

Pembrokeshire County Council
Local Development Plan 2
2017-2033

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

Public Consultation Version
17th December 2018 – 4th February 2019

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Chapter 1: Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

1.1. Pembrokeshire County Council is preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP2). The Local Development Plan 2 is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This will replace the Local Development Plan 2013-2021 and set out the development strategy and policy framework for the development and conservation needs of the area of Pembrokeshire excluding the National Park for the period from 2017 to 2033. As part of the process for preparing the plan a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) 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 LDP2 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. This document should be read in conjunction with the Scoping Report, and its Appendices, which will be updated accordingly throughout plan production.

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

LDP Preferred Strategy

1.6. The Preferred Strategy has been developed from informal consultations on a range of documents¹ including a Draft Vision which describes the type of place that Pembrokeshire should be in 2033 and sets Objectives which need to be met to make this happen. The Strategy sets out how the Council considers new growth should be apportioned and delivered across the Plan area, with Strategic Policies setting out specific approaches in different locations and for different development types. The Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives 2018 was produced and consulted upon as well as a Strategic Housing Options 2018. These have informed the Preferred Strategy and have already undergone sustainability appraisal and is available on the website.

LDP Objectives

1.7. The 11 LDP Objectives were developed from the LDP vision, County Councillor and key stakeholder involvement and set out the issues identified to be addressed through the LDP.

- A) Mitigate and respond to the challenge of Climate Change.
- B) Deliver high quality development where place-making is supported by sustainable design which responds appropriately to cultural and built heritage, landscape and townscape.
- C) Sustain and enhance the rural and urban economy by supporting start-up businesses, rural diversification, changing agricultural practices, the visitor economy, and the expansion of Small and Medium Enterprises
- D) Sustain resourceful communities by providing a range and mix of homes supported by key community facilities and services.
- E) Build on the County's strategic location for green energy, maritime and port related development
- F) Protect and promote the Welsh language.
- G) Support a range of uses in Town Centres to assist regeneration.
- H) Promote accessible and healthy environments for both people and wildlife through the protection and delivery of green infrastructure.
- I) Improve access to goods and services by facilitating improvements in infrastructure² and community facilities and directing development to sustainable locations.

¹ See reports on Vision, Issues and Objectives and Strategic Housing Options and respective SA documents at www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/strategic-options

² Note that infrastructure includes mobile and broadband provision, transport improvements and sewerage capacity.

J) Protect and enhance the County's environment, biodiversity and habitats.

K) Prevent waste arising and ensure resources are used responsibly.

Levels of Growth Options

1.8. Seven possible scenarios for future growth based on different population projections and policy led scenarios were produced, this is set out in the Strategic Housing Options Consultation along with a sustainability appraisal of these (Draft Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Options³). Following this, the preferred growth option was generated (see the Preferred Strategy Document for more detail⁴). The original seven options were:

Option Summary

- Option 1 WG-2014 (Rebased) Scenario: 196 dwellings per year
- Option 2 PG 10yr Scenario: 340 dwellings per year
- Option 3 PG Long Term Scenario: 408 dwellings per year
- Option 4 Dwelling led (5yr Average) Scenario: +443 dwellings per year
- Option 5 Dwelling led (10yr Average) Scenario: +416 dwellings per year
- Option 6 Dwelling led (Current LDP) Scenario: +572 dwellings per year
- Option 7 Zero Migration Scenario: 6 dwellings per year.

Preferred Level of Growth

1.9. The general consensus following consultation was to support housing provision above the levels identified in WG projections and meet need based on an assessment of longer term migration trends (15 years) and in line with average build rates over the last 5-10 years. The Preferred Growth Option is therefore based on a combination of the 15 year migration trend scenario (PG Long Term Scenario) which suggests a need for 408 homes a year and the two build rate scenarios which demonstrate delivery of 416 homes a year over the last 10 years and 443 homes a year over the last 5 years.

Preferred Growth Option: 6,800 new homes over the plan period (average of 425 dwellings per year).

Strategic Spatial Options

1.10. Three Options were presented as alternatives for the spatial distribution of Growth in the Preferred Strategy.

- Spatial Option 1: Urban Focus
- Spatial Option 2: Service Based Focus
- Spatial Option 3: Rural Community Focus

Rural Strategy Options

1.11. Specific options for rural areas were also presented to provide options for potential housing growth within lower levels of the Settlement Hierarchy⁵.

- Option A or B for Settlement Clusters

³ SA of options www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/strategic-options

⁴ Preferred Strategy www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review

⁵ Strategic Housing Options Paper at www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review

- Option C or D for Settlement Boundaries
- Option E or F for Infill and Rounding-off
- Option G or H for Market and Affordable Housing

Preferred Spatial and Rural Strategy Option

1.12. The Preferred Option involves the identification of a Settlement Hierarchy based on Service Provision. The preferred spatial option is Option 2:

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

The preferred policy approach within rural areas was a combination of the options, and will include:

- Settlement Clusters to differentiate between the sustainability of Local Villages,
- The use of Settlement Boundaries within the Settlement Hierarchy,
- Some opportunities for infill in defined circumstances and locations,
- The development of market housing in all Local Village locations but with higher levels of commuted sums to support Affordable Housing delivery in less sustainable locations.

Strategic Policies

1.13. The 19 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 1⁶). The Preferred Strategy presents the Strategic Policies (see Chapter 6 of the Preferred Strategy).

General Policies

1.14. Some of the General Policies have also been produced as part of the Preferred Strategy. Five policies have been developed at this stage in the process (See Chapter 7 of the Preferred Strategy).

Method of Appraisal

1.15. The sustainability appraisal was carried out for the LDP Vision and Objectives, Spatial Options and Strategic Options during their production. This report updates those assessments where they have changed and provides the SA of the preferred options, strategic policies and general policies.

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

⁶ See Preferred Strategy at www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review

LDP Vision and Objectives

1.17. The LDP Vision was tested against the SA Objectives. The LDP Objectives (see Chapter 2 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. This was reported in the Sustainability Appraisal of Issues, Draft Vision and Draft Objectives July 2018⁷. The LDP Vision has been updated following the consultation and has been re-appraised against the SA Objectives.

Strategic Spatial and Rural Strategy Options

- 1.18. The appraisal of the LDP Spatial 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 LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper and the Strategic Housing Options Paper July 2018, and the Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Options July 2018 for the assessment, and the Preferred Strategy for the detail of the final preferred option).
- 1.19. 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 Spatial Options and rural strategy 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 SA of the preferred options are included in this Initial SA Report.

Strategic Policies

1.20. 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. The sustainability appraisal can be found in Chapter 7 of this document with the detail in Appendix 4 of this document.

Conclusions of Appraisal

LDP Vision and Objectives

1.21. The appraisal of the Vision and 11 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 2) revealed that the objectives are broadly consistent with the sustainability objectives. There is a level of uncertainty in relation to outcomes at this stage, as the nature and scale of the development is not known at this stage.

⁷ Link to SA of Issues, draft vision and draft objectives July 2018 www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/strategic-options

However 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, particularly with the identification of site specific allocations.

- 1.22. 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.

Preferred Strategy

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

Strategic and General Policies

- 1.24. The 19 Strategic Policies and five General Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. The policies were assessed by the County Council's planning and specialist officers to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives.
- 1.25. There is still some uncertainty with the potential effects of the 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

- 1.26. 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.
- 1.27. The sustainability issues and the resultant SA Objectives identified for Pembrokeshire have been analysed to assess the likely scenario if there was no LDP for 2017-2033. This prediction was difficult as it is dependent upon a wide range of unknown factors. The current LDP is valid until 2021, after this national policy will apply. 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

1.28. 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 iteratively through the SA/SEA stages in which more specific policies and strategic sites will be appraised.

Habitats Regulations Appraisal

1.29. Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) of the likely significant effects of the LDP on Natura 2000 sites is also required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. There are a number of Natura 2000 sites designated for their habitats and species which will need to be considered. HRA 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

1.30. A full public consultation on this Initial SA Report and the LDP Preferred Strategy takes place from 17th December 2018 to 4th February 2019.

1.31. Following consultation the Initial SA Report will be updated according to the consultation responses. Alternatives and changed options and policies will be re-assessed where necessary. An Environmental Report will then 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

1.32. This report will be subject to public consultation from 17th December 2018 to 4th February 2019. Please comment using the link www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/have-your-say or by using the consultation comments form in Appendix 6.

Chapter 2: 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 Government has decided that for development plans, the requirements of the SEA Directive are best incorporated into the SA⁸. 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 Government, which refers to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) SEA guidance⁹ and the ODPM SA guidance¹⁰.

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.

SA Scoping Report

- 2.5. The first stage of the SA process was to produce a Scoping Report (See SA Scoping Report¹¹). 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

⁸ Local Development Plan Manual, Welsh Assembly Government, February 2006, p. 21 (3.2).

⁹ A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Department of the Environment, September 2005.

¹⁰ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

¹¹ www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment

against these SA Objectives to ensure the plan contributes towards sustainable development.

- 2.6. The SA Scoping Report has been subject to consultation with the Statutory Consultees (Natural Resources 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/local-development-plan-review/sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment

LDP Preferred Strategy

- 2.7. 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 Strategy¹².
- 2.8. The Preferred Strategy has been developed from the Issues, Vision, Objectives and Strategic Options consultation¹³. The Strategic Options were used to form the basis for discussion with key stakeholders, members and town and community councils.

LDP Objectives

- 2.9. The 11 LDP Objectives were developed from the LDP vision and determine what sort of place the plan area should be. The LDP Objectives were derived from the evidence base and specific issues in the area.
- A) Mitigate and respond to the challenge of Climate Change.
 - B) Deliver high quality development where place-making is supported by sustainable design which responds appropriately to cultural and built heritage, landscape and townscape.
 - C) Sustain and enhance the rural and urban economy by supporting start-up businesses, rural diversification, changing agricultural practices, the visitor economy, and the expansion of Small and Medium Enterprises
 - D) Sustain resourceful communities by providing a range and mix of homes supported by key community facilities and services.
 - E) Build on the County's strategic location for green energy, maritime and port related development
 - F) Protect and promote the Welsh language.
 - G) Support a range of uses in Town Centres to assist regeneration.
 - H) Promote accessible and healthy environments for both people and wildlife through the protection and delivery of green infrastructure.

¹² Preferred Strategy www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review

¹³ LDP Vision, Objectives and Options paper: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review>

- I) Improve access to goods and services by facilitating improvements in infrastructure¹⁴ and community facilities and directing development to sustainable locations.
- J) Protect and enhance the County's environment, biodiversity and habitats.
- K) Prevent waste arising and ensure resources are used responsibly.

Levels of Growth

2.10. Seven potential growth options were generated, see the Spatial Options Paper and the LDP Preferred Strategy Document for more detail. The original seven options were:

Option Summary

- Option 1 WG-2014 (Rebased) Scenario: 196 dwellings per year
- Option 2 PG 10yr Scenario: 340 dwellings per year
- Option 3 PG Long Term Scenario: 408 dwellings per year
- Option 4 Dwelling led (5yr Average) Scenario: +443 dwellings per year
- Option 5 Dwelling led (10yr Average) Scenario: +416 dwellings per year
- Option 6 Dwelling led (Current LDP) Scenario: +572 dwellings per year
- Option 7 Zero Migration Scenario: 6 dwellings per year.

Preferred Level of Growth

2.11. The Preferred Growth Option is based on a combination of the 15 year migration trend scenario (PG Long Term Scenario) which suggests a need for 408 homes a year and the two build rate scenarios which demonstrate delivery of 416 homes a year over the last 10 years and 443 homes a year over the last 5 years. See Chapter 3 of the Preferred Strategy for the detail.

Strategic Spatial Options

2.12. Three Options were presented directing apportionment of larger housing sites (allocations typically of sites of more than 5 houses) in the Spatial Options Consultation¹⁵. These were generated from the Spatial Options Consultation.

Spatial Option 1: Urban Focus – housing allocations within and at the edge of main towns (70%) with some allocations within and at the edge of rural settlements (30%)

Spatial Option 2: Service Based Focus - Service Based Focus – Allocations are distributed in settlements according to the current level of services provided within them – in urban / main towns (60%) and individual rural (40%) settlements with a good level of service.

Spatial Option 3: Rural Community Focus – Allocations are spread across a range of settlements, including Main Towns (50%) and rural settlements

¹⁴ Note that infrastructure includes mobile and broadband provision, transport improvements and sewerage capacity.

¹⁵ Spatial Options Paper <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review>

(50%), with the potential to group settlements which together have a sustainable level of services.

Rural Housing Strategy Options

2.13. Specific options for rural areas were also presented to provide options for potential housing growth within lower levels of the Settlement Hierarchy¹⁶. These included using settlement clusters, using settlement boundaries and promoting infill and rounding off. The type of housing most appropriate for the settlements with very few services (classed as Local Villages) – either Affordable Housing or Market Housing, was also discussed.

- Option A or B for Settlement Clusters
- Option C or D for Settlement Boundaries
- Option E or F for Infill and Rounding-off
- Option G or H for Market and Affordable Housing

Preferred Spatial and Rural Strategy Option

2.14. The preferred option was Spatial Option 2, a Service Based Focus. Policy approaches within rural areas will include:

- Settlement Clusters to differentiate between the sustainability of Local Villages,
- The use of Settlement Boundaries within the Settlement Hierarchy,
- Some opportunities for infill in defined circumstances and locations
- The development of market housing in all Local Village locations but with higher levels of commuted sums to support Affordable Housing delivery in less sustainable locations.

Strategic Policies and General Policies

2.15. The 19 Strategic Policies were developed to deliver the LDP preferred growth and spatial options to address the County's key issues identified (see Preferred Strategy, Chapter 6). The five General Policies developed so far have been included in the Preferred Strategy to allow early comment on the detailed criteria that will be used to support the delivery of the strategic policies.

Structure of this report

2.16. This Initial SA Report is presented in the following 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: Provides a summary of the assessment of the LDP Vision, Objectives and Preferred Strategy.

¹⁶ Strategic Housing Options Paper <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review>

Chapter 5: Provides a summary of the assessment of the Strategic Policies.

Chapter 6: Summarises the tests of the General 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 Appraisal 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.

2.17. Appendices provide further information: the SA of the Vision (Appendix 1); the full compatibility matrix for the LDP Objectives and SA Objectives (Appendix 2); appraisal of Preferred Strategy Options (Appendix 3); Appraisal of the Strategic Policies (Appendix 4); Appraisal of the General Policies (Appendix 5) and Consultation comments form (Appendix 6). The requirements of the SEA Directive are set out in the ODPM guidance document and relate to various stages in the SA/SEA process (ODPM 2005). This is included in Appendix 7.

What is NOT included in this Initial SA Report?

- Details which are included in the agreed SA Scoping Report (the 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.

Chapter 3: SA Framework and SA Methodology

Introduction

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

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.2. The SA Objectives provide the basis for the appraisal of the LDP Preferred Strategy¹⁷.

3.3. 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

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

Topic Area: POPULATION

1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.

Topic Area: HUMAN HEALTH

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

Topic Area: EDUCATION AND SKILLS

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

Topic Area: TRANSPORT

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

Topic Area: SOCIAL FABRIC

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

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

¹⁷ SA Scoping Report available at www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review

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

Topic Area: ECONOMY

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

9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy.

Topic Area: CLIMATIC FACTORS

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

Topic Area: AIR QUALITY

11. Maintain and improve air quality.

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

12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution.

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

Topic Area: WATER AND SOIL

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

15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises

16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination

17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity

Topic Area: BIODIVERSITY, FAUNA AND FLORA

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

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

19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage.

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

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

Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Strategy

3.5. The appraisal at this stage relates to the LDP Preferred Strategy. Firstly, the LDP Vision was assessed (see Appendix 1) and the LDP Objectives were tested against the SA Objectives for compatibility (see Appendix 2).

3.6. Secondly, 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. It should be noted that where the 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 Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper, the Strategic Housing Options Paper and in the Preferred Strategy.

3.7. Lastly, the 19 Strategic Policies and five General Policies were assessed in detail against the SA framework objectives, and their ability to progress the SA Objectives.

Appraisal of the Vision

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

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

Testing the Compatibility of LDP Objectives

3.9. 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 2). The compatibility assessment was represented by:

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

Assessing the LDP Preferred Strategy Spatial Options and Strategic Policies

3.10. 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 Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper, Strategic Housing Options Paper and the Sustainability Appraisal of these two papers, and the Preferred Strategy).

3.11. 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 the SA of the Strategic Options Paper, the assessment of the Preferred Option is provided in Chapter 6. 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

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

3.13. The Strategic Policies and General 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.
- X 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.

3.14. Integral to the appraisal of the Spatial Options, Strategic Policies and General 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.

3.15. These are reported where possible at this stage and will be expanded upon in the full SA Report when more detailed land allocations and detailed policies are proposed.

Chapter 4: Summary of Assessments

SA of the LDP Vision

4.1. The Vision is generally compatible and supports the SA Objectives. There are some areas where it is not possible to determine whether there is a positive or negative relationship, however the overall assessment of the Vision does not cause concern. The full assessment can be found in Appendix 1.

Compatibility of the LDP Objectives with the SA Objectives

4.2. The appraisal matrices (see Appendix 2) 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 detail of the nature and scale of development. Given the strategic nature of the Objectives it is considered acceptable for such uncertainties to be acceptable.

4.3. Areas where there is potential incompatibility between the Objectives are in the relationship between those objectives which promote development in rural communities and may therefore increase travel and land take up in rural areas thus not supporting SA objectives linked to minimising travel, reducing pollution and tackling climate change. Developing a strategy and policy approaches which focuses larger scale development in the most sustainable locations within rural areas should mitigate this tension. In some cases there is currently uncertainty about whether or not there is compatibility between the Objectives. There are opportunities through detailed policy approaches later on in the Plan process to ensure that any tensions are mitigated.

SA of the Preferred Strategy

4.4. The Preferred Spatial Option and the Preferred Growth Option were appraised using a qualitative assessment of the potential effects that the policy options would have on the SA Objectives, as the Growth Option was a combination of three options, this has been re-assessed. The full assessment of the growth option and spatial option are provided in Appendix 3.

Preferred Spatial Option

4.5. Overall, the Preferred Spatial Option (Option 2) would direct less of the overall growth to the Main (former Hub) towns and increase the need to travel for access to leisure, healthcare and recreational facilities. Whilst people are likely to have access to sustainable transport options, this would increase the number of journeys by car and congestion within Main Towns. It does however allow for more development in the Rural Town, Service Centres and service villages, potentially helping to support local existing services.

Preferred Growth Option

4.6. All of the Growth Options would contribute positively to meeting some of the social SA objectives, for example those which involve delivering Affordable Housing and supporting cohesive communities. In terms of the environmental SA

objectives surrounding using resources, protecting soil quality, minimising pollution and protecting water quality, those proposing lower levels of housing scored more positively. Overall, the SA of the preferred Option is not dissimilar to all the Options assessed.

Chapter 5: Assessment of the Strategic Policies

Introduction

5.1. The 19 Strategic Policies are assessed against the SA Objectives (see tables in Appendix 4). There is an assessment of whether the Policy contributes towards meeting the SA Objective, and whether the Policy is compatible with the SA Objective. The key used in the assessment is:

- ✓ The policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.
- x 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.

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

Table 1 Summary of SA of Strategic Policies

Strategic Policy	Summary of assessment against SA Objectives
SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places	There is potential for this policy to support the majority of the SA Objectives, as it seeks to support the creation of sustainable places, referencing many different aspects of sustainability, including economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. There were three instances where the policy was not judged to have a direct relationship to the SA objective, although these topics are likely to be addressed by other plan policies.
SP 2 Housing Requirement	The housing requirements policy supports development throughout the County. The distribution of housing is defined by the Settlement Hierarchy (in SP 5) and supported by other detailed policies on settlement boundaries (SP 6), Main Towns (SP 7), Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages (SP 8) and Local Villages (SP 9). The wide distribution and balanced scale of development between urban and rural settlements should contribute to maintaining a healthy rural population and prevent over development in areas of the County. This approach in terms of access are two fold; reducing the need to travel to essential services and the potential to reduce distance travelled to home/employment which remains one of the major trip generators for the County. National awareness of issues relating to housing and impacts upon climate change is reflected at local level within this policy or through this policy in combination with one or more policies. Where housing development is likely to have an impact upon landscape, heritage and/or biodiversity the policy will work in combination with detailed policies to carry out mitigation and/or protection measures.
SP 3 Affordable Housing Target	Pembrokeshire's aging population has been identified as a trend which needs to be limited and where possible reversed. The provision of affordable housing as part of major housing developments and through other specific policies (e.g. GN 5)

	<p>should significantly contribute towards a balanced population and support vibrant and cohesive communities. The same impacts in terms of biodiversity, landscape and resource use apply to affordable housing developments as they would to other types of housing developments, where potential impacts are considered likely this policy in combination with other detailed policies will be used to mitigate or protect where appropriate. There is currently a backlog of affordable housing need in Pembrokeshire, it is envisaged the amount of affordable housing developed under this policy will contribute to meeting the backlog, which may in the long term lead to improved health and well-being.</p>
SP 4 Supporting Prosperity	<p>There is a clear positive relationship between the policy and the SA Objectives relating to population structure, provision of jobs and the local economy. There were two further instances where the policy might possibly relate to an SA Objective, but in all other cases, the policy did not have a direct relationship to the SA Objective.</p>
SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy – A Sustainable Settlement Strategy	<p>Locating housing in settlements according to the settlement hierarchy 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 potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape and the built heritage etc. but these can be prevented or mitigated by policies to protect them.</p>
SP 6 Settlement Boundaries	<p>Locating housing in settlement hubs and according to the settlement hierarchy and 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.</p>
SP 7 Main Towns	<p>Locating development within the Main Towns will support the strategy of the LDP and ensure that travel can be minimised and good access to services and facilities provided, and increase opportunities for healthy lifestyles and access to recreational facilities. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.</p>
SP 8 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages	<p>Locating a significant proportion of development within the Narberth Rural Town, Service centres and Service Villages will support the strategy of the LDP and ensure that travel can be minimised and access to local services and facilities will help to maintain sustainable communities. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.</p>
SP 9 Local Villages	<p>This policy seeks to encourage sustainable local communities and by ensuring that the scale and location of development supports Cluster Settlements which have a functional link, by public transport or active travel route, with a main settlement</p>

	provides opportunities to travel other than by car. Application of this policy has the potential to have a positive effect on Welsh speaking communities and local culture. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.
SP 10 Countryside	Locating appropriate development in countryside locations can complement the SA Objectives of the plan, when implemented alongside other plan policies.
SP 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment	This strategic policy will have a direct relationship with several SA objectives. The potential for maintaining and enhancing the environment (including species, habitats, landscapes and the systems which underpin them) and its protection from materially harmful development will have a direct positive impact on objectives on environmental, landscape, climate change, well-being and distinctiveness of the built environment.
SP 12 Port and Energy Related Development	There is potential for this policy to support some of the sustainability objectives, in particular those relating to social and economic matters. However, in many other cases the impacts are uncertain and will depend on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Where these are in the renewable energy sector, there is clear potential for environmental benefits to accrue, but the policy will also support other types of port and energy development, where there may be fewer (if any) environmental benefits. In Wales, there is a clear policy drive towards renewable energy, as this supports the move towards a zero carbon future. However, this is a long-term aspiration and meeting economic and energy needs may also require some transitional development types that will not necessarily deliver major environmental benefits, but will support employment, social and energy needs.
SP 13 Employment Land Provision	There is potential for this policy to support some of the sustainability objectives, in particular those relating to social and economic matters. However, in many other cases the impacts are uncertain and will depend on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. In some sectors, such as renewable energy, there is potential for environmental benefits to accrue, but the policy is not specifically directed at that sector. The key locations for future growth are in most cases accessible and well related to existing settlements, with co-location offering the potential for sustainable travel and living.
SP 14 Retail Hierarchy	This policy sets out the retail hierarchy of town and local centres within the plan. These are highly accessible and sustainable locations for a range of services and facilities and which will Strongly support the sustainability objectives of the plan, and have the potential to support the Welsh language and cultural well-being of communities within the plan area. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.
SP 15 Visitor Economy	Support for the visitor economy and the location of appropriate development in sustainable locations can complement the SA Objectives of the plan, when implemented alongside other plan

	<p>policies. The policy does require all developments to be located sustainably and respect and protect the natural and built environment and benefit local communities, it could therefore be concluded that the policy is sufficient to ensure social and environmental impacts will not be negative.</p>
SP 16 Minerals	<p>Minerals are needed by society to facilitate the construction of new homes in particular and new development in general. Hence, this policy, which supports the provision of minerals to meet the needs of the County, will confer various economic and social benefits. However, there are inevitable and potentially significant conflicts with various SA environmental objectives, although at restoration and after-use stage (once quarrying has ceased) biodiversity and educational benefits may arise. There are also many instances where this policy has no direct relationship to SA Objectives.</p>
SP 17 Welsh Language	<p>This policy will support the use of the Welsh language and cultural well-being of Welsh speaking communities within the plan area. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.</p>
SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility	<p>The aspects of the policy relating to improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure and travel modes, in particular walking and cycling, are likely to support social, economic and environmental SA Objectives. Accessibility improvements generally are likely to bring social and economic benefits. However, some of the infrastructure improvements will benefit travel by vehicles that burn fossil fuels. Where this is the case, negative social and environmental impacts may arise. There are also several instances where the policy has no direct relationship to a particular SA Objective, but in these cases they are still compatible.</p>
SP 19 Waste Prevention and Management	<p>Waste prevention and sustainable waste management has the potential to deliver many social, environmental and economic benefits. This is reflected in the table above, which indicates various instances where the policy could support an SA Objective. Waste is a complex topic area and there are some cases where impacts are uncertain or where a mix of negative and positive outcomes may arise. There are also several instances where there is no direct relationship between the policy and an SA Objective, however they are compatible.</p>

Conclusions of Appraisal of Strategic Policies

5.3. The 19 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. 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.

5.4. As expected, 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 6: Assessment of the General Policies

Introduction

6.1. The 5 General Policies are assessed against the SA Objectives as per the Strategic Policies. The full general policy assessments are provided in Appendix 5.

Table 2: Summary of the assessments of the General Policies

General Policies	
GN 1 General Development Policy	This wide-ranging policy will contribute positively towards the delivery of most of the SA Objectives for the Plan. Other LDP policies are likely to support the remaining SA Objectives. The policy when used with other Plan policies will ensure that development will provide both short and long term positive social, economic and environmental benefits. The reasoned justifications expand further on the policy to ensure the whole range of potential impacts can be addressed.
GN 2 Sustainable Design	This policy looks at the many different aspects of sustainable design. It contributes directly to the delivery of most of the SA Objectives and may indirectly help to deliver the rest. There is no direct relationship to some of the SA Objectives, but other Plan policies may help to deliver these, and they are still compatible. The impacts of the policy will be positive and apparent in the both the short and long term. The policy will also provide cumulative benefits to the natural and built environment in the Plan area.
GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development	New development places additional demands on infrastructure and services therefore developers are expected to make contributions. These contributions will impact positively on both communities and the environment.
GN 4 Resource Efficiency and Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Proposals	This policy is broadly supportive of renewable energy proposals, excepting large-scale wind turbine proposals and subject to provisos on individual and cumulative landscape and environmental impacts. Renewable energy technologies are also carbon neutral. As such, the policy supports many of the economic, environmental and social SA Objectives. However, there are a few of the SA Objectives where the impacts of renewable energy technologies are uncertain and / or mix positive and negative impacts. Also, a few of the SA Objectives do not directly relate to the policy.
GN 5 Infill Developments in Hamlets	This policy would help to maintain cohesive communities, and could benefit the Welsh language and in cases where people work in rural areas could provide opportunities to live close to their place of work. There are however impacts which are not compatible with the objectives, including the likelihood of people having to travel further by unsustainable means, to access the majority of workplaces, service and facilities at larger settlements.

Conclusions of Appraisal of General Policies

- 6.2. The five General Policies were assessed against the SA Objectives, most of the Policies were compatible and contributed towards meeting the SA Objectives. The policies were assessed by the County Council's planning and specialist officers to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Specifically, the SA helped to ensure that the development of the General Policies was in line with SA Objectives from the outset and the policies were refined and re-worded to ensure greater compatibility with the SA Objectives.
- 6.3. As expected, there is still some uncertainty with the potential effects of the 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

Background

- 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. Table 3 summarises the potential scenarios against the respective SA Objective.

Table 3: No plan or business as usual scenario

SA Objective	Business as usual - LDP1 until 2021, 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 over-arching principle of the LDP1 puts sustainable development at the heart of the plan. Policies within the LDP1 support economic development and housing growth, including affordable housing.
2. Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment	The goal of sustainable development, which includes all the facets of this objective, is driven by international and national policy agendas. In the absence of a Plan, or under the LDP1, it can be expected that the Planning System will continue to support this SA Objective.
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 LDP1 or national policy.
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	The Sustainable Development approach of the LDP1 has different effects as it aims to reduce the need for the rural population to travel to urban areas, though this can lead to increased travelling between settlements. The overall spatial emphasis of the LDP1 is to deliver development within a settlement strategy. LDP1 allocates employment land throughout the county, encouraging investment and employment opportunities close to the centres of population in urban and rural areas and strategic sites. National guidance aims to deliver sustainable development and so, in a no-plan scenario, guidance would deter inappropriate building in the countryside and other unsustainable locations.
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs	LDP1 claims to address the housing need with site allocations, as detailed in Strategic Policies SP 7, SP 8, SP 12-15 and General Policies for the Plan period 2013-2021. In a no-plan scenario this would cause

	<p>great difficulties in ensuring an appropriate housing provision. Strong affordable housing policies within the LDP1 have delivered a high number of affordable dwellings, and would continue to until 2021.</p>
6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities	<p>LDP1 promotes a settlement hierarchy based on the functional characteristics and availability of services and facilities. Hub Towns, Rural Settlements, Service Villages, Large Local Villages, and Small Local Villages have been defined.</p> <p>Strategic and General Policies support the LDP1 to ensure development supports this SA Objective. Guidance also exists in national policy.</p>
7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture	<p>The connection between the land-use planning system and the Welsh Language is made in national guidance. A Strategic Policy SP 9 of LDP1 ensures development is managed sensitively in areas where the Welsh language has a significant role in the local community. The policy does little to 'enhance' the role of the language.</p>
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population	<p>Land has been allocated in LDP1 to provide a mix of strategic and local sites, adjacent the Milford Haven Waterway, in Pembroke Dock and Blackbridge, Milford Haven, Haverfordwest and at Trecwn. Local sites are identified in the Hub Towns and in some rural settlements. The Planning system however does not deliver these opportunities, whether there is an adopted plan or not.</p>
9. Support a sustainable and diverse local economy	<p>LDP1 largely seeks to support a strong rural and urban economy. The LDP1 favours complementarity between the key settlements, phasing of housing development, should help better achieve this objective. Policies in the LDP1 also support the Visitor Economy, Retail Development and facilitate agricultural diversification.</p>
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	<p>The LDP1 and national guidance both have policies that relate to the SA Objective, for example regarding renewable energy generation, pollution minimisation and sustainable transport provision.</p>
11. Maintain and improve air quality	<p>There are two Air Quality Management Areas within the Plan area. There are policies in the LDP1 address environmental quality, including air pollution. Sustainable Development is the overarching principle of the Plan.</p>
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	<p>Waste and pollution are areas with a great deal of directives and guidance at National level and above. LDP1 is led by the National Waste Strategy for Wales, TAN 21, and supported by local policies SP11, GN 40, GN 41 and GN 42.</p>
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	<p>Resources in this context include a wide range – including minerals, waste, compost, water, energy, land and so on. Many of these components are the specific subject of other SA objectives where greater detail is</p>

	provided. The key principle to deliver in LDP1 is Sustainable Development (Strategic Policy 1). In the absence of the plan, National Policy and guidance would also support this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water	National and European level legislation and plans support this SA Objective. The LDP1 has objectives to and policies to ensure that inland and coastal water are maintained and protected.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	TAN 15 provides relevant detailed guidance over and above LDP1 policies. These policies clearly deter development that may lead to flooding or weaken our defences against flooding. Local Authorities also receive clear guidance from Natural Resources Wales in relation to Development Plans and individual planning applications, so overall, this objective would be pursued under a no plan, a business as usual and an LDP1 scenario.
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination	LDP1 makes clear that land is used efficiently (GN 2 Sustainable Design), and that any areas of brownfield with contamination would be remediated as part of their redevelopment. The environmentally-focused SA objectives are prioritised equally under any type of plan and / or under national guidance.
17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	Soils are included in LDP1 under GN 1 the General Development Policy. There is still a lack of information on this issue.
18. Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems	LDP1 Policy GN 37 supports Planning Policy Wales, TAN 5 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	GN 1 The General Development Policy of the LDP1 states that development will be permitted where the landscape is not adversely affected. The LPA also uses the LANDMAP in assessing the landscape impacts of development proposals. Other policies in the LDP1 (GN2) also support this and impacts on landscape are considered throughout a range of policies for a range of development types.
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	LDP1 policy on Sustainable Design (GN 2) supports the concept of local distinctiveness and appropriate design. Planning Policy Wales and TAN12 Design also apply.
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment	The Planning system is equipped with mechanisms such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and various other designations that ensure the impact on built heritage and historic environment are considered in all development proposals, whether under the LDP1 or purely through national guidance. Policies in LDP1 support this; GN1, GN2, GN 38.

Conclusion of No Plan Scenario

7.4. 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 2017-2033 (see Table 3). This prediction is difficult as it is dependent upon a wide range of unknown factors. The scenario is based on the likely implications for Pembrokeshire in the absence of a framework to guide the use and development of land. Where other plans, programmes and policies that may also influence these issues, such as national policy, these are given as an example. LDP1 ceases to be the relevant plan in 2021, and thereafter, development would be guided by national policy in the absence of a plan.

Chapter 8: In-combination and Cumulative Effects

Introduction

- 8.1. Other plans may also influence the effects of the Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy. Most notable of these are the Wales Spatial Plan (update 2008), 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. 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. Statements of common ground will also be produced with neighbouring authorities.
- 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 4), 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 4: Potential cumulative effects

Potential Cumulative Effect	Affected Receptor	Causes
Habitat loss and fragmentation	- SSSI, SPA, SAC - Local Biodiversity Action Plans – Areas of local conservation significance - non-designated sites important for ecological connectivity - ecosystems	Use of land for new infrastructure, dwellings and employment uses.
Climate change	- 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 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 Policies

- 8.5. The cumulative effects of the strategic policies have been explored using a table comparing the positive and uncertain effects across Strategic and General Policies, in relation to the SA of the Policies, compared with SA Objectives. Those policies where there is no relationship have also been highlighted. 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.
- 8.6. 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 where clear links between policies exist.
- 8.7. The cumulative assessments are shown in Tables 5 and 6 and use 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

- 8.8. 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.
- 8.9. The most uncertainty of cumulative effects relates to the environmental SA objectives (Tables 5 and 6). However, there are significant positive effects on the social and economic objectives in terms of housing, education, employment and economy.
- 8.10. The SA will consider the cumulative effects of the spatial options with regards to neighbouring authority's plans as these plans evolve.

Table 5: Cumulative effects assessment of Strategic Policies

SA Objectives	Strategic Policies														Potential Cumulative Effects
	1	2,3,5,6	4	7	8,9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 & 19	17	18	
1 – Population	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	Largely 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	✓	0	Positive cumulative effects and no relationship
4 – Transport	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?	0	✓	✓	?	?	0	✓	Some positive impacts, uncertainty with transport in the countryside.
5 – Housing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	Overall positive effects on housing including affordable housing.
6 – Communities	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	Largely positive social effects
7 – Welsh	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	Largely no effect, some positive effects
8 – Employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	Significant positive effects on employment
9 – Economy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Significant positive effects on the economy
10 – Climate change	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	Positive effects on climate change, some uncertainty further investigation as the plan evolves
11 – Air quality	✓	0	?	?	?	✓	?	✓	?	?	0	✓	0	✓	Positive cumulative effect on air quality, further investigation as the plan evolves.
12 – Waste & pollution	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	0	✓	✓	0	✓	Potential positive effects, some uncertainty
13 – Resources	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	Positive effects cumulatively for resources, with some uncertainty
14 – Water Quality	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	0	0	✓	0	0	Largely positive impacts, some uncertainty
15 – Flooding & Sea Level	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	0	0	✓	0	0	Cumulative impacts are generally positive
16 – Land use & Contamination	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	0	0	✓	0	✓	Largely positive impacts on land use and contamination, some uncertainty.
17 – Soil	✓	0	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	?	0	✓	potential positive effect on soils
18 – Biodiversity	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	0	✓	Effects on biodiversity needs further investigation as the plan evolves.
19 – Landscape	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	0	✓	Positive effects on landscape, some uncertainty.
20 – Design	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	Largely positive impacts on design
21 – Built Heritage & Historic Env	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	0	0	✓	Some uncertainty which requires further investigation. Some positive effects.

Table 6: Cumulative effects assessment of General Policies 1-5

SA Objectives	General Policies					Potential Cumulative Effects
	1	2	3	4	5	
1 – Population	0	0	0	0	✓	Generally no effects.
2 – Human Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Overall potential positive effect on human health
3 – Education	✓	✓	✓	0	0	Some positive effects, but not many policies directly affect this objective
4 – Transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	Largely positive, but with some uncertainty which requires further investigation and will depend on the nature of individual proposals
5 – Housing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Positive effects.
6 – Communities	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	Positive social effects anticipated from many types of development
7 – Welsh	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	Largely no effect, some positive effects. Will depend on Individual proposals
8 – Employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Significant positive effects on employment
9 – Economy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Significant positive effects on the economy
10 – Climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	Potential positive effects on climate change.
11 – Air quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	Some positive effects but cumulative impact will depend on protective policies mitigating the impacts of development.
12 – Waste & pollution	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	Some positive effects but cumulative impact will depend on protective policies mitigating the impacts of development.
13 – Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Positive effects
14 – Water Quality	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	A few positive and uncertain effects dependent on the nature of development
15 – Flooding & Sea Level	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Positive effects
16 – Land use & Contamination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Positive effects
17 – Soil	✓	✓	✓	0	?	A few positive and uncertain effects
18 – Biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	?	?	Some positive effects but cumulative impact will depend on protective policies mitigating the impacts of development.
19 – Landscape	✓	✓	✓	?	?	Some positive effects but cumulative impact will depend on protective policies mitigating the impacts of development.
20 – Design	✓	✓	✓	0	?	Mostly positive effects
21 – Built Heritage & Historic Env	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Positive effects

Chapter 9: Habitats Regulations Appraisal

- 9.1. Habitats Regulations Appraisal (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 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. There are a number of Natura 2000 sites designated for their habitats and species which will need to be considered.
- 9.2. HRA is being carried out throughout the production of the plan, and reported separately but parallel to this SA process. At the early stages of the LDP review, a conclusion as to whether or not the plan would have a likely significant effect on Natura 2000 sites (see www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/planning), was not possible, 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

- 10.1. This SA was used to determine the sustainability of the Spatial Options and Strategic and General Policies to help produce a Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy and Initial SA Report will be consulted 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 Draft Vision and Draft Objectives and the SA of Strategic Options. The options 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 7).

Table 7: 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+, Population projections, % of people of working age, claiming benefits, Proportion of people in wards which rank within the most deprived, Index of multiple deprivation, Homelessness, % of unfit dwellings, Number of people applying for affordable housing (i.e. social housing waiting list), People applying for social housing as their only option.
2. Promote human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle and access to healthcare and recreation	Mortality by cause, Death rates, Hospital waiting lists, Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance to key services,

opportunities and a clean and healthy environment	Life expectancy for men and women, Infant mortality, Total number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in road collisions per year, Long term sickness, Accessibility of semi-natural greenspace.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	Qualifications at age 19, 16 year olds with no qualifications, % of adults in adult education.
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	Length of rights of way, Mode of travel to work, particularly % travel to work by car, Distance travelled per person per year by mode of transport, Volume of traffic, Households with a car/without a car, Journeys made by public transport, Parking provisions in new developments, Number and length of cyclepaths, Number of people or number of journeys car sharing, Congestion mapping, Public transport accessibility, Air quality related to congestion, Road traffic incident casualties (links Human Health)
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	Population age profile, % of people who are Welsh speakers, % of young people remaining in or returning to the area, House price/earnings affordability ratio, Overall levels of new housing provided, Variety, type and mix of new housing, Amount of affordable housing provided, Homes brought back into use Number of unfit homes, Homes improved for energy efficiency and thermal efficiency, % of second and holiday homes, % of residents finding it easy to access key services (shops, post office, schools, GP/primary care), Access to services in rural areas. Access to services for people with a disability, Crime statistics, Crime statistics by type of crime, Fear of crime statistics, Offences per 1000 of population.
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 people of working age in work Percentage of (i) children and (ii) all working age people living in workless households Diversity of economic sectors represented (% VAT registered companies) % of economic activity by sector Average weekly pay, average wage levels

	<p>Industrial structure (i.e. how many micro, small, medium, large companies) Volume and spend of tourists Gains/losses of shops in town centres Number or % of unoccupied units in town centres Employment land availability Employment premises Area of new employment sites and serviced units Broadband coverage and quality Economic inactivity, Economic activity Income per head</p>
10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	<p>Annual emissions of greenhouse gases CO₂ by end user CO₂ by sector and per capita emissions Energy use (gas and electricity) Energy use per household Energy efficiency of the economy Proportion and amount of energy supplied from (local) renewable sources Pembrokeshire ecological footprint Pembrokeshire carbon footprint % new development in flood plains % new developments with SUDS % or number of people/properties/communities affected by flooding Frequency of flood events (as above)</p>
11. Maintain and improve air quality	<p>Days when air pollution is moderate or higher at Narberth AURN Concentrations of air pollutants Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxides emissions Presence of Air Quality Management Area Achievement of emission limit values</p>
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution 13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	<p>Waste arisings by sector Total and percentage of municipal waste and municipal waste recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and land filled Hazardous waste Proportion of minerals and aggregates used from secondary and recycled minerals and aggregates Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is landfilled Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is re-used and recycled Materials consumption per head Electricity produced from renewable sources Access to recycling facilities % of properties served by a kerbside collection of recyclables/average number of properties served by a civic amenity and recycling centre or bring point.</p>
14. Maintain and protect the quality of inland and coastal water	<p>% of total classified rivers, surface waters, groundwaters complying with water quality objectives/legislation Nutrients in water Number of substantiated water pollution incidents Compliance with Bathing Water Directive</p>

<p>15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises</p>	<p>% new developments in flood plains % new developments with SUDS Number of people/properties/communities affected by flooding Number of properties in flood zone defined by TAN15 Frequency of flood events Abstractions by sector Water leakage Water efficiency and conservation – number of water meters Per capita consumption of water Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces Flooding from sewage Internal flooding</p>
<p>16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination.</p> <p>17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity</p>	<p>Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces Change in soil carbon Area of contaminated land and contaminated land remediated Area of development of brownfield/contaminated land/previously developed land Development density Area under agri-environment schemes Loss of agricultural land</p>
<p>18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems</p>	<p>Populations of wild birds (all species, farmland, woodland and urban) Achievement of local and national targets Proportion of land designated as SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, LNR, NNR, RIGs % of designated sites in unfavourable condition Proportion of woodland and semi-natural woodland Biodiversity gains from new development proposals Number of biodiversity sites affected by development Number of visitors to nature reserves Proportion of land under agri-environment schemes Parks and green spaces with green flag award Connectivity of habitats (woodland, rivers, hedgerows etc) Number of TPOs Number of planning applications with ecological surveys/appropriate assessments.</p>
<p>19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage</p> <p>20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage</p>	<p>Number of planning applications with a design statement Number of sites designated for cultural heritage including archaeology affected by plan proposals Condition of sites designated for cultural heritage Number of listed buildings adversely affected by plan proposals Condition of listed buildings Number of delisted buildings Number / % of buildings on buildings at risk register Loss or damage to historic view lines or vistas Conservation areas with up to date character assessments Conservation areas influenced by plan proposals</p>

<p>21. Protect and enhance the built heritage and historic environment</p>	<p>Historic landscape areas with landscape character assessment Measured area of land within the Historic Landscapes affected by new development Number of historic parks and gardens adversely affected by development/plan proposals Number of geodiversity sites affected by development Number of Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs) Area of common land Number of flytipping incidents Length, presence of specific landscape features (hedgerows, stone walls) removed or restored Number of designated wreck sites affected by plan proposals Number of outstanding historical/cultural aspect areas in LANDMAP Number of outstanding visual and sensory aspect areas in LANDMAP % of SAMs in the Council's ownership having undergone positive management works over the lifetime of the LDP Number of SAMs adversely affected by development plan proposals Improvement/deterioration in the condition of monuments in the ownership of the Council Cultural sites accessible by public transport Hectares of land given over to development per year Area of derelict land returned to open space Number of derelict sites restored Lengths of road with overhead lighting columns Change in light pollution Number of developments using full cut-off lighting % of land designated for landscape or historic garden.</p>
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Appendices

APPENDIX 1: SA of the LDP Vision

Key

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

Vision and SA objectives	In 2033 Pembrokeshire is a place with strong resourceful communities, where challenges of rurality and climate change are successfully tackled.	A distinctive sense of place exists based on its natural, landscape, cultural, built and linguistic heritage.	Homes are provided for all and a strong economy enables people of all ages to live, work and thrive in the County.	Employment opportunities linked to start-up businesses, tourism, rural diversification, the blue and green energy industry and new sectors linked to the strategic opportunities provided by the Milford Haven Waterway and links to Ireland are promoted.	Town Centres are vibrant places where a range of uses take place.	Development is supported by key infrastructure.	Across the County green infrastructure and biodiversity are enhanced with accessible and healthy environments delivered for both people and wildlife.
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	+ Developing resourceful communities where challenges of rurality are successfully tackled may assist in	0 Developing a distinctive sense of place is unlikely to impact significantly on	+ Provision of appropriate homes for all sections of the community and encouraging a strong economy with	+ Provision of a range of employment opportunities should positively support this SA objective.	0 Ensuring that Town Centres are vibrant is unlikely to impact on population structure.	0 No significant impact on maintaining a balanced population structure.	0 Ensuring that environments are accessible and healthy for people may increase general health and there is therefore a potential link

		developing and maintaining a balanced population structure.		population structure.		its explicit aim of providing opportunities for all ages to live, work and thrive in the County should positively support this SA objective.						with the overall population, although not directly with its structure.		
2. Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities and a clean and healthy environment.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	Providing access to homes (particularly affordable housing) has been proven to improve health outcomes.	+	Creating job opportunities and therefore reducing unemployment is likely to have a positive impact on a population's health.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	There is a strong compatibility between this aspect of the Vision and this SA objective.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	+	Part of developing resourceful communities involves supporting skills development.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	A strong economy should enable support and development of opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base.	+	Support for start-up businesses should deliver opportunities to enhance skills and knowledge base.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to the SA objective.

<p>4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport</p>	<p>+ 0 -</p>	<p>Resourceful communities may be self-reliant in many ways (for example on energy generation) or by developing different service models which reduce the need to travel. However supporting rural communities may in some cases generate use of unsustainable modes of transport.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No direct link with this SA objective.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Much depends on the location in which homes are provided as to whether or not this element is compatible with the SA objective.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Supporting businesses which provide jobs may reduce the need to travel, but much will depend on the location of those businesses and will depend on the LDP strategy.</p> <p>+ There are large pockets of existing population around the Milliford Haven Waterway and at Fishguard and Goodwick, so promotion of strategic opportunities in this area may reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Ensuring vibrant Town Centres may reduce the need to travel to locations further afield.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No direct link with this SA objective.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Promotion of Green Infrastructure can encourage sustainable modes of transport, such as cycling and walking.</p>
<p>5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The two are highly complementary as delivering strong resourceful communities requires housing</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Ensuring that development helps to create a distinct sense of place based on natural,</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Strong compatibility between this element of the Vision and the SA objective.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No direct link to this SA objective.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No direct link to this SA objective.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>These elements are compatible.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No direct link to this SA objective.</p>

meet local needs.		issues to be addressed.		cultural, built and linguistic heritage will assist in delivering high quality housing.										
6. Build safe, vibrant and cohesive communities which have improved access to key service and facilities.	+	Delivering strong resourceful communities is part of building safe, vibrant and cohesive communities. Part of tackling challenges of rurality involves addressing how rural communities can access key services and facilities.	+	Part of delivering vibrant and cohesive communities involves supporting the welsh language and ensuring that there is a distinctive sense of place.	+	Provision of homes for all and support for a strong economy are two critical elements of building safe, vibrant and cohesive communities. 0 The LDP strategy which sets out	+	Supporting a range of employment opportunities is part of building safe, vibrant and cohesive communities.	+	Ensuring that Town Centres are vibrant is a part of ensuring that communities (particularly those with limited access to private transport or the internet) have access to key services and facilities.	+	Key infrastructure is essential for services and facilities.	+	A healthy and accessible environment with connections through green infrastructure promoted will assist both in supporting cohesive communities and in ensuring access to services and facilities.
7. Protect and enhance the role of the Welsh language and culture.	+	Part of delivering strong resourceful communities is supporting the welsh language and culture. One of the issues that the Plan hopes to tackle (and which is particularly key in rural areas) is	+	Strong complementarity between this SA objective and this element of the Vision.	+	Provision of homes for all can assist in protecting the Welsh language as it means welsh speaking residents are able to find a home in their community. Supporting the economy may also make it	+	Support for different employment opportunities may make it more likely that welsh speaking residents can stay in their community, rather than moving away to look for work.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	Positive support for this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.

		support for the welsh language.			possible for people to stay in their community rather than move away to look for work.									
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	+	Supporting strong resourceful communities where challenges of rurality are tackled is directly compatible with this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	Direct links with between this SA objective and supporting a strong economy that enables people of all ages to live, work and thrive in the County.	+	Direct compatibility between the SA objective and this part of the Vision. The extent to which the employment opportunities are accessible to all sections of the population will depend on locational policies, but the broad nature of those identified which include rural diversification suggests this aspect of the SA objective is likely to be supported.	+	Ensuring town centres are vibrant should ensure job opportunities in these locations. They are accessible to a significant proportion of the population but not all. The other aspects of the Vision which focus more broadly on the economy should however ensure that this aspect of the objective is supported.	+	Positively supports this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.
9. Support a sustainable and diverse	+	Direct compatibility as this SA objective should be	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	Direct links with between this SA objective and	+	Direct compatibility between the SA objective	+	Ensuring town centres are vibrant is one aspect of	+	Positively supports this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.

<p>local economy.</p>				<p>supporting a strong economy that enables people of all ages to live, work and thrive in the County.</p>	<p>and this part of the Vision.</p>	<p>supporting a sustainable and diverse local economy.</p>		
<p>10. Prepare for and reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.</p>	<p>+ Supporting resourceful communities may well assist in this, particularly in cases where communities are generating their own energy.</p> <p>- Tackling issues of rurality however may in some cases mean that unsustainable locations for services are required to support communities or that car-based travel is necessary. Much will depend on the detailed policy approaches</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No direct link to this SA objective.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>+ Promotion of green energy is compatible with this SA objective.</p> <p>- Other types of employment however including rural diversification may result in increases in car travel. Much will depend on the detailed policy approach taken in the LDP.</p>	<p>+ Supporting Pembrokeshire's town centres may result in fewer trips to locations further afield for services.</p>	<p>+ Direct compatibility between this part of the Vision and the SA objective.</p>	<p>+ Direct compatibility between this part of the Vision and the SA objective.</p>

		taken in the LDP.												
11. Maintain and improve air quality.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	?	At this stage it is not possible to tell whether or not there is a positive or negative relationship between this part of the Vision and the SA Objective. Much of this will depend on the policy approaches set out in the LDP, however there is the risk that promoting industrial opportunities may increase air pollution.	?	Certain town centres have air quality issues (Pembroke and Haverfordwest). The precise impacts of any LDP strategy to increase the vibrancy of town centres is unclear at this stage and will need assessment at a policy level.	?	This will require assessment at a policy level as it is unclear at this stage what the impacts might be.	+	Enhancing biodiversity and promoting healthy environments should result in improvements to air quality.
12. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution	+ -	Encouraging strong resourceful communities should result in the minimisation of waste generation. Supporting rural communities may however	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP.	?	At this stage it is not possible to tell whether or not there is a positive or negative relationship between this part of the Vision and the SA Objective. Much of this	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set.	+	Promoting a healthy environment and biodiversity is a positive contribution to meeting this SA objective.

		result in increased air pollution from cars, depending on the policy approaches taken.					will depend on the policy approaches set out in the LDP, however there is the risk that promoting employment opportunities may increase the generation of waste and pollution in some cases. The promotion of green energy should however reduce the generation of waste and pollution.							
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources	+	Encouraging strong resourceful communities should contribute towards meeting this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.
14. Maintain and protect the quality of	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will	+	Responding to a place's natural heritage	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision	+	Promotion of biodiversity and healthy environments

inland and coastal water		interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP		should assist in delivering this SA objective.		interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP		interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP		interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP		will interact with the SA objective		should assist in meeting this SA objective.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding and sea level rises	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	-	There may be a conflict between this aspiration and the SA objective as certain town centres including Haverfordwest are heavily constrained by flood risk. This will need to be assessed later on at a policy stage.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	+	Promotion of biodiversity and healthy environments should assist in meeting this SA objective.
16. Use land efficiently and minimise contamination	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective	+	Promoting healthy environments should result in minimising contamination.

17. Safeguard soil quality and quantity	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective	+	Promoting biodiversity and healthy environments should assist in safeguarding soil quality and quantity.
18. Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	+	Supporting a distinctive sense of place based on natural heritage should ensure that biodiversity is maintained, enhanced and valued.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	+	Promoting biodiversity and healthy environments is directly compatible with the SA objective.
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. It is possible that an approach that involves a focus on rural areas might have negative	+	This is complementary in nature – ensuring development promotes a distinctive sense of place based on natural heritage should meet	-	Potentially delivering housing and a strong economy may result in negative landscape impacts / impacts on geological heritage.	-	Potentially delivering such employment opportunities may have a negative landscape impacts / impacts on geological heritage.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective	+	Promoting green infrastructure, biodiversity and healthy and accessible environments should assist in protecting and enhancing the landscape and geological heritage.

		landscape impacts, but this will need to be assessed at a policy stage.		the SA objective.										
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	Strongly complementary in nature.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	0	No direct link to this SA objective.
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment.	0	No direct link to this SA objective.	+	Strongly complementary in nature.	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	?	Unclear at this stage how this part of the Vision will interact with the SA objective. This will depend on the policy approaches set out later in the LDP	+	Potentially some commonality as green infrastructure can enhance the setting of and interconnections between built heritage and the historic environment.

APPENDIX 2: Compatibility of the SA and LDP Objectives

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

LDP Objectives	SA Objectives	A - Mitigate and respond to the challenge of climate change	B – Deliver high quality development where place-making is supported by sustainable design which responds appropriately to cultural and built heritage, landscape and townscape	C – Sustain and enhance the rural and urban economy by supporting start-up businesses, rural diversification, changing agricultural practices, the visitor economy, and the expansion of Small and Medium Enterprises	D – Sustain resourceful communities by providing a range and mix of homes supported by key community facilities and services	E – Build on the County’s strategic location for green energy, maritime and port related development	F – Protect and promote the Welsh language	G – Support a range of uses in Town Centres to assist regeneration	H – Promote accessible and healthy environments for both people and wildlife through the protection and delivery of green infrastructure	I – Improve access to goods and services by facilitating improvements in infrastructure and community facilities and directing development to sustainable locations	J – Protect and enhance the County’s environment, biodiversity and habitats	K – Prevent waste arising and ensure resources are used responsibly.
21. Protect, enhance and value the built heritage and historic environment	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19. Protect and enhance the landscape and geological heritage	✓?	✓	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance and value biodiversity	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport	✓	✓	X?	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills and knowledge base	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Promote and improve human health and well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare and recreation opportunities, and a clean and healthy environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1. Develop and maintain a balanced population structure	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓

APPENDIX 3: SA of Preferred Strategic Options

The Preferred Options were appraised using the key:

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

The full appraisal of the strategic options took place during the Issues, Vision and Objectives and Strategic Housing Options Papers, a summary of the SA of the preferred options is provided in this Appendix.

SA of preferred growth option

SA Objectives		Preferred Growth Option
	+ - 0 ?	Commentary/ explanation
1. Develop & maintain a balanced population structure	- ++	Over the 2017-2033 plan period, there is substantial population growth projected in the 60+ age groups. Whilst an increase in the older (65+) age groups is estimated under all the scenarios, larger net migration flows estimated under the dwelling-led scenarios used in this hybrid option, results in the maintenance of a more youthful population profile
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment	0	There is no direct relationship between the number of houses and access to healthcare and recreation and promoting and improving health, this is more likely to be impacted on by location of growth and other plan policies. Opportunities to access a clean and healthy environment are the same for all options.

3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base	0	No relationship between the level of growth option and this SA Objective.
4. Minimise the need to travel & encourage sustainable modes of transport	0	The location rather than the level of growth will be the key determinant of compliance with this SA objective.
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. The amount of housing and level of affordable housing provision generated depends upon the level of growth option chosen, as a higher level growth has been chosen as the Preferred Growth Option this would equate to a greater number of affordable housing overall.
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key service & facilities	++	Cohesive communities are more likely to have a balanced population profile. Whilst an increase in the older (65+) age groups is estimated under all scenarios, larger net migration flows estimated under the dwelling-led scenarios, results in the maintenance of a more youthful population profile.
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh language & culture	++	A more youthful population profile is more likely to support the role of the Welsh language and culture. Whilst an increase in the older (65+) age groups is estimated under all scenarios, larger net migration flows estimated under the dwelling-led scenarios, results in the maintenance of a more youthful population profile. As the Preferred Option is a hybrid of three scenarios this is positive.
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population	0	No direct relationship between the level of growth option and this SA Objective. However housing is needed to support employees.
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	++	A greater level of growth is likely to enhance support for local building trades.

10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change	- +	More housing growth may impact negatively on climate change, depending on location as an increase in households results in an increased use of resources. More housing growth based may also support services which are sustainable (such as bus and train services), which in turn reduces Pembrokeshire's impact on climate change.
11. Maintain & improve air quality	?	Impacts on this SA objective are more likely to be dictated by the location of new development.
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution	-	More housing may result in increased waste and pollution, both in construction and once built. This is the same whichever option is chosen.
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use & recycling of resources	-	Greater housing growth is likely to result in the increased use of non-recycled materials in construction.
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water	?	Impacts on this SA objective are more likely to be dictated by the location of new development.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding & sea level rise	?	Impacts on this SA objective are more likely to be dictated by the location of new development.
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination	-	More housing is likely to result in more land take and associated issues of contamination.
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity	-	More housing is likely to result in a need to use greenfield sites which may impact on soil quality.
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems	-	Greater levels of housing may result in associated impacts on biodiversity.
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage	-	Greater levels of housing may result in associated impacts on landscape and geological heritage.
20. Encourage quality, locally distinct design that complements the built heritage	0	No relationship between the level of growth option and this SA Objective. However, Pembrokeshire vernacular design is apparent in all areas; therefore the preferred option could potentially positively impact upon locally distinct designs that complement the built heritage.

21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment	0	No direct relationship between the level of growth option and this SA Objective. However, this SA Objective would be most strongly supported in settlements with conservation areas and existing listed buildings.
SUMMARY		Offering a higher growth results in a better performance against SA objectives linked to population structure, community cohesion and delivering affordable housing. As a result of higher growth however the option does perform less well against SA objectives linked to using resources efficiently, protecting soil, biodiversity and landscape. However the detailed policies will ensure these aspects are safeguarded.

SA of the Preferred Spatial Option

SA Objective		Option 2: 60:40 Service Based Focus
	+ - 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.	- - +	As this option distributes 60% of development to the main towns (Hub towns), and 40% development to the Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages, more development will be located away from the healthcare leisure and recreation opportunities of the Main towns when compared to Option 1. However the focus is still broadly on locating development to areas with services. Those already living in rural areas may be adversely affected by this option due to the need to travel further to healthcare and formal leisure and recreation facilities. The potential for a clean and healthy environment is similar with all options. However, this option may be more likely to provide better access to recreational and healthcare facilities.
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	0	The LDP is a strategic document and will not directly improve education opportunities.

8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	? +	The strategic housing options do not include employment options. This option would disperse more housing to the Rural Town, Service Centres, and Villages than option 1 where existing employment opportunities may be lower, however, criteria based policies would also allow further dispersal of a range of employment opportunities to a wide range of settlements, including live work units. This should ensure that employment opportunities were accessible to all sections of the population.
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local 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 2 would encourage more travel than option 1.
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	- +	This option would distribute more development to the Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages than option 1. This might result in increased travel and overall general worsening of air quality. However it may 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 an increased concentration of development in the Service Centres and Service villages could put increased pressure on waste water treatment works, sewage infrastructure, etc. at a greater number of infrastructure locations and is less sustainable in relation to the collection of waste. Greater development in the Rural town, Service Centres and Service Villages could increase the spread of light pollution into areas of Pembrokeshire which are undeveloped and have minimal impact on night sky.
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, re-use & recycling of resources.	+ 0	Growth which retains an urban focus would be a more 'efficient' use of resources as economies of scale can be realised. Re-use and 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 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 option 1.
15. Reduce the impacts of flooding & sea level rise.	?	<p>Development will be directed where flood consequences have been assessed and are acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing growth would involve building on greenfield land with associated loss of land permeability, greater surface water runoff and consequently a higher risk of flash flooding across all 3 options - Further developing coastal 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.	?	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Efficient use of land can be implemented with all three options with appropriate housing density policies. + Higher levels of greenfield development than Option 1 are likely with this option.
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	0	All three options would guard against development in unsuitable locations and avoid development of best agricultural land or mitigate its impact.
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems.	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.

	+	Re-use of urban brownfield sites could have a positive visual impact on urban landscape
	+	Much geology in main towns has been disturbed or lost through previous development. This option is likely to reduce the potential for damage to important geological sites.
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 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 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.
SUMMARY		<p>This Option proposes an approach that more closely reflects the existing urban-rural population split (approximately 54%-46%). This Option provides scope for area-sensitive approaches to affordable housing need, and the Welsh language which should lead to beneficial results. The majority of development would still be directed to the urban areas, though to a lesser extent than Option 1 as a greater level of development would be located at settlements with a minimum level of services and which would likely result in more journeys by car to the Main Towns (Hub Towns).</p> <p>Overall, this option would direct less of the overall growth to the Main Towns and increase the need to travel for access to leisure, healthcare and recreational facilities. Whilst people are likely to have access to sustainable transport options, this would increase the number of journeys by car and congestion within Main Towns. It does however allow for more development in the Rural Town, Service Centres and service villages, potentially helping to support local existing services.</p>

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of the 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.
- x 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.

Strategic Policy SP 1 – Creating Sustainable Places			
This policy seeks to ensure that all development supports the delivery of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.			
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 will contribute towards the development and maintenance of a balanced population structure, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. One aspect of this is referenced by criterion 6, which supports the Welsh language.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	This policy will contribute towards promotion and improvement of human health and well-being, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 3 relates specifically to promotion of health and well-being.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	This policy will contribute towards improvement of education opportunities, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 5 relates to accessibility to services and criterion 6 supports the Welsh language.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	This policy will contribute towards minimisation of the need to travel and encouragement of sustainable modes of transport, by supporting economic,	✓	✓

	social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 1 references resource efficiency, criterion 4 equality of access and criterion 5 accessibility to services and criterion 7 reduced contribution to climate change.		
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	This policy will contribute towards provision of a range of high quality housing, including affordable housing, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 4 refers specifically to equality of access.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	This policy will contribute towards building safe, vibrant and cohesive communities with improved access to key services and facilities, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 3 refers to promotion of health and well-being and criterion 5 to accessibility to services.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh language & culture.	This policy will contribute towards protection and enhancement of the role of the Welsh language and culture, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 6 refers to support for the Welsh language.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy will contribute towards provision of a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all section of the population, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 4 references equality of access.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy.	This policy will contribute towards provision of a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all section of the population, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 4 references equality of access.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of	This policy will contribute towards preparing for and reducing the impact	✓	✓

Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 7 refers to a reduced contribution to climate change.		
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	This policy will contribute towards maintaining and improving air quality, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 3 refers to promotion of health and well-being and criterion 7 to a reduced contribution to climate change.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	This policy will contribute towards minimising the generation of waste and pollution, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 3 refers to promotion of health and well-being and criterion 7 to a reduced contribution to climate change.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	This policy will contribute towards the encouragement of efficient production, use, re-use and recycling of resources, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 1 refers to resource efficiency.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	This policy will contribute towards maintaining and protecting the quality of inland and coastal water, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 2 refers to maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and criterion 7 to a reduced contribution to climate change.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	This policy will contribute towards reducing the impact of flooding and sea level rise, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 3 refers to promotion of health and well-being, and criterion 7 to a reduced contribution to climate change.	✓	✓

16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	This policy will contribute towards efficient use of land and to minimisation of contamination, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 1 refers to resource efficiency and criterion 3 to promotion of health and well-being.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	This policy will contribute towards safeguarding of soil quality and quantity, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 2 refers to maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and criterion 7 to reduced contribution to climate change.	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	This policy will contribute towards maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of resilience of ecosystems, by supporting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Criterion 2 refers to maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective	0	0
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective	0	0
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective	0	0
<p>Summary</p> <p>There is potential for this policy to support the majority of the SA Objectives, as it seeks to support the creation of sustainable places, referencing many different aspects of sustainability, including economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. There were three instances where the policy was not judged to have a direct relationship to the SA objective, although these topics are likely to be addressed by other plan policies.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 2 – Housing Requirement

Land will be identified for the provision of 7,820 new dwellings over the Plan period, to enable delivery of 6,800 dwellings (425 per year). New homes will be developed mainly on land

allocated specifically for housing and in sustainable locations within defined Settlement Boundaries, with care taken to protect and enhance the natural and built environment.			
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 main 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 those people currently 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 main 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 sustainable modes of transport.	The preferred strategy of locating development in main 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 direct relationship of the policy providing safe communities and it is unclear in respect of improving access to services. Locating new homes in settlements with services will ensure access but it does not 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.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Uncertain relationship. Occupancy of market housing in Welsh speaking areas cannot be influenced, therefore 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. National Policy requires developers to take into account future requirements for carbon reduction in new buildings, with overall aspirations to secure zero carbon buildings. New housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable 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. However, this policy in relation to other policies could impact positively on this SA 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 drainage systems 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 at Deposit stage are likely to include the detail of housing densities and using previously developed land amongst other aspects.	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. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective. SP 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and other detailed policies will support this SA 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	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with	0	?

that complements the built heritage.	the objective, however it's likely detailed policies as part of the Deposit Plan will support this SA Objective.		
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with likely detailed policies on design (e.g. GN 2) should ensure the SA Objective is met.	✓	✓
<p>Summary</p> <p>The housing requirements policy supports development throughout the County. The distribution of housing is defined by the Settlement Hierarchy (in SP 5) and supported by other detailed policies on settlement boundaries (SP 6), Main Towns (SP 7), Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages (SP 8) and Local Villages (SP 9). The wide distribution and balanced scale of development between urban and rural settlements should contribute to maintaining a healthy rural population and prevent over development in areas of the County. This approach in terms of access are two fold; reducing the need to travel to essential services and the potential to reduce distance travelled to home/employment which remains one of the major trip generators for the County. National awareness of issues relating to housing and impacts upon climate change is reflected at local level within this policy or through this policy in combination with one or more policies. Where housing development is likely to have an impact upon landscape, heritage and/or biodiversity the policy will work in combination with detailed polices to carry out mitigation and/or protection measures.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 3 – Affordable Housing Target			
The Plan will provide a minimum of 2,000 new affordable dwellings (125 per year).			
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 a direct relationship between the policy and the SA Objective. The provision of affordable housing to the local population is vital. This would support 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	0	✓

	objective. Providing affordable housing land in the County will indirectly provide the population in these areas access to key services such as healthcare.		
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 affordable housing development in locations according to a hierarchy of settlements should minimise the need to travel and provide access to sustainable travel modes. The provision of affordable housing in locations of less than 20 dwellings is for local needs affordable housing (GN 5), which would not support this SA Objective.	✓?	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	This policy along with policies on design and strategic 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 affordable 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. Occupancy of affordable housing in Welsh speaking areas cannot be controlled so housing could be occupied by Welsh Speakers or non-Welsh speakers, however the policy on Welsh Language will require Welsh language impact assessments in some locations which will support this SA Objective.	?	?
8. Provide a range of good quality employment	The policy may indirectly meet the SA Objective and is compatible with it. Increased affordable housing can	✓	✓

opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	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. Affordable 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 they are compatible. New affordable housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable 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, although they are compatible. New development will create waste. Policies in the Plan address waste and pollution.	0	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. This policy in combination with other policies may contribute to the recycling and reuse of resources, in particular local materials.	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 affordable 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 are likely to address 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. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective. This policy in combination with detailed policies would contribute to the protection of biodiversity in that where development would disturb or harm species and/or habitats the effects must be minimised or mitigated against.	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. The policy in combination with GN 1 and GN 2 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. The policy in combination with GN 2 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

Pembrokeshire's aging population has been identified as a trend which needs to be limited and where possible reversed. The provision of affordable housing as part of major housing developments and through other specific policies (e.g. GN 5) should significantly contribute towards a balanced population and support vibrant and cohesive communities. The same impacts in terms of biodiversity, landscape and resource use apply to affordable housing developments as they would to other types of housing developments, where potential impacts are considered likely this policy in combination with other detailed policies will be used to mitigate or protect where appropriate. There is currently a backlog of affordable housing need in Pembrokeshire, it is envisaged the amount of affordable housing developed under this policy will contribute to meeting the backlog, which may in the long term lead to improved health and well-being.

Strategic Policy SP 4 – Supporting Prosperity			
This policy seeks to support the delivery of 2,200 jobs across Pembrokeshire to support prosperity and economic growth.			
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.	Delivery of new jobs will contribute to this SA Objective.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	Delivery of new jobs might indirectly lead to enhancement of skills and knowledge base.	?	?
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective, however the location of jobs could impact.	0	0
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Delivery of new jobs might have an indirect effect on this SA Objective.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible	The policy and this SA Objective are directly related.	✓	✓

to all sections of the population.			
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy and this SA Objective are directly related.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0

21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy has no direct relationship with this SA Objective.	0	0
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Summary

There is a clear positive relationship between the policy and the SA Objectives relating to population structure, provision of jobs and the local economy. There were two further instances where the policy might possibly relate to an SA Objective, but in all other cases, the policy did not have a direct relationship to the SA Objective.

Strategic Policy SP 5– Settlement Hierarchy

This policy defines settlements according to their functional characteristics and availability of services and facilities.

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 settlement hierarchy distributes growth according to the Plan Strategy, helping to develop and maintain a balanced population across Pembrokeshire.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The settlement hierarchy has been based on access to services and facilities, including children’s play space / sports area and the presence of a village green / common land.	✓	✓
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 settlement hierarchy has been based on access to services and facilities which should reduce the need to travel.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The intention of the hierarchy is to enable a range of development, including quality housing and affordable housing, to be delivered	✓	✓

	across the plan area according to the Plan Strategy.		
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The intention of the hierarchy is to enable a range of development to be delivered across the plan area according to the Plan Strategy, based on access to services and facilities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The settlement hierarchy distributes growth according to the Plan Strategy, helping to develop and maintain a balanced population across Pembrokeshire, which in turn will help protect and enhance Welsh language and culture.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The intention of the hierarchy is to enable a range of development, including quality employment opportunities, to be delivered across the plan area according to the Plan Strategy.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy.	The intention of the hierarchy is to enable a range of development to be delivered across the plan area according to the Plan Strategy.	✓	✓
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.	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.	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.	The settlement hierarchy should help ensure the efficient use of land in appropriate locations, although other policies of the plan will need to ensure appropriate density. There is no direct relationship between minimising contamination and this policy	?	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Uncertain as to whether the settlement hierarchy will promote resilience, but in terms of respecting biodiversity it should help.	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			
<p>Locating housing in settlements according to the settlement hierarchy 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 potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape and the built heritage etc. but these can be prevented or mitigated by policies to protect them.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 6 – Settlement Boundaries			
Settlement Boundaries are shown for all settlements and define the areas within which development opportunities may be appropriate. Outside Settlement Boundaries, groups of dwellings are considered to be hamlets. GN.5 sets out the approach for infill proposals in those locations. All other locations outside Settlement Boundaries are considered to be Countryside locations.			
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.	Settlement Boundaries are based on the settlement hierarchy which distributes growth according to the Plan Strategy, helping to develop and maintain a balanced population across Pembrokeshire.	✓	✓
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 Settlement Boundaries and access to healthcare and recreation and promoting and improving health. However meeting the needs of people in inappropriate housing and locations 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 main 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 sustainable modes of transport.	The preferred strategy of locating development in main 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	This policy along with policies on design (GN 2) and affordable housing (for example SP 3 and GN 5 etc) should ensure the objective is met.	0	✓

housing to meet local needs.			
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	No direct relationship to the policy in terms of providing safe communities and unclear in relation to improving access to services. Locating new homes in settlements with existing services will ensure access but it does not improve access for existing homes.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No relationship between the policy and this objective, however the policy on Welsh Language will require Welsh language impact assessments in some locations which will support this SA Objective.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	No relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
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. National Policy requires developers to take into account future requirements for carbon reduction in new buildings, with overall aspirations to secure zero carbon buildings. New housing should be adapted for climate change and incorporate sustainable 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,	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however waste will be generated as a direct	0	?

reuse & recycling of resources.	consequence of new development; in terms of waste collection this will be more concentrated and therefore more sustainable for refuse collection vehicles. Pollution will be mitigated through policies such as GN 1 and GN 2.		
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 drainage systems 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 likely address 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. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective, however policies on biodiversity will ensure that the biodiversity resource is protected and enhanced.	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. Settlement boundaries have been defined for areas with physical, functional and visual connections.	0	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design	The policy is compatible with the objective and any new development	✓	✓

that complements the built heritage.	will need to take in to account detailed policies relating to the historic environment.		
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
Summary			
<p>Locating housing in settlement hubs and according to the settlement hierarchy and 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.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 7 – Main Towns			
This policy supports development at Main Towns to help maintain sustainable 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.	Appropriate levels of growth directed towards Main Towns in support of the plan strategy and which meets the needs of the community will help develop and maintain a balanced population structure	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	A range of land uses are protected and developments supported within Main Towns including leisure, recreational, open space and green infrastructure and community facilities which can be positive for well-being.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it is compatible as it has the potential for communities to live close to existing facilities and may encourage greater take up.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage	The preferred strategy of locating the majority of development within Main towns should minimise the need to		

sustainable modes of transport.	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, which addresses the housing needs of the community, 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.	This policy supports place making and will contribute to this objective.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The relationship is uncertain since there is no opportunity in planning to control occupancy on linguistic grounds. Other policies of the LDP will seek to support this objective, however this policy is considered compatible.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy would enable employment opportunities at Main Towns but does not require that they are good quality, nor accessible to all sections of the population.	?	?
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	This policy will directly support a sustainable and diverse local economy through opportunities for employment at Main Towns	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The requirement that Main Towns are accessible by a range of sustainable modes of transport has the potential to mitigate contribution to climate change by providing more opportunities to travel other than by car.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Locating more development within Main Towns has the potential to increase congestion and reduce local air quality.	x	x
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use,	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0

reuse & recycling of resources.			
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. However National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised and vulnerable development not located at areas which are at risk of flooding in Main Towns	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however at Main Towns there is greater potential to re-use brown field land and to support higher density for some types of development and more efficient land use.	0	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Place making at Main Towns will help to maintain and enhance places for biodiversity within urban settings	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however directing the greater proportion of development to Main Towns where geological heritage is largely lacking and has the potential to be compatible.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	This objective which will have a direct relationship with other policies of the LDP. The requirement for high quality accommodation supports the objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓

Summary

Locating development within the Main Towns will support the strategy of the LDP and ensure that travel can be minimised and good access to services and facilities provided, and increase opportunities for healthy lifestyles and access to recreational facilities. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.

Strategic Policy SP 8 – Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages

This policy supports appropriate development at Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Village to help maintain sustainable communities, a thriving rural economy, place making and well-being.

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.	Appropriate levels of growth directed towards settlements included within this policy, supports the plan strategy in a way which meets the needs of the community will help develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	A range of land uses are protected and development supported within Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages including leisure, recreational, open space, green infrastructure and community facilities which can be positive for well-being.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct 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 much of proposed development within settlements falling within this policy should minimise the need to travel and provide access to sustainable travel modes.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing	This policy, which addresses the housing needs of the community, along		

including affordable housing to meet local needs.	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.	This policy supports place making and will contribute to this objective.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The relationship is uncertain since there is no opportunity in planning to control occupancy on linguistic grounds. Other policies of the LDP will seek to implement this objective, however this policy is considered compatible.	?	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy would enable employment opportunities of an appropriate scale and nature and which encourage a thriving rural economy, which is accessible to the local community.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	This policy will directly support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The requirement that Narberth Rural town, Service Centres and Service Villages have a minimum level of services available locally can help mitigate contribution to climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Locating development within settlements included within this policy which have a minimum level of services could reduce journeys to Main Towns and help maintain air quality.	✓	✓
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	0

14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. However National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised and vulnerable development not located at areas which are at risk of flooding.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however there may be some potential to re-use brown field land and to support higher density for some types of development and more efficient land use.	0	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Place making will help to maintain and enhance places for biodiversity.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however other policies will ensure that landscape is protected and geological heritage protected; it has the potential to be compatible.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	This objective which will have a direct relationship with other policies of the LDP. The requirement for high quality accommodation supports the objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓

Summary

Locating a significant proportion of development within the Narberth Rural Town, Service centres and Service Villages will support the strategy of the LDP and ensure that travel can be minimised and access to local services and facilities will help to maintain sustainable communities. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.

Strategic Policy SP 9 – Local Villages			
This policy supports appropriate development at Local Villages and Cluster Villages to help maintain sustainable 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.	Appropriate levels of growth directed towards settlements included within this policy, supports the plan strategy in a way which meets the needs of the community will help develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	A range of land uses are protected and development supported within Local Villages including leisure, recreational, open space, green infrastructure and community facilities which can be positive for well-being.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	No direct 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 much of proposed development within settlements higher within the settlement hierarchy should minimise the need to travel and provide access to sustainable travel modes. This policy is compatible with this objective.	0	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	This policy, which addresses the housing needs of the community, along with policies on design and affordable housing should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved	This policy supports place making and will contribute to this objective.	✓	✓

access to key services and facilities.			
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	This policy seeks to support small scale residential development, including at Cluster Settlements where the development has the potential to support Welsh language communities.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy would enable employment opportunities of an appropriate scale and nature and which support the rural economy.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	This policy will directly support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Locating development away from areas where there are good opportunities to travel other than by car, are unlikely to have a positive effect on climate change. The plan strategy seeks to ensure that such development is an appropriate proportion of overall needs.	?	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Locating development within Cluster Villages which a functional link and are accessible by transport other than the car could help to maintain air quality. There is however the potential for this impact to be neutral.	?	?
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	0
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. However National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised and	0	✓

	vulnerable development not located at areas which are at risk of flooding.		
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however there will be little potential to re-use brown field land and to support higher density for some types of development.	x	x
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Place making will help to maintain and enhance places for biodiversity.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this objective, however other policies will ensure that landscape is protected and geological heritage protected; it has the potential to be compatible.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	This objective which will have a direct relationship with other policies of the LDP. The requirement for high quality accommodation supports the objective and is compatible.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
Summary			
<p>This policy seeks to encourage sustainable local communities and by ensuring that the scale and location of development supports Cluster Settlements which have a functional link, by public transport or active travel route, with a main settlement provides opportunities to travel other than by car. Application of this policy has the potential to have a positive effect on Welsh speaking communities and local culture. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 10 – Countryside			
This policy defines what development may be appropriate in Countryside locations.			
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 complements the plan Strategy and allows appropriate development in countryside locations which helps develop and maintain a balanced population structure.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help promote access to recreation opportunities and also to a clean and healthy environment.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help improve education and understanding of the countryside and rural practices.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help reduce the need to travel, in particular for rural workers.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The intention of this policy is to allow appropriate development, including housing, in countryside locations in accordance with the Plan Strategy	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help build safe, vibrant and cohesive rural communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help protect and enhance Welsh language and culture.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help provide	✓	✓

employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	a range of quality employment opportunities.		
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help protect and enhance the local economy	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Appropriate development and conservation within the countryside can help mitigate against Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Appropriate development and conservation within the countryside can help maintain and improve air quality.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help minimise waste and pollution.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help with the efficient use of resources.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help maintain and protect water quality.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help reduce the impact of flooding.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help land use efficiency and minimise contamination	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help safeguard soil quality and quantity.	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can help maintain and improve biodiversity and ecosystems.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Appropriate development in countryside locations can protect and enhance the landscape. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with	✓	✓

	the protection and enhancement of geological heritage.		
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Appropriate development in countryside locations complement this objective.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Appropriate development in countryside locations complement this objective.	✓	✓
Summary			
Locating appropriate development in countryside locations can complement the SA Objectives of the plan, when implemented alongside other plan policies.			

Strategic Policy SP 11 – Protecting and Enhancing the Environment			
This policy seeks protection and enhancement of the environment from materially harmful development.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	?
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	This policy will result in maintaining and improving the environment and clean and healthy functioning ecosystems. It will make a direct contribution to this objective.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	This policy improves the potential for people to access the environment at places near to them and to avoid journeys by car.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓

including affordable housing to meet local needs.			
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	There is an opportunity to biodiversity and open space to form part of new developments, which would contribute to the potential to build vibrant communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	There is no direct relationship between this policy and the Welsh language, although maintaining the environment and sense of place of naturalistic landscapes can provide a sense of place for communities and is compatible with this objective.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Well planned and designed employment opportunities can minimise impact on the environment and this policy is considered compatible with this objective.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	This policy has the potential to directly impact on this objective through the retention and improvement of healthy ecosystems and biodiversity enhancement. SUDS requirements will directly assist this objective.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	This policy is considered compatible with this objective.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Healthy ecosystems and introduction of SUDS will assist in the reduction of run-off into water bodies and help to maintain water quality.	✓	✓

15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective however it could be compatible since land liable to flooding could be appropriately environmentally enhanced.	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.	Soil quality is a central component of healthy ecosystems and this policy will have a direct impact on this objective	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	This policy will ensure that this objective is met.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	This policy, along with detailed policies on landscape impact will help to ensure that this objective is met.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Integration of environmental enhancement into the design of built development, will help to enhance the quality of built development and is compatible with this objective.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy is compatible with this objective.	0	✓
Summary			
<p>This strategic policy will have a direct relationship with several SA objectives. The potential for maintaining and enhancing the environment (including species, habitats, landscapes and the systems which underpin them) and its protection from materially harmful development will have a direct positive impact on objectives on environmental, landscape, climate change, well-being and distinctiveness of the built environment.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 12 – Port and Energy Related Development			
This policy supports development proposals for appropriate industrial and port-related facilities and infrastructure, including energy proposals directly related to port locations, and within the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone where they can demonstrate that they respect and protect the landscape, natural and built environment.			
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.	Support for appropriate port and energy related proposals would facilitate developments that in turn provide jobs for local people and skilled people.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Renewable energy developments will contribute to a cleaner environment. However, this policy would also support port and energy developments outside the renewables sector.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	Port and energy related developments would support employment and educational opportunities, which will reinforce the skills of the local workforce.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The key locations to which port and energy related proposals are directed are, in most cases, accessible and related to major population centres, which can be reached by various travel modes.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Port and energy related developments would provide jobs, which will help to maintain and support local communities. However, there is no direct link to access to key services and facilities.	✓	✓

7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Port and energy related developments would provide good quality jobs for all.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Port and energy related developments would help to sustain the local economy and support provision of diverse economic opportunities.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Renewable energy developments (both terrestrial and marine) will make an important contribution to Pembrokeshire's climate change response. However, this policy would also support port and energy developments outside the renewables sector.	?	?
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Renewable energy developments will make a positive contribution to maintenance and improvement of air quality, by reducing the need to burn fossil fuels that produce CO ₂ . However, this policy would also support port and energy developments outside the renewable sector, which might not support this objective.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?

15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Renewable energy developments will help to reduce the need to use fossil fuels that produce CO ₂ . That in turn may ultimately reduce the incidence (but not impact) of flooding and sea level rise. However, this policy would also support port and energy developments outside the renewables sector, which might not have such an effect.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Renewable energy developments may help meet biodiversity and ecological resilience objectives, by reducing the need to burn fossil fuels. However, developments outside the renewable energy sector might also be supported by this policy. In these cases, such benefits might not accrue.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Well-designed development schemes have the potential to mitigate landscape impacts. However, whether landscape and geological heritage are enhanced in such cases is a subjective judgement.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Well-designed development schemes have the potential to complement built heritage.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Well-designed schemes will	?	?

	seek to minimise impacts on built heritage and the historic environment.		
Summary			
<p>There is potential for this policy to support some of the sustainability objectives, in particular those relating to social and economic matters. However, in many other cases the impacts are uncertain and will depend on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Where these are in the renewable energy sector, there is clear potential for environmental benefits to accrue, but the policy will also support other types of port and energy development, where there may be fewer (if any) environmental benefits. In Wales, there is a clear policy drive towards renewable energy, as this supports the move towards a zero carbon future. However, this is a long-term aspiration and meeting economic and energy needs may also require some transitional development types that will not necessarily deliver major environmental benefits, but will support employment, social and energy needs.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 13 – Employment Land Provision			
This policy identifies land for the development of strategic and local employment proposals.			
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.	Provision of land to support appropriate employment proposals would facilitate developments that in turn provide jobs for local people and skilled people.	✓	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	Provision of land to support appropriate employment proposals would support employment and educational opportunities, which will reinforce the skills of the local workforce.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The key locations to which employment growth is directed are, in most cases, accessible and related to major population centres, which can be reached by various travel modes.	✓	✓

5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Employment developments would provide jobs, which will help to maintain and support local communities. There is no direct link to key services and facilities, but indirect benefits may arise.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy will facilitate good quality employment opportunities for all at a range of sites.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	This policy will help to support a sustainable and diverse local economy by facilitating economic development at a range of sites.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?

14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA objective.	0	0
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Well-designed development schemes have the potential to mitigate landscape impacts. However, whether landscape and geological heritage are enhanced in such cases is a subjective judgement.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Well-designed development schemes have the potential to complement built heritage.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to / be compatible with this objective. It depends on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. Well-designed schemes will seek to minimise impacts on built heritage and the historic environment.	?	?

Summary

There is potential for this policy to support some of the sustainability objectives, in particular those relating to social and economic matters. However, in many other cases the impacts are uncertain and will depend on the precise nature of the developments that come forward. In some sectors, such as renewable energy, there is potential for environmental benefits to accrue, but the policy is not specifically directed at that sector. The key locations for future growth are in most cases accessible and well related to existing settlements, with co-location offering the potential for sustainable travel and living.

Strategic Policy SP 14 – Retail Hierarchy			
This policy establishes the retail hierarchy of town and local retail centres within the plan areas.			
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 will help maintain vital and viable retail and commercial centres within the plan area but it is unclear whether this will contribute to maintaining a balanced population structure.	?	?
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Directing retail and commercial uses to retail centres will improve access to them for much of the population, and is compatible with this objective.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	National policy identifies retail and commercial centres as suitable places for education establishments to contribute to the diversity of uses within centres. This policy is compatible with national policy.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The retail hierarchy along with other LDP and national policies encourage a diversity of uses at centres which are considered to be sustainable places	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing	This policy has no direct relationship with this objective but is compatible.		

including affordable housing to meet local needs.		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.	0	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. There is however the potential for Welsh speaking communities to socialise and converse in Welsh in local vibrant retail centres and so this policy is compatible.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy would enable employment opportunities within town and commercial centres which are highly accessible.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	This policy will directly support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Concentrating a range of uses where people can make a single trip to access a range of services by public transport is likely to help reduce impact of climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Locating development at highly accessible places where people can walk and use public transport will have a positive impact on air quality.	✓	✓
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	0

14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. However National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised and vulnerable development not located at areas which are at risk of flooding.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The retail hierarchy includes existing centres which are brown field and the re-use of this land is an efficient use of land.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	This policy will ensure development is compatible with the Regeneration Strategies of the Main towns and directly supports this objective.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
<p>Summary</p> <p>This policy sets out the retail hierarchy of town and local centres within the plan. These are highly accessible and sustainable locations for a range of services and facilities and which will Strongly support the sustainability objectives of the plan, and have the potential to support the Welsh language and cultural well-being of communities within the plan area. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 15 – Visitor Economy			
This policy supports the development of the visitor economy in sustainable and appropriate locations.			
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 but it could be compatible as a successful visitor economy can help maintain a balanced population structure.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Appropriate development can help promote access to recreation opportunities and also to a clean and healthy environment.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	Appropriate development can help improve education and understanding of the local environment.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Appropriate development can help reduce the need to travel and/or encourage sustainable alternatives to travelling by car.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	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 but it could be compatible as a successful visitor economy can help maintain a safe and vibrant community.	0	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Appropriate development can help protect and enhance Welsh language and culture.	✓	✓

8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Appropriate development can help provide a range of quality employment opportunities.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Appropriate development can help protect and enhance the 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.	0	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Appropriate development can help with the efficient production, use and reuse of resources.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Appropriate development help maintain and protect water quality.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Appropriate development can help land use efficiency and minimise contamination.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Appropriate development can help maintain and improve biodiversity and ecosystems.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Appropriate development can protect and enhance the landscape. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible	✓	✓

	with the protection and enhancement of geological heritage.		
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Appropriate development can complement this objective.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Appropriate development can complement this objective.	✓	✓
Summary			
<p>Support for the visitor economy and the location of appropriate development in sustainable locations can complement the SA Objectives of the plan, when implemented alongside other plan policies. The policy does require all developments to be located sustainably and respect and protect the natural and built environment and benefit local communities, it could therefore be concluded that the policy is sufficient to ensure social and environmental impacts will not be negative.</p>			

Strategic Policy SP 16 – Minerals			
This policy provides a basis for ensuring the future supply of minerals in the Plan area.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0

sustainable modes of transport.			
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	Without an adequate supply of minerals, it would be impossible to provide either general needs housing or affordable housing. By supporting appropriate minerals developments, this policy will help ensure that the resources are provided to meet house-building needs in the County and beyond.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Provision of minerals enables house building to meet current housing needs. In this way, minerals developments will contribute towards provision and perpetuation of safe, vibrant and cohesive communities. There are, in turn, indirect links to maintenance and improvement to services and facilities that support, and are supported by, local communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	Provision of minerals is needed to enable provision of appropriate new employment buildings and sites.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Provision of minerals is needed to enable provision of appropriate new employment buildings and sites.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective, however development will need to ensure that impacts do not contribute towards climate change.	0	0
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective, however development would need to ensure no impacts on local air quality.	0	0
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0

13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. The policy will support the objective through means such as supporting the re-use and recycling of minerals.	0	0
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. However, developments would need to ensure no adverse impact on water quality.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Quarrying of minerals will result in the loss of soils. Minerals permissions almost invariably make provision for appropriate restoration and after-use. However, the quarrying activity, by its very nature, cannot safeguard soil quality or quantity. There is potential to store soil for eventual re-use at the restoration stage, but there will be a possibility of degradation during its interim storage.	x	x
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Quarrying of minerals will, by its very nature, have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. However, restoration and after-use following the cessation of quarrying may provide biodiversity and ecosystem benefits. There are many examples of restored quarries that have high biodiversity value.	x	x
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Quarrying of minerals will, by its very nature, have a detrimental impact on landscape and geological heritage. However, restoration and after-use following cessation of quarrying may eventually produce landscapes that are valued. Quarrying can expose the geological sequence in a manner that is valued as an educational and learning opportunity.	x	x

20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. However the policy could support the SA objective by encouraging the use of locally extracted materials for construction which would be in-keeping with the built heritage.	0	0
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. Locally sourced materials could support this SA Objective.	0	0

Summary

Minerals are needed by society to facilitate the construction of new homes in particular and new development in general. Hence, this policy, which supports the provision of minerals to meet the needs of the County, will confer various economic and social benefits. However, there are inevitable and potentially significant conflicts with various SA environmental objectives, although at restoration and after-use stage (once quarrying has ceased) biodiversity and educational benefits may arise. There are also many instances where this policy has no direct relationship to SA Objectives.

Strategic Policy SP 17 – Welsh Language

This policy establishes areas of Welsh language sensitivity and ways in which the needs of the Welsh language community will be taken into account.

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.	It is unclear whether this policy will contribute to maintaining 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 will have a direct effect on the well-being of Welsh speaking communities through cultural and language opportunities.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	This policy has no direct relationship with this objective but is considered compatible.	0	✓

4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	This policy has no direct relationship with this objective but is compatible.	0	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	This policy seeks to ensure that Welsh language impacts where required mitigate any impact on the Welsh language speaking community of new development and is considered compatible with this objective.	0	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	This policy will support vibrant and cohesive Welsh speaking communities. In this case access to services may carry less weight than Welsh language considerations.	0	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	There is a direct relationship between the policy and this objective. It seeks to ensure that Welsh speaking communities have opportunities to speak in their language of choice.	✓	✓
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.	0	0
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	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	0

14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. However National planning guidance prevents housing in flood risk areas so impact of flooding should be minimised and vulnerable development not located at areas which are at risk of flooding.	0	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	There is the possibility that development at Welsh speaking communities will involve the development of green field land, however this is uncertain.	?	?
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it could be compatible.	0	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this objective.	0	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and this objective but it is compatible.	0	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
Summary			
This policy will support the use of the Welsh language and cultural well-being of Welsh speaking communities within the plan area. Other policies of the LDP and national planning policy have a direct relationship with and can address objectives relating to soil, waste, reuse of materials and flooding etc.			

Strategic Policy SP 18 – Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility			
This policy supports improvements to existing transport infrastructure that will increase accessibility to employment, services and facilities, particularly where this is by sustainable means.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Schemes that improve access by sustainable travel modes (walking, cycling and public transport) may contribute positively to human health and well-being by providing opportunities for healthy living. Walking and cycling are additionally zero-carbon travel technologies and hence provide environmental benefits. However, the policy also facilitates improvements to travel modes that are used by vehicles using carbon-based fuels, which will not confer those benefits.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	This policy will not, in itself, reduce the need to travel. However, some aspects of it encourage sustainable travel modes – in particular walking, cycling and public transport. Other aspects will benefit less sustainable travel modes. Hence, it is difficult to be certain whether the policy contributes positively or negatively to the SA Objective – there will probably be elements of both.	?	?
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0

housing to meet local needs.			
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	This policy will improve access to key services and facilities, to the benefit of local communities.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	This policy will facilitate improvements to transport infrastructure and accessibility, which in turn will support a sustainable and diverse economy, particularly where the transport improvements relate to sustainable travel modes.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Where the transport infrastructure and accessibility improvements deriving from this policy relate to sustainable travel modes, the requirements of this SA Objective will be met. However, not all such improvements will solely benefit sustainable travel modes.	?	?
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Where the transport infrastructure and accessibility improvements relate to walking and cycling, and journeys using these travel modes replace ones previously made by vehicles burning fossil fuels, this SA objective will be met. However, some of the infrastructure and accessibility improvements will benefit travel using vehicles that burn fossil fuels and that will not help to maintain or improve air quality.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Where the transport infrastructure and accessibility improvements relate to walking and cycling, and journeys using these travel modes replace ones	?	?

	previously made by vehicles burning fossil fuels, this SA objective will be met – because pollution will be reduced. However, some of the infrastructure and accessibility improvements will benefit travel using vehicles that burn fossil fuels and that will not reduce pollution.		
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Transport infrastructure improvements and likely to result in the loss of soils, unless the works are entirely within the boundaries of existing highways. However, soils can be stripped and stored during works and then re-used as a component of finished schemes, although there is likely to be a reduction of quality involved in such operations.	x	x
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Transport infrastructure improvements relating to walking and cycling may confer biodiversity benefits that would not arise in relation to other travel modes. Linear routes of public rights of way and cycleways (and sometimes highways and railways also) may also provide linear alignments flanked by vegetation that can provide wildlife corridors. However, there is no guarantee that transport infrastructure schemes will invariably provide such benefits and in many cases, their construction will not bring biodiversity or ecosystem benefits.	?	?

19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Transport infrastructure improvements will often have adverse landscape impacts and may also affect geological heritage. The scale of impacts will vary from scheme to scheme and will also be influenced by the quality of design of schemes in terms of fitting in with existing landscapes.	x	x
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy will not, in itself, encourage locally distinct design to complement built heritage. However, other plan policies will put in place design requirements, which will relate to transport schemes as well as many other types of development. There will be a requirement to apply the provisions of the Plan in its entirety to ensure that a holistic policy approach is taken to scheme assessment.	?	?
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Whether the requirements of the SA Objective are met will depend on the scale, nature, siting, alignment and design quality of individual schemes. Hence, it is difficult to be certain whether impacts will, overall, be positive or negative.	?	?

Summary

The aspects of the policy relating to improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure and travel modes, in particular walking and cycling, are likely to support social, economic and environmental SA Objectives. Accessibility improvements generally are likely to bring social and economic benefits. However, some of the infrastructure improvements will benefit travel by vehicles that burn fossil fuels. Where this is the case, negative social and environmental impacts may arise. There are also several instances where the policy has no direct relationship to a particular SA Objective, but in these cases they are still compatible.

Strategic Policy SP 19 – Waste Prevention and Management			
This policy seeks to ensure that appropriate provision is made for waste management or disposal facilities within the Plan area, based on the Welsh Government strategy for waste, 'Towards Zero Waste – One Wales, One Planet'.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management will contribute to a clean and healthy environment.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management will help to improve community safety and ensure that suitable facilities are available for the management of waste.	✓	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0

opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.			
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management complement local economic activity. Without these the economy, social fabric and environment of an area will be damaged.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management confer environmental benefits, but a direct relationship to climate change reduction is more difficult to quantify.	?	?
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management will confer environmental benefits. However, some aspects of waste management may adversely affect air quality. Landfill sites generate methane gas and the amount of residual waste going to landfill has been reduced over recent years to meet EU requirements and lessen the generation of landfill gas. Some alternative means of dealing with residual waste, such as energy-from-waste plants, also generate emissions. It is hoped that this policy will improve the air quality position in Pembrokeshire but there is a degree of uncertainty over what may transpire.	?	?
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	This policy seeks to achieve waste prevention and sustainable waste management.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	One aspect of this policy relates to re-use and recycling, which are elements of the waste hierarchy and preferable to disposal of waste to land but not as good as preventing waste arising in the first place.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Landfill sites produce leachate, which can find its way into rivers, streams and groundwater. As this policy seeks waste prevention and, where that is not possible, its sustainable management, a long-term outcome could be reduced	✓	✓

	landfill. That, in turn, would stabilise or reduce the amount of leachate getting into watercourses and groundwater.		
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management may contribute to reducing contamination.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management may have the effect of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. This may bring some benefits by reducing the amount of soil lost because of landfill operations.	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management may have the effect of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. This may bring some biodiversity benefits if it reduces the amount of land lost to landfill operations.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management may have the effect of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. This, in turn, may bring some landscape benefits.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Waste prevention and sustainable waste management may have the effect of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. This, in turn, may bring some benefits by reducing visual impacts on built heritage and the historic environment,	✓	✓

Summary

Waste prevention and sustainable waste management has the potential to deliver many social, environmental and economic benefits. This is reflected in the table above, which indicates various instances where the policy could support an SA Objective. Waste is a complex topic area and there are some cases where impacts are uncertain or where a mix of

negative and positive outcomes may arise. There are also several instances where there is no direct relationship between the policy and an SA Objective, however they are compatible.

APPENDIX 5: Assessment of the General Policies

The five General Policies from the Preferred Strategy are assessed against the SA Objectives (see tables below), see the Preferred Strategy Document for commentary on the policies.

✓ The policy contributes and/or is compatible with the SA Objective.

x 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.

General Policy GN 1 – General Development Policy			
This policy provides a framework for evaluation of potential development impacts.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Some aspects of this policy will help to deliver this SA Objective. For instance, criterion 2 refers to impact of development proposals on local amenity and criterion 7 to health and safety.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Criterion 5 of this policy requires development to take place in an accessible location, to incorporate sustainable transport and accessibility principles and to take account of highway safety and traffic levels.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. However, all types of development will be subject to this policy.	0	0
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities	Some aspects of this policy will help to deliver this SA Objective. In particular,	✓	✓

which have improved access to key services and facilities.	critterion 6 requires development proposals to provide necessary and appropriate service infrastructure, access and parking provision.		
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Criterion 1 of this policy required development to be compatible the capacity and character of the site and the area within which it is located. Welsh language and culture are important elements of the latter.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. However by encouraging new developments to be in a sustainable location, in proximity to home and employment it would improve accessibility to employment. New development also provides employment (e.g. design and construction).	0	0
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Some aspects of this policy will help to deliver this SA Objective at a local level. For instance, criterion 2 requires that development does not have a detrimental impact on local amenity, including those caused by smoke and fumes.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Criterion 2 of this policy specifically refers to air quality, in the context of ensuring development does not have a detrimental impact on local amenity.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy ensures that development will not result in detrimental impacts on local amenity, that it respects and protects the natural environment, has necessary and appropriate infrastructure and would not have a significant adverse impact on water quality. New development will generate waste, and other policies in the Plan will address this.	0	0
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0

14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Criterion 8 of this policy specifically refers to the requirement for development to avoid significant adverse impacts on water quality.	✓	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Criterion 7 of this policy refers to the need for development to avoid unacceptable harm to health and safety. Risk of flooding is an element of this.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy strongly supports efficient use of land through the careful siting and scale of any new development. The policy also ensures that development does not cause or result in unacceptable harm to health and safety through contamination.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy has an direct relationship to the SA Objective, however the policy encourages the protection of the environment including soils, providing long term benefits.	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Criterion 4 of this policy refers to the need for development to respect and protect the natural environment, including protected habitats and species.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Criterion 3 of this policy refers to the need for development to avoid significant adverse impacts on landscape character, quality or diversity, including the special qualities of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and neighbouring authorities.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	Criterion 1 of this policy refers to the need for the nature, location, siting and scale of development to be compatible with the capacity and character of the site and the area within which it is located. These are elements of design, although the main policy addressing this issue is GN 2.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Criterion 1 of this policy refers to the need for the nature, location, siting and scale of development to be compatible with the capacity and character of the site and the area within which it is	✓	✓

	located. These are elements of design, although the main policy addressing this issue is GN 2.		
Summary			
<p>This wide-ranging policy will contribute positively towards the delivery of most of the SA Objectives for the Plan. Other LDP policies are likely to support the remaining SA Objectives. The policy when used with other Plan policies will ensure that development will provide both short and long term positive social, economic and environmental benefits. The reasoned justifications expand further on the policy to ensure the whole range of potential impacts can be addressed.</p>			

General Policy GN 2 – Sustainable Design			
This policy seeks to ensure that the design of new development is of a sustainable nature.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Some aspects of this policy will help to deliver the SA Objective. For instance, criterion 6 refers to good quality, vibrant public realm and criterion 7 to well-designed outdoor space with good linkages to adjoining streets, spaces and other green infrastructure.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Criterion 5 refers to the need for development to create an inclusive and accessible environment for users that addresses community safety. Criterion 6 refers to the need for development to provide a good quality, vibrant public realm that integrates well with adjoining streets and spaces. These are aspects of sustainable travel and transport.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing	This design policy should ensure housing and new developments are of	✓	✓

including affordable housing to meet local needs.	a good quality and that the long-term running costs of these houses are reduced because of their resource efficiency. This will be beneficial over the long term in the County as new developments are permitted.		
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	The policy does not directly relate to this SA Objective, but some aspects of it may indirectly help with its delivery – for instance those relating to inclusive and accessible environments, public realm and outdoor space.	?	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy is indirectly related to the SA Objective. There is a long term direct relationship between the policy and this objective as this policy should apply to all development and will ensure that employment facilities are built to a high standard.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Criterion 3 of this policy refers to the need for development to incorporate a resource efficient and climate responsive design.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy does not directly relate to this SA Objective, but some aspects of it may indirectly help with its delivery – for instance those relating to a climate responsive design.	?	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Criterion 3 requires new development to incorporate waste management and storage solutions, which will contribute to the delivery of this SA Objective.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	Criterion 3 requires new development to incorporate waste management and storage solutions, which will contribute to the delivery of this SA Objective, in	✓	✓

	particular the part referring to reuse and recycling of resources.		
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	The policy does not directly relate to this SA Objective, but some aspects may indirectly help with its delivery – for instance the reference to water conservation in criterion 3.	?	✓
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	The policy does not directly relate to this SA Objective, but some aspects may indirectly help with its delivery – for instance the reference to a climate responsive design in criterion 3.	?	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	Criterion 3 requires new development to be resource efficient and also refers to waste management and storage solutions, which may indirectly help to reduce contamination.	✓	✓
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Criterion 3 requires new development to be of a climate responsive design. That may contribute indirectly to this SA Objective.	?	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	Criterion 2 requires new development to be appropriate to its landscape / townscape context. Although there is no reference to geology, the landscape is, in part, a reflection of what lies beneath the surface.	✓	✓
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy seeks to deliver sustainable design. Criterion 1 refers specifically to the need for new development to pay due regard to local distinctiveness and contribute positively to the local context.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	Criterion 1 refers specifically to the need for new development to pay due regard to local distinctiveness and contribute positively to the local context.	✓	✓
Summary			
This policy looks at the many different aspects of sustainable design. It contributes directly to the delivery of most of the SA Objectives and may indirectly help to deliver the rest. There is no direct relationship to some of the SA Objectives, but other Plan policies may help to deliver			

these, and they are still compatible. The impacts of the policy will be positive and apparent in the both the short and long term. The policy will also provide cumulative benefits to the natural and built environment in the Plan area.

General Policy GN 3 – Infrastructure and New Development			
This policy requires new or improved infrastructure, services or community facilities to be funded by new development, where that need arises from the development and it is not already programmed by a service or infrastructure company.			
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 has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.	0	0
2. Promote & improve human health & well-being through a healthy lifestyle, access to healthcare & recreation opportunities & a clean & healthy environment.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance recreational and amenity open space, community and cultural facilities and biodiversity improvements.	✓	✓
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	Contributions arising from new development may be used to deliver education-related benefits.	✓	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Contributions arising from new development may be used to deliver sustainable transport facilities.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable housing to meet local needs.	Contributions arising from new market housing developments will be used to deliver affordable housing. Where housing development is proposed, contributions will be prioritised in favour of affordable housing unless there is an overwhelming need for their use for another purpose.	✓	✓
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for	✓	✓

access to key services and facilities.	instance community and cultural facilities.		
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance education-related improvements and community and cultural facilities, each of which would be likely to have Welsh language aspects to them.	✓	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.	0	0
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.	0	0
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance green infrastructure, various types of open space and biodiversity benefits.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – in particular renewable and low-carbon energy, which is zero carbon and thus superior as an energy source to technologies involving burning fossil fuels.	✓	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – in particular those directed towards waste management.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	There is a direct relationship between the policy and this objective, the policy can contribute towards efficient facilities.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance green infrastructure and	✓	✓

	biodiversity improvements that may benefit the wider water environment.		
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements that may benefit the wider water environment.	✓	✓
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective.	0	0
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements that might benefit soil quality and quantity.	✓	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	Contributions arising from new development may deliver some aspects of this SA Objective – for instance green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements that will support valued ecosystems.	✓	✓
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy has a direct relationship with the SA Objective. The policy includes environmental provisions which may reduce any negative impacts on the landscape character and help support this objective.	0	0
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	There is an indirect relationship between the policy and this objective. Provisions may be made where adverse impacts on cultural heritage may be mitigated through this policy.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy has no direct relationship with the SA Objective. The policy includes provisions which may protect the built environment.	0	0
Summary			
New development places additional demands on infrastructure and services therefore developers are expected to make contributions. These contributions will impact positively on both communities and the environment.			

General Policy GN 4 – Resource Efficiency and Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Proposals			
This policy seeks to minimise resource demand, improve resource efficiency and support appropriate proposals for renewable energy development.			
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 has no direct relationship to the SA 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 is generally supportive of renewable energy proposals (excepting wind turbine proposals of 25MW plus), subject to them not causing significant environment or landscape impacts, either individually or cumulatively. Renewable energy is zero-carbon technology and thus will bring human health benefits and support a clean and healthy environment. However, there are some instances where individuals are adversely affected by wind turbine installations, so the benefits are not exclusively positive.	?	?
3. Improve education opportunities to enhance the skills & knowledge base.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. By careful siting of new development the need to travel may be reduced or links may be well integrated into existing public transport infrastructure. Also by incorporating renewable technologies into new developments, sustainable modes of transport may be promoted.	✓	✓
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. Future housing developments should be resource efficient (energy and	✓	✓

housing to meet local needs.	water) and be of good design. This benefits the environment in the long term and the community by reducing long term costs and meeting local needs. By promoting resource efficiency this policy should result in housing which is less costly to run and maintain.		
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	Renewable energy projects can be developed and run on a community basis and in these instances community benefits are likely to be conferred. However, only a modest proportion of the total schemes will fall within this category.	?	✓
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	0
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Such projects can confer employment benefits to urban and rural areas.	✓	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Such projects can help support a sustainable and diverse local economy.	✓	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Such projects are carbon neutral and can therefore help prepare for and reduce the impact of climate change. Renewable energy generation reduces reliance on burning fossil fuels to produce heat and power, which will also be beneficial in the context of reducing the causes of climate change.	✓	✓
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Such projects do not produce air pollution. Hence, the policy is likely to contribute to achieving this SA Objective.	✓	✓

12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Such projects are non-polluting in their operational state. Hence, the policy is likely to contribute to achieving this SA Objective.	✓	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Renewable energy projects make use of natural resources and are non-polluting in their operational state. Hence, the policy is likely to contribute to achieving this SA Objective.	✓	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	<p>The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.</p> <p>New developments may negatively affect water quality through contamination, increased surface run-off and disposal of waste water. There is potential to provide long term mitigation measures by encouraging efficient water use, installing renewable water use systems and encouraging sustainable drainage systems within the new developments (GN 2).</p>	?	?
15. Reduce the impact of flooding & sea level rise.	<p>The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.</p> <p>In the long term resource efficiency and renewable and low-carbon energy proposals can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and in turn the effects of climate change. Sea level rise and flooding are an effect of climatic changes so any contribution to mitigating their impact is beneficial.</p>	0	0
16. Use land efficiently & minimise contamination.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Renewable energy projects make use of natural resources and are non-polluting in their operational state. Hence, the policy is likely to contribute to achieving this SA Objective as it will not produce contamination and may reduce the need for carbon-based energy	✓	✓

	production, which might have produced contamination.		
17. Safeguard soil quality & quantity.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective.	0	✓
18. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. Renewable energy projects make use of natural resources and are non-polluting in their operational state. In that sense, they are likely to help maintain biodiversity and to support ecosystems. However, some types of renewable energy technology may produce negative impacts – for instance, wind turbines blades may injure and / or kill bats and birds. Hence, the picture is not entirely clear-cut and will vary between different renewable energy technologies.	?	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	The policy supports many types of renewable energy project, subject to some provisos. However, some types of project may have significant individual and / or cumulative impacts, particularly wind turbines and solar arrays. The significance of the impacts will be highly varied and will be influenced by the type and scale of the technology and its proximity to other similar installations.	?	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. Renewable energy technologies do not reflect vernacular architecture and heritage. Policies in the Plan will ensure the built heritage is considered in development proposals.	0	0
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	The policy has no direct relationship to the SA Objective. Renewable energy technologies do not reflect vernacular architecture and heritage. Policies in the Plan will ensure the built heritage is considered in development proposals.	0	0
Summary			
This policy is broadly supportive of renewable energy proposals, excepting large-scale wind turbine proposals and subject to provisos on individual and cumulative landscape and			

environmental impacts. Renewable energy technologies are also carbon neutral. As such, the policy supports many of the economic, environmental and social SA Objectives. However, there are a few of the SA Objectives where the impacts of renewable energy technologies are uncertain and / or mix positive and negative impacts. Also, a few of the SA Objectives do not directly relate to the policy.

General Policy GN 5 – Infill Development in Hamlets			
This policy supports limited development at hamlets within rural 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.	Limited infill opportunities at small hamlets, including affordable housing which will help to provide for a variety of needs. However the lack of control over occupancy means that it is uncertain whether the policy 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 within small communities through appropriate housing may improve their health and locating development in areas with access to the countryside 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, however they are compatible.	0	✓
4. Minimise the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	Locating development away from accessible settlements has the potential to encourage travel by unsustainable modes including this car.	x	x
5. Provide a range of high quality housing including affordable	This policy allows affordable housing to be developed at small communities where there is the potential for people in housing need to remain local.	✓	✓

housing to meet local needs.			
6. Build safe, vibrant & cohesive communities which have improved access to key services and facilities.	This policy will partly meet this objective in relation to cohesive communities however access to key services and facilities is likely to be limited and the overall impact this uncertain.	?	?
7. Protect & enhance the role of the Welsh Language & culture.	There is the potential for compatibility within this objective if people are able to stay within Welsh speaking communities or to learn Welsh where the cultural tradition is Welsh speaking.	0	✓
8. Provide a range of good quality employment opportunities accessible to all sections of the population.	This policy is potentially compatible since it will enable people working in rural areas and maintaining a vibrant rural economy to live near to work places.	0	✓
9. Support a sustainable & diverse local economy	No relationship between the policy and this objective but they are compatible.	0	✓
10. Prepare for & reduce the impact of Pembrokeshire's contribution to climate change.	Additional dwellings in small hamlets is likely to require the development of greenfield sites, and increase travel to locations where there are services. Both of these actions are unlikely to reduce contribution to climate change.	x	x
11. Maintain & improve air quality.	No relationship between the policy and this objective but they are compatible.	0	✓
12. Minimise the generation of waste & pollution.	No relationship between the policy and this objective but they are compatible.	0	✓
13. Encourage the efficient production, use, reuse & recycling of resources.	No relationship between the policy and this objective but they are compatible.	0	✓
14. Maintain & protect the quality of inland & coastal water.	No relationship between the policy and this objective but they are compatible.	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	0	✓

	areas so impact of flooding should be minimised.		
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. Maintain, enhance & value biodiversity & promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No direct relationship between the policy and this objective. Uncertain as to whether the policy is compatible with the objective. Other policies in the plan will ensure that biodiversity is protected.	0	?
19. Protect & enhance the landscape & geological heritage.	This policy seeks to restrict infill developments to those which are compatible with impact on landscape. They are however unlikely to enhance landscape and the relationship is uncertain.	0	?
20. Encourage quality locally distinct design that complements the built heritage.	This policy ensures that the development would be compatible with the local built heritage in terms of scale layout and density. Detailed policies on design will help to meet this objective.	✓	✓
21. Protect, enhance & value the built heritage & historic environment.	This policy along with policies on design should ensure the objective is met.	✓	✓
Summary			
<p>This policy would help to maintain cohesive communities, and could benefit the Welsh language and in cases where people work in rural areas could provide opportunities to live close to their place of work. There are however impacts which are not compatible with the objectives, including the likelihood of people having to travel further by unsustainable means, to access the majority of workplaces, service and facilities at larger settlements.</p>			

APPENDIX 6: 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 4th February 2019.

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.

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 Vision and Objectives

Do you have any comments on the LDP Vision assessment? 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?

(Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Question 4: Assessment of LDP General Policies

Do you have any comments on the appraisal of the General Policies?

(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 7: Requirements of SEA Directive

(From ODPM Practical Guide to SEA Directive 2005)

Requirements	Stage/ where covered in report
Preparation of an environmental report (SA 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 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 and SA Scoping Appendix 2; Chapter 7 of this Initial SA 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; and HRA Report.
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 this Initial SA Report.
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: Chapters 4-6 and Appendices of this Initial SA Report. SA of the draft vision and objectives, and strategic options. Will also be explored at Deposit Plan Stage.
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	B / Chapter 10 of this Initial SA Report 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 is presented in this Initial 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	C / Throughout SA Report.

assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4). 	A / SA Scoping Report B, C / Initial SA Report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 be consulted on in the future.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.