

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 3

(1 April 2025 –31 March 2040)

Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives paper

Consultation Draft: January 2026



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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority has commenced work on the Local Development Plan 3 (LDP3) for the National Park covering the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2040. Local Development Plan 3 will replace the current adopted Plan (LDP2, adopted September 2020).

1.1.2 The Local Development Plan plays a key role in setting the long-term vision for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, allocating land for sustainable development and providing the policy framework against which future planning applications for the National Park will be determined.

1.1.3 Local Development Plan 3 will be prepared in accordance with the Authority's approved Delivery Agreement. The Delivery Agreement sets out the timetable for the preparation of LDP3 and the approach that the Authority intends to take with regard to stakeholder and community engagement and consultation during the preparation of LDP3.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 A full review of the adopted Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park commenced in September 2024, and following consultation, the Review Report was published in March 2025. The report considered the key contextual changes since LDP2 was adopted in September 2020, alongside the latest Annual Monitoring Report findings and undertook a full review of the Plan's vision, objectives, strategy, allocations and policies to assess how well the Plan is performing.

1.2.2 The [Review Report](#) concluded that that Plan is performing and delivering well, however, there have been a number of key contextual changes and changes to national policy and legislation since Plan adoption that require a full revision of the LDP. This paper is the first stage in preparing the replacement LDP.

1.3 Purpose of this paper

1.3.1 The Development Plans Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) states that it is a requirement that the key issues, challenges and drivers (economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being aspects), including the requirements of national, regional and local strategies, are identified. The key issues for the adopted plan must be evaluated to determine if they are still relevant, to what degree, and if new issues have arisen. The plan must set out a vision, unique to local circumstances, with overarching objectives that respond to the key issues.

1.3.2 This paper identifies the key issues and challenges for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park along with the opportunities to address these issues through LDP3. The issues have been informed by a wide range of evidence which are identified in this paper and changes in national policy and legislation have also been taken into account.

1.3.3 The Vision and Objectives which will guide and direct the Plan follows the identification of the key issues. The Vision sets out the core, overarching purpose of LDP3 and sets out how places within the National Park are expected to develop, change, and be protected over the Plan period. The Vision provides the framework for the Preferred Strategy and for the formulation of the detailed policies and proposals for LDP3.

1.3.4 To ensure that the vision is delivered, a set of 16 draft objectives have been developed and will provide the basis for the formulation of detailed policies and proposals to address the key issues identified and the wider social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being issues facing the National Park and how these are to be achieved through the land use planning function of the Authority.

1.3.5 The issues and objectives have been grouped under the four National Park Corporate Priorities: Conservation; Connection and Cultural Heritage; Communities; and Climate and Natural Resources. These themes, also referred to as the '4 Cs', ensure alignment of LDP3 with the Corporate Plan and the recently adopted National Park Partnership Plan, adopted in March 2025.

1.3.6 The objectives also take into account the seven wellbeing goals for Wales, established in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 and objectives in the Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan.

1.3.7 The Sustainability Issues and Objectives have also been identified and are included in the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment) Scoping Report for LDP3.

1.3.8 The purpose of this paper is a starting point for engagement and to provide opportunities for the public and stakeholders to comment on whether we (the

National Park Authority) have identified the most important issues and if the vision and objectives align with those who live and work in, or visit, the National Park.

1.4 Relevant Plans, Strategies and Evidence Base

1.4.1 This Issues, Vision and Objectives paper has been informed by a number of key plans, policies and programmes at the national, regional and local levels, all of which are identified and reviewed in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Appendix A – Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes. This ensures that the draft vision and objectives have been formulated in conformity with these documents. These include, but are not limited to, the Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) Partnership Plan 2025-2029, the PCNPA Corporate Plan, the LDP2 Review Report, LDP2 Annual Monitoring Reports (2021-2025) and the LDP3 Integrated Sustainability Appraisal.

1.5 Tests of Soundness

1.5.1 The Development Plans Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) sets out the tests of soundness which must be met for Local Development Plans. For this Issues, Vision and Objectives Background Paper, it is considered that the following elements of the soundness tests must be met:

Test 1: Does the plan fit? (i.e. is it clear that the LDP is consistent with other plans?)

In terms of the Issues, Vision and Objectives, the LDP must be in conformity with Future Wales – The National Plan 2040. There is also a need to have regard to national policy (Planning Policy Wales), regional plans and strategies, including the Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan and the National Park Partnership (Management) Plan.

Test 2: Is the plan appropriate? (i.e. is the plan appropriate for the area in the light of the evidence?)

In terms of the Issues, Vision and Objectives, the plan needs to be locally specific, address the key issues, be supported by robust, proportionate and credible evidence and the vision should be positive and sufficiently aspirational.

Test 3: Will the plan deliver? (i.e. is it likely to be effective?)

The Issues, Vision and Objectives paper will need to identify outcomes, based on the issues and vision, that are effective, implementable and deliverable through the land use planning process. Objectives should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time Bound).

2. What are the key issues, challenges and opportunities for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park?

2.1 The issues identified in the following section have been grouped under the four National Park Corporate Priorities: Conservation; Connection and Cultural Heritage; Communities; and Climate and Natural Resources. The issues are based on a robust and detailed evidence base that has considered the environmental, economic, social and cultural well-being challenges facing the National Park and which LDP3 seeks to address. This detailed evidence and statistics are provided in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Appendix B – Baseline. The four Corporate Priorities have embedded the seven national well-being goals as required by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and therefore ensures that the Plan considers these from the outset and is able to demonstrate how it will contribute to achieving the goals (see Appendix 2).

2.2 The evidence base and information sources that have been used to help identify the issues, challenges and opportunities are listed next to each issue in the following tables. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for LDP3 also reviews the appropriate plans, policies and programmes at the national, regional and local levels and includes the following:

2.2.1 **Future Wales – The National Plan 2040:** In February 2021, the Welsh Government published Future Wales which has development plan status. It replaced the Wales Spatial Plan and sets out a 20-year strategic direction for development in Wales. The plan seeks to address key national priorities through the planning system by developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving community health. The plan guides infrastructure and development investments and will be further detailed by regional Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and Local Development Plans (LDPs) which are required to be in conformity with Future Wales.

2.2.3 Future Wales contains a national spatial strategy and introduces four regions in Wales: The North, Mid Wales, The South West and The South East. The plan specifies ‘where Wales will grow’ (Policy 1) through the identification of national and regional growth areas. For each of the regions the plan highlights key locations for growth, opportunities for development infrastructure and sets a framework for regional and local planning. Future Wales states that: ‘National Park Authorities are unique planning entities with a specific remit to reflect the distinctive characteristics of their areas...and that Future Wales policies respect the functions of National Parks in terms of their statutory purposes...’ (page 104).

2.2.4 The LDP must be in general conformity with Future Wales by ensuring the strategy, proposals and policies conform with the spatial strategy for the South West region and support and not compete with the regional growth areas of the Pembrokeshire Haven Towns. The LDP must align with the policies by supporting climate action and the move to net zero, apply the placemaking principles, support a town centre first approach, protect landscapes and biodiversity and ensure housing and services are integrated with infrastructure investment.

2.2.5 A review of the draft objectives against the Future Wales 2040 Outcomes can be found in Appendix 3.

2.2.6 [Planning Policy Wales \(Edition 12, February 2024\)](#): Planning Policy Wales (PPW) has been updated twice since adoption of LDP 2 in 2020. Edition 11 (2021) aligned PPW with 'Future Wales: The National Plan 2040' and emphasised sustainable, well-integrated places. Edition 12 (2024) introduced requirements for planning authorities to consider localised issues such as the prevalence second homes and short-term lets, detailed green infrastructure needs, mandated net biodiversity benefits and securing these benefits through a stepwise approach. Additionally, it provides a strengthened policy approach to the protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and guidance on trees and woodlands, with the promotion of new planting. These updates will need to be reflected in the replacement Local Development Plans.

2.2.7 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning of the Welsh Government. The primary objective of PPW is to ensure the planning system contributes to the delivery of sustainable development to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. PPW requires the planning system to embrace the concept of placemaking in order to create sustainable places and improve the well-being of communities. PPW sets out the National Sustainable Placemaking outcomes which are a set of key objectives under the following five themes; Creating and Sustaining Communities; Growing Our Economy in a Sustainable Manner; Making Best Use of Resources; Maximising Environmental Protection and Limiting Environmental Impact and Facilitating Accessible and Healthy Environments. PPW is organised around four overarching themes:

- Strategic and Spatial Choices to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and promote good design and placemaking that protects the Welsh Language.
- Active and Social Places to ensure services are accessible, promote active travel, have vibrant retail centres, protect community facilities and encouraging inclusive design.
- Productive and Enterprising Places to support economic development including tourism and the rural economy and effective land use.

- Distinctive and Natural Places to protect and enhance the landscape, historic and built environment, deliver green infrastructure and deliver net benefit for biodiversity.

2.2.8 The LDP must align with the policies and principles in PPW in the plan's evidence base, spatial strategy, site allocations, policies and monitoring framework.

2.2.9 A review of the draft objectives against the National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes can be found in Appendix 4.

2.2.10 [Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan](#): The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires Public Service Boards to produce a Well-being Plan, which details how it will improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of their respective areas.

2.2.11 The Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan identifies four objectives to act as the framework through which the Public Service Board prioritises key areas of focus in the plan. The four objectives are:

- Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy.
- Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being.
- Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency.
- Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities.

2.2.12 The LDP should ensure its strategy and policies contribute to the well-being goals and the objectives and actions identified in the Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire of strengthening bilingual communities to support jobs, tackle inequalities and also tackle the climate and nature emergencies.

2.2.13 A review of the draft objectives against the Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan Objectives can be found in Appendix 5.

2.2.14 [South West Wales Area Statements \(Natural Resources Wales\)](#): The statements cover the Local Authority areas of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. It identifies the key risks, opportunities and priorities for building resilience of ecosystems and supporting the sustainable management of natural resources under four focus areas:

- Reducing health inequalities.
- Ensuring sustainable land management.
- Reversing the decline of, and enhancing biodiversity.
- Mitigating and adapting to climate change.

2.2.15 The LDP is required to embed sustainable management of natural resources throughout plan preparation and contribute to ecosystem resilience, climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and promoting access to green infrastructure

to ensure social and economic well-being including benefits for health and reducing inequalities.

2.2.16 A review of the draft objectives against the NRW South West Wales Area Statements can be found in Appendix 6.


2.2.17 **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Partnership Plan 2025-2029:** The Partnership Plan provides a strategic framework to guide the collaborative efforts of key partners and stakeholders in conserving, enhancing and sustainably managing the National Park over the five years covered by the plan. The plan aims to coordinate the work of various stakeholders including public bodies, communities, and individuals, and deliver on the statutory purposes of the National Park: conservation, public enjoyment and understanding.

The plan is structured around four core themes:

- **Conservation**
 - Protect and enhance the Park's landscapes, biodiversity and cultural heritage.
 - Address threats such as habitat loss, pollution and invasive species.
- **Connection**
 - Foster deeper public engagement with nature and heritage.
 - Improve access and inclusivity, ensuring all communities can enjoy and benefit from the Park.
- **Communities**
 - Strengthen local communities through sustainable development.
 - Support well-being, economic opportunities, and cultural identity.
 - Encourage active participation in decision-making and stewardship.
- **Climate and Natural Resources**
 - Support climate resilience and adaptation.
 - Promote sustainable land and marine resource management.
 - Encourage low-carbon practices and nature-based solutions.

2.2.18 It is important to note that the LDP2 Annual Monitoring Reports have assessed the extent to which the strategy and policies are being achieved by measuring various indicators to assess the performance of individual planning policies as set out in the adopted LDP2, providing a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the National Park. These, along with the Review Report, conclude that the Plan's policies and proposals are being implemented, and performing, as intended. Many of the issues identified in LDP2 will continue to be pertinent for LDP3 but will need to be considered within contextual changes and changes to national policy and legislation.

Table 1: Draft Issues

 CONSERVATION: Conserve and enhance landscapes, seascapes, natural beauty and wildlife			
No.	Key Issue and Commentary	Context / Sources	How can LDP3 have an influence on this issue?
1	<p>Conservation of Landscape and Seascape and National Park Special Qualities:</p> <p>The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is a designated landscape with recognised special qualities which are central to National Park purposes as set out in the Environment Act 1995. Development pressures will need to be balanced against conservation and enhancement of special qualities which bring wider benefits to people's health and well-being and in sustaining communities and the economy.</p> <p>Development outside the National Park may have an impact on the special qualities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCNPA Partnership Plan • Celtic Freeport • South West Wales Regional Energy Strategy (SWW CJC) 2022 • Pembrokeshire's Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) 2022 • Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic policy to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park (Sandford Principle). • Specific landscape and seascape policies. • Direct development to the most sustainable locations within the National Park, in line with the Settlement Hierarchy. • Specific policies to address the need for housing, renewable energy (including offshore infrastructure) Celtic Freeport development, coastal change, changing agricultural practices and pressures from tourism.

2	<p>Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and habitat connectivity:</p> <p>The National Park is renowned for its outstanding natural environment and has an extensive network of international, national and locally important sites which have a rich diversity of species and habitats. Some of these sites are in an 'unfavourable condition' and are becoming affected by development, agricultural intensification, recreation and climate change. Habitats need to be restored and connected so at least 30% of the National Park is designated for nature by 2030. This will respond to the Climate and Nature Emergencies as well as providing wider social, economic and health and well-being benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 • Biodiversity Deep Dive • South West Wales Area Statement - NRW • Nature Network Maps – NRW • State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) for Wales 2020 • Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership • Pembrokeshire wellbeing Plan • Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (2018) • Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development avoids harm to protected areas including Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), including Marine, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ancient Woodlands. • Ensure new development delivers net benefit for biodiversity including space for green corridors, SuDS, tree planting, or habitat buffers. • Using GI outputs to help safeguard and manage at least 30% of land for nature by 2030, in line with PPW12 and national biodiversity commitments. • Cross cutting GI delivery with climate change adaptation (flood risk, shade, cooling), health and wellbeing (accessible green spaces), and active travel (safe, green walking/cycling routes). • Policy to conserve and enhance locally designated sites.
3	<p>Conservation and enhancement of dark skies:</p> <p>Whilst parts of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park are still relatively dark with minimal impact on the night sky, light pollution caused by inappropriate and/or unnecessary lighting is an increasing problem for other areas, including the larger settlements and from agriculture. Poor lighting has impacts for people's health and well-being,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the Conservation and Enhancement of Dark Skies in Wales Good Practice Guidance • Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 • NRW/LUC Dark Skies and Light Pollution Mapping • PCNPA Partnership Plan 2025-2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a policy framework to conserve and enhance the darkest areas of the National Park by controlling external and to minimise light spill on new development. • Identification of areas where improvements of poor lighting can be addressed by retrofitting. • Specific policies to address the impacts of lighting on wildlife species and habitats, cross cutting with GI delivery. • Cross-cutting with climate change and adaptation.

	wildlife species and habitats, increases carbon emissions and improvements will respond to the Climate and Nature Emergencies as well as providing opportunities for improved health and well-being.		
4	<p>Conservation and enhancement of soundscapes and tranquillity:</p> <p>Soundscapes and Tranquillity are identified as one of the National Park's special qualities and relate to the sounds associated with particular landscapes. Increasing industrial activity associated with the Celtic freeport, renewable energy installations and communications infrastructure along with existing military activity and increased car ownership increasing traffic noise have the potential for adverse impacts on this special quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCNPA Partnership Plan 2025-2029 • NRW Tranquillity mapping. • Welsh Government Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new development is directed to the most sustainable locations to minimise the impact on soundscapes and tranquillity. • Develop a policy framework to conserve and enhance those locations that are recognised as the most tranquil within the National Park, cross cutting with the overarching strategic policy.



CONNECTION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, Welsh language and enhance equitable access to the National Park

No.	Key Issue and Commentary	Context / Sources	How can LDP3 have an influence on this issue?
Well-being			
5	<p>Promotion of physical and mental health and well-being:</p> <p>Whilst the general health of the population is similar to that for Wales as a whole, the ageing population will present challenges relating to physical and mental health. This is likely to place pressure on health services and facilities as well as presenting challenges in accessing such services. Opportunities for individuals to access the National Park for health and well-being benefits may be restricted by poor access to public transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Well-Being Plan for Pembrokeshire• A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care (2021)• Healthy Weight Healthy Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure housing, employment, services and facilities are provided in locations accessible by active travel methods and public transport.• Ensure quality, well designed places, that includes housing which is affordable, accessible, and appropriate for the local needs.• Provide opportunities to access play, recreation and open spaces.• Support the provision of green and blue infrastructure.
6	<p>Provision of sustainable transport and access to services:</p> <p>The National Park is a predominately rural area with a dispersed, ageing population who are reliant on the private car. There is significant visitor traffic in the summer which places a strain on the designated landscape. There are limited and unreliable public transport options for residents and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Future Wales: The National Plan 2040• Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12• Llwybr Newydd: the Wales Transport Strategy (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct development to most sustainable locations with access to services and facilities by sustainable modes of travel• Promote the sustainable transport hierarchy (see Planning Policy Wales) to give priority to meeting demand for travel by: active travel through walking and cycling throughout towns and villages; increase access to public transport and support charging infrastructure to ultra low

	visitors (infrequent buses and slow rail) which presents a barrier for some in accessing the Park and local services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Transport Delivery Plan 2022 to 2027 • Active Travel Guidance (2021) • South West Wales Regional Transport Plan 2025-2030 • Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales (2020) • South West Wales Energy Strategy (2022) 	<p>emissions vehicles in appropriate locations. These measures will also support physical and mental health, reduce inequalities and contribute to net zero by decarbonising travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect community facilities to ensure equitable access.
Welsh Language, Culture and Heritage			
7	<p>Protection and promotion of Welsh language, local dialects and culture:</p> <p>Welsh Language and Pembrokeshire dialects are identified as one of the National Park's special qualities, however the number of Welsh Speakers in the National Park has declined slightly since the 2011 census. Whilst the use of the Welsh language depends on a number of factors outside the remit of the planning system, opportunities to use of the Welsh language in the National Park need to be promoted and enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission for Welsh-speaking Communities GOV.WALES • Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 • Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh Speakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy framework to eliminate, reduce or mitigate against development proposals, for example, housing, community infrastructure or employment opportunities that could have negative impacts on the Welsh language. • Identify Welsh Language Sensitive Areas where the language is sensitive or significant. • Identify locations / communities where opportunities to promote the Welsh language, culture and local dialects can be safeguarded and enhanced. • Cross-cutting links with the provision of housing, including affordable homes, second homes and holiday lets and employment opportunities. • Policy to require the assessment of large windfall developments within identified Welsh Language-Sensitive Areas.

8	<p>Conservation and enhancement of landscapes of historic interest, Conservation Areas, historic buildings and their settings:</p> <p>The National Park has numerous landscapes of historic interest and built heritage resource in respect of the archaeological resource, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. These, along with their settings, are likely to come under pressure from development, climate and coastal change and will require conservation and enhancement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development conserves and enhances heritage assets including listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and historic parks and gardens and their settings. • Policies to conserve, enhance and promote opportunities to enjoy the historic environment, local character and cultural identity of the National Park.
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COMMUNITIES: Foster the socio-economic well-being of National Park communities

No.	Key Issue and Commentary	Context / Sources	How can LDP3 have an influence on this issue?
Social			
9	De-population, ageing population and outmigration of young people: The population of the Park decreased between the 2011 and 2021 Census', from 22,644 to 20,933. This population decline of 7.6% was the largest population decline of all the National Parks in England and Wales. There was a decline in all age categories under age 64 which is in part due to a lack of job opportunities and high house prices. There was an increase in all age categories over age 65 which is presenting an ageing population and a challenge for the provision of services and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household projections for National Parks, 2018 based• Age friendly Wales: our strategy for an ageing society (Welsh Government)• Pembrokeshire Local Housing Market Assessment 2023• Pembrokeshire Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider and analyse a range of growth options to assess how growth options impact on the age profile of the National Park.• Identify a suitable housing target and identify suitable and deliverable sites for housing, taking account of the designated landscape of the National Park.• Enable the delivery of a mix of housing types and tenures and employment opportunities to retain and attract young people, which may also support the use of the Welsh language.• Facilitate the delivery of homes suitable and accessible for an ageing population.• Promote the delivery of accessible and adaptable homes for an ageing population and assess the policy implications of requiring an appropriate percentage of new market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standard.• Assess the need for specialised housing, including sheltered and extra care housing.
10	High level of need for affordable housing: The Local Housing Market Assessment 2025 identifies a high level of unmet affordable housing need with over 5,000 households on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household projections for National Parks, 2018 based• Pembrokeshire Local Housing Market Assessment 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examine the viability of development to maximise affordable housing delivery through section 106 agreements.• The level of affordable housing need will be higher than the planning system can deliver. Set a target for affordable housing delivery and identify suitable and deliverable sites for housing,

	housing register in 2023, with a net need for 82 affordable homes per annum in the National Park. There is a predominate need for one-bedroomed social rented properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembrokeshire Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029 • Welsh Development Quality Requirements WDQR) 2021 	<p>including affordable housing led schemes, including schemes delivered using social housing grant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies to ensure housing is appropriate in size, tenure and location to meet the identified need. • Include a policy to support affordable housing exception sites. • Has cross-cutting links with the protection and promotion of Welsh language and culture.
11	<p>High numbers of second homes and holiday lets:</p> <p>Pembrokeshire has the second highest levels of second homes and holiday lets in Wales. Whilst a certain number are essential to support the tourism sector on which Pembrokeshire relies, this can cause difficulties for National Park residents to buy or rent homes. It can also have an impact on the viability of community services and facilities and vitality and use of the Welsh language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 • The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2022 • Pembrokeshire Local Housing Market Assessment 2023 • Second homes: Developing new policies in Wales (2021) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDP3 will review the number of second homes and holiday lets for tourism purposes on which the National Park relies and their impact on communities. National planning policy in Planning Policy Wales requires Planning Authorities to consider suitable policy measures, which may include a cap or ceiling on the number of second homes or short-term lets. • Has cross-cutting links with de-population, ageing population and outmigration of young people, the high level of need for affordable housing and the protection and promotion of Welsh language and culture.
12	<p>Meeting the need of the Gypsy, Travellers and Showpeople population:</p> <p>Pembrokeshire has a high population of Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople. The January 2025 caravan count recorded 178 caravans in Pembrokeshire, which was the third highest in Wales. The Pembrokeshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembrokeshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2019 • Welsh Government Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Count 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a criteria based policy to assess planning applications for the development of sites in appropriate locations for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople.

	identified a total need for 39 residential pitches over the period 2019 to 2033. No specific need has been identified in the National Park and it is anticipated the need will be met by allocations in Pembrokeshire County Council's LDP 2.		
13	Poverty and inequality (especially childhood poverty) The Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire identifies poverty and inequalities as a priority area. Statistics show Pembrokeshire's child poverty rate being amongst the highest in Wales, based on children aged 0-15 living in households with below 60% median income before housing costs. Poverty and poor living conditions can have an impact on educational achievement, qualifications and health and wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-being plan for Pembrokeshire • Tackling Poverty: Our Strategy 2023 (Pembrokeshire Public Services Board) • PCNPA Partnership Plan (2025-2029) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the delivery of suitable housing, including affordable housing to meet the identified needs of the population • Provide opportunities to support the delivery of well-paid employment opportunities • Promote active travel opportunities throughout towns and villages, which will also support physical and mental health and reduce inequalities. • Ensure housing, employment, services and facilities are provided in locations accessible by active travel methods and public transport. • Facilitate the provision of play, recreation and open spaces to support nature, promote physical and mental health and well-being and reduce poverty and inequalities.
14	Placemaking and sustainable design Whilst the National Park is a champion for high design standards with respect the landscape character and capacity there is a need to consistently uphold this standard. New development may undermine local distinctiveness and the qualities that give each settlement its unique identity, potentially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales Placemaking charter (2020) • Welsh Development Quality Requirements (WDQR) 2021 • Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 • Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in combination with other identified issues such as the nature and climate emergencies, community cohesion, health and wellbeing, accessibility, and transport. • Set policies to ensure development achieves high standards in terms of sustainable design with all new dwellings meeting the standards set out in national planning policy including Lifetime Homes Standards

	threatening the Park's natural, cultural, and built heritage and limiting opportunities for positive placemaking and resilient communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAN 12: Design • Net Zero Wales 2021-2025 • Pembrokeshire Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address energy efficient and climate responsive design at an early stage in the design process through appropriate densities and patterns of development and the incorporation of sustainable building design • Consider a replacement dwelling policy to enable consideration of embedded carbon in existing dwellings • Encourage the sensitive retrofitting of existing buildings (insulation, renewables, heat pumps) while respecting character, heritage, and landscape qualities. • Promote nature-based solutions, such as SuDS, green infrastructure, and carbon-sequestering practices that also enhance place quality.
Economic			
15	<p>Employment opportunities – fair work, seasonal, low paid etc.</p> <p>Employment in the National Park is often low-paid and seasonal, with earnings below the Wales average and winter benefit claims nearly double summer levels. High house prices and rents (median 2023 prices are 9.7 times median wages) create particular challenges for young people. The National Park's ageing population, low numbers of working age individuals and lack of brownfield development sites is limiting opportunities for employment growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan 2022 • Celtic Freeport • PCNPA Partnership Plan (2025-2029) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote policies to protect existing employment land and premises and work with landowners to bring forward underused/vacant/ brownfield land in sustainable locations within or adjacent to centres. • Collaboration with Pembrokeshire County Council to encourage future development of land adjacent to regional growth areas to deliver economic growth throughout the region and support high quality jobs (Celtic Freeport). • Facilitate opportunities for green energy jobs • Facilitate the delivery of improved rural broadband and high speed internet connections to address digital exclusion in rural areas • Facilitate employment accessibility and promote active travel reducing the need to travel to work by private car. • Has cross-cutting links with de-population, ageing population and outmigration of young people and

			the protection and promotion of Welsh language and culture.
16	<p>Balancing the competing demands of tourism against the protection of the National Park's special qualities and its communities</p> <p>Tourism plays a significant role in the National Park's economic performance, with the economic Impact between 2020 and 2021 increasing by 95% and total visitors also increasing by 102% in this period. Therefore, balancing these benefits while maintaining long-term sustainability may risk undermining both the environment and character that attract visitors to the National Park. Seasonal peaks at campsites contribute significantly to this pressure, leading to adverse landscape and visual impacts and placing disproportionate demands on local infrastructure during summer months.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Impact of Tourism in Pembrokeshire 2024 • Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan • Article 4(1) Direction for 28-day sites for camping, caravans and mobile homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote tourism development to become more regenerative that actively restores or enhances the National Parks landscape, biodiversity, and cultural heritage – in combination with landscape & seascapes policy. • Review the National Park's landscape and seascape sensitivity relating to new tourism development, especially new camping and caravanning development. • Facilitate the delivery of development to support year-round, off-peak tourism, to reduce seasonal pressures.
17	<p>Retail and changing town centres</p> <p>The National Park's mean retail vacancy rate remains low at around 4.5%, reflecting strong resilience in its centres. However, ongoing shifts toward online shopping and experience-led visits are likely to drive lasting change. Policies that tightly define retail uses may restrict diversification and reduce adaptability to evolving retail and leisure trends.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 • PPW12 • Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development • Together for Retail: Wales Retail Forum Action Plan (2023) • Welsh Government Town Centres First 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current retail areas in the National Park and consider changes where necessary to primary retail frontages and the consideration of secondary frontages to reflect updated retail survey evidence and new development such as the Saundersfoot Harbour regeneration scheme • Consider and adapt to how changing shopping habits are reshaping the role of retail centres, with visitors seeking not only buying goods but also experiences.

		Position Statement (2023) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDP 2 Annual Monitoring Reports (Indicator 34 on retail vacancy rates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of upper-floor uses to maximise space efficiency and the viability and vitality of the National Park's retail centres.
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CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Reduce and adapt to the impacts of climate change and manage natural resources sustainably

No.	Key Issue and Commentary	Context / Sources	How can LDP3 have an influence on this issue?
18	<p>Water Quality (riverine, marine, phosphates, nitrates, DIN)</p> <p>The National Park's water environment, a key habitat for wildlife in Wales, faces increasing pressures from nutrient pollution, primarily from agriculture, sewage treatment, and diffuse sources. Many water bodies are classified as "Moderate" (WFD Cycle 3, 2021), and increasing nutrient levels are causing some to fail Habitats Regulations Assessments. This presents a significant challenge for the Authority, as it can delay housing and infrastructure development until nutrient neutrality solutions are implemented, potentially constraining sustainable growth and land use planning within the Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017• NRW Guidance: Nitrates & Phosphates<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Condition assessments for Welsh European marine sites (EMS)- Conservation advice for European marine sites (Reg 37)- Compliance Assessment of Welsh River SACs Against Water Quality Targets 2024• All Wales Nutrient Calculator• Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) 2021 Regulations• Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water Asset Management Programme 8 2025-30 (AMP 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Require new development in failing SAC catchments to demonstrate nutrient neutrality or improvement, supported by nutrient statements or budget calculations.• Promote mitigation where nutrient loads increase, e.g., upgraded treatment works, improved agricultural practices, green infrastructure, constructed wetlands, or nutrient trading/offsetting.• Ensure development accounts for sewer and treatment capacity, requiring upgrades, infrastructure contributions, or off-site solutions where limits are exceeded; set thresholds for connection where necessary.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning • Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 • Future Wales 2040 	
19	Flooding and Coastal Change Southwest Wales Stage 1 SFCA identifies that the National Park is at risk predominantly from tidal flooding. Instances of flooding and extreme weather events accelerating coastal erosion are increasing in frequency, which will result in an increase in damage and disruption. The revised Plan will need to identify the number of properties, services and infrastructure at risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAN15 • Flood Maps for Planning NRW • Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment • South West Wales Area Statement - NRW • National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales (2020) • Climate Change (Wales) Regulations (2021) • Climate Adaptation Strategy for Wales (2024) • Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) • West of Wales Coastal Group • Swansea and Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct development away from areas at risk from flooding • Use policies within the SMP to recognise areas where managed realignment or no active intervention are the preferred long-term strategy strictly limiting development in areas where erosion is predicted or require compensatory measures. • Require flood-resilient design, buffers, green infrastructure, escape routes, natural flood storage, raised floor levels for development in identified flood zones. • Policies to align development identified in a flood zone to the SuDS Approval Body (SAB) procedure, supporting the implementation of sustainable drainage systems on new developments.
20	Renewable and low carbon energy: Renewable energy generation is required to meet national targets, mitigate the factors contributing to climate change and to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels. Provision and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Wales 2040 • Future Wales 2040 • Review of Wales' Renewable Energy Targets: summary of responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a positive policy framework for renewable energy balanced against landscape / seascape and visual impacts. • Consider specific policies for domestic micro generation

	increase of renewable energy infrastructure will need to be balanced against landscape and seascape character and special qualities considerations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable-Energy-Assessment-Updated-January-2016.pdf • Pembrokeshire's Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a policy for community owned renewable energy generation. • Policy framework and SPG guidance on Floating Offshore Wind generation (FLOW). • Support opportunities for heat networks, local renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes, and the co-location of new proposals and land allocations with existing developments, heat suppliers and heat users. • Cross-cutting with Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land.
21	<p>Climate change and adaptation</p> <p>Climate change is expected to bring warmer temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns, and more extreme weather particularly to coastal areas. In response to the Climate Emergency, the Authority has pledged to cut carbon emissions in the National Park by half by 2030, as part of a transition to net zero by 2050. This issue will be a key driver of the Plan, making it essential that all development is planned and designed with a precautionary, long-term approach, ensuring resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Adaptation Strategy for Wales (2024) • South West Wales Area Statement (Natural Resources Wales), 2020 • Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy (Public Services Board) 2022 • PCNPA Partnership Plan (2025-2029) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new development has built in resilience to climate change, e.g. energy efficient design in new buildings, encourage nature-based solutions, and promote circular economy principles such as sustainable construction and resource efficiency. • Direct growth to sustainable locations, reducing the need to travel and promote opportunities to participate in active travel and use sustainable transport to reduce emissions. • Avoid locating development in areas at risk of flooding, coastal erosion, or other climate hazards.

22	Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land <p>A significant proportion of the National Park (45.6%) is Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (Agricultural Land Classification Grades 1, 2,& 3a), with Grades 2 and 3a exceeding the Welsh average. There is a need to balance and assess any loss of BMV against the requirement for development to meet community needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictive Agricultural Land Classification Map (Wales) • Future Wales 2040 • PPW 12 • PCNPA Partnership Plan (2025-2029) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include policies resisting development on BMV agricultural land unless overriding need is demonstrated with evidence. • Seek to maximize appropriate development on brownfield land and lower grade agricultural land • Require developers to provide site-specific Agricultural Land Classification surveys where development on potential BMV land is proposed. • Integrate BMV land protection with wider LDP objectives, such as: climate change resilience, nature recovery, and biodiversity net gain. • Consider the establishment of thresholds for when loss of BMV is acceptable - e.g. for overriding community, renewable energy, housing or infrastructure needs.
23	Minerals: <p>The National Park currently contributes to the West Wales region in terms of minerals reserves and supply. Whilst it is recognised that beyond the current permitted reserves there should be no future allocations within the National Park (except in exceptional circumstances), there will be a need to ensure adequate future supplies for the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Wales 2040 • Regional Technical Statement for North Wales and South Wales Regional Aggregate Working Parties, 2nd Review • Statement of Sub-regional Collaboration for the South West Wales Sub-Region on the Regional Technical Statement, 2nd Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to ensure the safeguarding of mineral resources • Policy framework to ensure that there are no new mineral workings or extensions (unless exceptional circumstances) in the National Park. • Statement of Sub-regional Collaboration to ensure that the region can meet the requirements of the West Wales region. • Ensure existing mineral workings are restored at the end of their permissions which will contribute to nature and biodiversity targets and the green infrastructure network.
24	Reduce carbon emissions / transition to net zero energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembrokeshire Local Housing Strategy 2024-2029 • Welsh Government consultation on changes to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct development to most sustainable locations with access to services and facilities by sustainable modes of travel • Promote the sustainable transport hierarchy (see Planning Policy Wales) to give priority to

	<p>The Welsh Government declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and is committed to achieving net zero carbon by 2050. There is a large reliance on the private car in the National Park and there is a need to support our energy, transport and buildings transition to net zero.</p>	<p>Building Regulations Part L (conservation of fuel and power)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net Zero Wales: Carbon Budget 2 • South West Wales Energy Strategy (2022) • Heat Strategy for Wales (2024) • Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy (Public Services Board) 2022 • National Parks Net Zero Report, Small World Consulting 	<p>meeting demand for travel by: active travel through walking and cycling throughout towns and villages; increase access to public transport and support charging infrastructure to ultra low emissions vehicles in appropriate locations. These measures will also support physical and mental health, reduce inequalities and contribute to net zero by decarbonising travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new development delivers net benefit for biodiversity including space for green corridors, SuDS, tree planting, or habitat buffers. • Facilitate the provision of renewable energy in appropriate locations. • Consider the viability implications of policies to require net zero dwellings and buildings
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3. The Draft Vision for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park 2040

3.1.1 The overarching Vision for the Plan sets out how the National Park is planned to develop, change or be protected throughout the Plan period. It also provides the framework for the Plan's strategy and detailed policies that will guide and manage development.

3.1.2 The existing LDP2 Vision has been reviewed and along with consideration of the key issues and contextual, policy and legislation changes, the Authority has decided to develop a new, updated draft Vision that is a better reflection of the current challenges and opportunities facing the National Park up to 2040, and one that is consistent with the Well-being Plan, the Corporate Plan and the Partnership Plan.

3.1.3 In compliance with the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3), the vision must be a concise, focused and positive statement, include a spatial, land-use emphasis that reflects the varying geographical differences within the broader Planning Authority area and be specific and appropriate, based on a clear understanding of the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being issues. In addition, the vision must be consistent with the well-being objectives and plan and other local strategies including Area Statements and the National Park Partnership Plan.

3.2 Consistency with other Plans

3.2.1 The [Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan](#) details how it will improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Pembrokeshire with its vision as follows:

“to unlock the power and potential of Pembrokeshire's people and communities so that they are happy, healthy and live well, our communities are kind, safe, resourceful and vibrant, our economy is green and thriving, and our environment is protected and enhanced.”

3.2.2 **The Corporate Plan** sets out a high level strategy, identifying the four priority areas of Conservation, Connection, Communities and Climate and sets a vision for the National Park over a shorter time period than the Local Development Plan. The vision is expressed as:

“A National Park where nature, culture and communities thrive.”

3.2.3 **The Partnership Plan** sets out the purposes of the National Park, the action to be taken over the next five years, the partners involved and the measures of success. The Partnership Plan vision is:

“To ensure a vibrant, sustainable future for the environment and for those who live, work and visit the National Park.”

3.2.4 The adopted LDP2 vision acknowledges that in order to respect, and where possible, enhance the special qualities of the National Park, opportunities for development are limited and the Park’s population will not be able to increase significantly. Those opportunities are made available for development that contributes the most to sustaining local communities where they are compatible with the statutory National Park purposes. This vision has been reviewed to ensure that those elements that remain sound are retained and/or refined where necessary for LDP3, ensuring a clear and concise spatial element that identifies what makes the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park unique.

3.3 The Draft Vision

3.3.1 The following Draft Vision for LDP3 having regard to the above Plans and the identified issues as set out in section 2 of this paper is considered to provide a positive, aspirational statement that expresses the direction of LDP3 in land use planning terms.

By 2040, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park will be internationally recognised for its thriving nature and communities, enabled through the conservation and enhancement of its landscapes, seascapes and unique special qualities. This will be exemplified by our commitment to nature recovery, climate resilience and sustainable placemaking, which are the foundational principles of all development.

- The National Park will be achieving measurable benefits for biodiversity and will be leading efforts to obtain net-zero carbon status by 2050.
- Residents and visitors will be able to access nature, culture and heritage through active travel and sustainable transport, using and celebrating the Welsh language, and will have improved physical and mental health and well-being.
- The National Park will be enabling age balanced coastal and rural communities through the provision of diverse, sustainable and resilient economic opportunities, high quality housing, including affordable housing and facilities that meet local needs.

4. Local Development Plan 3 Draft Objectives











4.1.1 In order to address the issues and deliver the Vision for the National Park, a set of objectives is required. The 16 draft objectives are in conformity with Future Wales: The National Plan 2040, take account of national planning policy and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Partnership Plan and identify what should be the key outcomes, relating to land use planning matters, that the Authority anticipates will be achieved during the Plan period.

4.1.2 In compliance with the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3), the plan's objectives should be focussed statements which seek to address the main social, environmental, economic and cultural well-being issues identified in the area, demonstrate delivery of the National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes and align with the well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, as well as providing a clear link to the vision.

4.1.3 In line with the key issues, the draft objectives have been grouped under the four groups of: Conservation; Connection and Cultural Heritage; Communities; and Climate and Natural Resources and in alignment with the seven well-being goals as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.









4.1.4 The draft objectives are set within the context of needing to achieve the National Park purposes.

Table 2: Draft Objectives

 CONSERVATION: Conserve and enhance landscapes, seascapes, natural beauty and wildlife			
LDP 3 Objective Number	Objective	Link to identified issues	Link to 4Cs
1	To conserve and enhance the landscape and seascape character and special qualities of the National Park.	All	  
2	To conserve, enhance and manage the National Park's outstanding natural environment, rich species and habitat diversity and their connectivity to ensure their resilience to climate change whilst providing wider social, economic and health and well-being benefits.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24	  
3	To conserve, enhance and promote the National Park's special qualities of dark skies, soundscapes and tranquillity, maximising socio-economic benefits, contributing to well-being and adapting to climate change.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 20, 21, 24	  








CONNECTION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, Welsh language and enhance equitable access to the National Park

LDP 3 Objective Number	Objective	Link to identified issues	Link to 4Cs
4	To create inclusive, accessible and sustainable places that enable people to access services, facilities, open space, nature, community and cultural facilities and high-quality housing to reduce inequality.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24	 
5	To promote sustainable access that seeks to reduce car dependency and the need to travel, providing opportunities for improved active travel and public transport options for residents and visitors.	1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24	 
6	To identify opportunities to promote the use of the Welsh language and to safeguard and enhance local cultures, Pembrokeshire dialects and Welsh language-sensitive areas.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	 
7	To conserve, enhance and promote the historic, cultural, heritage and built environment of the National Park, maximising the wider benefits to health and well-being and the economy.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 14, 16	 










COMMUNITIES: Foster the socio-economic well-being of National Park communities

LDP 3 Objective Number	Objective	Link to identified issues	Link to 4Cs
8	To maximise the delivery of appropriate housing, including affordable housing, to meet the identified need in sustainable, well-connected places that do not compromise National Park purposes.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24	
9	To increase opportunities for the younger population to live and work in the National Park, including consideration of the impact of second homes, and to provide opportunities for the delivery of homes suitable and accessible for an ageing population resulting in more balanced and sustainable communities.	1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 24	
10	To ensure 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24	
11	To promote and enhance opportunities for regenerative tourism which supports the economic well-being and sustainability of National Park communities, including balancing the demand for holiday lets, whilst seeking opportunities to actively restore the National Park's landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24	
12	To sustain and enhance the National Park's retail centres as vibrant, viable and multi functional centres that serve the needs of locals and visitors whilst remaining flexible for future changes.	1, 4, 6, 14, 15, 17	



CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Reduce and adapt to the impacts of climate change and manage natural resources sustainably

LDP 3 Objective Number	Objective	Link to identified issues	Link to 4Cs
13	To safeguard and enhance the natural resources, air, water and soil quality (including Best and Most Versatile agricultural land) in the National Park and to minimise the creation of new sources of pollution and contamination, recognising there are limited opportunities for brownfield development.	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24	 
14	To ensure new, highly vulnerable development does not take place in locations that are at risk of flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding in another location, and to ensure that development is sustainably designed to provide drainage and flood management where appropriate.	1, 2, 5, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21	 
15	To promote opportunities for energy conservation and efficiency, the use of renewable and low carbon energy to reduce carbon emissions, meet national targets and decarbonising travel to adapt to climate change and support the transition to net zero.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 18, 20, 21, 24	 
16	To safeguard the National Park's mineral resource whilst ensuring no new mineral workings or extensions to existing mineral workings other than in exceptional circumstances.	1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 21, 23, 24	

Appendices

Appendix 1: Local Development Plan 3 Draft Objectives

Objective number	Local Development Plan 3 Objective
1	Landscapes, seascapes and special qualities
2	Natural environment and connectivity
3	Dark skies, soundscapes and tranquillity
4	Inclusive, accessible and sustainable places
5	Improved public transport and active travel
6	Safeguard and promote Welsh language and cultures
7	Conserve and enhance historic heritage and culture
8	Maximise delivery of affordable homes
9	Balanced age communities
10	Design of development
11	Regenerative tourism opportunities
12	Sustain and enhance retail centres
13	Safeguard and enhance natural resources
14	Flooding
15	Energy conservation and renewable energy
16	Safeguarding the mineral resource

Appendix 2: Review of LDP3 Draft Objectives against the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Well-being objectives

	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
Objective							
1	•	•	•				•
2	•	•	•				•
3	•	•	•			•	•
4		•	•	•	•	•	
5		•	•	•	•	•	
6		•	•	•	•	•	
7		•	•	•	•	•	
8	•		•	•	•	•	
9	•		•	•	•	•	
10	•		•	•	•	•	
11	•		•	•	•	•	
12	•		•	•	•	•	
13	•	•					•
14	•	•					•
15	•	•					•
16	•	•					•



Well-being goal	Description of the goal
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing fair work
A Resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A Healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A More Equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio-economic background and circumstances).
A Wales of Cohesive Communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities
A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
A Globally Responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Appendix 3: Review of LDP3 draft objectives against the Future Wales 2040 Outcomes

A Wales where people live											
	.. and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places	..in vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services	..in distinctive regions that tackle health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth	..in places with a thriving Welsh language	..and work in towns and cities which are a focus and springboard for sustainable growth	..in places where prosperity, innovation and culture are promoted	..in places where travel is sustainable	..in places with world-class digital infrastructure	..in places that sustainably manage their natural resources and reduce pollution	..in places with biodiverse, resilient and connected ecosystems	..in places which are decarbonised and climate-resilient
Objective											
1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	•		•						•	•	•
3	•			•	•				•	•	•
4	•	•	•		•		•			•	•
5	•	•	•				•				•
6	•	•	•	•		•					
7	•	•	•	•		•					
8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
10	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•
11		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
12	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			
13	•				•				•	•	•
14							•		•	•	•
15	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•
16			•						•	•	•

Appendix 4: Review of LDP3 draft objectives against the National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes in Planning Policy Wales

	Creating and Sustaining Communities	Growing Our Economy in a Sustainable Manner	Making Best Use of resources	Maximising Environmental Protection and Limiting Environmental Impact	Facilitating Accessible and Healthy Environments
Objective					
1	•	•	•	•	•
2	•	•	•	•	•
3	•		•	•	•
4	•	•	•	•	•
5	•	•		•	•
6	•			•	
7	•			•	•
8	•	•	•	•	•
9	•	•			•
10	•	•	•	•	•
11	•	•		•	•
12	•	•		•	•
13			•	•	•
14	•		•	•	•
15		•	•	•	•
16		•	•	•	

Appendix 5: Review of LDP3 draft objectives against the Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan Objectives

	Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy	Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being	Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency	Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities
Objective				
1	•	•	•	•
2		•	•	•
3		•	•	•
4	•	•	•	•
5	•	•	•	•
6		•		•
7		•		•
8	•	•	•	•
9	•	•		•
10	•		•	
11	•	•	•	•
12	•			•
13	•		•	
14			•	•
15	•		•	
16	•		•	

Appendix 6: Review of LDP3 draft objectives against the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) South West Wales Area Statements

Objective	Reducing health inequalities	Ensuring sustainable land management	Reversing the decline of, and enhancing, biodiversity	Mitigating and adapting to a changing climate
1	•	•	•	•
2	•	•	•	•
3	•	•	•	•
4	•			•
5	•			
6				
7	•			
8	•	•	•	•
9	•	•		
10	•	•	•	•
11	•			
12				•
13	•	•	•	•
14	•	•	•	•
15	•	•	•	•
16	•	•	•	•