
Statement of Common Ground Number 1

Issued on behalf of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Pembrokeshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council and Carmarthenshire County Council in respect of:

1. Addressing the collective shortfall in land based sand and gravel provision identified within the Regional Technical Statement for the North Wales and South Wales Regional Aggregate Working Parties 1st Review (August 2014), for the four local planning authorities.

<h2>Examination Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2</h2>

 <p>Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority</p>	 <p>Ceredigion County Council</p>
 <p>Carmarthenshire County Council</p>	 <p>Pembrokeshire County Council</p>

Why was this Statement of Common Ground prepared?

1. The Local Development Plan Manual August 2015 advises:
 - a) '6.4.2.18 Agreeing with key infrastructure providers a 'statement of common ground' that can be refined as work on the plan progresses can be a useful way to evidence commitment and deliverability.'
 - b) '7.5.1.1 Where there are strategic and/or substantial objections to the deposit plan, or ones from statutory consultees, the LPA may wish to discuss further with the respondent(s), whether they will reconsider their objection, and which aspects can be agreed in order to narrow the disagreement to its essentials. Including areas of agreement/disagreement with substantive objectors, which may include a compromise position, in a "statement of common ground" for the Inspector would be helpful at this stage. Any subsequent contact with respondents should be identified in the consultation database.'

2. This Statement of Common Ground is in pursuance of the aim set out in 'b'. It is produced in response to the following comment received from Welsh Government within its representation dated 23rd May 2018 to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Deposit Local Development Plan consultation:

'The Authority will need to demonstrate how a shortfall of 3.25mt of sand and gravel will be provided across the region. A 'Statement of Common Ground' should be produced and signed by all participating authorities to ensure the shortfall has been addressed.'

Text of Agreement

3. The Aggregates Working Parties for North and South Wales are required to produce Regional Technical Statements for Aggregates at 5-yearly intervals. This is a requirement of Minerals Technical Advice Note 1 (Minerals Technical Advice Note 1). The Regional Technical Statement provides recommendations which guide the future levels of provision for construction aggregates required from each Mineral Planning Authority in Wales.
4. The two main outputs of the Regional Technical Statement process are required to be the identification of apportionments for each Mineral Planning Authority in Wales for the 22 or 25 year period concerned (to maintain a land bank of 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for hard rock over a 15 year plan period); and the identification of any allocations that may need to be designated within individual Local Development Plans in order to secure this level of provision (Regional Technical Statement, 2014, para 5.1).
5. The apportionments and allocations for land-based sand & gravel within Pembrokeshire, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, Ceredigion, and Carmarthenshire have been combined. This is primarily in order to encourage cooperation between these authorities in finding a longer-term solution to the aspiration of reducing future production within the National Park, once existing permitted reserves in that area have been exhausted – currently 2024 (Pantgwyn) and 2028 (Trefigin).
6. The Regional Technical Statement, in Table 5.2, identifies that a minimum allocation of 2.94 million tonnes of land based sand and gravel is required within the region for the period up to 2033, unless new permissions have been granted since 2010 to address the shortfall.
7. Carmarthenshire County Council provided an update on progress made towards addressing this shortfall during the Examination of the Carmarthenshire County Council Local Development Plan. The Council identified that additional provision via the inclusion of subsequent planning permissions, two allocations within Ceredigion County Council's Local Development Plan and a dormant site within the region amounted to an additional 3.253 million tonnes being made available. It was resolved that the shortfall had therefore been addressed and no further allocations

were required (Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021: Inspector's Report, October 2014, paragraph 15.4). The following table reflects the current position in relation to sand and gravel based on progress made since December 2010. Data is provided in million tonnes.

Site	Status	Carmarthenshire until 2021	Pembrokeshire (outside the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) until 2021	Ceredigion until 2022	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park until 2031
Trefigin Quarry	Granted Planning Permission				0.750
Crug yr Eryr	Granted Planning Permission			0.178	
Glantowy, Llandovery	Dormant Site considered to be likely to work in future	0.350			
Penparc, Cardigan	LDP Allocation (worst case)			1.825	
Pant	LDP Allocation			0.150	
TOTAL		0.350	0	2.153	0.750

8. Whilst the above table demonstrates a total of 3.253 million tonnes, which exceeds the Regional Technical Statement requirement for the period up to 2033, the collective authorities will continue to look for new opportunities for provision outside of the National Park to improve resilience towards any future increase in demand. Mineral operators were requested to provide details of any expressions of interest into new sites as part of the South Wales Regional Aggregate Survey for 2016. It is planned to repeat this process for the 2017 survey. Subsequent reviews of the region's Local Development Plans will provide an opportunity for Candidate Site assessment and, in the absence of finding viable allocation opportunities, areas of search to be identified.
9. The commercial viability of some of the resources is compromised by the availability of marine dredged resources landed at Burry Port and Pembroke. Landings at

Pembroke Dock have varied significantly over recent years, but remain modest in comparison with Burry Port landings. These marine resources will generally travel 50km (30 miles) before it becomes uneconomic. Existing land won resources around Cardigan are, not surprisingly, on the periphery of that distance. With the continued availability of marine dredged resources the industry has not shown any interest in developing a new land based resources at this stage and therefore the best available information is the British Geological Survey Minerals Resource Map of Wales.

<p>Signed:</p> 	<p>Signed:</p> 
<p>Martina Dunne Head of Park Direction Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority</p>	<p>Hugh Towns Minerals and Waste Planning Manager Carmarthenshire County Council</p>
<p>Date 29th June 2018</p>	<p>Date: 07.06.18</p>
<p>Signed: <i>S L Morris</i></p>	<p>Signed: <i>Cath Ranson</i></p>
<p>Sara Morris Development Plans and Conservation Manager Pembrokeshire County Council</p>	<p>Name Cath Ranson Title Planning Policy and Research Services Manager Ceredigion County Council</p>
<p>Date 1st June 2018</p>	<p>Date 20th June 2018</p>
<p>Statement of Common Ground date logged in the Comments Schedule for Submission for Examination Yes/No</p>	