

Appendix 3 Future Wales 2040¹ – Parts relevant to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Future Wales Reference	Relevance for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	Compatibility with /consider alongside LDP 2 Relevant Policies include... Issues for Plan Review highlighted in blue.
What is this document?	Future Wales replaces the Wales Spatial Plan. Future Wales is the highest tier of development plan. Planning decisions at every level of the planning system in Wales must be taken in accordance with the development plan as a whole.	Local Development Plan 2 makes reference to the Wales Spatial Plan. These references primarily in the Introduction, Strategy, Spatial Strategy and Scale of Growth Sections will require updating at Review stage.
Policy 1 – Where Wales will grow	...Development and growth in towns and villages in rural areas should be of appropriate scale and support local aspirations and need.	☑ Plan’s Spatial strategy is based on this approach
Supporting Text	<p>.....Beyond the National and Regional Growth Areas are a mix of smaller towns and villages and large areas of countryside. Many towns are traditionally market towns and have retained the function of being gathering places for people living and working in rural places. Along the coast our maritime and resort towns remain popular places in which to live and visit, though there is a need for regeneration in some places. Development in towns and villages in rural areas will support local aspirations and need, complementing rather than competing with efforts to grow our cities and towns. Policies 4 and 5 are particularly relevant in these places.</p> <p>By focusing large scale growth on the urban areas, development pressures can be channeled away from the countryside and productive agricultural land can be protected. Rural areas have an important function as providers of food, energy and mineral resources. Communities in rural areas are strongly supported; the aim is to secure sustainable economic and housing growth which is focused on retaining and attracting working age population and maintaining and improving access to services. In areas designated for their landscape or ecological importance, protection against inappropriate development remains in place.</p> <p>The spatial strategy empowers local policy and decision-makers to develop the national priorities through Strategic and Local Development Plans and identify areas and issues of significance to their particular areas.</p>	☑ Spatial Strategy is set out in Policy 2 to 7.
Policy 2 – building sustainable places • mix of uses; • providing a	☑

¹ <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040.pdf>

Shaping Urban Growth and Regeneration – Strategic Placemaking

variety of housing types and tenures; • building places at a walkable scale, with homes, local facilities and public transport within walking distance of each other; ... • with development built at urban densities that can support public transport and local facilities; • ... provides opportunities for the development of small plots, including for custom and self-builders; and • integrating green infrastructure, .. Planning authorities should use development plans **to establish a vision for each town and city. ...**

Policy 8 Special Qualities
Policy 29 Sustainable Design
Policy 30 Amenity
Policy 47 Housing Allocations
Policy 48 Affordable Housing
Policy 51 Housing Densities
Policy 52 Housing Mix
Policy 54 Community Facilities
Policy 55 Infrastructure Requirements
Policy 57 Town and District Shopping Centres
Policy 59 Sustainable Transport

Supporting Text

.....This policy is primarily focused on shaping growth and regeneration within the National and Regional Growth Areas. **The approach and the principles are also applicable to smaller towns and should be applied to reflect the local context.**
The principles above set out in Policy 2 are expanded on.

Policy 3 – Supporting Urban Growth and Regeneration – Public Sector Leadership

The Welsh Government will play an active, enabling role to support the delivery of urban growth and regeneration....

No obvious link.

Policy 4 – Supporting Rural Communities

Strategic and Local Development **Plans must identify their rural communities, assess their needs and set out policies that support them.** Policies should consider how age balanced communities can be achieved, where depopulation should be reversed and consider the role of new affordable and market housing, employment opportunities, local services and greater mobility in tackling these challenges.

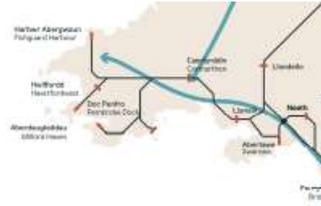
See references above. Population and Housing Projection work for the Local Development Plan identifies projected changes in the age profile of the National Park.

Policy 5 – Supporting the rural economy

...Strategic and Local Development Plans **must plan positively to meet the employment needs of rural areas**

Policy 38 Visitor Economy
Policy 43 Employment sites and live/work units

		Policy 45 Farm Diversification
Policy 6 – Town Centre First	<p>Significant new commercial, retail, education, health, leisure and public service facilities must be located within town centres. They should have good access by public transport</p> <p>A sequential approach must be used to inform the identification of the best location for these developments ...</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy 57 Town and District Shopping Centres Policy 59 Sustainable Transport
Policy 7 – Delivering Affordable Homes	<p>.... Local Development Plans planning authorities should develop strong evidence based policy frameworks to deliver affordable housing....</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy 46 Housing Policy 47 Housing Allocations Policy 48 Affordable Housing Policy 51 Housing Densities Policy 52 Housing Mix
Policy 8 – Flooding	<p>The Welsh Government will work with Flood Risk Management Authorities and developers to plan and invest in new and improved infrastructure, promoting nature-based solutions as a priority.</p> <p>....Planning authorities should include these areas (Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure) and/or opportunities in their development plan strategies and policies in order to promote and safeguard the functions and opportunities they provide.</p>	<p>No obvious link. Policy focusses on National and Regional Growth Areas which lie outside the National Park.</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy 8 Special Qualities Policy 10 Sites and Species of European Importance Policy 11 Nationally Protected Sites and Species Policy 12 Local Areas of Nature Conservation or Sites of Geological Interest Policy 15 Open Space Policy 16 Green Wedges.



South Wales Mainline

- More services to enable mix of express and stopping services from London and Bristol Temple Meads across South Wales to Pembrokeshire
- Improved journey times: Cardiff-London 85 minutes, Cardiff-Swansea 30 mins, Cardiff-Bristol Temple Meads 35 mins, Carmarthen-Cardiff 75mins
- TEN-T standards, including electrification, gauging and line speed improvements

Policy 13 – Supporting Digital Communications

Planning authorities **must engage with digital infrastructure** providers to identify the future needs of their area... New developments **should include the provision of Gigabit capable broadband infrastructure** from the outset.



Policy 63 Telecommunications Refer to in pre application advice – see email extract from WG – copied below

Policy 14 – Planning in Mobile Action Zones

The Welsh Government, **planning authorities and mobile telecommunications operators must work together** to achieve increases in mobile coverage within Mobile Action Zones.



Policy 63 Telecommunications

Policy 15 – National Forest

The Welsh Government is committed to developing a national forest through the identification of appropriate sites and mechanisms. Action to safeguard proposed locations for the national forest will be supported.



Policy 8 Special Qualities Policy 55 Infrastructure Requirements

Policy 16 – Heat Networks

No locations identified.

Policy 17 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure

The Welsh Government strongly supports the principle of developing renewable and low carbon energy from all technologies and **at all scales to meet our future energy needs.** There is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (including repowering) in these areas (Pre-assessed), subject to the criteria in policy 18. Applications for large-scale wind and solar **will not be permitted in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty...**

See below for advice.

Wind Energy
and Heat
Networks
Mapped



Policy 18 –
Renewable
and Low
Carbon Energy
Developments
of National
Significance

Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy projects (including repowering) qualifying as Developments of National Significance will be permitted subject to policy 17 and the following criteria:
1. outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (**particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty**)



Policy 14 Conservation and enhancement of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and supporting text paragraph 4.88

Cumulative Impact of Wind Turbines Supplementary Planning Guidance is also relevant.

Policy 19 –
Strategic
Policies for
Regional
Planning

Sets out the requirements for strategic development plan preparation

Strategic Development Plan to be prepared.

National Parks

National Park Authorities are unique planning entities with a specific remit to reflect the distinctive characteristics of their areas. National Parks are at the heart of resilient ecological networks and have a key role to play in Strategic Development Plans as part of the sustainable management of natural resources, protecting Wales’s cultural heritage and promoting health and well-being. **Future Wales policies respect the functions of National Parks in terms of their statutory purposes. At the regional scale, where National Park Authorities**



Policy 1 National Park Purposes and Duty Strategic Development Plan to be prepared.

will be considered in the context of a wider spatial region, their statutory duty must inform Strategic Development Plans.
Planning Policy Wales sets out the wider planning policy context for National Parks.

Email extract 01 July 2021

My colleague Richard Spear (copied in) has provided the following regarding your second query: PPW para 5.2.17 (and Future Wales Policy 13 Supporting Digital Communications) – “new development should include the provision of ‘gigabit capable’ broadband infrastructure from the outset”. At the present time building regulations, set out in [Approved Document R - Physical infrastructure for high-speed electronic communications networks](#), only covers the installation of infrastructure within a building from the service provider’s access point (usually on the external wall of a building) to the occupier’s network termination point (usually a point within the building). It is not a requirement to provide any network cabling or equipment, or any in-building infrastructure that extends internally beyond the network termination point. Similarly Part R does not cover the provision of any external or site-wide infrastructure beyond the access point. Part R also doesn’t specifically refer to ‘gigabit capable’ but instead refers to a requirement (R1) to provide the in-building physical infrastructure to facilitate the future installation of copper or fibre-optic cables or wireless devices capable of delivering broadband speeds greater than 30 Mbps.

PPW and Future Wales refer to the provision of ‘gigabit capable infrastructure from the outset. ‘Gigabit capable’ is a term used to refer to fast broadband connectivity typically delivered by fibre to the premises (FTTP) technology. FTTP is capable of delivering 1000 Mbps (or 1 gigabit) and beyond, although actual speeds depend on the internet service provided. As a minimum this should include onsite ducting to enable the delivery of fibre to the property.

In practice it is usually the communications provider or a combination of the communications provider and developer that install the digital infrastructure for a development. Developers should contact communications providers (such as Openreach and Virgin Media) as early as possible in the development process so that where fibre is or will be available a plan for its installation can be agreed.

For developments over a certain threshold (30 premises) Openreach will provide gigabit capable connections free of charge, there is then a sliding scale of costs as the number of premises reduce.

In terms of your development management process, our general advice would be that:-

- Your pre-application information advises developers of the requirement in Future Wales;

- That submissions explain/show how this issue will be addressed (e.g. ducting, mast, other) so it can be considered at determination stage; and
- If it isn't clearly addressed in the submission, it may be appropriate to condition the requirement.