

REPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FUND OFFICER

SUBJECT: A REVIEW OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FUND 2000-2016

BACKGROUND

The Welsh Government's Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) provides support for innovative sustainable projects that demonstrate practical solutions for a more sustainable way of life. This benefits the National Park and its communities by balancing the needs of people, the environment and the local economy. A proportion of the main grant is allocated to support a small grant scheme, currently called the Little Green Grant (LGG), with more relaxed criteria and a simplified application process. National Park Authority Members of the SDF Committee are responsible for considering all applications for financial assistance in connection with the SDF and to monitor and review the scheme.

Before commencement of the SDF in 2003 a precursor fund, the Environment Development Fund (EDF), operated from 2000 to 2003 with emphasis placed on supporting projects to deliver one or more of the principles of sustainable development. Innovation or encouragement and support for developing new ideas and approaches to living in a more sustainable way is and always has been a key defining feature of the fund.

SDF REVIEW

The attached report is a review of the financial support awarded to projects between 2000 and 2016. It was undertaken following a request from the Audit and Corporate Services Review Committee to ascertain whether public money had been wisely spent and whether projects that received funding were still operational today.

The report presents an analysis of the public money paid to projects, the match funding attracted, the number of applications considered and reviews the progress or longevity of a randomly selected subset (approximately 10%) of projects after their funding stopped.

MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- £2,860,348 of funding was paid out to support 201 projects
- SDF funding attracted £5,285,566 of match funding
- SDF funding contributed to projects with an overall value of £8,145,914
- £86,555 of the funding paid out supported 66 small (<£1000) and Little Green Grants (<£1,500)
- Support to individual projects ranged from a few hundreds of pounds to a small number receiving over £100,000
- Six grant recipients received over £100,000
- 17 of the 21 projects randomly selected for more in-depth analysis successfully achieved their goals and continue to operate to date
- All projects supported delivered one or more of the principles of sustainable development

Assessment has clearly shown that between 2000 and 2016 public money has assisted many projects to get started, which once up and running, grow, evolve and flourish, and in so doing continue to deliver environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits long after the funding ceases. In fact there may be a considerable length of time between the end of SDF funding and a project nearing or reaching its full potential. In conclusion the value of SDF funding to assist projects to get new innovative ideas off the ground and to support a degree of experimentation or risk is widely recognised, as are the benefits for a better quality of life, not just now but for future generations as well.

RECOMMENDATION:

Members are asked to consider the findings and conclusions of the review and to provide any comment or feedback to the SDF Officer.

Background Documents:

A Review of the Sustainable Development Fund 2000-2016

A Review of the Sustainable Development Fund 2000-2016 – Appendix A – Completed Project Questionnaires

A Review of the Sustainable Development Fund 2000-2016 – Appendix B – List of SDF Projects Supported

(Appendices A and B are available on request but due to their length have not been supplied in hard copy with the Committee Papers)

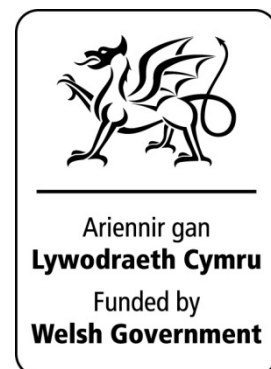
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A Review of the Sustainable Development Fund

2000-2016

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority



Summary

The Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) provides support for innovative projects that demonstrate practical solutions for a more sustainable way of life. This review of financial support awarded to projects between 2000 and 2016 was undertaken following a request by the Audit and Corporate Services Review Committee. Members wished to ascertain whether public money had been wisely spent, which included an evaluation of whether projects that received funding were still operational today. Analysis revealed that over the sixteen year period £2,860,348 of funding was paid out to support 201 projects. This funding attracted match funding of £5,285,566 and contributed to projects with an overall value of £8,145,914. Of the total funding paid out £86,555 was paid out to support 66 small grants (<£1,000) and Little Green Grants (<£1,500). All the Projects supported delivered one or more of the principles of sustainable development, thereby benefitting the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and its communities by helping to balance the needs of people, the environment and the local economy. Individual projects received funding ranging from a few hundreds of pounds to a small number receiving over £100,000. Six grant recipients received over £100,000 of funding in total because they received funding for a number of different projects or different phases of much larger overall projects. Approximately 10% of projects supported were randomly selected for a more in-depth evaluation. Research into project progression and feedback from questionnaires found that 17 of the 21 projects assessed successfully achieved their goals and continue to operate to date. Assessment has clearly shown that between 2000 and 2016 public money has assisted many projects, which once up and running grow, evolve and flourish and in so doing continue to deliver environmental, social economic and cultural benefits long after the funding ceases. In conclusion the value of SDF funding to assist projects to get off the ground and to support a degree of experimentation or risk is widely recognised, as are the benefits for a better quality of life, not just now but for future generations as well.

Key Findings:

- £2,860,348 of funding was paid out to support 201 projects
- SDF funding attracted £5,285,566 of match funding
- SDF contributed to projects with an overall value of £8,145,914
- £86,555 of funding paid out supported 66 small (<£1,000) and Little Green Grants (<£1,500)
- Support to individual projects ranged from a few hundreds of pounds to a small number receiving over £100,000
- Six grant recipients received over £100,000
- 17 of the 21 projects randomly selected for more in-depth analysis successfully achieved their goals and continue to operate to date
- All projects supported delivered one or more of the principles of sustainable development and many continue to deliver environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits long after funding ceases.
- The value of SDF to get projects started and to support risk is recognised and valued

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1. Background

The Welsh Government's Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) provides support for innovative projects that demonstrate practical solutions for a more sustainable way of life. This benefits the National Park and its communities by balancing the needs of people, the environment and the local economy. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) is responsible for administering the fund to projects which may range from locally based to those applying across the National Park or wider area.

National Park Authority Members who sit on the SDF Committee are currently responsible for considering all applications for financial assistance in connection with the SDF and to monitor and review the scheme.

Before commencement of the SDF in 2003 a precursor fund, the Environment Development Fund (EDF), operated from 2000 to 2003 with emphasis placed on supporting projects to deliver one or more of the principles of sustainable development.

Innovation or encouragement and support for developing new ideas and approaches to living in a more sustainable way is and always has been a key defining feature of the fund. It is therefore accepted that if funding a degree of experimentation there is an element of risk and the outcome of some projects may not be as envisaged or sustainable into the future.

2. Introduction

This report reviews the amount of SDF money awarded to support projects delivering sustainable development from commencement of the initiative in 2000 up to the end of the 2015-16 financial year. It presents an analysis of the public money paid out to projects, the match funding attracted, applications considered and reviews the progress or longevity of a randomly selected subset (approximately 10%) of projects after their funding stopped. The work was undertaken in response to a request by the Audit and Corporate Services Review Committee in November 2015. Members requested information to provide assurance that public money had been wisely spent and whether a reasonable number of projects that received financial assistance remained operational after their financial support ended.

3. Financial Analysis

Analysis of recorded data from April 2000 to March 2016 has revealed the following results:-

3.1. Total Project Funding

£2,860,348 of funding has been paid out to support **201** projects to deliver sustainable development. This £2,860,348 of SDF funding has attracted match funding of **£5,285,566** and contributed to projects with an overall value of **£8,145,914**.

Figure 1 provides summary detail of the number of projects supported, the amount of SDF funding awarded and the match funding attracted.

Figure 1

Year	No Projects	No Small Grants	Total Projects supported	SDF Funding awarded (£)	Cash Match (£)	In Kind Match (£)	Total Match funding (£)	Overall Project Value (£)
2000-03 (EDF)	34	16	50	515,034	399,749	519,437	919,186	1,434,220
2003-06	35	17	52	606,087	579,362	326,925	906,287	1,512,374
2006-07				209,884	317,564	108,245	425,809	635,693
2007-08				164,381	347,240	120,271	467,511	631,892
2008-09				136,269	410,540	118,045	528,585	664,854
2006-09	15	0	15	510,534	1,075,344	346,561	1,421,905	1,932,439
2009-10				107,402	127,761	76,932	204,693	312,095
2010-11				239,747	164,603	90,773	255,376	495,123
2011-12				202,653	117,442	103,881	221,323	423,976
2009-12	24	9	33	549,802	409,806	271,586	681,392	1,231,194
2012-13				234,644	232,681	96,907	329,588	564,232
2013-14				253,613	624,795	112,915	737,709	991,322
2014-15				97,832	62,022	55,773	117,795	215,627
2012-15	18	16	34	586,089	919,498	265,594	1,185,092	1,771,181
2015-16	9	8	17	92,801	141,058	30,646	171,704	264,505
Total	135	66	201	2,860,348	3,524,817	1,760,749	5,285,566	8,145,914

Note: Data has been recorded in spreadsheets covering three year periods. For the early years of the fund it has not been possible to extract figures for each individual year but only for the combined three year recording period.

3.2. Number of Projects Supported

In total **201** projects have benefitted from this funding. Projects supported vary from those receiving a few hundred pounds to those receiving tens of thousands of pounds to a small number receiving over £100,000 as illustrated in Figure 2 below:-

Figure 2

Level of SDF Funding support received	Total No. of projects supported
£100,000	3
£50,000 - £100,000	10
£10,000 -£50,000	62
£5,000 - £10,000	28
£1,000 - £5,000	50
£1,000 or less	48
	201

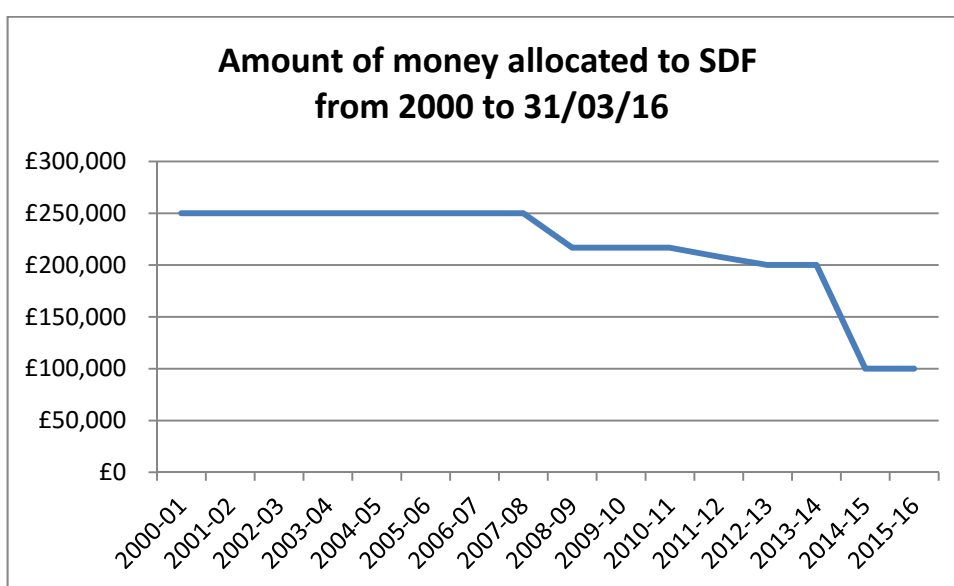
Appendix B lists the projects supported

3.3. SDF allocation per year

Over the years the amount of money allocated to the SDF has gradually reduced from £250,000 in 2000 to £100,000 in 2015-16. In 2008-09 WG reduced the allocation from £250,000 to £216,666; in 2011-12 the amount was further reduced to £208,000 and then to £200,000 in 2012-13. In 2011-12 money for SDF projects was no longer drawn down directly from WG but was ring fenced within the overall WG grant to PCNPA. Most notably in 2014-15 and 2015-16 PCNPA was permitted to remove the ring fence and reduce the allocation of WG funding to SDF projects by half (to £100,000) in order to ease management of the reduction to the overall PCNPA budget.

The allocation of WG money to the fund is presented graphically in Figure 3:-

Figure 3



3.4. Applications for Project Funding

Responsibility for consideration and determination of applications to the main SDF currently rests with the SDF Committee. To provide an effective, efficient and fair process for determining applications the Committee is comprised of six Members of the Authority and six Advisory members drawn equally from the Public, Business/Private, and Voluntary/Community sectors. Advisory Committee Members contribute to the assessment and decision making process but the Authority Members on the Committee determine the allocation of grant money. Prior to 2011-12, when the SDF grant allocation was drawn directly from WG as opposed to being ring fenced within the overall National Park Authority grant, a similarly composed SDF Assessment Panel assessed applications to the fund. All Panel members however held equal status as the overall decision on grant allocation was taken by the Chief Executive Officer, based on the recommendation of the entire SDF Assessment Panel. Before 2006 there was a different two stage application process which involved applicants completing an outline application and

subject to a successful outline application a Project Proposal. This was discontinued following an internal review of the process in 2005/6.

Figure 4 below shows the numbers of applications received and approved:-

Figure 4

Financial year	SDF Applications		Small Grant/Little Green Grant Appls.	
	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
2003-06	88	34	Included in 88	Included in 34
2006-07	12	11	0	0
2007-08	7	4	0	0
2008-09	7	6	0	0
2009-10	10	9	0	0
2010-11	5	2	12	3
2011-12	13	10	13	6
2012-13	9	9	11	6
2013-14	12	7	8	4
2014-15	9	8	7	6*
2015-16	7	6	14	12**
Total	179	106	65	37

Note: *1 project did not proceed and the money was paid back the following financial year

** 4 projects that were approved had their funding awarded for the 2016-17 financial year i.e. outside the reporting period of this report

Since 2003 a total of 244 applications have been received and after due consideration 143 were awarded funding.

3.5. Level of Funding Received

The following table (Figure 5) shows the 15 individual projects which have received the highest amount of SDF funding support since 2000:

Figure 5

PROJECT REF	PROJECT TITLE	EDF/SDF Grant payments (£)
0274	Celtic Bio Diesel Phase II Celtic Bio Diesel Ltd	148,302
0303	Stackpole Gardens Centre Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd	110,452
0339	Dr Beynon's Bug Farm Phase II Dr Beynon's Bug Farm Ltd	107,500
0309	Bee Farm Building Coedcanlas The Wild Honey Co.	97,754
0298	The People's Power Station WVEC	83,681
0222	Energy & Environment (E) Centre West Wales Eco Centre	71,272

0264	Climate Change Education in Wales 'Change Climate Change' WVEC	69,300
0231	Green Giant - Power in the Countryside - PHASE II The Broomfields Community Group	62,194
0314	Development of Building Components for Ty Unnos Coed Cymru	59,999
0217	Land for Learning PCC/Sustainable Schools/Biodiversity Ptms/Nat Botanic Garden of Wales	54,349
0263	Pembrokeshire Plant Oil for Transport Phase II Veg Oil Motoring	51,980
0063	St David's Peninsular Shuttlebus Pembs Greenways Partnership	51,345
0015	Tidal Power Generation Tidal Hydraulic Power	50,600
0296	Wild Fuels WTSWW	48,163
0327	Affordable Solar Homes Western Solar Ltd	47,000

Some Groups, Organisations or Companies have received SDF funding for a number of different projects or a number of different phases of much larger projects. This means that the overall accumulation of individual project funding received by a recipient may cumulatively be significant.

The table below (Figure 6) shows Projects, Groups, Companies or Organisations who have received total funding in excess of £100,000:-

Figure 6: **Summary table**

Funding Recipient	Total amount of SDF money received since 2000 (£)
West Wales Eco Centre	359,246
Celtic Biodiesel	218,660
Dr Beynon's Bug Farm	150,201
PCNPA	141,014
Coed Cymru	140,727
Mencap Pembrokeshire	110,452

A breakdown of the total figures above by project per individual recipient is shown in the following six tables:-

Figure 7: **Total funding received by West Wales Eco Centre**

Year	Ref	Project Name	SDF funding (£)
00-03	0023	SEED	36,976
00-03	0093	Pembrokeshire Plant Oil Fuel Scheme	1,466
00-03	0100	Eco Park – West Wales Eco Centre	6,000
03-06	0201	Renewable Energy on your doorstep	7,509
03-06	0215	Energy for Tomorrow	36,000
03-06	0222	Energy and Environment Information Centre	71,272
03-06	0263	Pembrokeshire Plant Oil for Transport – Phase 1	9,892
06-09	0264	Change Climate Change	69,300
06-09	0279	REAS (Renewable Energy Advisory Service)- Pembs	19,668
09-12	0298	The People’s Power Station	83,681
12-15	0319	ReFarm	17,482
Total			359,246

The West Wales Eco Centre, or Eco Centre Wales as it was more latterly known, ceased to operate on 31st March 2013 marking an end to 33 years of pioneering and innovation in the field of fuel poverty, sustainable energy advice and support and climate change and environmental education. As the table shows they received considerable financial support from SDF over a thirteen year period to deliver a variety of projects. The nature of the projects supported included delivery of free and impartial technical advice and support on renewable energy, energy conservation and education programmes linked to renewable energy and climate change. Despite the fact that the organisation no longer exists those who received the information, advice, technical assistance and education will hopefully still be benefitting today. Also by influencing behaviour change towards more sustainable living practices the associated environmental benefits will still be being realised today and into the future.

Figure 8: **Total funding received by Celtic Biodiesel**

Year	Ref	Project Name	SDF funding (£)
03-06	0266	Celtic Bio Diesel Phase I	43,358
06-09	0274	Celtic Bio Diesel Phase II	148,302
06-09	0276	Plant Oil Extraction Plant	27,000
Total			218,660

Celtic Biodiesel Ltd recycled waste vegetable oil into biodiesel, a sustainable fuel source. The company made weekly collections of waste vegetable oil from retail outlets, produced biodiesel and recycled the steel cooking oil containers. The phase I pilot successfully set up a facility capable of producing 15,000 litres of biodiesel a week and initially Phase II, which commenced in August 2006 successfully moved on from the pilot to maximise production capability. Business started well with demand for the biodiesel often way outstripping supply and production reached 14,500 litres at its peak depending upon used cooking oil

collection. A new bigger premises had been identified with discussions and advanced plans in place to move into the larger premises, expand production and improve processes but in its third year the Phase II project terminated early. Crushing rapeseed oil to use as a feedstock for the production of biodiesel also proved not commercially viable. Celtic Biodiesel Ltd therefore ceased to trade. The loss in longer term financial viability was attributed to:-

- Government Policies, such as the intention to discontinue the 20p biofuels rebate and perceived failure of the Governments Renewable Fuels Agency.
- World economic instability. High price rises in the global oil markets linked to increase in demand for used cooking oil and then latterly the drop in the price of Brent crude (from a peak of over \$140 per barrel in May to under \$35 in December 2008) linked to a decrease in people seeking alternative fuels.
- Increased regulation linked to increase cost and complexity

Figure 9: **Total funding received by Dr Beynon’s Bug Farm**

Year	Ref	Project Name	SDF funding (£)
12-15	0335	Dr Beynon’s Bug Farm Phase 1	10,667
12-15	0339	Dr Beynon’s Bug Farm Phase 2	107,500
15-16	0349	Dr Beynon’s Bug Farm Phase 3	32,034
Total			150,201

A quote from Dr Sarah Beynon: “The Bug Farm is my way of delivering real change in the way we farm our land and view our food. I now run The Bug Farm as a research centre, working 100 acre farm and a visitor attraction all about invertebrates to deliver significant environmental and economic benefits to Pembrokeshire and beyond.

“Collaborating with UK and international universities (e.g. Oxford, Bristol, Aberystwyth and Harper Adams), our research covers topics including valuing the importance of ecosystem services delivered by wildlife on farms. For example, we recently suggested that dung beetles could be saving the UK cattle industry £367 million every year and our research has meant that dung beetles are protected under one option of the Wales agri-environment scheme, Glastir Advanced. We thus set up a business arm ‘Dung Beetles Direct’, specifically to get information out to farmers as to how they can look after dung beetles, with the long-term aim of reintroducing native dung beetles to livestock pastures. We were thrilled when Dung Beetles Direct won the Hay Festival’s Green Dragon’s Den Award for innovation in sustainable business.

“We use our research (and our colleagues’ research) to inform our farming and thus are turning the farm into a thriving, modern farm business and wildlife haven, showing that the two can work alongside each other.

“Alongside the research, and with the help of the PCNPA SDF, we have developed The Bug Farm site as an all-weather, year-round visitor attraction. Our Tropical Bug Zoo boasts a huge array of some of the most extraordinary invertebrates on the planet, including a Burgundy Goliath Birdeater Tarantula (named Pauline after my mum) and a Giant Vinegaroon which shoots vinegar out of its rear end! A fascinating Bug Museum, Bug Art Gallery, Bug Barn indoor play barn, Walled Garden, Bug Art Gallery, Bug Arts & Crafts, Shop

and Bug Farm Trail complete the attraction. The Trail showcases our research, alongside that of our supporters and partners to lead the general public (and farmers) on a physical journey through how British farmers are producing our food and looking after wildlife at the same time. Visitors also learn how all consumer decisions actually affect how we farm our food. Meandering through our wildflower meadows and by rivers and ponds, this beautiful walk also allows children to go bug hunting or river dipping. All housed on a beautiful Grade II Listed traditional Pembrokeshire farm, we really do believe that The Bug Farm is a project like no other and offers huge potential to influence the future of farming and our farmland wildlife at this vital time.”

Future plans include the turning an old grain silo into a ‘cocoon’ and the construction of a temperate insect walk through poly-tunnel. A new art-science multi-sensory learning project will also allow our visitors to experience this trail as an insect pollinator. Longer term plans also include provision of a bunkhouse and camping facilities to provide on-site accommodation for visiting students and academics.

The next stage is a collaborative project to investigate the farming of insects for human food an animal feed, looking at the feasibility of locating the farming, manufacturing and product design and processing all in Pembrokeshire. There are also plans to expand the research remit of The Bug Farm and up-scale Dung Beetles Direct.

Figure 10: **Total Funding received by PCNPA**

Year	Ref	Project Name	SDF funding (£)
00-03	0006	Pembs Grazing network	34,765
00-03	0012	Pre Preseli Feasibility Study	12,000
00-03	0079	Tir A Mor (PCPA and PCC)	16,520
00-03	0111	Three Parks Community Renewable Energy Project	7,614
03-06	0219	Tir, Coed and Dwr	6,899
03-06	0225	Nerth y Gwynt Castyll Henllys	15,532
06-09	0291	Old Ways for New Days	5,855
09-12	0299	At Home in the Park	2,414
12-15	0325	Walking with wheels	19,526
12-15	0343	Stitch in Time	16,889
09-12	LGG 05	Our Trees Our Future	1,500
12-15	LGG 28	Hoot Helping our Owls thrive	1,500
Total			141,014

As a source of WG funding for sustainable projects it has always been recognised that PCNPA itself is entitled to apply for funding support. Therefore over the years PCNPA has been able to secure SDF funding to support a variety of projects for which there was no provision to deliver from core funds. This has facilitated an extension of important work contributing towards delivery of the National Park Management Plan and Corporate Objectives. On the ground, these projects benefit not only wildlife and biodiversity through conservation projects such as the ‘Pembrokeshire Grazing Network’ or ‘Stitch in Time’ but also young people through education projects such as ‘Old Ways for New Days’ or ‘Hoot

Helping our Owls thrive’ and people or communities through health and well-being projects such as ‘Walking with Wheels’. The largest funding award was £34,765 which helped to set up and test the extremely successful Pembrokeshire Grazing Network, addressing the need for stock suitable for conservation grazing. The scheme is still operating successfully today and last year PCNPA assisted with providing conservation grazing on 41 sites (280 ha of land) to ensure habitats get the grazing they need. It is one of only two local grazing schemes in Wales and the longest running. Walking with Wheels received the next largest amount of money which was £19,526 to help those with limited mobility to access the National Park. Funding contributed towards a wheelchair friendly circular route at St Davids Airfield and the purchase of mobility scooters. Both are made use of today by the general public and also the PCNPA Walkability Project which helps people of all abilities who live in Pembrokeshire to enjoy the spectacular countryside and coast around them.

Figure 11: **Total funding received by Coed Cymru**

Year	Ref	Project Name	SDF funding (£)
03-06	0243	Our Working Woods	29,425
09-12	0305	Ty Unnos Housing	41,652
09-12	0311	Ty Unnos Sustainable Living Demonstration	9,650
09-12	0314	Development of Building Components for Ty Unnos	59,999
Total			140,726

Coed Cymru is a woodland organisation whose role includes the development of timber products and markets to ensure that woodlands have a firm economic base to secure their continued management. SDF funding awarded to the above projects has assisted Coed Cymru to fulfil this role. Ty Unnos, or a ‘House in one night’, is a building system that utilises locally available timber species and grades to provide a range of affordable housing and other buildings using locally available resources. The building system is unique in utilising the lower grade timber generally produced by Welsh and UK forestry. Funding helped to develop and test components and complete the European Technical Assessment Guideline (ETAG) certification process for the Ty Unnos affordable housing system. This certification is significant because it allows the system and/or components of the system to be manufactured by local companies without the need for each individual company to be separately certified. In this way the project will achieve a wider impact and through specifying the use of Welsh timber in the certification will ensure a tie in to the local resource. This will support sustainable woodland management, biodiversity and increase the perceived value of woodlands in the local communities. Post SDF funding the certification has enable a number of buildings to have been built and the work of Coed Cymru delivering talks, further demonstrations and promoting the untraditional structural use of welsh timber for environemntal and social benefit continues.

Figure 12: **Total funding received by Pembrokeshire Mencap**

Year	Ref	Project Name	SDF funding (£)
09-12	303	Stackpole Gardens Centre	110,452
Total			110,452

Pembrokeshire Mencap Ltd lease six acres of historic walled gardens from the National Trust’s estate at Stackpole. Here they manage the garden for both amenity and produce and provide work experience and horticultural training to local adults and young people with learning difficulties. The fruits of their labour and achievements are always astounding with vast arrays of plants, fruits, vegetables and flowers on display. SDF money helped towards the design and construction costs of a new sustainable building on the site. This straw bale built visitor centre encompasses a much needed shop, office, community space, tea room and kitchen. Seasonal produce from the garden is sold in the shop which also provides life skills experience associated with meeting members of the public who buy the produce grown. Whenever possible, seasonal garden produce is also used in the cafe which since opening has attracted more visitors to the site helping to ensure the economic sustainability of the building and gardens. There is also a wildflower meadow and a large lawn used as an events venue. The gardens are open to the public 7 days a week from 10am - 5pm from April to the end of September with reduced hours for the remaining months and Cawdors tea room is open daily from April to September.

3.6. Small Grants

A proportion of the main grant is allocated to support a small grant scheme, with more relaxed criteria and a simplified application process.

From June 2001 to March 2008 the Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services (PAVS) managed ‘The Sustainable Pembrokeshire Small Grant Scheme (SPSGS)’, which was supported by the WG’s Local Regeneration Fund, and the Environment Development Fund, the European Social Fund and PCNPA through the SDF. SDF support for small grants i.e. less than £1000 was therefore distributed through ‘The Way we live’ or ‘Innovation’ theme of the SPSGS.

Since the SPSGS came to an end, SDF support for small grants has been distributed through a new funding scheme called the Little Green Grant (LGG) – with a strap line ‘Funding for a Sustainable Pembrokeshire’. The LGG commenced in October 2009 and provides support for projects up to £1,500. It continues to be delivered by PAVS on behalf of PCNPA, as working in partnership has proved to be an extremely successful mechanism for distributing smaller amounts of funding by broadening the reach and scope of the main SDF scheme.

SDF has paid **£86,555** to support **66** small grants. The number of Small grants (≤£1000) and Little Green Grants (≤£1500) supported is summarised in Figure 13 overleaf.

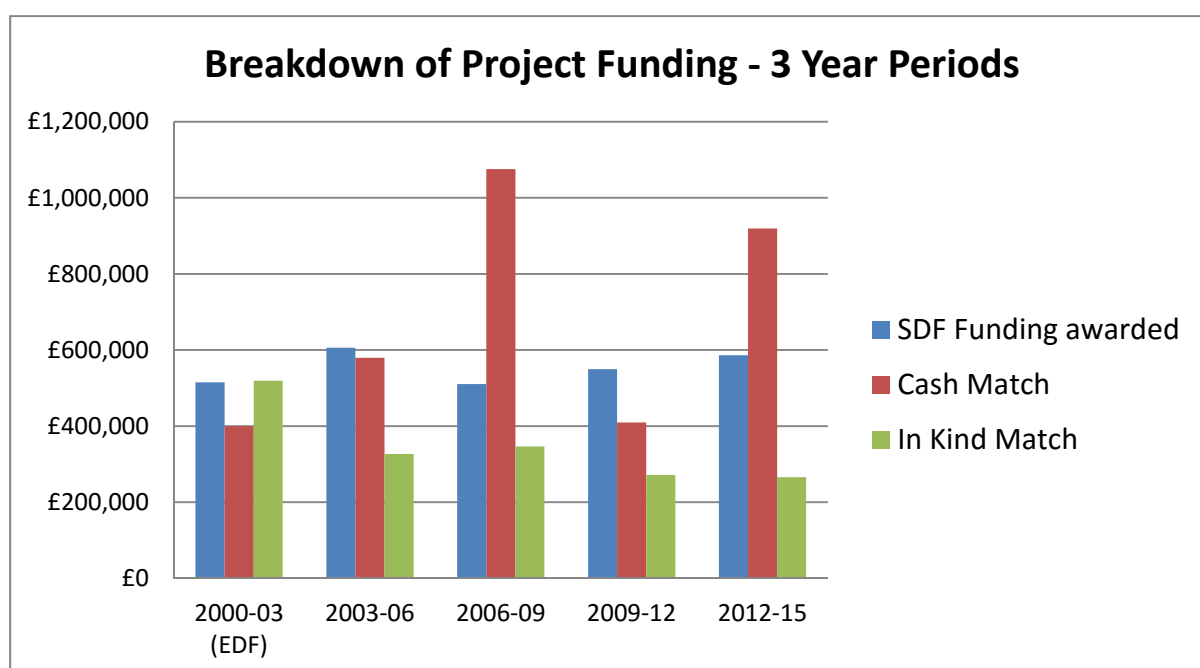
Figure 13

Financial Year	Amount of funding awarded (£)	Number of Small Grants/Little Green Grants
2000-03	11,801	16
2003-06	39,321	17
2006-09	0	0
2009-12	11,325	9
2012-15	16,396	16
2015-16	7,712	8
Total	86,555	66

3.7. Breakdown of Funding Sources

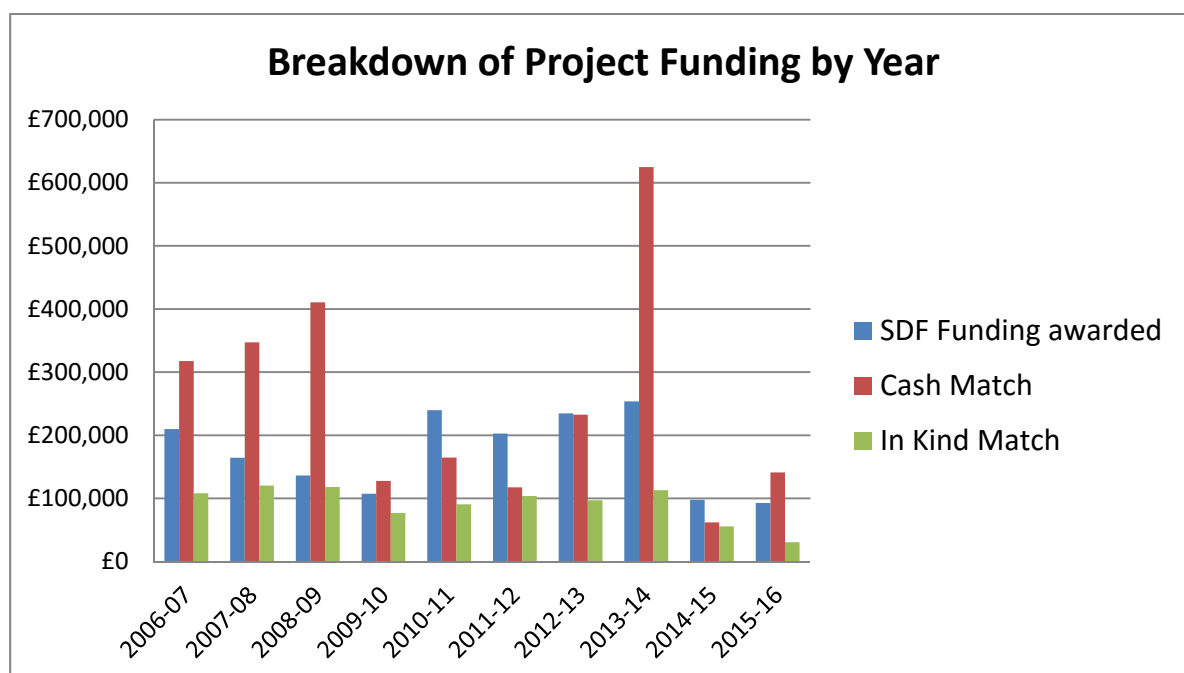
Total project funding is comprised of the grant payment and match funding in the form of cash and in-kind or voluntary contributions. The following two bar charts show the split of funding sources:-

Figure 14



From the graph in Figure 14 it is clear that SDF money levers in significant amounts of match funding. Most notable is the level of match cash funding between 2006 and 2009 and in 2013-14. Between 2006 and 2009 £510,534 of SDF money was paid to projects that levered in £1,075,344 of match cash. Similarly between 2012 and 2015 £586,089 of funding was paid out with £919,498 of match cash funding attracted. Figure 15 gives a more detailed breakdown from 2006 to March 2016.

Figure 15



Overall the £2,860,348 of funding awarded since 2000 has attracted a total of £5,285,566 of match funding. This total match funding is comprised of £3,524,817 of cash match funding and £1,760,749 of in-kind or voluntary contributions. The graphs also show a gradual overall decline in in-kind or voluntary contributions from a value equivalent to £579,437 from 2000-03 to a value equivalent to £265,594 in 2012-15.

A summary of the fund leverage is tabulated in Figure 16 below:-

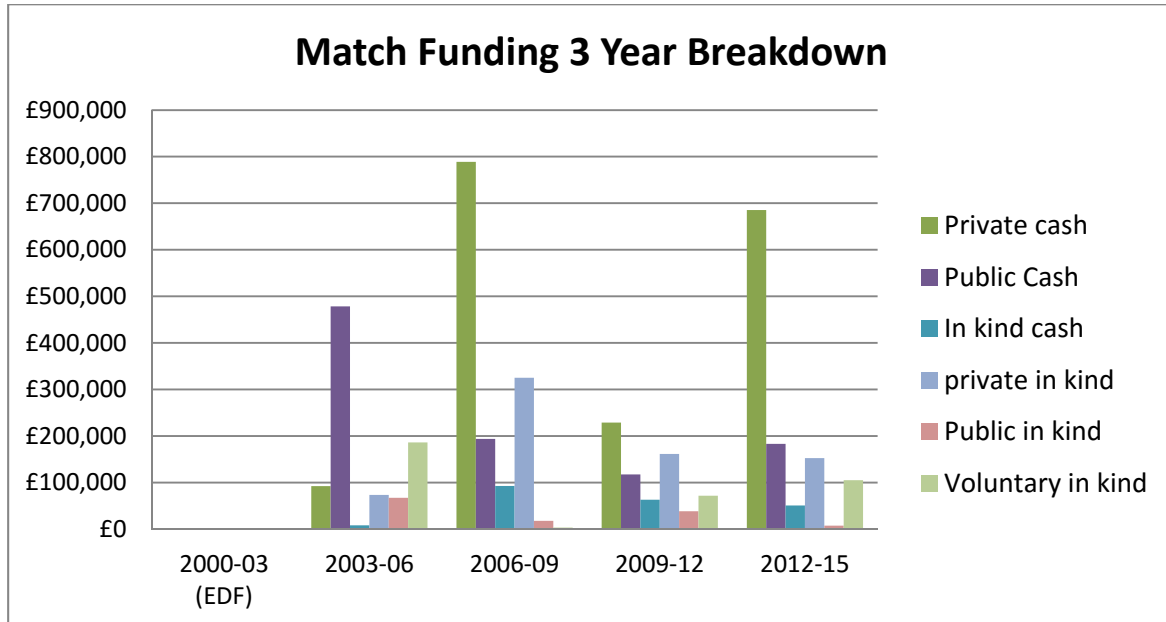
Figure 16

Financial Year	Ratio of SDF to money levered in from other sources	Ratio of SDF to all contributions from other sources (money and in-kind/voluntary)
2000-03	1:0.8	1:1.8
2003-06	1:1	1:1.5
2006-07	1:1.3	1:1.8
2007-08	1:2	1:3
2008-09	1:3	1:4
2009-10	1:1.2	1:1.8
2010-11	1:0.7	1:1.1
2011-12	1:0.6	1:1.1
2012-13	1:1	1:1.4
2013-14	1:2.5	1:2.9
2014-15	1:0.63	1:1.2
2015-16	1:1.5	1:1.9

3.8. Match Funding

A further breakdown of match funding has been undertaken to show the contributions received from three different sources viz. private, public or voluntary monetary or in-kind/voluntary match contributions. The results are shown in the following bar charts:-

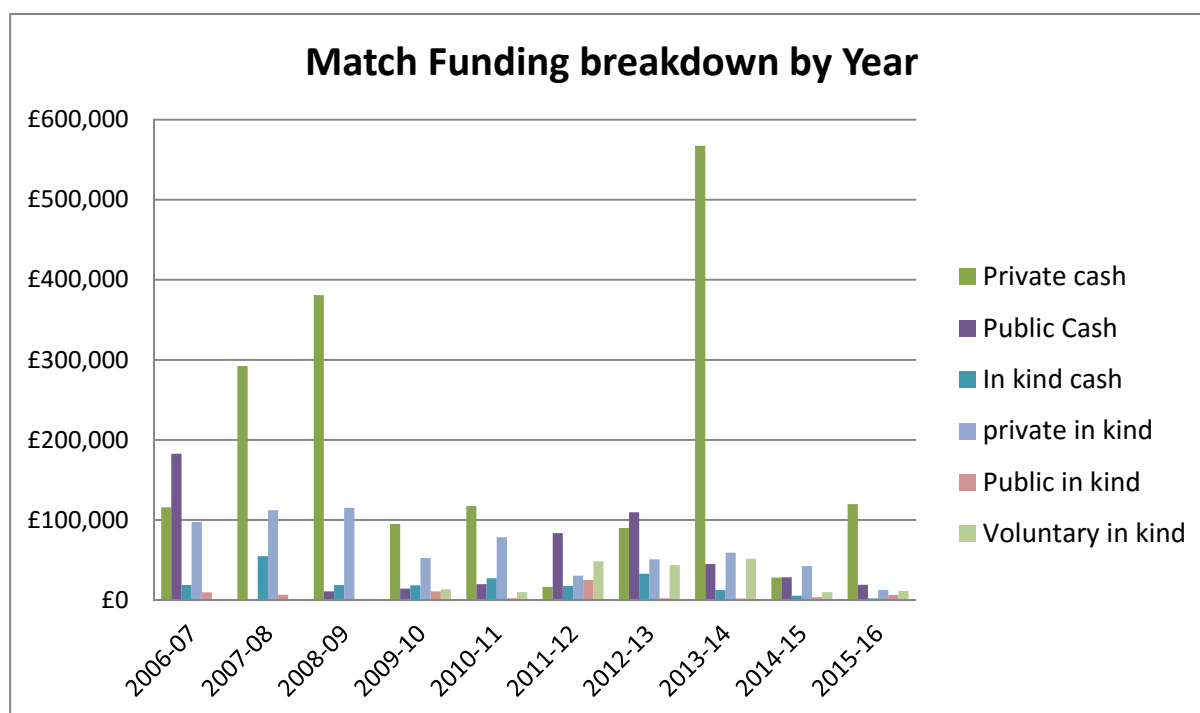
Figure 17



Interpretation of Figure 17 in conjunction with Figure 15 reveals that the significant sources of match cash funding in 2006-09 and 2012-15 were from private means. Between 2003 and 2006 when the amount of cash match funding levered in was less i.e. 1:0.8, the match cash that there was came from public rather than private sources. The more detailed breakdown by year from 2006 (seen in Figure 18 overleaf) indicates that of greatest significance is the source of private match cash funding in 2013-14. This apparent anomaly is accounted for by SDF support being given to a small number of high value projects which were managed and match funded by small private companies.

Overall private sources of cash funding contributed £1,795,649 of match funding, followed by public sources of match cash contributing £973,167. The most significant source of in-kind contributions came from private sources with an equivalent contribution of £712,836 followed by voluntary in-kind contributions of a value equivalent to £366,665.

Figure 18



4. Evaluation of supported projects

Approximately 10% of the overall 201 projects supported were selected for more in-depth review to ascertain whether the projects were still in existence and if so how they had progressed or evolved since the funding had stopped. These were selected proportionately as shown in figure 19 below:-

Figure 19

Range of SDF funding support	Average level of support for range (£)	Total No of projects supported	Total Amount of support from average (£)	Sample from the range	Project Ref
£100,000	100,000	3	300,000	1	SDF 0339
£50,000 - £100,000	7,500	10	750,000	4	EDF 0015 SDF 0250* SDF0263 SDF 0314
£10,000 -£50,000	30,000	62	1,860,000	12	SDF 0212 SDF 0249 SDF 0271 SDF 0282 SDF 0293 SDF 0296 SDF 0301* SDF 0305 SDF 0313 SDF 0327

					SDF 0334 SDF 0340
£5,000 - £10,000	7,500	28	210,000	2	SDF 0311 SDF 0316
£1,000 - £5,000	2,500	50	125,000	1	SDF 0321
£1,000 or less	500	48	24,000	1	LGG - 45
Total		201		20	21

* Projects terminated before planned end dates

A questionnaire was sent out to 19 of the 21 selected projects. Two of the projects were not sent a questionnaire because they terminated early and are not still in existence today. Completion of the questionnaires was either undertaken in writing or by telephone.

4.1 Evaluation Results and Discussion

Questionnaire results are presented in Figure 20 and completed questionnaires may be viewed in full in Appendix A.

17 of the 21 projects assessed were successful in achieving their intended goals and continue to operate today. 13 of these 17 projects are still realising or exceeding their aims and objectives. They have in fact progressed and appear to be going from strength to strength having evolved after the funded period of their development. Examples include The Pembrokeshire Marine Code and Outdoor Charter Group Project, Newport Community Energy Project and the Affordable Solar Homes Project to name but a few of those evaluated. 4 of the 17 projects are still in existence but their ongoing success is less demonstrable. 2 projects were successful but ended at some point in time after the funding support finished and 2 projects ended prematurely.

SDF is considered an essential source of financial assistance to get new innovative ideas off the ground. By being able to support an element of risk it is often the only available support for truly ground breaking projects that are experimental and testing new boundaries in an attempt to live more sustainable lives. It is therefore important to recognise that with an element of risk comes the possibility of failure or a different project outcome or direction to that which was envisaged at the outset. Inevitably over a sixteen year period there have been projects which have been unsuccessful or failed to deliver their approved anticipated outcomes but these are comparatively few and there are always lessons to be learnt or potentially unexpected benefits to materialise. For example the ESTEAM Native Tree Nursery project did not achieve establishment of the native tree nursery but is still running Open College Network courses for people with learning difficulties and mental health issues.

It is also important to recognise that the length of time between the funding ending and a project really taking off or being considered truly successful or sustainable can vary enormously. This delay may sometimes be considerable, as demonstrated for example by the Tidal Power Generation project. It has taken 16 years from the EDF funded early

development of a trial rig, to deployment of the patented 'Deltastream' demonstration device placed on the seabed between Ramsey Island and St Davids Head.

There are difficulties obtaining accurate figures for the number of jobs or full time equivalent (fte) positions that were created or maintained as a result of SDF funding but it is clear that funding has assisted in the provision of employment and volunteering opportunities. In some situations the financial support may have been provided to support a post or an additional post that after the development phase of the project may no longer be required. Conversely, as a project or business grows they may create additional opportunities for training and employment. Questionnaire results indicate that funding assisted with the provision of 35.5 fte positions. After the funded periods projects previously supported are now providing the equivalent of 28.5 fte positions and a further 10 self-employed opportunities.

Employment is of course only one measure of perceived project success contributing to social and economic sustainability. It is apparent when trying to assess the success or otherwise of SDF funded projects that due to the type and variety of projects supported, without a defined set of success criteria, the assessment is by necessity subjective. To undertake a more qualitative assessment it would be necessary to identify and measure against agreed criteria that took into account environmental, economic, social and cultural indicators in an equal or a pre-agreed weighted manner. This would be extremely difficult as one would also have to take into account the level of funding awarded, size and objectives of the project and whether and to what extent the project would deliver benefits to one, two, three or all four strands of sustainable development.

Figure 20

Ref	Project Title	Funding Paid (Intervention)	Project Achievements	Advances Post Funding	Employment Opportunities (no. of employees)	
					During Funding	Post Funding
SDF 0339	Dr Beynon's Bug Farm – Phase 2 Dr Beynon's Bug Farm Ltd)	£107,500 (36%)	Following phase 1 which involved setting up and trialling education and outreach programmes this project included the purchase of buildings to enable development of a permanent site for the Bug Farm (a research centre, working 100 acre farm, education base and visitor attraction all about invertebrates in St Davids).	The project has progressed rapidly to subsequent phases of development delivering significant environmental and economic benefits to Pembrokeshire and beyond. Research topics include valuing the importance of ecosystem services and research is used to inform their farming to show that a modern thriving farm business can work alongside wildlife. The bug farm site has been developed into an all-weather visitor attraction which is now open to the public. It includes a tropical bug house, labs, lecture rooms, invertebrate themed play area, education trail, wildlife friendly walled garden and on site bug hunts, guided walks, workshops and events. Future plans include turning an old grain silo into a 'cocoon' and the construction of a temperate walk through poly-tunnel. Dr Beynon has won many awards for her work, both scientific and entrepreneurial.	2 plus approx. 20 volunteers	4 plus 5 volunteers
EDF 0015	Tidal Power Generation	£50,600 (38%)	This project delivered the very early development, design and	The first trial rig gave confidence in the technique which has the potential	n/a	n/a

	(Tidal Hydraulic Generators Ltd (THGL))		construction of a prototype tidal stream turbine test rig. It was the first full scale bladed trial in the UK and was used to evaluate potential power and understand any problems that may be encountered. The project concluded that the potential for free flow water turbines to provide useful quantities of power was undoubted, with the efficiency of conversion determined by a variety of factors such as blade shape, transmission efficiency and generator efficiency.	to deliver much for Wales in terms of renewable energy, the environment and jobs. This enabled THGL, and subsequently Tidal Energy Ltd (TEL), as it became known in 2007, to secure funding for subsequent phases of development. The culmination of progress since the SDF project was in December 2015 when a giant patented Deltastream turbine was settled on the seabed between Ramsey Island and the mainland near St Davids Head. This will be one of the first grid connected demonstration devices worldwide to generate green, sustainable and predictable tidal power.		
SDF 0250	ESTEAM Native Tree Nursery (ESTEAM – Environmental Sustainability Team Ltd.)	£35,104 (41% of total project value at time of termination)	SDF funding assisted the establishment of Warren Native Tree Nursery and related services. The nursery collected and planted seeds of native trees and grew them on to sell through retail, wholesale and tree planting services. To achieve this it used permaculture principles such as the use of peat free organic compost and harvested rainwater. At the same time as setting up the nursery the project ran Open College Network courses for those with learning difficulties and mental health issues, covering all	In August 2007 2 of the 3 directors resigned from ESTEAM making it impossible to proceed with the planned expansion hence the project ended early and grant payments ceased.	1	0

			aspects of composting and nursery management, from seed collection to growing, planting and selling trees.			
SDF 0263	Pembrokeshire Plant Oil for Transport Phase 2 (Veg Oil Motoring)	£51,981 (49%)	48 vehicles, 1 generator and 1 tractor were converted to run on straight vegetable oil (SVO) saving 77.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. Each converted vehicle had a bilingual sign to promote awareness of the renewable, carbon neutral fuel. A website was also set up. The number of vehicles converted was lower than anticipated for a number of reasons which deterred potential customers. Factors included: uncertainties and Government changes to the duty paid on biodiesel and the price increase of oil seed rape and SVO.	A number of the vehicles converted are still operating on SVO others have come to the end of their serviceable life. Veg Oil Motoring actually produces SVO from refined used cooking oil to supply to converted vehicles. The website created still provides information regarding use of SVO and the carbon savings associated with continued running of vehicles on SVO is ongoing. Veg Oil Motoring has continued to do vehicle conversions although the number of owners opting for a conversion has significantly decreased. The SDF funded project and Veg Oil Motoring also influenced PCC to convert and run 8 buses on SVO, although the buses stopped using SVO 5 years ago for warranty and financial viability reasons once the duty reduction off biodiesel was removed by the Government. Veg Oil Motoring has done and continues to provide a huge amount of advice and support and specialist information to interested parties regarding SVO in diesel engines	3	0.5 FTE
SDF0314	Development of	£59,999	Coed Cymru together with partners	No knowledge of any local	0	0

	Building Components for Ty Unnos (Coed Cymru)	(50%)	developed and demonstrated that it was possible and economic to produce a cross laminated timber (CLT) panel from home grown material. Working with a local joinery company the project also showed that the production process could be carried out by small and/or medium sized businesses. The resulting product has the potential to be manufactured locally and use sustainably managed local materials for a high value final product with a range of applications.	manufacture of CLT from welsh timber but the CLT has the potential to further increase the utilisation of home grown timber, opening up new markets for low value grades of softwood and hardwood.		
SDF 0212	Pembrokeshire Marine Code (Pembs Marine Code and Outdoor Charter Group)	£14,000 (11%)	This project developed the Pembrokeshire Marine Code (PMC) to protect the marine flora and fauna for which Pembrokeshire is renowned. This was achieved by drawing up voluntary codes of conduct and agreed seasonal access restrictions. Working in partnership was essential to secure and promote this sustainable approach to commercial and recreational activities around the coast. Operator fact cards were produced and distributed, training and education events were delivered, new websites created and literature produced and	Over ten years later the PMC and the Pembrokeshire Outdoor Charter Group (POCG) are still very much in existence and widely recognised as highly successful initiatives managed by Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum. The approach is viewed as best practice around the UK, helps protect a wildlife boat trip sector that is worth an estimated £9.7m of expenditure per annum to the local economy and is written into marine licenses by NRW. Best practice guidelines and codes of conduct now exist for many popular activities from coasteering to bush craft. The successful model was also recognised in the recent Review of	1	1

			distributed to raise awareness of and promote the PMC and the Outdoor Charter Group.	Designated Landscapes in Wales and was one of only 4 projects in the UK to be shortlisted for an European Commission Natura 2000 Award for outstanding services in management and conservation of the EU's network of protected areas.		
SDF 0249	Preseli Green Dragon Walkers Bus (Preseli Rural Transport Association (PRTA))	£45,637 (53%)	This project delivered a twice weekly Dial a Ride service utilising the Preseli Green Dragon, an LPG powered 16 seater minibus with wheel chair access. It provided a flexible service for walkers, residents and visitors between Crymch and Newport. It integrated with public transport, provided a means of transport between rural isolated communities and reduced car usage.	This particular service is no longer operating due to insufficient use and the inability to operate without running at a loss under the required permit conditions. PRTA however now provide a town rider and dial a ride services on 19 routes each week just not the original route of the funded project. The group still has strong community support, provides at least 6 regular volunteering opportunities and works with PCC, PAVS, PLANED and PACTO . They now have a fleet of 5 minibuses, hire in 3 other vehicles, run a car club called 'Green Dragon Car Club' and a Wheels2work scheme called 'Sgw't'. PRTA are extremely successful and are pushing the boundaries of community transport.	1 plus 14 volunteers	6 volunteers
SDF 0271	Middle Broadmoor Farm Eco Education and Tourism Centre (Ms J Coggins)	£34,100 (10%)	Funding contributed towards the creation of an inspiring centre for eco- tourism and education on a 6 acre site. The main property and outbuildings were renovated sustainably using traditional lime	The whole property and tourism business is currently up for sale. A successful tourism business has been running to date but over the last few years funding for the education side of the business has been very difficult to	2	2

			building techniques and incorporating renewable energy efficient technology. The eco campsite was established using yurts, compost toilets and solar showers. A Wilderness Adventure Company was set up and 200 new trees, including willow and ash for biomass were planted.	find so the planning permission for the site has been changed to exclude the education centre leaving holiday cottages and the campsite. Bushcraft activities and courses offered by the Adventure Company are still delivered on the site but not based at the education facility. The campsite is run through the 'Greener Camping Club'.		
SDF 0282	Alternative Fuelled Minibus (Preseli Rural Transport Association (PRTA))	£11,065 (37%)	PRTA purchased a second hand 16 seater minibus and converted it to run on Straight Vegetable Oil (SVO). This enabled them to reduce running costs and environmental pollution whilst providing an additional community transport service for people who find it difficult to travel because of their health, disability or the location in which they live.	Vehicle still used mainly as a fleet relief vehicle due to its age. Now mostly used for community group transport, particularly youth groups. PRTA has grown since SDF funding with the assistance of other funding sources and partnership working. They now have a fleet of 5 minibuses, hire in 3 other vehicles and operate 19 services every week within Pems and south Cards. There are still about 8 volunteering opportunities and PRTA has an excellent working relationship with PCC, PLNED, PVS, PACTO etc. In addition they started a car club scheme in 2012 and in 2014 a Wheels2work scheme. PRTA are extremely successful and are pushing the boundaries of community transport.	1 and approx. 18 volunteers	1 employed by PRTA and 8 self-employed.
SDF 0293	Milford Haven Tidal Stream Power Feasibility	£15,085 (47%)	A preliminary design study for an array of tidal turbines in the upper reaches of Milford Haven was completed. The study included a	AT the end of the funded project Swanturbines investigated other potential sites around the UK to find enough sites to make it commercially	2	0

	(Swanturbines Ltd.)		flow speed survey, concept design, mechanical design, electrical and control systems design and an overview of grid connection and installation. Seven sites were considered but two sites appeared to be feasible.	viable to develop the community scale tidal turbine. Sufficient sites were identified and the company were getting together the money to commence product development but hit a consenting barrier. At this point the project ended and in early 2015 Swanturbines Ltd. Ceased trading. The individual personnel involved in the SDF funded project have moved on to pursue different career paths but all remain within the field of tidal renewable energy.		
SDF 0296	Wild Fuels (The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales(WTSWW))	£48,163 (53%)	The installation of a biomass boiler to heat the WTSWW visitor centre was made possible by improving access for necessary conservation management of reed beds, purchasing a chipper and constructing a pole barn for biomass storage. The project therefore successfully demonstrated that wetlands, traditionally seen as a nuisance and drained by landowners, have an economic as well as a biodiversity value.	The improved access to reed bed habitats afforded by bog mats is still allowing appropriate conservation management practices to take place for the benefit of biodiversity and also for the reed harvester used by a local thatcher. Use of reed in the biomass boiler however proved technically impractical and economically unsustainable as it was not added to the list of biofuel for Feed in Tariff payments. The boiler does still use timber harvested from the marshes, including arisings from managing willow and alder encroachment onto the reedbed and hazel and oak from Pengelli Forest nature reserve, which is chipped and then stored before burning in the boiler.	2 and 12 volunteers	15 volunteers
SDF 0301	Prototype FOR3:	£3,000 paid	FOR aimed to develop a floating	The project terminated in October	0	0

	<p>Offshore floating wind turbine platform</p> <p>(Far Offshore Renewables (FOR)Ltd)</p>	<p>£122,691 approved</p>	<p>offshore wind turbine platform and tower with SDF funding to assist building a 0.25 scale prototype (250 kw turbine). The prototype was to be built in Pembs, deployed by local companies, monitored and fully decommissioned at the end. Eventual goals were to negate visible impact with a unique floating semi submerged platform anchored at only one point, 2 km apart in water deeper than 100 metres 6 nautical miles off the coast. Construction of the platform commenced with a ballast control system and a design developed for a self climbing crane.</p>	<p>2011 due to the following factors:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather enforced delays • Requirements imposed by Crown Estate caused significant increase in costs • Loss of a financial backer, increasing prices and new costs resulting in a shortfall in match funding • Impossible to find local site to undertake construction/fabrication work 		
<p>SDF 0305</p>	<p>Ty Unnos Affordable Housing from homegrown timber</p> <p>(Coed Cymru)</p>	<p>£41,652</p>	<p>Tests undertaken by the Timber Research and Development Association (TRADA) were successfully carried out on a number of components that comprise the Ty Unnos building system. The tests confirmed suitability of intended use allowing Coed Cymru to progress and gain European Technical Assessment Guideline (ETAG) technical approval. ETAG certification allows the system or components of the system to be manufactured by local companies without the need for those companies to be</p>	<p>The certification has enabled a number of buildings to be built although the only one in PCNPA was the prototype 'Ty Solar' built by Western Solar Ltd who used the box beam component. Western Solar Ltd are however no longer using the box beam Ty Unnos component.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>

			separately certified			
SDF 0313	Newport Community Energy Project (Newport Memorial Hall)	£46,713 (54%)	Newport Memorial Hall installed a super insulated ceiling, low energy lights, photo-voltaic panels and an energy display monitor. In addition they delivered a complimentary education programme and ran 3 energy awareness events. This created a much more attractive, insulated, energy efficient facility and users who were much more aware of energy consumption.	Between 2011 and 2014 there was a 68% increase in hall use (cost of hiring remained static) but despite the increase in use and increase in cost of utilities during the same period there was a -5% decrease in expenditure on gas and electric. More up to date figures will be available once the 2015 accounts have been audited. Volunteer involvement in the SDF project was so successful that in 2013 WCVA awarded funding for 3 years for a volunteer recruitment and development officer. This has led to the formation of a Film Club, the medieval kiln project, an increase in help for the senior citizen lunch club, and a befriending scheme leading to a Good neighbourhood scheme and much more. The SDF project helped to create a better hall that people wanted to use and recognition of the need for continued volunteering opportunities.	1 Plus 46 volunteers	1 Plus 2 self-employed Plus 30 volunteers
SDF 0327	Affordable Solar Homes (Western Solar Ltd.)	£47,000 (24%)	A prototype low density affordable eco-house including microgeneration was designed and developed. 80% of the materials and expertise required were sourced from Wales. The working prototype is solar powered, uses only 12% of the energy that a	After construction of the working prototype the next phase of the project is to commercialise the prototype for sale as a prefabricated house. A factory site has been established in north Pembrokeshire and a site and planning permission secured for the construction of six	10	8

			<p>conventionally built property of an equivalent size would use and is built to Level 5 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. By using locally sourced materials and being highly energy efficient it has demonstrated environmental benefits but it has also contributed to social and economic benefits as well. Costing just £75,000 to buy (excluding land) it is not only economical to live in but to purchase too. By sourcing materials and labour locally it secures a sustainable supply chain and in the future will create semi-skilled jobs and provide training to plug any gaps identified. Importantly it demonstrates a viable construction use for low grade Welsh timber that may improve the commercial viability of local woodlands. Better management of woodlands are in turn better for ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>	<p>energy efficient homes based on the prototype. Ten apprentices were taken on to work on the 'solar hamlet'. Potential tenants will have to have lived in the area for at least 5 years and be on the County's Housing register. This site is currently nearing completion so the company is now looking for another site to develop in the same way.</p>		
SDF 0334	<p>Waste Paper/Card to Biomass solid fuel (Polypembs Ltd.)</p>	<p>£28,000 (47%)</p>	<p>This project collected waste card from local businesses and adapted/modified machinery to process it into a biomass fuel "logget" which is available for sale at both local outlets and further afield. The "logettes" can be burnt</p>	<p>The project is still running although the sale of "logettes" is not good enough to generate profit margins that will be sustainable for the longer term. Consideration is now being given to use of the machinery to also produce "briquettes" made form</p>	<p>2 Plus 2 volunteers</p>	<p>2</p>

			on open fires, log burners and multi-fuel burners	waste wood, which consumers may accept more readily.		
SDF 0340	Passive Window and Door Manufacturing Area (Thomas Joinery Ltd.)	£31,005 (50%)	Thomas Joinery Ltd successfully updated and improved their existing premises to ensure greater manufacturing capacity to cope with an increase in orders for the 'Passive' window range. Also to reduce the businesses carbon footprint, increase production and provide ongoing employment and training opportunities.	The company has been able to accept much larger contracts due to improvements in their manufacturing processes with improvements in both turn over and net profits year on year. The increase in growth is approximately 66%. They have also employed a fulltime Workshop Manager and an Administration Assistant (30hrs/wk) and this year have been shortlisted for an award given by the CITB to employers who have shown exceptional services to the training board in construction.	7	9
SDF 0311	Ty Unnos Sustainable Living Demonstration (Coed Cymru)	£9,650 (45%)	Promotion of the Ty Unnos approach to high value eco housing was carried out in a series of six demonstration workshops/events providing interpretation and training for local architects, specifiers and makers. The demonstrations provided an inspiring opportunity to see a building constructed in 2 hours. A computer animation of the process was also produced and a micro display made available for use by schools, colleges and groups.	Buildings are being built in parts of Wales using the Ty Unnos system but not locally.	0	0
SDF 0316	Wise up on Waste (Darwin Science)	£5,067	The Darwin Centre developed and delivered a new education programme to raise the awareness	This project and indeed other SDF projects (SDF 0292 and SDF 0224) have contributed to the bank of	5% of 2FTEs	2 plus5 volunteers

			and understanding of waste and its management in Pembrokeshire and also the wider issues surrounding waste (particularly plastics) regionally and globally. This was achieved through 14 primary school and 6 community group visits to Withy hedge recycling centre and follow up workshops on plastics in the environment delivered to the participating primary schools.	knowledge and educational resource materials, contacts and experience that the Darwin Centre is able to offer today. The workshops devised and delivered through the Wise up on Waste project are part of the Darwin Centre's portfolio that is on offer to schools or groups. It does not form part of the general education package delivered but is available if requested. The knowledge derived and the work developed is also evolving and feeding in to current work on marine litter and plastics in the environment.	plus 5 volunteers	
SDF 0321	Mobile Application and Integrated Web Interface for Recording Dragonflies (west Wales Biodiversity Information Centre(WWBIC))	£3,798 (48%)	WWBIC developed an application and integrated web interface to capture high quality dragonfly records in the field although the final product was disappointing. After technical problems the product was tested and found to work but the app is not considered user friendly enough or reliable enough. Only on the Windows operating platform could the app store records if there was no signal at the recording location	The 'App' is no longer used because it is not user-friendly or reliable enough.	14 volunteers	Up to 100 volunteers
LGG 45	Drawn Threads (Narberth Museum)	£686 (26%)	This project delivered a contemporary piece of art using recycled glass. The resulting "glass quilts" then formed part of the permanent exhibit in the museum. Participants were encouraged to	The quilts are on display in Narberth Museum and also the Pembrokeshire Young Carers Headquarters. The project has since developed to include many more workshops with the artist involved in the SDF project and also other	10 volunteers	

			attend 8 workshops and to bring something from the environment that interests them and to use it in the creation of a single 'glass tile'. The tiles were then fused together to form a 'quilt' that tells the story of the Pembrokeshire coast National Park by the people who live here.	artists/craftspeople based on or using materials from the local environment		
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Key

	Project successful and still operational
	Project successful but now ended
	Project ended early

4.2 SDF Delivering Sustainable Development

Figure 21 on the following page captures summary information to illustrate which strands of sustainable development the selected projects deliver. In addition, by delivering sustainable development, projects are also contributing towards achievement of the Welsh Government's Well-being goals as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and this information has also been captured in Figure 21.

4.3 The value of SDF

Finally, the value of SDF funding to assist projects to get off the ground by providing much needed support in the early stages of a projects life is widely recognised amongst recipients.

This sentiment is reflected in the following quotes received from questionnaire respondents:-

“Without the funding received from SDF, the Wild Fuels project would not have been possible and we would not be in the position we are in today. It was key to providing funds for key capital costs such as the chipper, pole barn and bog matts. Without these items, reedbed (and woodland) habitats would not have been managed to the standard they are today. The grant has also provided continuity to the livelihood of a local thatcher and a skill/trade that is fast disappearing. It has also enabled the more sustainable use of reserve management arisings for heating the Welsh Wildlife Centre.” *Nathan Walton Wildlife Trust Officer, Pembrokeshire*

“Without SDF's funding for this project back in 2012 - we would not have been able to get where we are now. As a result of the improvements funded by SDF, we have increased hall usage and attracted more volunteers. This has enabled the hall to provide increased provisions to benefit the old and young in particular and has led to the employment of a third member of staff (albeit now on a self- employed basis) and has safeguarded the existing hall manager role. This has meant we have gone to do many intergenerational projects in social history where we produced a feature length film of Women's history in Newport, disabled people, and training from marketing to catering to mention just a few.” *Siobhan Ashe Newport Memorial Hall Project Manager*

“Construction of the prototype funded by SDF was a fixed length. The SDF contribution to this early stage in the project was a success, demonstrated by the fact that we have gone on to develop a thriving business” *Dr Glen Peters Western Solar Ltd*

“The project has made a huge difference to our financial and manufacturing efficiency and has enabled us to reinvest these savings back into our business by creating further employment and training opportunities. We have now employed a fulltime Workshop Manager and an Administrative Assistant, 30 hours a week.” *Louise Harris Director Thomas Joinery Ltd*

Figure 21

Ref	Title	Sustainable Development Principles				WG Well-being goals						
		Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone	Effective Protection of the Environment	Prudent use natural resources	Economic Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment	A prosperous Wales	A resilient Wales	A Healthier Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities	A Wales of vibrant culture	A globally responsible Wales
SDF 0339	Dr Beynon's Bug Farm – Phase 2 (Dr Beynon's Bug Farm Ltd)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
EDF 0015	Tidal Power Generation (Tidal Hydraulic Generators Ltd)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
SDF 0250	ESTEAM Native Tree Nursery (ESTEAM)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
SDF 0263	Pembrokeshire Plant Oil for Transport – Phase 2 (Veg Oil Motoring)		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
SDF 0314	Development of Building Components for Ty Unnos (Coed Cymru)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
SDF 0212	Pembrokeshire Marine Code (Pemb's Marine Code and Outdoor Charter Group)		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
SDF 0249	Preseli Green Dragon Walkers Bus (Preseli Rural Transport Association (PRTA))	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓
SDF 0271	Middle Broadmoor Farm Eco Education and		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

	Tourism Centre (Ms J Coggins)												
SDF 0282	Alternative Fuelled Minibus (Preseli Rural Transport Association)	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓
SDF 0293	Milford Haven Tidal Stream Power Feasibility (Swanturbines Ltd.)		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓
SDF 0296	Wild Fuels (The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales(WTSWW)		✓	✓			✓	✓					✓
SDF 0301	Prototype FOR 3 (Far Offshore Renewables Ltd)		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓
SDF 0305	Ty Unnos Affordable Housing from homegrown timber (Coed Cymru)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓
SDF 0313	Newport Community Energy Project (Newport Memorial Hall)	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
SDF 0327	Affordable Solar Homes (Western Solar Ltd.)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
SDF 0334	Waste Paper/Card to Biomass solid fuel (Polypembs Ltd.)		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓
SDF 0340	Passive Window and Door Manufacturing Area (Thomas Joinery Ltd.)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
SDF 0311	Ty Unnos Sustainable Living Demonstration (Coed Cymru)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓
SDF 0316	Wise up on Waste (Darwin Science)	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
SDF 0321	Mobile Application and Integrated Web Interface for Recording Dragonflies (west Wales Biodiversity Information Centre)		✓					✓					✓
LGG 45	Drawn Threads (Narberth Museum)	✓		✓						✓		✓	

“It is great to hear that even on an EU level the things we do here in Pembrokeshire are valued. These projects have been developed in collaboration over the last 10 years and are still playing a key role in protecting our seas and coast. Without stakeholder engagement and involvement from a wide range of partners they would not have such a positive impact.” *David Jones, CEO of Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum*

“The work of the Marine Code and Outdoor Charter in Pembrokeshire has combined the needs of wildlife with those of users and activity providers to come up with ways to minimise impacts to the environment. The work has been a great way of raising awareness of the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC with recreational users.” *Sue Burton, Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation Officer*

“Despite circumstances not allowing the project to kick start a snow balling in the use of the technology the project was responsible for elevating and helping to sustain Veg Oil Motoring as a centre for excellence in SVO technology. This has enabled the company to keep on offering a service, in some form or another to the present. When it seems that the vast majority of biofuel businesses and initiatives from the late 2000s are no longer in existence then the fact that Veg Oil Motoring is still standing feels a remarkable achievement worth celebrating.” *Daniel Blackburn Veg Oil Motoring*

“The PRTA has grown since the SDF funding with the help of other sources of funding and partnership working. We now have 5 minibuses in our fleet based around the county in Cardigan, Narberth, Bwlchygroes and we hire in 3 other vehicles in Haverfordwest, Fishguard and St. Davids. We now operate 19 services every week within Pembrokeshire and south Ceredigion. In their down time the vehicles are used by Community groups to enable their members to go on outings, etc. We started a car club scheme in 2012 – Green Dragon Car Club...In 2014 we started a Wheels2wok scheme known as Sgwyt.....”
Caroline Wilson Preseli Rural Transport Association

“Without SDF funding, the project would not have been able to go ahead and The Bug Farm would not exist as it does today. SDF took a risk on an innovative and unique project and I personally would like to thank the SDF committee and PCNPA as a whole for allowing this venture to develop here in Pembrokeshire” *Dr Sarah Beynon, Dr Beynon’s Bug Farm*

Conclusion

Between 2000 and 2016 £2,860,348 of SDF money has supported approximately 200 projects and attracted £5,285,566 of match funding. This public money has assisted many projects to deliver a more sustainable way of life for the benefit of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, the people who live here, visitors and the planet. The fund is perceived as a valuable source of start-up funding for projects that are experimental or innovative in their approach. Many of the projects supported, once up and running, grow, evolve and flourish and in so doing continue to deliver environmental, social economic and cultural benefits long after the funding ceases.