

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

Management Plan

2020-2024



Approved by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority,
11th December 2019

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**Parc Cenedlaethol
Arfordir Penfro
Pembrokeshire Coast
National Park**

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Foreword

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is the only UK national park designated primarily for its coastline. It's here - where land and sea meet - that the National Park is at its most wild and exhilarating.

The National Park is also a landscape shaped by people. The Park is a national asset, and celebrates its 70th anniversary in 2022.

In 2018, Welsh Government outlined the key priorities for protected landscapes in Wales. They are places of high natural and cultural value. They are for everyone in Wales. And they are essential to delivering national and local environmental, social and sustainable economic development ambitions¹.

This Management Plan sets out action in pursuit of the National Park purposes of conservation, enjoyment and understanding. It builds on previous plans and on learning from conversations with partner organisations and the public. Prepared by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority with stakeholders, it is a partnership plan.

Key opportunities and challenges identified in the development of this Plan include:

- enabling ecosystem recovery at scale and improving the state of wildlife on land and in the marine environment
- conserving and improving soil health and enhancing natural carbon stores
- addressing the impacts of invasive species and plant pathogens
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change
- reducing pollution from nitrates and ammonia
- protecting dark night skies
- managing risks to heritage assets, including historic landscapes
- promoting Welsh language and dialects
- providing outdoor learning opportunities, in particular for children
- providing sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society and increasing the frequency of participation
- managing potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion

The Plan period (2020-2024) promises to be one of major change, of both opportunity and challenge. Wales' new legislative and policy framework – with national well-being goals and objectives, regional area statements and principles for sustainable management of natural resources² - will help partners to respond.

¹ *Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks* (2018)

² Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and Welsh Government's *Natural Resources Policy* (2017).

The National Park Authority is committed to providing meaningful opportunities to participate in the preparation of plans and decision-making. People's contributions at every stage of Plan preparation are appreciated and valued. The Authority wishes to continue and build on conversations and relationships during Plan implementation. The Plan is only the start.

- 1.2 Residents and visitors identified what they consider to be the special qualities of the National Park, and factors affecting them, as the first stage in the preparation of an earlier Management Plan alongside the first Local Development Plan for the National Park. The special qualities contribute to sense of place and are:

- accessibility
- coastal splendour
- cultural heritage
- distinctive settlement character
- diverse geology
- diversity of landscape
- islands
- remoteness, tranquillity and wildness
- rich historic environment
- richness of habitats and species
- space to breathe
- the diversity of experiences and combination of individual qualities

Landscapes underpin people's wellbeing, prosperity and culture. They support the processes that help produce food, regulate climate, reduce flooding and store carbon.

- 1.3 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority works closely with many other organisations and individuals to achieve National Park purposes. The National Park Authority has a duty to seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of National Park communities in its pursuit of the purposes.

Wales' National Parks contribute £1 billion to Wales' economy⁴, with a large amount of this coming from visitor spending.

£346 million was generated through visitor and tourism business spending within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park boundary in 2017, supporting nearly 11,000 full-time equivalent jobs in the National Park and its economic influence area⁵.

Themes for partnership action

- 1.4 The Environment Act 1995 requires the National Park Authority to prepare a Management Plan for the National Park⁶.
- 1.5 The Management Plan will pursue National Park purposes through partnership action across five complementary themes.

⁴ [*Valuing Wales' National Parks 2013*](#), National Park Authority

⁵ Tourism economic impact research undertaken for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd.

⁶ 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).



- 1.6 These five themes are based on National Park purposes and align with:
- the Planning (Wales) Act 2015
 - the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
 - principles of sustainable management of natural resources set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016⁷
 - the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
 - Welsh Government's *Natural Resources Policy* 2017⁸
 - Welsh Government's 2018 policy statement *Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks*

- 1.7 Sections 2 to 6 of the Management Plan take up each theme and set out policies, and the impacts that will characterise the policies, for the Plan period.

Annexes

- 1.8 Annex A provides more background to the National Park and the Management Plan. It includes relevant legislation, policy and guidance and how it is being taken into account; lessons learned since the previous Plan and how the key opportunities and challenges have been identified. Annex B lists some of the context (e.g. national priorities, other plans or programmes) taken into account in drafting the Management Plan. Annex C lists key data sources taken into account in drafting the Management Plan.

Statutory assessments

- 1.9 Three assessments accompany the Management Plan:
- Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)
 - Equality Impact Assessment
 - Habitats Regulations Assessment

⁷ This is expected to become a legal requirement of national park authorities.

⁸ This identifies three national priorities: delivering nature-based solutions; increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency, and taking a place-based approach.

- 1.10 The assessments are available on the National Park Authority's website. A summary of the conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal are included in each section of this Management Plan.

Supporting material

- 1.11 The following material has been prepared in support of the Management Plan and is available via the National Park Authority's website.

Maps

- 1.12 These provide a spatial expression of some of the opportunities / impact areas listed under each policy of the Management Plan. The maps are not part of the Management Plan and will be updated as necessary over the Plan period.

Background paper: the State of the National Park

- 1.13 A *State of the National Park* background paper was compiled in preparation of this Management Plan. This is supplemented by the extensive environmental, social and economic baseline which forms part of the Sustainability Appraisal. Key opportunities and challenges identified include:
- enabling ecosystem recovery at scale and improving the state of wildlife on land and in the marine environment
 - conserving and improving soil health and enhancing natural carbon stores
 - addressing the impacts of invasive species and plant pathogens
 - reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change
 - reducing pollution from nitrates and ammonia
 - protecting dark night skies
 - managing risks to heritage assets, including historic landscapes
 - promoting Welsh language and dialects
 - providing outdoor learning opportunities, in particular for children
 - providing sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society and increasing the frequency of participation
 - managing potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion
- 1.14 These opportunities and challenges have given rise to the policy areas and impact areas set out in the Management Plan.

What will success look like?

- 1.15 'Success' is rarely a fixed quantity in a UK national park. Landscapes are dynamic, and knowledge, perceptions and expectations about them will change. For this reason, the Management Plan does not set outcome targets. Instead, it sets out a range of desired policy impacts which will be used to evaluate the direction and rate of travel over the Plan period. Progress will be assessed through annual reports and State of the Park reporting.
- 1.16 Protected landscapes are a national asset and a key mechanism for delivering many of Welsh Government's environmental, social and economic ambitions. Integrating the Management Plan with the regional and national

policy context will ensure that the Plan contributes to Welsh Government's national well-being indicators.

Terms explained

- 1.17 Some terms in this Plan may be unfamiliar or used in a particular way. A glossary is included 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 inappropriate housing who cannot afford to resolve their housing needs in the open market.
Astrotourism	Tourism involving observation of the night sky and/or eclipse events.
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, and the diversity within and between species, of ecosystems and the processes which underpin them.
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. By-catch 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> . <i>Chalara</i> 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.
Circular economy	An alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose). Resources are kept in use for as long as possible, the maximum value is extracted from them while in use, and products and materials are recovered at the end of each service life.
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.)
<i>Cymraeg 2050</i>	<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 ⁹ .
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.
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 resist, respond or adapt to a perturbation or disturbance. The <i>Nature Recovery Plan for Wales</i> lists four attributes of resilience: increasing diversity; increasing ecosystem extent through reducing fragmentation; increasing connectivity within and between ecosystems, and improving habitat condition.
Equality	A process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme

⁹ Cymraeg 2050: <https://gov.wales/topics/welshlanguage/welsh-language-strategy-and-policies/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy/?lang=en>

Impact Assessment	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 (draft legislation: The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019), 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 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 / or 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.
Major development	In National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty special considerations apply to major development proposals which are more national than local in character. This is defined in detail in Planning Policy Wales Edition 10.
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, such as permitting horse riding and or cycling along a public footpath.
Place-based approach	Welsh Government's <i>Natural Resources Policy</i> (2017) uses describes a place-based approach as a "focus on collaborative working to deliver better results at a local level" (page 17 of the Policy). Area Statements and designated landscapes are viewed as playing "a key role in identifying local opportunities and constraints linked to the national priorities" (page 17 of the Policy).
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 and sometimes horse riders, 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.
Reactive nitrogen	Biologically active forms of nitrogen including nitrogen oxides, ammonia, ammonium salts and urea, and nitrous oxide.
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.
Sense of place	The distinctive identity of a place, perceived by residents and / or visitors, arising from people's interactions with natural and cultural heritage through time.
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 unwanted 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 relevant 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.
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

Policy L1: Conserve and enhance National Park landscapes and seascapes.

- Impacts during the Plan period:
- a. Engage on an ongoing basis with a wide range of people about management of the National Park to achieve National Park purposes.
 - b. Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* policy, regarding major development, defence sites, lighting, amenity, employment, housing allocations, housing windfall sites and exceptional land releases for affordable housing to promote sustainable communities, in particular.
 - c. Reduce the visibility of existing infrastructure (e.g. through undergrounding cables) with a focus on schemes supported by Western Power Distribution at Newport Parrog, Great Castle Head and Marloes Sands.
 - d. Conserve and restore field boundaries and trees in the landscape, and create hedgerows and new woodland strips, taking into account landscape character, species' connectivity needs and the impacts of plant pathogens e.g. *Chalara* ash dieback, and pursue opportunities to reduce the impacts of non-native coniferous woodland on biodiversity and landscape.
 - e. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, e.g. Meaningful Community Engagement.
 - f. Compile an assessment of land management risks to earth heritage sites and prioritise for management.
 - g. Manage littering and raise awareness of its impacts.

Policy L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies.

- a. Impacts during the Plan period: Produce and promote supplementary planning guidance for Pembrokeshire on lighting for developments requiring lighting schemes (Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority).
- b. Engage with communities to reduce unwanted light.
- c. Promote good practice in regard to lighting, with enforcement where appropriate, focussing on installations intervisible with Dark Sky Discovery sites.

Policy L3: Protect and enhance natural soundscapes.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Collaborate through the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership to provide and promote accessible and affordable public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives, and to contribute to traffic management at specific locations.
- b. Manage proposals for intensification of use or extension of Ministry of Defence sites in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* policy.

Sustainability Appraisal summary

Policy L1: Strongly positive for sustainability appraisal objectives for landscapes/seascapes and biodiversity, particularly with regard to resilience.

Policy L2: Contributes positively to sustainability appraisal objectives for landscape and biodiversity, may also benefit sustainability appraisal objective regarding tourism outside of peak season.

Policy L3: Contributes positively to sustainability appraisal objectives, mainly through focussing on reducing the use of private vehicles in favour of alternative transport and active travel seeking to reducing reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as well as noise.

3. Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

Policy W1: Provide and promote sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities for all.

- a. Impacts during the Plan period: 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 (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority and Pembrokeshire County Council).
- b. Implement the *Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2018-2028*, in partnership with communities, user groups and client groups.
- c. Remove barriers to outdoor recreation / wellbeing opportunities, including transport barriers, and promote the opportunities to under-represented groups, e.g. by implementing solutions presented in the *Recreational Audit for Disabled Access* (2017).
- d. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, e.g. Celebrating the Great Outdoors.
- e. Improve water quality at designated bathing waters achieving less than “Excellent” status.
- f. Manage potential / actual recreational pressures¹⁰ and site and community capacity issues such as those arising from unauthorised camping, congestion, large events and inappropriate use of watercraft¹¹.
- g. Collaborate through the Destination Pembrokeshire Partnership to manage Pembrokeshire and the National Park as a sustainable destination.
- h. Work collaboratively to ensure the promotion of the National Park as a destination reaches and is representative of more diverse audiences, including children and young families from deprived areas.
- i. Collaborate through the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership to provide and promote accessible and affordable public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives, and to contribute to traffic management at specific locations.
- j. Promote more frequent local participation in activities including walking, cycling, rowing, paddle-boarding, canoeing, kayaking and swimming in locations where capacity exists.

¹⁰ Including those identified in *Enjoying the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. A Plan to provide and manage opportunities for Sustainable Recreation in the National Park*.

¹¹ Sites include Abereiddi, Abermawr, Barafundle and Stackpole Quay, Cwm yr Eglwys, Freshwater East, Freshwater West, Martin’s Haven, Porthgain, Pwllgwaelod, St Justinian, Strumble and Whitesands.

- k. Collaborate to enable public access to water where appropriate for quiet enjoyment.
- l. Manage the Milford Haven Waterway in line with the *Milford Haven Waterway 5 Year Recreation Management Plan 2016*, and enforce Waterway, harbour, beach and byelaws.
- m. Collaborate in delivery of nature-based health services, including targeted walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people living with dementia.
- n. Deliver the Pembrokeshire Beach Strategy and prepare and deliver a Foreshore Management Plan.
- o. Manage recreational disturbance to species and species groups, such as cliff-nesting birds and marine mammals, through codes of conduct, restrictions and awareness-raising.

Policy W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development opportunities for all.

- a. Impacts during the Plan period: Deliver active outdoor, environmental, heritage and arts-based recreation and learning / play opportunities via schools programmes and lesson packages, family activities and events, early years provision, and a focus on young people (particularly young people in deprived urban areas).
- b. Interpret and animate cultural heritage, natural history and the arts at owned and managed sites.
- c. Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities.
- d. Develop seasonal astrotourism activities and events, subject to guidance and adequate mitigation of any impacts e.g. on wildlife and livestock.

Sustainability Appraisal summary

Policy W1: Promotes a holistic approach to managing recreational activities in the National Park. Aims to protect the recreational resource, the landscape/natural environment (including the marine environment), and manage the pressures that arise from activities such as unauthorised camping. It also aims to reduce congestion and greenhouse gas emissions associated with private car use throughout the National Park through collaboration with the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership. Overall the policy contributes positively across a range of the sustainability appraisal objectives.

Policy W2: Contributes very positively towards the sustainability appraisal objective

on physical recreation and volunteering. Promotion of dark skies related tourism activities is likely to bring benefits to the visitor economy including some outside of the season. However, the promotion of these activities is also likely to result in some minor, infrequent seasonal impacts to biodiversity. The inclusion of the measures under part d) of the policy will help to mitigate this impact.

4. Protecting and restoring biodiversity

Policy E1: Protect and improve biodiversity quality, extent and connectivity at scale.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Maintain and extend delivery of locally tailored agri-environment assistance (including advice, capital grants, management agreements, help with grazing, access to volunteers, conservation covenants) in support of biodiversity restoration (e.g. hay meadows, marshy grassland, hedges and stream corridors), including designated nature conservation sites and other high nature value sites.
- b. Conserve and restore semi-natural woodland, wood pasture, trees in the landscape and field boundaries, taking into account species' connectivity needs, landscape and the impacts of plant pathogens e.g. *Chalara* ash dieback, and pursue opportunities to reduce the impacts of non-native coniferous woodland on biodiversity and landscape.
- c. Manage and monitor invasive non-native and /or harmful species in partnership with local communities, with specific reference to Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and *Rhododendron* in the Gwaun, Porthgain, Clydach and Castlemartin catchments.
- d. Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* policies and supplementary planning guidance on biodiversity.
- e. Support the Pembrokeshire Wildfire Group and relevant stakeholders to manage and mitigate wildfire risks.
- f. Contribute to delivery of the B-lines Network in Pembrokeshire, and to conservation and enhancement of the Bumblebee Conservation Trust priority sites.
- g. Manage lighting for vulnerable species and species groups including bats, otter, dormouse, Manx shearwater (vulnerable also to ships' lighting) and invertebrates.
- h. Implement the management schemes for Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation, Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Sites and Cardigan Bay Special Area of Conservation (priority actions include awareness-raising, sustainable management of living resources such as bait and seaweed, marine litter and marine invasive species monitoring), supporting management of neighbouring marine Special Protection Areas as appropriate and collaborating in delivery of Marine Protected Area Network Management Action Plans.
- i. Collaborate on marine pollution prevention, contingency planning and response.

A resilient Park

- j. Acquire or lease sites of actual or potential nature value where this is a cost-effective management option.
- k. Interpret and animate cultural heritage, natural history and the arts.
- l. Promote locally-produced, environmentally sound and socially responsible food (e.g. organic standard, community-grown or conservation-grade produce).
- m. Manage recreational disturbance to species and species groups such as cliff-nesting birds and marine mammals through codes of conduct, restrictions and awareness-raising.
- n. Undertake particular measures to conserve species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important (e.g. Southern damselfly, a feature of the Preseli Special Area of Conservation).
- o. Support local delivery of the Welsh Government's proposed Sustainable Farming Scheme.
- p. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, e.g. Environmental and Climate Change Risk Assessment.
- q. Resist proposals which have a likely significant adverse effect (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects) upon a European site unless it can be ascertained following an appropriate assessment that they will have no significant adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) concerned.
- r. Monitor wildlife crime and liaise with crime prevention agencies to ensure that where it arises appropriate action is taken.

Sustainability Appraisal summary

Policy E1: Policy contributes to the sustainability appraisal objective on biodiversity, with further positive implications for the landscape, climate change and the water environment. There are also benefits to the sustainability appraisal objective for the rural economy through the support of local produce and to the sustainability of the local visitor economy through maintaining and improving the state of wildlife.

5. Celebrating heritage

Policy H1: Conserve and enhance landscapes of particular historic interest, Conservation Areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Raise public awareness and enjoyment of historic landscapes, buildings and monuments, increase appropriate access to them and engage and support communities and volunteers in heritage monitoring and conservation.
- b. Monitor the condition of scheduled monuments and sites of local heritage significance.
- c. Target management (including agri-environment scheme assistance) to stabilise monuments in worsening condition, prioritising according to monument condition and the nature of risk, with recording and rescue excavation, as appropriate, for sites at risk of coastal erosion.
- d. Conserve and restore field boundaries with a particular emphasis on areas of registered historic landscapes and relevance to connectivity for biodiversity.
- e. Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* heritage policies and associated guidance (e.g. updates to conservation area proposals documents, including review of tree preservation orders).
- f. Conserve and enhance conservation areas and historic buildings, including listed buildings and buildings at risk, through advice, grants and enforcement.
- g. Conserve local distinctiveness in the built environment.
- h. Celebrate place names, e.g. field names.
- i. Monitor heritage crime and liaise with crime prevention agencies to ensure that where it arises appropriate action is taken.

Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects. and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Interpret and animate landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts.

- b. Contribute to the target¹² for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050.
- c. Collaborate with local communities and others to celebrate and record dialect, customs, songs, crafts and other attributes of local identity in the Park and provide opportunities for people to share stories about their relationship with the landscape and their own heritage.
- d. Provide guidance on the sympathetic enjoyment of monuments considered sacred and their settings.
- e. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, e.g. Community Participation.

Sustainability Appraisal summary

Policy H1: Policy directly addresses the aspirations of the sustainability appraisal objective for landscapes with wider benefits for biodiversity/ecological resilience to climate change, the visitor economy and maintaining the cultural diversity of the National Park. No changes recommended.

Policy H2: Policy contributes very positively to the sustainability appraisal objective on cultural diversity, particularly the Welsh language aspect of this objective. There are also wider benefits for biodiversity through increasing knowledge and awareness and by conserving the knowledge of the value of biodiversity that is already embedded in the communities of the National Park. In addition, celebrating culture brings benefits to the local visitor economy throughout the year via the economic impact of events.

¹² *Cymraeg 2050*

6. Managing natural resources sustainably

Policy N1: Contribute to a low carbon economy for Wales¹³ and adapt to climate change.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Collaborate in delivery of actions in *Prosperity for All: a Low Carbon Wales* including a carbon neutral public sector by 2030, implementing renewable energy and energy efficiency measures (see N1b), reducing transport emissions (see N1d) and safeguarding and increasing carbon storage (see N3b) including agricultural soils.
- b. Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* policies and guidance in relation to soil, water, air and earth heritage, support for appropriate renewable energy development and energy efficiency measures, 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, and promoting waste efficiency through the waste hierarchy and by raising awareness of circular economy principles.
- c. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, e.g. Becoming a Carbon-neutral County.
- d. Collaborate on coastal adaptation schemes e.g. Newgale.
- e. Collaborate through the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership to provide and promote accessible and affordable public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives.

Policy N2: Conserve and enhance water quality and restore water levels and natural flow regimes.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Support monitoring and status improvement of those water bodies in the National Park classed as poor or moderate through Natural Resources Wales' relevant River Basin Management Plan programme of measures¹⁴, the regulations scheduled for 1st January 2020 and through complementary initiatives e.g. nutrient trading.

¹³ [*Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks*](#), Welsh Government, 2018

¹⁴ The programme of measures includes volume reduction and best practice 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.

- b. Implement Flood Risk Management Plans 2015-2021 for Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers, Teifi and North Ceredigion.

Policy N3: Conserve and enhance soils and natural carbon storage.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Promote locally-produced, environmentally sound and socially responsible food (e.g. organic standard, community-grown or conservation-grade produce).
- b. Support soil conservation, management of peat soils, wetland protection, conservation and expansion of semi-natural habitats, trees in the landscape, reduction of artificial inputs and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land from development¹⁵.
- c. Conserve and restore semi-natural woodland, wood pasture, trees in the landscape and field boundaries, taking into account species' connectivity needs, landscape and the impacts of plant pathogens e.g. *Chalara* ash dieback, and pursue opportunities to reduce the impacts of non-native coniferous woodland on biodiversity and landscape.
- d. Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* policies and guidance in relation to soil, water, air and earth heritage.

Policy N4: Protect air quality.

Impacts during the Plan period:

- a. Support Natural Resources Wales and the agricultural sector to reduce or intercept reactive nitrogen emissions with an initial focus on potentially-affected nature conservation sites.
- b. Monitor and manage as necessary pollutants such as oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and particulates.

Sustainability Appraisal summary

Policy N1: Policy generates minor benefits to most of the sustainability appraisal objectives through the promotion of the policy framework set out in the Local Development Plan 2.

Policy N2: Positive impacts for inland and coastal water quality and associated biodiversity.

¹⁵ Land of grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification system (Planning Policy Wales provides detailed policy prescriptions to be applied).

Policy N3: Likely strong sustainability benefits to the rural farming economy in line with the sustainability appraisal objective for economic viability. Supporting soil and habitat conservation will help to maintain and enhance the natural carbon sinks in the National Park as well as conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Policy N4: The policy contributes positively to the relevant sustainability appraisal objectives. Issues concerning other air pollutants (including greenhouse gases) are dealt with directly in policies L3, W1, E1 and N1.

7. Next steps

The National Park Authority will work with partners to implement and monitor the Management Plan. Partners will be encouraged to adopt the Plan and / or the impacts within it and to celebrate those contributions. An Action Plan which highlights annual campaigns or themes, for example by focusing on heritage, conservation, or responses to climate change, will be prepared. Specific discussions and work will continue, for example in regard to implementing equalities impact recommendations.

The intention is to maintain conversations and engagement throughout the Management Plan delivery period. An engagement action plan group has been established within the National Park Authority with this as a key task, reported on through the Authority's performance management framework.

If you would like to discuss any aspect of the Management Plan please contact:

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Annex A – Background to the National Park and the Management Plan

Priorities based on evidence

- 1.1 A background paper (*The State of the National Park 2019*), available on the National Park Authority's website, has been compiled in preparation of this Management Plan. Some of the key evidence sources are listed at Annex C. The National Park Authority is highly dependent on partner organisations' monitoring programmes, including in particular those of Natural Resources Wales and Cadw.
- 1.2 The *State of the National Park 2019* is supplemented by an extensive environmental, social and economic baseline which forms part of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment).
- 1.3 The Pembrokeshire Public Service Board¹⁶ has published a local Well-being Plan, underpinned by *The Well-being Assessment for Pembrokeshire*, which was informed by extensive engagement and survey work with citizens and stakeholders, existing data, evidence and research. The Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire was published in May 2018. It contains eight integrated projects, many of which have significant links to National Park purposes. An Equality Impact Assessment has also been prepared (see below).
- 1.4 “*Opportunities and Challenges: Discussion Paper for the National Park Management Plan 2020-2024*”¹⁷, and associated maps, were made available for comment from 20th November 2018 to 4th January 2019 as part of the early engagement programme for National Park Management Plan review. These, and a series of background papers¹⁸, were a product of informal ongoing conversations with partner organisations and the public.
- 1.5 This approach is in keeping with an iterative approach to planning, where the outputs and learning from one plan cycle inform the next. The National Park Authority would like to help partner organisations to consider how they may contribute to National Park purposes through their own work, and to celebrate those contributions, and a strategic partnership group was set up as part of the Management Plan review.

¹⁶ Pembrokeshire County Council; Hywel Dda University Health Board; Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service; Natural Resources Wales; Dyfed-Powys Police; Police and Crime Commissioner; Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority; Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services; Pembrokeshire College; Port of Milford Haven; Public Health Wales; PLANED; Job Centre Plus; National Probation Service; Welsh Government.

¹⁷ [Opportunities and Challenges: Discussion paper for the Management Plan 2020-2024](#)

¹⁸ Background Papers: (1) Landscape, seascape, tranquillity and dark skies; (2) Well-being, equality and livelihoods; (3) Outdoor recreation and learning; (4) Nature conservation; (5) Culture and heritage; (6) Climate and energy; (7) Natural resources; (8) Legislation and policy. These have been incorporated into *The State of the National Park 2019*.

The state of wildlife: a key challenge for 2020-2024

- 1.6 The state of wildlife in Pembrokeshire remains a major concern. In 2016, a representative range of habitats and species was assessed for condition and likely trend. Those assessed as in good condition and / or with improving trend had all been the subject of sustained conservation effort. The majority of habitats and species assessed were in poor or moderate condition and the overall trend is one of decline.
- 1.7 In 2018, the Campaign for National Parks published *Raising the Bar: improving nature in our National Parks*. The report assessed the approaches to biodiversity taken in National Park Management Plans and called for far bolder approaches to nature conservation and ecosystem restoration. A number of the conclusions and recommendations from that report are reflected in this Management Plan.
- 1.8 Most conservation effort is scalable, but resources are needed to influence the management of more agriculturally-productive farmland. Agricultural support schemes need to reward the production of public goods and widen participation in ecological restoration across Wales. Welsh Government's proposed Sustainable Farming Scheme will be critical to this, and would potentially contribute to impacts specified in this Management Plan as well as providing a potential new income stream to land managers if Britain exits from the European Union.

A partnership approach

- 1.9 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 purposes¹⁹, but in practice the National Park Authority and partners work collaboratively to plan for and achieve shared and complementary goals²⁰.
- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 The themes in this Management Plan are intended to reflect this complementarity, to demonstrate the alignment of National Park policy with Wales' well-being, climate, natural resource and ecosystem resilience goals.
- 1.12 The South-West Area Statement and Marine Area Statement, deriving from the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and prepared by Natural Resources Wales, will provide a regional context for management.

¹⁹ Environment Act 1995, section 62. The Sandford principle also applies to these organisations.

²⁰ The National Park Authority's annual Corporate and Resources Plans set out annual actions and targets for the National Park Authority.

Management Plan guidance

- 1.13 Guidance on preparing National Park Management Plans in Wales was published by the Countryside Council for Wales in 2007 and was supplemented with advice issued by Natural Resources Wales in 2014 on incorporating ecosystem conservation into protected landscape management.
- 1.14 Ecosystem management principles include the recognition that change is inevitable, and that everyone should be involved in decision-making. The advice includes case studies and the key messages which can be taken from them. These and the principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity have been taken into account in reviewing the Management Plan.
- 1.15 An update for protected landscapes provided by Natural Resources Wales in May 2018 recognises protected landscape management plans as being at the heart of nature-based and place-based solutions, with strong contributions to make to resilience and natural resource management objectives at wider scales.

Valued and Resilient

- 1.16 *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 replaces the previous (2007) policy statement and outlines key priority areas for national parks and national park authorities in Wales. These include:
- providing meaningful opportunities to participate in the preparation of plans and decision-making
 - helping to tackle the inequalities that exist in health, education and economic outcomes amongst the poorest in society
 - exemplifying approaches to reconciling tensions around competing demands for natural resources
 - pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources in the exercise of National Park Authority functions
 - securing healthy, resilient and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably and contribute to connectivity between habitats
 - increasing woodland cover while respecting the special qualities of these landscapes
 - enabling the generation of renewable energy at an appropriate scale, water management and carbon sequestration
 - facilitating appropriate development while maintaining the integrity of landscape quality
 - developing and refining national park authorities' understanding of local economic resilience and economic opportunities
 - encouraging, providing for and managing responsible outdoor recreation opportunities
 - increasing public awareness of the value of the Welsh language.

The five ways of working

- 1.17 The National Park Authority and many of its partners are bound by the five ways of working, set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015²¹. The intention is that the Management Plan (a plan which gives rise to projects) will fulfil the five ways of working as follows. These are regarded as areas for continuous improvement.

Long term	The Plan adopts the principles of sustainable natural resource management.
Prevention	The Plan proposes ways to avoid and design out issues as well as ways of addressing them.
Integration	The Plan aligns with local and national well-being objectives and goals, with <i>Natural Resources Policy</i> priorities ²² and with Area Statements.
Collaboration and Involvement	If the Management Plan process is to add value it should facilitate collaboration between partners and involve a representative cross-section of society. Plan review and implementation provides a continuous opportunity to start new conversations and forge and maintain new relationships. The Equality Impact Assessment of the Management Plan has identified further potential for collaboration.

Sustainable management of natural resources

- 1.18 Principles for the sustainable management of natural resources are set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and 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.

Equality

- 1.19 The National Park Authority's Strategic Equality Plan, 2016-2020 sets out the National Park Authority's equality objectives and the actions it will carry out to meet them. The Plan was informed by the Equality and Human Rights Commission's 2015 publication *Is Wales Fairer? The State of Equality and Human Rights 2015* (Equality and Human Rights Commission) and a multi-agency consultation and survey involving most public bodies in south and west Wales. The National Park Authority's Strategic Equality Plan will be

²¹ 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.

updated within the Management Plan period to reflect the 2018 update to *Is Wales Fairer?*

1.20 Objectives are:

- To continue removing barriers that can be identified for people accessing National Park Authority services.
- To promote greater levels of participation from communities and other stakeholders in the decision-making of the National Park Authority.
- To develop a level of understanding of equality, fairness and justice issues among staff and members as befits a Welsh public sector organisation.
- To promote equality and diversity within the National Park Authority workforce.

1.21 These objectives and associated actions have been considered in preparing this Management Plan.

1.22 Policy areas with distinct equality aspects include planning policy, promotion, health and wellbeing initiatives, volunteering opportunities, access to rights of way, skills development and visitor experiences and participation. The Equality Impact Assessment identifies a number of considerations to be taken into account in any project or scheme design in support of the Management Plan and National Park purposes.

Annex B – Related plans, policies and guidance

A landscape for life and livelihoods

- [Landscape Character Assessment](#), National Park Authority
- *Marine Area Statement* (in preparation), Natural Resources Wales
- Marine Character Areas Wales, Natural Resources Wales
- National Landscape Character Areas, Natural Resources Wales
- Seascape Character Assessment, National Park Authority
- *South-West Wales Area Statement* (in preparation), Natural Resources Wales
- [Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks](#), Welsh Government, 2018
- [Valuing Wales' National Parks 2013](#), National Park Authority
- [Wales National Marine Plan](#) 2019, Welsh Government

Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

- [Enjoying the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. A Plan to provide and manage opportunities for Sustainable Recreation in the National Park](#), National Park Authority, 2011
- [Is Wales Fairer? The State of Equality and Human Rights 2015](#), Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2015
- [Is Wales Fairer? The State of Equality and Human Rights 2018](#), Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2018
- [Milford Haven Waterway 5 Year Recreation Management Plan 2016](#), Port of Milford Haven
- [Recreational Audit for Disabled Access in Pembrokeshire: Potential Solutions to Barriers Report](#), 2017
- [Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Pembrokeshire 2018-2028](#), Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- *STEAM Tourism Impacts, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park 2017*, Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd
- [Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire 2018](#), Public Services Board

Protecting and restoring biodiversity

- [Action Plan for Pollinators Wales \(Review 2013-18 and Future Actions\)](#), Welsh Government
- [B-lines: network resources](#), Buglife and partners
- [Cardigan Bay Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme](#), 2008
- [Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries European Marine Site Management Scheme](#), 2013
- [Invasive Non-Native Species action plan](#), Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership
- Local Network connectivity data, West Wales Biodiversity Centre
- *Marine Area Statement*, Natural Resources Wales
- [Marine Protected Area Network Management Action Plan for Wales](#), Welsh Government
- [Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire](#), 2018, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership
- [Nature Recovery Plan for Wales](#), 2015

- [Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme](#), 2008
- [Raising the bar: improving nature in our National Parks](#), Campaign for National Parks, 2018
- *South-West Area Statement*, Natural Resources Wales
- [Vital nature: Making the connections between biodiversity and the people and places of Wales](#), Natural Resources Wales, 2018

Celebrating heritage

- [Caring for Historic Landscapes](#), Cadw, Welsh Government, Countryside Council for Wales, Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2007
- Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Cadw, the International Council on Monuments and Sites and Natural Resources Wales
- Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Cadw, the International Council on Monuments and Sites and Natural Resources Wales
- Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Cadw

Managing natural resources sustainably

- [Assessing and Addressing Atmospheric Nitrogen Impacts on Natura 2000 Sites in Wales](#), NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 2015
- [Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy](#), 2014, Natural Resources Wales
- [Coastal Change Management Areas methodology](#) and Coastal Change Management Area maps (*Local Development Plan 2*), National Park Authority
- [Development of a Renewable Energy Assessment and Target Information for the Pembrokeshire Coast Local Development Plan](#) (update), National Park Authority
- [Water Resources Management Plan 2019](#), Dŵr Cymru / Welsh Water
- [Global Warming of 1.5°C](#), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2018
- [Introducing Sustainable Management of Natural Resources](#), Natural Resources Wales
- *Marine Area Statement* (in preparation), Natural Resources Wales
- [Natural Resources Policy](#), Welsh Government, 2017
- *Newgale Adaptation Plan*, Pembrokeshire County Council, April 2015
- [Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales](#), Welsh Government, 2019
- [South Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2](#), finalised 2014
- *South-West Area Statement* (in preparation), Natural Resources Wales
- [Teifi and North Ceredigion Abstraction Licensing Strategy](#), 2014, Natural Resources Wales
- [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report Summary for Wales](#), 2017, Committee on Climate Change
- [We need to talk about nitrogen. The impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition on the UK's wild flora and fungi](#), Plantlife and Plant Link UK, 2017
- [West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2](#), finalised 2014
- [Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021](#), Natural Resources Wales

Annex C - Key evidence sources

A landscape for life and livelihoods

- [Demographic Forecasts](#), National Park Authority, 2018
- Geological Conservation Review site data, Natural Resources Wales
- LANDMAP, Natural Resources Wales
- Regionally Important Geological site data
- Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite data, National Aeronautics and Space Administration - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

- [Bathing Water Quality assessment](#), Natural Resources Wales
- *Country Path User Survey 2015-16*, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- [National Survey for Wales 2016 -2017. Key Facts for Policy and Practice. Outdoor Recreation](#), Natural Resources Wales
- [Well-being Assessment for Pembrokeshire 2017](#), Public Services Board

Protecting and restoring biodiversity

- Extents of habitat relative to threshold patch size for: coastal slopes mosaic; woodland; unimproved grassland and cloddiau; inland heaths. National Park Authority – to be developed.
- Natural Resources Wales datasets: Priority Habitat Connectivity; Floodplain Reconnection Potential; Floodplain Woodland Planting Potential; Riparian Woodland Potential; Wider Catchment Woodland Potential.
- Phase 1 survey (hybrid original and remote sensed 2014), Natural Resources Wales
- [State of Natural Resources Report 2016](#), Natural Resources Wales
- [State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire \(2016 update\)](#), Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership
- [Status of European designated sites](#) (including 2018 indicative feature condition assessments), Natural Resources Wales

Celebrating heritage

- Conservation Area data, National Park Authority
- Historic Environment Record, Dyfed Archaeological Trust
- Listed Buildings data, Cadw
- [Maritime Assets spatial dataset](#), Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
- Percentage and trends in Welsh speakers, Office for National Statistics (2011 Census)
- [National Survey for Wales, 2013-14: Welsh Language Use Survey](#), Statistics for Wales, Welsh Language Commissioner, Welsh Government
- Scheduled Monuments data, Cadw

Managing natural resources sustainably

- [Air pollution emissions data](#), National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
- [Soilscapes data](#), developed by Cranfield University and sponsored by the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs
- [State of Natural Resources Report 2016](#), Natural Resources Wales