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# **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park**

**Management Plan (2015-2019)  
Local Development Plan 2  
(2015-2031)**

**Background Paper: Vision & Objectives**

**March 2018**

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

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## Welsh Government Guidance

1. National Park Management Plans Guidance advises (para 4.5) that the Management Plan should set out an enduring vision, representing “the point of arrival which should not change significantly over time, unless changes in national policy suggest that a very different direction of travel should be instigated.”
2. The guidance also recommends (para 4.16) that:
3. “The vision should provide a statement of what the National Park should be like in 20 – 30 years. It should be clear, aspirational, ambitious but realistic. It should be particular to that Park and clearly recognisable as relating specifically to that Park. It should develop links between the National Park purposes and the socio-economic duty. In other words, the principles of sustainable development should lie at its heart.”
4. The Local Development Plan Manual advises that ‘In national park areas the National Park Management Plan is the strategic over-arching policy document, co-ordinating and integrating other plans, strategies and actions where these affect the Park purposes and duties; it should inform the Local Development Plan. It is important that the Single Integrated Plan(s) dovetail(s) with the National Park Management Plan.<sup>1</sup>
5. A Local Development Plan should provide the land use expression of the shared vision of how an area will change. The Local Development Plan production should consider the Single Integrated Plan to identify those aspects which need to be expressed spatially. The spatial visions set out in the Wales Spatial Plan (updated in 2008) provide a useful reference point.

## Approach taken by the National Park Authority

6. It was considered that the vision for the Management Plan needed to:
  - be a vision for the Park area and its people, not just for the National Park Authority and its partners (through Section 62 ii of the Environment Act 1995)
  - capture the essence of what people have told us in surveys
  - take account of Welsh Government agenda and policy
  - reflect national and international trends
  - set the context for development planning
  - be clear, show that we have looked ahead, and temper aspiration with realism. For example coping with climate change will be about reduction and mitigation, not about a complete cure: change is already happening.
  - avoid jargon

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<sup>1</sup> Local Development Plan Manual Edition 2 August 2015, page 8  
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7. The vision for both the Management Plan and the Local Development Plan also needs to be compatible with Welsh Government and key regional and local strategies. It was cross checked against the visions, priorities and purposes of the following plans (some plans post-date the Management Plan’s publication and have been taken into account in refreshing the Local Development Plan’s vision). In alphabetical order:

**Environment (Wales) Act 2016**

8. The Act includes provision for:
- planning and managing Wales’ natural resources at a national and local level
  - providing Natural Resources Wales with a general purpose linked to statutory ‘principles of sustainable management of natural resources’
  - providing a requirement for public authorities to maintain and enhance biodiversity
  - creating a statutory framework for action on climate change including targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases

**National Development Framework**

9. The Planning Directorate has begun work on the production of a National Development Framework (NDF). The NDF will set out a 20 year land use framework for Wales and will replace the current Wales Spatial Plan.

10. The NDF will:
- set out where nationally important growth and infrastructure is needed and how the planning system - nationally, regionally and locally - can deliver it
  - provide direction for Strategic and Local Development Plans and support the determination of Developments of National Significance
  - sit alongside Planning Policy Wales, which sets out the Welsh Government’s planning policies and will continue to provide the context for land use planning
  - support national economic, transport, environmental, housing, energy and cultural strategies and ensure they can be delivered through the planning system
  - be reviewed every 5 years

11. The current timetable (February 2018) is:

Stage 4	Gather evidence, develop the vision, objectives and options Undertake Engagement Call for Evidence & Projects	October 2016 – March 2018
Stage 5	Publish and consult on main issues, options and preferred	April – June 2018

	option, supported by environmental reports and assessments (12 weeks)	
Stage 6	Consider responses to the main issues, options and preferred option consultation and prepare a consultation report	July – October 2018
Stage 7	Prepare draft NDF Undertake Engagement	October 2018 – June 2019
Stage 8	Consult on draft NDF (12 weeks)	July – September 2019
Stage 9	Consider responses to the draft NDF and prepare a consultation report	October 2019 – March 2020
Stage 10	Assembly consideration of the draft NDF (60 'sitting' days)	April – June 2020
Stage 11	Publish NDF	September 2020

12. The Authority will monitor progress to ensure compatibility with the emerging Local Development Plan.

### **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2015-2019**

13. The adopted Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan (2015-19) (17th December 2014) contains the following vision:

14. “The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is an enviable year-round visitor destination and an inspiring and welcoming place to live, work and play, drawing on its strengths: welcoming people, great food, stunning landscapes, bountiful access to the coastline and water, wildlife-rich countryside, a rich and colourful history, and peace and quiet.

15. Built development and business respect local character and the special qualities of the internationally-important National Park landscape, and contribute to sustaining local communities. Development is low impact and includes an affordable housing element, while a distinctive and evolving building style combines the best of the old with the best of the new.

16. People can buy high quality local food in the knowledge that Pembrokeshire’s economy and countryside benefit. The viability of smaller family holdings, related businesses and communities in the National Park is much improved, and farmers and other land managers receive proper recognition and reward for the many public benefits which derive from the countryside in their care. Revision of agricultural and fishing policy has helped reduce pressure on the National Park’s native biodiversity.

17. Communities are thriving, inclusive and active, and engaged with decision making in the Park. The local economy is lower carbon, and community and domestic renewable heat and electricity generation projects, and efficiency measures, help to insulate people from volatile energy prices. Sustainable design is inherent in all new buildings, and renewable energy schemes respect settlement character and the pattern of the landscape. Towns, villages and their communities are diverse and distinctive, heritage is better protected and accessible, and the Welsh language is thriving all around the Park.
18. The public transport network is convenient and affordable, and links remoter communities to urban centres. The polluting effect of the car has been reduced, through technology and cleaner fuelling, but traffic volumes are still a concern. Getting to community facilities or to work on foot or by bike is safe and easy, and improved rail and shipping links make Pembrokeshire more easily accessible, for passengers and freight.”
19. The vision of the National Park Authority Local Development Plan 2 is based on this vision, but is adapted to relate only to land use elements and to take account of Plans published since approval of the National Park Management Plan 2015-2019. The visions of the Management Plan and the Local Development Plan remain compatible.
20. Appendix C shows how the vision of the Local Development Plan translates into the objectives of the Local Development Plan. The links between the objectives of the Plan and the Plan’s policies are set out in the Local Development Plan (see cross referencing in Chapter 3 of the Local Development Plan).

#### **Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Plan (February 2018 position statement)**

21. A Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Plan will replace the current Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, and is expected to closely follow the format of the Wales Nature Recovery Plan. It will provide the framework for local biodiversity action that will contribute to the delivery of national targets for key habitats and species, and raise awareness and understanding of the relevance of biodiversity. Component habitat and species action plans covers the county and its adjacent waters, identifies locally, nationally and internationally important habitats and species, and sets out action needed to help conserve them.
22. Habitat and species condition is assessed on the basis of attributes, such as habitat area, habitat integrity, the distribution of species and population dynamics.

### **Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan**

23. Pembrokeshire's Wellbeing Assessment was approved by the Pembrokeshire Public Services Board in April 2017 with the Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire itself anticipated for publication by May 2018. The Plan will replace the Single Integrated Plan 2013-2018 (see below). Account has been taken of the national wellbeing objectives through the Sustainability Appraisal and Equalities Impact Assessment of the Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy. The Deposit Local Development Plan is due for publication circa May 2018. The draft Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire at February 2018 sets out how the Pembrokeshire Public Services Board can add value to existing programmes and partnerships. The draft Well-being Plan identifies two well-being objectives and four priorities. Emerging Local Development Plan policies will contribute to these, in particular to the priorities concerned with housing and transport (see Appendix B).

### **Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, November 2016)**

24. Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs, listed in the Annex to Planning Policy Wales). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters. It translates Welsh Government's commitment to sustainable development into the planning system so that it can play an appropriate role in moving towards sustainability.
25. The planning system manages the development and use of land in the public interest, contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. It should reconcile the needs of development and conservation, securing economy, efficiency and amenity in the use of land, and protecting natural resources and the historic environment.

### **Single Integrated Plan for Pembrokeshire (2013-18)**

26. In June 2012, Welsh Government issued guidance that details the requirements for Local Service Boards to produce Single Integrated Plans for their areas by April 2013. The Single Integrated Plan for Pembrokeshire replaced the following existing plans and strategies: The Community Strategy; The Children and Young People's Plan; The Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy; The Community Safety Strategy.
27. The Vision: To ensure that Pembrokeshire is prosperous and that it remains vibrant and special.
28. Outcomes:
- Children, young people and families have the opportunity to fulfil their learning potential and to live healthy and happy lives
  - Pembrokeshire has a competitive, productive and sustainable economy

- People in Pembrokeshire enjoy an attractive, sustainable and diverse environment
- People in Pembrokeshire are healthier
- Children and adults are safeguarded
- Communities in Pembrokeshire feel safe

### **Wales Spatial Plan: People, Places, Futures (2008 update)**

29. Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 (2016) states that Local Development Plans should be clear and concise, setting out a vision-based strategy for the plan area that has regard to the Wales Spatial Plan (paragraph 1.1.3).

30. Welsh Government's vision contained in the Wales Spatial Plan 2008 update is as follows:

*We will sustain our communities by tackling the challenges presented by population and economic change. We will grow in ways which will increase Wales' competitiveness while assisting less well-off areas to catch up on general prosperity levels and reducing negative environmental impacts. We will enhance the natural and built environment and we will sustain our distinctive identity.*

### **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**

31. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 concerns the embedding of the principle of sustainable development into all of the work carried out by public bodies and places a requirement on all public bodies to set out how they will progress the 7 well-being goals set out in the Act. As overarching sustainable development framework for Wales it is essential that sustainability appraisal of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's replacement Local Development Plan has full regard for the Act and its goals. The Local Development Plan Manual Edition 2 also considers that a sound Local Development Plan must have regard for the Well-being goals of the Act. This will be done through the Sustainability Appraisal of the replacement Local Development Plan and the Equalities Impact Assessment. The replacement National Park Management Plan (2020-2024) will similarly need to have full regard for the Act, to be assessed through Sustainability Appraisal (the Management Plan 2015-19 preceded the Act).

32. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Local Development Plan has examined the compatibility and coverage between the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the seven well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015. The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are largely compatible with the Well-being goals, with the majority of the goals being contributed to by at least seven of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. The

exception is “A more equal Wales”, which has limited coverage within the Sustainability Appraisal criteria. The Equalities Impact Assessment will ensure that this well-being goal is more effectively considered during the preparation of Local Development Plan 2.

33. Appendix A gives an appraisal of the Local Development Plan vision and objectives against Welsh Government’s Well-being goals and those in the Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire (draft February 2018). Overall, they show a positive complementarity across all the goals. The Local Development Plan objectives particularly support Welsh Government’s goals of ‘A prosperous Wales’, ‘A resilient Wales’ and ‘A globally-responsible Wales’.

### **Welsh Government: Programme for Government**

34. Welsh Government’s ‘Programme for Government, Taking Wales Forward’, outlines the commitments Welsh Government will deliver over a five-year period to help drive improvement and make the biggest difference to the lives of everyone in Wales, for a Wales that is healthy and active, prosperous and secure, ambitious and learning, and united and connected.
35. ‘Prosperity for All: the national strategy’ takes those commitments, places them in a long-term context, and sets out how they will be delivered by bringing together the efforts of the whole Welsh public sector.

### **Welsh Government Rural Development Programme (2014-20)**

36. The Welsh Government Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 was adopted by the European Commission on 26 May 2015. It is a seven year investment programme supporting a wide range of activities which contribute to the following objectives:
- fostering the competitiveness of agriculture
  - ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action
  - achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment.

## Appendix A - Contributions to Wales' well-being goals

Compatibility matrix: Local Development Plan 2 vision (column) and Welsh Government's well-being goals (top row)


Strong positive complementarity  
Neutral/some positive complementarity

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
Development continues to respect and where possible enhance the special qualities. This means that the Park's population will not be able to increase significantly. The limited opportunities for development that can be made available are wherever possible made available for development that	The vision proposes development that contributes most to sustaining local communities within the context of National Park purposes.	Sustainability considerations support nature conservation goals.			Limited opportunities for development are likely to ameliorate the nature and pace of external change.	Limited opportunities for development are likely to ameliorate the nature and pace of external change.	Sustainable development within the National Park contributes to Wales' overall sustainability.

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
contributes most to sustaining local communities where compatible with the statutory National Park purposes.							
Tenby, Newport, Saundersfoot, St Davids and many of the National Park's more rural communities have accommodated additional growth in housing in order to facilitate the delivery of affordable housing for the communities of the National Park. Employment development has been focussed at the Plan's centres. The National Park countryside	The vision provides a context for focused employment development and affordable housing, with some diversification and affordable housing provision away from Plan centres.			The vision provides a context for focused employment development and affordable housing, with some diversification and affordable housing provision away from Plan centres	The vision provides a context for focused employment development and affordable housing, with some diversification and affordable housing provision away from Plan centres		

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
continues to be the setting for many diverse interests and activities including farm diversification schemes and the conversion of buildings to various uses along with some limited housing opportunities.							
New development has been predominantly directed to communities with adequate services and amenities and linked by a convenient, low-impact and affordable public transport network. Significantly, improved cycle and public rights of way networks provide a clean and easily accessible means of transport for our	Development is strategically directed to communities with suitable infrastructure and accessibility.	Development is focused on centres, alleviating pressure on the countryside.			Development is strategically directed to communities with suitable travel connectivity.		Development is strategically directed to communities with suitable public transport connectivity.

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
communities as well as support for increased recreational activity.							
In common with the rest of the United Kingdom, the Park has been adapting to the changing climate. Development is more sustainable in design. There is, in new development, a distinctive but subtle vernacular building style that combines the best of the old with the best of the new. Renewable energy generation schemes are more popular. Development has been directed away from areas that are or will be prone to inundate or flood.	Development is energy efficient and suitably located, reducing energy and insurance costs.	Reduced energy consumption contributes to emissions reductions. Development is directed away from low lying areas, which are often of value to wildlife and natural processes.					Reduced local emissions contribute to national reductions.

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
The Park benefits from being an unbeatable socially inclusive year-round visitor destination concentrating on its strengths: low impact marine and coastal recreation, access to wildlife-rich countryside, and peace and quiet.	The vision provides a context for a sustainable visitor economy.	Sustainability considerations support nature conservation goals.	The vision provides a context for a outdoor recreation.	The vision provides a context for inclusivity.			

Compatibility matrix: Local Development Plan 2 objectives (column) and Welsh Government's well-being goals (top row)



Strong positive complementarity  
Neutral/some positive complementarity

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
Historic environment							
Biodiversity and geodiversity							
Landscape and seascape							
Welsh language and culture							
Scale and location of growth							
Minerals							
Waste							
Ministry of Defence							
Pollution, unstable land and contamination							
Renewable energy							
Soil, air and water quality							
Sustainable design							
Coastal management							
Flooding							
Employment							
Enjoyment							

	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A globally responsible Wales
Housing							
Community facilities							
Retail							
Transport							
Utilities							

## Appendix B – Contributions to Pembrokeshire's well-being objectives

Complementarity between the Local Development Plan 2 vision (column) as at 16<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and two objectives / four priorities in the Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire – draft at February 2018 (top row)

	Positive
	Neutral
	Negative

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
Development continues to respect and where possible enhance the special qualities. This means that the Park's population will not be able to increase significantly. The limited opportunities for development that can be made available are wherever possible made available for development	Development is aimed at sustaining local communities.	Aimed to sustain local communities, can facilitate this but cannot guarantee it.	The need to have regard to National Park purposes is ubiquitous in Plan area. The range of opportunities will be more limited given the location and accompanying economies of scale – see below.	Inherent in the protection of special qualities is the need for development to positively enhance the National Park's ecosystems and the components that underpin them, opportunities to optimise economic prospects has been

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
that contributes most to sustaining local communities where compatible with the statutory National Park purposes.				considered as part of the Plan preparation.
Tenby, Newport, Saundersfoot, St Davids and many of the National Park's more rural communities have accommodated additional growth in housing in order to facilitate the delivery of affordable housing for the communities of the National Park. Employment development has been focussed at the Plan's centres. The National Park countryside continues to be the setting for many diverse interests and activities including farm diversification schemes and the conversion of buildings to various uses along with some	Housing and affordable housing are delivered; employment diversification opportunities are available.	See above.	The vision seeks to provide for a level of development appropriate to its location with more development focused in larger Centres. More rural locations would not therefore have the scale of growth or range of facilities or employment opportunities that larger Centres have.	See above.

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
limited housing opportunities.				
New development has been predominantly directed to communities with adequate services and amenities and linked by a convenient, low-impact and affordable public transport network. Significantly improved cycle, footway and public rights of way networks provide a clean and easily accessible means of transport for our communities as well as support for increased recreational activity.	New development is focused primarily in communities served by public transport and with active travel opportunities.	As above	As above.	Supports reduced use of private vehicles and therefore potential emissions reductions.
In common with the rest of the United Kingdom, the Park has been adapting to the changing climate. Development is more sustainable in design. There is, in new development, a distinctive but subtle vernacular building style that combines the	The influence of a more sustainable design is uncertain as is the impact of renewable energy schemes. Climate change adaptations (moving development away from the coast) is pragmatic but	As above.	Like for like replacement is provided for coastal communities at risk of inundation. The requirements for sustainable design are ubiquitous in the Park. There is a spatial	Increased energy efficiency and appropriate use of renewable heat and electricity generation.

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
best of the old with the best of the new. Renewable energy generation schemes are more popular. Development has been directed away from areas that are or will be prone to inundate or flood.	it may mean that people have less desire to live and work in inland areas than they had to live and work in coastal areas.		expression of what is likely to be appropriate in terms of renewable energy generation in different landscape areas. The distinctions made are not a rural/urban split scenario but a landscape capacity approach.	
The Park benefits from being an unbeatable socially inclusive year-round visitor destination concentrating on its strengths: low impact marine and coastal recreation, access to wildlife-rich countryside, and peace and quiet.	Benefits from extended visitor season and availability of services/facilities.	As above.	Potential for rural communities to benefit from extended visitor season. Again a landscape capacity study has identified landscape character areas where there is some opportunities for additional caravanning and camping. Not an urban/rural split scenario,	The approach has been to ensure that development opportunities are within the capacity of the National Park and protecting the special qualities and the ecosystems that underpin them for people to enjoy.

Complementarity between Local Development Plan 2 objectives (column) as at 16<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and two objectives / four priorities in the Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire – draft at February 2018 (top row)

	Positive
	Neutral
	Negative

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
Historic environment To conserve, enhance and promote the historic environment of the National Park, its archaeological resource, historic buildings and landscapes, parks and gardens.	Contributes to the interest and character of the National Park and Pembrokeshire as a place to live, visit and work.		This objective is equally applicable in all areas of the National Park	
Biodiversity and geodiversity To conserve and enhance appropriate habitats and species within the National Park and where appropriate to protect and promote the geological resource.	Contributes to the interest and character of the National Park and Pembrokeshire as a place to live, visit and work.		As above.	Promotes conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
Landscape and seascape To conserve and enhance the special landscape and seascape	Contributes to the interest and character of the National Park and		As above	Promotes conservation and enhancement of

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
character of the National Park.	Pembrokeshire as a place to live, visit and work.			natural resources and processes.
Welsh language and culture To conserve and enhance the cultural richness of the National Park.	Integral to the heritage interest and character of the National Park and Pembrokeshire as a place to live, visit and work.	Welsh language and culture is integral to the fabric of many National Park communities.	The objective would aim to safeguard cultural so no disadvantage would result.	
Scale and location of growth To promote a spatial strategy that minimises the need to travel. When releasing the scarce land supply or considering the reuse of buildings in the National Park prioritise their use or reuse for development which contributes most to sustaining local communities.	Development is aimed at sustaining local communities.		Focusing more housing growth at key centres might not enhance the viability of rural communities to the same extent.	Development is sustainable i.e. is based on the National Park's capacity.
Minerals No new mineral workings or extensions to existing mineral workings will be allowed within the	This is a form of development that is not normally expected in a National Park by those		This is applicable across the National Park.	

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
National Park other than in exceptional circumstances.	wishing to live here and national planning policy reflects this. Equally employment opportunities are less likely given the major development style testing that needed for such proposals to come forward.			
Waste To provide local waste facilities for National Park waste or secure facilities outside the National Park to deal with this waste.	More strategic forms of waste facilities are expected to be located outside the Park which will make the National Park potentially a more attractive area to live but will reduce options for employment. Economies of scale would mean that such proposals are more suited in less rural /		There will be economies of scale as to the nature of local waste facilities offered in more remote areas. Depending on an individuals perspective this may be positive or negative.	Waste management is provided for locally.

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
	peripheral areas.			
Ministry of Defence No intensification of use or extension of Ministry of Defence sites will be allowed save in exceptional circumstances.	As above for minerals.		This is equally applicable throughout the National Park.	
Pollution, unstable land and contamination To minimise the creation of new sources of pollution and contamination and to address issues relating to the instability of land within the National Park.			This is equally applicable throughout the National Park.	Aims to reduce pollution.
Renewable energy To improve energy conservation and efficiency and to contribute to national targets for renewable energy.	Renewable energy can have mixed reactions from the public in terms of making a decision to live or work in a location.		This is equally applicable throughout the National Park. A landscape capacity approach is taken to renewable energy provision with some approving of greater provision and others not.	Reduces energy use and contributes to renewable heat and electricity generation.

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
Soil, air and water quality To safeguard and enhance the soil, air and water quality of the National Park.			This is equally applicable throughout the National Park.	Aims to protect air, soil and water.
Sustainable design The design of all development in the National Park reflects its special landscape and townscape qualities and local distinctiveness, meets the highest standards for resource use including minimising waste, and takes account of the impact of a changing climate.	Contributes to attractive, efficient and distinctive settlements and buildings.		This is equally applicable throughout the National Park.	Promotes efficient resource use.
Coastal management To avoid development of undeveloped stretches of the coast at risk from flooding and/or erosion and to allow for any necessary adaptation by taking account of known and predicted climate change impacts on the coast.			Like for like replacement is provided for coastal communities at risk of inundation.	
Flooding			This is equally	

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
To ensure vulnerable development does not take place in locations where it may be at risk from flooding or where it would increase the risk of flooding in another location.			applicable throughout the National Park where such issues arise.	
Employment Help to create and maintain a diverse, viable and sustainable local economy benefiting all sections of the community.	Promotes a sustainable local economy.		Diversification opportunities may increase the viability of rural communities.	
Enjoyment To attract a sustainable number of people at all times of the year to enjoy the special qualities of the National Park.	Benefits from extended visitor season and availability of services/facilities.		Potential for rural communities to benefit from extended visitor season.	Recreational and visitor policy aims to conserve the National Park's special qualities.
Housing To provide for housing to facilitate the delivery of affordable housing needs without compromising National Park purposes.	Housing and affordable housing are delivered.		Provision is possible in both rural and 'urban' areas. The scale of provision will differ.	
Community facilities	Contributes to		Contributes to	

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
To encourage the retention and provision of a network of community facilities which reflect the needs of both National Park residents and visitors.	community viability and vibrancy.		community viability and vibrancy.	
Retail To maintain a vital and viable retail sector at an appropriate scale and at appropriate locations throughout the National Park.	Contributes to community viability and vibrancy.			
Transport To improve and promote accessibility by appropriate means and at appropriate times for the people who live, work, rest and play in the National Park whilst reducing the need to travel by private car.	New development is located in communities served by public transport and with active travel opportunities.		Public transport and active travel opportunities serve rural communities.	
Utilities To ensure adequate provision of utilities for local communities and	The provision of utilities e.g. a telecommunications		Enables utility provision for rural communities.	

	We want to help our people, communities and organisations so that we can support ourselves and each other.		We want to protect and enhance our natural assets whilst optimising economic prospects, accessibility and health for all.	
	Living and working	Resourceful communities	Tackling rurality	Protecting our environment
that this provision is compatible with the National Park designation and protection of its resources.	most may be of benefit but would be balanced against individuals perspective on the attractiveness of the landscape as a result.			

## Appendix C - Vision links with the objectives

Vision phrase	Contributing Objective
<p>Development continues to respect local character, the special qualities and capacity of the landscape. This means that the Park's population will not be able to increase significantly. The limited opportunities for development that can be made available are wherever possible made available for development that contributes most to sustaining local communities where compatible with the statutory National Park purposes.</p>	<p>Scale and Location of Growth Special Qualities (includes 4 objectives) Minerals Waste Ministry of Defence Coastal Management Community Facilities</p>
<p>Tenby, Newport, Saundersfoot, St Davids and many of the National Park's more rural communities have accommodated additional growth in housing in order to facilitate the delivery of affordable housing for the communities of the National Park. Employment development has been focussed on the larger centres. The National Park countryside continues to be the setting for many diverse interests and activities including farm diversification schemes and the conversion of buildings to various uses along with some limited housing opportunities.</p>	<p>Scale and Location of Growth Housing Employment Retail</p>
<p>New development has been directed to communities linked by a convenient, low-impact and</p>	<p>Scale and Location of Growth Transport</p>

Vision phrase	Contributing Objective
<p>affordable public transport network. Significantly, improved cycle and public rights of way networks provide a clean and easily accessible means of transport for our communities as well as support for increased recreational activity</p>	
<p>In common with the rest of the UK, the Park has been adapting to the changing climate. Development is more sustainable in design. There is, in new development, a distinctive but subtle vernacular building style that combines the best of the old with the best of the new. Renewable energy generation schemes are more popular. Development has been directed away from areas that are or will be prone to inundate or flood.</p>	<p>Renewable Energy Sustainable Design Flooding</p>
<p>The Park benefits from being an unbeatable socially inclusive year-round visitor destination concentrating on its strengths: low impact marine and coastal recreation, access to wildlife-rich countryside, and peace and quiet.</p>	<p>Enjoyment</p>

## Appendix D - References

Common Agricultural Policy

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<http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk/files/files/Conservation/Conservation%20publications/National%20parks%20final%20English.PDF>

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Wales Spatial Plan: People, Places, Futures (2008 update)  
<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/development-plans/wales-spatial-plan/?lang=en>

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