

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Opportunities and Challenges

*Discussion Paper for the Management Plan
2020-2024*



Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority



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1. User guide

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

- 1.1 UK National Parks are exceptional landscapes, designated in order to:
- conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park
 - promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public
- 1.2 In the event of an irreconcilable conflict between the purposes, conservation has greater weight (the ‘Sandford principle’).
- 1.3 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority is charged with delivering the purposes in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and has a duty to seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of National Park communities in its pursuit of the purposes. The National Park Authority works closely with many other organisations and individuals (see paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7 below).

The National Park Management Plan

- 1.4 The National Park Authority is required to prepare a Management Plan for the National Park¹. National Park residents, businesses and visitors have a major stake National Park management, and many other organisations and individuals are involved in delivering the purposes². The current National Park Management Plan covers the period 2015-2019. The replacement Management Plan will run from 2020-2024. The Management Plan is being created with stakeholders, to provide a framework for:
- conserving landscape, wildlife, cultural heritage and natural resources
 - enjoying and learning about the National Park
 - economic activity that complements or supports these
- 1.5 The Management Plan also provides a context for planning and managing the built environment. Development planning policies are set out in the current adopted Local Development Plan (September 2010) which will in due course be superseded by the replacement Pembrokeshire Coast Local Development Plan (to 2031) for the National Park.

This discussion paper provides an early opportunity to help shape the development of the replacement Management Plan. Please have your say using the questionnaire provided (section 9).

Formal public consultation on a draft Management Plan 2020-2024 is scheduled for August to October 2019.

¹ Each National Park Authority must prepare a five-yearly Management Plan "which formulates its policy for the management of the relevant Park and for the carrying out of its functions in relation to that Park" (Section 66 of the Environment Act, 1995).

² Engagement proposals for the review of the Management Plan were agreed at the National Park Authority Meeting 20th of June 2018.

A partnership approach

- 1.6 The National Park Authority will not achieve National Park purposes on its own and works closely with many other organisations and individuals. Some organisations have a legal duty to have regard to the purposes³, but in practice the National Park Authority and partners work collaboratively to plan for and achieve shared and complementary goals.
- 1.7 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 add further statutory backing to National Park purposes and the need for participation and collaboration to achieve them. However there is a two-way relationship, with National Park management able to contribute significantly to the aims of the legislation. The grouping of topic areas in this document is intended to reflect this complementarity, to demonstrate the alignment of National Park policy with Wales' well-being, climate, natural resource and ecosystem resilience goals, and to help identify opportunities to add value between national and local policy areas. The South-west Area Statement and Marine Area Statement prepared by Natural Resources Wales will also be an important component of management.

Wales' National Parks contribute £1 billion to Wales' economy (2013 research), with a large amount of this deriving from visitor spending.

A 2006 study concluded that over 4,500 jobs were directly dependent on the quality of the environment of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

³ Environment Act 1995, section 62. The Sandford principle also applies to these organisations – see para1.2 of this document.

Special qualities of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

1.8 National Park purposes refer to “special qualities”⁴. They are:

Accessibility	Coastal Splendour	Cultural Heritage	Distinctive Settlement Character
Diverse geology	Diversity of Landscape	Islands	Remoteness, tranquility and wildness
Rich historic environment	Richness of habitats and biodiversity	Space to breathe	The diversity of experiences and combination of individual qualities

⁴ The National Park Authority asked visitors and residents for their views on special qualities in 2006, as part of the preparation for the Local Development Plan and Management Plan at that time. Consultants also identified special qualities as part of a Landscape Character Assessment, in 2007. This was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance on Landscape Character Areas to the Local Development Plan in June 2011, largely based on the format and information contained within LANDMAP, the Welsh landscape appraisal tool. Further clarification was provided by Supplementary Planning Guidance on Seascape Character Assessment (adopted 11th December 2013). Updates to the National Park aspect areas for the Visual and Sensory LANDMAP layer were released in March 2015, although these were not considered significant enough to warrant a review of the National Park Authority’s adopted Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Guidance. The Authority will continue to monitor LANDMAP for significant change.

Themes for partnership action

- 1.9 The Plan will pursue the purposes through partnership action across five complementary themes. The themes directly relate to National Park purposes and the special qualities. The themes also align with the goals described in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. They are:



Embedding the five ways of working

- 1.10 The National Park Authority and many of its partners are bound by five ways of working. These are a key element of The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015⁵. The intention is that the Management Plan (a plan which gives rise to projects) will fulfil the five ways of working as follows.

Long term	The Plan adopts a vision to 2050 and the principles of sustainable natural resource management.
Prevention	The Plan proposes ways to avoid and design out issues – not just ways of addressing them.
Integration	The Plan aligns with local and national well-being objectives and goals, and with Area Statement and National Natural Resources Policy priorities.
Collaboration	To add value requires collaboration between partners. the Plan review process is an opportunity to start new conversations and forge new relationships.
Involvement	The engagement programme for the Plan is based on the National Principles of Public Engagement in Wales.

Priorities based on evidence

- 1.11 A number of background papers (available on the National Park Authority's website) have been compiled in preparation of this Discussion Paper. They cover:
- Landscape

⁵ Section 5 of the Act (the sustainable development principle). *Guidance on using the Future Generations Framework for Projects* has been published by the Office of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales.

- Well-being, equality and livelihoods
- Outdoor recreation and learning
- Culture and heritage
- Climate and energy
- Nature conservation
- Natural resources
- Legislation and policy

1.12 The background papers have helped identify the opportunities and challenges set out in this discussion paper (**sections 2 to 6**).

1.13 ‘Success’ is rarely a fixed quantity, and in some cases depends on what people perceive or expect. For this reason, the Management Plan, like the two previous versions, will avoid using fixed outcome targets to try and define a desired state of the National Park. Instead, outcome and impact measures will be used to evaluate the direction and rate of travel.

A place-based approach

1.14 The National Park Management Plan will be aligned with the principles of sustainable management of natural resources^{6,7} and will contribute to priorities identified in the South West Area Statement and the Marine Area Statement being prepared by Natural Resources Wales.

1.15 While many natural resource issues are best considered at a landscape-scale, action locally should take account of local circumstances. It is proposed that the Management Plan 2020-2024 adopts a place-based approach to policy implementation, with five broad areas identified as follows:

- Preseli Hills and North Coast
- North-west Coast
- West Coast
- Daugleddau
- South Coast

⁶ The principles are: (a) manage adaptively, (b) consider the appropriate spatial scale for action, (c) promote and engage in collaboration and co-operation, (d) arrange for public participation in decision-making, (e) take account of relevant evidence and gather evidence in respect of uncertainties, (f) recognise the benefits and intrinsic value of natural resources and ecosystems, (g) take account of the short, medium and long term consequences of actions, (h) prevent significant damage to ecosystems, (i) take account of the resilience of ecosystems, in particular the diversity, connectivity, scale, condition (including structure and functioning) and adaptability of ecosystems.

⁷ *Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government’s Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks* was issued by Welsh Government in July 2018. It includes a proposal for a legal requirement on national park authorities to pursue sustainable management of natural resources in the exercise of their functions.

- 1.16 A series of maps have been prepared to provide a geography for various opportunities and challenges. The maps can be found in **section 7** of this document.

Have your say

- 1.17 An outline timetable for Management Plan preparation was approved in the National Park Authority's Corporate and Resources Plan 2018/19. A more detailed timetable is given below. This was approved by the National Park Authority at its meeting of 20th June 2018.

What	When
Draft preparation timetable, and methods of engagement	May 2018
Approve timetable and engagement proposals	June 2018
Engage with key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate evidence (outcomes, issues, policy impact) • Draft / revise Plan and associated assessments (see "Requirements for impact assessments" below) • Prepare an action planning framework 	July to December 2018
Member Workshops to discuss draft reports and assessments	Spring 2019
Authority approval of consultation draft documents (Management Plan, Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment)	June 2019
Translation and formatting	June/July 2019
Public consultation (12 weeks)	August 2019 - October 2019
Report of consultations to Authority. Authority approval of amended documents.	December 2019
Translation and formatting	December 2019/ January 2020
Feedback to consultees	December 2019
Publication of approved Management Plan and assessments; formal notification / adoption statements.	January 2020



Terms explained

- 1.18 Some terms in this document may be unfamiliar or used in a particular way. Explanations are given below.

Active travel	Making journeys (generally within urban areas) by physically active means, e.g. walking or cycling. These are usually short journeys, e.g. from home to shops, school, work or to a bus stop or train station.
Affordable housing	Housing for sale or rent at prices below the market rate, provided for local people in unsuitable housing who cannot afford to resolve their housing needs in the open market.
Designated Bathing Water	A beach or body of inland water used by a large number of bathers meeting the criteria for designation under the (revised) Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC) and successfully designated as such.
Biodiversity	Refers to species diversity and richness – the totality of genes, species and ecosystems of a region.
Buildings At Risk	Listed buildings or structures which are assessed as in unsatisfactory condition on the basis of condition and occupancy or use. (See Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.)
By-catch	A fish or other species that is caught unintentionally while fishing. Bycatch may be of a different species, or an undersized or juvenile individual of the target species.
Carbon store	A natural or artificial reservoir that accumulates and stores carbon-containing compound/s, e.g. soils and vegetation.
Catchment	A drainage basin, i.e. an area of land where rain collects and drains a common outlet, such as a river.
<i>Chalara</i> (ash die-back)	Disease of ash trees caused by the fungus <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> . Chalara causes leaf loss, crown dieback and bark lesions in affected trees. The disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly by weakening the tree to the point where it succumbs more readily to attacks by other pests or pathogens. However, some ash trees appear to be able to tolerate or resist infection.
Citizen science	Scientific research in which the general public make a major contribution e.g. through survey.
Cloddiau	A raised earth bank, usually stone-faced, possibly with a hedge on top. Cloddiau have significant local importance and ecological value.
Connectivity	The degree to which the landscape facilitates species movement within it. Different species have different connectivity requirements, e.g. dormice require near-continuous suitable habitat.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural and historic interest. (See Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.)
Cymraeg 2050	<i>Cymraeg 2050</i> is the ambition of the Welsh Government to

	see the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh reach a million by 2050 ⁸ .
Dark Sky Discovery site	Designated by the UK Dark Sky Discovery partnership (a network of national and local astronomy and environmental organisations), Dark Sky Discovery Sites are places that are away from the worst of any local light pollution, provide good sightlines of the sky and have good public access, including firm ground for wheelchairs. At "Milky Way" sites the Milky Way is visible to the naked eye and stargazing events may be held there (see map).
Designated nature conservation sites	Sites of nature conservation interest which are protected by law.
Destination planning	A process of leading, influencing and coordinating the management of the aspects of a destination that contribute to the visitor experience, taking account of needs of visitors, residents, businesses and the environment.
Diffuse pollution	Pollution arising from a number of (perhaps minor) individual sources but having a significant collective impact.
Earth heritage	Geological and landform features, including soils and the processes which shape them. Features of national or regional importance may be designated as Geological Conservation Review sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (a non-statutory designation administered by Natural Resources Wales).
Ecosystem	An ecosystem is a community made up of living organisms and non-living components such as air, water and soil.
Ecosystem resilience	The ability of an ecosystem to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.
Equalities Impact Assessment	A process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not discriminate against any disadvantaged or vulnerable people.
European Marine Site	A term used to describe Special Areas of Conservation (designated under the EU Habitats Directive) and / or Special Protection Areas (designated under the EU Birds Directive) that include marine habitats or species.
Flow regime	The variability of a river's discharge over a year.
Food security	Where enough safe and nutritious food is available to meet a population's requirements for a healthy life, in ways the planet can sustain into the future.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority is a competent authority under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and in accordance with those regulations the Authority must make an assessment of the National Park Management Plan prior to its adoption. This assessment is

⁸ Cymraeg 2050: <https://gov.wales/topics/welshlanguage/welsh-language-strategy-and-policies/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy/?lang=en>

	referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment and the regulations set out a clearly defined step-wise process which must be followed.
Heritage crime	Any offence which harms the value of heritage assets and their settings.
Intangible cultural heritage	The practices, representations, expressions, as well as the knowledge and skills that communities, groups or individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage.
Invasive non-native species	A non-native animal or plant with the potential for significant impacts on biodiversity and on human society and its economic interests. Invasive non-native species are recognised as one of the major causes of global biodiversity loss.
Listed Building	A building, object or structure that has been judged to be of national importance in terms of architectural or historic interest and has been registered as such.
Local Development Plan	The required statutory development plan for each local planning authority area in Wales under Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Local planning authorities have to set out their objectives in relation to development and use of land in their area and set out the general policies for the implementation of those objectives within their Local Development Plans. As well as having regard to national planning policy, the local planning authority has to take into account of regional planning policy and the authority's community strategy and the social, economic and environmental factors relating to the local area and global environment, by undertaking a sustainability appraisal of the Local Development Plan.
Mitigation	Measures that avoid, reduce, remediate or compensate for negative impacts.
Pathogen	A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.
Pembrokeshire Marine Code	Voluntary codes of behaviour and seasonal agreed access restrictions protecting Pembrokeshire's wildlife.
Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership	The Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership provides a strategic overview and forum for collaboration in implementing EU, UK, Welsh and local priorities for biodiversity action.
Permissive path	In addition to Public Rights of Way and shared use paths for cyclists and pedestrians, there are also many permissive paths in Pembrokeshire. These can take two forms. The first arises where a landowner agrees to allow the public to pass along a defined route, which is not a Public Right of Way. The second is where a landowner allows higher rights to be exercised along a Public Right of Way than those legally attributed to the route.
Protected characteristics	Protected characteristics are the nine groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. They are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Public goods	Products that individuals can consume without reducing their availability to other individuals, and from which no-one is excluded.
Public rights of way	A collective term for footpaths (a public right of way over which there is a right to pass on foot only); bridleways (a public right of way over which there is a right to pass on foot, bicycle and riding or leading a horse); Byways Open to All Traffic (a public right of way open to all types of user, including horse drawn carriages and motor vehicles); restricted byways (a public right of way which has bridleway rights of passage together with non-motorised vehicular rights of passage) and Shared Use Paths (dedicated routes shared by cyclists and pedestrians often alongside roads but also extending into the countryside).
Public Service Board	Established by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Public Service Boards are responsible for preparing and implementing a Well-being Plan for their respective local authority area.
Scheduled Monument	A nationally important archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change.
Seascape	A view which includes full or partial views of the sea.
Semi-natural habitat	Habitat which has been affected directly or indirectly by human activity, e.g. hay-meadows, heathland.
Social inclusion	Positive action to enable people and communities to fully participate in society or to benefit from a particular resource or service.
Social prescribing	Referral and signposting by medical practitioners to local, non-medical services in the community.
Soundscape	The acoustic environment as perceived, experienced or understood by people in any given context. This includes beneficial and neutral sounds as well as noise.
Special Area of Conservation	Areas designated under the 1992 EC Habitats Directive to protect habitats and species listed in Annex I (habitats) and Annex II (species) of the Directive.
Special Protection Area	Areas designated under the 1979 EC Birds Directive to protect rare, threatened or vulnerable birds that are listed in Annex I of the Directive, and their habitats.
Stakeholder	Interests directly affected by the Local Development Plan – involvement generally through representative bodies.
Supplementary planning guidance	Supplementary information in respect of the policies in a Local Development Plan. Supplementary Planning Guidance does not form part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination but must be consistent with the Plan and with national policy.
Sustainability appraisal / Strategic Environment Assessment	An appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Sustainable intensification	The goal of increasing farm productivity while reducing environmental impacts and enhancing the ecosystem services that agricultural land provides to society.
Sustainable natural resources management	An approach set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. See footnote 7.
Waste hierarchy	An order of preference for action to reduce and manage waste; for example prevention and minimisation of waste are preferable to energy recovery or disposal.
Water body	Waterbodies include lakes, ponds, reservoirs, wetlands, rivers and streams.

2. A landscape for life and livelihoods

Opportunities and challenges

L1 Conserving and enhancing the National Park’s distinctive landscapes and seascapes.

L2 Increasing people’s appreciation and understanding of the National Park and its special qualities and influencing attitudes and behaviour.

L3 Reducing light pollution.

L4 Conserving and enhancing natural soundscapes.

L5 Realising the social, cultural and sustainable economic value of landscapes.

L6 Contributing to the economic and social resilience of communities within the context of National Park designation.

L7 Ensuring the best possible outcomes from the UK’s exit from the European Union in terms of conservation land management.

See also sections 3: Well-being, enjoyment and discovery, 4: Restoring biodiversity and 6: Sustainable management of natural resources.

Example actions

Action ref.	What and where	Who
LL1	Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority’s <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> policies on e.g. major development, defence sites, lighting, amenity, employment, housing allocations, housing windfall sites and exceptional land releases for affordable housing, to promote sustainable communities.	
LL2	Collaborate to ensure a sufficient supply of business premises for small and medium sized businesses. Particular locations identified for small employment developments in Pembrokeshire County Council’s <i>Economic Development Strategy</i> including the Haven, Fishguard and North Pembrokeshire.	
LL3	Update the National Park Authority’s landscape and seascape character supplementary planning guidance for Landscape Character Areas and Seascape	

Action ref.	What and where	Who
	Character Areas.	
LL4	Collaborate on supplementary planning guidance on lighting.	
LL5	Map light pollution (supplementing satellite imagery) as a basis for providing lighting advice and incentives for relevant agencies, settlements, businesses, facilities, agri-business and householders.	
LL6	Promote Dark Sky Discovery sites and related events with full regard for local communities and site sensitivities.	
LL7	Reduce the visibility of existing infrastructure (e.g. through undergrounding).	
LL8	Realise the benefits of natural soundscapes and of tranquil spaces in urban environments and the noise (and air) pollution reduction benefits of active travel, green spaces etc.	
LL9	Conserve and restore traditional boundaries and trees in the landscape.	
LL10	Promote the connections between landscape, culture, the historic environment and natural heritage e.g. through National Park Authority centres.	
LL11	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>Wales National Marine Plan</i> and <i>Marine Area Statement</i> .	
LL12	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>South-West Area Statement</i> .	

See map key categories (section 7) for: “Well-being, enjoyment and discovery”, “Restoring biodiversity” and “Sustainable management of natural resources.”

3. Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

Opportunities and challenges

W1 Managing and promoting sustainable outdoor recreation and education opportunities.

W2 Addressing well-being issues in Pembrokeshire and the adverse experiences reported by protected groups.

W3 Increasing the breadth of participation and inclusion in outdoor recreation and education (subject to W1).

W4 Increasing the frequency of local participation in recreation (subject to W1).

W5 Serving recreational opportunities by public transport or active travel.

See also sections 4: Restoring biodiversity and 6: Sustainable management of natural resources.

Example actions

Action ref.	What and where	Who
WB1	Collaborate with partners in delivery of the Public Service Board's <i>Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan</i> .	
WB2	Respond to the challenges of <i>Is Wales Fairer?</i> ⁹ and the adverse experiences reported by protected groups.	
WB3	Manage the Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail, part of the Wales Coast Path, to provide a diversity of experiences and promote it to new audiences.	
WB4	Implement the Annual Delivery Plans for the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2018-2028 (e.g. providing a more continuous network and making targeted accessibility improvements) and increase community, user group and volunteer involvement in the improvement and management of public paths.	
WB5	Review the National Park Authority's <i>Recreation and Leisure Activities Supplementary Planning Guidance</i> (adopted December 2012) for <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> for the National Park.	
WB6	Promote and deliver active outdoor recreation and learning / play opportunities e.g. schools programmes, family activities and events, early years provision, a focus on young people (in particular young people in	

⁹ *Is Wales Fairer? The State of Equality and Human Rights 2015*, Equality and Human Rights Commission

Action ref.	What and where	Who
	deprived urban areas), supported volunteering / social action / citizen science and formal training opportunities.	
WB7	Increase awareness of and remove barriers to outdoor recreation/ wellbeing opportunities, including facilities provision, within the Park and promote the opportunities to a under-represented groups.	
WB8	Increase the local frequency of local participation in suitable activities (e.g. walking, cycling, rowing, paddleboarding, canoeing, kayaking, swimming) in locations where capacity exists.	
WB9	Promote the Pembrokeshire Marine Code and Outdoor Charter for sustainable management of recreation.	
WB10	Improve bathing water quality at beaches where status is less than “Excellent” (see maps).	
WB11	Implement solutions presented in the <i>Recreational Audit for Disabled Access (2017)</i> .	
WB12	Collaborate in delivery of the West Wales Nature-based Health Service Project including social prescribing (e.g. targeted walking programmes and training) and support for people living with dementia and carers.	
WB13	Support communities within the National Park to become or continue to be Age Friendly/ Dementia Supportive Communities.	
WB14	Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> policies on caravans and camping and provide supplementary planning guidance on Caravan and Camping.	
WB15	Collaborate to address user pressures (see map) including those arising from unauthorised camping, vehicles, launching, beach horse-riding, use of bicycles on footpaths, angling, powered watercraft, large events, coastering, snow activities and drone use.	
WB16	Manage cliff-climbing activity and its impacts on cliff-nesting birds through a system of seasonal voluntary restrictions.	

See map key categories (Section 7) for: “Well-being, enjoyment and discovery”, “Restoring biodiversity” and “Sustainable management of natural resources”.

4. Restoring biodiversity

Opportunities and challenges

E1 Achieving favourable condition on designated nature conservation sites and other high nature value sites.

E2 Improving the connectivity, quality and extent of semi-natural habitat.

E3 Working with farmers to promote sustainable agriculture and increase the delivery of public goods on farmland.

E4 Mitigating climate change risks.

E5 Preventing and mitigating the impact of invasive non-native species, pests and pathogens.

E6 Working with the fishing industry to promote sustainable fishing.

E7 Reducing wildlife disturbance from recreation and commercial activity.

E8 Reducing litter including littering by marine plastics and lost fishing materials.

See also section 6: Managing natural resources sustainably.

Example actions

Action ref.	What and where	Who
EC1	Collaborate in the development and delivery of the Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership's <i>Nature Recovery Plan for Pembrokeshire</i> and <i>State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire Report</i> .	
EC2	Deliver the National Park Authority's <i>Conserving the Park</i> scheme (e.g. restoring hay meadows, marshy grassland and connectivity features (hedges, cloddiau, stream corridors) especially on intensive farmland and create new areas of habitat, including species-rich grasslands, coastal habitats and wood pasture.	
EC3	Collaborate to restore grazing to under-grazed sites.	
EC4	Manage invasive non-native and /or harmful species in line with the Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership's <i>Invasive Non-Native Species action plan</i> (see map key for active catchment controls for key terrestrial invasives).	
EC5	Mitigate the biodiversity and landscape consequences of plant pathogens e.g. <i>Chalara</i> (ash die-back).	
EC6	Manage wildfire risks.	

Action ref.	What and where	Who
EC7	Deliver place-based approaches to sustainable management of nutrients, soils, and water resources and quality.	
EC8	Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> policies and provide supplementary planning guidance in relation to nature conservation.	
EC9	Collaborate in delivery of the management schemes for Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation, Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Sites and Cardigan Bay Special Area of Conservation.	
EC10	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>Marine Protected Area Network Management Action Plan for Wales 2018–2019</i> .	

See map key categories (section 7) for: “Restoring biodiversity” and “Managing natural resources sustainably.”

5. Celebrating heritage

Opportunities and challenges

H1 Integrating management of cultural and natural assets at the landscape scale.

H2 Understanding and celebrating the contribution of the National Park to culture and creativity.

H3 Promoting the Welsh language and local dialects.

H4 Removing risks to heritage assets.

H5 Conserving local distinctiveness in the built environment.

Example actions

Action ref.	What and where	Who
CH1	Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> heritage policies and associated guidance (Conservation Area Proposals, design briefs).	
CH2	Protect Conservation Areas and historic buildings, including Listed Buildings and Buildings at Risk, through advice, grants and safeguarding measures.	
CH3	Manage Scheduled Monuments by degree of risk / nature of issue and collaborate regarding targeted management advice, management agreements, capital works and practical assistance to conserve monuments and heritage features.	
CH4	Raise public awareness of historic landscapes, buildings and monuments and engage and support communities and volunteers in heritage monitoring and conservation.	
CH5	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>HeritageWatch</i> pilot project.	
CH6	Contribute to <i>Cymraeg 2050</i> .	
CH7	Collaborate with local communities to celebrate and record dialect, customs, songs, crafts and other attributes of local identity.	
CH8	Promote the connections between landscape, culture, the historic environment (including maritime heritage) and natural heritage e.g. through National Park Authority centres	

See map key categories (section 7) for: "Celebrating heritage."

6. Managing natural resources sustainably

Opportunities and challenges

N1: Addressing issues for water bodies at poor or moderate status, especially diffuse pollution (from e.g. nitrates and phosphates).

N2: Conserving and restoring water levels and natural flow regimes.

N3: Addressing land management risks to soil and soil biodiversity.

N4: Conserving and enhancing soil and vegetation carbon storage.

N5: Reducing air pollution, including ammonia emissions.

N6: Encouraging use of public transport and active travel.

N7: Promoting waste efficiency through the waste hierarchy.

N8: Supporting appropriate renewable energy development, including community schemes.

N9: Managing climate change risks / impacts (e.g. on coastal communities, ecosystems, natural resources, human and plant health, food security and infrastructure).

N10: Protecting earth heritage sites.

See also section 4: Restoring biodiversity.

Example actions

Action ref.	What and where	Who
NRM1	Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> policies and guidance in relation to e.g. soil, water, air and earth heritage, renewable energy generation, flooding and coastal inundation, development in coastal change management areas, relocation of development affected by coastal change, sustainable design and drainage and waste, supported by supplementary planning guidance where needed.	
NRM2	Deliver sustainable land management and natural resources management initiatives, e.g. support soil conservation, management of peat soils, wetland protection, conservation and expansion of semi-natural habitats, trees in the landscape and reduction of artificial	

Action ref.	What and where	Who
	inputs.	
NRM3	Support management of slurry, silage, fuel oil, and agricultural chemicals; clean and dirty water separation; nutrient management planning; buffer strips and riparian fencing; cover crops and soil management in targeted catchments.	
NRM4	Protect Geological Conservation Review sites and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites, and review the National Park Authority's <i>Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites Supplementary Planning Guidance</i> (adopted October 2011) and addendum (adopted September 2016) for <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> for the National Park.	
NRM5	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>Building Resilience in Catchments</i> project (Pelcomb Brook, Winterton Marsh, and Llys y Fran).	
NRM6	Collaborate in the <i>Surveying the Waterway for Pollution Threats</i> project. Activity in 2018-19 includes a focus on the Pembroke River, Coshaston Pill, Carew and Cresswell Rivers and Eastern and Western Cleddau.	
NRM7	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>Western Wales River Basin Management Plan</i> and <i>Catchment Abstraction Management strategies</i> for Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers and Teifi and North Ceredigion.	
NRM8	Collaborate in delivery of the <i>Water Resources Management Plan 2019</i> .	
NRM9	Collaborate in public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives.	

See map key categories (section 7) for: “Managing natural resources sustainably” and “Restoring biodiversity.”

7. Mapbook

Key

Numbers in brackets show data source reference (see section 8).

Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

-  Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail and inland Rights of Way (1)
-  Accessible Common Land (2)
-  Active Travel Designated Localities (3)
-  Active Travel Route (4)
-  Dark Sky Discovery Site: Milky Way (5)
-  Dark Sky Discovery Site: Milky Way Plus Events (5)
-  National Park Centres (6)
-  User pressures (7)

Restoring ecological integrity

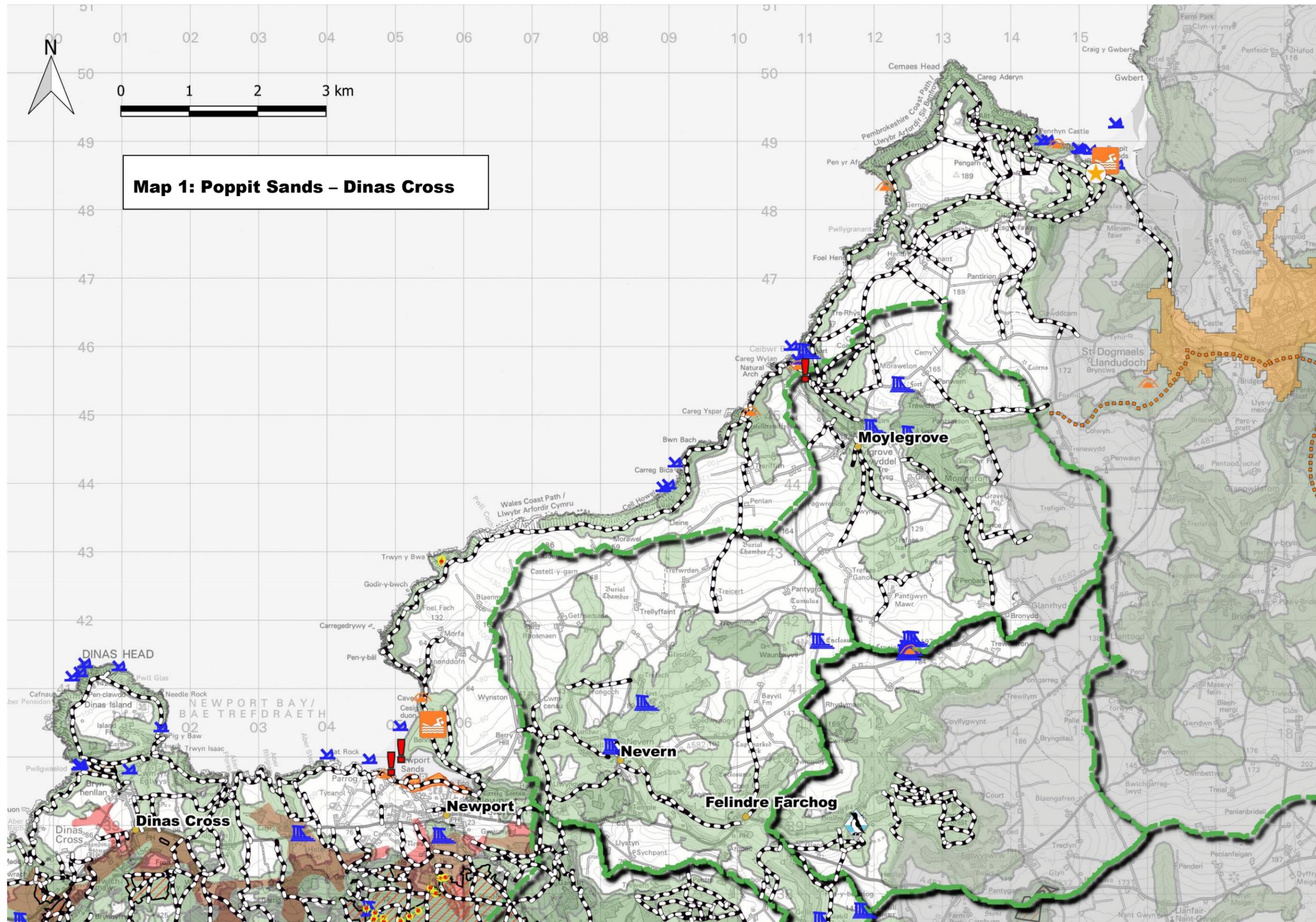
-  Invasive Species Action Areas (8)
-  Habitat Networks action area (overlapping areas show darker) (9)
-  Firebreak Cutting (10)

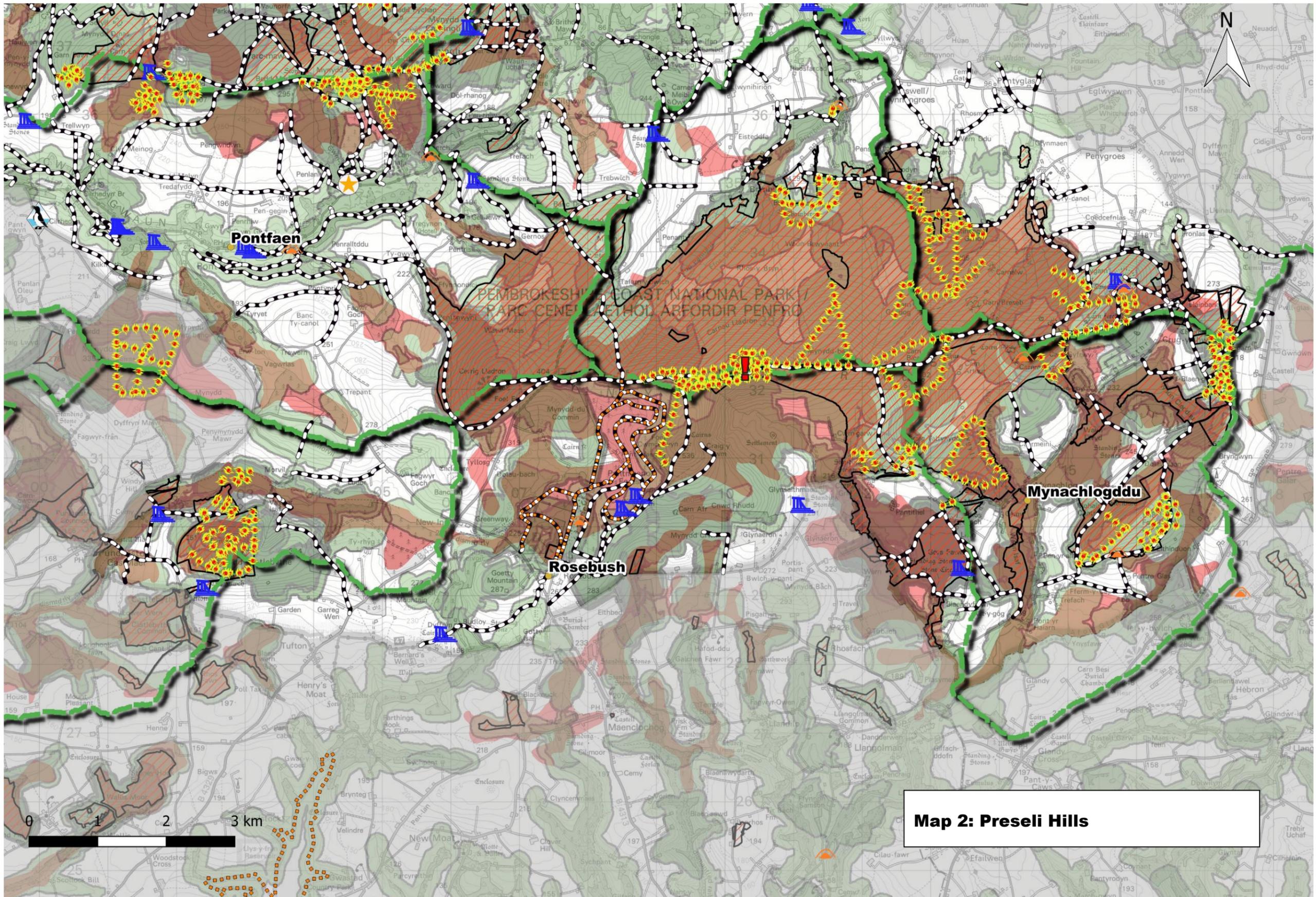
Celebrating heritage

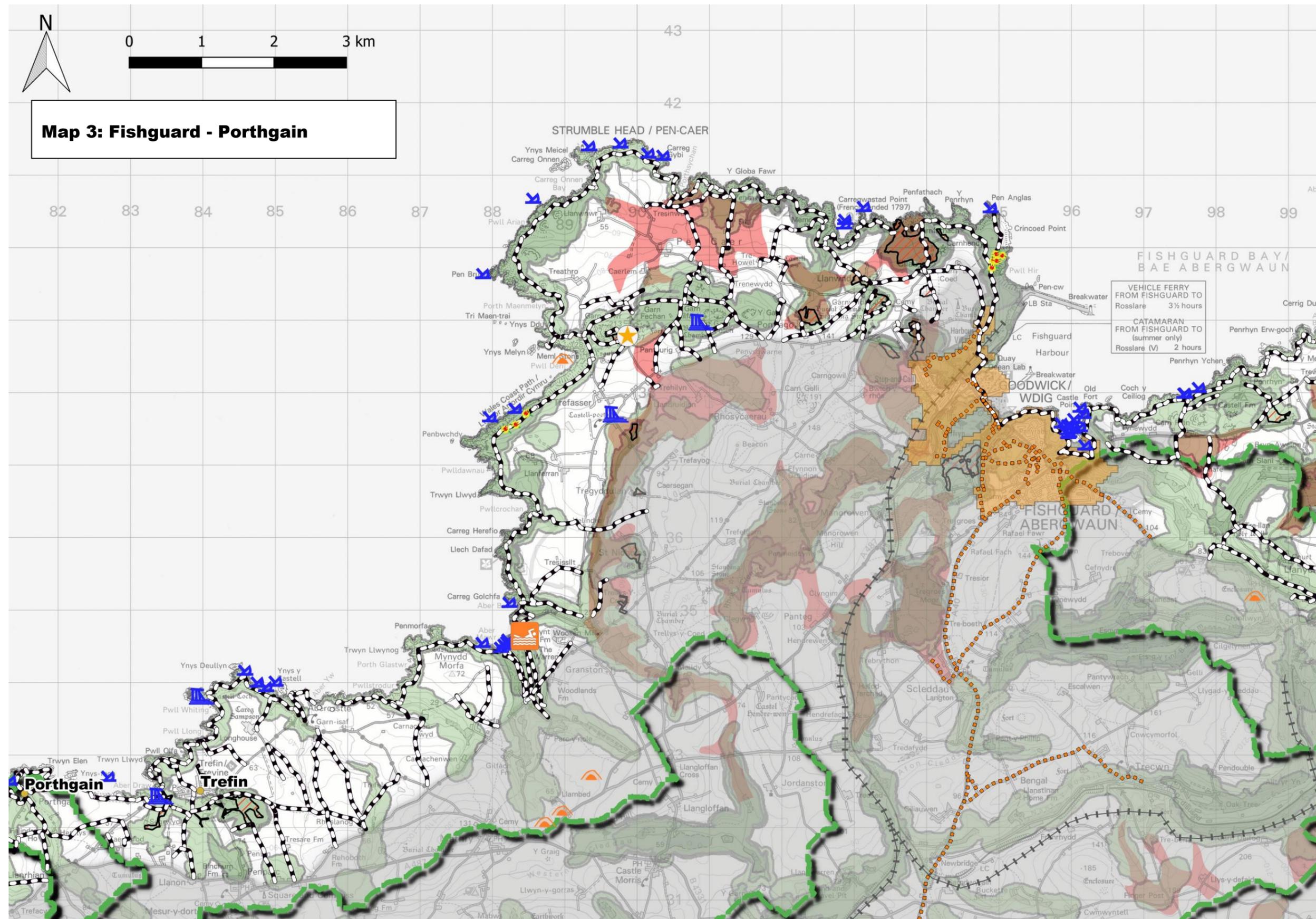
-  Maritime Heritage (within 300m of National Park) (11)
-  Scheduled Monuments at Risk (2017) (12)

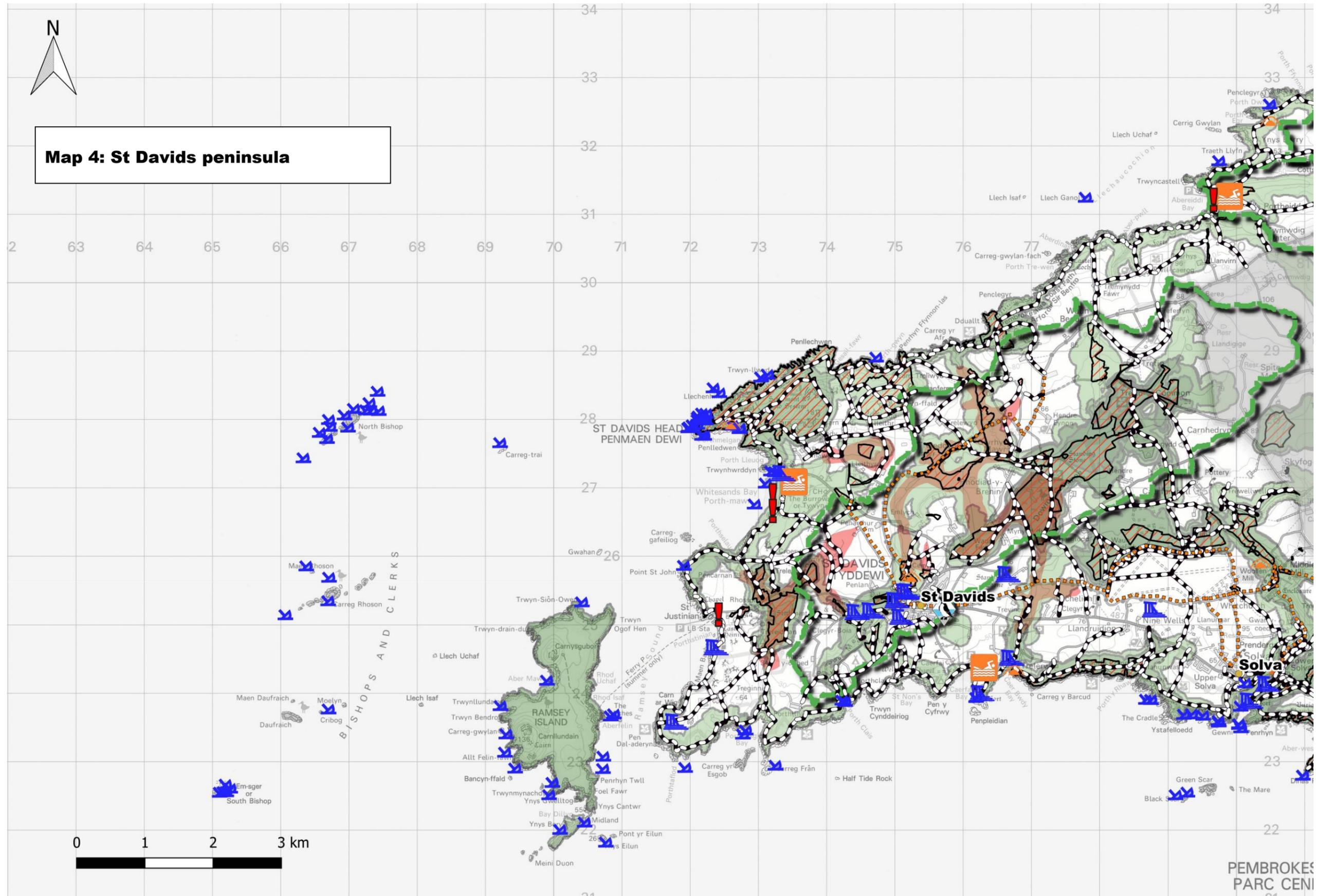
Managing natural resources sustainably

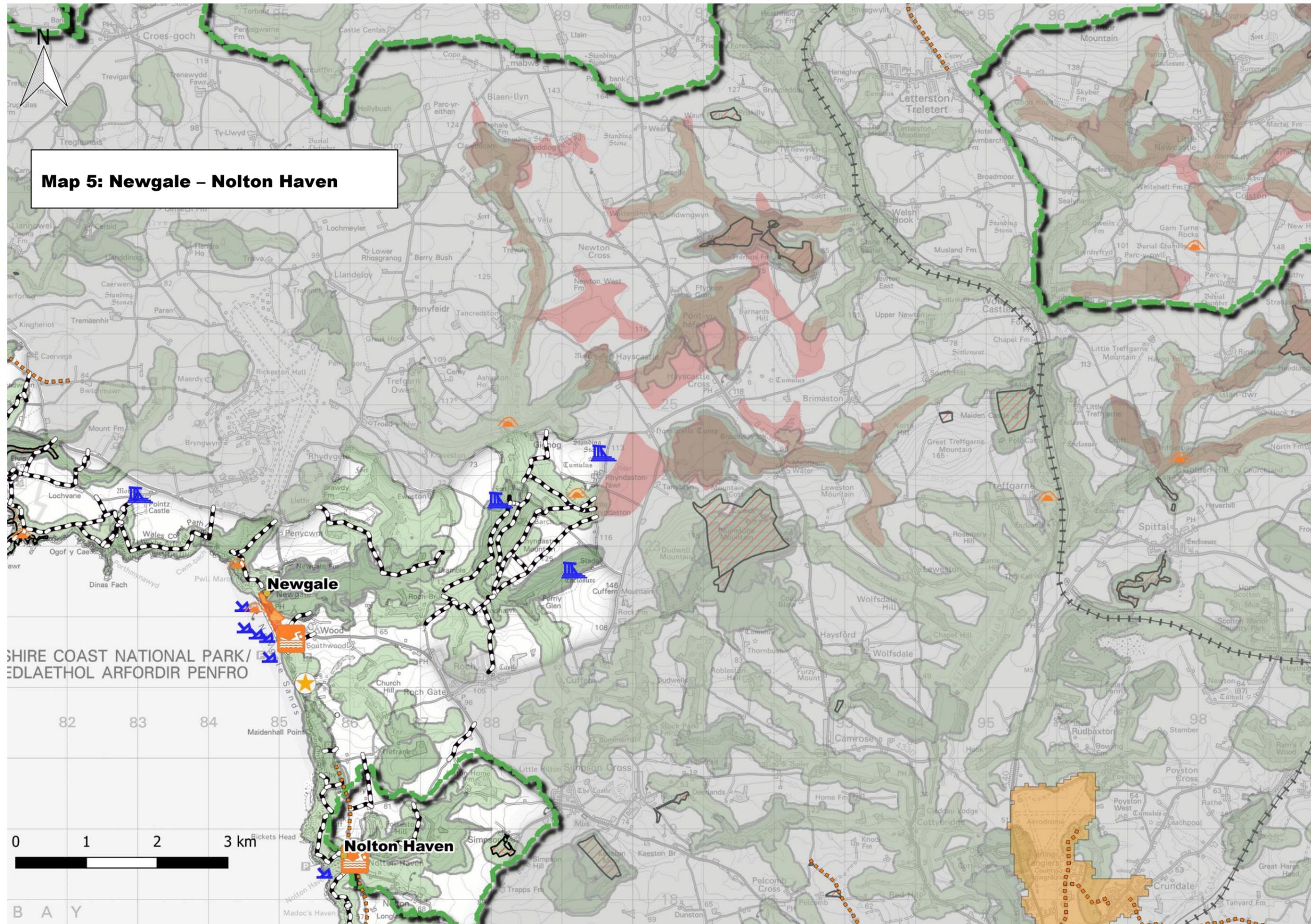
-  Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (13)
-  Designated Bathing Water Quality 2017 (where less than 'Excellent') (14)
-  Coastal Risk Management Areas (15)
-  Peaty Soils (16)
-  Neighbouring Planning Authority Area

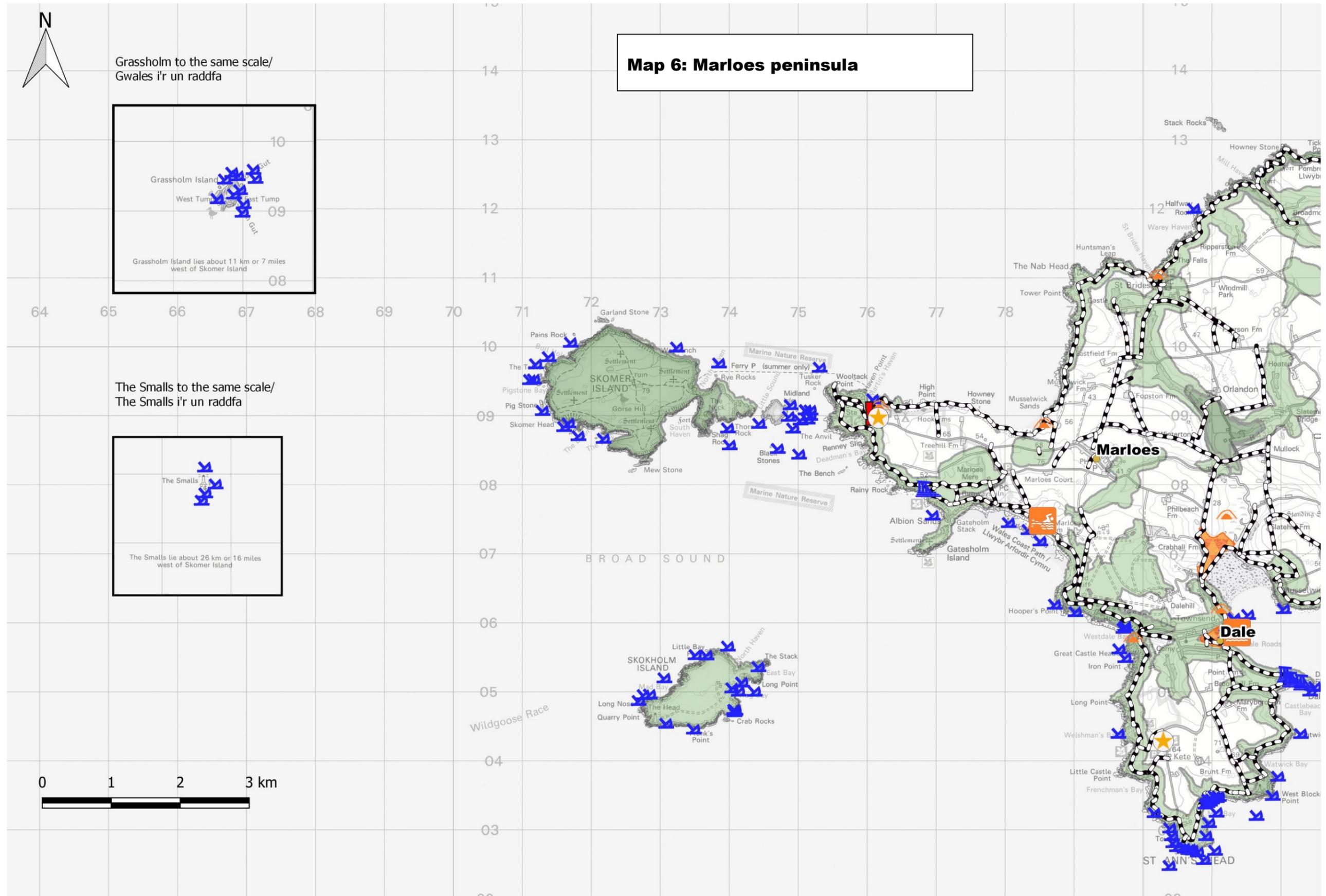


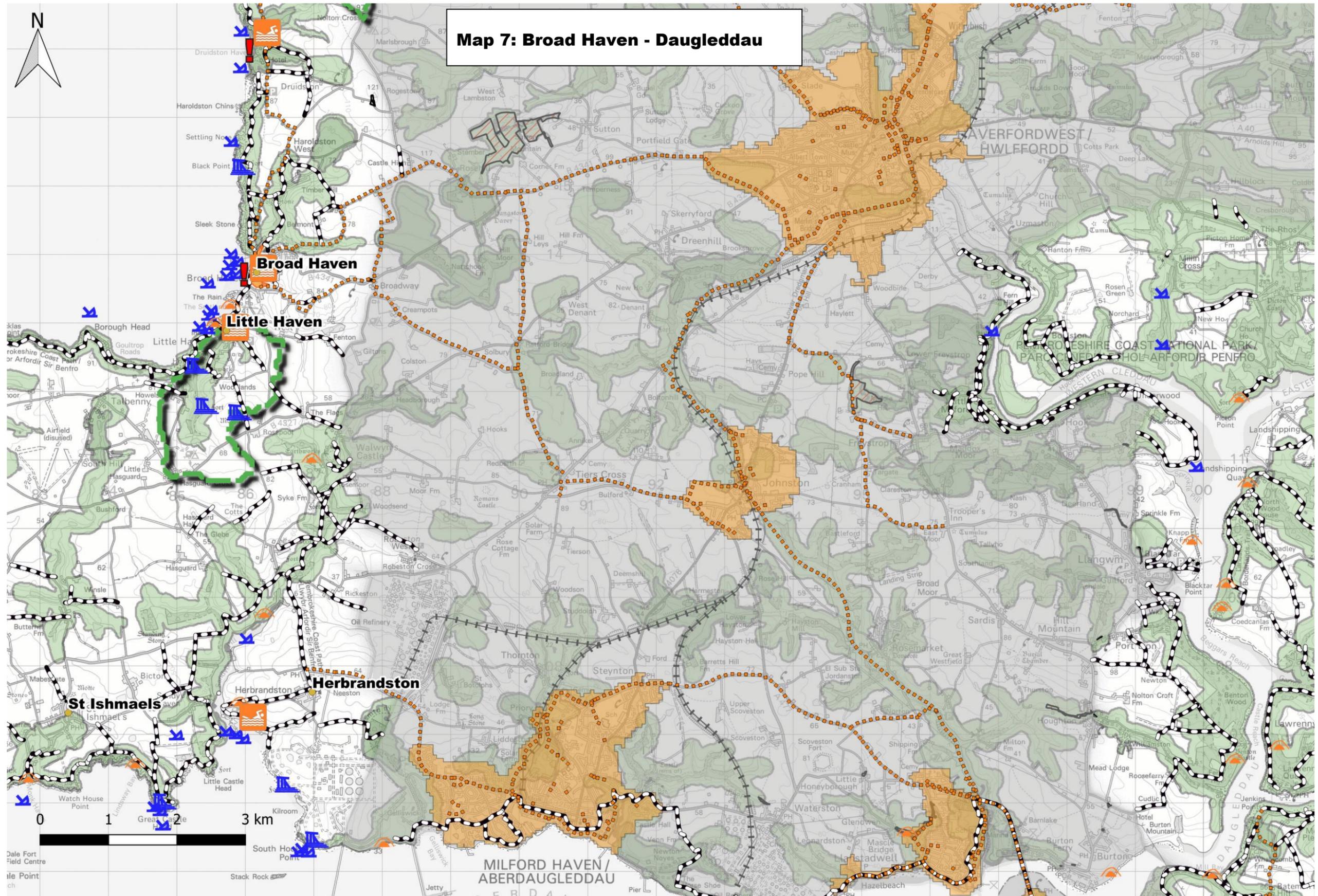


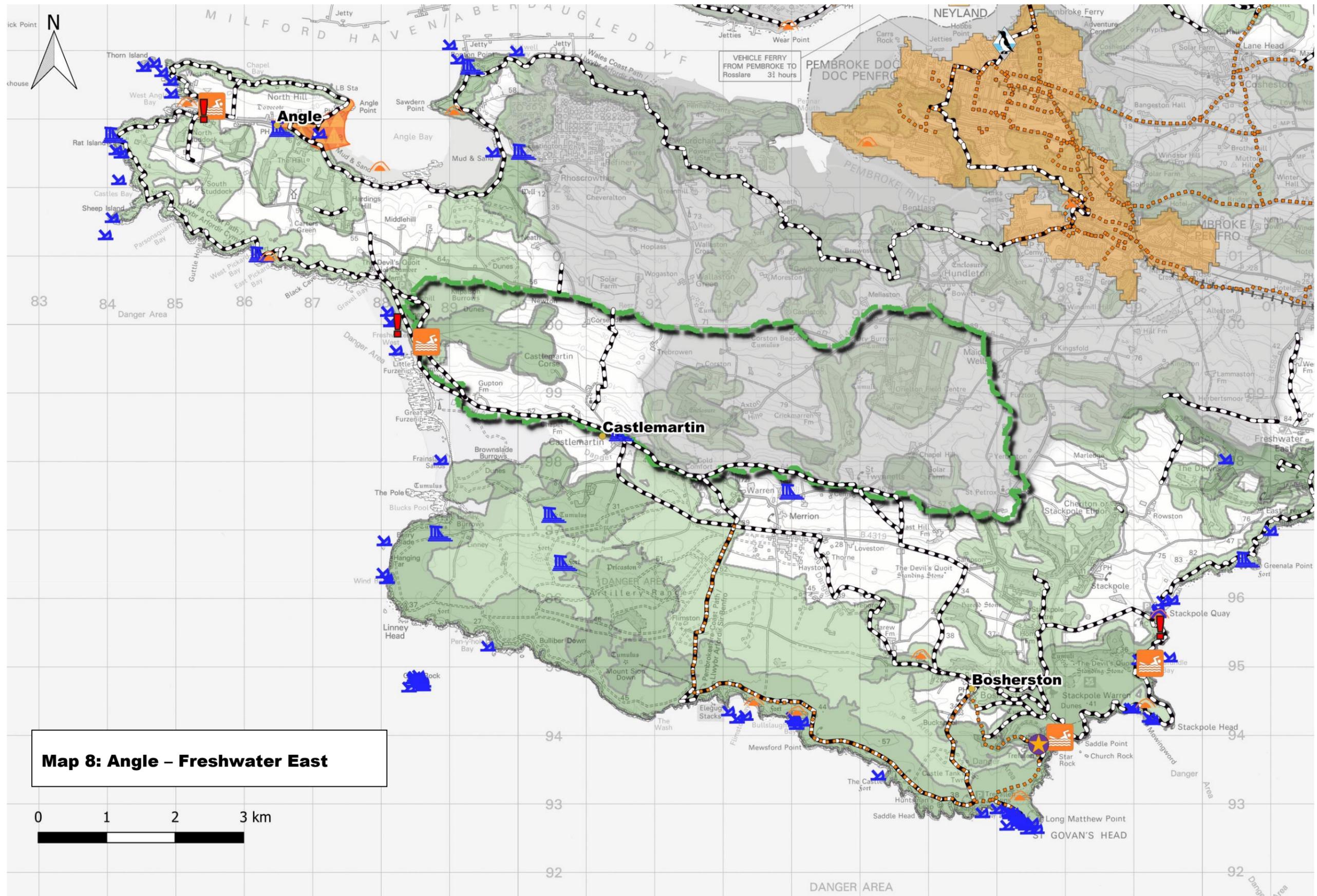


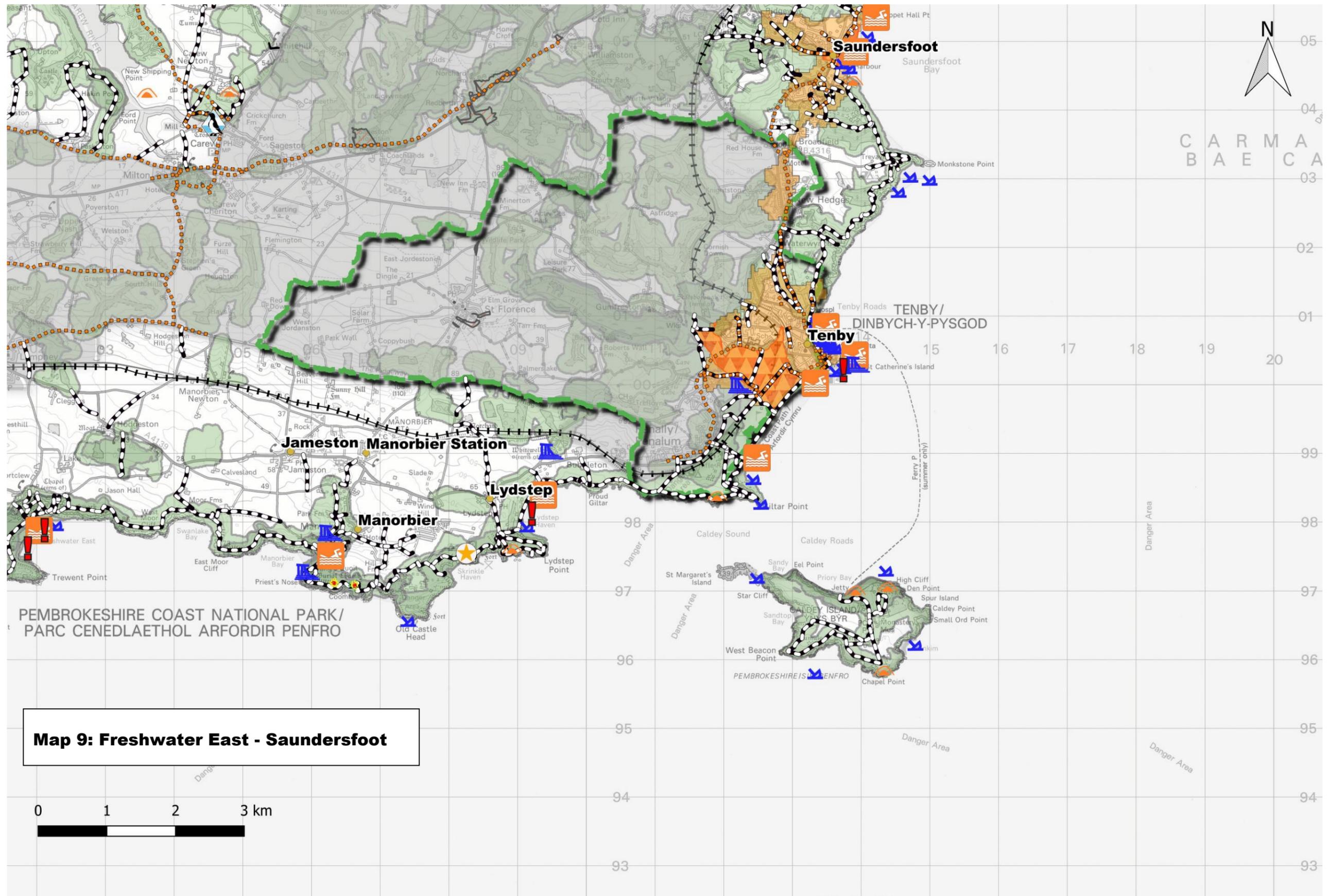




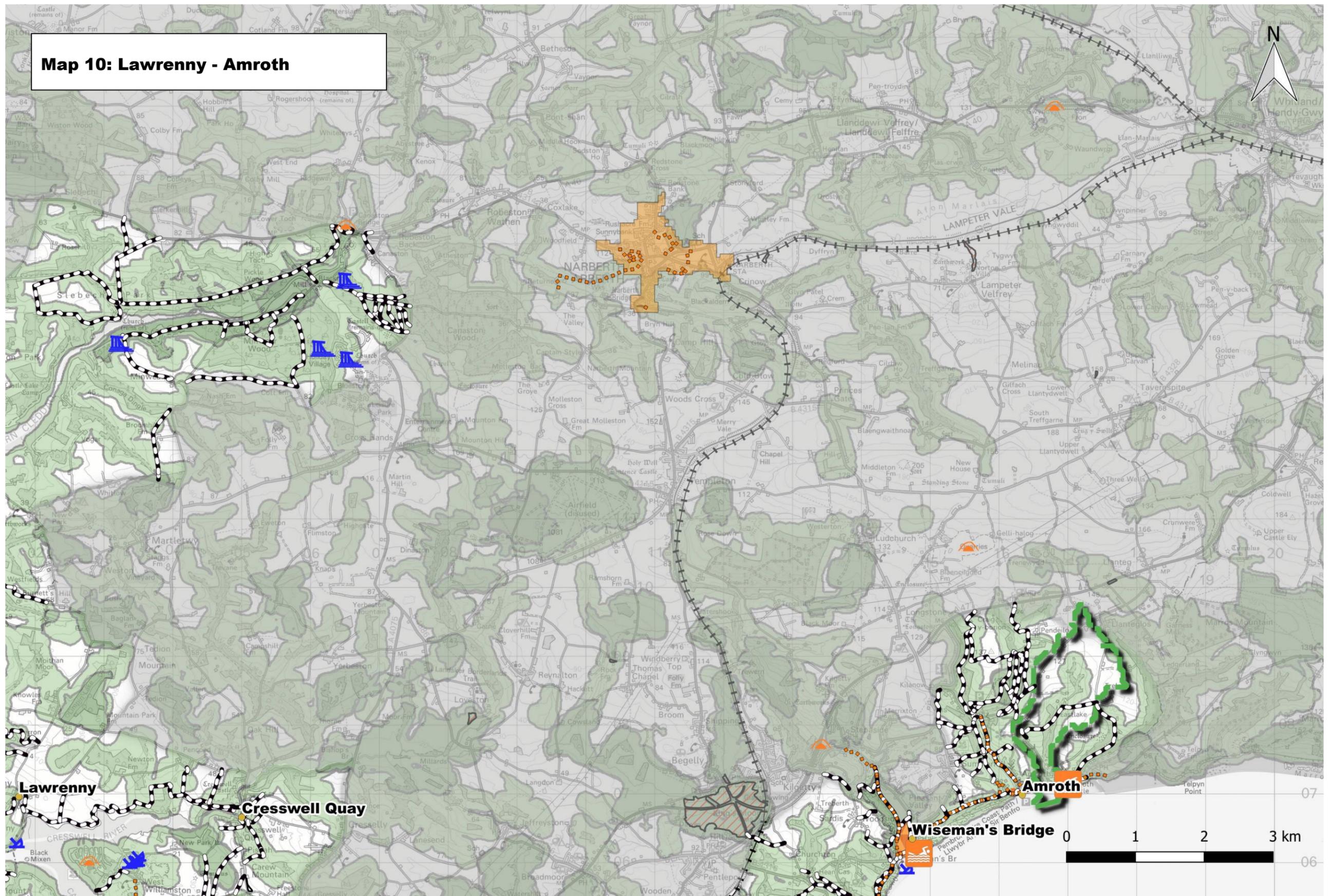








Map 9: Freshwater East - Saundersfoot



8. Map data sources

	Name	Description	Available from (where applicable)
1	Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail and inland Rights of Way	Created and maintained by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority Rights of Way Team and National Trail Officer.	N/A
2	Accessible Common Land - Open Access - Registered Common Land	Accessible Common Land under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.	http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/OpenAccessOpenCountry/?lang=en
3	Active Travel Designated Localities	Spatial data for Active Travel Act (Wales) 2013 Designated Localities, as a result of Direction designating localities in relation to Active Travel routes.	http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/ActiveTravelDesignatedLocalitiesWales/?lang=en
4	Active Travel Routes	The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 places duties on local authorities and the Welsh Government to improve infrastructure and significantly increase levels of walking and cycling in Wales. Existing active travel routes must be mapped in designated localities and integrated network plans must be prepared for these places. Each local authority is required to submit an Integrated Network Map, showing the aspirational network of routes in their region, to Welsh Ministers for consideration by 3 November 2017.	Pembrokeshire County Council and http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/ActiveTravelApprovedRoutes/?lang=en

5	Dark Sky Discovery Sites	<p>Derived from the Dark Sky Discovery Sites website and site nominations by the National Park Authority.</p> <p>Dark Sky Discovery Sites are small, accessible observation sites with good night sky quality, approved by the UK Dark Sky Discovery partnership. Accessibility and safety are key considerations in site selection. On cloudless, moonless nights, Dark Sky Discovery sites should provide enjoy clear views of the night sky, with the Milky Way visible after dark.</p>	http://www.darkskydiscovery.org.uk/
6	National Park Centres	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park visitor centres and attractions derived from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's property gazetteer.	N/A
7	User pressures	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, by internal consultation with officers.	
8	Invasive Species Action Areas	<p>A combination of catchments derived from Natural Resources Wales Water Framework Directive Management Catchment Cycle 2 and water sheds created using Ordnance Survey Terrain 50 using the GRASS plugin for QGIS 3.2.2 processing tool <i>r.watershed</i> with a threshold of 50 hectares.</p> <p>Specifically, the coastal watersheds for: Porthgain, Aberiddi, Nolton Haven, Colby and Little Haven were created using OS Terrain 50.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Wales Water Framework Directive Management Catchment Cycle 2: http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/WaterFrameworkDirectiveWFDManagementCatchmentCycle2/?lang=en</p> <p>OS Terrain 50: https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-and-government/products/terrain-50.html</p>

9	Habitat Networks action areas	Based on amalgamated Natural Resources Wales focal connectivity networks (i.e. for bog, fen, grass, heath and woodland). Areas which serve more than a single network appear darker.	Habitat networks http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/HabitatNetworks/?lang=en
10	Firebreak cutting	Locations of fire break cuts carried out by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the Pembrokeshire Wildfire Group.	
11	Maritime Heritage (within 300m of National Park boundary)	National Monuments Record of Wales - Maritime Heritage Assets. This spatial dataset comprises of point data relating to all of the marine heritage assets that have been recorded within the National Monuments Record Wales by the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.	http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/NationalMonumentsRecordOfWalesMaritimeHeritageAssets/?lang=en
12	Scheduled Monuments at Risk (2017)	This dataset consists of the centroids of the Cadw Scheduled Monument polygons for monuments that have shown to be in decline at the 2017 survey.	http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/ScheduledAncientMonumentsInWales/?lang=en
13	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are a voluntary scheme. Local authorities are notified of sites but they have no statutory protection. The dataset also contains spatial information in the form of a layer file which contains RIGS sites data. It is intended that RIGS data be used by any organisation with an interest in the subject matter.	http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/Rigs/?lang=en
14	Designated Bathing Water Quality 2017 (where less than 'Excellent')	Water quality at designated bathing waters in Pembrokeshire that is lower than 'Excellent'.	http://environment.data.gov.uk/wales/bathing-waters/profiles/
15	Coastal Risk	The two Shoreline	https://www.pembrokeshire

	<p>Management Areas</p>	<p>Management Plans covering the coast of Pembrokeshire are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Wales SMP2 covers the area from Amroth to St Anne’s Head (January 2012; finalised 2014); and • The West of Wales SMP2 covers the area from St Anne’s Head to Cardigan (November 2011; finalised 2014). <p>The Plans divide the whole coast into cells and set out a preferred management policy for each cell, divided into 3 epochs, collectively looking forward 100 years.</p> <p>The information contained in the Shoreline Management Plans has been used to identify Coastal Change Management Areas in the Local Development Plan 2.</p> <p>The NPA has published Coastal Change Management Area maps for Tenby, Solva, Saundersfoot, Newport, Newgale, Little Haven, The Gann, Dale, Broad Haven, Angle, Amroth and Wiseman’s Bridge.</p>	<p>ecoast.wales/Files/files/Dev%20Plans/LDP2/background%20papers/CRA%20Methodology%20BP.pdf</p>
16	Peaty soils	<p>Occurrence of peaty (carbon-rich) soils e.g. very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface and slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface</p>	<p>Soilscapes viewer: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/</p> <p>Soils data under licence (L0403/01101) to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority from the National Soil Resources Institute © Cranfield University (NSRI) and for the Controller of HMSO 2018</p>

9. Questionnaire

9.1 Please let us know your views on this Discussion Paper by completing the questionnaire below or by writing / emailing to the National Park Authority before (our contact details and the closing date are on the questionnaire).

Data Protection and publication of responses

- 9.2 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (“the National Park Authority”) will be the data controller for any personal data you provide as part of your response to the consultation.
- 9.3 The National Park Authority has a statutory duty to review the National Park Management Plan and engage people in this process. Personal information will only be used in connection with the National Park Management Plan review. Any response you send us will be seen in full by National Park Authority staff dealing with the review of the National Park Management Plan.
- 9.4 In order to show that the consultation was carried out properly, the National Park Authority intends to publish a summary of the responses to this document. It may also publish responses in full. Normally, the name of the person or organisation who sent the response is published with the response. If you do not want your name published, please tell us this in writing when you send your response.
- 9.5 If your details are published as part of the consultation response then these published reports will be retained indefinitely. Any other personal data will be deleted at the end of the Management Plan review process.
- 9.6 Under the data protection legislation you have the right:
- to be informed of the personal data holds about you and to access it
 - to require the national Park Authority to rectify inaccuracies in that data
 - to (in certain circumstances) object to or restrict processing
 - for (in certain circumstances) your data to be ‘erased’
 - to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner’s Office, the National Park Authority’s independent regulator for data protection. Helpline number: 0303 123 1113. Website is <https://ico.org.uk/make-a-complaint/>
- 9.7 The National Park Authority’s Privacy Notice is available on its website: <https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/default.asp?PID=413>
- 9.8 If you want further details about the information the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park holds and its use, or if you want to exercise your rights under the General data Protection Regulation, please contact the National Park Authority’s Data Protection Officer:

E-mail: DPO@pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk

Phone: 01646 624800

Data Protection Officer
National Park Offices
Llanion Park
Pembroke Dock
Pembrokeshire, SA72 6DY

**National Park Management
Plan 2020-2024**
Opportunities and Challenges

Ref:

OFFICE USE ONLY

About you (please refer to the data protection information above)

Name	
Organisation (if applicable)	
Address	
Email	

Comments

Please provide paragraph reference(s) and/or specify locations in the National Park where relevant.

1. Does the discussion paper include all the relevant Opportunities and Challenges? Should any be removed?

2. What additional Actions are needed? Should any be removed?

3. Who should be involved in delivering the Actions? (please provide the relevant action reference)

I **do not** wish my name to be published with my response

Please post or email your comments to:

Head of Park Direction
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
Llanion Park
Pembroke Dock
Pembrokeshire
SA72 6DY

Email: devplans@pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk

Closing date for comments: 5pm Friday 4th January, 2019

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.