

Appendix 3: Plans and Programmes Review

National

National	
People, Places, Futures: The Wales Spatial Plan (as per 2008 update) http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/currentconsultation/improveys/wspconsult/?lang=en	
Plan Type	National Spatial Strategy for Wales
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly
Currency	First adopted 2004
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Sector	Planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SEA and HRA of the Wales Spatial Plan Update 2008: http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/currentconsultation/improveys/wspconsult/?lang=en
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Wales Spatial Plan Update (WSPU) sets out the overarching vision and development framework for future plans in Wales over the next 20 years.</p> <p>For <i>Pembrokeshire: The Haven</i>, the Vision promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It being key to a strategic transport corridor ('Trans-European Network – TEN') whose western terminus links South Wales with the Irish Republic via the Fishguard-Rosslare and Pembroke-Cork ferry crossings Development at three Strategic Hubs: Fishguard, Carmarthen (just east of the PCNP area) and the polycentric South-West Pembrokeshire towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct loss of habitat through development - One of the three Strategic Opportunity Areas identified is 'the area around Llantrisant and North West Cardiff'; Cardiff Beech Woods SAC is in close proximity to this. Housing and employment growth may lead to increased transport movements - the potential for in-combination effect is greater where housing sites are in close proximity to Natura 2000 sites. New communities require increased infrastructure – potential for land take, pollution increase, disturbance/ severance of habitats and species. Growth in the requirement for waste management/ transport disposal from new communities and businesses has the potential to increase pollution, and introduce land take issues. Recreation pressures may result from housing developments near/

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the rural economy through the optimisation of the tourism and leisure offer 	<p>adjacent to Natura 2000 sites. Species/habitats potentially most affected: Preseli SAC and coastal and marine SACs and SPAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric pollution generated as a result of housing, employment and transport growth. Planned improvements to the A40/A477 corridor could lead to habitat/species disturbance and/ or atmospheric/diffuse pollution. Sites potentially most affected: Pembrokeshire Marine SAC, Cleddau Rivers SAC
<p>WSPU HRA – Pembrokeshire</p> <p>HRA of the WSPU identified the following issues that are of relevance to the HRA for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued emphasis on development at settlements within the strategic hubs and along the corridor linking the M4 to the area's ports. Development at Haverfordwest to provide for the increased population and to attract more visitors to the town. Development at Milford Haven and Neyland to upgrade much of the built fabric in the town centres, linked to development of the quayside and docks, and marina and marine leisure development. Investment in the built environment, local shopping and tourism assets with development of the waterway, port growth and marina development and Science and 	<p>WSUP HRA – Pembrokeshire</p> <p>A high-level review of the 10 areas of relevant potential impact listed opposite lead to the possibility of effect on the following sites in (or close to) PCNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleddau Rivers SAC Pembrokeshire Marine SAC Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC Carmarthen Bay SPA Carmarthen Bay Dunes SAC Limestone Coast of South West Wales SAC St David's SAC <p>The screening work concluded that specific impacts could not be identified at this stage due to the lack of detail on the development that might result. However, the following potential impact themes were identified:</p>

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<p>iv. Technology Park at Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. Regeneration at Fishguard and Goodwick requires improvements to sewerage infrastructure, which is a constraint generally and in a number of areas (e.g. Haverfordwest/Withybush).</p> <p>v. Development of tourism in communities situated in South East Pembrokeshire, in particular Tenby / Saundersfoot as well as development of tourism enterprises within the former Tenby Tourism Growth Area and along the coastal corridor to Laughame.</p> <p>vi. Improvements to the areas communications infrastructure, access to town centres as well as improving rail links and removing the pinch-point caused by the single rail track between Cockett and West Dyffryn. Improvements to the A40.</p> <p>vii. Maximise use of the area's ports and maritime facilities.</p> <p>viii. Provision of larger strategic sites to maximise the strategic potential for Milford Haven waterway.</p> <p>ix. Development of the renewable and low carbon energy sources including the marine renewable sector.</p> <p>x. Marina developments need to maximise the opportunities for local communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology, water quality and water resources ■ Population pressure ■ Recreation pressure ■ Direct and indirect effects from transport

National	
Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy - draft final strategy document, 2007: http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40371/403823114/403821/1257853/strategy?lang=en	
Plan Type	Tourism Strategy

National	
Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy - draft final strategy document, 2007: http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40371/403823114/403821/1257853/strategy?lang=en	
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly Government
Currency	2007 - ?
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Sector	Planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SEA Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy Jan 2007: http://new.wales.gov.uk/consultations/closed/tourism/1373048/?lang=en
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Within the regions, seaside tourism is particularly important for South West Wales where it accounts for half of all tourism activity. Tenby is the main tourist town, but a number of other settlements have important tourism roles. Pembrokeshire and Fishguard are important ferry ports and Milford Haven is a major fuel terminal. The Haven is a significant waterway with a range of boating and watersport activities, as are many of the beaches and coves around the Pembrokeshire coast.</p> <p>Key tenets of plan for PCNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To consider the potential for developing nature tourism on the coast and at sea within the environmental capacity of sensitive sites/locations e.g. dolphin watching, Skomer Island ■ To consider the potential of identifying a pilot area as a 'Coastal Recreation Area' ■ To consider new or expanded resort regeneration programmes to diversify and strengthen local economies ■ To build on the successful public transport initiatives to further reduce the pressure in particularly sensitive areas and to improve access to the coast 	<p>There is the potential for the following impacts on all coastal SACs and SPAs related to the PCNP area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased levels of tourism and employment may lead to increased transport movements, which could then result in increased noise/ disturbance and increased levels of atmospheric pollution. ■ Potential for increased recreational pressure and therefore disturbance through various activities such as water sports. ■ An increased level of waterborne transport and development along the coast has the potential to increase diffuse levels of water pollution.

National	
Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy - draft final strategy document, 2007: http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40371/403823114/403821/1257853/strategy?lang=en	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To define a strategic network of access points to the sea and to improve the facilities for watersport participants in Pembrokeshire ■ To consider how to maximise the benefits of a new marina at Fishguard and further consider potential for marina at Pembroke Dock 	

National	
'Catching the Wave' - A Watersports Tourism Strategy for Wales 2004: http://www.industry.visitwales.co.uk/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.383	
Plan Type	Tourism Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly Government
Currency	2004 - 2010
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Sector	Planning/Economic Development
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The strategy is underpinned by a number of targets for 2010, including increasing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of domestic watersports trips and nights by 20% to just over one million trips representing around 5 million bed nights ■ The value of domestic watersports tourist spending by 40% to over £200 million ■ The numbers of trips taken by the higher spend overseas 	<p>There is the potential for the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased recreational pressure: Pembrokeshire Marine SAC, Carmarthen Bay SAC, Cardigan Bay SAC. In Cardigan Bay SAC human activity has the potential to cause disturbance to the Bottlenose Dolphins and seals. Local studies have found that dolphins show changes in diving behaviour and direction when high speed boats are nearby. ■ Increased levels of disturbance on bird colonies: Carmarthen Bay SPA,

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'Catching the Wave' - A Watersports Tourism Strategy for Wales 2004: http://www.industry.visitwales.co.uk/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.383	
market by 50% and to increase overseas visitor spend by 40% to £15 million	<p>Castlemartin Coast SPA, Grassholm SPA, Ramsey & St David's Peninsula Coast SPA, Skokholm & Skomer SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased level of watersports has the potential to increase diffuse levels of water pollution: Pembrokeshire Marine SAC, Carmarthen Bay SAC, Cardigan Bay SAC

National	
A Strategic Plan for Water-related Recreation in Wales: http://www.brighton.ac.uk/waterrecreation/draft_plan_wales.htm	
Plan Type	Recreation Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Partnership Steering Group
Currency	2008
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Sector	Planning/Economic Development
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to identify clear and succinct priorities for the protection and development of water related recreation (WRR) in Wales. It is closely related to the 'Catching the Wave' watersports tourism strategy (above).</p> <p>Main Areas of Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1: WRR: Demand and Supply Stage 2: Gaps in Provision Stage 3: Strategic Initiatives, Actions and Opportunities 	<p>Overall the strategy promotes water-related recreation activities only insofar as these can effectively be accommodated alongside nature conservation requirements.</p> <p>There are numerous mentions of ensuring that any proposed activities meet environmental 'carrying capacity'.</p> <p>Of the activities cited for PCNP coasteering is perhaps the most likely to lead to negative effects, since it is practiced along the intertidal zone and</p>

National	
A Strategic Plan for Water-related Recreation in Wales: http://www.brighton.ac.uk/waterrecreation/draft_plan_wales.htm	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 4: Delivery and Funding <p>Activities cited for PCNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> angling diving surfing coasteering 	<p>includes climbing cliff faces and jumping into the sea. Cliff-face habitat and species, especially nesting birds such as choughs, are hence the most likely to be affected in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrokeshire Marine SAC St David's SAC/St David's & Ramsey SPA Limestone Coast of SW Wales SAC

National	
One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy 2008: http://new.wales.gov.uk/deet/publications/transport/wts/wtstrategy/wtsfe.pdf?lang=en	
Plan Type	Transport
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly Government - Transport Wales
Currency	Adopted 2008
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales
Sector	Transport
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The goal of One Wales: Connecting the nation is to promote sustainable transport networks that safeguard the environment while strengthening our country's economic and social life. The transport strategy identifies a series of high-level outcomes and sets out the steps to their delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people and freight as well as reducing the contribution of transport to greenhouse gas emissions will help to mitigate or offset any increase in diffuse air pollution as a result of this Strategy.

National	
One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy 2008: http://new.wales.gov.uk/deet/publications/transport/wts/wtstrategy/wtsfe.pdf?lang=en	
<p>Long-term outcomes:</p> <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ improve access to healthcare ■ improve access to education, training and lifelong learning ■ improve access to shopping and leisure facilities ■ encourage healthy lifestyles ■ improve the actual and perceived safety of travel <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ improve access to employment opportunities ■ improve connectivity within Wales and internationally ■ improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people ■ improve the efficient, ■ reliable and sustainable movement of freight ■ improve access to visitor attractions <p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ increase the use of more sustainable materials ■ reduce the contribution of transport to greenhouse gas emissions ■ adapt to the impacts of climate change ■ reduce the contribution of transport to air pollution and other harmful emissions ■ improve the impact of transport on the local environment 	

National	
One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy 2008: http://new.wales.gov.uk/deet/publications/transport/wts/wtstrategy/wtsfe.pdf?lang=en	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve the impact of transport on our heritage improve the impact of transport on biodiversity <p>Strategic priorities to focus work</p> <p>The priorities provide additional strategic direction for work towards the long-term outcomes, and maximise the scope for local solutions to transport challenges within a consistent national framework. They will form the focus for a subsequent National Transport Plan and four Regional Transport Plans, which will set out in detail how the outcomes are to be achieved.</p> <p>The priorities will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts; integrating local transport; improving access between key settlements and sites; enhancing international connectivity; and increasing safety and security. 	

National	
The Trunk Road Forward Programme 2002: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/transport/roads/1397701/?lang=en	
Plan Type	Transport
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Welsh Assembly Government – Transport Wales

National	
The Trunk Road Forward Programme 2002: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/transport/roads/1397701/?lang=en	
Currency	Consultation document (ended Oct 2006)
Region/Geographic Coverage	Wales – with regional sections including South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWWITCH) region
Sector	Transport
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Phase 1 (Start March 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A40 The Kell <p>Phase 2 (Could be ready to start by April 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A40 Penblewin to Slebech Park Improvement. This scheme plans to improve a 9km stretch of the A40 between Penblewin and Slebech Park in Pembrokeshire to single carriageway standard. It incorporates the Preferred Route for the Robeston Wathen Bypass that was published in 1996, removing through traffic from the village of Robeston Wathen and therefore removing the effects of severance caused by trunk road traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The A40 Penblewin to Slebech Park crosses the East Cleddau River at Canaston Bridge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noise/vibration resulting of road improvements can cause temporary barrier effects for fish migration. ○ Otter road deaths could have a potentially significant impact on otter populations within the Afonydd Cleddau catchment. ○ Pollution may occur as a result of the road construction process (for example, silt washed from earthwork excavations); or when the road is subsequently in operation, from runoff containing road salt, spillages from vehicles, or accidents. ■ A40 The Kell is in close proximity and crosses the West Cleddau River. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above for possible impacts. <p>In 2004 WAG published the Trunk Road Estate Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 - 2014. The Plan identifies that the construction and use of roads can have negative effects on biodiversity. Under Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, the Assembly Government has a duty to have a regard for the conservation of habitats and species of principal importance to Wales. With this information in mind, the Directorate produced the Plan.</p> <p>The objectives of this Plan for Streams and Rivers are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ minimise the impacts of the road network on rivers and streams for road development (loss and disturbance through new schemes and through

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The Trunk Road Forward Programme 2002: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/transport/roads/1397701/?lang=en	
	<p>maintenance) and;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ensure the quality of rivers and streams, and riparian bank-side habitat, is maintained both as habitat in its own right, and as wildlife corridors. <p>The objectives of the plan for Aquatic Species are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ avoid any detrimental impacts of new road construction, road improvements and road operation on aquatic systems and their species; and ■ identify opportunities throughout each phase of road construction for enhancement of existing habitats and the provision of effective mitigation. <p>The objectives of the Plan for the Otter are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ avoid impacts of new road schemes or improvements on otters; ■ mitigate unavoidable impacts on otters and/or their habitats; ■ reduce the level of incidental otter mortality on existing roads; ■ safeguard and enhance known otter populations close to the road network; ■ raise the awareness of Transport Directorate staff, Trunk Road Agents and consultants regarding the significance of otters on the network; ■ safeguard and enhance potentially suitable habitat features for otters within the soft estate; and ■ to develop a greater knowledge of the distribution of otters across the trunk road network.

Regional

Regional	
The Consultation Draft Transport Plan for South West Wales, 2008: http://www.swwitch.net/resources/1/Files/RTP%20documents/Draft%20RTP-%20english.pdf	
Plan Type	Regional Transport Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWITCH)
Currency	2008-2013
Region/Geographic Coverage	South West Wales
Sector	Transport
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SEA Scoping of the South West Wales Transport Plan http://www.swwitch.net/environmental.aspx HRA Screening http://www.swwitch.net/environmental.aspx
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The RTP replaces county-level Local Transport Plans. The Vision for South West Wales is 'to improve transport and access within and beyond the region to facilitate economic development and the development and use of more sustainable and healthier modes of transport'.</p> <p>The RTP reiterates national strategy (above), which sees the ports of Milford Haven, Pembroke and Fishguard as 'key gateways to and from Wales'.</p> <p>The 'network of towns' concept is also cascaded downwards to the region from national strategy; this sees the Haven Waterway towns of Milford Haven, Pembroke/Pembroke Dock and Haverfordwest as supporting each other by offering complementary functions and being better linked (unspecified).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No specific locations for new development identified though it is possible that the plan could lead to increase in diffuse air pollution. ■ Policies within the Plan will help to mitigate or offset any increase in diffuse air pollution as a result of this Strategy. These include improving the quality, affordability and awareness of public transport, walking, cycling and car sharing and making the movement of people and freight more sustainable, safer and more secure, reliable and efficient.

Regional	
The Consultation Draft Transport Plan for South West Wales, 2008: http://www.swwitch.net/resources/1/Files/RTP%20documents/Draft%20RTP-%20english.pdf	
<p>The Strategy sets out outcomes to influence travel behaviour, which will have beneficial effects overall.</p> <p>HRA Screening of SWWITCH has been indicated on the website, but has not yet been made available.</p>	

Regional	
Waste Plan for South West Wales, 2007 Review: http://www.walesregionalwasteplans.gov.uk/south_west/regional_waste_plan_first_review.html	
Plan Type	Regional Waste Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	South West Wales authorities
Currency	2008-2013
Region/Geographic Coverage	South West Wales
Sector	Waste
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SA http://www.walesregionalwasteplans.gov.uk/south_west/regional_waste_plan_first_review.html
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The plan governs how South West Wales should make adequate future provision for waste management facilities. It provides the base work for potential allocations at County level and assists in ensuring that national and supranational obligations can be met (including EU Directives). Potential relevant topic areas:</p>	<p>Overarching Development Pressures</p> <p>Recycling</p> <p>Air Pollution/ Disturbance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and energy emissions generated by collection, sorting and processing Dust, noise and odour associated with industrial process

Regional	
Waste Plan for South West Wales, 2007 Review: http://www.walesregionalwasteplans.gov.uk/south_west/regional_waste_plan_first_review.html	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional self-sufficiency - As far as is practicable, all waste produced within the Region shall be managed by the Region. The proximity principle - As far as is practicable, all waste shall be effectively managed as close to its point of origin. Sustainability - A commitment to promoting sustainable development is at the heart of the decision-making process and is a fundamental consideration for assessing possible sites and proposals for new waste management facilities. 	<p>Composting Air/ Water Pollution, Introduced/Invasive Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odour, litter, possible vermin generation Release of spores [non-native], requirement for buffer zones (at least 250 metres between composting operations and sensitive receptors) Production of liquid pollutant Potential for combustion <p>Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) Air Pollution, Land Take, Hydrology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions, traffic impacts, land take and wider environmental impacts analogous with industrial process Processes produce residue <p>Refuse Derived Fuel (energy from waste) Air Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission concerns, particulates and potentially dioxins <p>Anaerobic Digestion (energy from Waste) Air/Water Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions to air – odour (during collection, transport and pre-treatment) Wastewater – potential for high concentrations of metals, dissolved nitrogen and organic material <p>Incineration with Energy Recovery Air/ Water Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise, dust, traffic, visual amenity, potential to impact fauna and flora Deposition of substances on surface water Solid, liquid emissions Gaseous emissions include odour, acid gas, heavy metals, particulates, organic compounds

Regional	
Waste Plan for South West Wales, 2007 Review: http://www.walesregionalwasteplans.gov.uk/south_west/regional_waste_plan_first_review.html	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ash residues comprising fine particles, [need to landfill ash/ scrap] dioxins, heavy metals salts, unreacted lime and carbon Contamination, accumulation of toxic substance (food chain)] <p>Landfill & Landraise Air/ Water Pollution, Invasive Species, Land Take</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methane and carbon monoxide emissions Leachate, salts, heavy metals, biodegradable and persistent organics Accumulation of hazardous substances in soil Topography alteration, visual intrusion Soil occupancy, prevention of other land uses Attraction of vermin Contamination, accumulation of toxic substances Potential exposure to hazardous substances Impact on surface water runoff, flood risk <p>SAC Specific Issues Specific potential in-combination impacts cannot be explored in absence of specific waste locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site search process includes a requirement for compliance with the habitats directive. There are four 'levels of search' for future open-air facilities – none of which in the National Park. Areas close to Natura 2000 sites are not amongst those that have been selected at the highest (i.e. earliest) search levels.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS inc. 2007 update http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/wales/858612/1317944/1325232/315654/?version=1&lang=e	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency Wales
Currency	2006-2012
Region/Geographic Coverage	Eastern / Western Cleddau and Pembrokeshire coastal rivers
Sector	Water
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	Not available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS is a strategy for managing water resources at a local level 2006-2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application. The Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS covers an area of approximately 1,446 sq km, encompassing most of the county of Pembrokeshire.</p> <p>The Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers provide most of the domestic water supply for Pembrokeshire, as well as providing water for industry and agriculture.</p> <p>The CAMS area includes the catchments of the rivers Eastern and Western Cleddau and a number of coastal rivers. These coastal rivers are the Nevern, Gwaun, Alun, Solva, Ritec, Cresswell, Castlemartin Corse, Westfield Pill and Gann Flats Stream.</p> <p>Designated sites that have water-related features include 32</p>	<p>Under the Habitats Regulations the Environment Agency Wales has a duty to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new license is granted. If the assessment of a new application shows that it could have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that license.</p> <p>Information presented in the CAMS suggests that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WMRU 1 and WMRU 2 - abstraction from Cleddau Rivers SAC likely to be detrimental to some qualifying features at low-water flows ■ WMRU 4 - some qualifying features of North-West Pembrokeshire Commons SAC potentially at risk in times of reduced water availability <p>The 2007 Update presents no further information</p>

<p>SSSIs, 7 SACs and 1 SPA.</p> <p>A large proportion of the water licensed for abstraction is for fish farming. The CAMS has 5 surface water units (WRMU) as well as numerous groundwater management units (GWMU):</p> <p>WRMUs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Cleddau - 'no water available' at low flows 2. Eastern Cleddau - 'over licensed' at low flows 3. Nevern & Gwaun - 'water available' at low flows 4. Alun, Solva and Castlemartin Corse - 'no water available' at low flows 5. Cartlett Brook, Gann Flats Stream, Westfield Pill, the Ritec and Cresswell River - 'water available' at low flows <p>GWMUs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bosherton - 'no water available' 2. Park Springs – 'no water available' 3. Milton – 'over-licensed' 4. Pendine GMWU – 'water available' 	
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Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
Teifi CAMS inc. 2008 update http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/wales/858612/1317944/1325232/315631/?version=1&lang=_e	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency Wales
Currency	2006-2012

Region/Geographic Coverage	Teifi Catchment
Sector	Water
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	Not available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Teifi CAMS is a strategy for managing water resources at a local level 2006-2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.</p> <p>The River Teifi flows approximately 122 kilometres from source to mouth and has a total catchment area of 1012 square kilometres. Its lowest reaches, around Cardigan, mark the administrative boundary between Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Numerous tributaries enter the Teifi along its length. The larger ones include the Ceri, Clettwr, Cych and Tyweli.</p> <p>It is the source of most domestic water supply for much of Ceredigion and parts of Carmarthenshire and north Pembrokeshire. It also provides water for agriculture, industry and power generation.</p> <p>Most of the water abstracted in the Teifi catchment is from surface waters. Less than 1% of the total volume of water licensed is abstracted from groundwater. This reflects the lack of available groundwater due to the geology of the catchment.</p> <p>Following the sustainability appraisal and consultation the Agency will retain the resource availability status of 'water available', allowing licensing of the surplus water down to the river flow objective. In this way the flows required to sustain the river environment will be protected. This means</p>	<p>Under the Habitats Regulations the Environment Agency Wales has a duty to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new license is granted. If the assessment of a new application shows that it could have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dwr Cymru are currently considering options to supplement resources available to the Mid and South Ceredigion area. Their preferred option would not have a direct impact on the resources within the Teifi (Section 6 - 'Future Developments') ■ The proposed strategy would not support any new large consumptive abstractions from the Teifi without restrictive licence conditions to prevent abstractions during low flows. <p>The 2008 Update presented no variations to the above.</p>

<p>that there will be a presumption for granting new abstraction licences until river flows reach those defined by the river flow objective. At the lowest flows there will be limited scope for further unrestricted abstraction to support new developments.</p> <p>From the resource assessment, it was determined that 5 out of 7 water resource management units (A, B, C, F and G – the highest and lowest river reaches) currently have a resource availability status of 'water available'. Although these water resource management units are 'water available' at the lowest flows, there is only a small surplus of water available in water resource management unit A.</p>	
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Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	
Tywi, Taff and Gwendraeth CAMS inc. 2008 update http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/wales/858612/1317944/1325232/315643/?version=1&lang=_e	
Plan Type	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Environment Agency Wales
Currency	2006-2012
Region/Geographic Coverage	Tywi, Taff and Gwendraeth Catchments
Sector	Water
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	Not available
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The Tywi, Taf & Gwendraeth CAMS is a strategy for managing water resources at a local level 2006-2012. The strategy provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction license application.	Under the Habitats Regulations the Environment Agency Wales has a duty to assess the effects of existing abstraction licences and any new applications to make sure they are not impacting on internationally important nature conservation sites. Water efficiency is also tested by the EA before a new license is granted. If the assessment of a new application shows that it could

<p>The CAMS area is mainly within the County of Carmarthenshire, although there are small areas that fall within Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and Powys.</p> <p>Within the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS area there are 143 licensed groundwater abstractions and 67 licensed surface water abstractions, prior to deregulation.</p> <p>The main consumptive use of surface water is for public water supply. Small volumes are abstracted for agriculture, water bottling, private water supplies and industry.</p> <p>The Environment Agency Wales undertakes routine monitoring of water quality. On the whole, water quality in this CAMS area is excellent, while the water quality in the Gwendraeths is generally very good. River Quality Objectives are met throughout the CAMS area.</p>	<p>have an impact on a SAC/SPA the EA will have to follow strict rules in setting a time limit for that license.</p> <p>The Habitats Directive Review of Consents has been completed, it assessed the potential impacts of Abstraction Licences and the operation of Llyn Brianne Reservoir on the Afon Tywi SAC. Through this assessment, a number of permissions were identified as having the potential to have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Afon Tywi SAC. No other Natura 2000 sites were identified.</p> <p>The River Tywi ultimately flows into Carmarthen Bay. Therefore any impact to the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC caused by changes to the water resource management of the catchment needs is considered as part of the CAMS process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All 5 WRMUs within the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS are assessed as having water available.
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Adjoining Local Development Plans

Local Development Plans	
Pembrokeshire CC emerging Local Development Plan: http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=109&parent_directory_id=646&id=11211	
Plan Type	LDP
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Pembrokeshire County Council
Currency	2011-2021
Region/Geographic Coverage	Pembrokeshire (excluding PCNP)
Sector	Spatial planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SA/SEA Screening & Scoping http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=109&parent_directory_id=646&id=13440&language= HRA Screening http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?id=14098&nav=109,141,1014
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Pembrokeshire County Council LDP will set out the strategy and policy framework for the development and conservation needs of Pembrokeshire, National Park excluded, from 2011-2021. The Plan (LDP) is still at a very early stage or production, and no spatial development proposals have yet emerged.</p>	<p>HRA Initial Screening</p> <p>The HRA screening of the emerging LDP identified a wide range of potential effects. No specific allocations are mentioned at this early stage of the plan process.</p> <p>The overall conclusions were that any impacts arising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Were 'not directly connected with/necessary to the management' of any Natura 2000 sites, and ■ Led to 'doubt/uncertainty about any significant effects and it has been determined that a precautionary approach is necessary, with further screening at later stages'

Local Development Plans	
Pembrokeshire CC emerging Local Development Plan: http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=109&parent_directory_id=646&id=11211	

Local Development Plans	
Pembrokeshire CC and NP Joint Unitary Development Plan – adopted 2006 http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=109&parent_directory_id=646&id=5058	
Plan Type	UDP
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Pembrokeshire County Council & Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
Currency	20002016
Region/Geographic Coverage	All Pembrokeshire
Sector	Spatial planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	None listed
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause ‘incombination’ effects
The former Joint Unitary Development Plan remains a material planning document as long as replacement LDPs are awaiting adoption. Many of its allocations could be carried forward into the Pembrokeshire CC LDP and, as such, need to be highlighted as having potential for incombination effects. HRA screening of the Pembrokeshire CC LDP has raised this particular issue (see opposite).	<p>The initial HRA screening of the emerging LDP considered potential effects of the JUDP. The following impacts could arise if carried forward into the LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polluted runoff/water quality as a result of development proposed at Kilgetty/Begelly (circa 200 homes), incombination with development proposed in the vicinity of Saundersfoot (circa 120 homes) and also Tenby (circa 430 homes). Habitat/species potentially most affected: Carmarthen Bay SAC and SPA • Recreational disturbance as a result of development proposed at Kilgetty/Begelly (circa 200 homes), incombination with development

Local Development Plans	
Pembrokeshire CC and NP Joint Unitary Development Plan – adopted 2006 http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=109&parent_directory_id=646&id=5058	
	<p>proposed in the vicinity of Saundersfoot (circa 120 homes) and also Tenby (circa 430 homes). Habitat/species potentially most affected: Carmarthen Bay SAC and SPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tidal turbines appear likely to be installed on the seabed in Ramsey Sound. This could raise potential for indirect impacts upon the grey seal population. Sites potentially most affected: Pembrokeshire Marine SAC, St. David's SAC

Local Development Plans	
Carmarthenshire emerging Local Development Plan http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/eng/index.asp?locID=8697&docID=-1	
Plan Type	LDP
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Carmarthenshire County Council
Currency	Work just begun
Region/Geographic Coverage	Carmarthenshire
Sector	Spatial Planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	<p>SEA-SA Scoping http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/attached_files/Emily%20-%20Planning/Emily%20Forward%20Planning/ScopingReport.pdf</p>
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The Carmarthenshire LDP is still at a very early stage of production, and no spatial development proposals have yet emerged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An LDP discussion paper is available; this does not indicate any significant level/ location of development that could generate cumulative effects 'in – combination' with the PNCP LDP / NPMP

Local Development Plans	
Carmarthenshire Unitary Development Plan – adopted 2006 http://www.cartoplus.co.uk/carmarthenshire/	
Plan Type	UDP
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Carmarthenshire County Council
Currency	2001-2016
Region/Geographic Coverage	Carmarthenshire
Sector	Spatial Planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SEA-SA Scoping
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The in-force UDP promotes housing, employment and infrastructure growth at three principal hubs across the county: Carmarthen, Llanelli and Ammanford/ Crosshands. Potential impacts arising are unlikely to result in significant effects on sites under consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carmarthen is situated on the River Tywi approximately 1.2 km upstream from the Carmarthen Bays and Estuaries SAC/ SPA. ■ The River Tywi ultimately flows into Carmarthen Bay. Therefore any impact to the Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries SAC caused by changes to the water resource management of the catchment needs is considered as part of the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS process. ■ All 5 WRMUs within the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS are assessed as having water available. ■ The Habitats Directive Review of Consents for the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS identified a number of permissions as having the potential to have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Tywi SAC. No other Natura 2000 sites relevant to this study were identified.

Local Development Plans	
Ceredigion emerging Local Development Plan http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=4761	
Plan Type	LDP
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Ceredigion County Council
Currency	Work just begun
Region/Geographic Coverage	Ceredigion
Sector	Spatial Planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	SA-SEA Scoping http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=7988
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The Ceredigion LDP is still at a very early stage of production, and no spatial development proposals have yet emerged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDP discussion papers on the future of 'Cardigan Bay' and 'Tourism' state little about any effects in-combination with the PCNP plans that could arise.

Local Development Plans	
Ceredigion Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016 – not fully adopted	
Plan Type	UDP
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Ceredigion County Council
Currency	2001-2016
Region/Geographic Coverage	Ceredigion
Sector	Spatial Planning
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	None listed
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
Although work is now being directed at progressing the LDP the Ceredigion UDP is being used as an interim mechanism to determine planning applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The southernmost of Ceredigion's six towns is Cardigan, which is approximately 2.5 km from Cardigan Bay SAC. Cardigan is situated on the River Teifi, which ultimately flows into Cardigan Bay. Therefore any impact

Local Development Plans	
Ceredigion Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016 – not fully adopted	
Of greatest relevance to PCNP is Cardigan, in the far south of the county. Cardigan is allocated an important but secondary role, mainly with the idea of encouraging some degree of self-containment in the south Ceredigion area.	<p>to the Cardigan Bay SAC caused by changes to the water resource management of the catchment needs is considered as part of the Teifi CAMS process. The Review of Consents is subject to HRA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased housing and employment development could lead to an increase in recreational pressure on Cardigan Bay SAC.

Adjoining Minerals and Waste Strategies

Minerals & Waste Strategies	
Pembrokeshire CC Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2004 http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=107,559,568&parent_directory_id=646&id=6428&d1p1=1	
Plan Type	Waste Management Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Pembrokeshire CC
Currency	Adopted 2004
Region/Geographic Coverage	Pembrokeshire
Sector	Waste
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Pembrokeshire considers the current situation of domestic and commercial waste management in the Authority. It outlines how much waste is being produced and how the Council intends to reduce and recycle it. The strategy provides details of the waste reduction and recycling targets and what measures will be taken to achieve them.</p> <p>The strategy provides no specific locations for waste management facilities, and is soon to be superseded by the South-West Wales Waste Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the review of the Waste Plan for South West Wales 2007 (pg. 13) for generic environmental impacts arising from waste management.

Other Adjoining Plans and Programmes

Other Plans and Programmes	
Pembrokeshire County Council Tourism Strategy 2006-2012: http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/documents/	
Plan Type	Tourism Strategy
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Pembrokeshire County Council
Currency	2006-2012
Region/Geographic Coverage	Pembrokeshire
Sector	Tourism
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Pembrokeshire is recognised nationally and internationally as an outstanding and distinctive coastal destination.</p> <p>These are the strategic objectives identified for local tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To improve the quality of the tourism experience in Pembrokeshire ■ To improve the accessibility of Pembrokeshire as a destination ■ To develop effective working partnerships so that all sectors work together to exceed visitors' expectations ■ To embrace a sustainable approach to tourism development which benefits the industry, the community and the environment 	<p>Increased tourism has the potential to generate a range of impacts that may lead to significant effects on N2k sites. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disturbance - In Cardigan Bay SAC human activity has the potential to cause disturbance to the Bottlenose Dolphins and seals. Local studies have found that dolphins show changes in diving behaviour and direction when high speed boats are nearby. There is also the potential for increased disturbance of bird colonies during particular times of the year. ■ Pollution impacts - An increased level of watersports has the potential to increase diffuse levels of water pollution. ■ Air pollution - Increased levels of tourism may lead to increased transport movements, which could then result in increased levels of atmospheric pollution. <p>Species/habitats potentially most affected: Carmarthen Bay & Estuaries SAC, Limestone Coast of SW Wales SAC, Pembrokeshire Marine SAC, Preseli SAC, St David's SAC, Carmarthen Bay SPA, Castlemartin Coast SPA, Ramsey & St David's Peninsula Coast SPA</p>

Other Plans and Programmes	
Pembrokeshire County Council Tourism Strategy 2006-2012: http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/documents/	

Other Plans and Programmes	
Milford Haven Waterway Recreation Plan, 2005: http://www.mhpa.co.uk/uploaded/docs/recplan_2005.pdf	
Plan Type	Recreation Plan
Plan Owner/ Competent Authority	Milford Haven Port Authority
Currency	Adopted 2005
Region/Geographic Coverage	Milford Haven
Sector	Leisure
Related work SA/SEA HRA/AA	N/A
Document Details	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>The Haven Waterway Plan is a partnered strategy that seeks to accommodate leisure demands, providing zones for specific usages that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sailing/rowing/canoeing/power-boating ■ Mooring ■ Water-ski-ing ■ Wind/kite-surfing ■ Angling <p>A cited objective (Section 6) is to 'minimise recreational activities in environmentally sensitive areas'.</p>	<p>Promoting increased visitor and recreational usage could have the following impacts on the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pollution impacts - An increased level of watersports has the potential to increase diffuse levels of water pollution. ■ Disturbance - Human activity in the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC has the potential to cause disturbance to the Grey seals.