

Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan and Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy - December 2009

Appendix B: Relevant Policies Plans and Programmes

Many of the International level policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) referred to in this Scoping report are implemented in National or regional policies, plans or programmes. Therefore more detail on how relevant PPPs will influence the National Park's Plans is included in the references to National and Regional Plans. The International PPPs are included here for completeness and to provide access information for the documents.

Agenda 21

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1992

Web link <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/english/agenda21toc.htm>

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

UNEP 1992

Web link <http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163>

Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

United Nations 2002

Web link <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/636/93/PDF/N0263693.pdf?OpenElement>

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

United Nations 1994

Web link <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

The Kyoto Protocol

United Nations 1997

Web link http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

Convention on Migratory Species

UNEP 1979

Web link <http://www.cms.int/>

Convention on Biological Diversity

UNEP

1992

Web link <http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml>

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

UNESCO

1971

Web link <http://www.ramsar.org/>

Aarhus Convention

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

1998

Web link <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/>

EU Directive 79/409/EEC (the Wild Birds Directive)

The Council of the European Communities

2 April 1979

Notes The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes). Source: JNCC. A wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities support the Bird Directive's implementation in the UK. They include national bird monitoring schemes, bird conservation research, and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them. In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). The 'Habitats Regulations' apply to the UK land area and its territorial sea (to 12 nautical miles from the coast). Source: JNCC.

Management Reflect the goals of the various delivery mechanisms of the Directive in
Plan response National Park management policy.

Web link http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf

EU Directive 85/337/EEC (the EIA Directive)

The Council of the European Union

1985

Notes Amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997.

Web link <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31985L0337:EN:HTML>

EU Directive 91/676/EEC (the Nitrates Directive)

The Council of the European Union

1991

Web link <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html>

EU Directive 92/43/CEE (the Habitats Directive)

The Council of the European Communities

21 May 1992

Notes The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites). Any development project of plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'. If the assessment finds that the plan or project is likely to undermine the conservation objectives for the site the plan or project must not proceed unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'. If this is the case then appropriate mitigation or compensation measures must be put in place. There are 16 Natura 2000 sites wholly or partly within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Conservation objectives for Natura 2000 sites are congruent with National Park purposes. May preclude developments serving social or economic concerns in certain areas.

Management Plan response There are 12 SACs and 4 SPAs in the National Park area, and management policies must ensure that their features are conserved.

Web link http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm

EU Directive 96/62/EC (the Air Quality Framework Directive)

The Council of the European Union

1996

Web link <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31996L0062:EN:HTML>

EU Directive 1999/31/EC (the Landfill Directive)

The Council of the European Union

1999

Web link <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:HTML>

EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive)

The Council of the European Communities

23 October 2000

Notes Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them. Water quality improvement and management of water resources complement National Park purposes. Principal output from legislation is River Basin Management Plan. Timetabling constraint.

Management Plan response Contribute wherever possible and appropriate to achievement of water status objectives.

LDP response Plan policies on the design, location of development & sustainable water management to ensure does not create adverse pressures on the water environment.

Web link <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0060:EN:HTML>

EU Directive 2002/49/EC (Directive on Environmental Noise)

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

2002

Web link http://eur-lex.europa.eu/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_189/l_18920020718en00120025.pdf

EU Directive 2003/35/EC (Directive providing for Public Participation)

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

2003

Web link http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_156/l_15620030625en00170024.pdf

EU Directive 2004/35/CE (the Environmental Liability Directive)

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

2004

Web link http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_143/l_14320040430en00560075.pdf

EU Directive 2006/12/EC (the Waste Directive)

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

2006

Web link http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_114/l_11420060427en00090021.pdf

Common Agricultural Policy

European Commission

1958

Notes

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the set of rules and regulations which govern agricultural activities in the European Union. Under CAP, economic support to farmers since the 1960s was largely given in direct proportion to production. CAP resulted in sweeping changes in farming practice; farmers intensified their farming methods in order to produce more and so attract greater financial support. Many farms have therefore become more specialised and traditional farming was been abandoned across large areas of the UK. CAP revisions are aimed at a gradual transfer of subsidy to support land stewardship rather than specific crop production. A relatively small number of key practices has a significant effect on the condition of wildlife. If CAP revision continues to address these there should be attendant benefits for National Park biodiversity. Changes in CAP payments may result in a shifting social landscape within the agricultural community, as well as, we hope, beneficial changes to landscape character.

**Management
Plan response**

Continue to seek to influence agricultural policy and practice at the most appropriate level to secure environmental and socio-economic benefits.

Web link http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/capexplained/cap_en.pdf

Common Agricultural Policy Reform

European Commission

2003

Web link http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/index_en.htm

EU Rural Development Policy 2007-2013

European Commission

2006

Web link http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/index_en.htm

European Landscape Convention

Council of Europe

2000

Web link http://www.coe.int/t/e/Cultural_Co-operation/Environment/Landscape/

The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012

European Commission

2001

Web link <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm>

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Council of Europe

1979

Web link <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/104.htm>

MANAGING NATURA 2000 SITES The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/CEE

European Commission

2000

Notes Advises on the implementation of Article 6 of EU Directive 92/43/CEE (the Habitats Directive). Covers development of any management plans required and 'necessary conservation measures'. Also the requirement for appropriate assessment and mitigation of negative impacts. AA of plans likely to have a significant effect will help to ensure Park purposes are implemented. Identification of alternative solutions, which will need to be assessed.

Management Plan response There are 12 SACs and 4 SPAs in the National Park area, and management policies must ensure their safeguard.

Web link http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/specific_articles/art6/pdf/art6_en.pdf

European Climate Change Programme

European Commission

2000

Web link <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/eccp.htm>

Countryside and Rights of Way Act

UK Parliament

2000

Notes This extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside while also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. The Act gives the public a new right of access to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. It also: recognises the needs of landowners and managers; improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about what rights already exist; provides a statutory basis for biodiversity conservation previously undertaken as a matter of policy; improves the procedures associated with the notification, protection and management of SSSIs; strengthens legal protection for threatened species and brings up to date the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); supports management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Source: DEFRA. The CROW Act 2000 updates the Wildlife and Countryside Act and includes enhanced protection for SSSIs as well as providing a legal basis for biodiversity action.

Management Plan response We will continue to contribute to implementation of the Act, with partners and stakeholders.

Web link <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm>

Environment Act 1995

UK Parliament

1995

Notes Defines national park purposes, the socio economic duty and the obligation on others to implement national park purposes. Provides clear direction in how to draft the aims, objectives and policies of both Plans. To ensure that the appropriate balance between achieving purposes and the socio-economic duty is achieved. Silkins Test.

Management Plan response Sets out the fundamental principles of National Parks to be delivered through the prescriptions of the NPMP.

LDP response Fundamental to the approach taken in drafting of the Plan

Web link http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

UK Parliament

2006

Notes Established 'Natural England' and 'Commission for Rural Communities'. It provides legislative changes to amend nature conservation legislation, and in relation to bylaws for motor vehicles (giving NPs the power to make traffic regulation orders); SSSIs and extends the CROW biodiversity duty for example. Will help to achieve a rich and diverse natural environment
Source : Defra.

LDP response Provides a more secure framework for the consideration of the natural environment

Web link <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/20060016.htm>

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

UK Parliament

1979

Notes The means by which Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are afforded legal protection. A key tool for protection of SAMs. The protection given by this falls short of protecting the settings and surroundings of monuments. In addition, the Act allows for certain damaging operations to continue under certain circumstances.

Management Plan response Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

UK Parliament

1981

Notes The key means for wildlife protection on the British mainland. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife on the British mainland. It is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) are implemented in Great Britain. Similar legislation is enacted to fulfil these obligations elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Source: Naturenet. The WCA (as amended) largely failed to conserve habitats and species or protect them from a range of pressures, on SSSIs as well as in the wider countryside. The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 significantly updated the WCA and includes enhanced protection for SSSIs.

Management Plan response Continue to seek to strengthen policy and work with landowners to safeguard features of protected sites, and, importantly, the context in which those sites occur.

Web link <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download>

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994

UK Parliament

1994

Notes Transposes the Habitats Directive and the Conservation of Seals Act 1970.

Management Plan response There are 12 SACs and 4 SPAs in the National Park area, and management policies must ensure their safeguard.

Web link http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_1.htm

UK Biodiversity Action Plan

UK Biodiversity Partnership and the UK Government

1994

Web link <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/>

Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy

UK Government

2005

Web link <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm>

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

DEFRA

January 2000

Notes The objectives are drafted in line with European Directives and UK law, policy and standards, and relate primarily to human health. Transport management (vehicle volumes as well as individual vehicle emissions). Trends in traffic volumes, localised air pollution hotspots.

Management Plan response Contribute wherever possible to the county's air quality management objectives, in reference to PCC and EAW targets and measures.

Web link <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/index.htm>

The Water Framework Directive and Planning - Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales

EA; RTPI; WLGA; LGA

February 2006

Notes Provides advice on the implementation of the Water Directive Framework in relation to development plan policy (and other matters). The WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. It establishes a river basin district structure with ecological targets for surface waters and other environmental indicators.

Management Plan response Contribute to River Basin Management Plan goals through National Park management policies wherever possible.

Water resources for the future: a water resources strategy for England and Wales

Environment Agency

2001

Web link http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waterres/137651/?version=1&lang=_e

The UK Climate Change Programme

DEFRA

2006

Web link <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm>

Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy

DTI

2003

Web link <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf>

Stern Review on the economics of climate change

HM Treasury

30/10/2006

Web link http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/stern_review_report.cfm

Review of the National Park Authorities in Wales

Welsh Assembly Government

2004

Web link <http://www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe/master.asp?n1=366&n2=679&n3=335>

Policy Statement For The National Parks And National Park Authorities In Wales

Welsh Assembly Government

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/depc/ecm/countryside-coastal-access/national-parks/NPpolicystatement-e.pdf?lang=en>

Planning Policy Wales

National Assembly for Wales

March 2002

Notes Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes. Procedural advice is given in National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Office circulars. PPW, the TANs and circulars together comprise national planning policy which should be taken into account by local planning authorities in Wales in the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDPs). Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statements (MIPPS) change or add to PPW between full revisions. There are currently three MIPPS: 01/2006 - Housing; 01/2005 - Planning for Renewable Energy; and 02/2005 - Planning For Retailing and Town Centres. Use the PPWales Companion Guide to help advise on what parts of the PPW need amplification in the LDP etc. Highly constrained in terms of policy development which is contrary to PPW. Likely to provide significant difficulties in gathering sufficient evidence to do so.

Management Plan response The NPA is the planning authority for the National Park area. PPW provides a policy framework for development planning policies and management.

LDP response Provides a policy framework for LDP

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/4038231121/403821/403821/403828/planningpolicy-e.pdf?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing

Welsh Assembly Government

June 2006

Notes Provides practical guidance in securing affordable housing. There is a requirement for Development Plans to set targets for the provision of affordable housing based on the identified need in the plan area. Availability of affordable housing is a sustainability issue. TAN requires that any need for affordable housing is addressed.

LDP response Refer to because it provides detailed guidance on the provision of affordable housing.

Web link http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/4038231121/403821/403821/40382/4038241/39239_TAN_2_ACs_English_LoR1.pdf?lang=en

Technical Advice Note 4: Retailing and Town Centres

Welsh Assembly Government

1996

- Notes** Advice and requirements for measuring viable and vital retail centres. Includes advice on monitoring, change of use, car parking, impact assessments. Measuring and achieving vital and viable town centres enables access to good quality local services. Retail activity is essentially market led. The LPA role is limited, and market conditions will affect retailer strategy.
- LDP response** Whilst somewhat dated, will provide the framework for retail policy, along with MIPPS 'Retail Development and Town Centres'
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN4?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning

Welsh Assembly Government

Jan 2006

- Notes** Provides advice about how land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. It sets out the key principles of planning for nature conservation, advice about the preparation and review of development plans, development control, and conservation of sites and species. Biodiversity conservation and enhancement is an integral part of planning for sustainable development. Use and development of land can pose threats to the conservation of natural features and wildlife.
- LDP response** Will provide framework for approach to nature conservation and enhancement, for the LDP
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN5?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 6: Agricultural and Rural Development

Welsh Assembly Government

2000

- Notes** TAN sets out the considerations for agricultural development, the re-use adaptation of rural buildings, development related to farm diversification and agricultural and forestry related development, including dwellings. key advice on rural development.
- LDP response** Relevant to the potential for residential development in the countryside, and in relation to rural development policy
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN6?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control

Welsh Assembly Government

1996

Notes Control of virtually all outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenity and public safety is possible, although some are exempted from detailed control, or qualify for deemed consent. Majority of the National Park is within an Area of Special Control of Advertisements. Appropriate control of advertisements is significant to the character of the National Park.

LDP response Provides detailed advance on the approach to advertisements.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN61?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 8: Renewable Energy

Welsh Assembly Government

2005

Notes Provides technical advice to supplement PPWales and MIPPS on renewable energy, which should be reflected in LDP strategy. To seek positive action on renewable energy in response to climate change and environmental enhancement. Achieving acceptable solutions on a local scale.

LDP response LDP should promote high standards of energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable energy as part of the response to climate change.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN8?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 11: Noise

Welsh Assembly Government

1997

Notes Provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development. Outlines some of the main considerations the NPA should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and determining planning applications which will generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.

LDP response Will provide framework for approach to noise, for the LDP.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN11?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 12: Design

Welsh Assembly Government

2002

- Notes** This TAN focuses on the appearance of proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings. It takes design to mean the relationships between all elements of the built and natural environment, including those between buildings and between buildings and spaces. Also covered are the nature of the public domain, the relationships between different developed areas and of buildings with the countryside, and the resulting patterns of movement. The need to address these matters in development plans and in development control is discussed, as is the particular issue of design and disability. Achieving and encouraging good design in the National Park.
- LDP response** Outlines some of the main design considerations the NPA should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and determining planning applications.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN12?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism

Welsh Assembly Government

1997

- Notes** This TAN recognises that although tourism cannot be regarded as a single or distinct land-use category, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and in development control decisions. It also considers problems associated with the maintenance and enhancement of the stock of hotels and the provision of appropriate sites and facilities for holiday and touring caravans. It also discusses the imposition and enforcement of seasonal and holiday occupation conditions attached to planning permissions. Tourism is a major part of the economy in the National Park. This TAN will be replaced during the preparation of the LDP.
- LDP response** Provides a framework to allow the continued development of tourism in the National Park.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN13?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning

Welsh Assembly Government

1998

Notes This TAN describes the role of local planning authorities and the range of sectoral and regulatory controls over marine and coastal development. The guidance details a number of issues which must be taken into account because of their potential effects on physical processes and ground conditions, as well as the overall balance, sensitivity and conservation of the area. These include visual impact from both land and sea, and the potential need for remedial and defence works. It covers planning considerations and issues to be included in development plans and in the determination of planning applications. Consideration is given to the need for conservation and protection of designated marine and coastal sites. Key advice for this largely coastal national park.

LDP response Provides the framework for planning for the coast.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN14?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk

Welsh Assembly Government

2004

Notes This TAN describes the Environment Agency's (EA) role in exercising a general supervision of flood defence matters. Local authorities are expected to use their powers to guide development away from areas that may be affected by flooding, and to restrict development that would itself increase the risk of flooding or would interfere in the ability of the EA or other bodies to carry out flood control works or maintenance. Need to take into account potential flood risk from tidal and fluvial flooding.

LDP response Provides a framework to guide development to minimise the risk from flooding.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN15?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 16: Sport and Recreation

Welsh Assembly Government

1998

Notes This TAN outlines the responsibilities of the Sports Council for Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency in relation to sport and recreation planning, and notes in particular the need for planning authorities to consider the relationship between the recreational use of land and the interests of conservation. It advises that the government does not prescribe national standards for recreational provision. It draws attention to the value of open space for the purpose, whether in local authority ownership or not. It also discusses the provision of sites and facilities and the particular issues of noise from sport and of floodlit facilities. Protection and provision of public and private green spaces for character, enhancement and recreational needs. This TAN will be replaced during the preparation of the LDP.

LDP response To ensure appropriate provision of green spaces and opportunities for formal and informal recreation are maintained and enhanced.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN16?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 18: Transport

Welsh Assembly Government

1998

Notes This TAN observes that by guiding the location of new development, reducing the need to travel, and promoting transport choices which are less polluting, land-use planning can contribute to long-term environmental improvement. It discusses access to roads and related development control matters and considers complementary transport measures including walking and cycling. It also discusses traffic management, public transport, park-and-ride, transport interchanges and parking. To link with the transport strategy. Will need close liaison with PCC as Highway Authority to ensure outcomes can be met. Potential for different strategies between the two authorities to pose difficulties.

This TAN will be replaced during the preparation of the LDP.

LDP response To have a strategy which will help reduce the need to travel.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN18?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 19: Telecommunications

Welsh Assembly Government

2002

- Notes** This TAN takes account of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology, of the new social and economic demands for communications and of the Assembly's environmental policies. It covers the different forms of public communications systems and their development requirements and discusses broadcasting, reception issues, and the implications for development plans and development control.
- LDP response** Framework to allow development of this industry whilst protecting the visual impact on the National Park.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN19?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control

Welsh Assembly Government

June 2000

- Notes** This TAN advises that in preparing unitary development plans, planning authorities should consider the impact on various groups in the population and specifically whether they have communities where the use of the Welsh language is part of the social fabric. If so, it says that the needs and interests of the language should be taken into account in the formulation of policies. The guidance says that the linguistic balance can be affected by the location of new housing development and the distribution of economic growth and new jobs. To protect the Welsh speaking communities of the National Park. Impacts on the number of Welsh speakers is largely influenced by a number of factors outside the control of land use planning.
- LDP response** Provides a framework for developing policies to protect the Welsh speaking communities within the National Park.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN20?lang=en>

Technical Advice Note 21: Waste

Welsh Assembly Government

2001

- Notes** Provides advice about how planning should contribute to sustainable waste resource management, and is intended to facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable land use planning framework in Wales. Waste management is central to sustainability.
- LDP response** should provide a framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste resource management facilities to meet the needs of society for the reuse, recovery and disposal of waste.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/TANs/TAN21?lang=en>

Minerals Planning Policy Wales

National Assembly for Wales

December 2000

Notes Sets out national (Wales) policy for minerals working, including the expectations of Minerals Planning Authorities. The document stresses the need to minimise the environmental impact of minerals extraction. National parks are identified as area where minerals development should not take place except in exceptional circumstances. The impact on National Parks of nearby minerals development is also noted. Requirement for a land bank of potential sites. In areas of environmental importance (e.g.NPs) provision of this needs to be negotiated with neighbouring authorities - i.e. there is still a requirement for NPAs to identify a land bank, but this may be outside the NP area.

Management Plan response Minerals extraction is a factor potentially affecting the National Park, including coastal processes, and the wider marine environment.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/4038231121/403821/403821/403828/MPPW.pdf?lang=en>

Minerals Technical Advice Note (Wales) 1: Aggregates

Welsh Assembly Government

2004

Notes Sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction by minerals authorities and the aggregates industry. Sustainable extraction which takes full consideration of environmental and amenity impacts, whilst maximising the reuse of secondary and recycled materials.

LDP response Provide a framework for the consideration of proposals

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/depc/epcpublications/PlanPubs/MTANS/MTAN1?lang=en>

Wales Spatial Plan

Welsh Assembly Government

November 2004

Notes Defines the spatial element of Welsh Assembly government plans (e.g. Wales: A Better Country). Divides Wales into six areas with fuzzy boundaries between. Recognises that national plans and policies should be approached differently in different areas. The focus of the plan is very much on economic development. The section on the area including PCNP is particularly so, focusing on port and energy development. The environment is addressed principally in terms of its contribution to tourism development.

Management Plan response Take into account where relevant in drafting. NPMP prescriptions should also influence regional spatial plans.

LDP response Required to take into account along with the emerging projects where relevant.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/strategy/spatial/sppublications/walesspatial?lang=en>

Wales Spatial Plan (2008 Update)

Welsh Assembly Government

2008

Notes	<p>Defines the spatial element of Welsh Assembly government plans (e.g. Wales: A Better Country). Sets overarching development vision and framework for Wales. Divides Wales into six areas with fuzzy boundaries between.</p> <p>For Pembrokeshire: The Haven, the Vision promotes: It being key to a strategic transport corridor ('Trans-European Network – TEN') whose western terminus links South Wales with the Irish Republic via the Fishguard-Rosslare and Pembroke-Cork ferry crossings; Development at three Strategic Hubs: Fishguard, Carmarthen (just east of the PCNP area) and the polycentric South-West Pembrokeshire towns; Improving the rural economy through the optimisation of the tourism and leisure offer. Recognises that national plans and policies should be approached differently in different areas. The focus of the plan is very much on economic development. The section on the area including PCNP is particularly so, focusing on port and energy development. The environment is addressed principally in terms of its contribution to tourism development.</p>
Management Plan response	Take into account where relevant in drafting. NPMP prescriptions should also influence regional spatial plans.
LDP response	Required to take into account along with the emerging projects where relevant.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/strategy/spatial/sppublications/walesspatial?lang=en>

Wales: A Better Country

Welsh Assembly Government

September 2003

Notes	<p>The Welsh Assembly Government's strategic plan for Wales. The NPA's duty to foster social and economic wellbeing (in pursuit of Park purposes) is one way National Park Authorities contribute to the Welsh Assembly Government's strategic agenda. However, the benefits attendant on pursuit of the National Park purposes themselves, by the Authority and others, is often just as direct a route and as great a contributor. Focuses very much on economic development through increasing GDP.</p>
Management Plan response	<p>Continue to protect and enhance the economic base of natural and cultural resources; encourage the demand for and the sustainable management of renewable resources; stimulate the multiplier effects of added value; remove the barriers that prevent and discourage people from taking exercise; contribute to a range of public and sustainable transport initiatives; stimulate lifelong curiosity and challenge attitudes through enjoyable, outdoor-based, learning; make the links between health and educational attainment, care for the person, the community and the environment; encourage local business and attractive business locations.</p>

Web link http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/40382313/40382/403821211/walesabettercountry_-e.pdf?lang=en

Wales: A Vibrant Economy. The Welsh Assembly Government's Strategic Framework for Economic Development

Welsh Assembly Government

November 2005

Notes Sets out framework for economic development in Wales, focusing on further reduction in unemployment and increasing the quality of jobs and earnings. Takes a holistic approach to increasing economic activity (education, training & skills; removing barriers/ disincentives to entering work). Integration of social and environmental considerations to promote sustainable development is central to the approach.

Management Plan response Continue to formulate conservation policy so as to optimise socio-economic benefit, within the National Park and beyond it.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/dein/publications/wave?lang=en>

A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government

Welsh Assembly Government

2004

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/strategy/strategypublications/strategypubs/935814/?lang=en>

Achieving Our Potential 2006 - 2013. Tourism Strategy for Wales Mid Term Review

Welsh Assembly Government

2006

Notes Sets out the Welsh Assembly Government's vision for tourism development in Wales: "A customer-responsive, innovative, sustainable and profitable industry which makes an increasing contribution to the economic, social, cultural and environmental well being of Wales".

Management Plan response Contribute to conservation and enhancement of the tourist offer and to visitor and recreation management through pursuit of National Park purposes and duty.

Web link http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/40382313/40382121/403823/AOP_ENG.pdf?lang=en

Sports tourism in Wales: a framework for action

Wales Tourist Board

Web link http://www.industry.visitwales.co.uk/upload/pdf/Sports_tourism_framework_eng.pdf

'Catching the Wave' - A Watersports Tourism Strategy for Wales 2004

Welsh Assembly Government

2004

Notes The strategy is underpinned by a number of targets for 2010, including increasing:
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.

Web link <http://www.industry.visitwales.co.uk/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.383>

Cultural tourism strategy for Wales

Wales Tourist Board

2003

Web link http://www.industry.visitwales.co.uk/upload/pdf/Cultural_Tourism_strategy_eng_20030816145339.pdf

Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy

Welsh Assembly Government

2007

Notes Coastal 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. Pembroke 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.
Key tenets of plan for PCNP:
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.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/consultations/currentconsultation/tourism/coastal/?lang=en>

Climbing Higher. The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity

Welsh Assembly Government

January 2005

Notes National Parks remain key assets for promoting physical and mental health and wellbeing. 'The countryside can be seen as a great outpatient department whose therapeutic value is yet to be fully realised.' (Dr William Bird). Recreation management is a key means for maximising enjoyment and associated benefit in a sustainable way. Removing barriers, of all kinds, to recreation and enjoyment of the National Park.

Management Plan response Maximise uptake of appropriate recreation opportunities subject to any environmental, community, and user constraints.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/403822/403822131/4038221334/climbing-higher2005-e.pdf?lang=en>

Draft Rural Development Plan for Wales 2007-2013

Welsh Assembly Government

24 May 2006

Notes Rural development strategy produced for Wales to comply with European Commission regulation 1698/2005 (http://europe.eu.int/comm/agriculture/rur/index_en.htm). Contains SWOT analysis of the rural economy in Wales and measures to address problems identified. The Regulation sets the framework for rural development across Europe from 2007 - 2013 and will form the legal basis for the successor to the current Rural Development Plan for Wales. Four axes include promoting agricultural competitiveness through support for restructuring; conservation land management support (including Natura 2000 sites); and enhancing rural quality of life and promoting diversification.

Management Plan response Seek to exploit the benefits afforded by strategy measures across the breadth of National Park management.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/consultations/closed/envandcouncloscons/Rdpw0713con?lang=en>

Communities First Guidance

Welsh Assembly Government

2001

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/housingandcommunity/regeneration/publications/c1stguidance?lang=en>

Draft Strategy for Wales on Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Welsh Assembly Government

9 February 2006

Notes	PCNP is a maritime Park, including offshore islands, although the boundaries only extend to MLWM. The draft strategy provides a mechanism for integrating activities affecting the coastal zone. The anticipated Marine Act is expected to contain provisions for Marine Spatial Planning and its interaction with terrestrial spatial planning, which will have particular implications for how management takes place at and across the land/sea interface. It is likely that no additional resources will be made available for implementation.
Management Plan response	We will continue to work with partners to further the goals of sustainable resource management through principles of ICZM, and to assist delivery of the actions of the Wales strategy.

Web link <http://www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/fe/master.asp?n1=797&n2=123&n3=952>

Environment Strategy for Wales

Welsh Assembly Government

17 May 2006

Notes	Long term (20 year) strategy for the environment of Wales. Identifies five key environmental themes: climate change; sustainable resource use; biodiversity, landscapes & seascapes; the local environment; environmental hazards. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide the framework within which to achieve an environment which is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales. Recognises intrinsic as well as social and economic value of the environment of Wales. Much reference to development and use of environmental resources, albeit in a sustainable way.
Management Plan response	The Environment Strategy and National Park purposes and duty are directly aligned, and we look forward to continuing to contribute to the headline goals and actions generated by it.

Web link http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/Envstratforwales/About_the_strategy/?lang=en

One Wales: Connecting the Nation. The Wales Transport Strategy 2008

Welsh Assembly Government

2008

Notes

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.

Long-term outcomes:

Social

- 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.

Economic

- 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.

Environmental

- 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;
- improve the impact of transport on our heritage;
- improve the impact of transport on biodiversity.

Strategic priorities to focus work

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.

The priorities will cover:

- 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.

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/deet/publications/transport/wts/wtstrategy/wtsfe.pdf?lang=en>

Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales

Welsh Assembly Government

June 2002

- Notes** The Strategy sets out how Wales can reduce the amount of waste it produces and deal with waste which has been produced in a sustainable manner. It sets out targets on waste reduction and minimization, recycling and using landfill. Waste management affords a direct way of engaging with people on a range of sustainability issues, and communicating the financial and social benefits of resource efficiency.
- Management Plan response** Take account of and add value to waste strategy principles wherever possible.
- Web link** http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/wise_about_waste_strategy?lang=en

Starting To Live Differently. The Sustainable Development Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales

National Assembly for Wales

- Notes** Sets out the Welsh Assembly Government's definition of Sustainable Development, its vision for a sustainable Wales, and the principles through which that vision will be achieved. Sustainable development is the core tenet of National Park purposes and duty. Definition of sustainable development very focused on economic and social issues.
- Management Plan response** Continue to pursue goals for sustainable resource management, which must underpin all present and future human wellbeing.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/strategy/strategypubs/sustainscheme?lang=en>

Wales Transport Strategy

National Assembly for Wales

July 2006

- Notes** Once approved will set the transport strategy for Wales with desired outcomes grouped under social, economic and environmental themes. The land-use planning system will play a central role in delivering many of these outcomes which are generally to improve access for people, business and reducing the negative impacts of traffic. Greater co-ordination of planning and transport strategies and decisions taken at a more local level to meet the required outcomes. Will need close liaison with PCC as Highway Authority to ensure outcomes can be met. Potential for different strategies between the two authorities to pose difficulties.
- Management Plan response** Contribute to reducing dependence on private car use wherever possible.
- LDP response** Will provide national strategy for approach to transport and planning for the LDP
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/dein/consultation/walestransportstrategy?lang=en>

Beyond Boundaries - Review of Local Service Delivery (Beecham Review)

Welsh Assembly Government

June 2006

- Notes** Report of a review that examined all local public services in Wales, devolved and non-devolved, to see how their delivery could be made more effective and responsive to the needs of citizens in the 21st century. The review's recommendations included: reducing bureaucracy, simplifying grant regimes, less inspection and regulation and a concentration on outcomes not process; much more joint working; no major re-organisation of structures; a willingness to embrace a mixed economy of provision including the public, private and not for profit sectors; an enhanced role for scrutiny in the Assembly and local government, involving service users and advocates; and greater investment in building capacity and skills in service delivery.
- Management Plan response** The NPMP adopts an outcome-based approach. The Review may also assist partnership working under Section 62 (ii) of the Environment Act 1995 - the section states that organisations should have regard to the purposes of national parks in transacting their own business.
- Web link** <http://new.wales.gov.uk/about/strategy/makingtheconnections/beecharreview/beecharamrep?lang=en>

Tir Gofal

Countryside Council for Wales

April 1999

- Notes** Whole farm agri-environment scheme which has been available throughout Wales since April 1999. The Scheme aims to encourage agricultural practices which will protect and enhance the landscapes of Wales, their cultural features and associated wildlife. Encourages farmers throughout Wales to maintain and enhance the agricultural landscape and its wildlife and to provide new opportunities for people to visit the countryside. It replaces the previous schemes such as Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Tir Cymen, and takes forward the experience gained in a single whole farm scheme. Since its launch it has proved enormously popular with farmers attracting just under 5500 applications in the first four application rounds. There are now over 1600 agreements across Wales covering some 160,000ha. Source: CCW. There are a variety of reasons which mean that land managers may be unable or unwilling to enter their land into Tir Gofal.
- Management Plan response** We will continue to work with and support farmers to enable them to enter Tir Gofal, and to provide gap-filling schemes complementary to Tir Gofal.
- Web link** <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/generalinfo/index.cfm?Action=ResourceMore&ResourceID=26&Subject=Agriculture&lang=en>

Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales

CADW & CCW

Notes Identifies areas of historic interest wholly or partly in the National Park and the features of importance. Key synergies between PCNPA management of archaeological and historic resources, but also critical relationships to other management policies.

Management Plan response Contribute to conservation of areas and features identified in the register.

Priority habitats of Wales

Countryside Council for Wales 2003

Web link <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/News/index.cfm?action=Press&ID=514&lang=en>

Woodlands for Wales

Welsh Assembly Government 2001

Web link <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infid-5nlkt7>

Better Homes for People in Wales. A National Housing Strategy for Wales

National Assembly for Wales 2001

Notes Welsh Assembly Government's vision for housing in Wales: "We want everyone in Wales to have the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable, housing; to be able to choose where they live and decide whether buying or renting is best for them and their families."

Web link <http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/sjr/housing/betterhomese?lang=en>

Building a future for Wales: a strategy for sustainable housing

WWF-UK 2005

Web link http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/building_future_0205.pdf

Creating a Better Wales 2006-11

Environment Agency Wales 2006

Notes Sets out EA Wales' contribution to the EA's corporate strategy for England and Wales, 'Making it Happen'. Synergies across a range of management goals - relating to e.g. climate change, water, air, soils, waste management, recreation and flood risk for example.

Management Plan response Contribute wherever possible to EAW goals, and adopt headline targets for e.g. water, air and soils as appropriate.

Web link http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/wales/163950/487702/1409950/?version=1&lang=_e

Making Wales a Better Place - Plan for Wales 2005-08

Environment Agency Wales

2005

Notes Articulates the EAW vision - that everyone will have the opportunity to enjoy a high quality environment which is clean, green and healthy, and that more people will care for, use and enjoy their environment - and the key priorities needed to realise it. Synergies across a range of management goals - relating to e.g. water, air, soils, waste management, recreation and flood risk for example.

Management Plan response Contribute wherever possible to EAW goals, and adopt headline targets for e.g. water, air and soils as appropriate.

Web link http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/wales/163950/487702/1097628/?version=1&lang=_e

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)

Environment Agency Wales

Notes Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are a means of engaging public involvement, assessing water resources, allocating abstraction licences and facilitating licence trading. The draft CPR CAMS states that DCWW has sufficient water available to meet demand for water in the Pembrokeshire area over the next 25 years. The LDP will link closely with the CAMS to ensure that it takes account of development needs in future revisions of its water resources plan and vice versa. Interactions between future water supply and demand, especially in the context of climate change, and attendant water quality and ecological issues (e.g. arising from low flows). Much of West Wales has been exempt from groundwater licensing.

Management Plan response PCNPA was involved with the process from the outset and looks forward to contributing to CAMS objectives wherever possible.

LDP response Locate development so as to minimise water abstraction impact.

Web link http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/wales/858612/1317944/1325232/315654/?version=1&lang=_e

Strategic Framework for ICZM in Pembrokeshire

Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum

2005

Web link <http://www.pembrokeshirecoastalforum.org.uk/documents/PembsICZMframework-fullfinalWEFOreport.pdf>

Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans

Pembrokeshire County Council & Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group

2000

Web link http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=&parent_directory_id=646&id=6553&language=

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers CAMS inc. 2007 update

Environment Agency Wales

2007

Notes

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.

The Eastern and Western Cleddau rivers provide most of the domestic water supply for Pembrokeshire, as well as providing water for industry and agriculture.

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.

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):

WRMUs

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

GWMUs

1. Bosherton - 'no water available'
2. Park Springs – 'no water available'
3. Milton – 'over-licensed'
4. Pendine GMWU – 'water available'.

Web link <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33412.aspx>

Notes

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

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

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

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

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 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.

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.

Web link <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33388.aspx>

Tywi, Taff and Gwendraeth CAMS inc. 2008 update

Environment Agency Wales

2008

Notes

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.

The CAMS area is mainly within the County of Carmarthenshire, although there are small areas that fall within Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion and Powys.

Within the Tywi, Taf and Gwendraeth CAMS area there are 143 licensed groundwater abstractions and 67 licensed surface water abstractions, prior to deregulation. 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.

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.

Web link <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33384.aspx>

Report into Duly Made Objections to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Plan Deposit Draft

The Planning Inspectorate

1998

Inquiry into the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire - Inspectors Report

The Planning Inspectorate

2005

A Community Plan for Pembrokeshire 2003/08

Pembrokeshire Community Planning and Leadership Partnership

October 2003

Notes	<p>The Management Plan will mesh with the Community Plan, particularly in relation to Park purposes, and will add value wherever appropriate to targets, brought together in the Community Plan, for employment, health, education, community facilities and crime.</p> <p>The distinction between the Community Plan for Pembrokeshire and the National Park Management Plan is one of geography (the Community Plan covers all of Pembrokeshire, whereas the NPMP covers only the Park), and one of emphasis, in that the NPMP is ultimately concerned with achievement of National Park purposes. However there are strong links between the two – for example in terms of the information base underpinning each. The community planning process also affords a key mechanism through which the National Park Authority can promote Welsh language and culture. Provide targets for employment, health, education, community facilities and crime.</p> <p>Use common information base. Reflecting National Park purposes in the Community Plan.</p>
Management Plan response	Reflect Community Plan in the Management Plan in so far as national park purposes indicate and reflect Management Plan goals in review of the Community Plan.
LDP response	Reflect the land use implications of the Community Plan targets where compatible with Management Plan aims and objectives.
Web link	http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/communityplan/community_plan_03_08_eng_921kb.pdf

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan

Pembrokeshire County Council

Notes	Development of this plan is likely to follow a similar timetable as the LDP for the National Park. It will be the development plan for most of the area adjoining the National Park.
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Web link http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=109%2C141%2C1014&parent_directory_id=646

Ceredigion 2020: Ceredigion Community Strategy

Ceredigion 2020 Partnership

Web link <http://www.ceredigion2020.org.uk/>

Ceredigion Unitary Development Plan 2001-2016

Ceredigion County Council

Notes Not fully adopted.
Although work is now being directed at progressing the LDP the Ceredigion UDP is being used as an interim mechanism to determine planning applications. 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.

Web link <http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=1486>

Carmarthenshire Community Strategy

Carmarthenshire Partnership 2004

Web link http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/Documents/Document_Library/Community%20Strategy.pdf

Carmarthenshire Unitary Development Plan

Carmarthenshire County Council 2006

Notes The in-force UDP promotes housing, employment and infrastructure growth at three principal hubs across the county: Carmarthen, Llanelli and Ammanford/ Crosshands.

Web link <http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/index.asp?locID=1541&docID=-1>

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan

Carmarthenshire County Council

Notes The Carmarthenshire LDP is still at a very early stage of production.

Web link <http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/english/environment/planning/planning%20policy%20and%20development%20plans/local%20development%20plan/pages/localdevelopmentplan.aspx>

Pembrokeshire County Council Tourism Strategy 2006-2012

Pembrokeshire County Council

Notes The following strategic objectives identified for local tourism:
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.

Web link http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/objview.asp?object_id=95

Milford Haven Waterway Recreation Plan, 2005

Milford Haven Port Authority

2005

Notes The Haven Waterway Plan is a partnered strategy that seeks to accommodate leisure demands, providing zones for specific usages that include:
Sailing/rowing/canoeing/power-boating
Mooring
Water-ski-ing
Wind/kite-surfing
Angling
A cited objective (Section 6) is to 'minimise recreational activities in environmentally sensitive areas'.

Web link http://www.mhpa.co.uk/uploaded/docs/recplan_2005.pdf

Health Challenge Pembrokeshire. The Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy

Pembrokeshire County Council / Pembrokeshire Local Health Board

1 April 2005

Notes This sets out key objectives for health, care and well-being. We can contribute through promoting the ethos of healthy living, means of enjoying the great outdoors, and can also contribute to housing quality and community structure through development planning and management.

Management Plan response Maximise synergies between NPMP and Health Challenge Pembrokeshire.

Web link http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=753,782,826&id=10090&Positioning_Article_ID=&Language=&parent_directory_id=646&d1p1=1

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire

Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership

October 2000

Notes The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (LBAP) is the primary mechanism by which the NPA will contribute to the UKBAP arising from the Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity. Planning and implementation is co-ordinated by the Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership, a group of 14 organisations that includes the NPA, and there will continue to be complete integration of the LBAP with relevant sections of the NPMP. The LBAP is a key means for 'joining up' conservation action and for enabling partners to take a broad view of conservation measures required. Influencing management on non partner-owned sites and securing finance for additional projects.

Management Plan response Continue to use the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the process, and the services of the West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre, to integrate management within the National Park, and between it and the wider county.

Web link <http://www.biodiversitypembrokeshire.org.uk/action%20plans.html>

The Consultation Draft Transport Plan for South West Wales, 2008

South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWITCH)

2008

Notes 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'.
The RTP reiterates national strategy (above), which sees the ports of Milford Haven, Pembroke and Fishguard as 'key gateways to and from Wales'.
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.
The Strategy sets out outcomes to influence travel behaviour, which will have beneficial effects overall.

Web link <http://www.swwitch.net/resources/1/Files/RTP%20documents/Draft%20RTP-%20english.pdf>

Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy

Greenways Partnership

Web link <http://www.pembrokeshiregreenways.co.uk/>

Waste Plan for South West Wales, 2007 Review

South West Wales Authorities

2007

Notes 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:
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.

Web link http://www.walesregionalwasteplans.gov.uk/south_west/regional_waste_plan_first_review.html

Local Housing Strategy

Pembrokeshire County Council

April 2004

Notes	Provides a list of key issues for communities and an action plan for delivery. Use to address key issues. Select actions appropriate for NP. Housing Strategy under review with target to submit revised strategy by April 2007. How much emphasis can we place on this version?.
Management Plan response	Address issues arising and check regarding actions appropriate to the National Park.
LDP response	Address issues arising and check regarding actions appropriate to the National Park.
Web link	http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=101,558&parent_directory_id=646&id=7041&Language=