Objectives on access to employment, economic prosperity, the rural economy and tourism.

Strategic Policy 6			
Proposals for sustainable travel improvements will be supported.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	?
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy will not directly meet this objective, but they are compatible as although it will not minimise the need to travel it will increase sustainable modes of transport.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	?	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓

11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy and objective are directly related but the policy would not minimise the generation of waste.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

Summary

In the most part this policy is compatible with the SA objective and will, in particular, achieve those associated with sustainable travel.

Reliance on the private car is an issue due to the nature of the County. Significant changes to travel habits will need to be made and the encouragement of more sustainable modes of transport is essential to help meet the SA objectives. This may contribute to a better environment and healthier more active lifestyles. There may be other ways to reduce car use, such as promoting car-sharing, which are outside the remit of a development plan, but can be encouraged through planning when siting car parks and new employment sites. Sustainable travel improvements will also impact access to facilities and services, contribute to sustainable tourism and leisure opportunities. This policy would also reduce greenhouse gases which could improve air quality. Impacts of air quality on the built heritage, particularly in towns, would also be minimised. There may also be health benefits from increased walking and cycling.

Strategic Policy 7 Non nuclear energy development that contributes to Pembrokeshire's role as a national centre for energy supply and production, in particular from renewable energy sources, will be supported.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective but it is uncertain whether they are compatible.	?	?
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓

11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?

Summary

This policy could be compatible with some of the SA Objectives depending on the detail of the proposals made. Future detailed policies will be subject to further SA and SEA. The energy industry provides employment and training opportunities, and sustainable energy development may bring economic, social and environmental benefits to an area. Impacts on transport and air quality will be considered. There may be impacts on the water environment with respect to cooling water. Energy development will be subject to strict consenting processes.

Strategic Policy 8 Tourism Developments which are in sustainable locations, contribute to the diversity of attractions and do not damage the environment or threaten local communities will be supported.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and be compatible with it.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?

11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?

Summary

Overall, it is uncertain what the impact of this policy may be as it is not location specific. Further SA/SEA will be carried out when details are available.

Tourism provides a large number of employment opportunities. However, all-year attractions and quality, well-paid jobs are desirable. Tourists in the County primarily use private cars, however development can encourage use of cycle and footpaths, improved bus routes and links to public transport. Tourism development should use resources sustainably from local sources, and complement the built heritage.

Strategic Policy 9 The LDP will identify areas with a high percentage of Welsh speakers where mechanisms to ensure development does not have an adverse impact on communities may be required.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Depending on what types of mechanisms are introduced, the policy should help to ensure a balanced population structure, by helping to maintain Welsh speaking communities in the county.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy could improve the development of education opportunities by improving the skills and knowledge base in terms of teaching and education through the Welsh language.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	This policy will support this SA objective in terms of Welsh speakers contributing to building cohesive communities. This may not have an effect on access to services.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they	0	✓

opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	are compatible.		
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
Summary This policy has very little or no impact on the majority of the SA Objectives however, depending on the types of mechanisms that are introduced the policy could positively impact on the population of the County and more specifically meet SA Objective 7 and protect the Welsh language and culture and where possible enhance it by ensuring that development that will adversely impact on the Welsh language and culture of the County is not supported.			

Welsh language policy can contribute to the social SA Objectives, but with the economic and environmental objectives, there is no relationship. This does not mean that the objectives will not be met.

Strategic Policy 10 The County's natural and built environment and landscape will be protected from inappropriate development and where possible enhanced by high standards of design.			
SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy will ensure that housing is high quality in terms of high standards of design whilst ensuring location of housing isn't deemed as inappropriate development thus protecting the built and natural environment of the County.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they	0	✓

	are compatible.		
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy will maintain and protect the natural environment and landscape in terms of the quality of inland and coastal water by ensuring that no inappropriate development takes place that could threaten these areas. Surface water run-off could be an issue.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy could ensure that land is used efficiently by preventing inappropriate development taking place thus protecting the natural environment and landscape.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. This policy could assist in safeguarding soil quality and quantity by preventing inappropriate development thus protecting the natural environment.	✓	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy could assist in protecting and valuing biodiversity by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place and ensuring that the natural environment is protected.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape &	The policy and objective are directly related.	✓	✓

geological heritage.	This policy can assist in protecting the landscape and geological heritage by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place and thus protecting the natural environment in terms of geological heritage and also the natural landscape. The natural landscape could potentially be enhanced by high standards of design.		
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy could encourage locally distinct design that complements the built heritage by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place thus protecting the built environment and landscape and also by encouraging high standards of design where possible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy and objective are directly related. This policy could protect and value the built heritage and historic environment by ensuring that inappropriate development does not take place that could threaten the built environment and landscape. The built heritage and historic environment could possibly be enhanced by high standards of design where possible.	✓	✓

Summary

This policy is not related to many of the social SA Objectives however in terms of the environment this policy ensures that no development will be supported that could adversely impact the natural and built environment (covering a wide range of SA Objectives) and landscape and where possible be enhanced by high standards of design.

The quality of the environment can impact health and wellbeing. This policy will ensure that housing is high quality in terms of high standards of design whilst ensuring location of housing isn't deemed as inappropriate development thus protecting the built and natural environment of the County. Although may not contribute to affordable housing. The policy should ensure that communities are built safely in terms of high standards of design, for example designing out crime. The natural environment can reduce CO₂ and good design takes account of climate change. This policy could help reduce the impacts of flooding in that it would protect the landscape by preventing inappropriate development that could increase the risk from flooding. High standards of design could also reduce the impacts of flooding.

Strategic Policy 11 Mineral and waste sites and resources will be provided and/or safeguard in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Minerals and the South West Wales Regional Waste Plan.			
SA Objective	Commentary/explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy aims to minimise travel and enhance sustainable method, encouraging the transportation of minerals and waste through more less polluting methods.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy could have a positive impact on the construction industry, providing adequate supply of materials to meet needs. Also contributing socially, creating a sense of pride, using local building materials that compliment the character of the area.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The objective promotes improvements to the social and environmental aspects of the community. The policy could contribute through re landscaping of derelict mineral extraction sites, re developing as	0	✓

	leisure facilities or an other facility that benefits the local area,		
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The strategic policy has no relation to the objective	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related. The social contribution to the objective from the mineral extraction and waste would be in the form of long term and stable employment.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related. The objectives promote sustainable practices for the local economy. Sustainable development of mineral extraction sites would contribute positively.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy and objective are directly related. The objective strategy looks at Pembrokeshire's contribution to the reduction of climate change, the policy complies with the written objectives by specifying in the SEA report that sites consider practices that reduce emissions of polluting gases, maximise use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste products. Minimise environmental impacts of transporting aggregates by shortening delivery journeys.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy aims to meet the objective through improving air quality. The SEA report states air quality strategy objectives are currently being met, however future developments may impact on localised air quality. There are presently issues with dust from quarries and dust suppression.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy and objective are directly related. The policy meets the objectives	✓	✓

	through recycling and using sustainable practices where possible.		
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy and objective are directly related. The policy will meet the objective through means such as maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials and mineral wastes. Where there is need for a new aggregate supply these should come from locations of low environmental constraint and take account of transport implications.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy would have a positive effect on the objective if new mineral sites were placed away from inland and coastal and inland waters. Value placed on a particular environment might prevent quarrying altogether, especially where less obtrusive options are available. There could be a negative impact from leachate/run-off from quarries and waste sites.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. For environmental and economic reasons the land specifies that land is used efficiently, the strategic policy may have a positive impact on the objectives minimising the area of extraction sites and using the most sustainable methods of extraction	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The Policy would lead to reduced pollution of soils if mineral and waste sites are provided in a sustainable way according to Policy 1 and the Regional Technical Statement for Minerals and the South West Wales Regional Waste plan.	?	?

	Permanent positive effect. Indirect, medium term effect due to reduced pollution caused by burning fossil fuel or treatment of waste. The expected positive effects on the reuse of previously developed land could be offset by the potentially adverse impact of landfill site on land and soils pollution, which could deter reclamation. The effects depend where the facilities are located.		
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. For the policy to meet objectives the biodiversity and natural value of a site may restrict or determine design and size of mineral extraction operation. Old quarries can have a high biodiversity value.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy could meet objectives by stipulating quality landscaping once the mineral extraction site is derelict, don't leave sites derelict and ensure planning permissions for future primary extraction are essential and properly planned.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy could meet to the objective by encouraging the use of locally extracted materials for construction, creating a sense of pride and identity. Local materials?	?	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	?
Summary This policy raises concerns regarding visual pollution and biodiversity however the policy will be implemented following national guidance as set out in the policy statement and should therefore take into consideration the majority of the SA Objectives within the plan.			

The impacts of mineral and waste sites and resources are location specific issues which can be addressed at a later date.

Minerals and waste sites could be provided locally, which would reduce travel times. And could also enhance the built environment. Environmental effects depend on location. Mitigation can be dealt with in detailed policies and Development Control.

Strategic Policy 12

The retail Hierarchy for Town Centres is as follows: Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dock and Pembroke, Milford Haven, Fishguard and Narberth. All new retail development should be consistent in scale with the size and character of the centre and its role in the hierarchy. Town Centre boundaries will be defined for these centres.

SA Objective	Commentary/ explanation	Does this policy contribute to meeting the SA Objective?	Is this policy compatible with the SA Objective?
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy would contribute positively to the objective by retaining and further developing the character of the retail facilities.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy would contribute positively to the objective through promoting walking within the town centre, pedestrianisation. Allocating development space for recreational facilities and creating a pleasant shopping environment	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy does not directly effect the objectives	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy would meet the objectives through encouraging the creation of sustainable town centres, Narberth is a good example of a functioning sustainable town, this would minimise the need to travel to other centres for resources. Offering alternative methods of transport within town centres and to and from residential areas including cycling and walking. The policy sets out retail hierarchy and does not protect centres, which would minimise the need to travel.	?	✓

5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. There is no relationship between the strategic policy and the objective	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy and objective are directly related. The policy can strongly affect this objective through choice of retail facilities and services. Design of the town centre to limit crime. Permeability of the town centre connecting areas through different modes of transport. Each retail centre is encouraged to establish its own identity or focus enabling the town centres of the county to work together rather than antagonistically. Restricting town centres boundaries should also maintain a vibrant not sprawling environment.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. The policy would address the objective through sign posting in English and Welsh, encouraging shops that promote the language and culture	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy and objective are directly related. Retail facilities and associated services could provide a wide range of employment opportunities to local people. Designs that are accessible and available to all sections of the population.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and objective are directly related. The aim through the objective would be to provide facilities that create a sustainable town, aim to place developments that will further encourage and support development.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The contribution this policy could make to the reduction of climate change would come from building materials	✓	✓

	used, transportation options to and from and within the centre meeting the outlined objective. There is a travel issue with reducing the need to travel.		
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy could affect air quality through method of transport within the town boundary and monitoring the level of air pollution.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be.	?	✓?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. A potential positive effect could be the re-use of existing buildings that are derelict.	?	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, although they are compatible. There is no relationship between the strategic policy and the objective	0	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. There may be flood plain issues.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Unclear what the potential relationship between the policy and this objective might be. The policy reflects the objection through building design that maximises ground space, limiting the area of vacant buildings.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
18. Protect, enhance & value biodiversity.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Development in towns rather than the countryside would benefit the landscape.	✓	✓

20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. The policy can meet the objective through shop front design and town centre lay out. The design or the pavements and decoration within the town centres can contribute to a sense of pride and pleasant shopping environment. Policy doesn't directly address these as it is a strategic level.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy may indirectly meet the SA objective and is compatible with it. Design which compliments the surrounding area and is in tune with the local area, using Narberth as an example. Policy doesn't directly address these as it is a strategic level.	✓	✓
Summary This strategic policy raises few concerns as it meets the majority of the SA Objectives. Again there could be ambiguity regarding the specific locations of retail development (not set out in the policy statement) and consequently their exact impact on the surrounding environment. The policy is location dependent and detailed policies will dictate and be assessed accordingly. By focussing retail in existing centres this should help reduce or minimise the need to travel, protect the natural environment and provide access to services for local communities.			

APPENDIX 4: Initial SA Report Consultation Comments Form

Please use this form/format to provide comments on the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) of the Preferred Strategy. All comments will be made available to the public and cannot be treated as confidential. All forms/comments to be returned by the end of 6 May 2009.

Contact details	
Name	
Address	
Postcode	
Email	
Phone	
Organisation	

Please consider the following questions, referring to the paragraph number where appropriate, and continue on a separate sheet if necessary.

Question 1: Assessment of LDP Objectives

Do you have any comments on the compatibility assessment of the LDP Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives?

(Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Question 2: Assessment of LDP Preferred Option

Do you have any comments on the appraisal of the LDP Options and how the Preferred Option was arrived at?

(Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Question 3: Assessment of LDP Strategic Policies

Do you have any comments on the appraisal of the Strategic Policies and the final set of Preferred Strategic Policies?

(Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Question 4: Monitoring of the SA

Do you have any comments on the potential indicators for monitoring of the SA?

(Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Question 5: Other comments

Do you have any other comments about the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report?

(Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

APPENDIX 5: Requirements of SEA Directive

(From ODPM Practical Guide to SEA Directive 2005)

Requirements	Stage/ where covered in report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	A / SA Scoping Report Section 2 and SA Scoping Report Appendix 1.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	A / SA Scoping Report: Section 2 and Appendix 2; Chapter 7 of this report.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	A / SA Scoping Report.
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	A / SA Scoping Report: Section 2 and Appendix 2; and HRA Screening.
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	A, B / SA Scoping Report: Section 2 and Appendix 1.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	B / SA Scoping Report and Initial SA Report: Chapter 8.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	B / Initial SA Report and later stages.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	B / Options assessment: Chapter 5 and 6, Appendix 3. Will also be explored at Deposit Plan stage.
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	B, E / Chapter 10 and later reports.
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	B, C / Chapter 1 – a full non-technical summary will also be present in the final SA Report.
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	C / Not applicable at this stage.
Consultation: • authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be	A / SA Scoping Report

included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).	
• authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).	B, D / Consultation on the Preferred Strategy and SA of the Preferred strategy will take place. The Deposit Plan will also be consulted on in the future.
• other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).	D / not applicable at this stage.
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8).	D / not applicable at this stage.
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed: • the plan or programme as adopted; • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10).	D / not applicable at this stage.
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10).	B, E / Not applicable at this stage.
Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Art. 12).	Not applicable at this stage.