

Carmarthenshire Revised Local Development Plan (LDP)

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report

Appendix A: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes



EICH CYNGOR arleinamdani
www.sirgar.llyw.cymru

YOUR COUNCIL doitonline
www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales

International: Plan, Policy or Programme
<p>Agenda 21: United nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/outcomedocuments/agenda21</p>
<p>Rio Declaration on Environment and Development UNEP 1992 http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163&l=en</p>
<p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change United Nations 1994 http://unfccc.int/2860.php</p>
<p>The Kyoto Protocol United Nations 1997 http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php</p>
<p>Convention on Migratory Species UNEP 1979 http://www.cms.int/</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity UNEP 1992 http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml</p>
<p>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands UNESCO 1971 http://www.ramsar.org/</p>
<p>EU Directive 2009/147/EC (on the Conservation of Wild Birds - ‘The Birds Directive’) The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm</p> <p>The Bird’s Directive is the EU’s oldest piece of nature legislation and one of the most important, creating a comprehensive scheme of protection for all wild bird species naturally occurring in the EU. It was adopted as a response to increasing concern about the declines in Europe’s wild bird populations resulting from pollution, loss of habitats as well as unsustainable use.</p> <p>The Directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. It therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species, particularly through the establishment of a network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.</p>
<p>EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive - WFD) The Council of the European Communities 23 October 2000</p> <p>The overall aim of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection and management of surface waters, including rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters and ground waters in the EU. The main objectives of the proposed Directive are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent further deterioration and to protect and enhance the aquatic environment; • achieve good ecological and chemical water quality for all surface waters and ground waters unless it is impossible or prohibitively expensive; and • promote sustainable water management based on long-term protection of water

resources.
<p>EU Directive 92/43/CEE (the Habitats Directive) The Council of the European Communities 21 May 1992 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm</p> <p>The Habitats Directive is one of the most significant pieces of legislation driving Europe's conservation policies adopted following the Berne Convention (1982). It aims to protect identified species and habitats of nature conservation importance at the European level, and led to the establishment of a network of Special Areas of Conservation. Together with the Special Protection Areas set up under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (1979), these sites make up the European network of protected sites known as Natura 2000 sites. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.</p>
<p>Proposal for a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 European Commission 2012 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>
<p>EU Directive 1999/31/EC (the Landfill Directive) The Council of the European Union 1999 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm</p> <p>The Landfill Directive intends to help drive waste up the hierarchy through waste minimisation and increased levels of recycling and recovery. The Directive's overall aim is <i>"to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill"</i>.</p> <p>The Directive has provisions covering location of landfills, and technical and engineering requirements for aspects such as water control and leachate management, protection of soil and water and methane emissions control. The Directive sets stringent targets on reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is sent to landfill:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; • By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995; and • By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.
<p>EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/index.htm</p>
<p>EU Directive 91/676/EEC (the Nitrates Directive) The Council of the European Union 1991 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html</p> <p>The Nitrates Directive concerns the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources with the intention of redirecting agriculture toward greater</p>

sustainability. The Directive aims to protect fresh, transitional/coastal and marine waters against pollution caused by nitrates. It requires Member States to identify waters, either actually or potentially affected by diffuse nitrate pollution. These include:

- surface waters, particularly those for the abstraction of drinking water, where nitrate concentrations exceed 50 mg/l nitrate;
- groundwaters actually or potentially containing more than 50 mg/l nitrate; and
- freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters which are, or may in the future be, eutrophic.

Member States had to designate all areas draining into such waters as nitrate vulnerable zones by 19 December 1993 and establish Action Programmes to control the timing and date of application of manure and chemical fertilisers in these zones.

EU Directive (2008/50/EC) (the New Air Quality Framework Directive) The Council of the European Union 11 June 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm

UK: Plan, Policy or Programme

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Regulations implement Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive). The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites (Special Areas of Conservation)', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.

A further objective is to preserve, maintain and re-establish sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the United Kingdom and to avoid any pollution or deterioration of habitats of wild birds in exercising of all relevant functions.

There are a large number of sites of ecological / geological importance in the county and in this regard, Carmarthenshire has a number of sites considered to be of international importance for nature conservation. These Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are designated under European legislation.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

- Burry Inlet (also a Ramsar site)
- Elenydd Mallaen
- Carmarthen Bay

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

- Afon Teifi
- Afon Tywi
- Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries
- Carmarthen Bay Dunes
- Cwm Doethie - Mynydd Mallaen

- Caeau Mynydd Mawr
- Cernydd Carmel

Candidate Special Areas of Conservation.

- Bristol Channel Approaches SAC

More information about them and why they were designated can be found on the Natural Resources Wales website.

<https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/designated-sites/?lang=en>

Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy – UK Government 2005

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/>

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy is based upon the following five guiding principles:-

1 - Living within environmental limits

Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

2 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society

Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunities for all.

3 - Achieving a sustainable economy

Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

4 - Promoting good governance

Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity.

5 - Using sound science responsibly

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

The 2005 strategy builds on the 1999 strategy and looks more closely at the international aspects and social elements of achieving sustainable development. One of the underpinning themes of the document is the recognition of environmental limits. The four agreed key priorities for achieving sustainable development are:-

- Sustainable production and consumption;
- Climate change;
- Natural resource protection; and
- Sustainable communities.

The UK Government intends to look at ways to encourage behavioural change and improving resource efficiency and reducing waste. The strategy recognises that climate change and energy generation represent significant challenges to achieving sustainable development and that everyone should be entitled to environmental justice.

The UK Climate Change Programme DEFRA 2006

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4000>

Defra's Climate Change Programme sets out the UK's policies and priorities for action on climate change in the UK and internationally and sets out the approach to strengthening the role that individuals can play in tackling climate change.

The Government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions towards the long-term by 60 per cent by 2050 in the 2003 Energy White Paper.

Alongside high-level international and domestic commitments, the strategy sets out spending to support microgeneration technologies, developing carbon abatement technologies, supporting energy from renewables and combined heat and power (CHP), raising energy standards of new builds and refurbished buildings and delivering energy efficiency measures in low income households.

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1&2) DEFRA 2007

[\(http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/\)](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/)

The Strategy:

- Sets out common aims and a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues for the UK government and devolved administrations;
- sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;
- introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and
- identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.

The primary objective of the strategy is to ensure that all UK citizens should have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health, where this is economically and technically feasible. According to the strategy, the UK is projected to miss objectives on three of the nine pollutants (particles, ozone and nitrogen dioxide). In particular, critical loads for acidity and/or the fertilising effects of nitrogen are projected to be exceeded in over half the UK's natural and semi-natural habitats.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000

The CRoW Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

There are 81 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the county (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) covering 17,088 Ha, and ranging in size from small fields to large areas of mountain sides and long rivers. They cover approximately 7.2 % of the county. SSSI are the best wildlife and geological sites in the country. They include habitats such as ancient woodland, flower-rich meadows, wetlands as well as disused quarries and support plant and animal species which are not often seen in the wider countryside. SSSIs are statutorily protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000). Natural Resources Wales has responsibility for identifying, notifying and protecting SSSIs.

Carmarthenshire has six Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). LNRs are designated by local authorities and are places which support a rich variety of wildlife or geological features and which are important to local people, by enabling contact with the natural environment. The LNRs in the county are managed with the conservation of wildlife as the top priority. They are Pembrey Burrows and Saltings, Ashpits Pond and Pwll Lagoon, North Dock Dunes, Morfa Berwick (all in the Llanelli coastal area), Carreg Cennen and Glan-yr-Afon, Kidwelly.

The Act also places a duty on all highway authorities to produce a Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) for their area.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Act covers protection of wildlife (birds, and some animals and plants), the countryside, the prevention of the spread of certain invasive species and the designation of protected areas including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that are identified for their flora, fauna, geological or geographical features.

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Wales) Regulations 2017

This requires that certain types of project are subject to an assessment of their environmental impact before planning permission can be determined.

The Environment Act 1995

The Environment Act 1995 places a duty on the Council to periodically review and assess air quality within its area. The Air Quality Objectives are set out in the Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010.

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010

This Act changes the way that coping with the increasing pressures posed by climate change, notably water management. Of particular reference is the potential proposal to commence Schedule 3 in Wales and bring forward the related Statutory Instruments in May 2018. The Council is a designated Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Act.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990

In relation to contaminated land, the County has a rich and diverse industrial legacy, including a wide range of industries such as mining, tin plate manufacturing, gas works, tanneries etc. All of these processes have the potential to have caused contamination of the ground, ground waters or other sensitive receptors. A Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy is in the process of being reviewed and updated by the Council.

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework

(<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189>)

Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009 UK Government 2009

<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/fisheries/marine/marine-planning/?lang=en>

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provides new powers to assist in achieving the vision set out in the UK High Level Marine Objectives. The new powers provided by this act include:

- Marine planning – A new system for marine planning that will cover all of the key marine activities; and
- Marine Licensing – In Wales Marine Licensing powers were delegated to Natural Resources Wales in 2011. These licensing powers replace the licensing regimes that were previously covered under: Food and Environment Act 1985, Coast Protection Act 1949 and Environmental Impact Assessment (extraction of minerals and dredging (Wales) Regulations 2007.
- Marine Conservation Mechanics – The Act provides the power to create Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) to assist in the conservation of marine plants and animals or geological/geomorphological features.

The Water Framework Directive and Planning - Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales EA; RTPi; WLGA; LGA February 2006

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/40195.aspx>

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

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979, UK Parliament 1979

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

National: Plan, Policy or Programme

The Wales Act (2017)

This Act received Royal Assent on the 31st January 2017. It provides the National Assembly for Wales with the power to legislate on any subject other than those which are reserved to the UK Parliament. The Wales Act 2017 implements elements of the St David's Day agreement which required legislative changes. It is aimed at creating a clearer and stronger settlement in Wales which is durable and long-lasting. In particular, the Wales Act amends the Government of Wales Act 2006 by moving to a reserved powers model for Wales.

The 2017 Act also devolves further powers to the Assembly and the Welsh Ministers in areas where there was political consensus in support of further devolution. These include:

- Devolving greater responsibility to the Assembly to run its own affairs, including deciding its name;
- Devolving responsibility to the Assembly for ports policy, speed limits, bus registration, taxi regulation, local government elections, sewerage and energy consenting up to 350MW (see below for additional detail);
- Devolving responsibility to Welsh Ministers for marine licensing and conservation and energy consents in the Welsh offshore region; and extending responsibility for building regulations to include excepted energy buildings;
- Devolving power over Assembly elections;
- Devolving powers over the licensing of onshore oil and gas extraction;
- Aligning the devolution boundary for water and sewerage services along the border between England and Wales; and,
- Establishing in statute the President of Welsh Tribunals to oversee devolved tribunals and allowing cross-deployment of judicial office holders.

In relation to the 2017 Act and the devolution of powers, specific reference is made to matters relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Previously not a devolved matter, this will change as part of the 2017 Act, with CIL being devolved with powers anticipated to be transferred to the Welsh Government in April 2018. In this respect, a Transfer of Functions Order will however be necessary to allow Welsh Ministers to modify existing secondary legislation.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=10103>

The key purposes of the Act are to:

- Set a framework within which specified Welsh public authorities will seek to ensure the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (the sustainable development principle);
- Put into place well-being goals which those authorities are to seek to achieve in order to improve wellbeing both now and in the future;
- Set out how those authorities are to show they are working towards the well-being goals;
- Put Public Services Boards and local well-being plans on a statutory basis and, in doing so, simplify current requirements as regards integrated community planning, and
- Establish a Future Generations Commissioner for Wales to be an advocate for future generations who will advise and support Welsh public authorities in carrying out their duties under the Bill.

The Act sets out 7 well-being goals for Wales:

- 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 LDP must have regard for the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/legislation/planning-wales-act-2015/?lang=en>

This Act aims to modernise and improve the planning system to facilitate the delivery of homes, jobs and infrastructure. It also seeks to:

- reinforce the role of the Welsh Government as the active stewards of the planning system in Wales;
- promote a cultural change in planning to help make it more positive and support appropriate development more effectively; and
- promote partnership working between Local Planning Authorities.

The below is also noted in terms of potential implications:

- Introduction of a National Development Framework (NDF) - this concentrates on land-use planning issues at a national level, identifying key locations for infrastructure development and setting the national framework for planning.
- Introduction of Sub-Regional Plans Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) – with specific reference made to the Cardiff, Swansea and the A55 corridor.
- Retention of Local Development Plans - however these will need to be reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with the National Development Framework (and SDPs where appropriate).
- Increased powers for the Welsh Ministers, whilst in some circumstances applicants will be able to apply directly to the Welsh Government.

The LDP will need to be reviewed and prepared in line with this Act as well other primary and secondary legislative documents.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015

This legislation amends the 2005 Regulations in order to simplify the LDP procedures. The amendments are in response to the outcomes of the LDP process refinement exercise.

Those key amendments, that are of particular relevance to the LDP, include the following:

- Site allocation representations (also known as alternative site) stage – this created confusion and did not add value to the LDP process. The amended regulations abolish the need to consult on the alternative sites following the deposit consultation stage.
- The Regulations introduced a short-form revision process for use where it appears to the LPA that the issues involved are not of sufficient significance to warrant the full procedure.
- Allowance for the review of part or parts of the plan, prior to a revision taking place.
- The Regulations introduce a requirement that the LDP sub-title indicates the end of the period in relation to which the LDP has been prepared.
- Removes the requirement to publicise matters by adverts in the local paper.

Further amendments seek to assist with clarity and transparency in parts of the procedure. These include setting out how the candidate site process, review report process and the initial consultation report work.

Local Development Plan Manual – Edition 2 - August 2015

The Manual proposes a more integrated approach to incorporating the sustainability appraisal, explains changes relating to candidate and alternative site procedures, as well as the tests of soundness, and expands the advice on plan review and revision.

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.

The measure gives the Welsh language official status in Wales. This means that Welsh should be treated no less favourably than the English language. It places a duty on some organisations to comply with one or more standards of conduct on their delivery of services through the Welsh language including areas such as policy making, operational activities and Welsh language promotion.

River Basin Districts Surface Water and Groundwater Classification (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Direction 2009:

<http://gov.wales/legislation/subordinate/nonsi/epwales/2009/3739275/?lang=en>

The Classification Directions set out the principles and standards for classifying water bodies for the Water Framework Directive (WFD). They apply to Wales and England and were developed by the UK Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG) to support the implementation of the WFD.

Welsh Government - People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan (WSP) (2008 Update):

The Wales Spatial Plan (WSP) provides an overarching policy context for spatial planning and development in Wales by establishing cross-cutting national priorities. Carmarthenshire is situated within three of the six sub areas identified in the WSP.

Welsh Government - One Wales: One Planet, The Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) 2009

It is stated that sustainable development is a core principle within the founding statute of the Welsh Assembly Government. and that there is a duty, under the Government of Wales Act 2006 (Section 79), that requires Welsh Ministers to make a scheme setting out how they propose, in the exercise of their functions, to promote sustainable development.

Housing (Wales) Act 2014

This is Wales' first ever housing Act. It aims to improve the supply, quality and standards of housing in Wales. The Welsh Government's priorities are stated as: more homes, better quality homes and better housing-related services.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) is the national land-use planning policy document for Wales. It is used by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to inform policies and land-use allocations in Local Development Plans (LDPs) and it is a material consideration for decision makers in determining individual planning applications. PPW sets out the land use policies of the Welsh Government and provides the context for land use planning in Wales.

Draft Planning Policy Wales: Edition 10

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) is the national land-use planning policy document for Wales. It is used by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to inform policies and land-use allocations in Local Development Plans (LDPs) and it is a material consideration for decision makers in determining individual planning applications. PPW sets out the land use policies of the Welsh Government and provides the context for land use planning in Wales.

The draft is published for consultation and takes into account the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The draft PPW has been restructured into policy themes which reflect the well-being goals and policy updated where necessary to reflect Welsh Government strategies and policies.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Act has three main aims which are to:

- give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

The Act amends the two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Towards Zero Waste – One Wales One Planet: The Overarching Waste Strategy for Wales (2010)

This Strategy sets out a long term framework for resource efficiency and waste management up to 2050. It identifies the outcomes to achieve, sets high level targets and lays out the general approach to delivering these targets and other key actions. The Strategy identifies high level outcomes, policies and targets, and forms part of a suite of documents that comprise the national waste management plan for Wales.

PPW Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (2006):

TAN 1 provides guidance for the undertaking of Joint Housing Land Availability Studies. These studies seek to monitor the provision of market and affordable housing, provide an agreed statement of residential land availability and also set out the need for action in situations where an insufficient supply is identified.

PPW Technical Advice Note 2 Planning and Affordable Housing (2006) :

This TAN provides guidance on the use of the planning system in delivering affordable housing. The guidance defines affordable housing for planning purposes and provides advice to local planning authorities on how to determine affordability. The need to work collaboratively is stressed, including the requirement for housing and planning authorities to undertake local housing market assessments in participation with key stakeholders.

PPW Technical Advice Note 3 Simplified Planning Zones (1996) :

This TAN sets out the procedures that should be followed when designating Simplified Planning Zones. A Simplified Planning Zone is one way in which an authority can help secure development or redevelopment of part of its area, providing certainty and allowing the developer or landowner to avoid delays in the planning applications process. The TAN provides advice on the selection of areas, extent of permission, exclusions and conditions and limitations during the process of designation.

PPW Technical Advice Note 4 Retail and Commercial Development (2016)

The TAN provides guidance on the role of land use planning in retail and commercial development, including:

- retail strategies, masterplanning and Place Plans;
- the tests of retail need and Sequential approach to development;
- retail impact assessments;
- primary and secondary retail and commercial frontages in centres;
- retail planning conditions;
- Local Development Orders; and
- indicators of vitality and viability in retail and commercial areas.

PPW Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning Welsh Government (2009):

TAN 5 provides advice about how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. It provides an overview of all relevant legislation within the field and *“demonstrates how local planning authorities, developers and key stakeholders in conservation can work together to deliver more sustainable development that does not result in losses from the natural heritage but instead takes every opportunity to enhance it”*.

PPW Technical Advice Note 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010):

This TAN provides guidance on how the planning system can support sustainable rural communities. It provides advice on areas including sustainable rural communities and economies, rural affordable housing, rural enterprise dwellings, one planet developments, sustainable rural services and sustainable agriculture.

PPW Technical Advice Note 7 Outdoor Advertisements Control (1996) :

This TAN describes how outdoor advertisements may be controlled to protect amenity and public safety. It provides advice on the advertisement applications process including on the criteria for dealing with such applications, advertisement control, the use of advertisements in areas of heritage interest such as conservation areas, National Assembly of Wales direction making powers and appeals for advertisements.

PPW Technical Advice Note 8: Renewable Energy (2005):

TAN 8 outlines the land use planning considerations relating to renewable energy. It provides detail on how the planning system can achieve Government targets relating to renewable energy. The TAN also promotes energy efficiency and conservation. Since the

publication of TAN 8 there have been some policy and legislative changes. [Annex A of the Chief Planning Officers \(CPOs\) letter 'Publication of Planning Policy Wales Edition 4, February 2011'](#) sets out these changes. It should be read alongside TAN 8.

PPW Technical Advice Note 10 Tree Preservation Orders (1997):

This TAN provides guidance on where local planning authorities are to make adequate provision for the preservation and planting of trees when granting planning permission through the process of making tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). It provides advice on the process of making TPOs and the consideration of protecting trees, particularly during the development process.

PPW Technical Advice Note 11 Noise (1997) :

This TAN provides guidance on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development. It provides advice on the consideration of noise during the development plan and control (management) processes as well as noise exposure categories for different types of activity which should be taken into account during the consideration of proposals for residential development.

PPW Technical Advice Note 12 Design (2016) :

The purpose of this TAN is to equip all those involved in the design of development with advice on how 'Promoting sustainability through good design' and 'Planning for sustainable buildings' may be facilitated through the planning system. Good design requires a collaborative, creative, inclusive, process of problem solving and innovation - embracing sustainability, architecture, place making, public realm, landscape, and infrastructure. The TAN emphasises that a holistic approach to design requires everyone involved in the design process to focus from the outset on meeting a series of objectives of good design:

- Ensuring ease of access for all
- Promoting sustainable means of travel
- Ensuring attractive, safe public spaces
- Achieving environmental sustainability
- Sustaining or enhancing local character

PPW Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism, Welsh Government (1997) :

This TAN provides guidance on tourism related issues in planning including matters relating to hotel development, holiday and touring caravans and seasonal and holiday occupancy conditions.

PPW Technical Advice Note 14 Coastal Planning (1998) :

This TAN provides guidance on key issues relating to planning for the coastal zone. It identifies and describes the role of local planning authorities and the range of sectoral and regulatory controls over marine and coastal development. The TAN details a number of issues which must be taken into account because of their potential effects on physical processes and ground conditions, as well as the overall balance, sensitivity and conservation of the area. The TAN provides guidance around the planning considerations

and issues to be included in development plans and in the determination of planning applications.

PPW Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk, Welsh Government (2004) :

This TAN provides guidance which supplements the policy set out in Planning Policy Wales in relation to development and flooding. It provides advice on matters including the use of development advice maps to determine flood risk issues, how to assess the flooding consequences of proposed development and action that can be taken through development plans and development control (management) procedures to mitigate flood risk when planning for new development. The Development Advice Map (DAM) which supplements TAN 15 is published by Natural Resources Wales.

PPW Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space (2009) :

This TAN provides guidance regarding planning for sports, recreation and open space provision as part of new development proposals. It provides advice relating to this area including on the preparation of Open Space Assessments, the keeping of existing facilities, the provision of new facilities and the planning for allotments and spaces for children's and young people's play. The TAN discusses development management issues regarding the design of facilities and spaces, and noise and accessibility. It also considers how planning agreements can help to ensure the provision and maintenance of facilities.

PPW Technical Advice Note 18: Transport (2007) :

This TAN describes how to integrate land use and transport planning. It explains how transport impacts should be assessed and mitigated. It includes advice on transport related issues when planning for new development including integration between land use planning and transport, location of development, parking and design of development.

Also, on walking and cycling, public transport, planning for transport infrastructure, assessing impacts and managing implementation.

PPW Technical Advice Note 19 Telecommunications (2002) :

This TAN outlines the planning procedures that should be followed when assessing telecommunications proposals. In so doing it takes account of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology.

The TAN provides guidance on different forms of public communications systems and their developmental requirements and the implications for development plans and the determination of planning applications.

PPW Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017):

This TAN provides guidance on the consideration of the Welsh language as part of the Development Plan making process. The TAN provides advice on incorporating the Welsh language in development plans through Sustainability Appraisals, procedures for windfall development in areas where the language is particularly significant, and signs and advertisements.

PPW Technical Advice Note 21: Waste (2014):

This TAN requires monitoring to identify whether:

- sufficient landfill capacity is being maintained;
- sufficient treatment capacity is being maintained, whether the spatial pattern of provision is appropriate to fill identified needs, and
- whether any further action is needed by local planning authorities to address unforeseen issues.

Reference should be made to the annual Waste Planning Monitoring Reports (WPMRs) for the SW Wales region.

PPW Technical Advice Note 22: Sustainable Buildings, Welsh Government (2011)

The TAN provides the national planning policy on sustainable buildings as well as guidance on the standards of sustainable building assessment, design solutions to meet these standards and additional guidance on low carbon buildings. The TAN also provides guidance development of policies and strategic sites.

PPW Technical Advice Note 23: Economic Development

The TAN emphasises that LDPs will need to be informed by robust evidence and advises that a range of stakeholders should be engaged for their insights into the local economy. It recognises that economic issues are generally larger than local authority level, and that evidence is most appropriately collected at both regional and local scale. This will require collaboration with other planning authorities within an agreed regional grouping.

PPW Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017):

The TAN provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building applications. It provides guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Scheduled monuments;
- Archaeological remains;
- Listed buildings;
- Conservation areas;
- Historic parks and gardens;
- Historic landscapes; and
- Historic assets of special local interest.

PPW Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 2: Coal (2009):

This sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for coal extraction through surface and underground working and also provides advice on best practice. It sets out how impacts should be assessed and what mitigation measures should be adopted, and seeks to identify the environmental and social costs of operations so that they are properly met by the operator.

PPW Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) 1: Aggregates (2004):

It is stated that the overarching objective in planning for aggregates provision is: to ensure supply is managed in a sustainable way so that the best balance between environmental, economic and social considerations is struck, while making sure that the environmental and amenity impacts of any necessary extraction are kept to a level that avoids causing demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance. The MTAN is structured to reflect the following five key principles:

- To provide aggregate resources in a sustainable way to meet society's needs for construction materials;
- To protect areas of importance;
- To reduce the impact of aggregates production;
- To achieve a high standard of restoration and aftercare, and provide for a beneficial after-use; and
- To encourage the efficient use of minerals and maximizing the potential use of alternative materials as aggregates.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016:

The Environment (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on 21 March 2016. It delivers against the Welsh Government's commitment to introduce new legislation for the environment. A key component of the Act is the duty it places on public authorities to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity'. In doing so, the Act requires public authorities to forward plan and report on how they intend to comply with the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty. The Act replaces the duty in section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) Act 2006 in relation to Wales, with a duty on public authorities to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

Welsh Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020, 'Partnership for Growth:

This identifies Destination Management as fundamental in helping to improve the visitor appeal of tourism destinations throughout Wales.

Visit Wales - Developing the Visitor Economy: A Charter for Wales 2009:

This provides clear terms of reference for Destination Management arrangements in Wales and identifies a key role for local authorities in contributing to the preparation of local destination plans and the establishment of local destination partnerships.

Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013:

The Act requires local authorities in Wales to produce active travel maps and deliver year on year improvements in active travel routes and facilities. It requires highways authorities in Wales to make enhancements to routes and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists in all new road schemes and to have regard to the needs of walkers and cyclists in a range of other highway authority functions.

As part of its commitment to make it easier to walk and cycle, the Council has prepared maps that identify current walking and cycling routes. These maps were created following public consultation as well as its own research in 2015. The routes identified on the maps meet current Welsh Government standards for walking and cycling routes in Wales.

Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard:

This provides guidance on the planning and design of outdoor sport, play and informal space.

Regional: Plan, Policy or Programme

The Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 – 2030:

The Strategy sets out the strategic framework for the region aimed at supporting the area’s development over the coming decades. The Vision is that by 2030, South West Wales will be “a confident, ambitious and connected city region, recognised internationally for its emerging knowledge and innovation economy”. The Strategy contains 5 Strategic aims.

Swansea Bay City Deal 2017

The £1.3 billion Swansea Bay City Deal was signed in March 2017. It is claimed that the Deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boost the local economy by £1.8 billion, and generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. There is reference to 11 major projects overall, with the following specific projects proposed for Carmarthenshire:

- Wellness and Life Science Village in Llanelli; and
- Creative industry project at Yr Egin in Carmarthen.

4 key themes of Economic Acceleration, Life Science and Well-being, Energy, and Smart Manufacturing. An enhanced Digital Infrastructure & next generation wireless networks and the development of workforce skills and talent will underpin each.

Joint Local Transport Plan for South West Wales (2015-20):

This sets out the vision, objectives and a long term strategy for a 20 year period and a five year programme of projects. The Plan encompasses the region which fall within the administrative areas of Carmarthenshire County Council, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, Pembrokeshire County Council and the City and County of Swansea.

The South West Wales Tourism Partnership (SWWTP)

The SWWTP had responsibility for delivering the national tourism strategy at the regional level. Whilst wound up in 2014, Visit Wales continues to maintain its ongoing commitment to Destination Management through Regional Engagement Teams.

Waste Planning Monitoring Report(s) for the South West Wales Region:

These reports are produced in accordance with TAN21: Waste and set out to collate and assess available data on all waste arising’s, landfill void and the management of residual waste in the region in order to monitor trends and ultimately monitor performance against the targets set out in Towards Zero Waste. It also assesses the progress of waste policy coverage in LDPs, as well as providing information on current local authority waste management / resource recovery schemes and future procurement.

Dwr Cymru Welsh Water Water Resources Management Plan (2014)

<http://www.dwrcymru.co.uk/en/My-Water/Water-Resources/Water-Resource-Management-Plan.aspx>

The Plan covers a 25 year period, from 2015 to 2040 (also termed the 'planning period') and considers what needs to be done to ensure a sustainable and affordable balance between the amount of water we take from the environment and the amount of water we need for our daily lives.

It is vitally important for a water company to understand its capability to supply water and the demand for water from customers and business within its supply area. The comparison is termed the Supply Demand Balance (SDB).

In relation to Carmarthenshire, it should be noted that the Tywi Gower zone is shown to be in surplus. However Pembrokeshire and Brecon Portis zones are shown to be in deficit.

River Basin Management Plan Western Wales River Basin District (2015-2021), Natural Resources Wales 2015

The River Basin Management Plan for the Western Wales River Basin District is prepared under the Water Framework Directive. It describes the current condition of the river basin district and what has been achieved since 2009; details the Programme of Measures for improving the water environment by 2021, provides the water body objectives and look forward to the planned review in 2021.

Lavernock Point to St Ann's Head Shoreline Management Plan 2 (2012)

A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal erosion and flooding at the coast. It also presents policies to help manage these risks to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.

This document is the second generation Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) for the shoreline between Lavernock Point (Vale of Glamorgan) in the east and St Ann's Head (Pembrokeshire) in the west, including the counties of Vale of Glamorgan, Bridgend, Neath Port Talbot, Swansea, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

The study area includes the Neath Estuary, the Tawe Estuary, the Loughor Estuary (Burry Inlet), the Three Rivers Estuarine Complex (Gwendraeth, Towy and Taf) and Milford Haven, as well as a number of smaller estuaries.

Local: Plan, Policy or Programme

Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Strategy 2015 – 2020

The Corporate Strategy sets out the Council's strategic priorities and aspirations and outlines what it plans to do to achieve its vision for Carmarthenshire over the next five years. The vision is for a Carmarthenshire that enables people to live healthy and fulfilled lives by working together to build strong, bilingual and sustainable communities.

The new Corporate Strategy 2018-2023 - Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire, was adopted in June 2018. This will be further considered as the LDP progresses through its preparatory process and within future iterations of the SA documentation.

Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5-years (2018)

The Council has identified almost 100 priority projects, schemes or services that it wants to deliver over the next five years to make Carmarthenshire “*the best place to live, work and visit*”. The Council will be investing in key areas as it strives to improve economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being in the county.

Carmarthenshire County Council Well-being Objectives 2017 – 18

Following consultation, the Council drafted a set of Well-being / Improvement Objectives. These were approved by Council on 8th March 2017 and re confirmed following the Local Government Elections of 2017. There are also Action Plans in place.

These 14 objectives are as follows:

- 1.Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences;
- 2.Help children live healthy lifestyles;
- 3.Continue to improve learner attainment for all;
- 4.Reduce the number of young adults that are Not in Education, Employment or Training;
- 5.Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty;
- 6.Create more jobs and growth throughout the county;
7. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes;
8. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity);
9. Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities;
- 10.Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years;
11. A Council-wide approach to support Ageing Well in the County;
12. Look after the environment now and for the future;
13. Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity; and
14. Promote Welsh Language and Culture.

Carmarthenshire Local Well Being Plan 2018-2023 – Public Service Board (Draft 2018)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 puts a well-being duty on specified public bodies across Carmarthenshire to act jointly and establish a statutory Public Services Board (PSB). The Carmarthenshire PSB was established in May 2016 and is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire. It must do so by undertaking an assessment of well-being in the County and then preparing a county Well-being Plan to outline its local objectives, the steps it proposes to take to meet them and how they contribute to the achievement of the well-being goals.

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021 (Adopted December 2014):

The Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) provides the framework for all future development within the County until 2021 (excluding Brecon Beacons National Park). The LDP shapes future investment opportunities and infrastructural improvement programmes

and guides the determination of any proposals or planning applications, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

A series of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) has been developed to elaborate and consolidate upon the policies and provisions of the Plan as follows:

1. Affordable Housing;
2. Planning Obligations;
3. Caeau Mynydd Mawr;
4. South Llanelli Planning and Development Brief;
5. Pibwrlwyd Planning and Development Brief;
6. Adaptation and re use of rural buildings for residential use;
7. Welsh language;
8. Leisure and Open Space – requirements for new developments;
9. Nature conservation and biodiversity;
10. Archaeology and development;
11. West Carmarthenshire Planning and Development Brief;
12. Llandeilo Northern Quarter Planning and Development Brief.

The LDP is accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA-SEA) together with Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

On the 10th of January 2018 the Council resolved to prepare a revised LDP for Carmarthenshire. Once adopted the revised LDP will supersede the Adopted LDP.

Transformations: A Strategic Regeneration Plan for Carmarthenshire – 2015-2030

The economic landscape is evolving with Carmarthenshire's position in the new Swansea Bay City Region for which the strategy has been adopted by the Council; *"by 2030, Carmarthenshire will be a confident, ambitious and connected component of a European City Region."*

Affordable Homes Delivery Plan 2016 – 2020: Delivering more homes for the people of Carmarthenshire:

This sets out the Council's five year vision for maximising the supply of affordable homes. Its purpose is to provide detail on how and where more homes will be delivered and what resources will be used and how more could potentially be accessed. It also outlines how an ambitious new build programme can be delivered.

The programme will initially deliver over 1000 additional affordable homes over five years, with a total investment exceeding £60m.

Carmarthenshire Destination Management Plan 2015 – 2020 (June 2015) – Carmarthenshire Destination Partnership

The purpose of the Destination Management Plan (DMP) for Carmarthenshire is to clarify what is important to get right for the future, to shape policy and priorities, to steer resources and to form the basis for people, businesses and organisations to work together to achieve common goals.

The Vision of Carmarthenshire Destination Partnership is to “Develop a prosperous visitor economy in Carmarthenshire, based on its unique strengths and character, which generates higher spend and local income, enhances its image and reputation and improves the quality of life for local communities”

The objectives of the Destination Management Plan are as follows:

- Provide clear ‘reasons to visit’ and deliver compelling, unique, memorable and high quality visitor experiences.
- Create a strong positioning for the county in the context of the country.
- Harness the collective strengths of all businesses and organisations that have a role in supporting the visitor economy.
- Define Carmarthenshire’s unique tourism offer and attract new and existing visitors to the town through innovative and cost-effective marketing.
- Improve access to and within Carmarthenshire to encourage better visitor flow, longer stays and higher spend.
- Ensure the highest standards of customer service.
- Maximise visitor spend and income retention to the local economy.
- Improve customer satisfaction to encourage longer and repeat visits, higher spend and levels of positive recommendation.
- Foster a culture of continuous improvement, value for money, best practice, learning and sustainability.
- Identifying measures of success and monitoring performance.

Carmarthenshire Employment Sectoral Study (2017)

The study details employment need by sector and how this will manifest itself over the short to medium term by means of the following objectives:

- setting out the economic context for the County, including general economic characteristics as well as the key growth sector and growth areas;
- providing a summary of the current supply of employment space in Carmarthenshire;
- addressing the future requirements for employment space (e.g., estimates of future employment space requirements based on different growth scenarios);
- discussing the “demand / supply balance” (e.g. a comparison of estimated land requirements with the current supply of employment space);
- addressing policy and delivery issues (e.g. the policy and other measures that need to be considered to support the existing site portfolio and meet future business needs).

Carmarthenshire County Council – Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment:

Emanating from the provisions of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) has been undertaken for Carmarthenshire to identify if there is a need for a Gypsy and Traveller site within the County. Undertaken in accordance with statutory guidance, the assessment was submitted to Welsh Ministers for scrutiny and approval.

The Local Housing Authority received confirmation from the Welsh Minister that the content of the needs assessment was accepted on 28th March 2017.

Carmarthenshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) 2007-2017 (2008)

The ROWIP process, is a crucial element for the direction and scale of future work on access to the countryside, providing a long-term view of policies and actions.

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)

This document identifies the Risk Management Authorities within Carmarthenshire, the key requirements and contents of the strategy, and outlines the high level objectives and measures for implementing the strategy. In addition, this document identifies the potential sources which could fund the implementation of the measures. The document also discusses the context within which the strategy is required to achieve wider environmental benefits.

Flood Risk Management Plan for the Western Wales River Basin District

Natural Resources Wales is required to prepare Flood Risk Management Plans for all of Wales covering flooding from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea. This statutory plan has been developed to describe what measures they propose to take that will help to manage the risk of flooding to people, the environment and economic activity across the Western Wales River Basin District.

Carmarthenshire County Council - Ageing Well Plan

The Ageing Well in Wales initiative, which is led by the Commissioner for Older People, aims to make Wales a good place for everyone to grow older in. The initiative acknowledges that achieving this depends on people, communities and organisations taking action to improve the experience of older age, by focusing on the importance of 'wellbeing'. Carmarthenshire's Ageing Well Plan is structured according to the five priority areas of the Ageing Well in Wales programme.

Integrated Community Strategy (ICS) - Carmarthenshire's Local Service Board (LSB)

The Integrated Community Strategy (ICS) was developed by Carmarthenshire's Local Service Board (LSB) through consultation with local communities, organisations and other groups. The ICS outlines the collective vision for Carmarthenshire and identifies five goals which LSB members agree to work towards in partnership. Reference is made to the preparation of a Well Being Plan by the Public Service Board.

Carmarthenshire County Council - Older People's Strategy 2015-2025

Over the course of the next 15 years, Older People's services will come under increasing pressure in Carmarthenshire, with over ten-thousand additional older people over the age of 75 living in the county, many of whom will require care and support. This strategy aims to look in more detail at these challenges and to set out a plan for delivering more sustainable services over the next ten years.

Carmarthenshire County Council - Welsh in Education Strategic Plan

The purpose of Carmarthenshire's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) is to detail how the Council aims to achieve the Welsh Government's outcomes and targets outlined in their Welsh Medium Education Strategy (WMES).

Carmarthenshire County Council – Social Care Annual Report 2015-2016

There is a statutory requirement for the Director of Social Services to report annually to their Council on the delivery and performance as well as plans for the improvement of the whole range of Social Services.