

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan (2020-2024)

~~Draft Initial~~ Final Sustainability Appraisal Report

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

11th December 2019 ~~June 5th 2019~~

Contents

1.0 Summary and key assessment outcomes.....	<u>35</u>
2.0 Appraisal Methodology.....	<u>79</u>
3.0 Background	<u>1012</u>
4.0 Sustainability Appraisal of the Management Plan Policies.....	<u>2628</u>
5.0 Monitoring	<u>3436</u>
Appendix A - Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes.....	<u>3638</u>
Appendix B – Baseline Information.....	<u>6769</u>
Appendix C – Detailed Policy Assessments.....	<u>165167</u>

1.0 Summary and key assessment outcomes

Regulatory & legislative context

- 1.1 European Directives and United Kingdom legislation requires the formal assessment of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment; this definition includes National Park Management Plans. The duty of National Park Authorities to foster the economic and social well-being of National Park communities in pursuit of their purposes, suggests that it is appropriate to consider wider sustainability objectives in an assessment of the National Park Management Plan. Guidance on National Park Management Plan preparation published by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) advises that the requirements of SEA and SA can be met in a single appraisal. The sustainability of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan has been assessed through a process of Sustainability Appraisal incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Sustainability Objectives

- 1.2 For the purposes of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan, in accordance with guidance from the Welsh Government and United Kingdom Governments, sustainability is defined in terms of a sustainability framework made up of Sustainability Objectives. These were subject to public consultation and are:
 - i. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.
 - ii. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.
 - iii. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscape and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park.
 - iv. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.
 - v. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.
 - vi. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.
 - vii. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.
 - viii. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.

- ix. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.
- x. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.
- xi. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.
- xii. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.
- xiii. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population
- xiv. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites
- xv. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.

1.3 More information regarding the development of the Sustainability Objectives can be found in Section 4.0.

What would happen in the absence of the National Park Management Plan?

- 1.4 Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive require that the likely evolution of the Plan area in the absence of the Management Plan is considered. Many of the Sustainability Objectives for the National Park are subject in large part to policy and activity beyond the remit of the Management Plan. National Park Management Plans Guidance (2007) advises at para 1.27 (page 4) that the Management Plan “is a plan for the geographic area of the Park and not for any one authority. As a strategic over-arching document it co-ordinates and integrates other plans, strategies and actions in the National Park, where these affect the park purposes and duty.”
- 1.5 It is not enough to co-ordinate existing action, but also to determine whether that action is sufficient to affect (improve) the state of the Park in a timely way. Thus, the process of preparing a Management Plan should also identify where new action, or new scales of action, are required to achieve National Park purposes. This has been the case. In the absence of the Management Plan, these additions would have had to have been incorporated – if possible – within other plans. However, it is not clear whether the actions would have been identified in the absence of the Management Plan process. Furthermore, iterative Sustainability Appraisal of the Management Plan has identified additions to a number of policy impacts. In the absence of the Management Plan (and the process which gives rise to it), there is no way of determining the sufficiency of action in relation to Park purposes (also see Section 4 paragraphs 4.10 and 4.11).

Appraisal of the National Park Management Policies

- 1.6 This Initial Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out on the draft National Park Management Plan 2020-2024. The National Park Management Plan 2020-2024 uses a new approach over previous iterations of the Management Plan, aiming for a slimmer plan with more focus on delivery of its strategic policies. The policies of the Management Plan include specific actions and often specific areas of the National Park that will be targeted for these actions.
- 1.7 The Management Plan process is orientated to achieving progress on National Park purposes and the duty in pursuit of them. Thus it is entirely congruent with the Sustainability Appraisal, and the two processes might be expected to converge on very similar conclusions. In practice, this has been the case. However, since the Management Plan process and Sustainability Appraisal have been led by different officers, the Sustainability Appraisal has resulted in the addition and refinement of policy impacts and has also provided an additional, independent means of querying the sufficiency of the scale of Management Plan proposals. The change log for Management Plan policies identifies the alterations that have arisen from Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.8 The policies of the National Park Management Plan were assessed to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Objectives. Where the appraisal raised questions regarding the sustainability of a policy, or where the appraisal identified opportunities to further increase the sustainability benefits of a policy, a recommendation for change was made.

What will be the cumulative impacts of the Plan's proposals?

- 1.9 It is a requirement of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment that policy options are not only considered singly, but that their cumulative effects are also assessed. The net impact of all policies was determined against each Sustainability Objective. From this exercise it was found that there are no undesirable cumulative effects on any of the Sustainability Objectives.

How will other Plans impact?

- 1.10 As an over-arching plan for the achievement of National Park purposes within the National Park, the Management Plan is reliant on other plans for delivery. These include:
 - Action Plan for Pollinators Wales (Review 2013-18 and Future Actions), Welsh Government
 - 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
 - *Marine Area Statement*, Natural Resources Wales
 - Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, 2018, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership

- Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme, 2008
- Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Pembrokeshire 2018-2028, Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- *South-West Wales Area Statement*, Natural Resources Wales
- *Wales National Marine Plan*, Welsh Government
- Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire 2018, Public Services Board
- Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021, Natural Resources Wales

How were the Policies chosen for the Management Plan?

1.11 A background paper (*The State of the National Park 2019*) was compiled in preparation of the draft Management Plan. This is supplemented by an extensive environmental, social and economic baseline which forms part of the Sustainability Appraisal and informed the Management Plan review process.

1.12 “*Opportunities and Challenges: Discussion Paper for the National Park Management Plan 2020-2024*”¹, 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 papers², were a product of informal ongoing conversations with partner organisations and the public.

1.13 This approach is in keeping with an iterative approach to planning, where the outputs and learning from one plan cycle inform the next. The opportunities and challenges identified, representing success and failure factors, 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
- increasing the frequency of participation in outdoor recreation
- promoting the National Park as a well-being resource and providing sustainable recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society
- managing potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion

These have given rise to the draft policy areas outlined in the draft Management Plan.

¹ [Opportunities and Challenges: Discussion paper for the Management Plan 2020-2024](#)

² 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.

2.0 Appraisal Methodology

- 2.1 Accordance with the sustainable development principle is defined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015:

“In this Act, any reference to a public body doing something “in accordance with the sustainable development principle” means that the body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Section 5:Sustainable Development Principle (1)).

- 2.2 The Welsh Government define sustainable development in Wales through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 as:

“the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals” (a more comprehensive description of the Act, its goals and how the Sustainability Objectives contribute to them can be found in Section 5 of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (February 2018).

- 2.3 Guidance on National Park Management Plan preparation published by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) advises that the requirements of SEA and SA can be met in a single appraisal.

- 2.4 Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process; this means that assessment will be carried out at the earliest opportunity on emerging policy to ensure that the development of the National Park Management Plan is informed by the process throughout.

Components of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.5 The stages to the Sustainability Appraisal of the National Park Management Plan are as follows:

- i. Scoping - setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- ii. Assess the National Park Management Plan policies against the Sustainability Objectives and produce a draft Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- iii. Produce Final Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report;
- iv. Produce a Sustainability Statement stating how the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account in the final Plan

- 2.6 The scoping stage was completed in April 2019. The completed scoping report can be obtained from the offices of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, or from its website, www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales. The key findings of the scoping process, the sustainability issues and the Sustainability Objectives against which the Management Plan were appraised, are included in this report.
- 2.7 The second stage was carried out between April 2019 and May 2019 during the process of policy formulation for the National Park Management Plan.
- 2.8 The full timetable for the National Park Management Plan is in the table below. This was approved by the National Park Authority at its meeting of 20th June 2018.

What	When
Draft preparation timetable, and methods of engagement	May 2018
Approve timetable and engagement proposals	June 2018
Engage with key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate evidence (outcomes, issues, policy impact) • Draft / revise Plan and associated assessments (see "Requirements for impact assessments" below) • Prepare an action planning framework 	July to December 2018
Member Workshops to discuss draft reports and assessments	20 th February 2019 3 rd April 2019
Authority approval of consultation draft documents (Management Plan, Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment)	5 th June 2019
Translation and formatting	June/July 2019
Public consultation (12 weeks)	August 2019 - October 2019
Report of consultations to Authority. Authority approval of amended documents.	December 2019
Translation and formatting	December 2019/ January 2020
Feedback to consultees	December 2019
Publication of approved Management Plan and assessments; formal notification / adoption statements.	January 2020

- 2.9 The policies in the Draft National Park Management Plan have been appraised against each of the Sustainability Objectives using the matrices shown in Appendix C.
- 2.10 The Strategic Environmental Assessment directive requires that authorities 'which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes' be consulted on the

scoping process of the assessment. European Union member states are required to identify such authorities as designated consultation bodies. In Wales the designated consultation bodies are the Natural Resources Wales and CADW.

2.11 The designated consultation bodies and the public were consulted on the scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal between 30th January 2019 and 5th April 2019. The report on this consultation and of that of the Opportunities paper for the National Park Management Plan will be made available on the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority web site.

2.12 The Strategic Environmental Assessment directive requires that the designated consultation bodies and the public be consulted on the Environmental Report. This report of the Sustainability Appraisal is that Environmental Report. Consultation on the report of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Draft National Park Management Plan will take place at the same time as the consultation on the draft National Park Management Plan 2020-2024. Twelve weeks will be allowed for the consultation.

Difficulties encountered with information or carrying out assessment

2.13 The principal difficulty in carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal has been the lack of information and understanding of many of the issues of interest, combined with large volumes of information and data for others. The problems associated with lack of information are clear, but too much information is also a problem for Sustainability Appraisal as the time and resources are not available to find, process and evaluate the information to ensure that the best information is included in the appraisal.

2.14 The problem of lack of relevant information is further aggravated in National Parks as the geography at which much information and data are published does not match or nest within the National Park. This means that information used in the Sustainability Appraisal often refers to the Local Authority area of which the National Park is a part, even though it may not always be appropriate to assume that the two areas are equivalent with regard to the data or information in question.

2.15 The lack of quality information on all issues for the National Park area carries with it two key risks for the Sustainability Appraisal:

- i. it will not be possible to confidently predict the impacts of the Plans in all cases, and may not be possible to accurately monitor the effects of implementing the Plans;
- ii. what is measured, or easily measurable, will define what is important in the Sustainability Appraisal. In other words, issues for which no good evidence exists become less important, or even fail to feature, in the Sustainability

Appraisal, even when the majority of stakeholders would agree they are real and important.

2.16 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority has attempted to deal with the second risk by consulting external organisations and officers of the Authority in order to identify sustainability issues, as well as identifying issues emerging from the baseline information gathered. The first risk is more difficult to deal with as it will require changes in the geographies at which data and information are disseminated, which may not always be possible due to risk of disclosure of personal and sensitive information, or because the data may not be statistically valid for small areas; or will require new data gathering systems and projects, which are likely to involve substantial resources.

3.0 Background

Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal

3.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2020-2024. The process involves testing the Management Plan's proposed new policies against the framework of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal process informs the development of the policies, and tests the policies that have been included in the draft National Park Management Plan.

3.2 European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on "the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes" requires that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) be carried out for land use plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park National Park Management Plan is such a plan and is therefore subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment.

3.3 This report documents the Sustainability Appraisal and its incorporated Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Purpose of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2020-2024:

To create with stakeholders a framework for:

- *conserving landscape, wildlife, cultural heritage and natural resources*
- *enjoying and learning about the National Park*
- *economic activity that complements or supports these*

Compliance with SEA directive/regulations

3.4 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive has a number of requirements:

- i. The preparation of an Environmental Report, the requirements of which are included in this report of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- ii. Consultation with authorities with environmental responsibility, and the wider public. This report is subject to a six week consultation period with Statutory Consultees for Strategic Environmental Assessment (Natural Resources Wales and Cadw)) and the public. This consultation will occur at the same time as the consultation on National Park Management Plan.
- iii. That the Environmental Report and the results of consultation are taken into account in decision-making. The impact of the Sustainability Appraisal to date in shaping the National Park Management Plan.
- iv. Provision of information on the decision. This requirement will be met in the form of the published adopted plans, and in an environmental statement documenting how the Sustainability Appraisal has influenced the Plans to be produced once the plans have been adopted.
- v. Monitoring. The proposed sustainability monitoring framework is outlined in section 6 of this report.

3.5 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment with regard to the issues in the table below. The Sustainability Objectives that cover each Strategic Environmental Appraisal issue are shown.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive issue	Sustainability Objective(s) [#]
Biodiversity	1; 6; 11; 14
Population*	2; 6; 8; 10; 13; 15
Human health	2; 4; 6; 9; 12; 13; 15
Fauna	1; 6; 11; 14
Flora	1; 6; 11; 14
Soil	1
Water	1; 12; 15
Air	2; 7
Climatic factors	2; 6; 7
Material assets*	3; 6; 13; 15
Cultural heritage (including architectural & archaeological heritage)	1; 3; 8; 10
Landscape	1; 3; 11; 12; 14; 15

*** These terms are not clearly defined in the Directive. 'Population' is taken to mean the demography and quality of life; 'Material assets' is taken to mean resources and infrastructure.**

Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

3.6 The key plans that will affect the National Park Management Plan are:

- Wales National Marine Plan, Welsh Government (in preparation)
- Marine Area Statement and South West Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales (anticipated 2020)
- National Park Management Plan Guidance and Advice, Countryside Council for Wales 2007 and Natural Resources Wales 2014
- *Nature Recovery Plan for Pembrokeshire*, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership, June 2018
- *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, Public Services Board, May 2018
- *Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks*, Welsh Government, July 2018
- *Vital nature: Making the connections between biodiversity and the people and places of Wales*, Natural Resources Wales, July 2018
- *Natural Resources Policy*, Welsh Government, 2017

Social, environmental and economic baseline

3.7 The baseline information for the Sustainability Appraisal is quantitative and qualitative information and data describing the social, economic and environmental state of the National Park. It is drawn from a range of sources, including National Park Authority data.

3.8 Baseline information serves two purposes, it helps to identify the issues on which the Sustainability Appraisal should focus, and provides a benchmark against which the performance of the Plan (and the accuracy of any predictions) can be assessed. As well as showing the current situation the baseline data shows where possible the situation in the past and projections for the future, in order to indicate trends.

3.9 An environmental, economic and social baseline characterisation for the National Park is presented in Appendix B. As the Sustainability Appraisal progresses through the assessment of the plan and monitoring, it will be necessary to refine the baseline data and information set. More quantified and precise data and information, relevant to the sustainability objectives will need to be identified and/or acquired.

Data limitations

3.10 Collection of baseline data for Sustainability Appraisal is subject to three difficulties:

- i. The data for an issue of interest may not be available or not have been collected.
- ii. Timeliness of data - the only data available for an issue may be unacceptably out of date. Alternatively current data may be available, but there are no historic datasets to identify trends.

- iii. The geography at which the data is collected or published - the finest geographical resolution for which data on most issues is published is local authority or ward. Few datasets are published for National Park areas. Even the finest resolution data generally available (data for Census Output Areas) does not cover areas that conform to the National Park boundary. Data geographies also change over time (e.g. the finest resolution of data published for the 1991 and 2011 Censuses). Therefore it is often necessary to use interpolation or other estimation techniques to derive data for the National Park area, or use data that describes a wider area.

3.11 Furthermore, most of the data used in the baseline has been collected by external bodies, and for purposes that may not be related to sustainability or environmental assessments.

3.12 The limitations of the data will have implications for the conclusions that can be drawn from the baseline, monitoring the Plan and carrying out the Appraisal. These conclusions should therefore also refer to qualitative information, expert judgement and experience.

Likely changes in the environmental, social and economic context in the absence of the Plans

3.13 Guidelines for Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive require that the appraisal includes a forecast of the likely sustainability outcomes in the absence of the Plan – the 'business as usual' scenario. Understanding the likely future evolution of the area in the absence of the Plan is important for determining the impact of the Plan. Also, if the Plan outcomes were forecast to be no better, or worse, than the business as usual scenario, this would provide a clear indicator that the Plan needed significant improvement.

4.10 Section 66 (1) of the Environment Act 1995 requires every National Park Authority to “prepare and publish a plan, to be known as a National Park 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.” *National Park Management Plans Guidance* (2007) advises at para 1.27 (page 4) that the Management Plan “is a plan for the geographic area of the Park and not for any one authority. As a strategic over-arching document it co-ordinates and integrates other plans, strategies and actions in the National Park, where these affect the park purposes and duty.”

4.11 It is not enough to co-ordinate existing action, but also to determine whether that action is sufficient to affect (improve) the state of the Park in a timely way. Thus, the process of preparing a Management Plan should also identify where new action, or new scales of action, are required to achieve National Park purposes. This has been the case. In the absence of the Management Plan, these additions would have had to have been

incorporated – if possible – within other plans. However, it is not clear whether the actions would have been identified in the absence of the Management Plan process. Furthermore, iterative Sustainability Appraisal of the Management Plan has identified additions to a number of policy impacts. In the absence of the Management Plan (and the process which gives rise to it), there is no way of determining the sufficiency of action in relation to Park purposes.

Sustainability Issues

3.14 The following resources were used to identify Sustainability Issues:

- The Policies, Plans and Programmes relevant to the National Park Management Plan;
- Baseline information gathered
- The experience of officers in the National Park Authority of issues faced when working on behalf of the Authority;

3.15 The issues identified through the above process are summarised in the table below.

Number	Issue	Description
1	Effects of Climate Change	It is likely that climate change will have significant effects on the National Park, though the nature and scale of those effects is uncertain. The report Wales: Changing Climate, Challenging Choices prepared for the National Assembly for Wales, predicts for 2080 average temperature increases for Wales of up to 2.9°C; an increase in annual precipitation of up to 9%; and a rise in sea level of up to 79cm, accompanied by more frequent and violent storms. Climate change is likely to impact on economic activity (e.g. changes to farming, impact on coastal activity), biodiversity (e.g. movement of species & habitats), health (e.g. heat stress, disease) and the historic environment (e.g. flooding and storm damage).
2	Impact of recreation and tourism, and associated development	Great importance should be attached to the role of the National Park for tourism and recreational activities. They are beneficial to the local economy, and to the nation in terms of health and well-being. However, in some instance, there can be negative impacts of these activities including traffic congestion, disturbance from activities such as jet

Number	Issue	Description
		<p>skiing, and increased demands on the public service infrastructure. Tourism is sometimes a driver for inappropriate development proposals in the National Park.</p> <p>Where there are negative impacts of tourism activity, these can be felt by the environment and the resident population, and can diminish the quality of the tourism experience itself. It is also recognised that the tourism industry can also contribute positively to both the environment and resident population.</p> <p>While the impact of tourist and recreational users is not as great in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park as in some other National Parks, there are times and places at which large amounts of tourism activity are a problem. The South West Wales Coastal Recreation Audit (2004) identifies 24 hotspots (sites where very high numbers of people present; and/or there are negative impacts on nature conservation designations; and/or there is conflict between different groups of users) in the National Park.</p>
3	Limited landscape capacity to accommodate development	Both Mr P.J. MacDonald in his Inspector's Report on the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Plan (paragraph 4.14) and Mr J.R. Collyer in his Inspector's Report on the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (paragraph 4.8.1) highlight the limited capacity of the National Park landscape to accommodate new development, the special status of the National Park, and the importance and appropriateness of policies to restrict development in the National Park.
4	Dependence on private cars	<p>Pembrokeshire is a rural area so it is inevitable that a large proportion of journeys need to be made by road in private transport. The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory data for oxides of Nitrogen and Carbon Monoxide emissions show a strong correlation between emissions and the location of main roads suggesting that road transport causes pollution both locally and globally.</p> <p>Responses to the 2011/12 Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey indicate that around 98% of Pembrokeshire's visitors travel by private car.</p>

Number	Issue	Description
		The presence of large numbers of cars, whether in car parks or on roads has a negative impact on air quality, landscape, biodiversity, and also the recreational experience. Offering limited alternatives to travel by private car can contribute to social exclusion of residents and visitors.
5	The physical environment	Air quality in the National Park is generally high though there are pollution hotspots related to road traffic. River quality is generally good, though a number of the National Park's rivers, including the Gwaun and Solva, and its coastal waters are classed as at risk or probably at risk (from diffuse and/or point source pollution; physical alteration; and/or alien species) by the Environment Agency under the Water Framework Directive. Fly tipping, and roadside and seaborne litter are the most significant waste issues for the National Park.
6	Reconciling energy development with landscape considerations	The Milford Haven waterway has an established energy industry, with further developments under construction or planned. Though mostly outside the National Park, this development has significant impact on the landscape of the Park due to its scale and visibility, and that of the associated shipping activity. Pembrokeshire has high potential for renewable energy development, both on shore and offshore using wind, tide and wave energy sources, solar and biomass. However, these developments can have serious landscape impacts either as a result of the generating facility directly or support facilities.
7	Role of agriculture (and other land based businesses)	Agriculture and related activities (such as forestry) have been instrumental in shaping the National Park landscape and can continue to maintain and enhance that landscape and its associated biological and cultural diversity. Agriculture in Pembrokeshire is generally intensive which is often damaging, particularly to biodiversity and archaeological sites. The steady decline of businesses in the Agriculture and Forestry sectors suggest that current economic conditions are difficult for farming and forestry, making it harder for these businesses to contribute to enhancing landscape and biodiversity, and have a sustaining role in the culture and communities of the National Park.

Number	Issue	Description
		<p>The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) is designed to protect waters against nitrate pollution from agricultural sources. Member states are required to identify waters which are, or could become, polluted by nitrates and to designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land that drains to those waters.</p> <p>Agriculture (e.g. dairy and poultry farming) is a primary source of ammonia emissions and of nitrate pollution. Management of cattle manure accounts for about 40% of ammonia emissions. Nitrogen is also lost from manufactured fertilisers during application. The identification of local emissions sources is the first step in targeting mitigation options such as covering slurry stores.</p> <p>An agricultural ammonia emissions attribution map (for Natura 2000 receptors) – shows medium and high emission densities from the cattle sector in Pembrokeshire³.</p> <p>In 2016, Welsh Government consulted on proposals to manage agricultural nitrates, and an all-Wales approach is to be adopted.</p>
8	The future of the built environment	<p>The distinctiveness of the built environment of the National Park is reflected in the number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas. However, the built environment faces a number of pressures: the availability of suitable materials and skills to restore and maintain traditional buildings; inappropriate development affecting the setting of historic buildings and the character of settlements; and adequate protection of the built environment outside conservation areas. It is important that new building and redevelopment are aesthetically appropriate and meet the highest standards for sustainability in design and construction.</p>
9	The use of the marine environment	<p>Coastal wildlife, coastal scenery and clean seas are key to the National Park's recreational attraction. Its</p>

³ NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 2015, Assessing and Addressing Atmospheric Nitrogen Impacts on Natura 2000 Sites in Wales

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/674560/life-n2k-aanis-report.pdf>

DEFRA, 2018, Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions

Number	Issue	Description
		<p>coast is a major conservation asset and corridor for species movements. The boundaries of the Pembrokeshire Marine, Cardigan Bay, and Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries Special Areas of Conservation overlap around 75% of the National Park coastline. The National Park extends to Mean Low Water Mark but this is a maritime Park, and the factors which affect its maritime aspect are material considerations in the pursuit of National Park purposes and duty.</p> <p>Principal factors affecting the marine environment around Pembrokeshire are shipping activity around Milford Haven, commercial fishing, and recreational uses including inappropriate use of powered craft.</p>
10	Domestic and commercial resource use	This issue covers energy and water use, and the generation of waste, in domestic and commercial activities. It also covers resource exploitation activity such as quarrying. Use of resources is inevitable for economic and social development and the general well-being of the population. However, unsustainable and inefficient resource use impacts on the physical environment in terms of pollution, strain on ecosystems and landscape degradation.
11	Important archaeological & historic resources	The National Park has 285 Scheduled Monuments, and over 7500 sites in the Historic Environment Record. There are over 1200 listed buildings and 13 designated Conservation Areas. Nine Historic Landscape areas are wholly or partly within the National Park, and there are 14 Historic Parks & Gardens in the National Park.
12	Important biological resources	There are 13 Special Areas of Conservation and five Special Protection Areas all or partly within the National Park, 60 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, seven National Nature Reserves, one Local Nature Reserve and one Marine Conservation Zone.
13	Important geological resources	There are 52 Geological Conservation Review sites (sites of National or International importance) in the National Park. There is also an ongoing programme to identify Regionally Important Geological Sites (approximately 65 in the National Park).
14	Important landscape resources	Designation as a National Park is primarily due to the importance of the landscape. National Parks in the UK are classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as Category 5: Protected Landscapes. These are defined as an 'area of land,

Number	Issue	Description
		with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area. ⁴
15	Affordable Housing	House prices and rents in the National Park are significantly higher than the rest of Pembrokeshire, median sale price for houses in the National Park in 2017 was nine times the median wage. This makes access to appropriate housing difficult for new households forming in the National Park, or existing households whose current accommodation is no longer suitable.
16	Quality of employment opportunities	Though there does not appear to be a shortage of employment opportunities in Pembrokeshire the jobs available are often low paid (over 25% of full time workers earned less than £18,000 per year in 2017) and seasonal (winter benefit claimant rates are almost double those for summer).
17	Access to services	Closure of local services and the distance of travel to some services mean that access to essential services can be difficult in some parts of the National Park. This is aggravated by the relatively high number of households (16.4% at the 2011 Census, -2.9% on the 2001 Census) that do not own a car. This is an issue that requires more thorough analysis to ensure that certain sectors of the population are not excluded, and that people are not forced into increased use of private cars to access essential services.
18	Second and holiday homes	At the 2011 Census the National Park had one of the highest rates (27.7% ⁵) of second/holiday home use of its general housing stock in England and Wales. This is likely to have a negative impact on the affordability of housing, and support for local facilities. Holiday homes are also a significant element of the tourism economy of the National Park.
19	Military use of the National Park	There are a number of Ministry of Defence sites in the National Park, and there are problems associated with these in terms of disturbance,

⁴ IUCN (1994) Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories. Cambridge: IUCN

⁵ Based on Census 2011 "Households with no usual resident"

Number	Issue	Description
		development and the restriction of access. Conversely the military presence has protected large areas from intensive agriculture and has therefore had positive effects in terms of biodiversity and the archaeological resource. The military also provide employment opportunities in the National Park.
20	Accessibility of the National Park as a recreational resource for all sectors of society	The 2004 Review of the National Park Authorities in Wales reported that 'it is the view of national consultees that the majority of their visitors come from a narrow social grouping (i.e. white middle class)'. For the National Park to meet its goals for inclusivity, opportunities to use the park for recreation need to be available to all sectors of society. Serviced and self-catering accommodation needs to be available to people on a range of incomes. This inclusivity would be threatened by policies that would shift Pembrokeshire's tourism product towards the high end of the market.
21	The national role of the National Park in improving health and well-being	National Parks provide the settings in which activities that promote good health and wellbeing can take place. These include active benefits such as walking or cycling and passive benefits such as those gained through tranquillity, inspirational scenery and encounters with nature. National Parks support the good quality environments that are essential to maintaining clean air, water and land without which human health would suffer.
22	Cultural Distinctiveness	<p>The distinctiveness of the National Park's communities is impacted by outward migration of young people and inward migration from other parts of the UK. An example of how this might manifest itself is a negative impact on the use of the Welsh language in the National Park.</p> <p>The percentage of Welsh speakers in the Park increased between 1991 and 2001, but has since decreased between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. Whilst some communities within (or partially within) the National Park have experienced small increases in the number of Welsh speakers many have experienced decreases between 2001 and 2011.</p> <p>With the exception of changes in the use of the Welsh language between Censuses, elements of cultural distinctiveness are difficult to define and</p>

Number	Issue	Description
		measure, which creates a challenge to attempts to identify and nurture the distinctive elements of National Park communities.
23	Demand for minerals	There is demand for quarried minerals, in part fuelled by poor rates of recycling and reuse of mineral resources, and this National Park is a rich mineral resource. Current working quarries are reaching the end of their lives. Though National Planning Policy would advise against mineral extraction within National Parks except in exceptional circumstances, since 2000 the National Park Authority has received six applications to extend quarrying activity at existing site or carry out exploratory work for new resources. As of September 2017 there are currently 5 active quarry sites in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (see Page B91 of Appendix B “Baseline information”).
24	The national role of the National Park in establishing awareness, appreciation and understanding of its special qualities	The second purpose of National Parks to promote understanding of the special qualities of the National Parks – influencing attitudes and behaviour – is essential to effective conservation of the Park. The goal is to impart the values, and develop the skills and understanding, to take part in informed decisions about how things can be done more sustainably. These educational outcomes are likely to reveal themselves in subtle changes in behaviour, occurring over significant periods of time. Therefore assessing the impact of the opportunities offered by the National Park in achieving these goals is likely to be difficult.

Sustainability Objectives

- 3.16 The issues identified in the table above have been used to formulate sustainability objectives that together form a Sustainability Assessment Framework. This framework will be used to judge the sustainability of the objectives and policies of the Management Plan.
- 3.17 The table below identifies related clusters of the issues identified in section 4. In the entries for the 'Cluster of related issues' column, the number refers to the issue identified in the table above, and the text refines their context to arrive at Sustainability Objectives.
- 3.18 These objectives are intended to indicate directions for change rather than end points. For this reason no targets are set; the goal in the context of Sustainability Appraisal is full realisation of the objective. The objectives are then tested for compatibility with National Park purposes and with each other.

Number	Cluster of related issues	Sustainability Objective
1	<p>5. Agriculture and forestry are sources of (particularly water) pollution.</p> <p>7. The core issue forming this objective (i.e. the role of agriculture and other land based activity)</p> <p>11. The role of farming in protecting archaeological sites.</p> <p>12. Conservation of biodiversity within and outside designated areas is dependent on appropriate activity on farmed or forested land, and land controlled by farmers and foresters.</p> <p>14. Farming and forestry are the dominant land uses in the National Park</p> <p>16. A successful agricultural and forestry sector can provide and maintain quality business and employment opportunities.</p> <p>22. Outside settlements the distinctiveness of the people, landscape and built environment is largely the product of an agricultural society.</p>	<p>Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.</p>
2	<p>2. The majority of visitors to the National Park travel by car and therefore car journeys represent a major impact of tourism.</p> <p>4. Real or perceived dependence on private cars leads to more car journeys than might otherwise occur.</p> <p>5. Car use is probably the main source of air pollution in the National Park</p> <p>14. Roads and cars have significant negative landscape impacts.</p> <p>17. Access to services (especially in more rural areas) often requires car use</p> <p>21. If visitors and residents are not using their cars they may be using alternative forms of transport such as walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.</p>
3	<p>1. Climate change is likely to have significant effects on the landscape, some may be viewed as positive and others negative.</p> <p>3. The limited capacity of the National Park landscape to accommodate development means that inappropriate development would be likely to result in a degraded landscape.</p> <p>6. Energy developments on the Milford Haven waterway are a component of many of the landscapes in the National Park.</p> <p>8. Maintaining the historic built environment, and ensuring new building reflects the special qualities of the National Park, contributes to the quality of landscapes and townscapes.</p> <p>9. Activity in the marine environment impacts on the seascape, and coastal landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>11. The National Park's archaeological resources are key components of its landscape and special qualities.</p> <p>12. The National Park's biological resources are key</p>	<p>Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park</p>

Number	Cluster of related issues	Sustainability Objective
	<p>components of its landscape and special qualities.</p> <p>13. The National Park's geological resources are key components of its landscape and special qualities.</p> <p>14. The core issue forming this objective (i.e. important landscape resources)</p> <p>19. Military use of land in the National Park has been instrumental in conserving National Park landscapes and is likely to continue to do so.</p> <p>22. The cultural distinctiveness of National Park communities in part manifests itself in the (mainly agricultural) patterns in the landscape and the built environment.</p> <p>23. Working quarries have significant landscape impact, though disused quarries may become landscape assets.</p> <p>24. Establishing awareness and appreciation of the Park's special qualities dependent on maintaining those qualities.</p>	
4	<p>4. If residents and visitors become less dependent on cars they may walk or cycle instead.</p> <p>16. There are employment/business opportunities in the provision of recreation activity.</p> <p>21. Outdoor physical recreation leads to improved physical and mental health.</p>	<p>Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.</p>
5	<p>2. Problems associated with tourism activity are largely the result of the intensity at peak times of the year.</p> <p>3. A more even spread of visitor numbers will allow the benefits of such tourism development that can be accommodated to be maximised.</p> <p>16. Much employment in the tourism sector appears to be seasonal.</p> <p>21. A continuous programme of physical recreation (i.e. throughout the year) will provide greater health benefits than such recreation only during the summer months.</p>	<p>Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.</p>
6	<p>11. Archaeological and historic sites may be damaged as a result of climate change.</p> <p>12. Biological systems are particularly vulnerable to changing climate.</p> <p>13. Geological resources may be damaged or altered as a result of climate change or attempts to moderate its effects.</p> <p>14. The landscape will change as a consequence of climate change.</p>	<p>Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.</p>
7	<p>1. As the National Park will be affected by climate change it is in the interests of the Park's communities and the NPA to address the causes.</p> <p>2. Visitors mainly travel to and around the National Park by car, significant contributor of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>4. Car use is a significant contributor of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>10. More efficient use of less energy will reduce the production of greenhouse gases from homes and businesses.</p>	<p>Reduce factors contributing to climate change.</p>

Number	Cluster of related issues	Sustainability Objective
8	<p>3. There are limited opportunities for development arising out of the limited capacity of the landscape to accommodate it.</p> <p>15. The issue of housing affordability is in large part the result of the inability of local people to compete financially for existing and new market housing.</p> <p>16. Where opportunities exist for employment related development, the jobs created should be those that require and develop a highly skilled work force within the local population.</p> <p>18. The large proportion of the housing stock in the National Park in use as second and holiday homes creates extra demand, driving up prices.</p>	Maximise the contribution of opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.
9	<p>20. Not all sectors of society are equally represented amongst users of the National Park.</p> <p>21. Those sectors of society under-represented amongst National Park users are sometimes over represented in terms of health problems.</p> <p>24. Awareness and appreciation of the special qualities of the National Park is already established amongst the sectors that are well represented amongst Park visitors, it needs to be established amongst those groups are not currently well represented amongst Park visitors</p>	Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.
10	<p>2. One impact of recreation and tourism is the number of second and holiday homes in the National Park</p> <p>7. Farming represents a key component of the distinctiveness of many Park communities.</p> <p>8. Cultural distinctiveness often manifests itself in the built environment.</p> <p>14. The landscape in the National Park is in large part a product of the culture of the communities that created it.</p> <p>15. Lack of affordable housing in the National Park means that many young people from Park communities cannot continue to live in those communities.</p> <p>17. Should access to services become more difficult (and it is not clear if this is yet the case in the National Park) the sustainability of communities may be eroded.</p> <p>18. The percentage of homes used as second and holiday homes in some Park communities is likely to impact on the nature of those communities.</p> <p>19. Military activity represents a large influence on some parts of the Park. Although it could also be argued that there has been a military presence in the area of the National Park for so long that it has become part of the Park's culture.</p> <p>22. Cultural distinctiveness is part of the Park's special qualities.</p> <p>22. Welsh Language is an important part of the cultural distinctiveness of some communities in the National Park. The assessment of impacts to Welsh Language</p>	Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.

Number	Cluster of related issues	Sustainability Objective
	<p>through policy and strategy making, and the allocation of land for development must be assessed as part of Sustainability Appraisal. Paragraphs 1.13-1.14 of this report outline the requirements for the assessment of impacts on Welsh language.</p> <p>24. It is important to establish awareness and appreciation of culture as well as landscape and wildlife.</p>	
11	<p>3. Like any other development there is a lack of capacity for new or expanded quarry sites.</p> <p>12. Disused quarry sites can become important wildlife sites (e.g. Bosherton quarry).</p> <p>13. Quarrying can reveal features of geological interest, but may also result in their destruction.</p> <p>14. Working quarries have significant landscape impact, though disused quarries may become landscape assets.</p> <p>23. The demand for minerals (largely from outside the National Park) drives demand for quarry development.</p>	<p>The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.</p>
12	<p>5. One of the impacts of waste on the physical environment is by its physical presence and its effect on water and air quality.</p> <p>10. More efficient resource use and recycling can help reduce the amount of waste generated.</p> <p>12. Waste and litter can cause harm to wildlife.</p> <p>14. Waste as litter, fly-tipped, or properly run waste sites has a negative landscape impact.</p>	<p>Reduce the negative impacts of waste.</p>
13	<p>2. Tourism and recreation significantly increase the population of the National Park at certain times of the year.</p> <p>3. Providing community facilities, as for any other kind of development, is subject to the lack of landscape capacity for development.</p> <p>17. If services are to meet the needs of National Park communities they need to be accessible to those communities.</p> <p>18. A large percentage of second and holiday homes can reduce the population of communities to a point where the provision of certain services is no longer viable.</p> <p>22. Certain community facilities (e.g. pub, post office, community hall) can be important in maintaining the distinctiveness and cohesion of rural communities.</p>	<p>Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population</p>
14	<p>2. Disturbance to wildlife can be an impact of recreation and tourism.</p> <p>7. The state of biodiversity, within and outside designated sites, is highly dependent on the nature of agriculture.</p> <p>9. Much of the Park's biodiversity is either marine or coastal, or dependent on these environments.</p> <p>12. There are a large number of nationally and internationally important sites within the National Park.</p> <p>24. Biodiversity is an important element in the National Park's special qualities.</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites</p>
15	<p>1. Increased winter rainfall and decreased summer</p>	<p>Promote sustainable use of, and</p>

Number	Cluster of related issues	Sustainability Objective
	<p>rainfall are likely to affect water quality and supply.</p> <p>2. The increased population during the peak tourism season results in increased demand for water and sewerage.</p> <p>5. Though water quality is currently good, inland and coastal waters face threats due to pollution.</p> <p>7. Agricultural practices can pose a threat to water quality.</p> <p>9. Certain uses of the marine environment carry a risk of pollution.</p> <p>10. Water is one resource that could be used more sustainably in domestic and commercial situations.</p> <p>12. Most biological systems and species are susceptible to unfavourable water levels and quality.</p> <p>14. Water features are an important landscape element in the National Park.</p> <p>20. Coastal and water related activities are important for recreation in the National Park.</p>	maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.

4.0 Sustainability Appraisal of the Management Plan Policies

How has the Sustainability Appraisal Process influenced the development of the National Park Management Plan Policies?

4.1 Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process. The National Park Management Plan policies were subject to three rounds of assessment, with the third iteration being the final draft of the policies. The assessments found in this report are of the final draft policies. The Table below provides a summary of the changes to the Management Plan policies that have come about as a result of the Sustainability Appraisal before arriving at the final draft policies.

Iteration/policy version:	Policy:	Suggested change:	Result:
1	L1: Conserve and enhance National Park landscapes and seascapes.	Add creation of hedgerows to c.	Added: "...and create hedgerows" to part c. of the policy.
1	L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies	Look at the scope to include policy measures for engagement.	Included as part of Policy W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development opportunities for all.
1	W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development	Suggest adding further policy measures that expand inclusiveness	Policy has been changed to be more general regarding opportunities

	opportunities for all.	across a wider social spectrum.	rather than focusing on one age group.
2	W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development opportunities for all. (Second iteration).	Suggest that something could be added to this policy or policy L2 along the lines of wider guidance on enjoying dark skies activities in the National Park.	Added: "...subject to <u>guidance and</u> adequate mitigation..." to part d. of the policy.
1	N1: Contribute to a low carbon economy for Wales and adapt to climate change	Suggest referring to agricultural diversification and the management of natural resources in the agriculture and forestry sectors.	Policy now refers to Welsh Government's "Prosperity for All" strategy, which includes the agricultural economy.
1	N4: Reduce air pollution.	Suggest expanding the policy to include other air pollutants (focus was on nitrate).	Refer to other policies where other air pollutants are covered.
2	N4: Reduce air pollution (second iteration).	Suggest adding a statement in the impacts regarding monitoring other pollutant trends.	No change to the policy. The following impact was added: monitor pollutant trends (e.g. oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and particulates) during the Management Plan period.

Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Management Plan Policies

- 4.2 A summary of the key findings of the Sustainability Appraisal of the National Park Management Plan Policies is provided below. For the detailed appraisal of the policies see appendix C.

General

- 4.3 Policies L3, W1 and N1 all support the SA Objectives on air pollution and reducing the need to travel (SA Objective 2), and reducing the factors that contribute to climate change (SA Objective 7) through their support for the Pembrokeshire Greenways.
- 4.4 Policies L2, W2, E1, H1, H2 and N3 are likely to contribute to the local economy of the National Park.
- 4.5 Policies L1 and N3 provide support to Local Development Plan 2 policies, which aim to help sustain the communities of the National Park, enabling people to stay within their communities through the provision of facilities and affordable housing. Contributions to the SA Objectives include maintaining cultural diversity and support for the Welsh language and local dialects.

A Landscape for life and livelihoods

- 4.6 Policies L1 to L3 contribute positively to the SA Objectives on landscape/seascape/townscape and biodiversity. Policy L1 was appraised to be particularly positive in this regard due to its focus on maintaining and enhancing landscape features that improve ecological connectivity.

Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

- 4.7 Policy W1 contributes very positively against the Sustainability framework by providing a holistic approach to the management of recreational activities in the National Park that both protects the National Parks special qualities and promotes enjoyment.
- 4.8 The Sustainability Appraisal concluded that, on the whole, Policy W2 contributed positively to the relevant SA Objectives with the most positive effects around health and social inclusion. However, the assessment also pointed out that increased night time tourism activities around Dark Skies could increase wildlife disturbance. The policy includes mitigation proposals but, in addition, the application of the Sandford Principle will also aid in decision making around events/activities that could disturb wildlife.

Protecting and restoring biodiversity

- 4.9 It was concluded Policy E1 directly addresses the aspirations of SA Objective 14 (Maintain and enhance biodiversity within and outside designated sites). There are likely to be benefits to the SA Objectives on landscape, climate change and the water environment. In addition the policy would also contribute to SA Objective 1 with regard to the rural economy through support of local produce (conservation grade) and support of the Welsh Government's Public Goods scheme.

Celebrating heritage

- 4.10 Policy H1 performs well in respect of the SA Objective on culture but also in respect of the landscape and biodiversity due to its regard to historic landscape features, which are important features of the National Park that also help to maintain ecological connectivity.
- 4.11 Policy H2 focuses on the connection between the Welsh language, culture and the landscape.
- 4.12 Policy H2 contributes positively to the SA Objectives on landscape and cultural diversity but also brings benefits to biodiversity through the connection between cultural diversity and the knowledge of biodiversity.

Managing natural resources sustainably

4.13 Of note under this group of policies is policy N3: Conserve and enhance soils and natural carbon storage. This policy supports the SA Objectives concerning climate change but also provides wider economic benefit with regard to maintaining viable agricultural and forestry sectors (SA Objective 1).

DRAFT

Assessing the cumulative impacts of Management Plan policies

4.14 It is a requirement of Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive that the impacts of Plan policies are assessed in combination with other policies (as opposed to in isolation). These combination effects are of two types:

- cumulative effects - effects that arise due to the addition of the effects of a number of objectives;
- Synergistic effects - those that arise from an interaction of the effects of objectives, and can be thought of as effects that are greater than the sum of the parts.

4.15 In some cases an in combination assessment is implicit in the assessment of individual policies, for instance, the policy for housing is considered in the context of the policy for Sustainable Design and the spatial policies of the Plan. Assessing the combined impact of every combination of policies is not a practical option.

4.16 In order to get a better idea of the cumulative impact of Management Plan policies on each of the Sustainability Objectives the summary assessment of each policy against each Sustainability Objective was brought into the table below. From this it is possible to read the impact of the Plan as a whole on each Sustainability Objective. A predominance of negative assessments against a Sustainability Objective would suggest that the plan as a whole will have a negative impact on that objective. This approach is not without its flaws, the main one is the implication that a negative effect from one policy can be offset by a positive effect from another. This may be the case, the positive effect could mitigate against the negative effect, or result in gains that more than make up for the losses due to the negative effect. However it could also be the case that a serious negative effect of one policy will not be offset by the positive effects of others. For this reason a commentary follows the table indicating whether or not the positive effects are likely to offset negative effects where these are foreseen.

Sustainability Appraisal key:

++	There is a generally consistent strong positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
+	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
0	There is not a significant association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives, or the association is neutral (the combination +/- is used where it is believed a policy will have both positive and negative effects with regard to a particular Sustainability Objective).
-	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
--	There is a generally consistent strong negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
?	The association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives is uncertain, may be used in association with other symbols to indicate a degree of uncertainty in the conclusion

Sustainability Objective	Policy	L1	L2	L3	W1	W2	E1	H1	H2	N1	N2	N3	N4
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors ...		+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	++	+
2. Minimise the demand for travel...and... encourage use of alternatives.		0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes...		++	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	0	0	+	0
4. Increase the numbers ... taking part in physical forms of recreation...		0/+	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.		0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
6. Manage the effects of climate change...		+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.		0	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
8. Maximise the contribution of... development to sustaining local		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

communities.												
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park...	0	0	+	++	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	0	0	0
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
13. Community facilities ... meet the needs of the National Park population	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity...	++	+	+	+	-	++	+	+	0	+	+	+
15. Promote sustainable use of ... inland and coastal waters.	0	0	0	+	0/+	+	0	0	+	++	+	0

- 4.17 No negative cumulative or synergistic impacts to the SA Objectives are predicted to arise as a result of the policy framework set out by the National Park Management Plan.
- 4.18 Of note are the cumulative positive impacts predicted for SA Objectives 3 and 14, with positive assessments against most of the Management Plan policies.
- 4.19 It is also noted that there are cumulative benefits to the visitor economy.

5.0 Monitoring

- 5.1 It is a requirement of the Sustainability Appraisal process and the Strategic Environmental Assessment directive that the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Plan are monitored. This sustainability monitoring in turn forms part of the monitoring framework for the Plans.
- 5.2 The Monitoring of the Sustainability Appraisal will take place alongside the monitoring of the National Park Management Plan.
- 5.3 The monitoring of framework for the Sustainability Appraisal of the National Park Management Plan is based on the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives against which the Plan has been assessed. This approach will help to understand to what extent these objectives are being achieved. The table below provides Sustainability Appraisal Objectives alongside some potential indicators.

Objectives	Potential indicators
Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.	Employment rates in the agriculture; forestry and fishing sector Number of farms in agri-environment schemes (including those in the Authority's management agreements) Conservation status of farmland habitats
Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	Department for Transport statistics for car use by local authority DECC emission rates for cars by local authority Pembrokeshire County Council public transport figures
Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	Mapped landscape quality indicators Condition of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments Amount of greenfield and open space lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the plan.
Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	The activities undertaken by visitors revealed by tourism surveys. Creation or improvement of new cycling and walking opportunities.

Objectives	Potential indicators
	PCNPA volunteer numbers.
Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	Information from businesses PCNPA car park surveys/ ticket data Number of cultural and astro tourism events that occur out of season.
Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	Frequency / severity of flood events.
Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	Modelled emissions of greenhouse gases Indicators relating to car travel Renewable energy development
Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	Refer to Local Development Plan 2 (annual monitoring report)
Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	The social mix of visitors revealed by tourism surveys.
Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	Use of Welsh language Condition of listed buildings
The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	Number of new/ extensions to minerals sites Number of minerals sites closing/ reducing activity Nature of after-use on closed sites
Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	Waste and recycling rates for Pembrokeshire Incidence of fly tipping
Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	Refer to Local Development Plan 2 (annual monitoring report)
Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	Conservation status of protected sites, and key habitats and species (likely to be largely qualitative).
Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	Natural Resources Wales river and coastal water quality measurements. Performance against Water Framework Directive objectives for the surface, ground and coastal waters in or downstream of the National Park.

Appendix A - Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Many of the International level policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) referred to in this Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes are implemented in National or regional policies, plans or programmes. Therefore more detail on how relevant PPPs will influence the National Park's Plans is included in the references to National and Regional Plans. The International PPPs are included here for completeness and to provide access information for the documents.

International

Plan, Policy or Programme
Agenda 21 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1992 (http://www.unep.org/documents.multilingual/default.asp?documentid=52)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development UNEP 1992 (http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163&l=en)
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development United Nations 2002 (http://www.un.org/jsummit/html/documents/summit_docs/131302_wssd_report_reissued.pdf)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change United Nations 1994 (http://unfccc.int/2860.php)
The Kyoto Protocol United Nations 1997 (http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php)
Convention on Migratory Species UNEP 1979 (http://www.cms.int/)
Convention on Biological Diversity UNEP 1992 (https://www.cbd.int/intro/default.shtml)
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands UNESCO 1971 (http://www.ramsar.org/)
Aarhus Convention United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1998 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/)
EU Directive 2009/147/EC (on the Conservation of Wild Birds aka 'The Birds Directive')) The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)
Notes: The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets

broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes). Source: JNCC.

A wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities support the Bird Directive's implementation in the UK. They include national bird monitoring schemes, bird conservation research, and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them. In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010. The 'Habitats Regulations' apply to the UK land area and its territorial sea (to 12 nautical miles from the coast). Source: JNCC.

Management Plan response: Reflect the goals of the various delivery mechanisms of the Directive in National Park management policy.

EU Directive 85/337/EEC (the EIA Directive) The Council of the European Union (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm>)

Notes: Amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, 2009/31/EC and subsequent amendments codified by Council Directive 2011/92/EU and Council Directive 2014/52/EU

EU Directive 91/676/EEC (the Nitrates Directive) The Council of the European Union 1991 (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html>)

EU Directive 92/43/CEE (the Habitats Directive) The Council of the European Communities 21 May 1992
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)

Notes: The Directive creates a network of sites in Europe for the conservation of biodiversity. These sites are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (collectively known as 'Natura 2000' sites). Any development project of plan likely to have a significant effect (either directly or indirectly) on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'. If the assessment finds that the plan or project is likely to undermine the conservation objectives for the site the plan or project must not proceed unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'. If this is the case then appropriate mitigation or compensation measures must be put in place. There are 16 Natura 2000 sites wholly or partially within the National Park.

EU Directive (2008/50/EC) (the New Air Quality Framework Directive) The Council of the European Union 11 June 2008
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm)

EU Directive 1999/31/EC (the Landfill Directive) The Council of the European Union 1999
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm)

EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) The Council of the European Communities 23 October 2000
(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html)

Notes: Introduces 'good status', a more rigorous water quality standard. The Directive requires 'River Basin Management Plans' which should influence Development Plans and be influenced by them. Water quality improvement and management of water resources complement

National Park purposes. Principal output from legislation is River Basin Management Plan. Timetabling constraint.
Management Plan response: Contribute, wherever possible and appropriate, to achievement of water Plan response status objectives.
EU Directive 2002/49/EC (Directive on Environmental Noise) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2002 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm)
EU Directive 2003/35/EC (Directive providing for Public Participation) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2003 (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003L0035:en:NOT)
EU Directive 2004/35/CE (the Environmental Liability Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2004 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/legal/liability/)
EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008 (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/index.htm)

Common Agricultural Policy, European Commission 1958
<p>Notes: The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the set of rules and regulations which govern agricultural activities in the European Union. Under CAP, economic support to farmers since the 1960s was largely given in direct proportion to production. CAP resulted in sweeping changes in farming practice; farmers intensified their farming methods in order to produce more and so attract greater financial support. Many farms have therefore become more specialised and traditional farming has been abandoned across large areas of the UK. CAP revisions are aimed at a gradual transfer of subsidy to support land stewardship rather than specific crop production. A relatively small number of key practices have a significant effect on the condition of wildlife. If CAP revision continues to address these there should be attendant benefits for National Park biodiversity. Changes in CAP payments may result in a shifting social landscape within the agricultural community, as well as, beneficial changes to landscape character.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Continue to seek to influence agricultural policy and practice at the most appropriate level to secure environmental and socio-economic benefits.</p>
<p>Common Agricultural Policy Reform, European Commission (annual basis) http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/index_en.htm</p>
<p>EU Rural Development Policy 2014-2020 European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/index_en.htm</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention Council of Europe 2000 http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp</p>
<p>Environment Action Programme to 2020 European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>
<p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Council of Europe 1979 http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/104.htm</p>
<p>MANAGING NATURA 2000 SITES The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/CEE, European Commission 2000 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/provision_of_art6_en.pdf</p>
<p>European Climate Change Programme, European Commission 2000 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/eccp.htm</p>

United Kingdom

Plan, Policy or Programme
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act, UK Parliament 2000 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents</p> <p>Notes: This extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside while also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. The Act gives the public a new right of access to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. It also: recognises the needs of landowners and managers; improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about what rights already exist; provides a statutory basis for biodiversity conservation previously undertaken as a matter of policy; improves the procedures associated with the notification, protection and management of SSSIs; strengthens legal protection for threatened species and brings up to date the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); supports management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Source: DEFRA. The CROW Act 2000 updates the Wildlife and Countryside Act and includes enhanced protection for SSSIs as well as providing a legal basis for biodiversity action.</p> <p>Management Plan response: We will continue to implementation of the Act, with partners and stakeholders.</p>
<p>Environment Act 1995, UK Parliament 1995 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents</p> <p>Notes: Defines national park purposes, the socio economic duty and the obligation on others to implement national park purposes. Provides clear direction in how to draft the aims, objectives and policies of both Plans. To ensure that the appropriate balance between achieving purposes and the socio-economic duty is achieved. Silkins Test.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Sets out the fundamental principles of National Parks to be delivered through the prescriptions of the NPMP.</p>

<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, UK Parliament 2006 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents</p>
<p>Notes: Established 'Natural England' and 'Commission for Rural Communities'. It provides legislative changes to amend nature conservation legislation, and in relation to bylaws for motor vehicles (giving NPs the power to make traffic regulation orders); SSSIs and extends the CROW biodiversity duty for example. Will help to achieve a rich and diverse natural environment Source: Defra.</p> <p>Management Plan Response: Provides a more secure framework for the consideration of the natural environment</p>
<p>Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979, UK Parliament 1979</p>
<p>Notes: The means by which Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are afforded legal protection. A key tool for protection of SAMs. The protection given by this falls short of protecting the settings and surroundings of monuments. In addition, the Act allows for certain damaging operations to continue under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) UK Parliament 1981 http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download</p>
<p>Notes: The key means for wildlife protection on the British mainland. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife on the British mainland. It is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain. Similar legislation is enacted to fulfil these obligations elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Source: Naturenet. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) largely failed to conserve habitats and species or protect them from a range of pressures, on SSSIs as well as in the wider countryside. The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 significantly updated the Wildlife and Country Act and includes enhanced protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Continue to seek to strengthen policy and work with landowners to safeguard features of protected sites, and, importantly, the context in which those sites occur.</p>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (England and Wales) 2017, UK Parliament (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1379)
Notes: Transposes the Habitats Directive and the Conservation of Seals Act 1970.
Management Plan response: There are 13 SACs and 5 SPAs in the National Park area, and management policies must ensure their safeguard.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189)
Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy UK Government 2005 (http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1&2) DEFRA 2007 (http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/)
Notes: The objectives are drafted in line with European Directives and UK law, policy and standards, and relate primarily to human health. Transport management (vehicle volumes as well as individual vehicle emissions). Trends in traffic volumes, localised air pollution hotspots.
Management Plan response: Contribute wherever possible to the county's air quality management objectives, in reference to PCC and EAW targets and measures.
The Water Framework Directive and Planning - Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales EA; RTPI; WLGA; LGA February 2006 (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/40195.aspx)
Notes: Provides advice on the implementation of the Water Directive Framework in relation to development plan policy (and other matters). The WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. It establishes a river basin district structure with ecological targets for surface waters and other environmental indicators.
Management Plan response: Contribute to River Basin Management Plan goals through National Park management policies wherever possible.
Water for People and the Environment: water resources strategy for England and Wales Environment Agency 2009 (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/40731.aspx)
The UK Climate Change Programme DEFRA 2006 (http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4000)
Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009 UK Government 2009 (http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/fisheries/marine/marine-planning/?lang=en)
Notes: The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provides new powers to assist in achieving the vision set out in the UK High Level Marine Objectives.

The new powers provided by this act include:

- Marine planning – A new system for marine planning that will cover all of the key marine activities
- Marine Licensing – In Wales Marine Licensing powers were delegated to Natural Resources Wales in 2011. These licensing powers replace the licensing regimes that were previously covered under: Food and Environment Act 1985, Coast Protection Act 1949 and Environmental Impact Assessment (extraction of minerals and dredging (Wales) Regulations 2007.

Marine Conservation Mechanics – The Act provides the power to create Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) to assist in the conservation of marine plants and animals or geological/geomorphological features.

Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy DTI 2003

(<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf>)

Stern Review on the economics of climate change HM Treasury 30/10/2006

(http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sternreview_index.htm)

Water and Flood Management Act 2010, UK Government

(<http://cymru.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/flooding/floodwaterbill/?lang=en>)

Wales

Plan, Policy or Programme

Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks

(<https://gov.wales/newsroom/environmentandcountryside/2018/180726-environment-minister-announces-national-park-funding-to-continue-at-same-level/?lang=en>)

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 guidance.

Valued and Resilient outlines key priority areas following consideration of the outcomes from the Review of Designated Landscapes, Future Landscapes Wales Programme and responses to the Taking forward Wales' sustainable management of natural resources consultation. It provides clarity of purpose for the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the context of the UK's exit from the European Union and at the close of a period of review. Themes and priorities include the following:

1. Valued Places

(i) Landscapes for everyone

- **...broad partnerships should be formally established or maintained, which are enabled and empowered by the managing body to provide meaningful opportunities to participate in the preparation of plans and decision-making** of these designated landscapes.
- While it is important for all sectors of society to experience these designated landscapes, particular focus should be given to children and young families from deprived areas. Action must be taken to **help to tackle the inequalities that exist in health, education and economic outcomes amongst the poorest in society**. This work will include enhanced outdoor education programmes and volunteering opportunities.

2. Resilient Environments

(ii) Exemplars of the sustainable management of natural resources

- **AONBs and National Parks, which contain a socio-economic dimension, should exemplify approaches to reconciling tensions around competing demands for natural resources.** They have established governance and accountability structures and should utilise mechanisms such as the Management Plan and Local Development Plan in this endeavour. The emerging Area Statements offer the opportunity to inform and enhance further the role of landscape scale action. To support this ambition The Welsh Government will introduce legislation at the earliest opportunity to **require a National Park Authority to pursue the sustainable management of natural resources in the exercise of its functions**.

(iii) Halting the loss of biodiversity

- The health of designated landscapes will be inextricably linked with the improvement of neighbouring landscapes and sites. The extensive nature of **landscape designation provides a mechanism to secure healthy, resilient and productive ecosystems that are managed sustainably and contribute to connectivity between habitats**.
- Creating both new native and new mixed woodlands that can deliver multiple benefits, and to use planting and natural processes to do so is a challenge which applies equally to the designated landscapes as to the rest of Wales. It is possible to **increase woodland cover whilst respecting the special qualities of these landscapes**.

(iv) Green energy and decarbonisation

- Designated landscapes must **contribute to a sustainable low carbon economy for Wales**, for example, **through enabling the generation of renewable energy at an appropriate scale, water management and carbon sequestration**.
- Through careful planning and management these landscapes can play a key role in meeting the challenges of adaptation and mitigation of climate change, achieving energy security whilst creating resilient communities and supporting the environment. **Communities should be supported to bring forward appropriate renewable energy schemes** which have the potential to reduce dependence on carbon based energy and be a source of revenue for the community.
- ...this Government has an ambition for the Welsh Public Sector to be carbon neutral by 2030. The National Park Authorities,

in particular, can demonstrate leadership on achieving a carbon neutral public sector.

3. Resilient Communities

(v) Realising the economic potential of landscape

- National Park Authorities have a duty to ‘foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within their national park’ and AONB local authorities also have a similar responsibility across the whole of their authority areas. To reflect their national importance the planning system will continue to afford them the highest possible protection from inappropriate development. This does not prevent the designations from playing a key role in facilitating appropriate development whilst maintaining the integrity of landscape quality.
- ***Designated landscape management organisations need to further develop and refine their own understanding of local economic resilience and economic opportunities***, and continue to collaborate with other economic development agencies, including local authorities. They should draw on their power to convene local bodies, businesses and groups in order to support and create opportunities for employment.

(vi) Growing tourism and outdoor recreation

- To ***encourage, provide for and manage responsible outdoor recreation opportunities*** is an important role for AONBs and a key remit for Park Authorities. Efforts need to focus on working towards the provision of fit for purpose places and facilities which are consistent in standard with the spectacular landscapes they serve. Programmes must encourage participation and strong links across the sector to ensure harmonious use of the areas and their special qualities.

(vii) Thriving Welsh language

- Cymraeg 2050 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. The designated landscapes will have ***an important role to play to increase public awareness of the value of the Welsh language, both as part of our national heritage and as an important skill in modern life.***

4. Resilient Ways of Working

(viii) All landscapes matter

- The bodies and partnerships with responsibility for the designated landscapes should together ***promote the social, cultural and economic value and sustainable use of all landscapes, working across boundaries*** with Natural Resources Wales and with local partnerships.
- This means closer operational arrangements between existing designated areas on a regional and national basis, but also between the designated landscapes and areas without a statutory designation.
- The Welsh Government wishes to see the designated landscapes taking confident strides in managing positive landscape change for the benefit of people and the landscape. This attitude should be evident in all plans, activities, and communication.

(ix) Collaboration

- Welsh Government believes a helping hand is needed to assist at a strategic level and intends to ***establish a National Partnership to develop a robust culture of collaboration whilst also providing scrutiny and challenge on designated landscapes' priorities and delivery.***
- A collaborative approach in support of an area's special qualities may be achieved more effectively through building relationships and trust, rather than reliance on compliance on a duty to have regard. Both approaches will require parties to understand and appreciate the aspiration for an area and their own impacts and contribution. The designated landscape bodies exist to facilitate the necessary joint endeavour for the management of the landscapes which includes, but extends beyond, those who are caught by the duty to 'have regard'.

Management Plan Response: The Management Plan will need have regard to and directly reference the Welsh Government's priorities for National Parks.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

(<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Id=10103>)

An Act of the National Assembly for Wales to make provision requiring public bodies to do things in pursuit of the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales in a way that accords with the sustainable development principle; to require public bodies to report on such action; to establish a Commissioner for Future Generations to advise and assist public bodies in doing things in accordance with this Act; to establish public services boards in local authority areas; to make provision requiring those boards to plan and take action in pursuit of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their area; and for connected purposes.

The key purposes of the Act are to:

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

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

- A prosperous Wales.
- A resilient Wales.
- A healthier Wales.
- A more equal Wales.
- A Wales of cohesive communities.
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.
- A globally responsible Wales.

Management plan response: The proposals include introducing a new duty on the Welsh public service, requiring sustainable development to be embedded in strategic decision making. The nature of National Park purposes, the NPA's duty in pursuit of them, and the adaptive, outcome-based management planning approach taken by the Management Plan, help to ensure that action taken by the NPA and its partners helps fulfil the proposed duty.

<p>Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>Welsh Government The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>Notes: The Welsh Government produced a Historic Environment Act to make changes to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.</p> <p>Management Plan response: The Plan set the right framework for the protection and enhancement of historic assets.</p>
<p>Environment (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>Welsh Government Environment (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduces new environment legislation covering the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of natural resources • Climate Change – including statutory emissions targets • Charges for carrier bags – further powers for Ministers to address issues with carrier bag charges. • Collection and disposal of waste – improvements to waste management processes, working towards greater levels of recycling, better waste food management and increased energy recovery. • Fisheries and shellfish – clarification on licensing and management • Flooding and coastal erosion committee and land drainage – clarification of the laws for other environmental regulatory regimes including flood risk management. <p>Management Plan Response: The Management Plan will need to have due regard to the new legislative measures to protect the environment introduced by the Environment (Wales) Act.</p>
<p>Natural Recovery Plan for Wales (2015)</p> <p>https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/conservationbiodiversity/?lang=en</p> <p>Notes: The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales is aimed at addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ putting nature at the heart of our decision-making ☑ increasing the resilience of our natural environment ☑ taking specific action for habitats and species. <p>It sets out how Wales will deliver the commitments of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the decline in our biodiversity by 2020 and then reverse that decline.</p>

Notes: The Management Plan should aim to enhance and protect the natural environment.

Planning Policy Wales Welsh Government 10th Edition (December 2018)

<https://beta.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/planning-policy-wales-edition-10.pdf>

Notes: Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government (WG). It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes. Procedural advice is given in National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Office circulars. PPW, the TANs and circulars together comprise national planning policy which should be taken into account by local planning authorities in Wales in the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDPs).

Management Plan response: The NPA is the planning authority for the National Park area. PPW provides a policy framework for development planning policies and management.

Welsh Government Technical Advice Notes

[Welsh Government | Technical Advice Notes](#)

Notes: Provides advice on the role of the planning system to be used in conjunction with Planning Policy Wales.

Management Plan response: Whilst the advice notes relate directly to the planning system, the National Park Management Plan is key to promoting sustainable rural communities within the National Park and provides the overarching vision and objectives that effect all planning applications received by the authority.

Wales Spatial Plan, Welsh Government 2008**Wales Spatial Plan Pembrokeshire haven Key Settlement Framework**

[\(Pembrokeshire Coast National Park - Wales Spatial Plan\)](#)

Defines the spatial element of Welsh Assembly government plans (e.g. Wales: A Better Country). Sets overarching development vision and framework for Wales. Divides Wales into six areas with rough boundaries between.

For Pembrokeshire: The Haven, the Vision promotes: It being key to a strategic transport corridor ('Trans-European Network – TEN') whose western terminus links South Wales with the Irish Republic via the Fishguard-Rosslare and Pembroke-Cork ferry crossings; Development at three Strategic Hubs: Fishguard, Carmarthen (just east of the PCNP area) and the polycentric South-West Pembrokeshire towns; Improving the rural economy through the optimisation of the tourism and leisure offer. Recognises that national plans and policies should be approached differently in different areas. The focus of the plan is very much on economic development. The section on the area including PCNP is particularly so, focusing on port and energy development. The environment is addressed principally in terms of its contribution to tourism development.

Management Plan response: Take into account where relevant in drafting. NPMP prescriptions should also influence regional spatial plans.

<p>Wales:</p> <p>Prosperity for all – the National Strategy https://gov.wales/about/programme-for-government/?lang=en</p> <p>Notes: The strategy sets out a vision and actions covering each of the key themes in the Programme for Government – Prosperous and Secure, Healthy and Active, Ambitious and Learning, and United and Connected.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Continue to formulate conservation policy so as to optimise socioeconomic benefit, within the National Park and beyond it.</p>
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<p>National Development Framework for Wales (emerging) Welsh Government National Development Framework</p> <p>Notes: The framework will set out national land use priorities and infrastructure requirements for Wales.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Take into account when drafting the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Partnership for Growth: Strategy for Tourism 2013-2020, Welsh Government 2013 http://wales.gov.uk/topics/tourism/development1/strategypolicy/aop?lang=en</p> <p>Notes: Sets out the strategic vision for the Welsh Government and the tourism industry to work in partnership to increase visitor spend in Wales.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on 5 key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the Brand • product Development • people Development • profitable Performance • Place Building. <p>The strategy sets out a product-led approach to tourism in Wales focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more luxury and branded hotels

- more well-being facilities, such as spas
- more heritage hotels that utilise historic and distinctive buildings
- more all year round attractions, activities and cultural experiences
- more innovative, unusual and distinctive products.

Key market locations/regions have been identified and the strategy also aims to build on these existing customer bases.

Management Plan response: Contribute to conservation and enhancement of the tourist offer and to visitor and recreation management through pursuit of National Park purposes and duty.

Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy, Welsh Government 2008

(<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/drah/publications/Tourism/090612coastaleng.pdf>)

Notes: Coastal tourism is particularly important for South West Wales where it accounts for half of all tourism activity. Tenby is the main tourist town, but a number of other settlements have important tourism roles. Pembroke and Fishguard are important ferry ports and Milford Haven is a major fuel terminal. The Haven is a significant waterway with a range of boating and watersport activities, as are many of the beaches and coves around the Pembrokeshire coast.

Key tenets of plan for PCNP:

- To consider the potential for developing nature tourism on the coast and at sea within the environmental capacity of sensitive sites/locations e.g. dolphin watching, Skomer Island;
- To consider the potential of identifying a pilot area as a 'Coastal Recreation Area';
- To consider new or expanded resort regeneration programmes to diversify and strengthen local economies;
- To build on the successful public transport initiatives to further reduce the pressure in particularly sensitive areas and to improve access to the coast.

Climbing Higher. The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity Welsh Government 2005

And;

Climbing Higher Next Steps, Welsh Assembly Government 2006

<https://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/sportandactiver recreation/climbing-higher/?lang=en>

Notes: National Parks remain key assets for promoting physical and mental health and wellbeing. 'The countryside can be seen as a great outpatient department whose therapeutic value is yet to be fully realised.' (Dr William Bird). Recreation management is a key means for maximising enjoyment and associated benefit in a sustainable way. Removing barriers, of all kinds, to recreation and enjoyment of the National

Park.

Management Plan response: Maximise uptake of appropriate recreation opportunities subject to any environmental, community, and user constraints.

Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government 2006

(<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epg/envstratforwales/?lang=en>)

Notes: Long term (20 year) strategy for the environment of Wales. Identifies five key environmental themes: climate change; sustainable resource use; biodiversity, landscapes & seascapes; the local environment; environmental hazards. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide the framework within which to achieve an environment which is clean, healthy, biologically diverse and valued by the people of Wales. Recognises intrinsic as well as social and economic value of the environment of Wales. Much reference to development and use of environmental resources, albeit in a sustainable way.

Management Plan response: The Environment Strategy and National Park purposes and duty are directly aligned, and we look forward to continuing to contribute to the headline goals and actions generated by it.

Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government 2015

(<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/publications/water-strategy/?lang=en&>)

Summary: The Water Strategy for Wales sets out the long term (20 years) policy position of the Welsh Government to improve the management of water resources in Wales. The strategy covers estuarine and coastal as well as inland fresh water resources and is divided into 6 key topic areas:

- **Water for nature, people and business** – management of water resources to meet needs, improvement/maintenance of water quality and providing opportunities for “green growth”.
- **Improving the way we plan and manage our water services** – setting out how the Welsh Government will ensure that water infrastructure is sustainable.
- **Delivering excellent services to customers** – Ensuring affordable and reliable water and sewerage services.
- **Protecting and improving drinking water quality** – Ensuring compliance with the drinking water directive and dealing with quality problems effectively.
- **21st century sewerage and drainage systems** – sets out the Welsh Government Approach to integrated sewerage and surface water management.
- **Supporting delivery** – Sets out how the key outcomes will be delivered.

Notable inclusions:

- The strategy recognises the importance of the Wales coastline to the economy and the role of water quality in promoting “blue growth”.
- Payments for eco-system services that support water management
- Legislative support for sustainable and sewerage systems

One Wales: Connecting the Nation. The Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Government 2008

<https://beta.gov.wales/transport-strategy>

Notes: The goal of One Wales: Connecting the nation is to promote sustainable transport networks that safeguard the environment while strengthening our country’s economic and social life. The transport strategy identifies a series of high-level outcomes and sets out the steps to their delivery.

Long-term outcomes:

Social

- improve access to healthcare;
- improve access to education, training and lifelong learning;
- improve access to shopping and leisure facilities;
- encourage healthy lifestyles;
- improve the actual and perceived safety of travel.

Economic

- improve access to employment opportunities;
- improve connectivity within Wales and internationally;
- improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of people;
- improve the efficient, reliable and sustainable movement of freight;
- improve access to visitor attractions.

Environmental

- increase the use of more sustainable materials;
- reduce the contribution of transport to greenhouse gas emissions;
- adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- reduce the contribution of transport to air pollution and other harmful emissions;
- improve the impact of transport on the local environment;
- improve the impact of transport on our heritage;
- improve the impact of transport on biodiversity.

Strategic priorities to focus work:

The priorities provide additional strategic direction for work towards the long-term outcomes, and maximise the scope for local solutions to

transport challenges within a consistent national framework. They will form the focus for a subsequent National Transport Plan and four Regional Transport Plans, which will set out in detail how the outcomes are to be achieved.

The priorities will cover:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts;
- integrating local transport;
- improving access between key settlements and sites;
- enhancing international connectivity; and
- increasing safety and security.

Towards Zero Waste – Waste Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government 2010

https://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/zerowaste/?lang=en

Notes: This strategy provides the long-term framework for achieving zero waste in Wales by 2050, with a cross cutting aim to reduce the waste produced in all sectors by 1.5% year on year.

Management Plan response: Consider the principles of the strategy and aim to maximize any opportunities to contribute to its aims and objectives where appropriate.

<p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales, Welsh Government 2009 https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/090521susdev1wales1planeten.pdf</p>
<p>Notes: Sets out the Welsh Government’s vision of a sustainable Wales, and the principles through which the vision will be achieved. Sustainable development is the core tenet of National Park purposes and duty.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Continue to pursue goals for sustainable resource management, which must underpin all present and future human wellbeing.</p>
<p>Glas Tir – Natural Resources Wales 2012</p>
<p>Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, CADW and CCW http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/historicenvironment/protection/historiclandscapes/?jsessionid=2CE4546A3CAF1AFE516A6884FFA49B6?lang=en</p>
<p>Notes: Identifies areas of historic interest wholly or partly in the National Park and the features of importance. Key synergies between Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority management of archaeological and historic resources, but also critical relationships to other management policies.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Contribute to Management conservation of areas and features identified in the register.</p>
<p>Section 7 lists of habitats and species (Environment (Wales) Act 2016) https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Environment-Wales-Act (Note: these interim lists are exactly the same as the previous lists under Section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, and are under review in consultation with Natural Resources Wales.)</p>
<p>Woodlands for Wales: The Welsh Government’s Strategy for Woodlands and Trees (2018) https://beta.gov.wales/woodlands-wales-strategy</p>
<p>Notes: Sets out the 50 year strategy the expansion and good management of woodlands in Wales under the vision of: “Wales will be known for its high-quality woodlands that enhance the landscape, are appropriate to local conditions and have a diverse mixture of species and habitats.</p> <p>These will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide real social and community benefits, both locally and nationally; • support thriving woodland-based industries; and • contribute to a better quality environment throughout Wales.”

<p>National Housing Strategy – ‘Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales’, Welsh Government 2010 https://gov.wales/topics/housing-and-regeneration/publications/strategydoc/?lang=en</p>
<p>Notes: Sets out the Welsh Government’s approach and priorities for tackling the challenges of providing housing in Wales.</p> <p><u>The Approach:</u></p> <p>The whole approach is about improving people’s lives. It will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide more housing of the right type and offer more choice. Improve homes and communities, including the energy efficiency of new and existing homes. (iii) Improve housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups.
<p>Housing Wales Act 2014 Housing (Wales) Act 2014</p>
<p>Notes: The key elements of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduction of a compulsory registration and licensing scheme for private rented sector landlords and letting and management agents, which will be delivered by Rent Smart Wales reform of homelessness law, including placing a stronger duty on local authorities to prevent homelessness and allowing them to use suitable accommodation in the private sector placing a duty on local authorities to provide sites for Gypsies and Travellers where a need has been identified introduction of standards for local authorities on rents, service charges and quality of accommodation reform of the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy system giving local authorities the power to charge more than the standard rate of council tax on long-term empty properties and certain types of second homes assisting the provision of housing by Co-operative Housing Associations, and amendment of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993. (Wales) Act 2014 <p>Management Plan response: Take account of relevant elements for the preparation of the Plan.</p>
<p>Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps, Welsh Government 2013 http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/rdp-2014-2020-next-steps-consultation/?lang=en</p>
<p>Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and The Welsh Language Standards Regulations (No.1) 2015 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2015/996/schedule/1/made</p>
<p>The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 established a legal framework to impose a duty on some organisations to comply with one or more standards of conduct on their delivery of services through the Welsh language, including, areas such as policy making, the operational activities of the organisation and promoting the Welsh language.</p>

Section 26 of the Measure allowed the Welsh Ministers to specify such standards, and these have been set out under The Welsh Language Standards Regulations (No.1) 2015. These Regulations only apply to National Park Authorities, County and County Borough Councils and the Welsh Ministers. Once published, the Welsh Language Commissioner, under Section 44 of the Measure, issued a Compliance Notice on the 30th September 2015 to all relevant organisations, which set out the standards with which they should comply.

In terms of policy making the Compliance Notice requires the Authority to consider how a new policy could be formulated (or how an existing policy could be changed) so that the policy decision would either;

- have a positive effect, or an increased positive effect, or
- would not have an adverse effect, or would have a decreased adverse effect, on the Welsh language. The policy decision should also ensure that it does not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language.

Nature Recovery Plan for Wales (2015), Wales Biodiversity Partnership (<https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Nature-Recovery-Plan>)

The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales (2015) is the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Wales. It sets out a commitment to biodiversity in Wales, issues to address, and objectives for action. It sets out how current and proposed action, particularly through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources will contribute to reversing the loss of biodiversity in Wales.

An Action Plan sets out those actions which have been specifically identified to meet our objectives to reverse the decline of biodiversity. A Nature Recovery Framework, in development, shows the governance structure for the Nature Recovery Plan, and the roles and responsibilities of everybody involved in the delivery of action for biodiversity in Wales. It will also define the accountability measures in place to ensure delivery.

Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021

The river basin district includes the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Rivers management catchment and the Teifi and North Ceredigion management catchment.

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary
https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/679390/2016-updated-pembrokeshire_catchment_summary_nrw.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369400000000

Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary

https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/679392/2016-updated-teifi_catchment_summary_nrw.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369400000000
Management Plan response: Take relevant catchment measures into account when drafting the Management Plan.
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies, Natural Resources Wales
<p>Natural Resources Wales' Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies assess the amount of water available in each river catchment. The strategies directly relevant to the National Park area are the Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy (1) and the Teifi and North Ceredigion Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2).</p> <p>(1) https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/679390/2016-updated-pembrokeshire_catchment_summary_nrw.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369400000000</p> <p>(2) https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/681623/teifi-north-ceredigion_strategy_english.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131596369470000000</p>
Management Plan response: Take into account when drafting the Management Plan.
Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2019, Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water https://www.dwrcymru.com/en/My-Water/Water-Resources/Draft-Water-Resources-Management-Plan-2019.aspx
<p>Sets out the key approaches by Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water in delivering their “Welsh Water 2050 Vision”, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the views of our customers are properly taken into account, particularly on service levels and the cost of the Plan; • To take account of Welsh Government policy in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and align with its “Water Strategy for Wales 2015”. Using the ecosystem services approach, we will work towards more integrated management of our water resources; • To consider all available options to balance supply with demand when water supply deficits are forecast to exist over the planning period; • To provide the reasoning on why options are selected and why they are best value for customers and the environment; • To prioritise demand management over supply side options where the wider benefits of doing so provide a best value solution. As part of this, Ofwat is proposing to set a target for a further 15% reduction in leakage rates; • To investigate the opportunities for trading water resources with 3rd parties where this is to the benefit of our customers and not to the detriment of the environment; • To ensure that the Plan is compliant with all relevant European and domestic statutory requirements and to carry out a Strategic

<p>Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the resilience of supply systems to pressures such as drought and climate change; • To be innovative in our approach to our Plan.
<p>Wales National Marine Plan (emerging) Draft Welsh National Marine Plan beta.gov.wales</p>
<p>Notes: The framework will set out national land use priorities for the marine environment.</p>
<p>Management Plan response: Take into account when drafting the Management Plan.</p>

Regional:

<p>Ceredigion Local Development Plan, Ceredigion County Council 2011 (Adopted) Ceredigion County Council-Ceredigion Local Development Plan</p>
<p>Notes: Provides the spatial planning strategy for Ceredigion and the policy framework against which planning decisions will be made.</p>
<p>Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan, Carmarthenshire County Council 2011 (Adopted) Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021</p>
<p>Notes: Provides the spatial planning strategy for Carmarthenshire and the policy framework against which planning decisions will be made.</p>
<p>Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2 Preferred Strategy: Local Development Plan 2018 - 2033 Local Development Plan 2018 - 2033</p>
<p>Notes: Sets out the emerging options and policies that are being considered for the replacement Local Development Plan for Carmarthenshire.</p>
<p>Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans West of Wales Shoreline Management Plan: http://www.westofwalesmp.org/content.asp?nav=23&parent_directory_id=10 South Wales Shoreline Management Plan: http://www.southwalescoast.org/content.asp?id=58</p>
<p>Notes: The Shoreline Management Plan sets out the policies for sustainable coastal flood defence along the Pembrokeshire and</p>

Carmarthenshire coastline.

Local:

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Deposit Local Development Plan 2 (2018)

(<https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/Files/files/Dev%20Plans/LDP2/Deposit/Deposit%20Local%20Development%20Plan%20POST%20NPA%2028th%20of%20March.pdf>)

Notes: This is essentially a draft replacement Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, which will be subject to examination before adoption. A complete new/updated strategy that provides the strategy, policies and sites allocated for development over the proposed plan period.

Management Plan response: The National Park Management Plan is the parent document to the Local Development Plan.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2010 (Adopted)

(<https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/default.asp?PID=178>)

Notes: Provides the spatial planning strategy for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the policy framework against which planning decisions will be made.

Management Plan response: The National Park Management Plan is the parent document to the Local Development Plan.

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan Review Preferred Strategy, Pembrokeshire County Council 2018 (Consultation)

(<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review>)

Notes: Sets out the emerging options and policies that are being considered for the replacement Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire.

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan, Pembrokeshire County Council 2011 (Adopted)

[Adopted Local Development Plan - Pembrokeshire County Council](#)

Notes: Provides the spatial planning strategy for Pembrokeshire and the policy framework against which planning decisions will be made.

Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire (May 2018) (https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?object_id=4488&language=)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires Public Service Boards to produce a Well-being Plan, which details how it will improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of their respective areas. The process of developing a Well-being Plan begins with a Well-being assessment to gather baseline data and understand the issues, this process then informs the development of the Well-being Objectives.

The Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan has two objectives for well-being each with two associated work streams these are:

- Who We Are
 - Living & Working – enabling educations and employment opportunities and attracting talent to the county
 - Resourceful Communities – self-sustaining communities and volunteering
- Where We Live
 - Tackling Rurality – addressing the inequalities that rurality can create
 - Protecting Our Environment – resilience to climate change

Each of these work streams include a actions for the short, medium and long term and the plan is under pinned by the following guiding principles:

- Listening - all people, communities and organisations will have their voices heard
- Understanding - through continuing engagement and exploration of what matters, we will seek to understand well-being in Pembrokeshire.
- Changing - the PSB is committed to collaboration and innovation in order to add value across social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being.

The Plan sets out eight projects aimed at delivering the objectives.

Management Plan response: Ensure integration and compatibility of approach.

Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) for Pembrokeshire 2018 - 2028, Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
[Pembrokeshire Coast National Park - Committee Papers November 2018 Papers](https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/Files/files/Committee/NPA/2018/28%20November%23/45_18%20ROWIP.pdf)
https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/Files/files/Committee/NPA/2018/28%20November%23/45_18%20ROWIP.pdf

Notes: This strategy sets out and prioritises plans for improvements to Pembrokeshire’s rights of way network, and addresses the need to facilitate and improve access for groups with protected characteristics.

The Strategy provides 6 objectives for the long term maintenance and enhancement of Pembrokeshire’s rights of way network:

Objective A – to maintain an accessible network of public paths

Objective B – to provide a more continuous network that meets the requirements of all users

Objective C – work with the highways and construction section of PCC to develop a safer network of paths with regard to the road network

Objective D – legal procedures for recording, protecting and changing PRow

Objective E – to achieve greater community, user group and volunteer involvement in the improvement and management of public paths.
Objective F – to increase the awareness and use of countryside access opportunities afforded by public paths and access land through promotion and information provision.

Management Plan response: Contribute to the ROWIP subject to the Sandford Principle (if there is a conflict between National Park purposes which cannot be reconciled, the conservation purpose has greater weight).

Milford Haven Waterway Recreation Plan 2016, Port of Milford Haven

(https://www.mhpa.co.uk/uploads/Marine_docs/Updated_4_10_18_PM_5_year_recreation_management_plan_2016_single.indd.pdf)

Notes: Sets out Milford Haven Port Authority's strategy for planning, monitoring and managing recreational opportunities on the Haven to delivery safe and sustainable water-borne recreation.

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership

(<http://www.biodiversitypembrokeshire.org.uk/action%20plans.html>)

Notes: The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire (LBAP) is the primary mechanism by which the NPA will contribute to the UKBAP arising from the Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity. Planning and implementation is coordinated by the Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership, a group of 14 organisations that includes the NPA, and there will continue to be complete integration of the LBAP with relevant sections of the NPMP. The LBAP is a key means for 'joining up' conservation action and for enabling partners to take a broad view of conservation measures required. Influencing management on non partner-owned sites and securing finance for additional projects.

Management Plan response: Continue to use the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the process, and the services of the West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre, to integrate management within the National Park, and between it and the wider county.

Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Plan (February 2018 position statement), Pembrokeshire County Council

(<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-plans-and-guidance>)

A Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Plan will replace the current Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, and is expected to closely follow the format of the Wales Nature Recovery Plan. It will provide the framework for local biodiversity action that will contribute to the delivery of national targets for key habitats and species, and raise awareness and understanding of the relevance of biodiversity.

Joint Local Transport Plan for South West Wales 2015 - 2020 (April 2015) (<https://www.swansea.gov.uk/localtransportplan>)

Notes: The Plan's vision and objectives are based on the previous Regional Transport plan but amended to strengthen focus on the Welsh Government's priority areas.

Management Plan response: Take into account in the development of the Management Plan.

Western Wales Flood Risk Management Plan, Natural Resources Wales (2015)

(https://naturalresources.wales/media/675146/final_frmp_-_western-wales_pk26b82.pdf)

Notes: This plan covers flooding from the main rivers, reservoirs and the sea for the West Wales region and proposes flood risk management measures on a community level.

Management Plan response: Proposed measures will be taken into account where relevant to the Management Plan.

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

(<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125095.aspx>)

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

Management Plan response: accommodate through responses to climate change.

Appendix B – Baseline Information

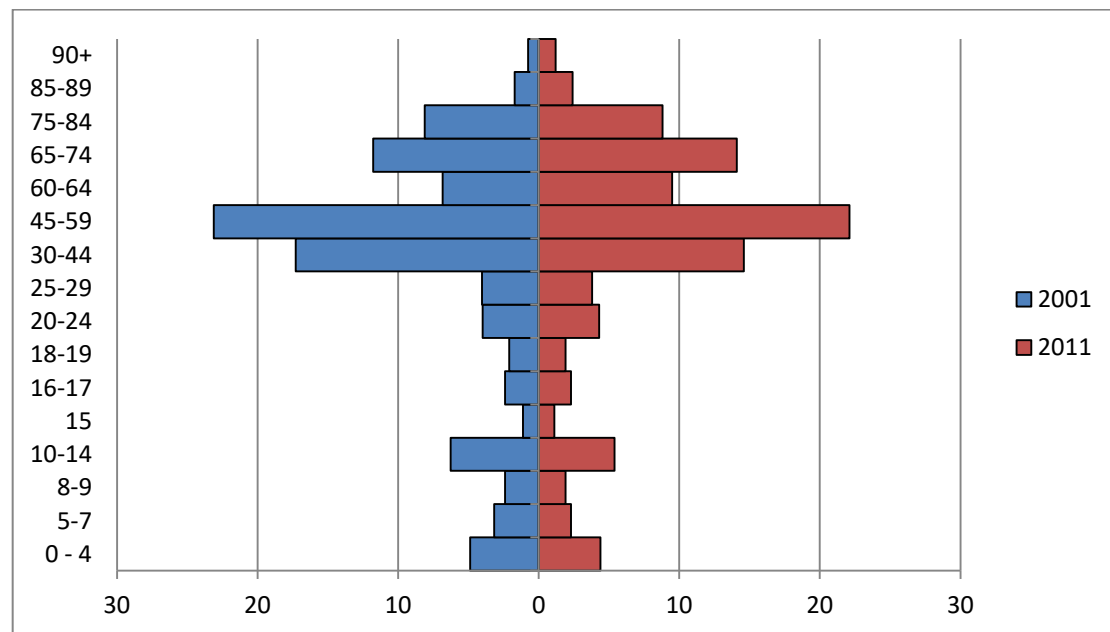
General & Population	6972
Total population and trends	6972
Population distribution.....	7174
Migration	7275
Housing.....	7578
Housing stock	7578
Completions of market and affordable housing	7578
Commitments of market/affordable housing	7679
Housing need.....	7679
Second and holiday homes.....	7780
House prices	7881
Health	7881
Income & Employment.....	8285
Unemployment rates.....	8487
Employment rates	8487
Industries of employment	8588
Economy	8689
Business	8689
Agriculture	8689
Tourism.....	8790
Recreation	9194
Education & Skills	9497
Access to services	9497
Community/ cultural distinctiveness.....	9598
Welsh Language.....	9598
Other indicators of cultural distinctiveness	9598
Historic environment.....	9598
Transport	111114
Car ownership.....	111114
Use of cars by visitors	111114
Pollution	113116
Air pollution/quality	113116

Water quality	<u>117</u> <u>120</u>
Climate Change.....	<u>122</u> <u>125</u>
Baseline	<u>122</u> <u>125</u>
Flooding	<u>124</u> <u>127</u>
Biodiversity	<u>126</u> <u>129</u>
Natura 2000 sites.....	<u>127</u> <u>130</u>
Geodiversity.....	<u>153</u> <u>156</u>
Soil	<u>157</u> <u>160</u>
Landscape	<u>157</u> <u>160</u>
Tranquility/ Disturbance.....	<u>160</u> <u>163</u>
Waste.....	<u>161</u> <u>164</u>
Litter	<u>162</u> <u>165</u>
Fly-tipping.....	<u>162</u> <u>165</u>
Minerals.....	<u>163</u> <u>166</u>

General & Population

Total population and trends

The resident population of the National Park at the 2011 Census was found to be 22,644, this is a very small increase in the resident population of 2001 (22,542). The age structure of the Park's usual resident population by percentage of population in 2001 and 2011 is shown below.



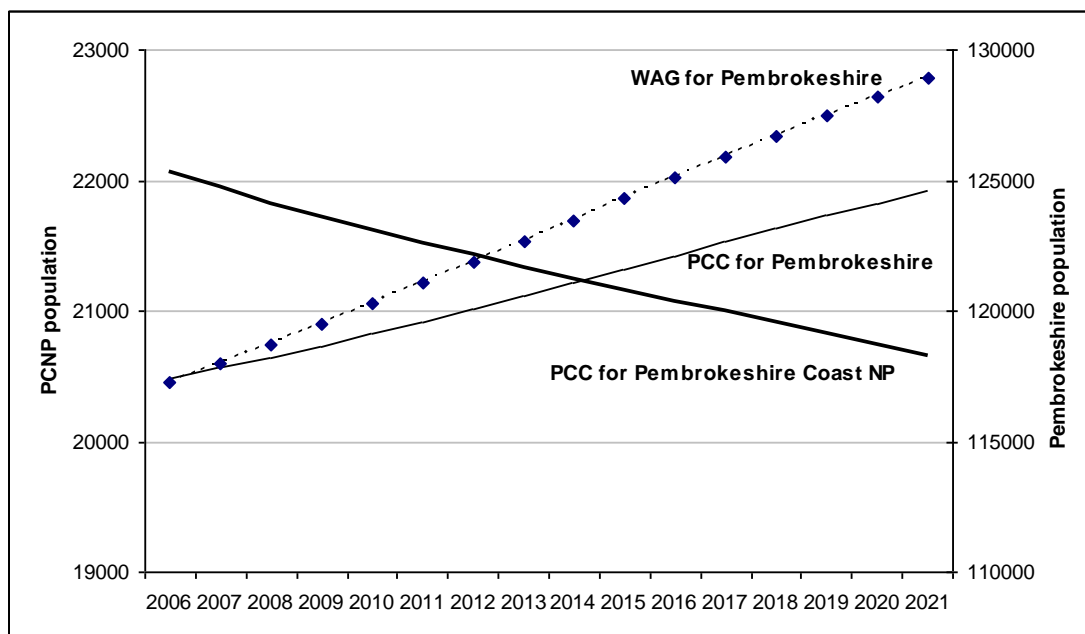
Data source: Census 2001/2011

Modelled estimates of population change since the Census have been produced for the National Park by the Office for National Statistics. Estimated population change for the National Park 2001-2006 is shown in the following chart, along with estimates for the whole of Pembrokeshire. The subsequent chart shows the estimated age structure in the National Park in 2006. Updated population and household projections based on the 2011 Census for the National Park are expected in late 2014/ early 2015.

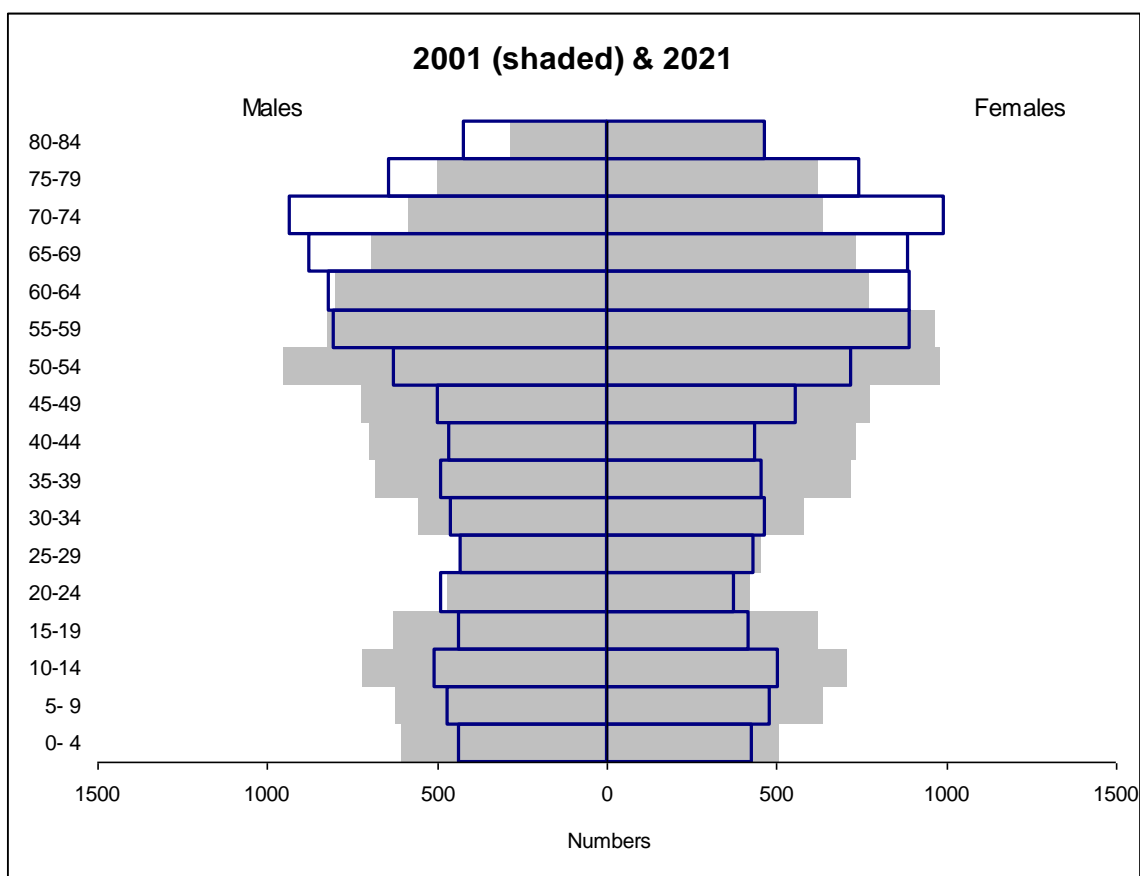
Population projections to 2021 were prepared for Pembrokeshire by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)⁶ and Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC)⁷, and for the National Park by Pembrokeshire County Council. These are shown in the following chart.

⁶ Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Local Authority Population Projections.
<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/population/pop-project/popprojla/?lang=en>

⁷ Pembrokeshire County Council (2008) Population, Household and Labour Force Projections for the County of Pembrokeshire and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.
http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?Language=&object_id=4136

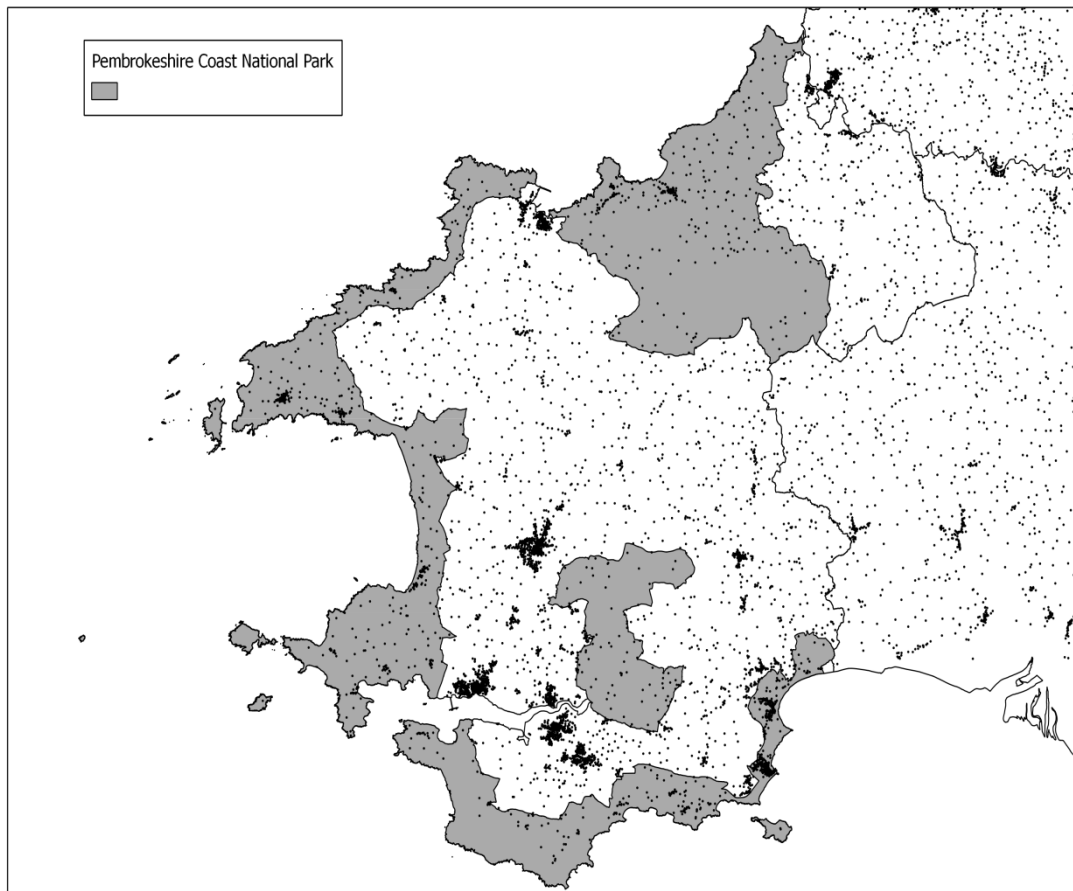


The projected age distribution for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is shown in the following chart.



Population distribution

The following map shows the settlement pattern of the National Park and surrounding areas of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion. Each dot indicates an address in the Ordnance Survey's Address Point dataset⁸ for March 2014.



The distribution of points on this map suggests that even outside towns and villages the National Park is well populated with only a few significant unpopulated areas.

⁸ © Crown Copyright. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority - copyright licence/account number 100022534

Migration

Migration data derived from Health Authority records indicates a net migration inflow to Pembrokeshire from the rest of the UK in 2003/4 of 510 people, this level of in migration is fairly consistent for the period of 2003 – 2007, with 2008 showing a significantly higher rate. 2008/9 – 2010/2011 show significantly lower rates with negative Net flow in 2008/9. Between 2008/9 and 2015-16 there is no return to consistent rates of net flow, like those observed, between 2003-2007 ranging from 30-730 in 2015/16.

		2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Wales	Inflow	67050	62170	61870	62770	59610	55900	56530	57120	59230	55010	57480
	Outflow	53850	55220	55780	55880	54820	55570	53990	54590	54750	55680	57320
	Net	13200	6940	6100	6900	4790	330	2540	2530	4480	-670	170
Pembrokeshire	Inflow	4250	4030	4110	4270	4320	3760	3860	3590	4080	3930	4090
	Outflow	3740	3540	3550	3720	3460	3860	3700	3560	3690	3630	3630
	Net	510	480	560	560	860	-110	160	30	390	300	460

		2014-2015	2015-2016
Wales	Inflow	57520	58660
	Outflow	56680	55280
	Net	840	3380
Pembrokeshire	Inflow	3720	4410
	Outflow	3680	3680
	Net	40	730

[StatsWales: 2017](#)

Bespoke data showing Migration in and out of the National park has been prepared from the National Patient Register by the Office for National Statistics for Pembrokeshire County Council. This data breaks migration down to that between the National Park and the rest of Pembrokeshire, and that between the National Park and England & Wales outside Pembrokeshire. The following table shows total migration between July 2001 and June 2006.

Age	Inflow from rest of Pembrokeshire	Inflow from rest of England & Wales	Outflow to rest of Pembrokeshire	Outflow to rest of England & Wales	Balance
All ages	2,335	3,770	3,265	2,690	145
0-4	155	165	210	80	30
5-9	140	205	195	95	55
10-14	140	220	190	125	40
15-19	165	160	235	445	-355
20-24	190	420	235	460	-85
25-29	165	325	235	290	-30

30-34	210	275	305	210	-30
35-39	210	310	255	130	135
40-44	160	275	235	120	85
45-49	140	245	190	120	70
50-54	140	265	195	105	100
55-59	150	315	190	120	155
60-64	100	240	155	85	100
65-69	60	170	100	80	50
70-74	45	45	80	60	-50
75+	165	140	260	165	-125

Data source: Office for National Statistics

As can be seen from the table above in-migration to the National Park is predominantly from England & Wales outside Pembrokeshire, and this is true for most age groups. However there is a slight dominance in out-migration from the National Park in migration to the rest of Pembrokeshire. Moreover this migration shows differences between age groups, out-migration in the 15 to 30 age group is predominantly to England & Wales outside Pembrokeshire, whilst that for over 30s is predominantly to the rest of Pembrokeshire. It is possible that, whilst out migration of the under 30s is motivated by educational, employment or cultural opportunities more available outside Pembrokeshire, out migration of the over thirties is motivated by difficulty in accessing appropriate housing within the National Park.

Migration data is also gathered at National Censuses. The following table shows net migration (excluding international migration) by for the Wards within or intersecting the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park in the year up to the Census in 2001.

	Net migration April 2000 to April 2001 as a percentage of April 2001 population		
WardName	All ages	16-24 year olds	55-74 year olds
Manorbier	4.55	-0.66	4.41
Newport	4.07	10.71	-0.63
Burton	2.89	-13.16	0.55
Tenby: South	2.48	12.26	0.16
Carew	2.39	6.74	2.56
Fishguard North East	2.28	-6.00	2.38
Saundersfoot	2.15	4.17	1.16
Camrose	1.88	1.87	0.58
The Havens	1.87	0.00	4.23
East Williamston	1.75	6.67	1.04
Llangwm	1.72	-16.33	1.21
St. David's	1.57	-4.00	1.30

	Net migration April 2000 to April 2001 as a percentage of April 2001 population		
WardName	All ages	16-24 year olds	55-74 year olds
Tenby: North	1.51	-4.44	4.88
Crymych	1.50	-1.98	0.77
Merlin's Bridge	0.92	6.30	-0.28
Maenclochog	0.77	7.02	-1.32
Scleddau	0.59	-0.76	1.01
Amroth	0.48	-6.14	4.36
Llanrhian	0.41	-5.38	4.56
Letterston	0.05	-3.43	-0.75
Rudbaxton	-0.43	-7.26	-0.70
Lamphey	-0.51	-5.51	-1.38
St. Ishmael's	-0.57	-13.24	-1.84
Dinas Cross	-0.98	-10.22	-0.71
St. Dogmaels	-1.08	-12.05	1.92
Penally	-1.20	3.13	-0.21
Hundleton	-1.64	-9.29	-1.55
Goodwick	-2.96	-10.12	1.22
Martletwy	-3.58	-17.82	-6.76
Solva	-4.07	-16.67	0.00

Data source: Census 2001 (An update to this based on Census 2011 data will be made once the data is made available)

There were 217 National Insurance registrations from non-UK nationals resident in Pembrokeshire in 2012/13 (Source: Department for Work and Pensions⁹)

Both principal sources of migration data suffer some weaknesses, the health authority data published annually by the NAW are limited to the geographic level of UAs and rounded to the nearest 100 individuals (unless a bespoke data request is made to ONS). There is also concern that migrants do not always register immediately with the Health Authority, and the effects of this will not be the same across all age groups. The Census data are more precise, and probably more accurate, but only offer a sample of one year's migration out of ten. Also the Census cannot give information on international migration out of an area of the UK. Given the belief that migration is a factor in many of the issues of concern in the National Park, better migration statistics are desirable.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/non-uk-nationals-registering-for-a-national-insurance-number-and-claiming-dwp-working-age-benefits>

Housing

Housing stock

Permanently occupied housing stock by tenure in the PCNP at the 2011 Census is shown in the following table.

All households	Owner occupied (with or without mortgage)	Shared ownership (Pays part rent and part mortgage)	Rented from Council	Rented from Housing Association	Rented privately or other types of renting
10,277	7,323	33	845	328	1,467

Source: 2011 Census

The following table summarises the composition of households resident in the National park at the 2011 Census

All households	One person households	Family with no children	Family with children	Other household without children	Other household with children
10,277	3,386	3,329	2,985	396	181

Source: 2011 Census

Completions of market and affordable housing

Affordability of housing is a key issue for the National Park, with market house prices significantly higher than those in the wider county. The number of completions of affordable housing units (predominantly social rented) has been low; the following table shows the completions of market and affordable housing for comparison.

Year	Overall Completions	Affordable units
2007 – 2008	106	0
2008 – 2009	80	14
2009 – 2010	39	7
2010 – 2011	26	0
2011 – 2012	26	0
2012 - 2013	35	0
2013 – 2014	30	3
2014 – 2015		
Total	312	24 (7.7%)

Data source: PCNPA land availability monitoring

Commitments of market/affordable housing

Commitments to affordable housing (permission and construction) have also been low. The following table shows the current commitment to the construction of affordable and market housing in the National Park.

Sites with permission (approved since September 2010)	Sites under construction	Units under construction (2014- 2015)	Affordable units under construction (2014-2015)
21	21	144	7 (4.86%)

Data source: PCNPA land availability monitoring

Housing need

Pembrokeshire County Council Housing Department maintains the waiting list for social housing for the County; from this the Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) is prepared. The most recent LHMA for 2014-2019 indicates the following need for the County by number of bedrooms per year:

Tenure	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 bed	5 bed	6 bed	Total per annum
Affordable Rent	1170.6	200.1	4.1	61.2	13.9	0.5	1450.5
Low Cost Home Ownership	284.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	288.7
						Grand Total	1739.2

[Source: Pembrokeshire Local Housing Market Assessment 2014 - 2019](#)

Housing Need in the National Park

Taking the total housing need from the LHMA for each of the Community Council Areas within the National Park, and applying a proportionate split to those that fall partially within the National Park by population distribution, the total need for affordable housing within the National Park each year from 2014 to 2019 is estimated to be ~371 units (not taking into account existing provision/supply).

Second and holiday homes

At the 2011 Census the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has one of the highest percentages of households with “no usual resident” in England & Wales. This is indicative of second residences or holiday homes. The following table shows numbers of households with no usual resident in the National Park, Pembrokeshire and Wales.

	All Household spaces	Number second/holiday homes	Percent second/holiday homes
PCNP	14,207	3,937	27.7%
Pembrokeshire	60,668	7,590	12.5%
Wales	1,383,814	82,845	6%

Data source: 2011 Census

If anything second and holiday home use of newly built housing is higher as indicated occupancy surveys of housing completed between 1991 and 2004 summarised in the following table.

Use	Completions between 1991 and 2004 (95% CI $\pm 3.5\%$)	Completions between 2001 and 2004 (95% CI $\pm 7.9\%$)
Main residence	81%	75%
Second home	10%	14%
Second home also rented as a holiday let	4%	3%

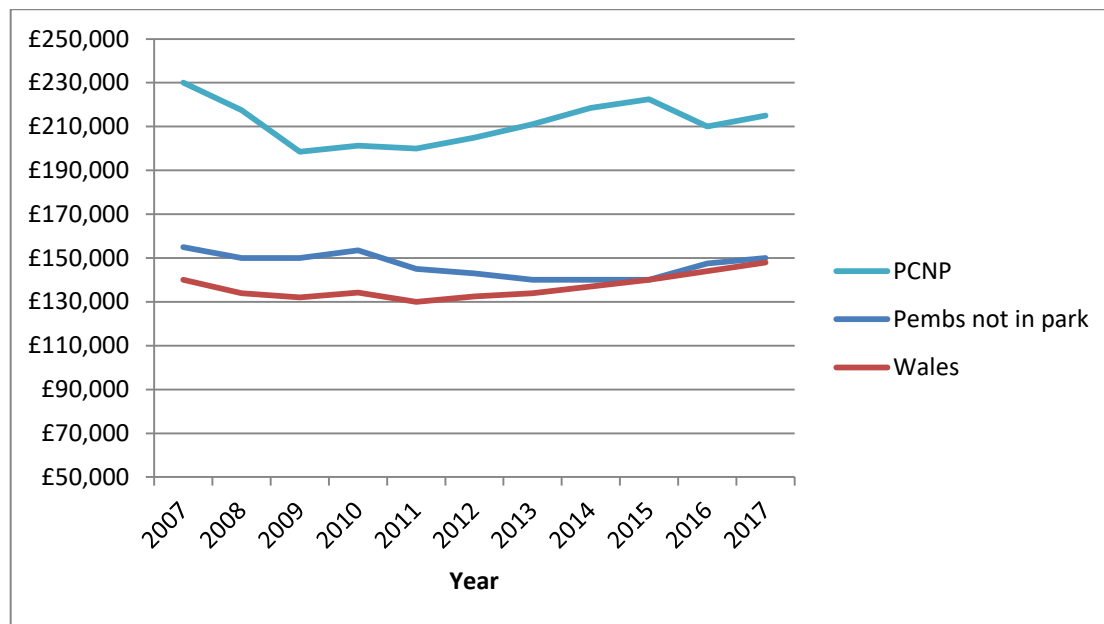
Holiday let	5%	8%
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Data source: An occupancy survey of dwellings completed in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park between June 2001 and September 2004 and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Residential Occupancy Survey, June 2001, available from PCNPA

House prices

House prices in the National Park have increased sharply since 2000, and are consistently higher than those for Pembrokeshire as a whole and Wales. The following chart shows the change in median price paid for all types of housing in the National Park and comparators.

A more detailed analysis of the changes in house prices is available from the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.



Median prices for all types of housing 2007 to 2017 calendar years for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, the area of Pembrokeshire outside of the National Park and the whole of Wales.
(Data Source: [Land Registry Price Paid](#))

Health

The following table illustrates estimated life expectancies from birth in Pembrokeshire compared to the national average. Both in 2003 and in 2011 (the latest data) Pembrokeshire compares favourably with the rest of Wales, with marginally higher life expectancies for women in both years and male life expectancies equal to the national average.

	Pembrokeshire		Wales	
	2003	2011	2003	2011
Male	76.1	78.8(+2.7)	75.81	78.0(+2.19)

Female	80.5	82.7(+2.2)	80.31	82.2(+1.89)
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(Data source: Office for National Statistics).

Generally the health of people in Pembrokeshire is similar to that for Wales as a whole. The Welsh Health Survey Local Authority Reports give the rates of selected health issues in populations. The following table shows the percentage of people under treatment for selected conditions in Pembrokeshire and Wales. The figures have been adjusted to account for the differing age profiles of the two areas. It should be noted that only the difference in the rate of treatment for mental illness can be considered statistically significant.

Condition	Pembrokeshire				Wales			
	2003/05	2008/09	2011/12	2012/13	2003/05	2008/09	2011/12	2012/13
High Blood Pressure	18	19	19	22	18	20	20	20
Heart Condition	10	9	7	9	10	9	9	9
Asthma	10				10			
Respiratory Illness	13	13	12	12	14	13	14	14
Mental Illness	7	8	9	9	9	10	11	12
Limiting Long-term Illness	25	29	33	36	28	27	34	33
Over-weight or Obese	56	63	56	56	54	57	58	59

[Source: Welsh Government 2013](#)

An important role of National Parks is to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and exercise, as a result of this National parks can make a significant contribution to public health. The literature¹⁰ suggests that there are 5 key ways in which exposure to the natural environment is beneficial to human health. These are:

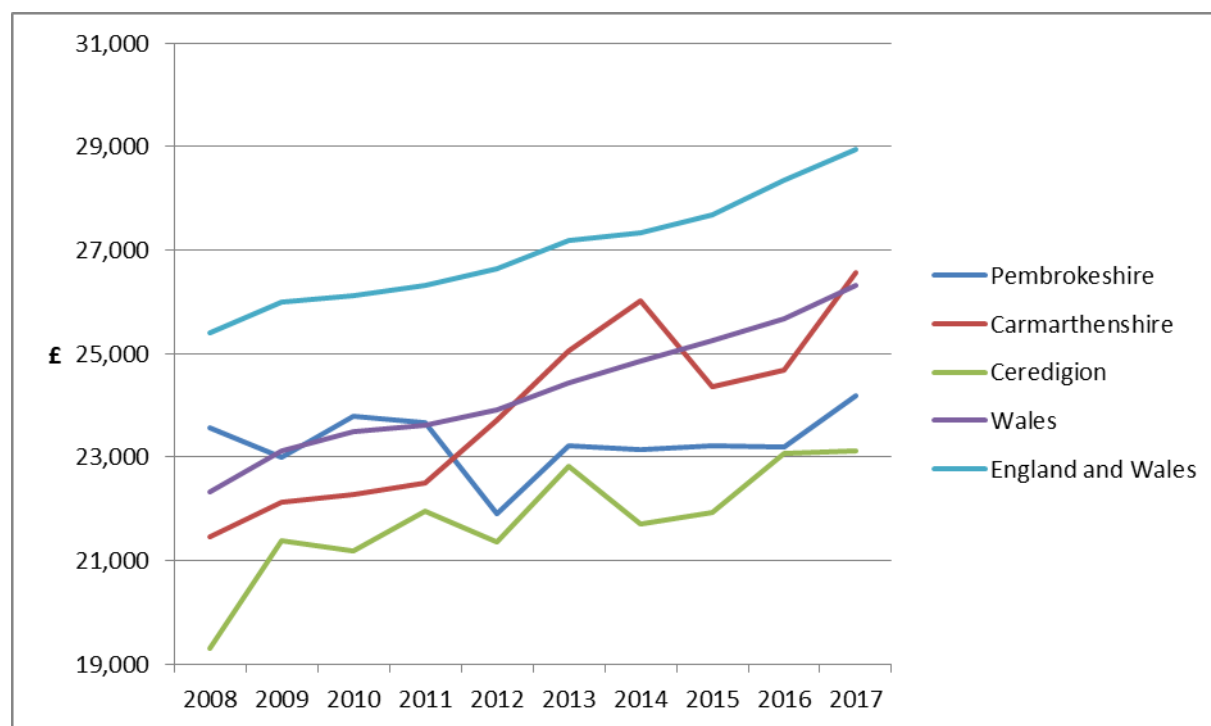
- Enhanced personal and social communication skills.
- Increased physical health.
- Enhanced mental and spiritual health.
- Enhanced spiritual, sensory, and aesthetic awareness.
- Ability to assert personal control and increased sensitivity to one's own well-being.

¹⁰ Literature review conducted for OPENspace: the research centre for inclusive access to outdoor environments. Morris N. (2003) *Health, Well-Being and Open Space Literature Review* (available at www.openspace.eca.ac.uk/rtf/healthwellbeing.rtf, accessed 16 February 2007)

Income & Employment

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pembrokeshire	23,572	22,987	23,786	23,671	21,911	23,208	23,141	23,220	23,192	24,180
Carmarthenshire	21,464	22,118	22,276	22,507	23,712	25,045	26,015	24,354	24,683	26,572
Ceredigion	19,313	21,387	21,181	21,951	21,354	22,822	21,698	21,937	23,082	23,118
Wales	22,324	23,124	23,490	23,606	23,918	24,427	24,848	25,254	25,667	26,327
England and Wales	25,397	26,000	26,113	26,307	26,643	27,189	27,346	27,693	28,353	28,952

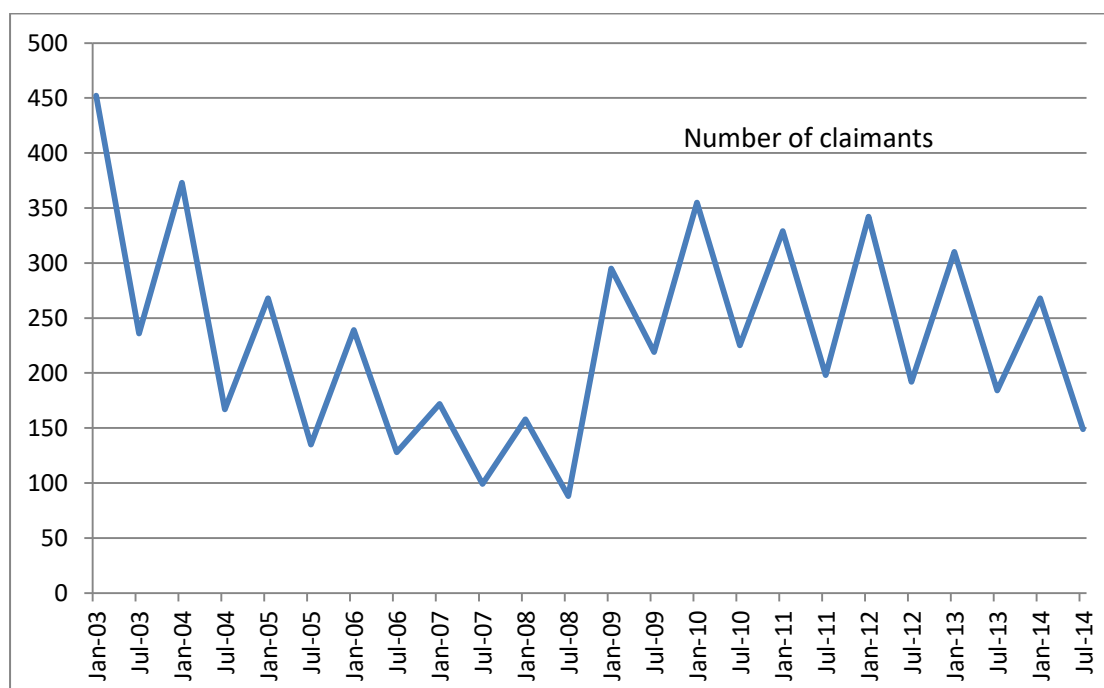
Median gross annual earnings for full-time workers by residence (NOMIS 2018)



Median gross annual earnings for full-time workers by residence (NOMIS 2018)

Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates in the National Park fell significantly between 2003 and 2008, continuing a 10 year trend for reduction, but with wide degree of seasonal variation. The economic crisis that followed has caused the unemployment rates to rise to levels roughly equivalent with 2003 in 2009. However, recent data (2009-2014) indicates that unemployment levels in the National Park are beginning to decline again. The chart below shows the number of claimants in the 1991 frozen Wards where over half of the population are resident in the National Park (as indicated by residential address point)¹¹. Data are presented for January and July and the years 2003 to 2014. 'Claimants' are people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. This is not an official measure of unemployment, but is the only indicative statistic available for areas smaller than Local Authorities.



Data source: Office for National Statistics (Nomis)

Employment rates

Though unemployment rates are declining and favourable in comparison with other parts of the UK, the rates of employment are also low in some areas in and around the National Park. The number of jobs per resident of working age was 0.79 for the UK as a whole in 2013. The Haverfordwest Travel to Work Area¹² (TTWA) compares well to this at 0.82 jobs per resident, but other TTWAs in the National Park area fare less well - 0.71 for Cardigan, 0.7 for Pembroke & Tenby, and 0.63 for Fishguard & St David's. The Office for National Statistics will be updating the Travel to Work Areas using commuting flow data from the 2011 Census, it is estimated that this update will be available in 2016. This section of the baseline will be updated with this new data once it becomes available.

¹¹ 1991 frozen Wards identified as having more than half their population in the National Park are Dinas Cross, Lamphey, Manorbier, Newport, Saundersfoot, Solva, St. David's, St. Ishmael's, Stackpole, Tenby, and The Havens.

¹² Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are approximations to self-contained labour markets based on commuting to work patterns.

Industries of employment

The following table shows the percentage of people aged 16-74 in employment in each industry of employment in the National Park with figures for Pembrokeshire as a whole and Wales for comparison.

Industry	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	Pembrokeshire	Wales
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.2	4.7	1.7
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	6.5	7.6	10.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.7	0.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.7	0.9
Construction	9.5	10.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	13.5	15.7	15.6
Transport and storage	3.3	4	3.9
Accommodation and food service activities	13.9	8.7	6.2
Information and communication	1.5	1.2	2.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.2	1.3	3.1
Real estate activities	1.3	1.2	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.8	4.1	4.3
Administrative and support service activities	4.1	3.6	4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.5	9.3	7.9
Education	9.7	7.4	10.1
Human health and social work activities	11.4	13.4	14.5
Other	6.1	5.2	4.5

Data source: 2011 Census

Economy

Business

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has a high rate of self-employment, 19% of 16-74 year olds at the 2011 Census (Wales, 8.6%).

Compared to Wales as a whole, businesses in Pembrokeshire tend to be very small, as evidenced by the relatively high proportion of businesses operating in Pembrokeshire with fewer than ten employees across their whole operation.

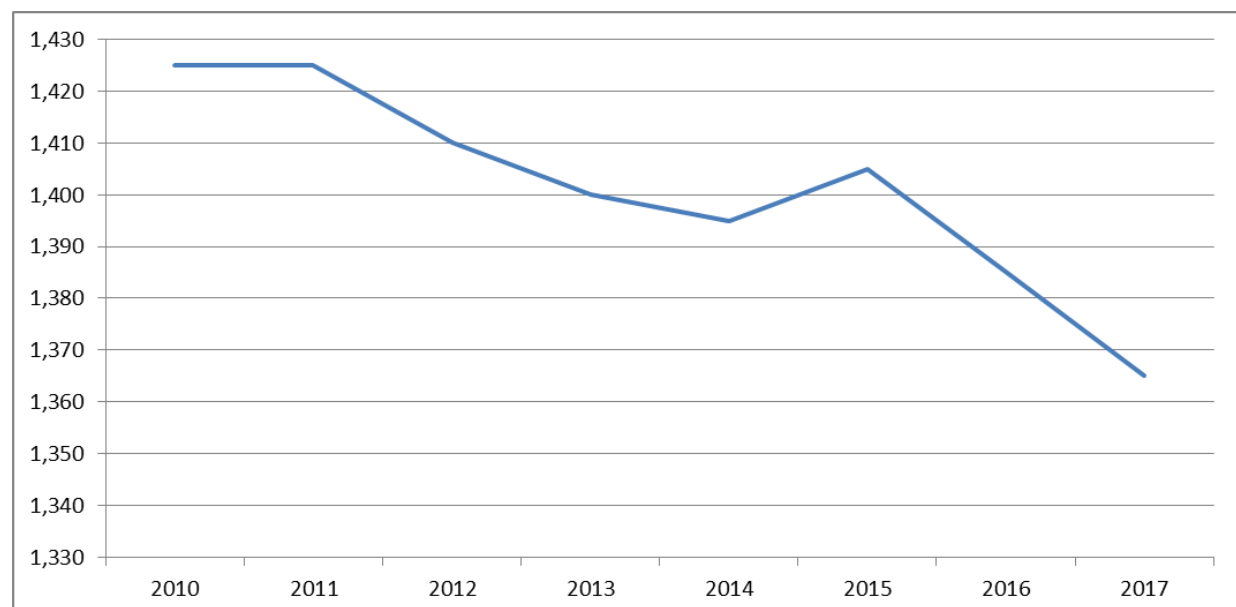
	Wales	Pembrokeshire
Micro (0 - 9)	94.5	94.1
Small (10 - 49)	3.8	3.3
Medium (50 - 249)	0.9	0.9
Large (250 +)	0.8	1.7

Source: Welsh Assembly Government (data from 2011).

The Pembrokeshire SME Survey 2012 found that 58% of business expected that their business would grow in the next 12 months (compared with 41% for the same survey in 2006). Those Businesses that expected to grow cited that a weak economy was the largest barrier to growth

Agriculture

There is a steady decline in the number of businesses involved in Agriculture, Forestry or Fisheries. The graph below shows the number of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries enterprises in Pembrokeshire between 2010 and 2017.



Data source: [Office for National Statistics \(Nomis\)](#)

Unlike for 2001 and 2011, data for the 1991 Census were not published for the areas of National Parks in England and Wales. The following table shows the numbers employed in agriculture in 1991, 2001 and 2011 for Pembrokeshire, and selected Wards (wholly or substantially within the National Park) with consistent boundaries in 1991 and 2001. Note that the data for 1991 is based on a 10% sample of Census returns, so the figures for wards will be subject to a wide margin of error (10 to 14%)

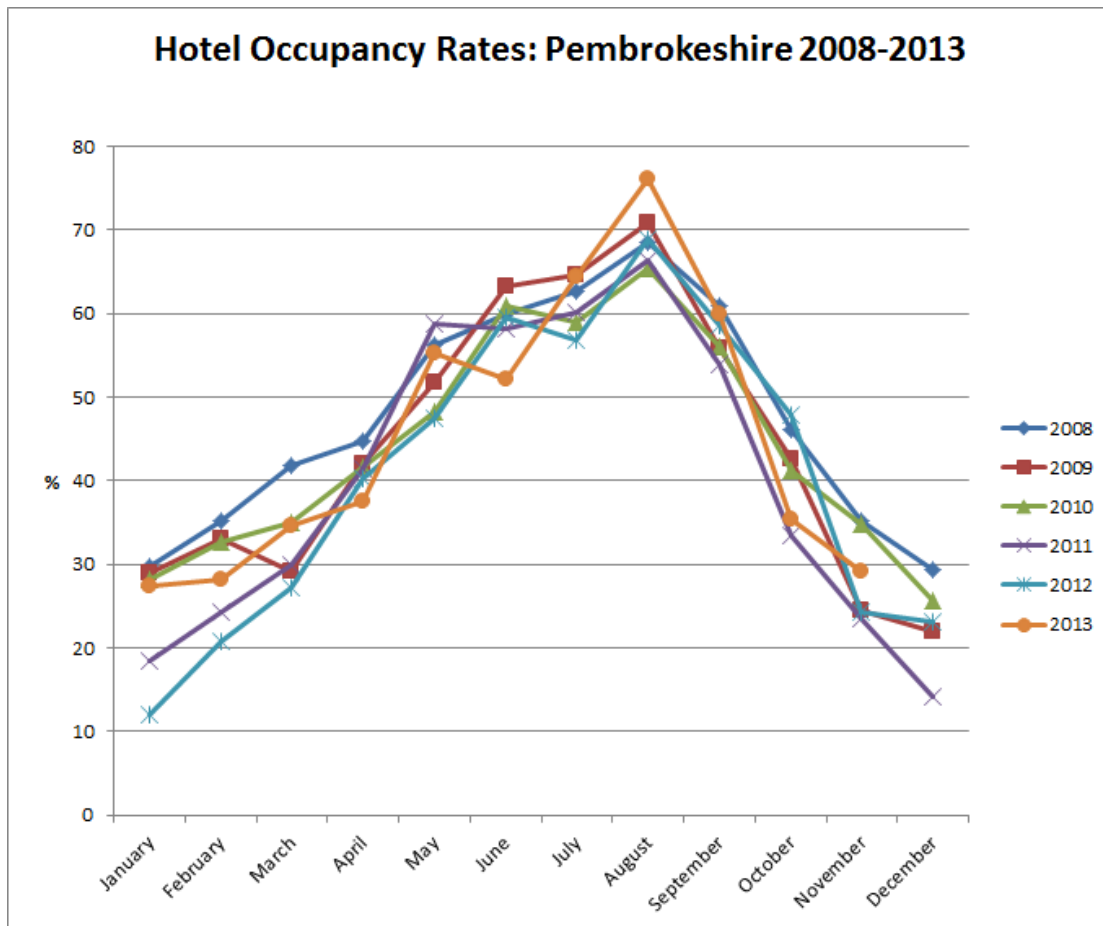
	Percentage of workforce employed in agriculture, forestry & fishing		
	1991	2001	2011
Wales	3.45	2.49	1.7
Pembrokeshire	9.44	6.83	4.7
Newport	12.5	6.67	5.24
Dinas Cross	38.36	20.83	14.65
St Davids	18.67	9.59	6.31
The Havens	14.29	9.7	8.53
St Ishmaels	16.13	10.48	7.75
Amroth	12.2	5.05	5.06

Source: Census 1991, 2001 & 2011

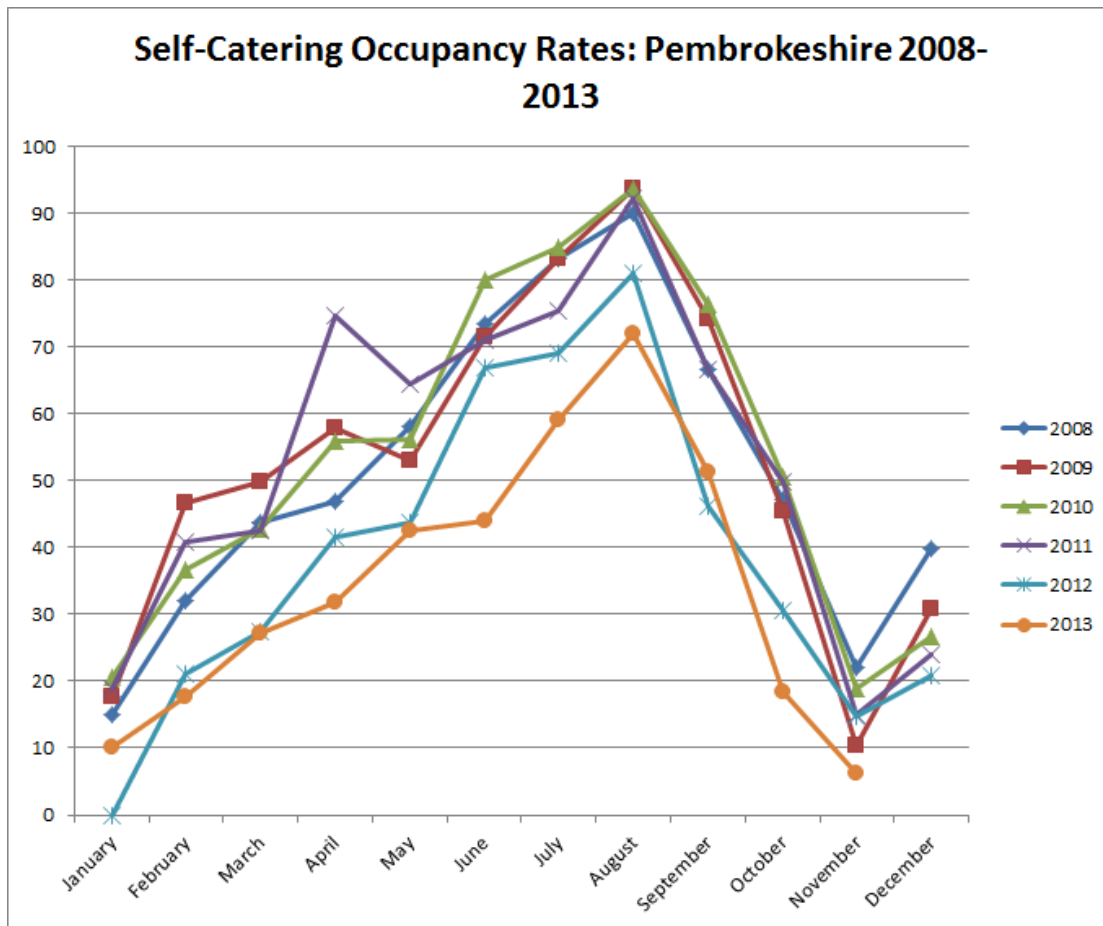
Tourism

Statistics for visitor numbers to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (or Pembrokeshire) are generally unavailable. Statistics for visitor numbers for South West Wales were produced by Welsh Government and Visit Wales for 2011, these indicate that visitor numbers to South West Wales were between 3.4 and 3.8 million in 2011, no reliable trend data is currently available. Data are available on occupancy rates for hotels and self-catering units in Pembrokeshire, produced by Pembrokeshire County Council and available from the Pembrokeshire Tourism website¹³.

¹³ <http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/>

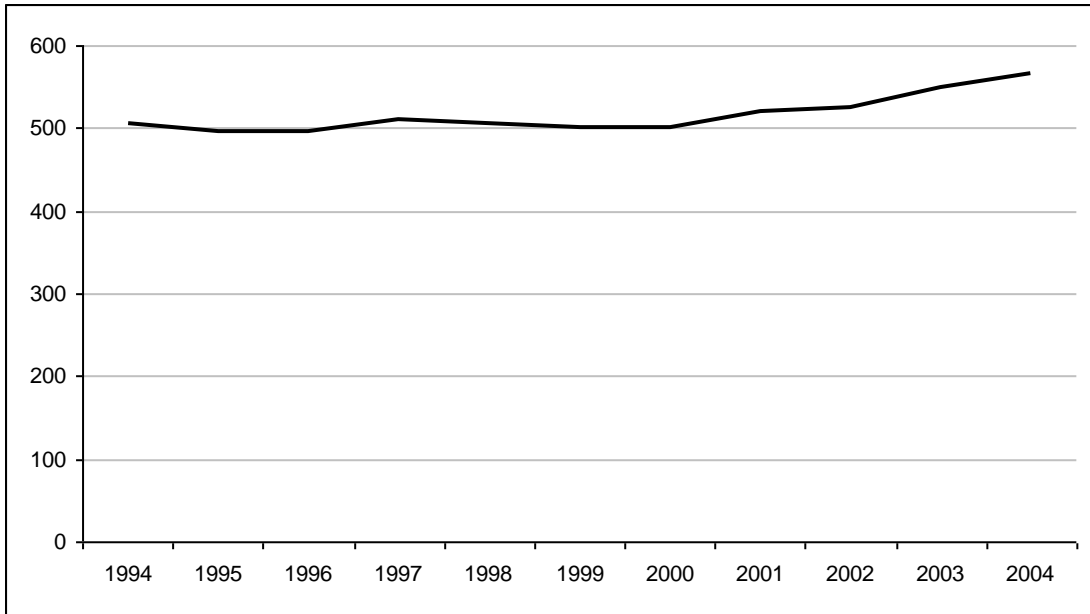


Source: Pembrokeshire County Council 2014



Source: Pembrokeshire County Council 2013

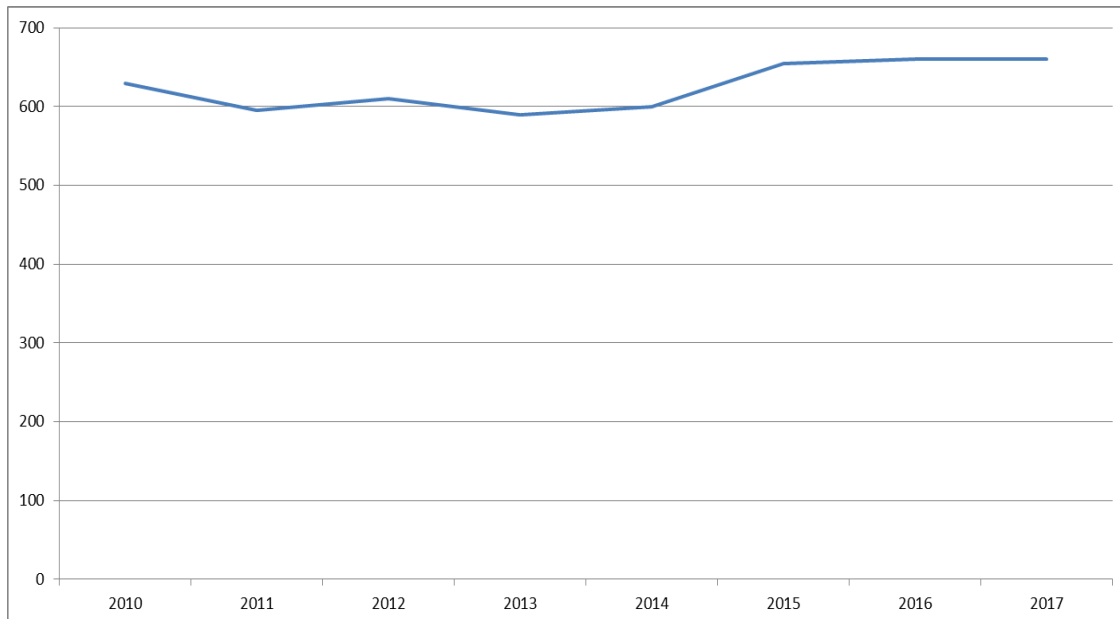
Some indication of the health of the tourism sector can be gained from changes in the number of VAT registrations in the Hotels and Restaurants sector. The following chart shows the number of VAT registered businesses in Pembrokeshire in the Hotels and Restaurants sector between 1994 and 2004.



Data

source: Office for National Statistics (Nomis)

The publication of statistics for VAT registered businesses by ONS has been discontinued and replaced by a more general count of UK enterprises. The graph below shows the number of accommodation and food services enterprises in Pembrokeshire between 2010 and 2017. During this time the number of businesses in this sector has remained consistent but has increased from the 2004 figure.

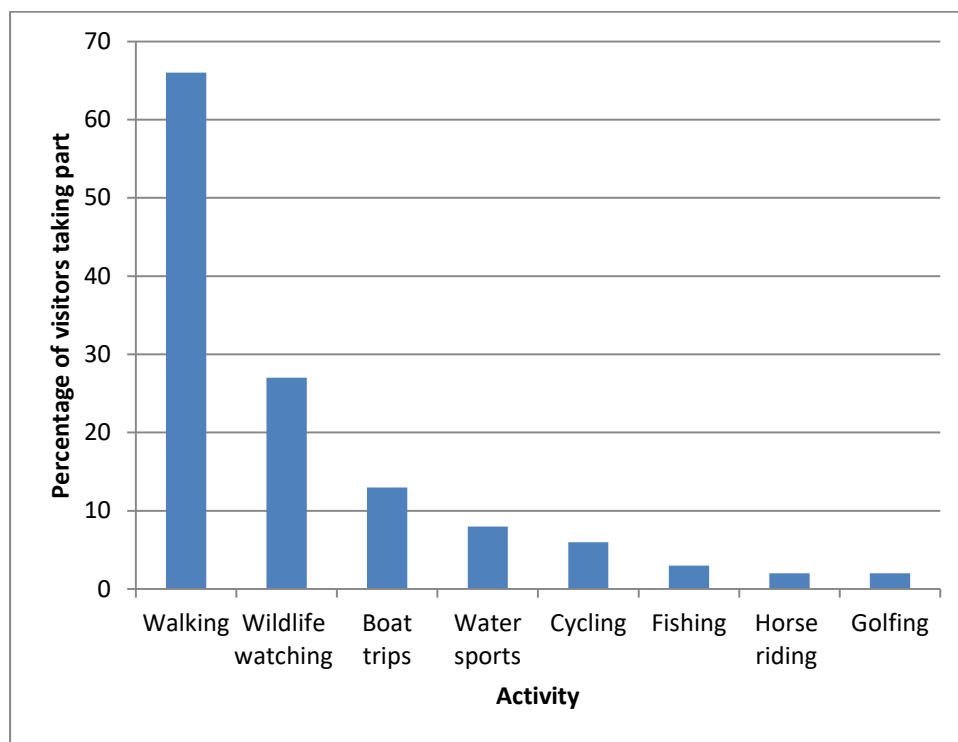


Data source: [Office for National Statistics \(Nomis\)](#)

Given the apparent importance of tourism to the economy of the National Park, and the second purpose of National Parks the lack of robust and directly relevant data on visitor numbers and tourism activity in the Park is a problem.

Recreation

The 2012 Pembrokeshire Tourism Survey demonstrated that walking is the most significant recreational activity undertaken by visitors to the National Park, involving about 70% of visitors. Other popular activities are shown in the following chart.



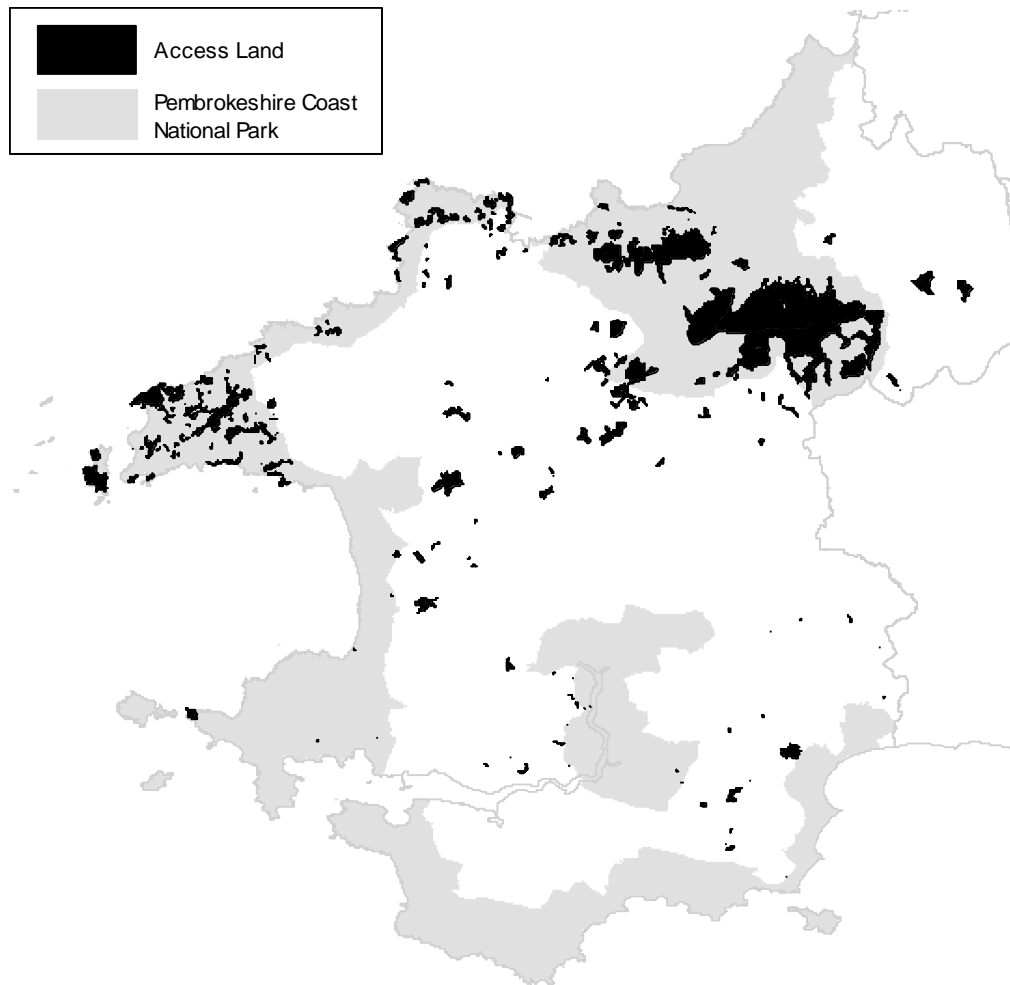
Source: Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey 2012

The core resource for recreational walking is the Public Rights of Way network and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail. The National Trail covers 316km around the coast of Pembrokeshire. The nature of the rest of the Rights of Way network in the National Park is summarised in the following table.

	Kilometres open	Kilometres in use	% open
Footpath	583.68	439.46	67.1%
Bridleway	177.85	165.53	93.00%
Byway open to all traffic	7.23	7.23	100.00%
Restricted Byway	1.1	1.1	100%
Total	769.86	613.32	79.67%

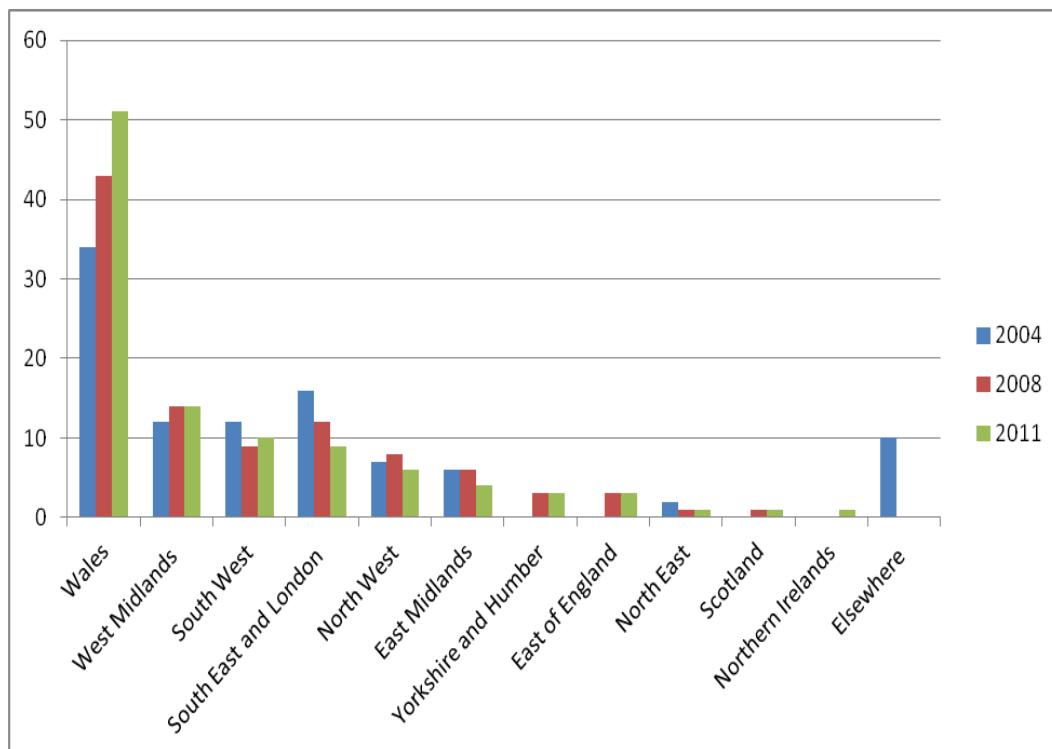
Source: PCNPA ROW Team (August 2017)

There are about 6616 hectares of Access Land in the National Park, most of it in the north. Access Land in Pembrokeshire is shown on the following map.

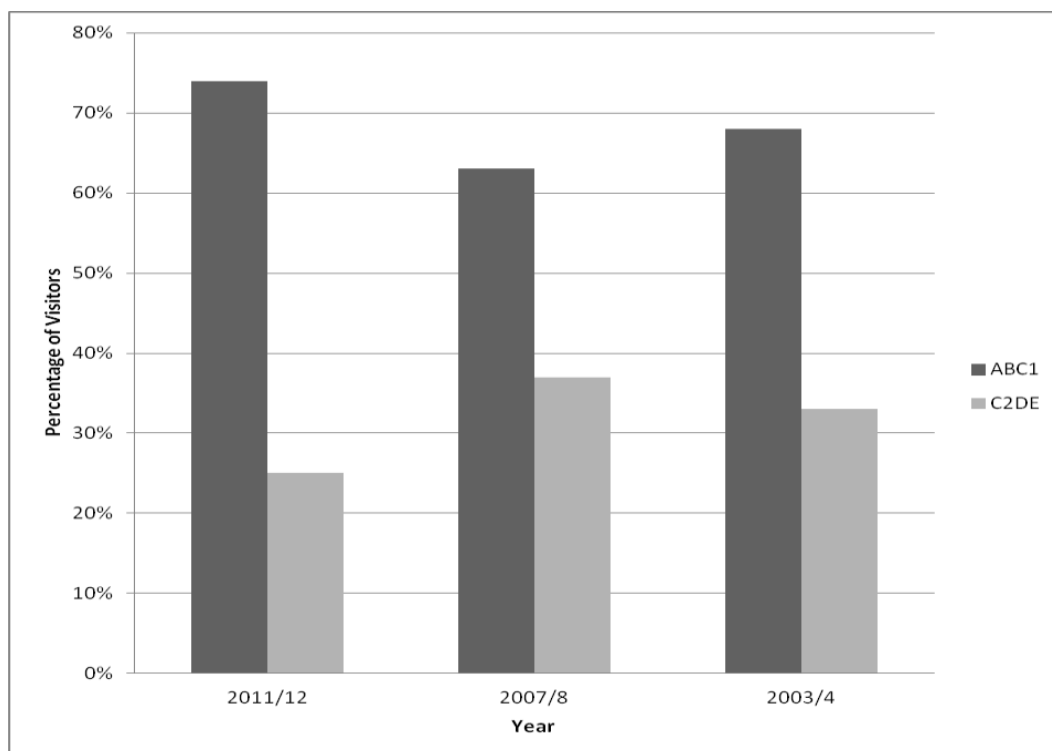


The origin of visitors to Pembrokeshire as determined by the Pembrokeshire Tourism Survey is shown in the following chart. The occupation group¹⁴ (sometimes referred to as socio-economic classification) of the visitors is shown in the subsequent chart. Between the surveys of 2004 and 2011 a marked increase in the proportion of visitors from Wales is noted, along with a slight decline in years subsequent to 2004 in visitors from London. The increase in visitor numbers from the rest of Wales may be indicative of the economic situation.

¹⁴ For details of these groups see <http://www.mrs.org.uk/pdf/occgroups6.pdf>



Source: Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey (2004 – 2011)



Proportion of visitors by occupation group

Source: Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey 2011

As for tourism there is a need for more detailed information on recreational use of the National Park, particularly on absolute numbers participating in different activities and their impact on the environment, residents and other users of the National Park.

In addition to the recreation function of the area relating to its designation as a National Park, there is also a requirement to provide recreation facilities for residents. An Open Space Assessment has been carried out as part of the LDP process in accordance with TAN 16 - Sport, Recreation and Open Space. Details of this assessment is included in the Local Development Plan Background Papers 'Open Space Assessment' and 'Open Space Assessment Methodology'.

Education & Skills

The table below shows the percentage of people aged 16-74 in the National Park with a various levels of qualifications¹⁵, with the percentages in Pembrokeshire and Wales for comparison.

	qualifications No	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5	Other qualifications / level unknown
PCNP	21.4	12.2	16.4	10.8	30.9	4.2
Pembrokeshire	24.6	13.6	16.8	11.8	24.8	8.45
Wales	25.9	13.3	15.7	12.3	24.5	4.3

Data source: 2011 Census

Access to services

Most County Council Wards in the National Park are classified amongst the 10% most deprived in Wales in the Access to Services domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014. The exceptions were St David's, Newport and the area around Tenby and Saundersfoot. The Access to Services domain of the WIMD considers access to: a food shop; GP surgery; primary school; post office; public library; leisure centre; NHS dentist; and secondary school.

In January and February 2006 Pembrokeshire County Council surveyed its Community Panel on their experience of accessing key services. This study gives an insight into the perception of access to services, as opposed to the WIMD domain which is a comparative analysis of the physical distance to services. The following table shows the percentage of respondents finding it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to access the stated services, in rural and urban parts of Pembrokeshire (those not answering fairly or very easy found accessing the service fairly or very difficult).

¹⁵

Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.

Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1's), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ.

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ 'AS' levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ.

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Heath Visitor.

Service	Rural	Urban	All
A park or open space	91%	94%	93%
Childcare facilities	65%	85%	74%
Civic amenity site (e.g. local tip)	69%	76%	72%
Council office	65%	89%	76%
Cultural or recreational facility (e.g. theatre, cinema)	66%	78%	71%
Library	83%	97%	90%
Local hospital	71%	85%	77%
Local schools	91%	96%	93%
Pharmacy / chemist	91%	98%	94%
Public transport (e.g. bus stop, train station)	74%	94%	84%
Recycling facilities	77%	85%	81%
Shopping facilities	89%	98%	93%
Sports or leisure centre	78%	88%	83%
Your GP	87%	94%	91%
Your place of work	84%	92%	88%

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council

Community/ cultural distinctiveness

Welsh Language

	Welsh speakers 2001 Census (%)	Welsh speakers 2011 Census (%)	Change (%)
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	23.3	21.5	-1.8%
Pembrokeshire	21.5	18.4	-3.1%

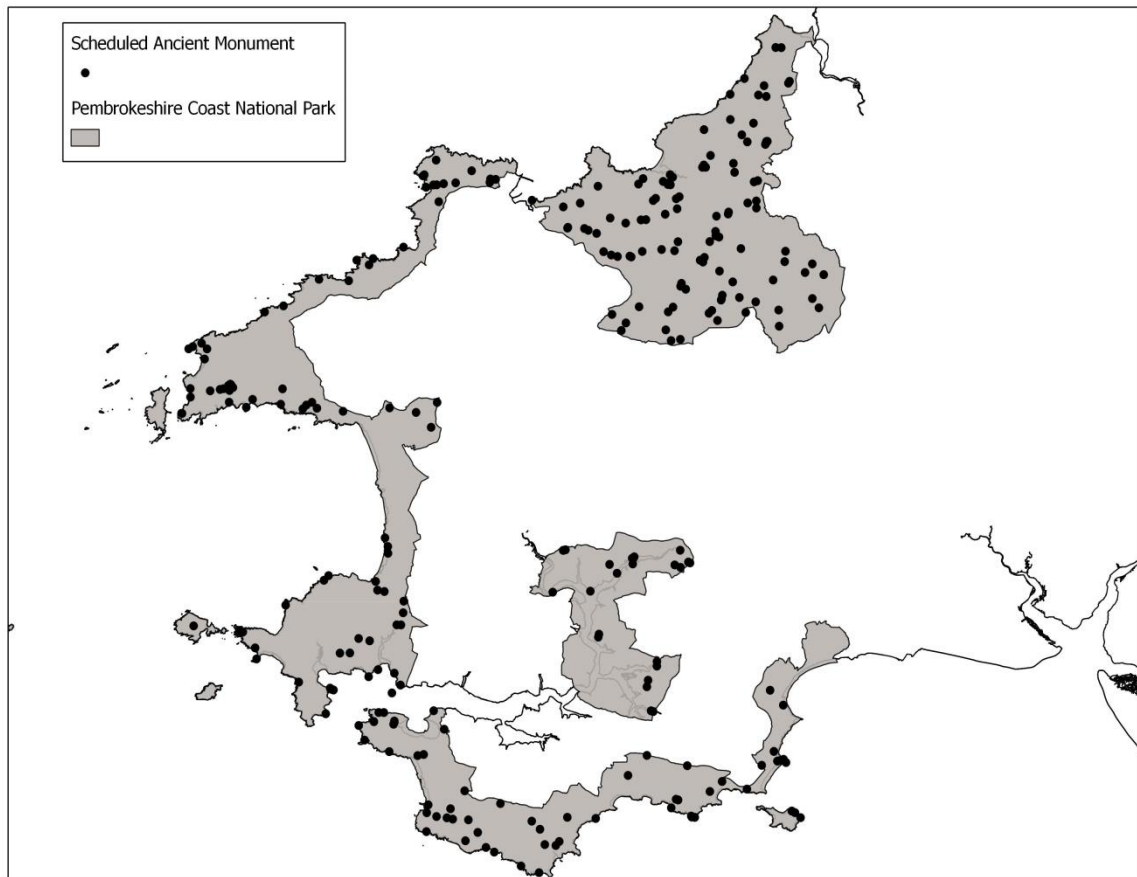
Source: ONS

Other indicators of cultural distinctiveness

Culture is an aspect of the LandMap landscape characterisation programme for Wales. This aspect will soon be complete and may provide indicators of cultural distinctiveness in the National Park. Cultural distinctiveness, whilst considered a special quality of the National Park, is likely to prove difficult to measure.

Historic environment

There are over 280 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the National Park, and over 8000 sites in the Historic Environment Records (HER – Dyfed Archaeological Trust). The locations of SAMs are shown in the following map.



Some data on the condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the National Park is available and has been provided by CADW (July 2017). However, the data is not comprehensive and no trend data is currently available.

Summary of Scheduled Monument condition in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park:

Condition	Count	Percent
Greatly improved	6	2.42%
Improved	38	15.32%
Stable	115	46.37%
Worsened	88	35.48%
Very much worse	1	0.40%

Details of SAMs condition in PCNP:

Site Name	Assessment Date	Condition
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St. D's Bishops Palace	28/06/2006	greatly improved
Slebech Old Church	12/02/2009	greatly improved
Mounds on the Island	12/02/2009	greatly improved
Porthgain Quarry and Harbour	10/01/2007	greatly improved
Crow Back Tumulus	03/05/2005	greatly improved
Tramroad Incline at Saundersfoot	26/06/2009	greatly improved
Tenby Town Wall	29/10/2007	improved
Pentre-Ifan Burial Chamber	20/07/2005	improved
Castell Coch Promontory Fort	18/11/2007	improved
Llech-y-Tribedd Burial Chamber	20/07/2005	improved
Castell Coch	15/07/2009	improved
Carew Bridge	25/01/2007	improved
Castle Point Old Fort	23/10/2003	improved
Bedd Yr Afanc Burial Chamber	21/02/2008	improved
Waun Mawn Standing Stones	21/02/2008	improved
Tenby Castle	29/10/2007	improved
Pant-y-Groes Round Barrow	15/09/2005	improved
Standing Stone	10/02/2004	improved
Two Early Christian Crosses in Morvil Churchyard	30/10/2003	improved
Castell Mound	05/10/2004	improved
Hodgeston Moated Site	11/06/2007	improved
Porth-y-Rhaw Camp	12/09/2008	improved
Picton Castle Mound	12/02/2009	improved
Hanton Round Barrows	25/03/2002	improved
Tre-Gynon Camp	31/012004	improved
St Govan's Chapel and Well	26/11/2007	improved

Round Barrow N of Rosemary Lane	22/01/2004	improved
Chapel Bay Fort	12/07//2004	improved
Budloy Standing Stone	09/06/2006	improved
Sampson Cross Standing Stone	22/05/2008	improved
Stackpole Farm Standing Stone	22/05/2008	improved
Stackpole Warren Standing Stone	22/05/2008	improved
Caerau Promontory Forts	12/10/2005	improved
Castell Coch Promontory Fort (on Penmorfa)	18/11/2004	improved
Cresswell Castle 100m W of Cresswell Quay	08/05/2009	improved
The Old Castle	17/03/2009	improved
Promontory Fort at Sheep Island	31/07/2007	improved
Brawdy Promontory Fort	06/02/2004	improved
Black Rock Quarry Lime Kilns	18/08/2008	improved
Flimston Farmhouse	26/04/2009	improved
Pricaston Farmhouse	26/04/2009	improved
Linney Deserted Medieval Village	29/04/2009	improved
Bier Hill Round Barrows	03/06/3008	improved
First World War Practice Trenches, Penally Range	11/09/2007	improved
Carew Castle	11/06/2007	stable
Manorbier Castle	03/06/2008	stable
Carew Cross	25/01/2007	stable
St. Non's Chapel	19/02/2004	stable
St. Justinian's Chapel	19/02/2004	stable
St. D's Close Wall + Gateways	27/06/2005	stable
Carn Ingli Round Barrows	04/10/2006	stable
Devil's Quoit Burial Chamber	26/11/2007	stable

Bulliber Hill Camp	29/04/2009	stable
Carn Wnda Burial Chamber	23/10/2003	stable
Carreg Samson Burial Chamber	18/11/2004	stable
Ynys y Castell	25/09/2006	stable
Mountain Burial Chamber	11/03/2005	stable
Trellyfaint Burial Chamber + standing stone	08/12/2003	stable
Carn Llidi Burial Chambers	13/10/2004	stable
Burial Chamber	15/07/2008	stable
Carn Ffoi Camp	04/10/2006	stable
Coetan Arthur Burial Chamber	12/10/2005	stable
Carreg Coetan Burial Chamber	25/04/2005	stable
Garn Fawr Camp	09/10/2006	stable
Angle Dovecot	31/07/2007	stable
The Tower	31/07/2007	stable
St. Davids Head Camp	12/10/2005	stable
Llanwnwr Cross-Slab	24/11/2004	stable
Dinas Mawr Camp	09/10/2006	stable
Hut Circles and Ancient Enclosures NW of Carn Llidi	12/10/2005	stable
The City Cross	19/02/2004	stable
Clegyr-Boia Camp	06/02/2004	stable
Fishpond Camp	10/06/2008	stable
Standing Stone 290m S of Mabesgate	23/01/2008	stable
Waun Llwyd Standing Stones	08/11/2007	stable
Ty-Newydd Standing Stones	11/03/2005	stable
Standing Stones Near Upper Lodge	25/02/2009	stable
Inscribed Stone in Churchyard	15/09/2005	stable

Rock Hewn Cross 220 m W of Church	05/10/2007	stable
High Cross in Churchyard	15/09/2005	stable
Castell Henllys	15/05/2007	stable
Rath S of St. James Church	22/04/2008	stable
Syke Rath	19/03/2009	stable
Rickeston Rath	19/03/2009	stable
Capeston Rath	22/04/2008	stable
Great Castle Head Rath	18/05/2009	stable
Castell Pengegin	16/06/2006	stable
Tal-y-Gaer Corbelled Hut	18/11/2004	stable
Castell Tre-Riffeth	15/05/2007	stable
Two Pillar-Crosses in Churchyard	25/05/2007	stable
Two Pillar-Crosses in Churchyard, Llanllawer	25/05/2007	stable
Holy Well	16/06/2006	stable
Castel Mael	16/06/2008	stable
Tre-Bwlch Pillar Crosses	15/10/2003	stable
Incised Cross at Cemetery Cross Roads	23/10/2003	stable
Castle Lake Camp	12/02/2009	stable
Picton Point Camp	12/02/2009	stable
Tower Point Rath	25/08/2009	stable
Howney Stone Rath	25/02/2009	stable
Mill Haven Rath	25/02/2009	stable
Foel Eryr Round Cairn	10/02/2004	stable
Foel Cwm-Cerwyn Round Cairns	08/11/2007	stable
Foel Feddau Round Cairn	18/05/2005	stable
Pillar Cross in Newport Churchyard	25/04/2005	stable

Pillar Cross 140m SE of Newport Church	25/04/2005	stable
Cwm Gloyn Camp	05/09/2008	stable
Carn Ingli Common Hut Circles	25/04/2005	stable
Mynydd Caregog Hut Circle	04/10/2006	stable
Cup-Marked Stone 350m E of Tre-Fael	15/09/2005	stable
Linney Head Camp	29/04/2005	stable
Flimston Bay Camp	29/04/2009	stable
Crocksydam Camp	29/04/2009	stable
Buckspool Down Camp	29/04/2009	stable
Deer Park Promontory Fort	25/08/2009	stable
Round Barrow S of Rosemary Lane	25/01/2007	stable
West Blockhouse Fort	18/05/2009	stable
Stackpole Earthwork	10/06/2008	stable
Cronllwyn Earthwork	25/05/2007	stable
Castell Cleddyf	23/10/2003	stable
Tafarn-y-Bwlch Standing Stones	22/11/2006	stable
Standing Stone NNW of Sandy Haven House	23/01/2008	stable
Huts on Mynydd Melyn	11/12/2007	stable
Bedd Morris Standing Stone	10/02/2004	stable
Harold Stone	25/02/2009	stable
Stackpole Warren Hut Group	22/05/2008	stable
Foel Eryr Hut Group	22/11/2006	stable
Waun Clynn-Coch Hut Group	18/05/2005	stable
Banc Llwydlos Hut Group	18/05/2005	stable
Penparke Standing Stone	15/10/2003	stable
Carn Alw Hillfort	15/05/2007	stable

Huts, Enclosures & Field Systems, Bernards Well Mountain	22/11/2006	stable
Deserted Medieval Site at New Inn	29/01/2008	stable
The Old Palace, Lydstep	03/06/2008	stable
Old Castle Head Promontory Fort	18/08/2008	stable
Promontory Fort on Little Castle Head	23/01/2008	stable
Tenby Market Cross	29/10/2007	stable
Potter's Cave	16/10/2008	stable
Nanna's Cave	16/10/2008	stable
Daylight Rock Mesolithic Site	16/10/2008	stable
Martin's Haven Early Christian Inscribed Cross	19/06/2009	stable
Medieval Pottery Kiln, Newport Memorial Hall	04/10/2006	stable
St Davids Cathedral Close: The Free School	27/06/2005	stable
St Davids Cathedral Close: Archdeacon of Cardigans Ground	27/06/2005	stable
Pillar Stone in Penparke	15/10/2003	stable
Landshipping House Garden Remains	08/05/2009	stable
Garden Earthworks at Coedcanlas Farm	08/05/2009	stable
Rhode Wood Shaft Mounds	26/06/2009	stable
Bedd Arthur	23/02/2009	stable
Corn Drying Kiln 130m E of Mirianog-Ganol	22/11/2006	stable
Garn Fechan Camp	25/09/2006	stable
Burnt Mound 320m S of Winsle Leys	23/01/2008	stable
Burnt Mound 160m E of Woodsend	22/04/2008	stable
Burnt Mound 120m SSE of Cippin Fach	16/10/2006	stable
Burnt Mound 160m SW of Wern-Ddu	16/10/2006	stable
Enclosure 200m SE of Solva Village	12/09/2008	stable

Enclosure in Tycanol Wood	20/07/2005	stable
Whitewell	19/02/2004	stable
Inscribed Stone 130m E of Penwaun	23/10/2003	stable
Tafarn-y-bwlch Deserted Rural Settlement	31/08/2006	stable
Blackpoint Rath	25/02/2009	very much worse
Lamphey Palace	03/10/2007	worsened
Foel Drygarn Camp	09/11/2006	worsened
Carn Ingli Camp	29/06/2004	worsened
St. Patrick's Chapel	13/10/2004	worsened
Lecha Burial Chamber	10/01/2007	worsened
Garn Gilfach Burial Chamber	15/07/2008	worsened
Kings Quoit Burial Chamber	03/06/2008	worsened
Greenala Camp	22/05/2008	worsened
Cerig-y-Gof Burial Chamber	04/10/2006	worsened
Carn Ffoi Prehistoric Settlement	04/10/2006	worsened
Merrion Camp	10/06/2008	worsened
Angle Castle	03/10/2007	worsened
Castell Poeth	24/11/2004	worsened
Newport Castle (unoccupied parts)	25/04/2005	worsened
Parc y Castell Mound + Bailey Castle	13/10/2004	worsened
Gors Fawr Stone Circle	11/03/2005	worsened
Dyffryn Stone Circle	29/01/2008	worsened
Parc-y-Meirw Standing Stones	08/12/2003	worsened
Whitewell	18/08/2008	worsened
Woodland Round Barrow	11/09/2006	worsened
Castell Nanhyfer	30/10/2003	worsened

Castlemartin Castle	10/06/2008	worsened
West Pickard Camp	26/11/2007	worsened
Castell Mawr	10/02/2004	worsened
Cwm-Pen-y-Benglog Camp	07/12/2004	worsened
Castell Llwyd	07/12/2004	worsened
Woodland Rath	11/09/2006	worsened
Watery Bay Rath	25/08/2009	worsened
Castle Mound	23/01/2008	worsened
Crugiau Cemmaes Round Barrows	21/02/2005	worsened
Ty-Meini Standing Stone	16/06/2006	worsened
Tre-Fach Standing Stone	21/02/2005	worsened
Caerau	08/12/2003	worsened
Pen-y-Castell Promontory Fort	16/10/2006	worsened
Glan-Dwr-Isaf Camp	02/03/2009	worsened
Five Pillar-Crosses in Churchyard	25/05/2007	worsened
Wern Camp	04/03/2005	worsened
Castell y Fuwch	09/06/2006	worsened
Bickny Round Barrow	17/02/2006	worsened
Eastington Manor House	19/08/2009	worsened
Rhyndaston-Fawr Standing Stone	22/01/2004	worsened
Newton North Church	15/07/2009	worsened
Slade Camp	19/05/2006	worsened
Pointz Castle Mound	26/05/2006	worsened
Gate Standing Stone	11/03/2005	worsened
Caerfai Camp	19/02/2004	worsened
Castell Heinif	19/02/2004	worsened

Sister's House	21/04/2009	worsened
Court Moated Site	07/12/2004	worsened
South Hook Camp	27/07/2007	worsened
Glyn Gath Round Barrow	13/09/2004	worsened
Bulliber Camp (East)	29/04/2009	worsened
Brownslade Round Barrow	03/05/2005	worsened
Dale Point Promontory Fort (Defences)	26/09/2009	worsened
Dale Point Fort (Unoccupied Parts)	26/09/2008	worsened
South Hook Fort	18/05/2009	worsened
Cnwc Round Cairns	05/10/2004	worsened
Tre-Fach Camp	15/09/2005	worsened
Brandy Brook Camp	26/05/2006	worsened
Parc-Lan Standing Stones	11/12/2007	worsened
Aberfelin Mill	30/11/2004	worsened
Lime Kilns	12/09/2008	worsened
Penrallt yr Esgob Cairn	08/12/2003	worsened
Castell Coch Promontory Forts	08/11/2004	worsened
Remains of Medieval Farmhouse with Round Chimney at Croftufty	12/09/2008	worsened
Remains of East Blockhouse N of Rat Island	31/07/2007	worsened
Iron Age Enclosure in Kilkiffeth Wood	16/06/2006	worsened
Promontory Fort S of Solva Harbour	12/09/2008	worsened
Standing Stone NW of Trecenny Farm	31/11/2004	worsened
Promontory Fort on Great Castle Head	23/01/2008	worsened
Caer, Bayvil	21/02/2005	worsened
Lower Tregennis Burial Chamber	17/02/2006	worsened
Cottage, Mill and Lime Kiln at Caerbwdy	19/02/2004	worsened

Minwear Ringwear	15/07/2009	worsened
The Watchtower	18/08/2008	worsened
St Davids Cathedral Close: Chanter's Orchard	27/06/2005	worsened
St Davids Cathedral Close: Vicar's College	27/06/2005	worsened
St Davids Cathedral Close: Cloister Hall (Undercroft only)	27/06/2005	worsened
Fort Popton (Curtain Walls and Gun Emplacements only)	31/07/2007	worsened
Moated Site 100m East of Caeforiog Bridge	10/01/2007	worsened
Fort St Catherine	no visit	worsened
Enclosed Settlement 70m S of The Little Haven Hotel	01/07/2004	worsened
St Davids Cathedral Mill Leat	17/02/2006	worsened
Manorbier Dovecot	03/06/2008	worsened
Linney Head Tumulus	29/04/2009	worsened
Blackpool Iron Furnace	24/09/2003	worsened
Enclosure Site on Allt Pen-Gegin-Isaf	10/02/2004	worsened
Enclosure Site 80m N of Ty Mawr	10/02/2004	worsened

Source: CADW (2017)

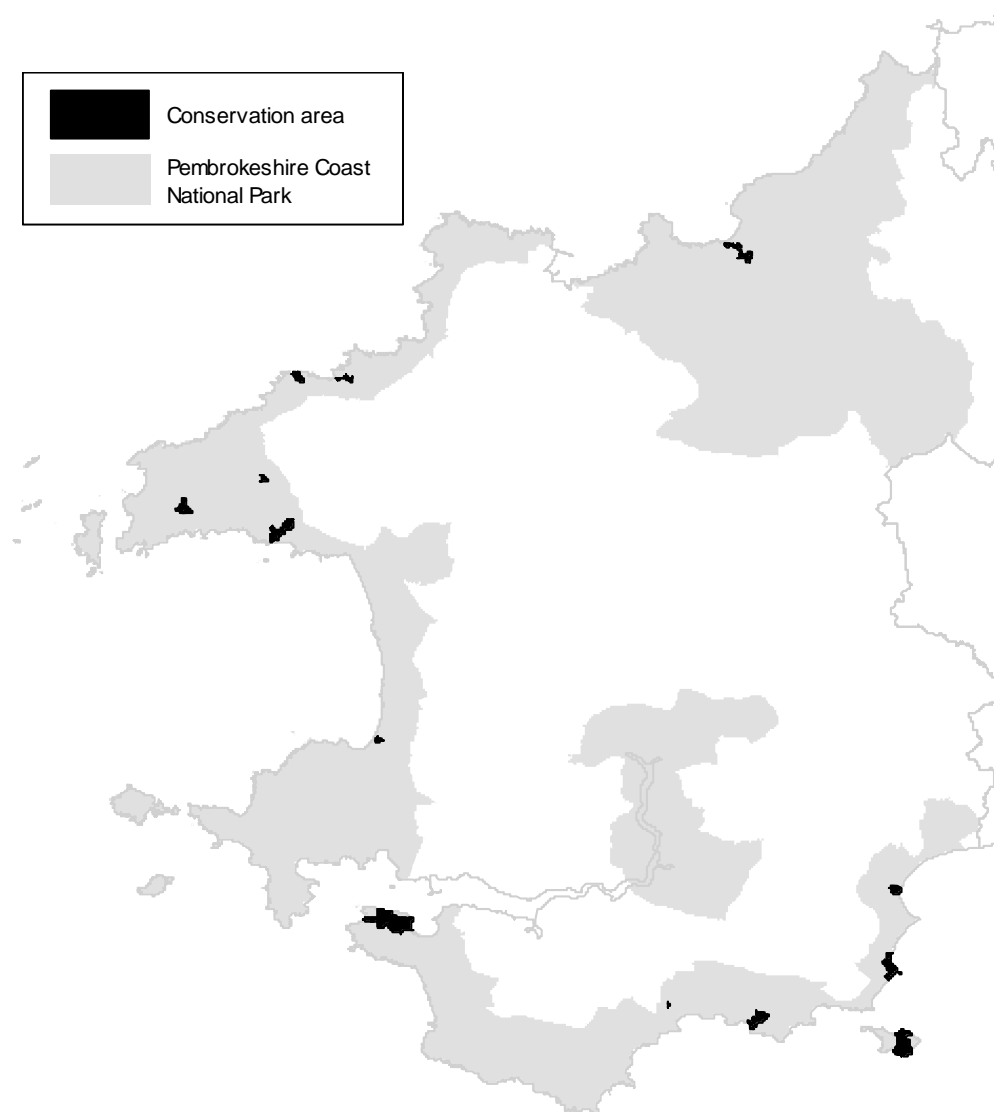
There are 14 Conservation Areas within the National Park, with the addition of Newport Parrog in 1999. The National Park Authority also produced and adopted a “Conservation Area Proposals” Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in October 2011.

Article 4 directions are applied to Little Haven, Newport, Solva, St Davids and Tenby conservation areas, which restrict permitted development and will help to further protect these areas from the impacts.

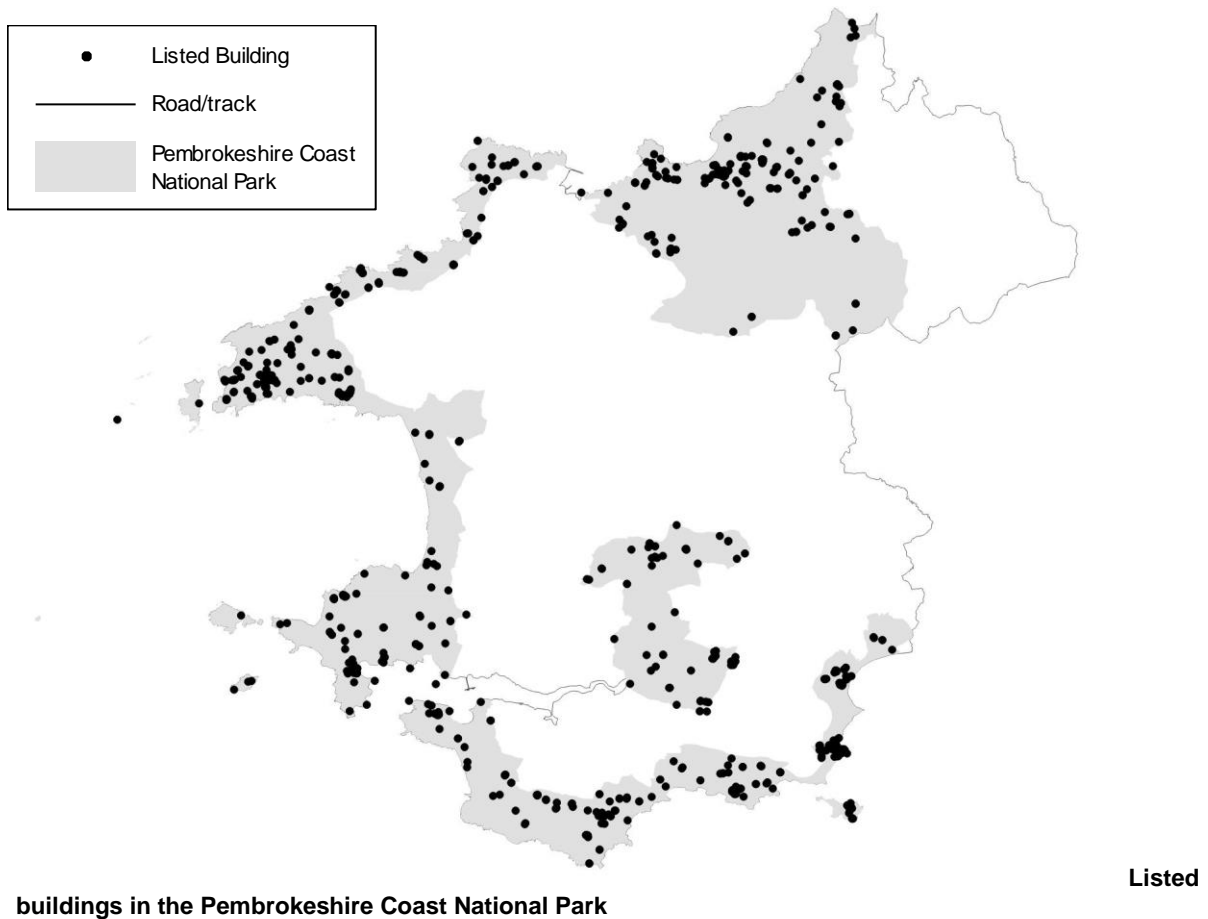
Details of the Park’s Conservation Areas including size and location can be found in the table and map below.

Conservation Area	Size (hectares)
Angle	166.815
Caerfarchell	9.836

Conservation Area	Size (hectares)
Caldey Island	97.028
Little Haven	5.435
Manorbier	41.266
Newport and Newport Parrog	33.43
Portclew	2.85
Porthgain	17.8
Saundersfoot	20.73
Solva	62.366
St Davids	32.75
Tenby	49.449
Trefin	9.797

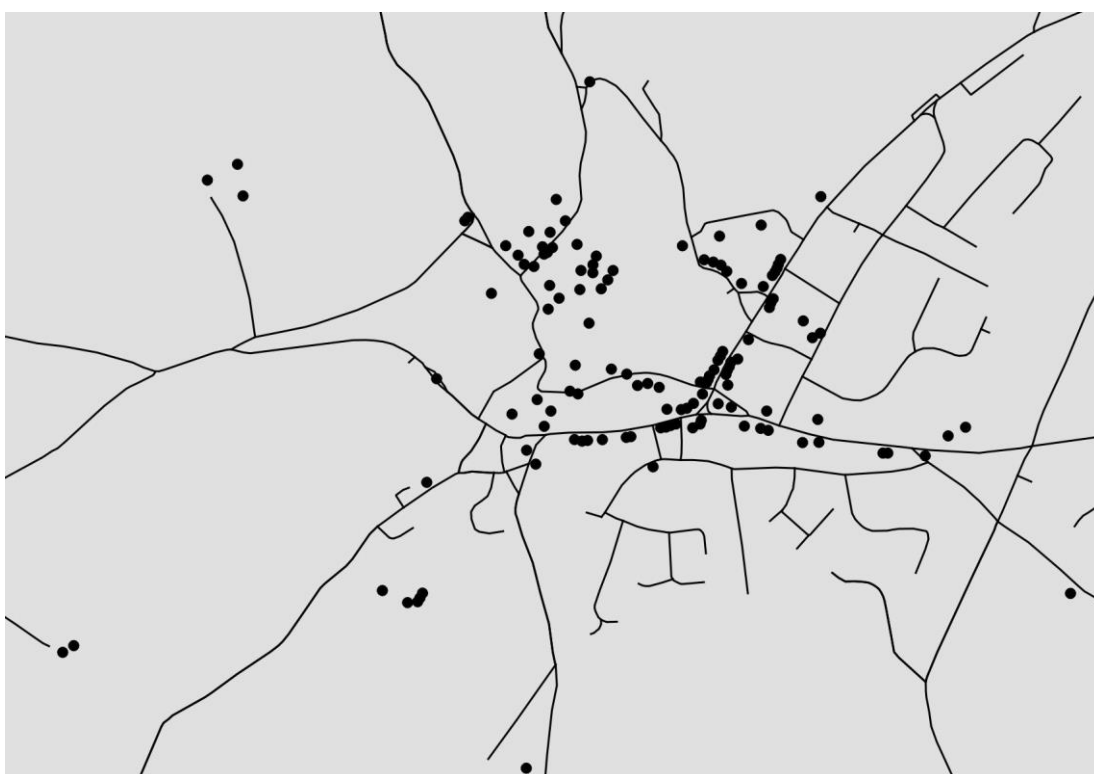


There over 1200 listed buildings in the National Park, 28 of these are Grade I, and 74 Grade II*. The locations of these buildings is shown on the following map, Newport, St David's and Tenby are shown at greater detail (note these maps are intended to indicate the distribution of listed buildings in the National Park, they do not show the definitive locations of the buildings).





Listed buildings in Newport

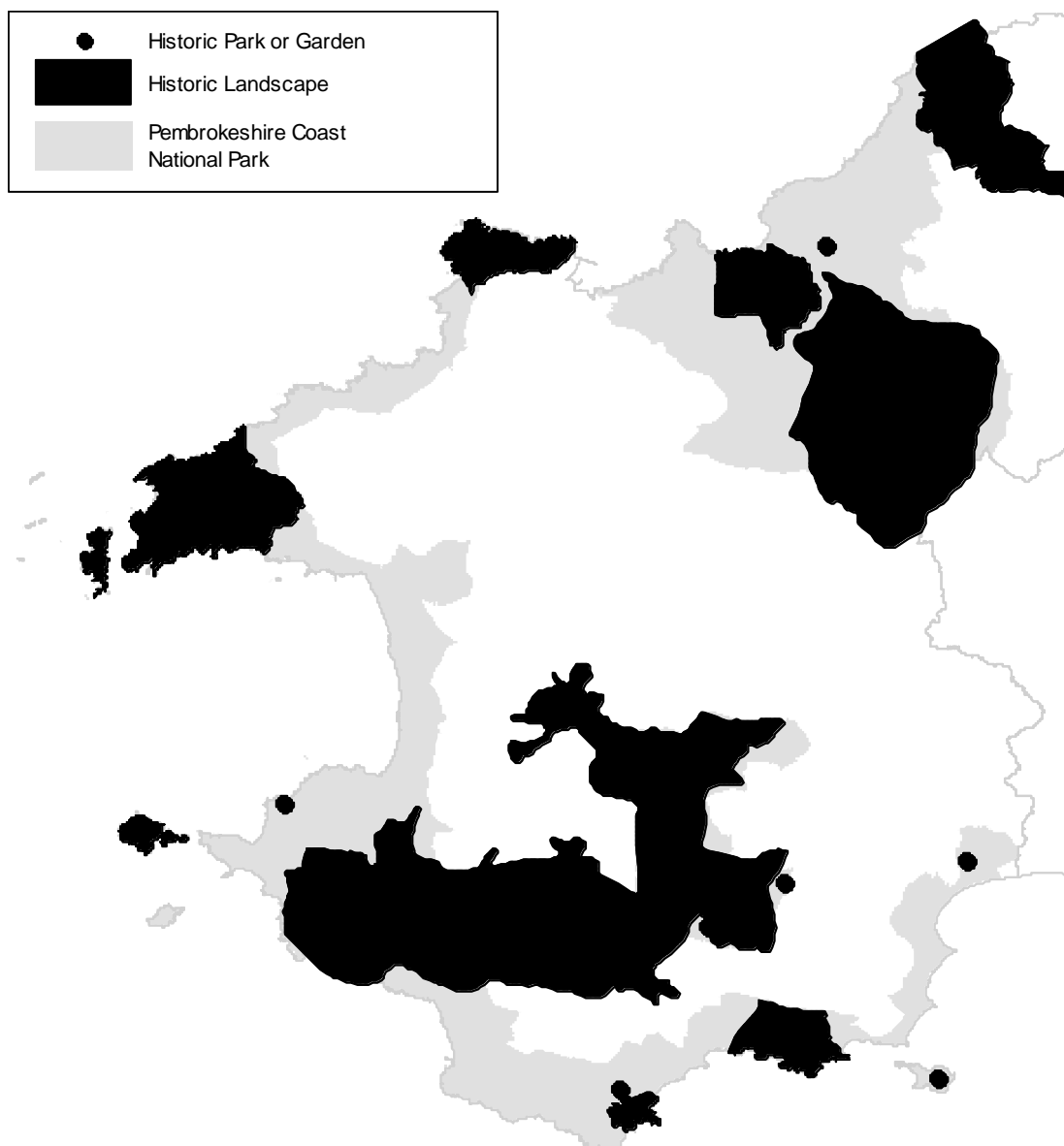


Listed buildings in St David's



Listed buildings in Tenby

There are 9 Historic Landscape areas all or partly within the National Park. These are: Mynydd Preseli; St David's Peninsula & Ramsey Island; Skomer Island; Milford Haven Waterway; Newport & Carningli; Pen Caer; Stackpole Warren; the Lower Teifi Valley; and Manorbier. There are 15 historic Parks and Gardens in the National Park: Boulston Old Hall; Colby Lodge; Cosheston Hall; Cresselly; Lawrenny; St Brynachs Churchyard; St Brides Castle; Upton Castle; Warpool Court Hotel; Caldey Priory; Trewarren; Picton Castle; Slebech Park; Coedcanlas; and Stackpole Court. They are shown on the following map.



Though it is clear from the above information that there is a rich historic environment in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, more information is needed on the condition and management of sites. There is also likely to be a significant offshore historic resource (wrecks and submerged prehistoric sites) and more information on this is desirable.

Transport

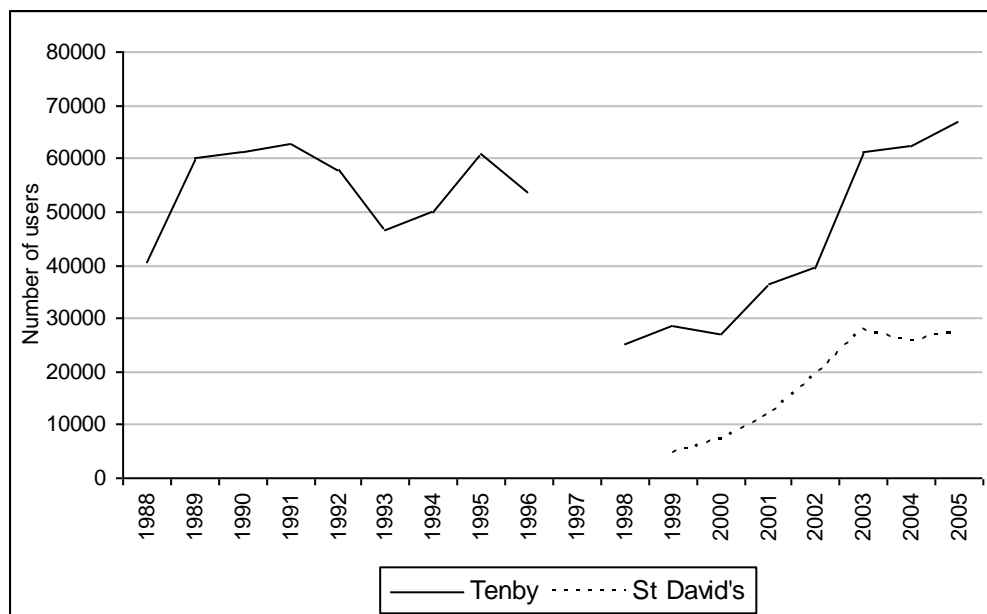
Car ownership

At the 2011 Census there was found to be 1.0 cars or vans per household in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. However it was also found that 16.4% of households had no car or van, the highest percentage of non-car ownership of any National Park in England & Wales.

Use of cars by visitors

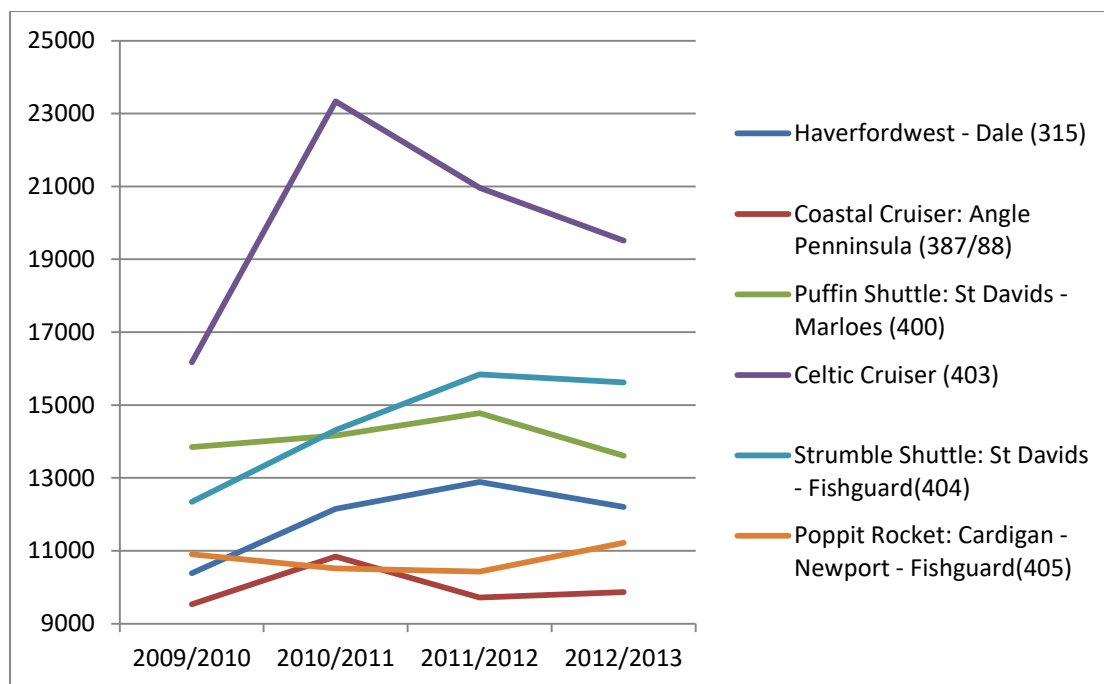
The Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey conducted in 2012 found that 88% of visitors travelled to Pembrokeshire by car (this is down 3% on 2003/4). Park and Ride schemes have operated in Tenby

since 1988 and St David's since 1999. The numbers of users of the Park and Ride schemes are shown in the following chart.



Note: there is no data for 1997 as the park and ride service did not operate that year. Source: PCNPA

Service	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Haverfordwest - Dale (315)	10386	12155	12892	12205
Coastal Cruiser: Angle Peninsula (387/88)	9535	10841	9714	9871
Puffin Shuttle: St Davids - Marloes (400)	13849	14160	14775	13608
Celtic Cruiser (403)	16178	23333	20962	19517
Strumble Shuttle: St Davids - Fishguard(404)	12342	14312	15840	15624
Poppit Rocket: Cardigan - Newport - Fishguard(405)	10905	10520	10433	11221
Total	73195	85321	84616	82046



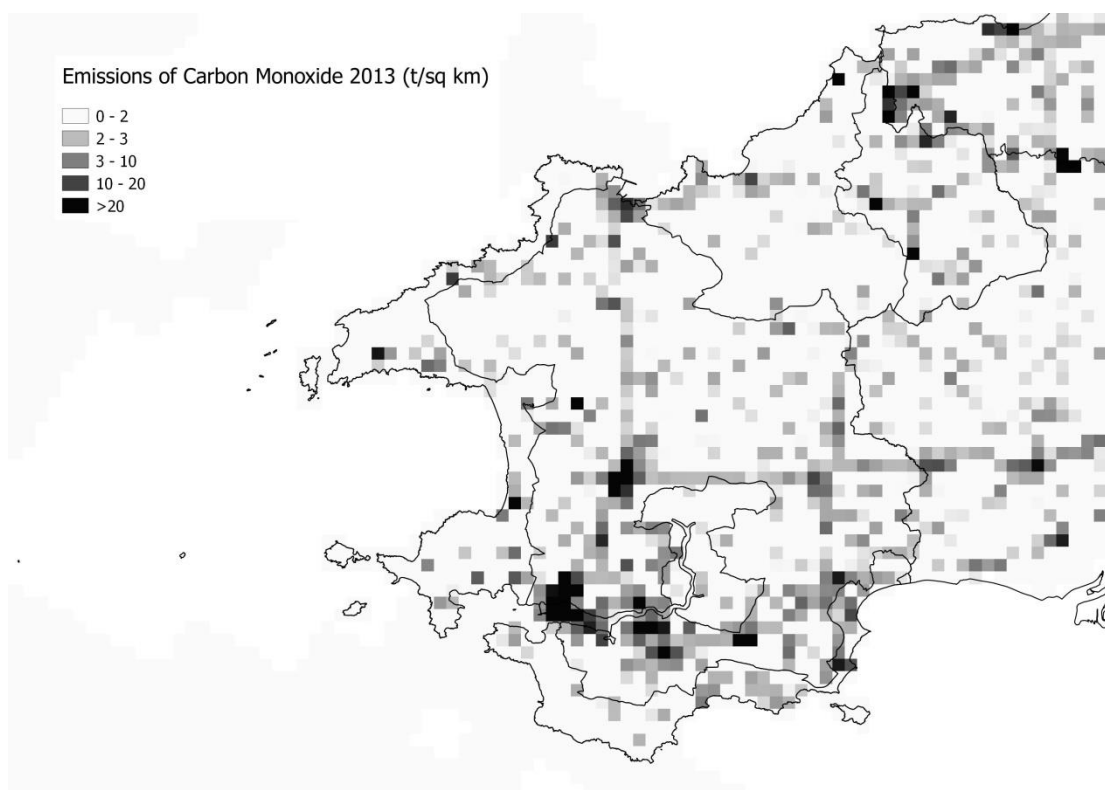
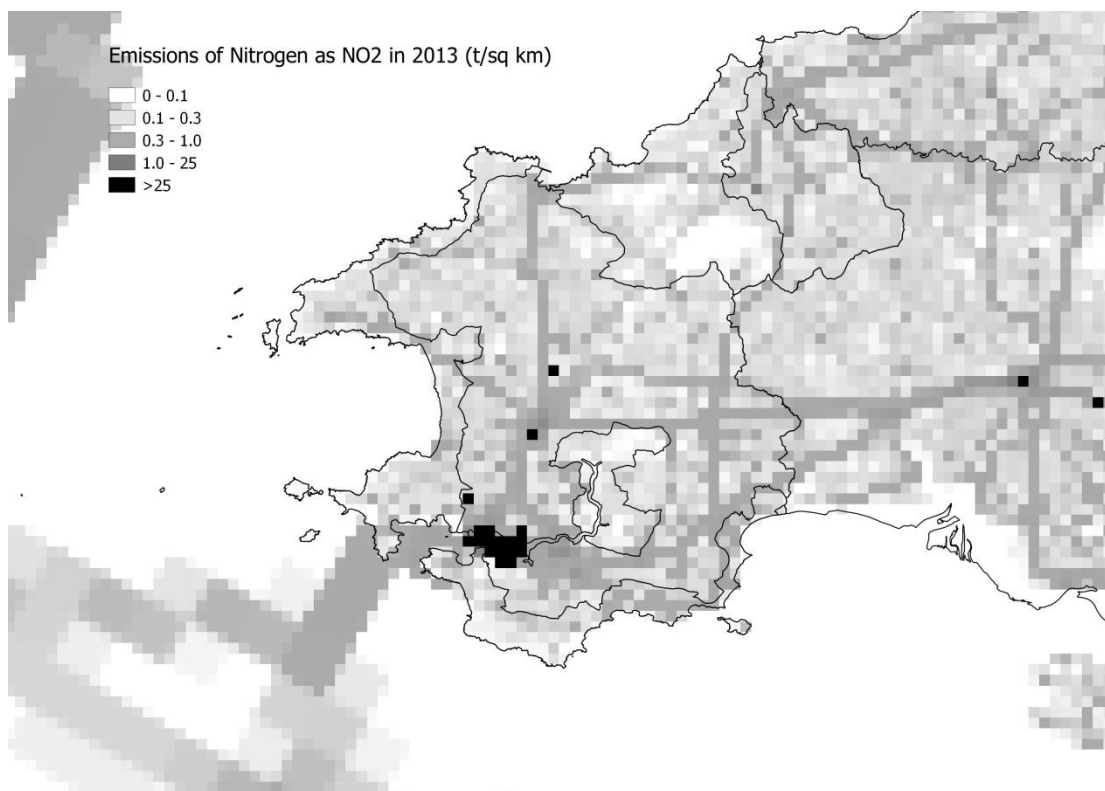
Pembrokeshire County Council

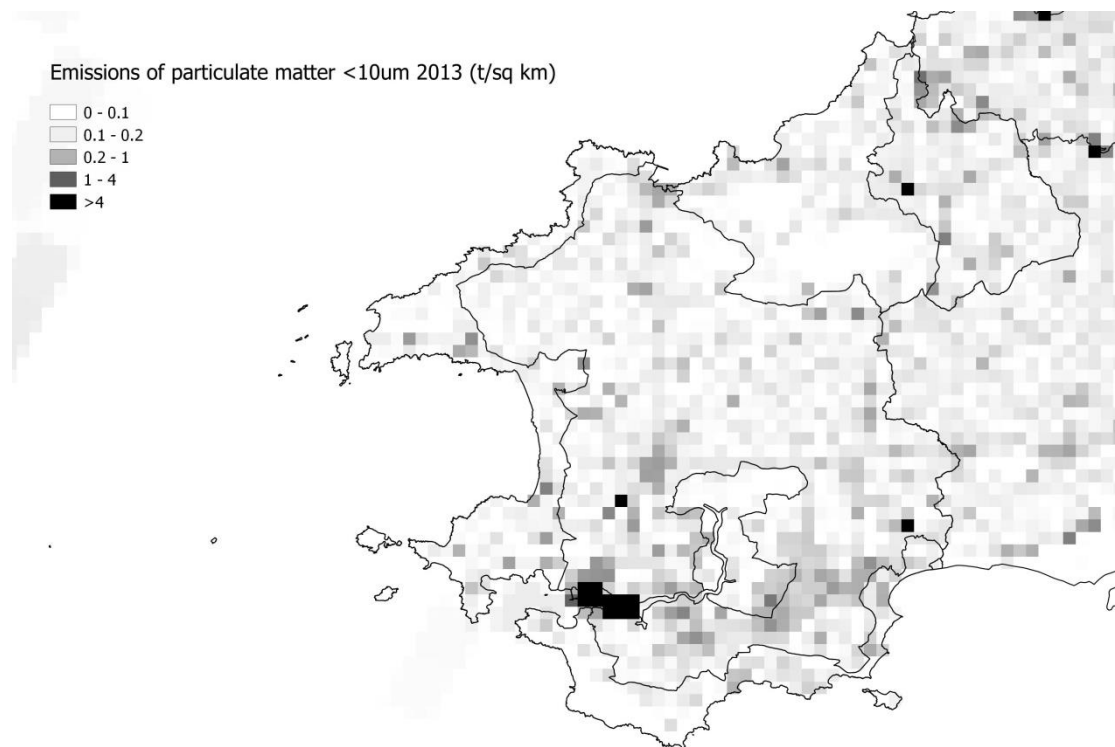
In order to monitor use of private road transport, more monitoring data for roads within and leading into the National Park is needed.

Pollution

Air pollution/quality

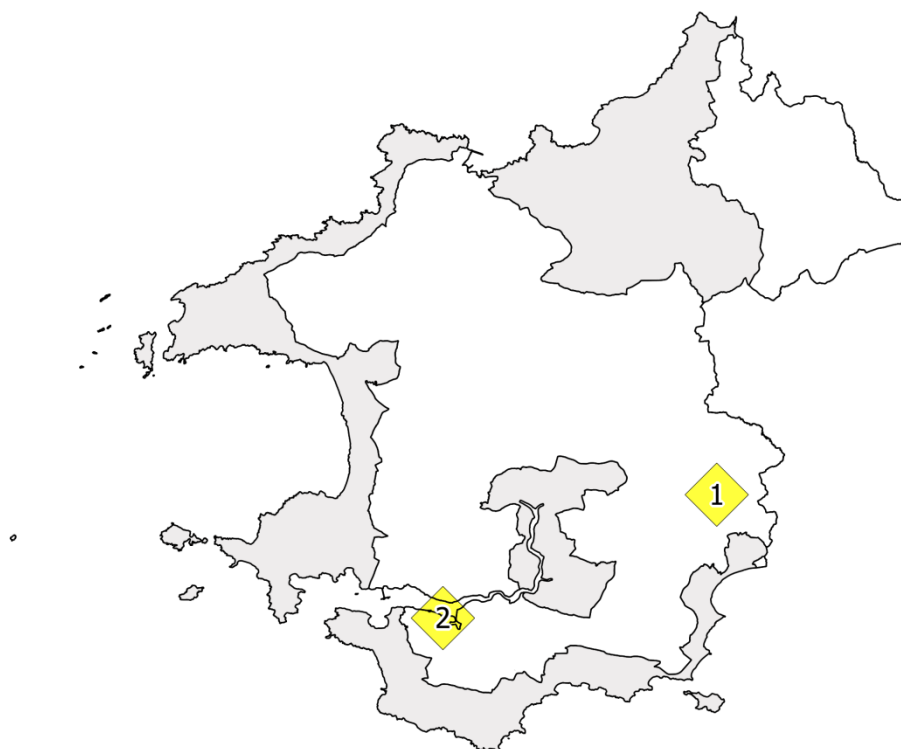
A range of air pollution emissions data and maps, with emissions broken down by sector are available from the web site of the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (<http://www.naei.org.uk/index.php>). Emissions maps for Pembrokeshire in 2012 are presented below for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Carbon Monoxide, and the 2012 emissions map for particulate matter smaller than 10µm.





There are two automatic air quality monitoring stations operating in Pembrokeshire:

1. Near Narberth on a rural site near the B4314 (grid ref SN146127), operated on behalf of DEFRA since 1997.
2. Adjacent to agricultural land, behind Pembroke Powerstation, Pennar Cants (grid ref SM931030). Operated by RWEnPower since October 2013.



Narberth Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Station: Annual Averages						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NO _x as NO ₂ (max daily mean μm^{-3})	48	46	38	40	24	38
Particulates <10 μm (max daily mean μm^{-3})	71	67	82	63	47	50

Source: [Welsh Air Quality Forum](#)

Pennar-Cants Air Quality Monitoring Station: Annual Averages				
	2011	2012	2013	2014
NO _x as NO ₂ (max daily mean μm^{-3})	-	-	17(Oct-Dec)	40
Particulates <10 μm (max	-	-	47(Oct-Dec)	46

daily mean μm^{-3})				
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Source: [Welsh Air Quality Forum](#)

It has not been possible to source data to estimate air quality across the National Park as this would require samples from a relatively large number of locations in and around the Park. Whether it is desirable to acquire this data is debatable, collecting it may involve significant effort, and air quality issues for the National Park relate more to the role of activities in and around the Park in contributing air pollutants (covered by the NAEI data) rather than the air quality experienced at sites in the National Park.

Water quality

The classification (under the Water Framework Directive (2000) classification system) of water bodies in the National Park is generally “Moderate” according to the most recent assessments, which were carried out in 2012. A water body that is of “moderate” status is one that “Good” or “High” ecological status but is failing to achieve a “Good” chemical status. The table below shows a summary of the overall status of water bodies under the Water Framework Directive classification system

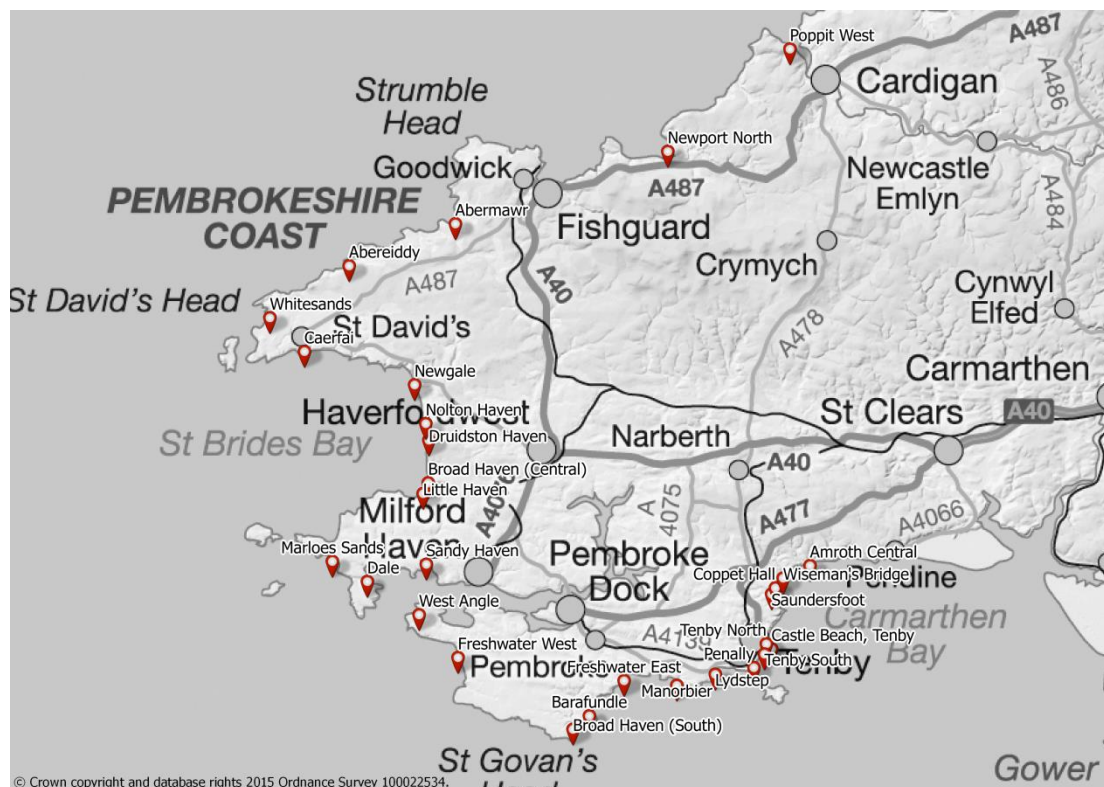
Overall status							
Water Body Category	Total No. Water Bodies	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Not yet assessed
River	85		13	69	3		
Lake	2		1	1			
Transitional	5		2	3			
Coastal	5		2	3			
Ground Water	5		2		3		

Source: Natural Resources Wales (2012)

Bathing Water Quality

Natural Resources Wales carry out bathing water quality assessments at a number of locations throughout Wales between May and September each year; the results are then used to project an annual rating/classification (see below). This rating is based primarily on the concentrations of faecal coliforms present in the water¹⁶.

Data is collected at 29 locations within the National Park:



Bathing Water Quality Classification Scale:

Excellent	★ ★ ★
Good	★ ★
Sufficient	★
Poor	—

¹⁶ For more information see Natural Resources [Wales Bathing Water Quality web pages](#).

Location Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Abereddy	No classification	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Abermawr	No classification	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Amroth Central	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Barafundle	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Broad Haven (Central)	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★
Broad Haven (South)	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Caerfai	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Castle Beach, Tenby	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Coppet Hall	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Dale	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Druidston Haven	No classification	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Freshwater East	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Freshwater West	No classification	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Little Haven	No classification	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★
Lydstep	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Manorbier	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Marloes Sands	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Newgale	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Newport North	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★
Nolton Haven	No classification	★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★	★	★ ★
Penally	No classification	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Poppit West	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Sandy Haven	No classification	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★	★	★ ★
Saundersfoot	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Tenby North	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Tenby South	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
West Angle	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Whitesands	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★

Location Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wiseman's Bridge	No classification	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★★

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) is designed to protect waters against nitrate pollution from agricultural sources. Member states are required to identify waters which are, or could become, polluted by nitrates and to designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land that drains to those waters.

Agriculture (e.g. dairy and poultry farming) is a primary source of ammonia emissions and of nitrate pollution. Management of cattle manure accounts for about 40% of ammonia emissions. Nitrogen is also lost from manufactured fertilisers during application. The identification of local emissions sources is the first step in targeting mitigation options such as covering slurry stores.

An agricultural ammonia emissions attribution map (for Natura 2000 receptors) – shows medium and high emission densities from the cattle sector in Pembrokeshire¹⁷.

In 2016, Welsh Government consulted on proposals to manage agricultural nitrates, and an all-Wales approach is to be adopted.

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¹⁷ NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 2015, Assessing and Addressing Atmospheric Nitrogen Impacts on Natura 2000 Sites in Wales

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/674560/life-n2k-aaanis-report.pdf>

DEFRA, 2018, Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions

■ NVZ Consultation Areas



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Climate Change

Baseline

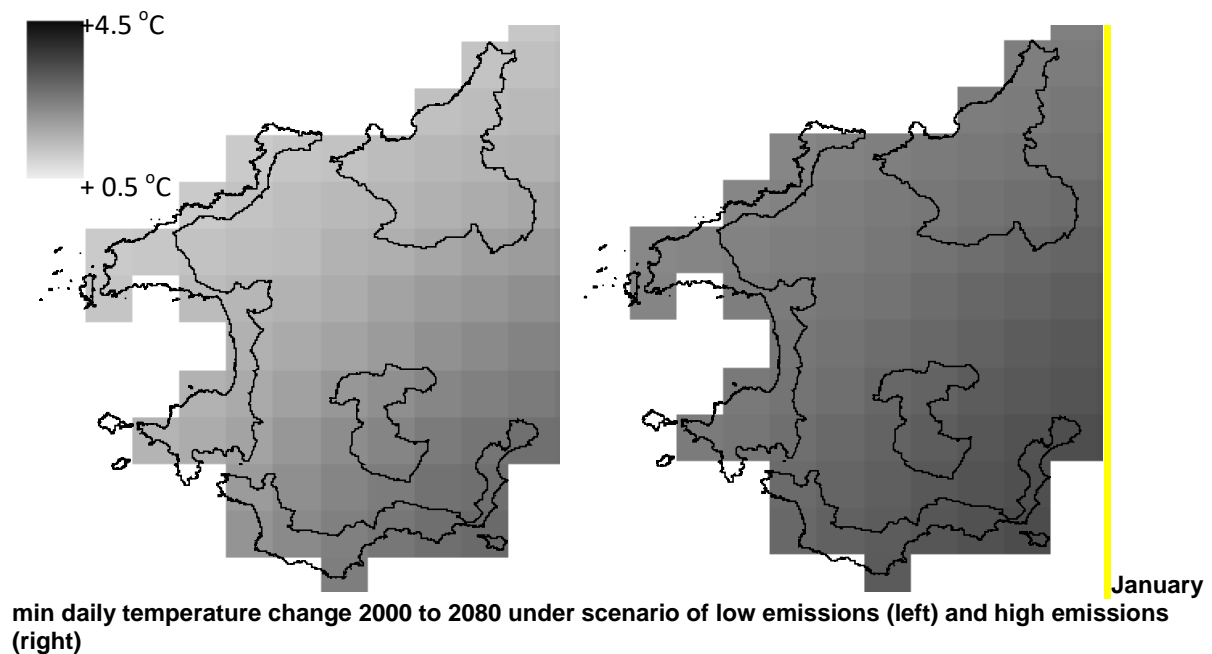
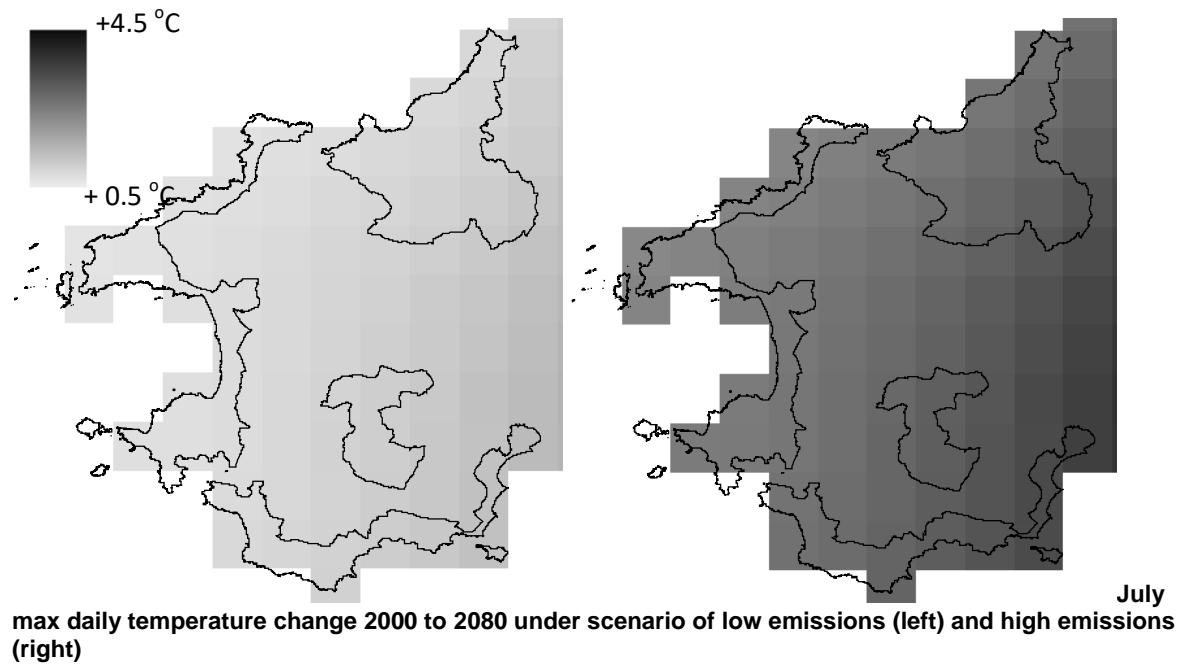
Historic weather station data is available for Tenby (5 metres above mean sea level) and Aberporth (133m AMSL) from the Meteorological Office

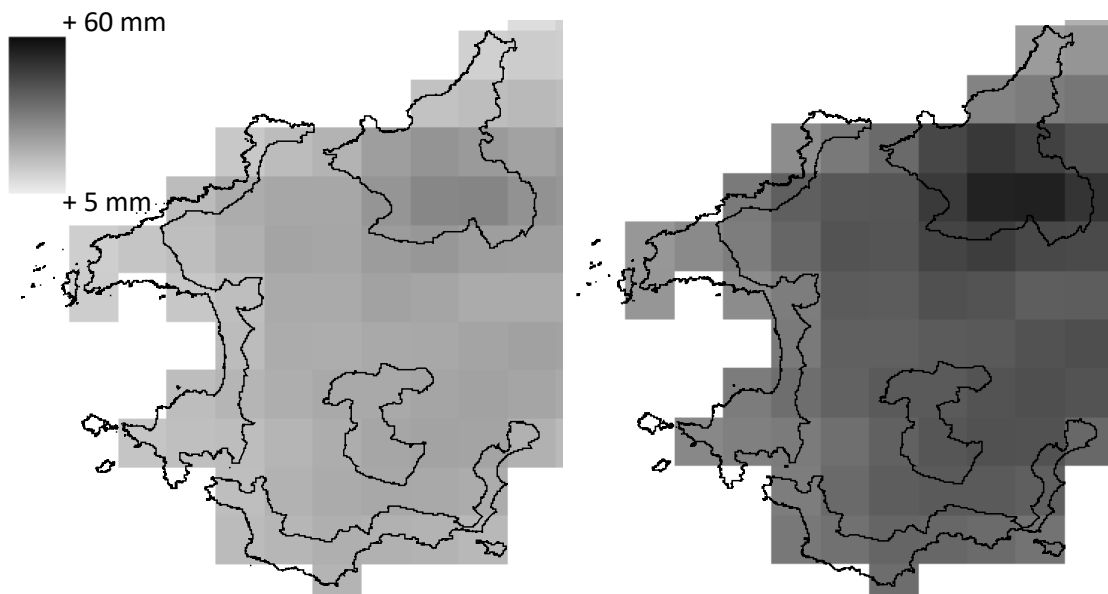
(<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/averages/index.html>). The table below shows that 30 year average temperatures have increased and the 30 year winter rainfall average has increased while the summer average rainfall has decreased.

	Max temperature (°C)			Min temperature (°C)			Rainfall (mm)		
	1961-1990	1971-2000	1981-2010	1961-1990	1971-2000	1981-2010	1961-1990	1971-2000	1981-2010
Tenby (January)	8.1	8.5	8.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	110.2	115.4	113.5
Tenby (July)	19.1	19.5	19.6	11.7	12	12.3	53.9	52.7	68.8
Aberporth (January)	7	7.3	7.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	85.7	88.5	83.7
Aberporth	17.6	18	18.2	11.9	12.2	12.3	51	49.5	61.4

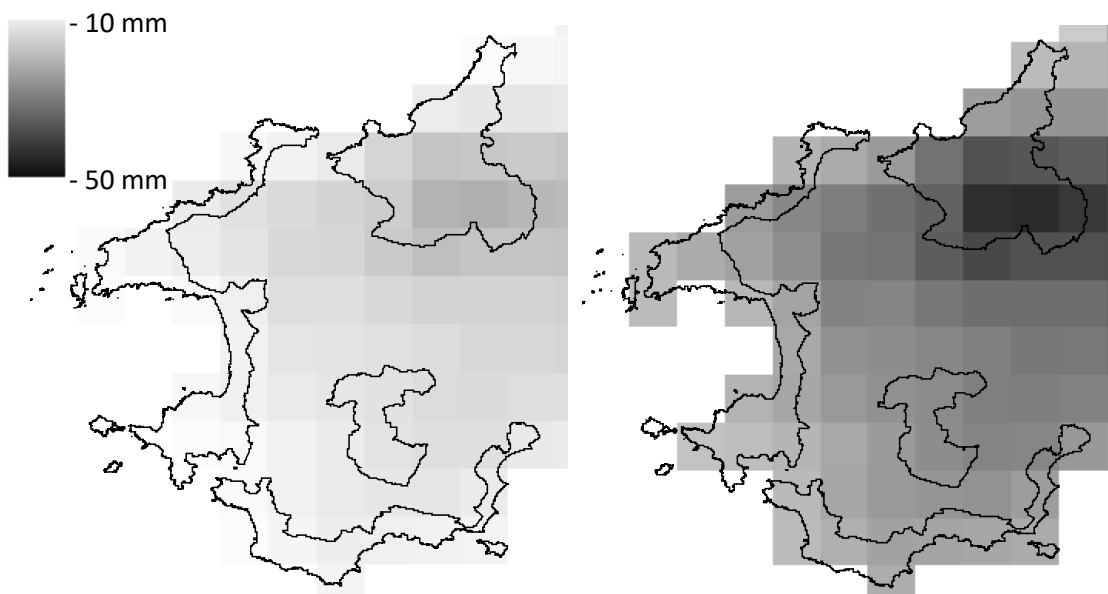
(July)									
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Climate change predictions (the UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios) suggest that the trends in temperature and rainfall observed since 1961 are likely to continue. The following maps show predicted changes in the maximum daily July temperature, the minimum daily January temperature between 2000 and the 2080s, and the average total monthly January rainfall and the average total monthly July rainfall between the period 1961-1990 and the 2080s.





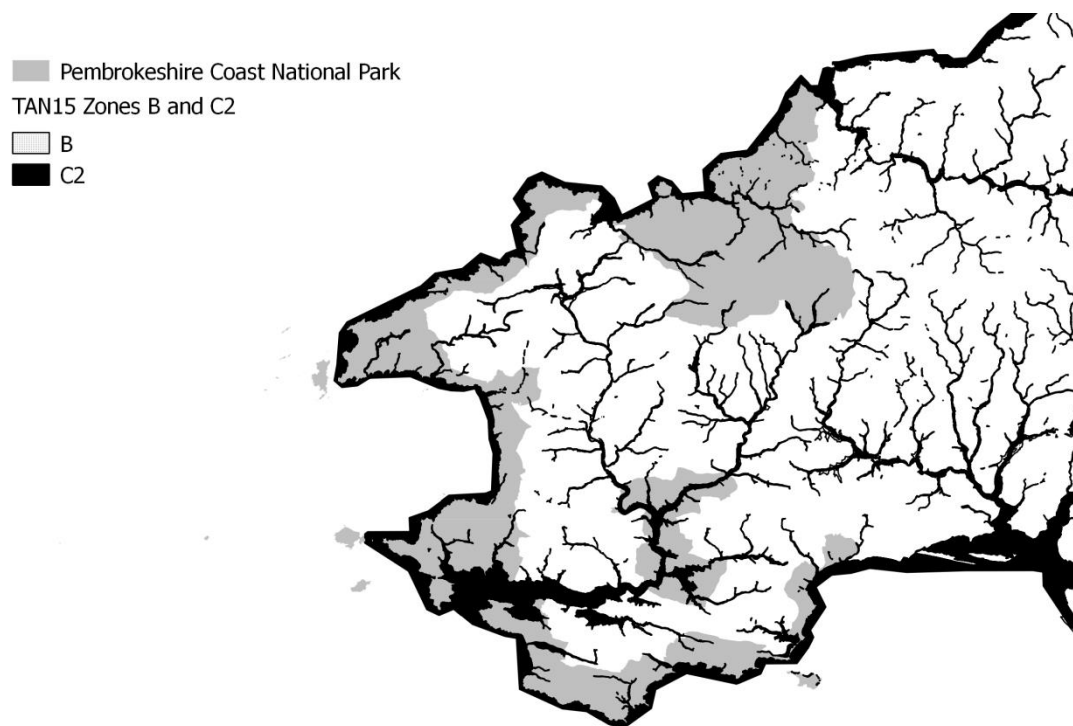
January average total monthly rainfall change 1961-90 to 2080s under scenario of low emissions (left) and high emissions (right)



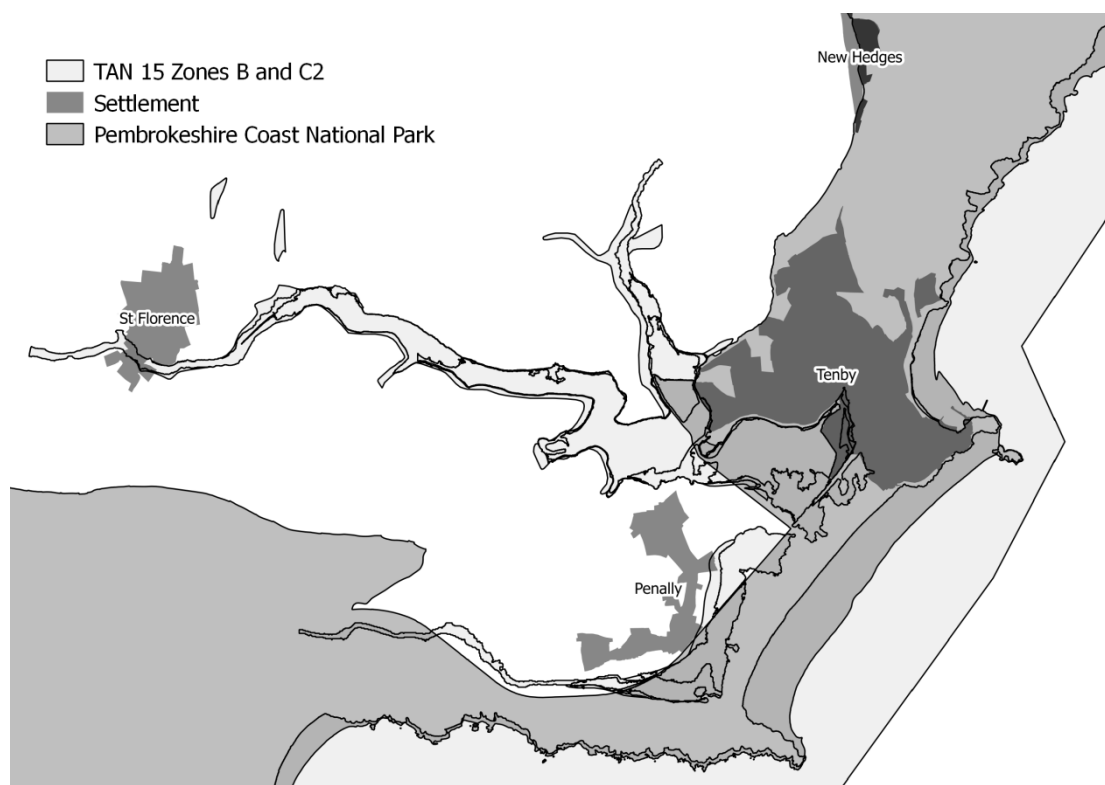
July average total monthly rainfall change 1961-90 to 2080s under scenario of low emissions (left) and high emissions (right)

Flooding

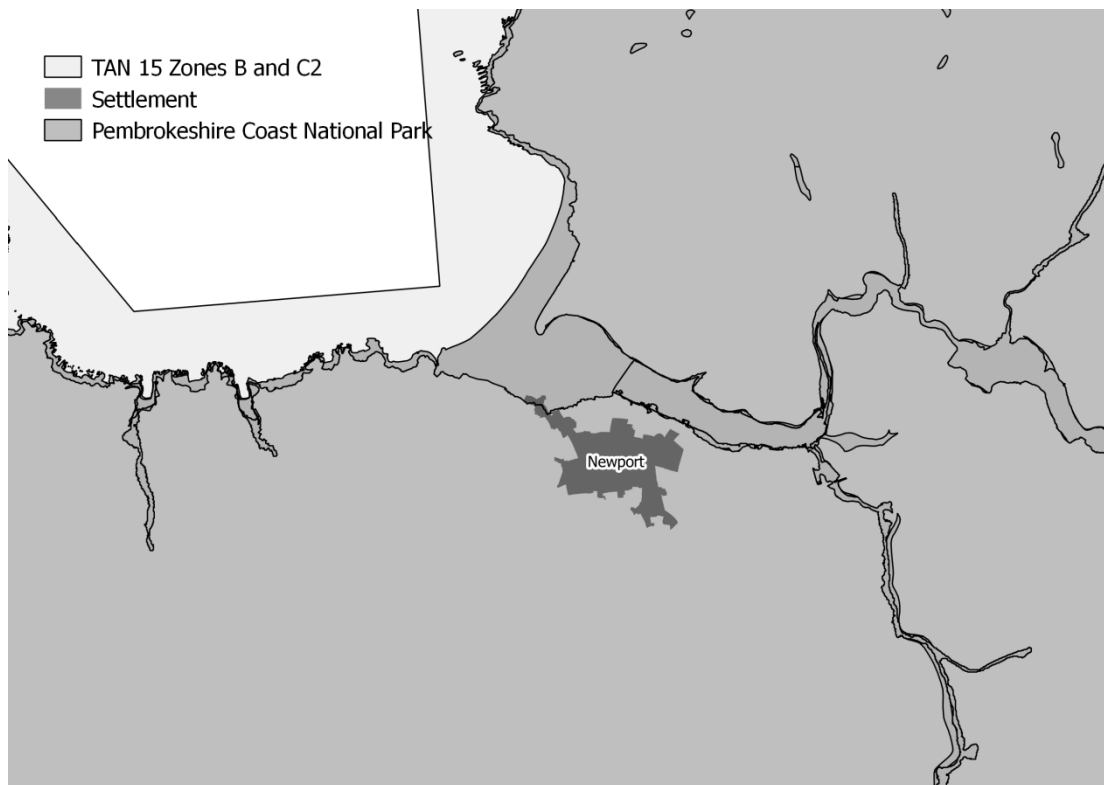
Risk of flooding in the National Park is confined to river valleys and certain low lying coastal areas. Maps of areas at risk of flooding are available on the website of Natural Resources Wales (<https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/evidence-and-data/maps/long-term-flood-risk/?lang=en>). Currently around 2% of addresses in the National Park are within areas identified as at risk of flooding by Natural Resources Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government TAN 15 (Development and Flood Risk) defines areas where risk of flooding should be considered in planning matters, these are shown on the following map (the areas around Tenby and Newport are shown in two subsequent maps). TAN 15 zone B identifies areas known to have flooded in the past due to the presence of sedimentary deposits, zone C2 identifies areas at 0.1% or greater risk of flooding, without significant flood defence structures (there are no C1 areas (at risk of flooding, served by flood defences) in the National Park).



TAN 15 flooding zones. Source: Natural Resources Wales (July 2017)



TAN 15 flooding zones in the Tenby area. Source: Natural Resources Wales (July 2017)

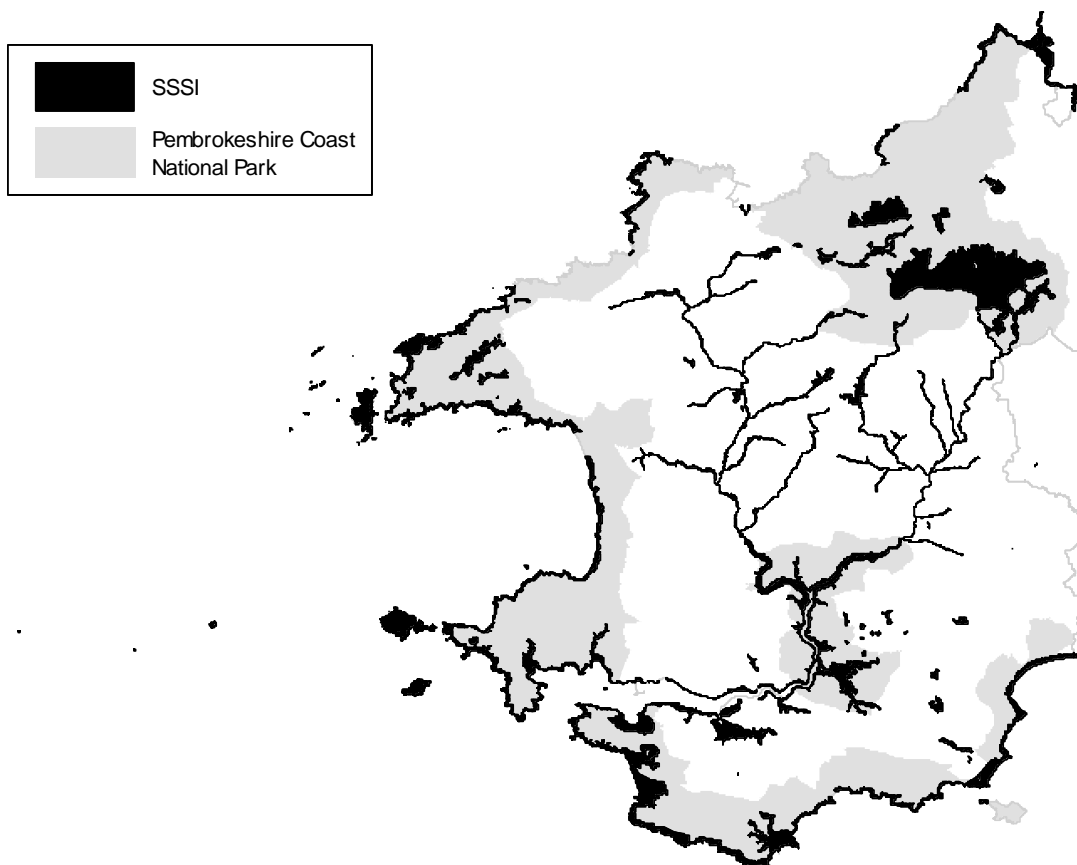


TAN 15 flooding zones in the Newport area. Source: Natural Resources Wales (July 2017)

Biodiversity

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park contains, either entirely or in part, 60 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), five Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and 12 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

The following map shows the location of SSSIs in and around the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.



Natura 2000 sites

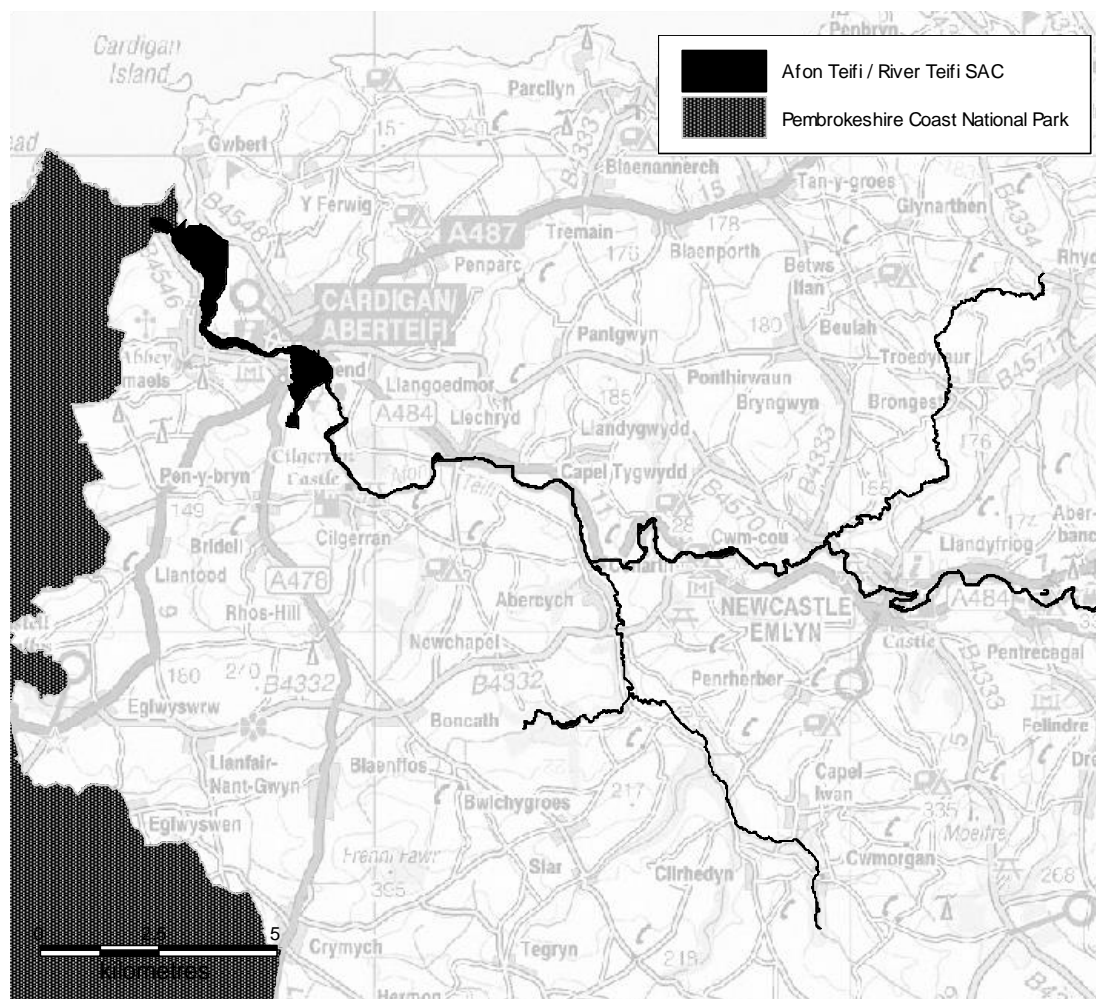
Information on Natura 2000 sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - has been provided by the Countryside Council for Wales, or obtained from the website of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

Special Areas of Conservation

UK0012670 Afon Teifi / River Teifi

General site character

Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (20%); Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (1.7%); Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (45.1%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (8.9%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (2.7%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (1.7%); Improved grassland (7.5%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (10.5%); Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (1.1%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.8%).



Map A1.1: Afon Teifi / River Teifi SAC

Feature	Condition
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Unclassified
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Favourable: Unclassified
1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Unfavourable: Recovered
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable: Recovered
1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Unfavourable: No change
1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable: maintained
1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>	Favourable: maintained
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained
7110 Active raised bogs	Unfavourable: Un-classified
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified

Feature	Condition
exce/sior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	

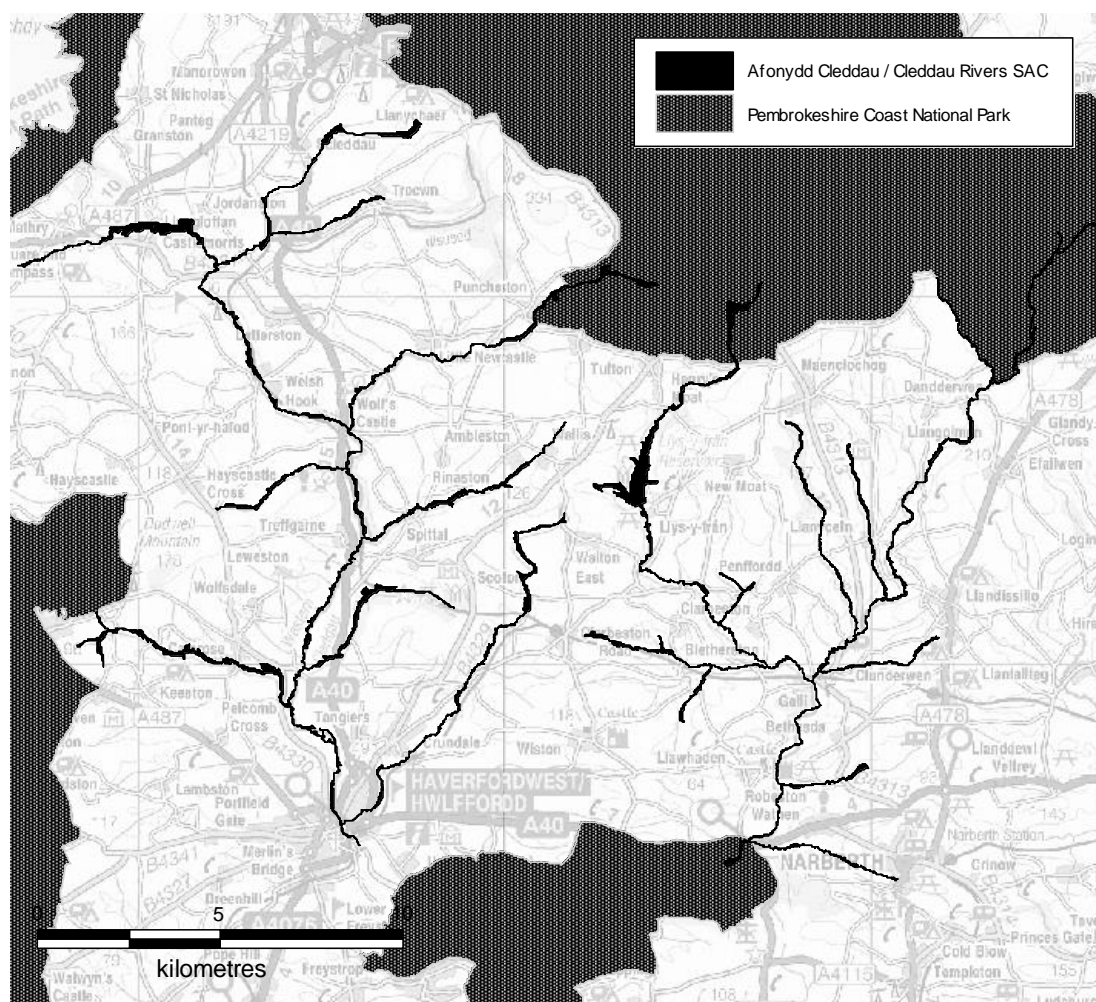
More information:

<http://www.incc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012670>

UK0030074 Afonydd Cleddau / Cleddau Rivers

General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (26%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (17%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (17%); Dry grassland. Steppes (2%); Improved grassland (9%); Other arable land (0.3%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (26%); Coniferous woodland (2%); Mixed woodland (0.2%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.5%).



Map A1.2 Afonydd Cleddau / Cleddau Rivers SAC

Feature	Condition
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculon fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with	Favourable: Unclassified

Feature	Condition
vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	
1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Unfavourable: Recovering
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable: Recovering
1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified
1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable: maintained
1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>	Favourable: maintained
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable: Declining
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	Favourable: Maintained
7110 Active raised bogs	Unfavourable: Declining
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Unfavourable: Un-classified

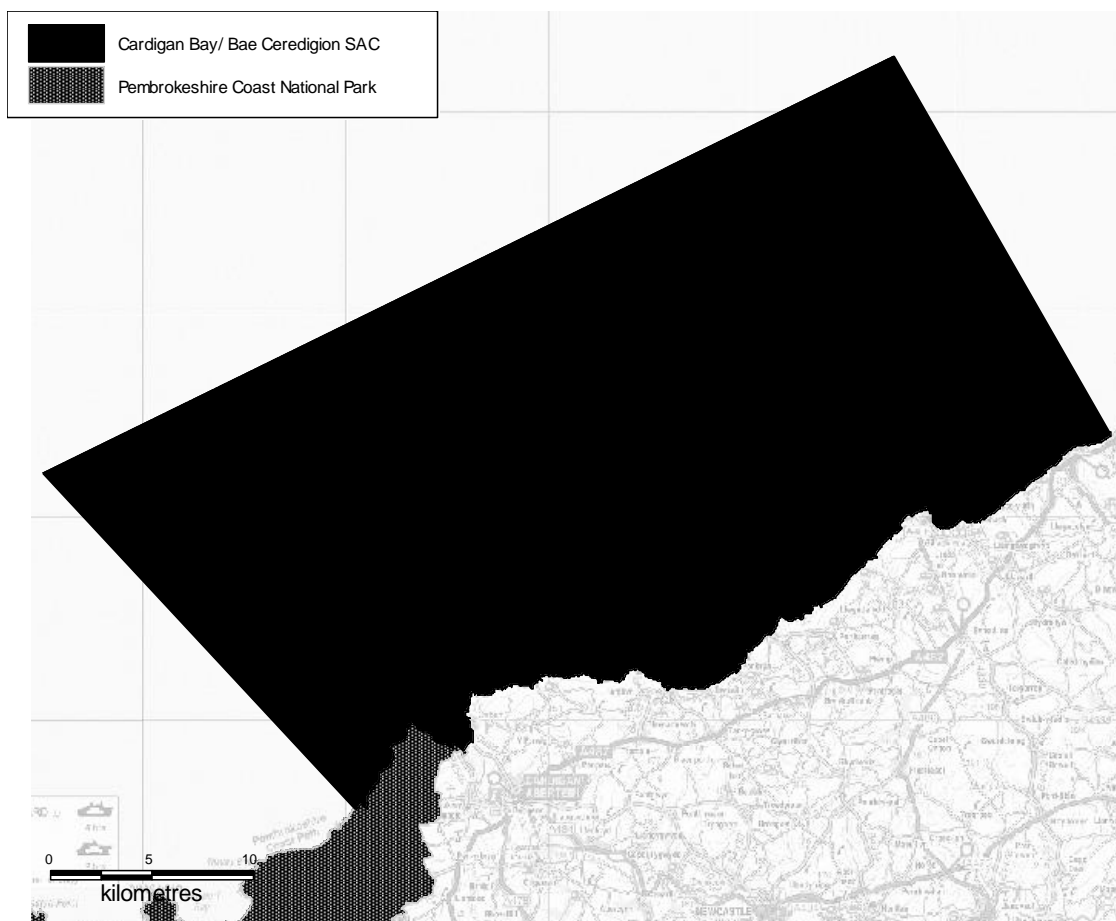
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030074>

UK0012712 Cardigan Bay / Bae Ceredigion

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (99.5%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (0.01%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (0.39%); Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (0.01%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (0.07%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (0.02%).



Map A1.3 Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion SAC

Feature	Condition
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Unfavourable
1170 Reefs	Unfavourable
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Favourable
1349 Bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Favourable
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable
1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Favourable: Declining

condition and trend information is provisional

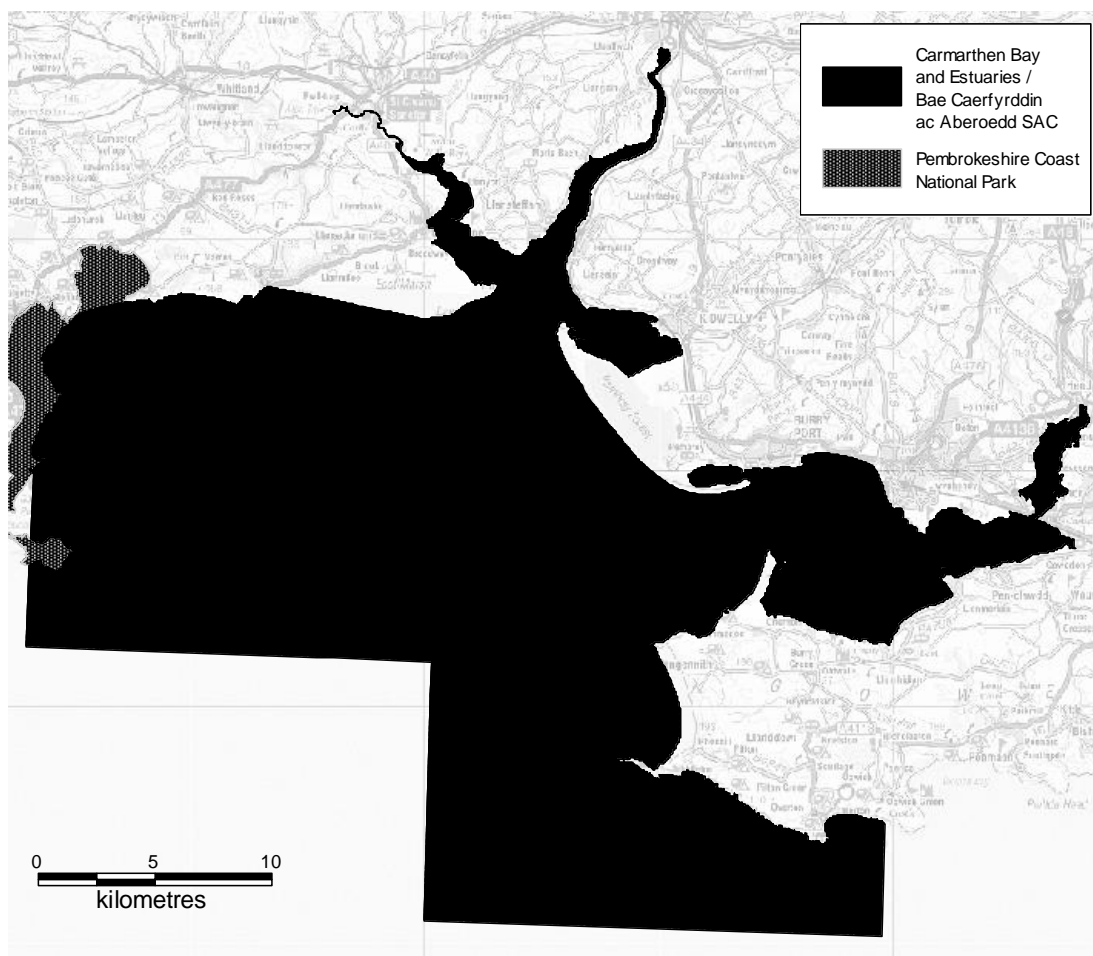
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012712>

UK0020020 Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries / Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (82.1%); Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (13.7%); Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (4.1%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (0.1%).



Map A1.4: Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries / Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC

Feature	Condition
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Favourable
1130 Estuaries	Favourable
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Favourable
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Favourable
1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Favourable
1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	Unfavourable
1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>	Unfavourable: No Change
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable
1102 Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>	Unfavourable: No Change
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable

condition and trend information is provisional

More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0020020>

UK0030144 Gweunydd Blaencleddau

General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (19%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (10%); Dry grassland. Steppes (1.5%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (54.5%); Improved grassland (5%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (9.5%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.5%).



A1.5: Gweunydd Blaencleddau SAC

Feature	Condition
4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Unfavourable: Recovering
7130 Blanket bogs	Unfavourable: Recovering
6410 Molinia Meadows	Unfavourable: Declining
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Unfavourable: No change
7230 Alkaline fens	Favourable: Maintained
1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>	Unfavourable
1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified

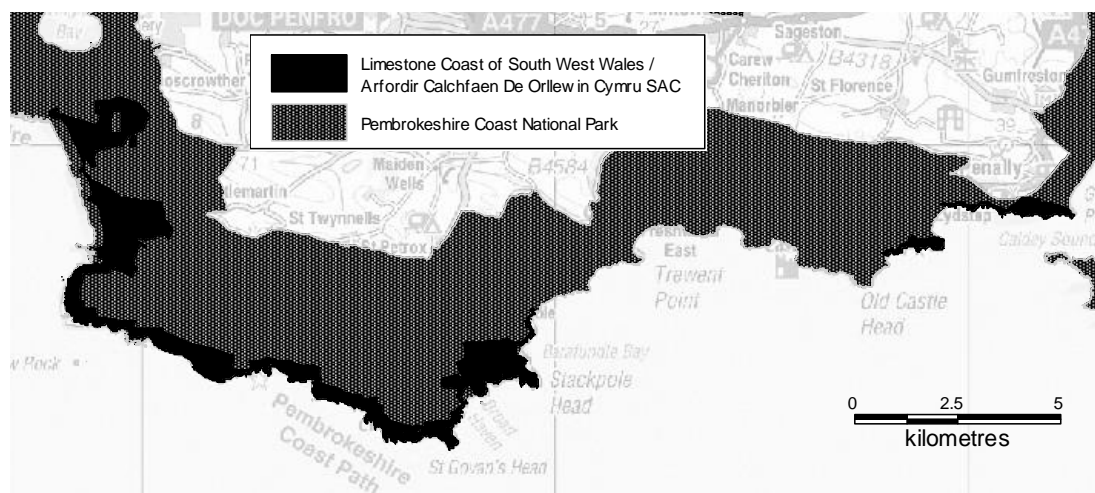
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030144>

UK0014787 Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru

General site character

Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (15%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (27%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (22%); Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (1%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (1%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (14%); Dry grassland. Steppes (2%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (10%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (1%); Coniferous woodland (1%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (6%).



Map A1.6 Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru SAC (the SAC also includes sections of the Gower coast between Worm's Head and Pwlldu Head)

Feature	Condition
1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Unfavourable: Un-classified
2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	Favourable
4030 European dry heaths	Unfavourable: Unclassified
6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	Unfavourable: Un-classified
8310 Caves not open to the public	Favourable
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Favourable: Maintained
1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Favourable
1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Unfavourable: No-change
1395 Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Favourable: Maintained

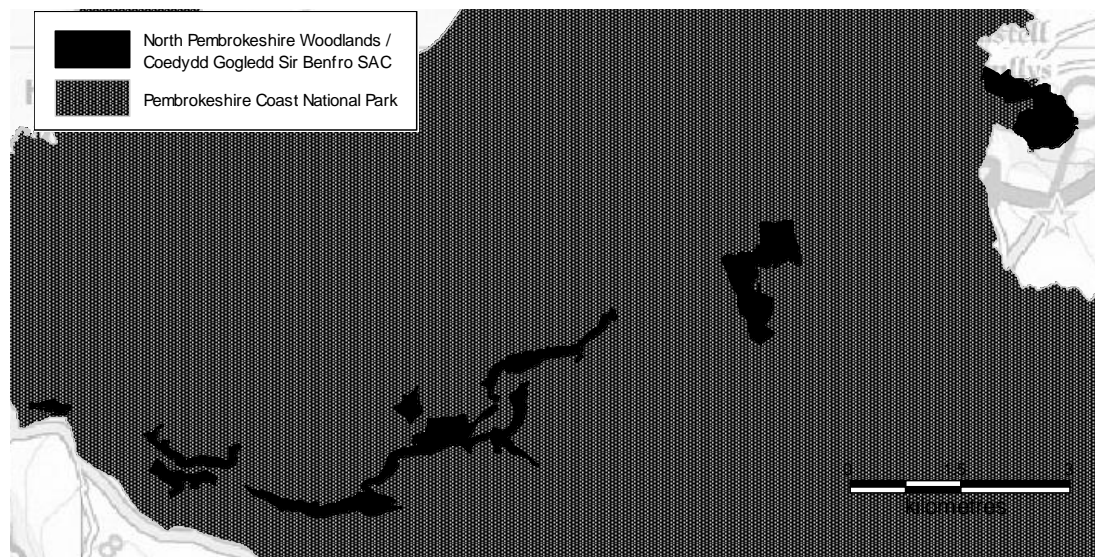
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0014787>

UK0030227 North Pembrokeshire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro

General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (0.3%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (0.6%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (13%); Dry grassland. Steppes (3%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (9%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (70%); Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (0.1%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (4%).



Map A1.7 Pembrokehire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro SAC

Feature	Condition
91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	Unfavourable: Declining
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	Favourable: Maintained
1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Favourable: Un-classified

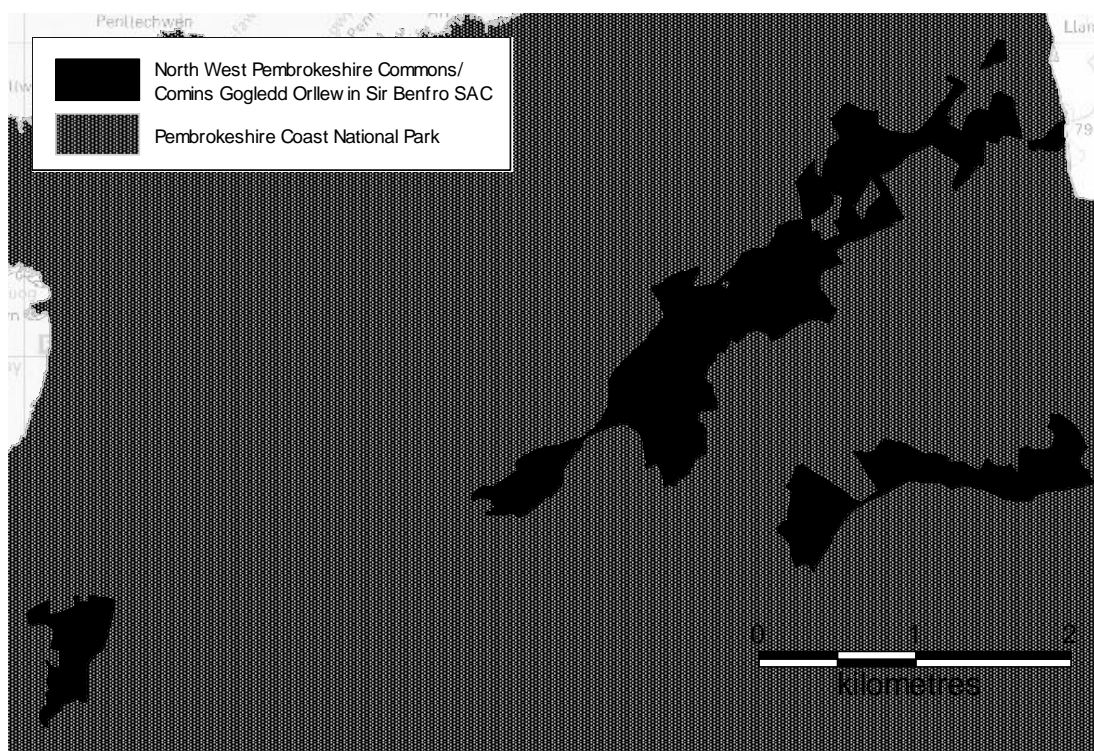
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030227>

[UK0030229 North West Pembrokehire Commons / Comin Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro](#)

General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (0.3%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (14.4%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (29.7%); Dry grassland. Steppes (0.2%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (42%); Improved grassland (0.4%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (11.6%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (1.4%).



Map A1.8: North West Pembrokeshire Commons/ Comins Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro SAC

Feature	Condition
4030 European dry heaths	Unfavourable: No-change
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	Unfavourable: No-change
4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Unfavourable: Recovering
1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified

More information:

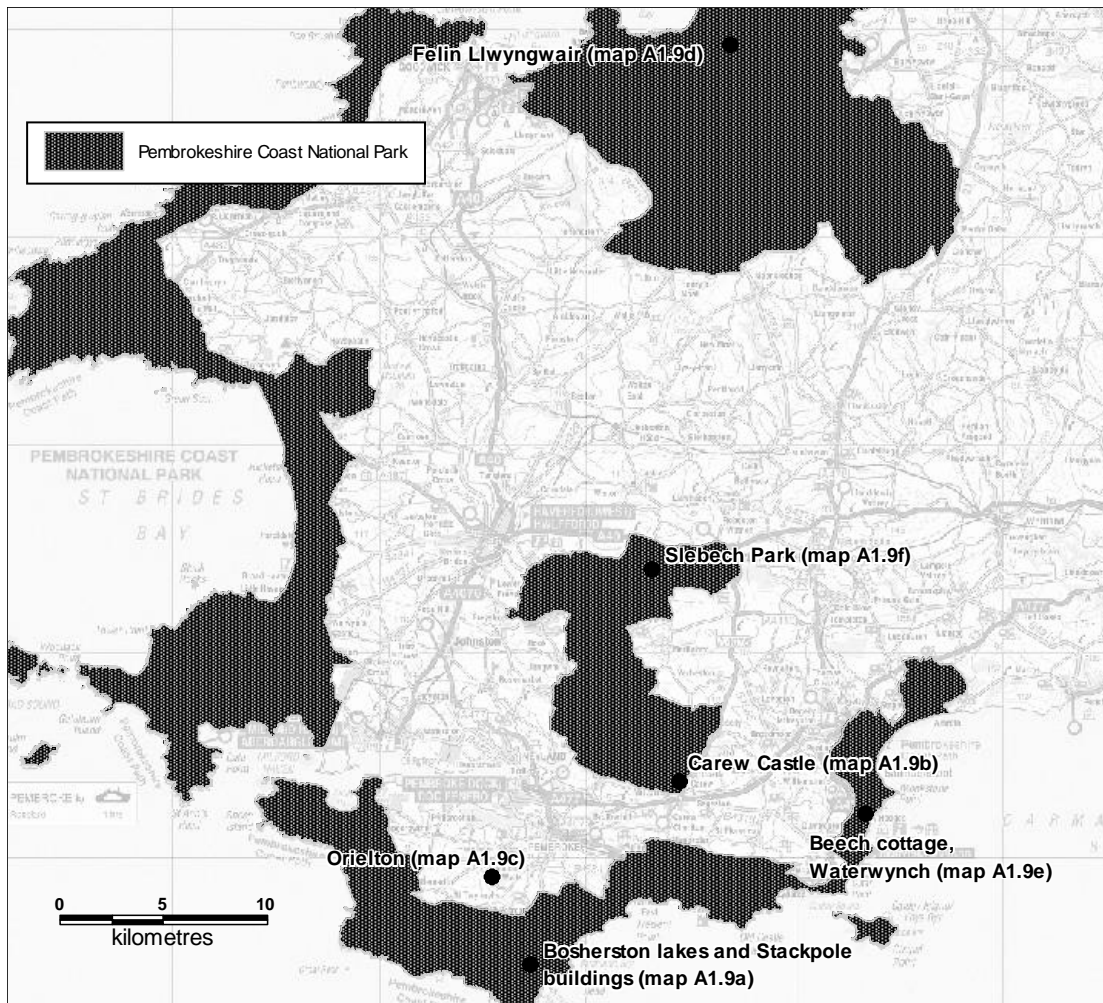
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030229>

UK0014793 Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton

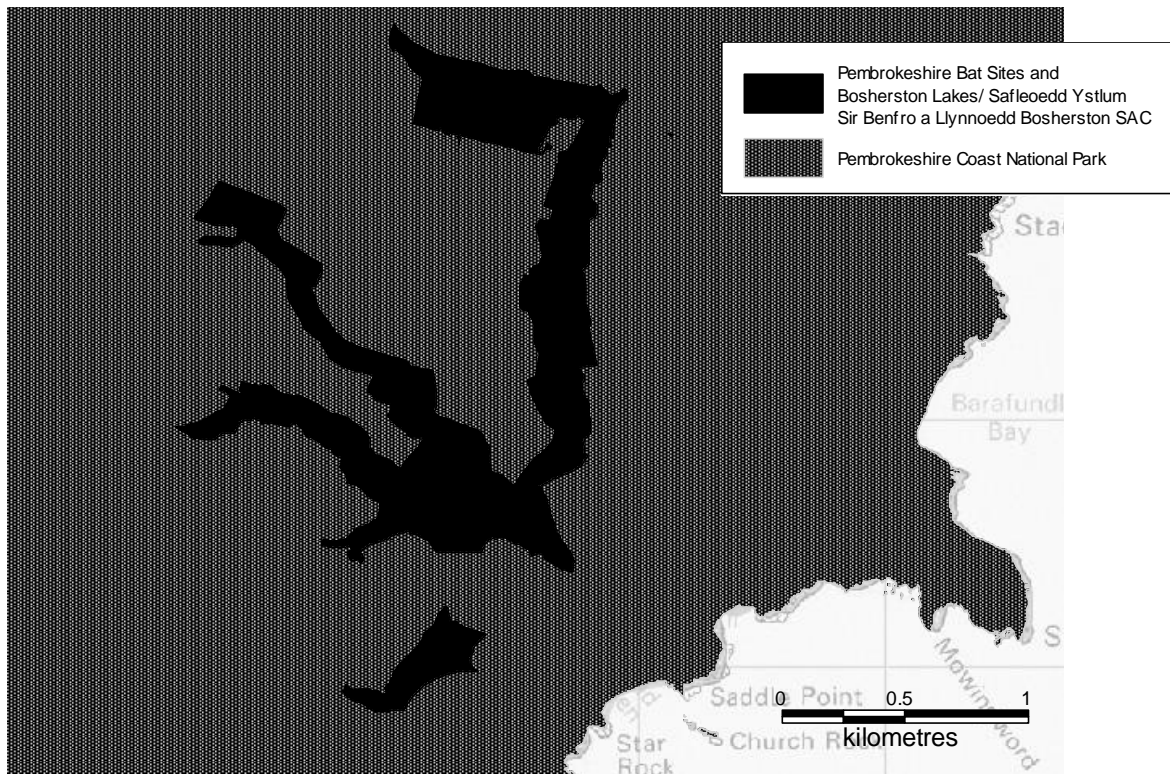
General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (33%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (5%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (13%); Dry grassland. Steppes (3%); Improved grassland (1.8%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (29%); Mixed woodland (15%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.2%).

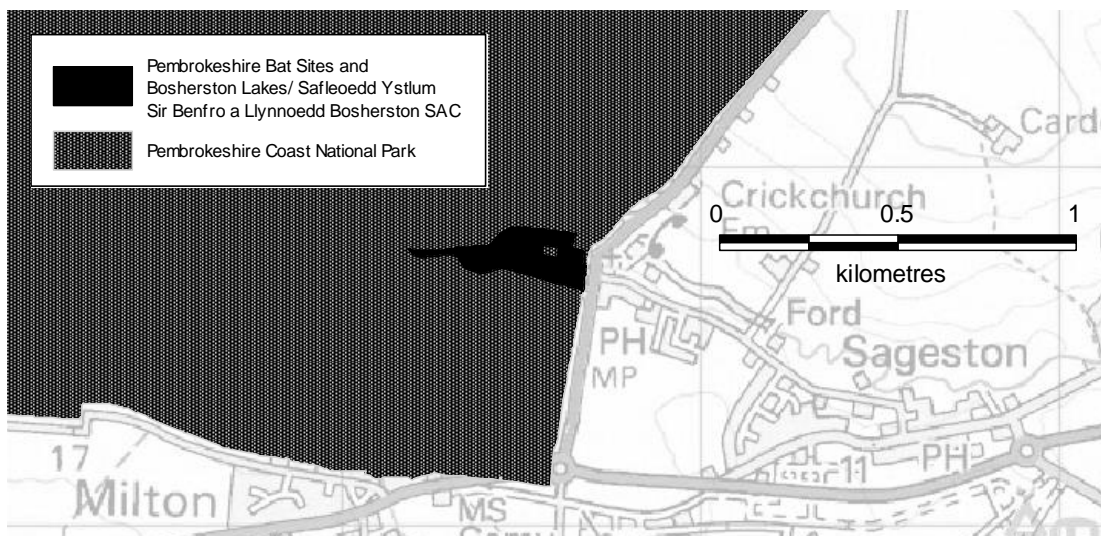
This SAC is comprised of a number of separate sites: Bosherton Lakes; Park House Outbuildings, Stackpole; Stackpole Courtyard Flats and Walled Garden; Felin Llwyngwair; Carew Castle; Beech cottage, Waterwynch; Slebech Stable Yard Loft, Cellars and Tunnels; and Orielson (outside the National Park).



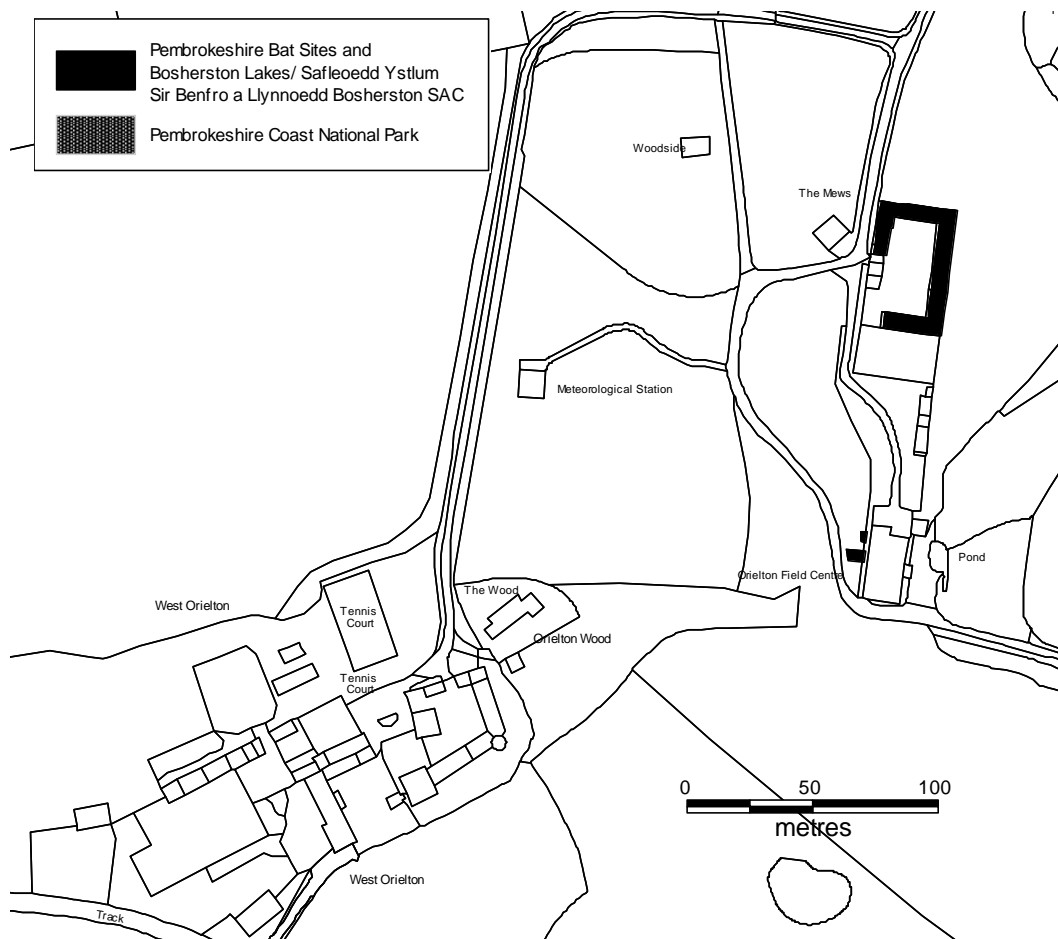
Map A1.9: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



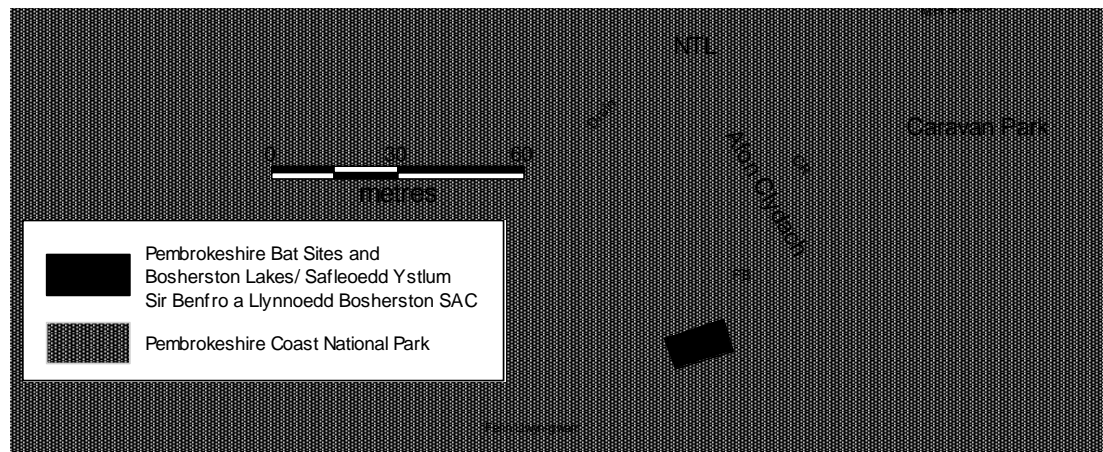
Map A1.9a: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



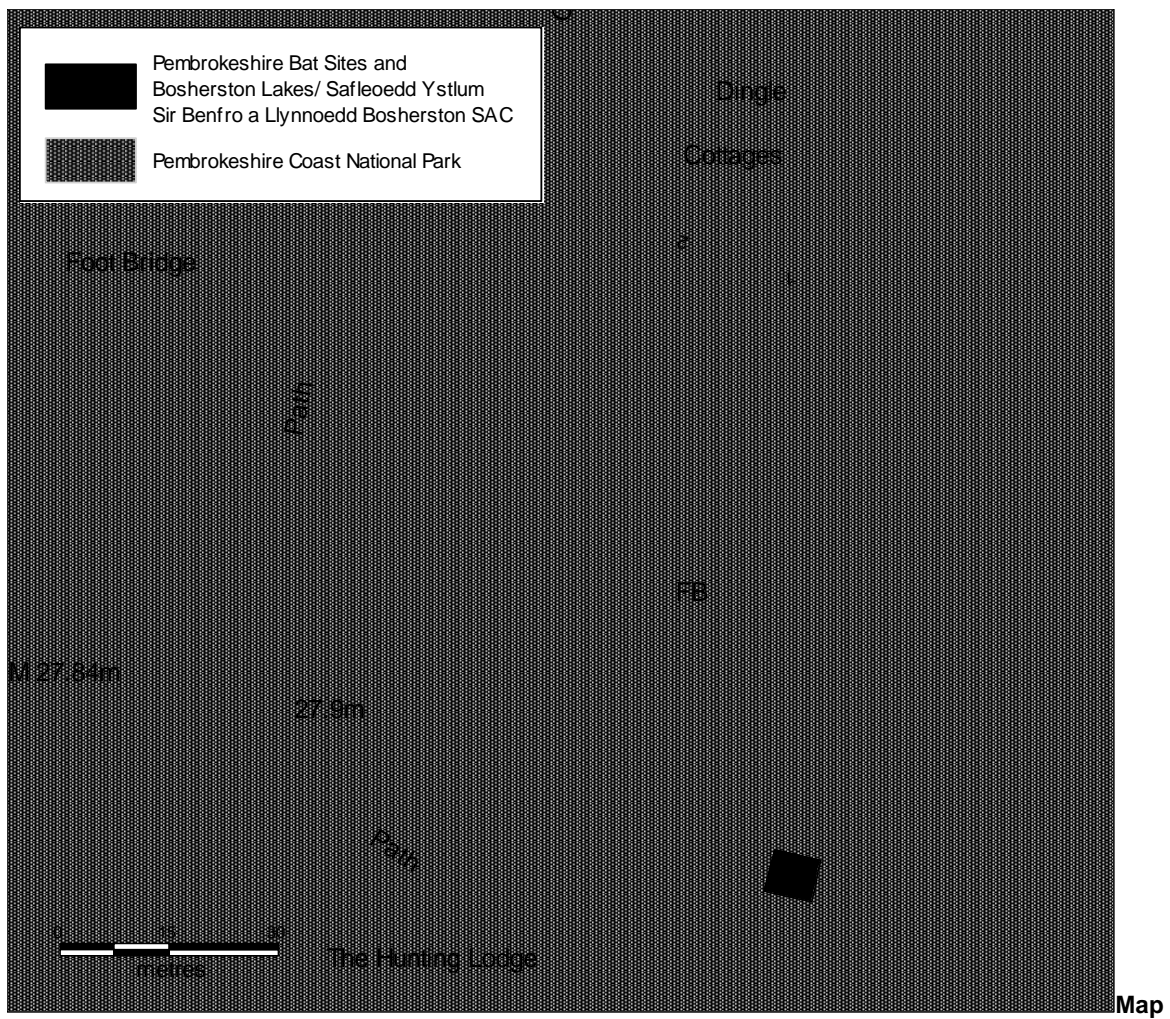
Map A1.9b: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



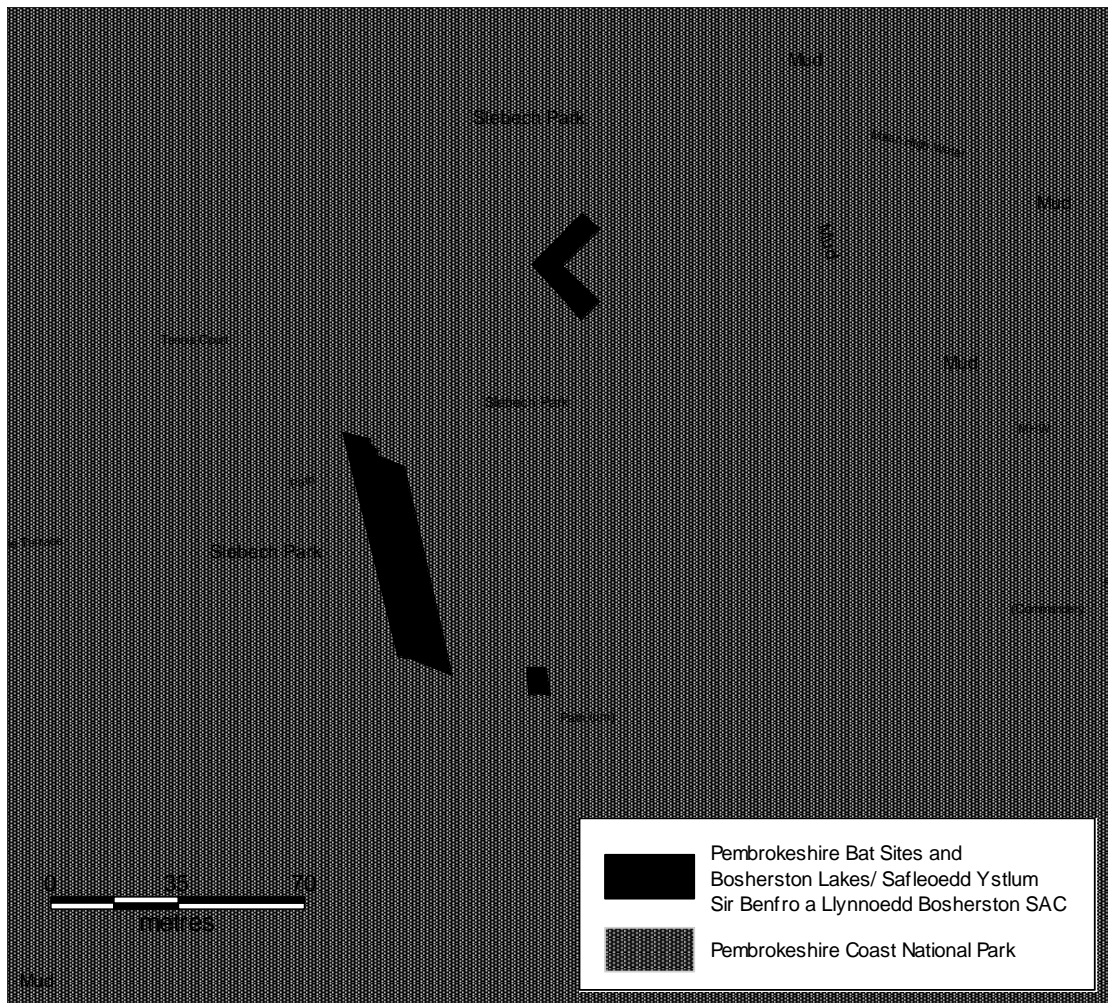
Map A1.9c: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



Map A1.9d: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



1.9e: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



1.9f: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC

Feature	Condition
3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.	Unfavourable: Declining
1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Favourable: Maintained
1303 Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Unfavourable: Declining
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified

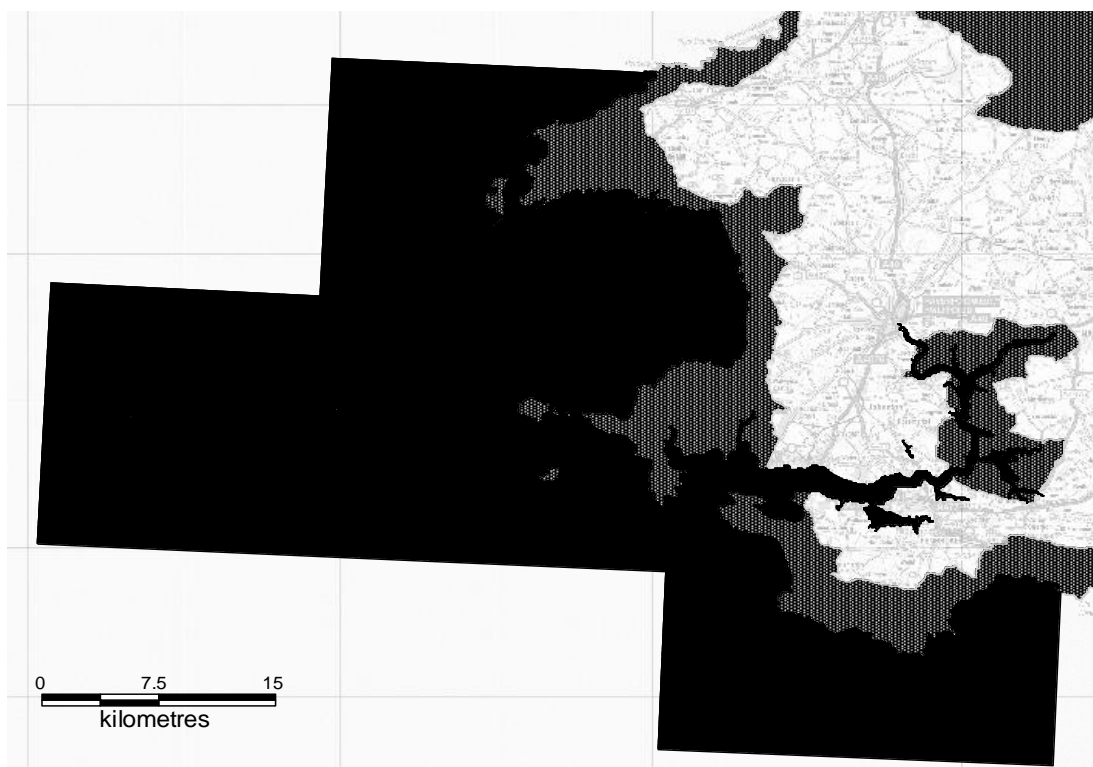
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCODE=UK0014793>

UK0013116 Pembrokeshire Marine / Sir Benfro Forol

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (96%); Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (3.8%); Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (0.2%).



Map A1.10 Pembrokeeshire Marine/ Sir Benfro Forol SAC

Feature	Condition
1130 Estuaries	Unfavourable: Declining
1160 Large shallow inlets and bays	Unfavourable: Declining
1170 Reefs	Unfavourable: No Change
1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Unfavourable: No Change
1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Unfavourable: Declining
1150 Coastal lagoons	Favourable
1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)	Unfavourable: Declining
8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Favourable
1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Unfavourable: No Change
1441 Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Favourable
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable: Declining
1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable
1102 Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>	No Data
1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>	No Data
1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Favourable

condition and trend information is provisional

More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0013116>

UK0012598 Preseli

General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (36%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (31%); Dry grassland. Steppes (32%); Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (1%).



A1.11 Preseli SAC

Feature	Condition
4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified
4030 European dry heaths	Unfavourable: Un-classified
7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Unfavourable: Declining
7230 Alkaline fens	Favourable: Un-classified
1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Unfavourable: Unclassified
1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>	Unfavourable: Un-classified
1393 Slender green feather-moss <i>Drepanocladus</i> (<i>Hamatocaulis</i>) <i>vernicosus</i>	Favourable: Maintained

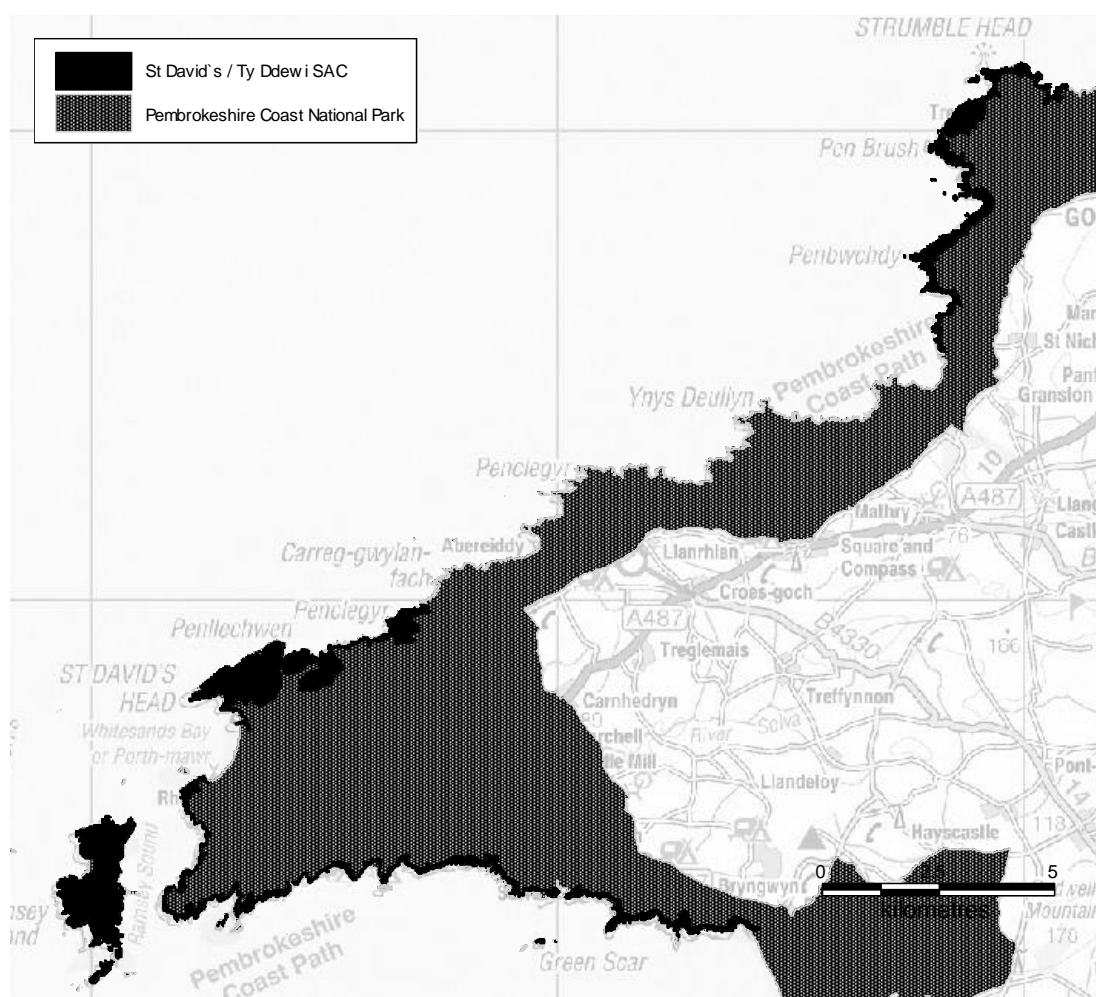
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012598>

UK0013045 St David's / Ty Ddewi

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (12%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (1%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (86%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (1%).



Map A1.12 St David's / Ty Ddewi SAC

Feature	Condition
1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Unfavourable: Recovering
4030 European dry heaths	Unfavourable: Recovering
1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>	Favourable: Maintained

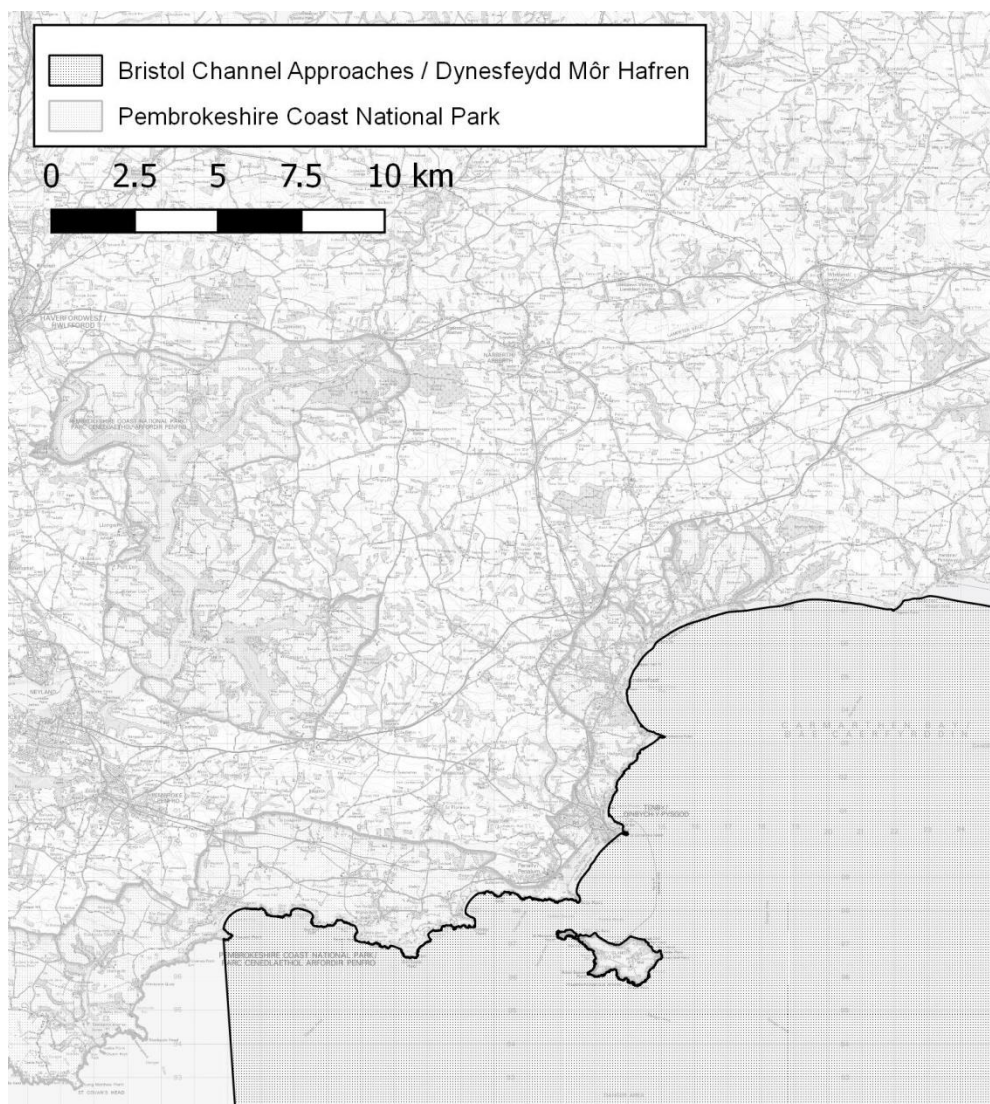
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0013045>

UK0030305 Yerboston Tops

General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (3.7%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (9.1%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (25.7%); Improved grassland (9.6%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (51.9%).

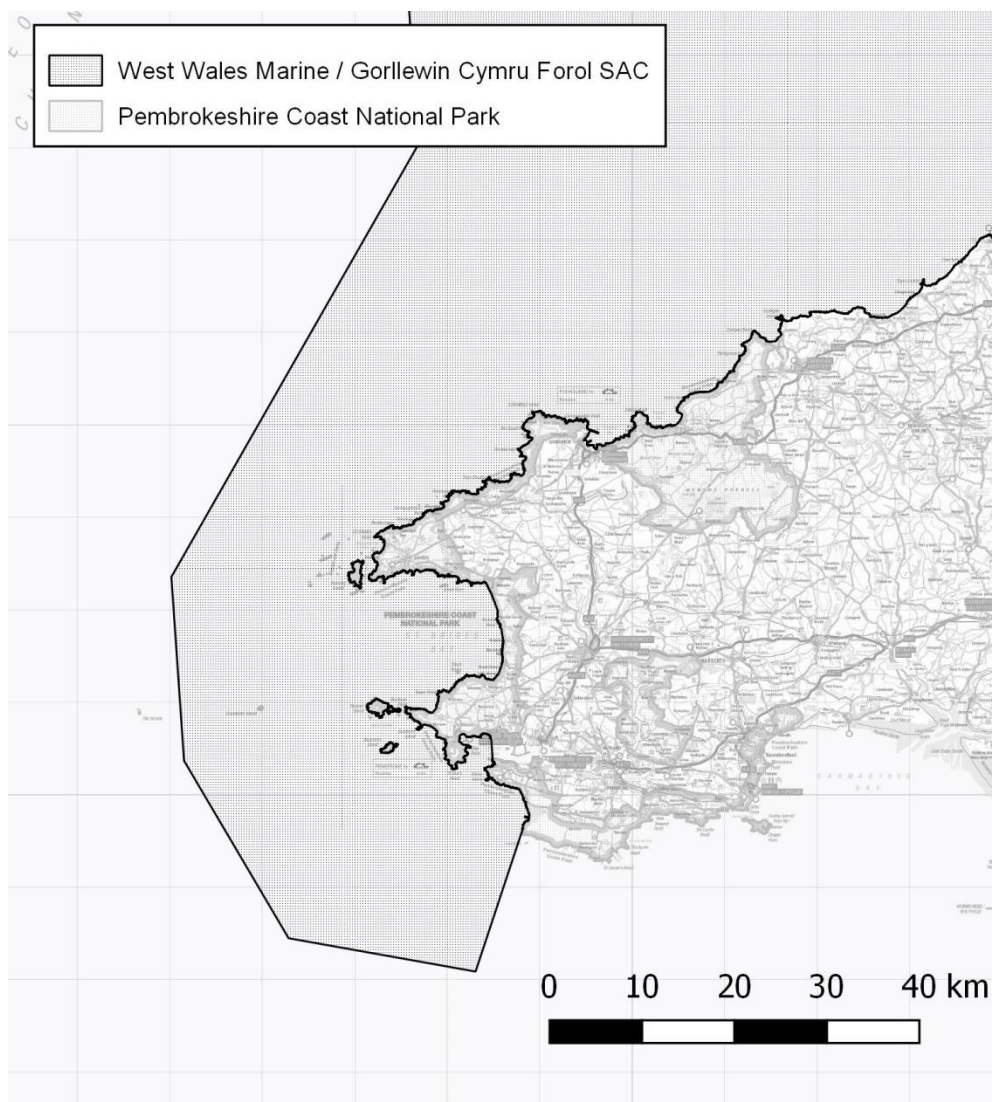


Map A1.13 Bristol Channel Approaches / Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC

Feature	Condition
1315 Harbour porpoise	No data at present

More information:

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7241>

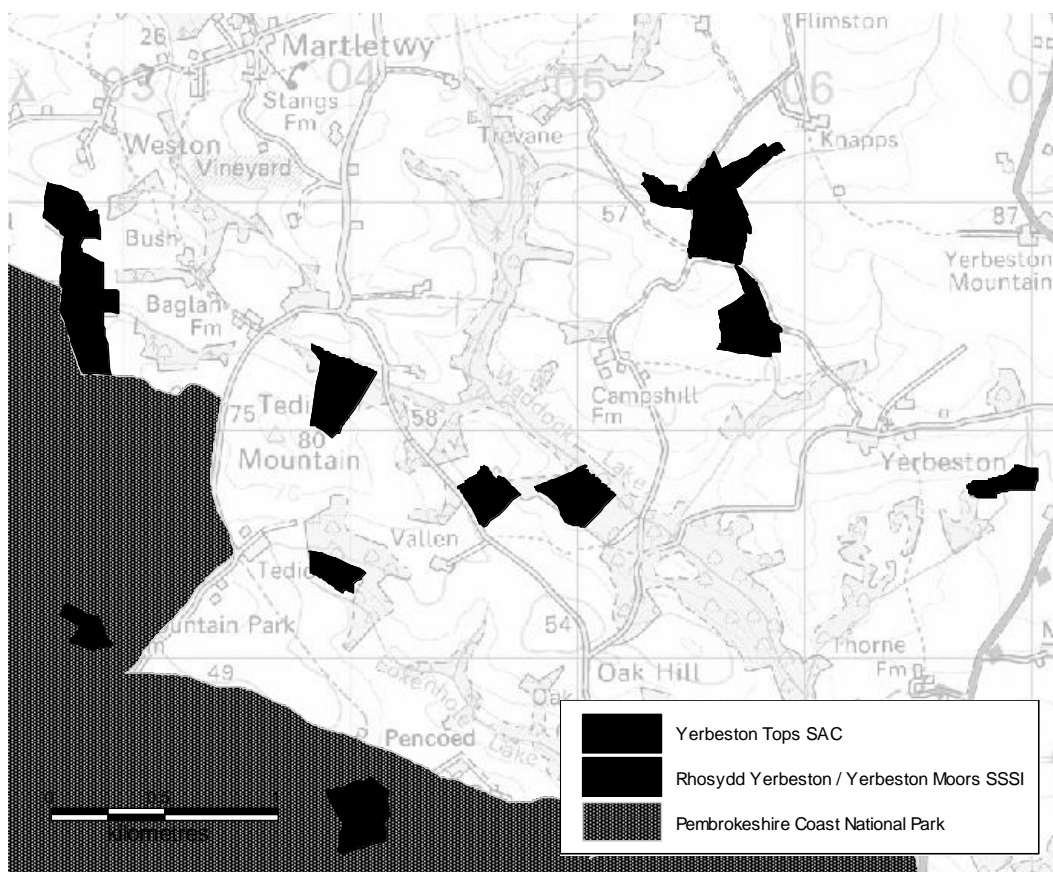


Map A1.14 West Wales Marine / Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC

Feature	Condition
1315 Harbour porpoise	No data at present

More information:

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7343-theme=textonly>



Map A1.15 Yerboston Tops SAC with parts of Rhosydd Yerboston / Yerboston Moors SSSI

Feature	Condition
6410 <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)	Unfavourable: No-change
1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly, <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i>	Unfavourable: No-change

More information:

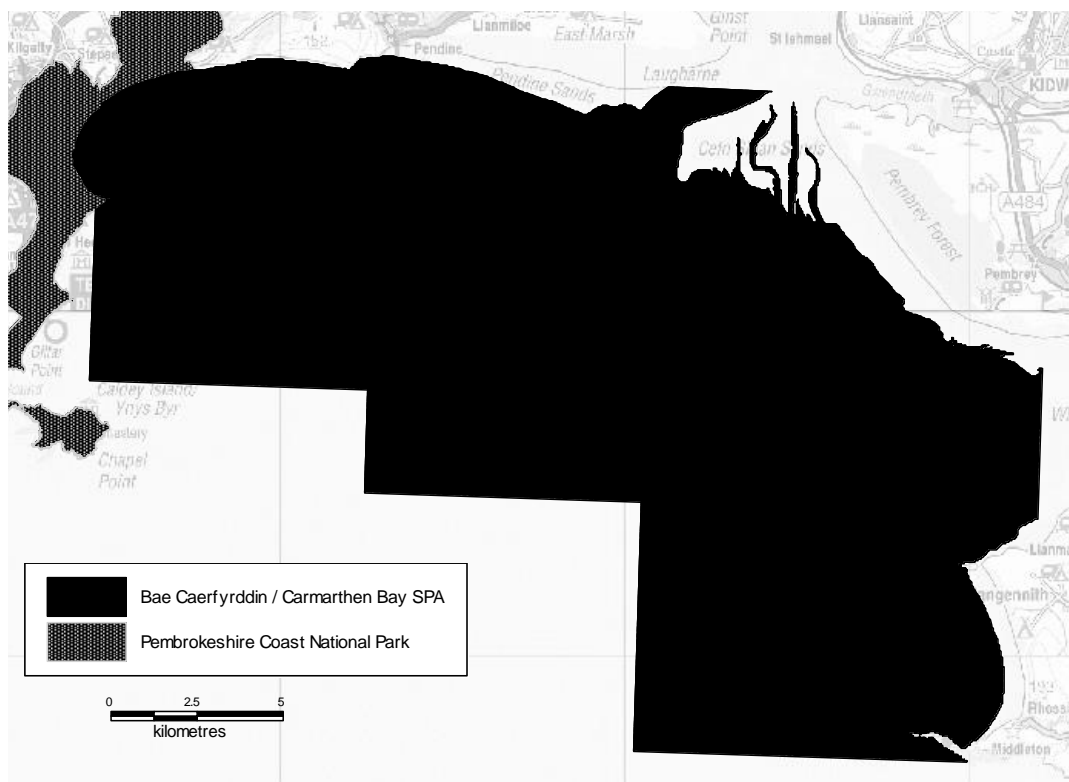
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030305>

Special Protection Areas

UK9014091 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (100%).



Map A1.16 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay SPA

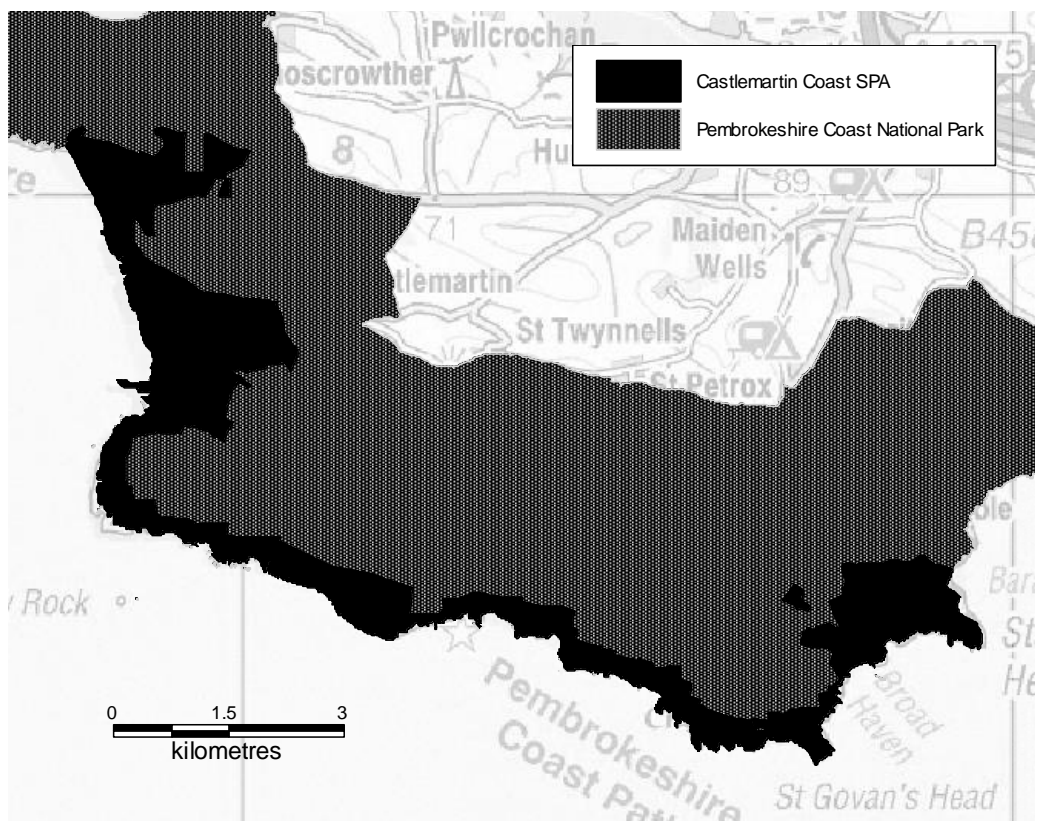
Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>), over-wintering area	

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014091.pdf>

UK9014061 Castlemartin Coast

General site character

Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (56%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (44%).



Map A1.17 Castlemartin Coast SPA

Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	Favourable

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014061.pdf>;

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2062>

UK9014041 Grassholm

General site character

Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (100%)



Map A1.18 Grassholm SPA

Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>), breeding area	Favourable: Maintained

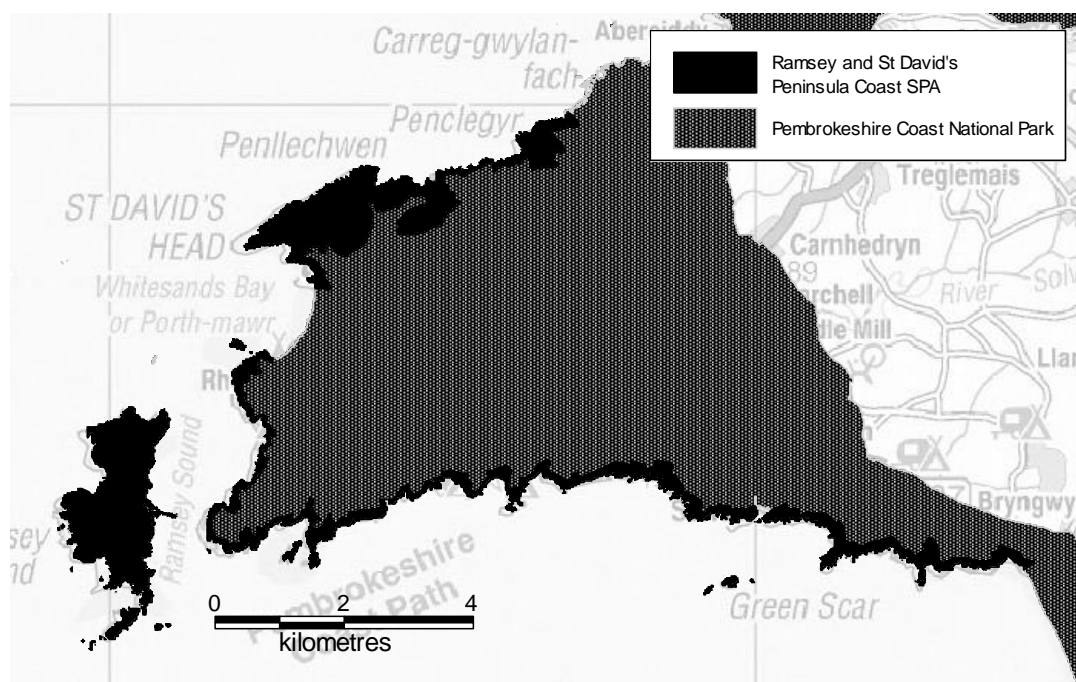
More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014041.pdf>;

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2060>

UK9014062 Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (11%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (1%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (88%).



Map A1.19 Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast SPA

Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	Favourable: Un-classified

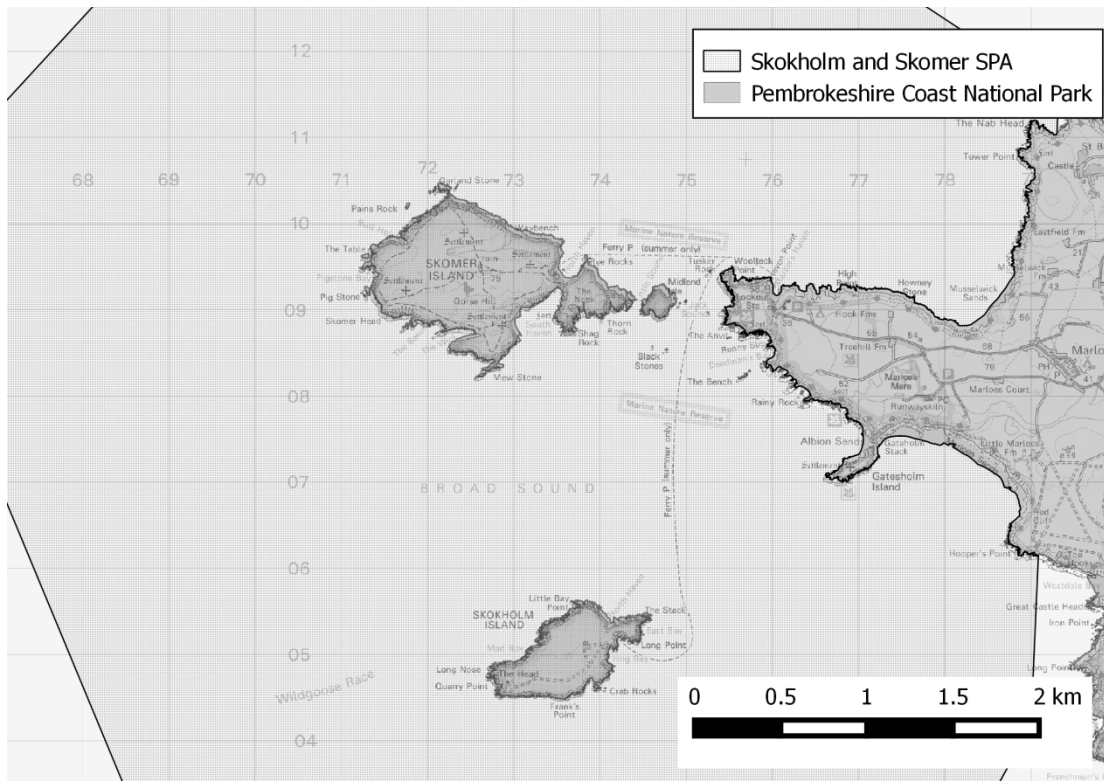
More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014062.pdf>;

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2063>

UK9014051 Skokholm and Skomer

General site character

Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (100%).



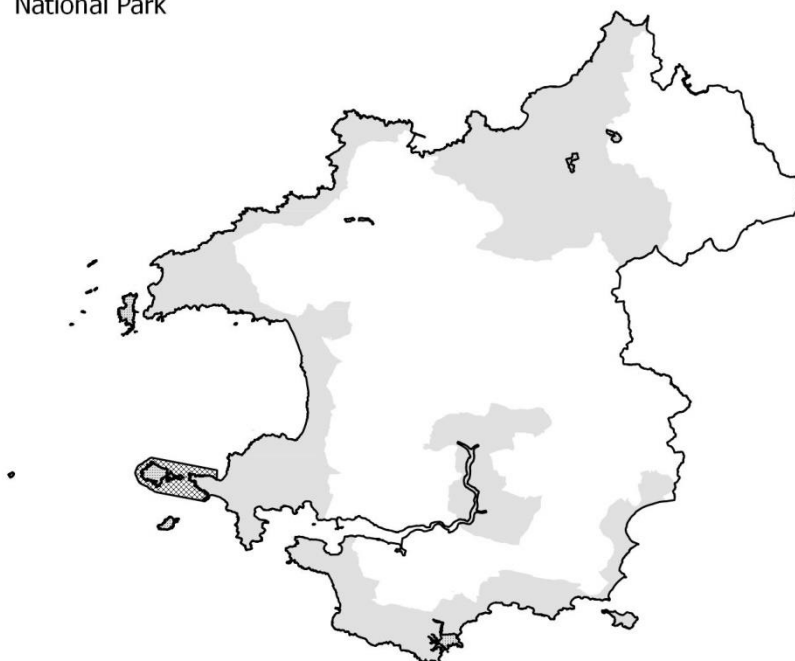
Map A1.20 Skokholm and Skomer SPA

Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)	Favourable: Maintained
Atlantic Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>)	Favourable: Maintained
Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>)	Unfavourable: Unclassified
Manx Shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>)	Favourable: Maintained

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014051.pdf>;
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2061>

The following map shows National Nature reserves and the Marine Conservation Zone in and around the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

-  Marine Conservation Zone
-  National Nature Reserve
-  Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



The State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire 2016 updates the 2011 report¹⁸. It assesses fourteen species (or species groups) and nine habitats (or habitat groups) for their current condition and likely trend over the last five years in Pembrokeshire.

Features assessed as in good condition or with improving trend have all been the subject of sustained conservation effort. However, the majority of features assessed are in poor or moderate condition and the overall trend is still declining. Accurate assessment is hampered by a paucity of robust, long term data.

Feature	Condition	Trend
Heathland	Poor	Data deficient
Southern damselfly	Poor	Declining
Three-lobed water crowfoot	Moderate	Stable

¹⁸ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/biodiversity/pembrokeshire-nature-partnership-projects-and-reports>

Ponds and lakes	Moderate	Improving
Rivers, streams and ditches	Moderate	Improving
Otters	Good	Stable
Hedgebanks	Data deficient	Stable
Bats	Moderate	Stable
Oak woodland	Moderate	Improving
Hazel dormouse	Data deficient	Data deficient
Arable field margins	Data deficient	Declining
Farmland birds	Poor	Declining
Grassland	Data deficient	Declining
Marsh fritillary	Poor	Declining
Grassland fungi	Good	Stable
Kestrel	Moderate	Data deficient
Coastal cliffs and slopes	Moderate	Improving
Chough	Moderate	Stable
Wetland birds	Moderate	Stable
Mudflats	Poor	Stable
Native oyster	Poor	Declining
Pink sea fan	Moderate	Declining
Grey seal	Good	Improving

Geodiversity

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park contains 51 Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites, covering about 40% of the Pembrokeshire Coastline (excluding the Milford Haven waterway and Daugleddau). All GCR sites are protected by SSSI status. The following table lists GCR sites in Pembrokeshire, and their condition (note: condition for geological sites is dependent on accessibility, visibility & useability, i.e. on the value of the site for research and education)

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
121	Abergwaun	ORDOVICIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE, no change
284	Abermawr – Porth Lleug	ORDOVICIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE, no change
1460	Abermawr	QUATERNARY, WALES	FAVOURABLE, declining
1734	Albion Sands & Gateholm Island	OLD RED SANDSTONE	FAVOURABLE, no change
1759	Blucks Pool to Bullslaughter Bay	DINANTIAN (Carboniferous Limestone)	? FAVOURABLE unknown

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
1661	Broad Haven to Settling Nose	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
2965	Bryn Bank Quarry	ORDOVICIAN: Llandeilo	UNFAVOURABLE improved
283	Castell Coch to Trwyn Castell	ORDOVICIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE no change
2414	Deer Park	SILURIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE no change
1918	Dinas & Esgyrn Bottom ¹⁹	QUATERNARY, WALES	1918a Dinas Head (Cwm Dewi) FAVOURABLE declining 1918b Esgyrn Bottom FAVOURABLE declining
1477	Druidston	QUATERNARY, WALES	FAVOURABLE declining
1662	Druidston Haven	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
538	Dwrhyd Pit	CAMBRIAN	UNFAVOURABLE declining
1657	Freshwater East (North)	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
43	Freshwater East	PALAEOZOIC PALAEOBOTANY	FAVOURABLE unknown
954	Freshwater East (South)	SILURIAN: WENLOCK	FAVOURABLE no change
1666	Freshwater West (North)	OLD RED SANDSTONE	FAVOURABLE no change
1663	Freshwater West (South)	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
pGCR	Freshwater West (South)	OLD RED SANDSTONE	FAVOURABLE no change
1765	Gasworks Lane	SILURIAN: LLANDOVERY	UNFAVOURABLE declining
1317	Hoyle's Mouth Cave	PLEISTOCENE VERTEBRATES	UNKNOWN could be considered unfavourable or effectively unstable
2027	Little Hoyle & Hoyle's Mouth Cave	QUATERNARY (WALES)	UNKNOWN could be considered unfavourable or effectively unstable
1732	Little Castle Head	OLD RED SANDSTONE	FAVOURABLE no change
128	Llanvirn – Abereiddi	ORDOVICIAN: Arenig - Llanvirn	? FAVOURABLE declining
953	Marloes	SILURIAN: Wenlock	FAVOURABLE no change

¹⁹ Two widely separated areas

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
1769	Marloes	SILURIAN: Llandovery	FAVOURABLE no change
1660	Marloes to Albion Sands	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
1665	Mill Haven	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
1659	Musselwick Bay	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
1664	Musselwick Sands	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
1919	Mynydd Preseli	QUATERNARY WALES	FAVOURABLE no significant change
1418	Nolton Haven Coast	U. CARBONIFEROUS: Westphalian ('Coal Measures')	FAVOURABLE unknown
129	Ogof Hen	ORDOVICIAN Arebug - Kkabvirm	FAVOURABLE declining
282 a	Pencaer ²⁰	ORDOVICIAN IGNEOUS	282 a Pencaer FAVOURABLE no change 282 b Penanglas (pSSSI) FAVOURABLE no change
pGCR	Pengawse Hill	ORDOVICIAN	FAVOURABLE declining
1461	Poppit Sands	QUATERNARY WALES	FAVOURABLE declining
1459	Porth Clais	QUATERNARY WALES	FAVOURABLE no change
625	Porth-y-rhaw	CAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE no change
1072	Robeston Wathen	ORDOVICIAN: Caradoc - Ashgill	UNFAVOURABLE declining
1073	Shoalshook	ORDOVICIAN: Caradoc Ashgill	FAVOURABLE improved
2413	Skomer Island	SILURIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE no change
1877	Solfach	COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY	FAVOURABLE no change
624	Solva Harbour	CAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE no change
1913	South Pembroke cliffs	COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY	FAVOURABLE no change
1658	St Anne's head	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
747	St David's	PRECAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE no change

²⁰ Two widely separated areas

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
	Coast		
285	St David's Head	ORDOVICIAN IGNEOUS	Most of coast: FAVOURABLE no change PORTH CLAIS: UNFAVOURABLE
623	St Non's – Caerfai Bay	CAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE no change
1656	Stackpole Quay	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	Coastal exposures: FAVOURABLE no change Inland exposures: UNFAVOURABLE improved
310	Tenby Beach	NAMURIAN ('Millstone Grit')	UNFAVOURABLE declining
1775	Tenby Cliffs	OLD RED SANDSTONE	FAVOURABLE no change
1735	Tenby Cliffs	DINANTIAN	FAVOURABLE no change
1428	Tenby – Saundersfoot Coast	U.CARBONIFEROUS Westphalian ('Coal Measures')	FAVOURABLE no change
1917	Treffgarne	QUATERNARY WALES	Tors and gorge: FAVOURABLE declining Quarry exposures: UNFAVOURABLE beyond recovery
622	Trefgarne Bridge Quarry	CAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE improved
621	Trwyn Cyndderiog	CAMBRIAN	UNKNOWN
1458	West Angle Bay	QUATERNARY, WALES	UNKNOWN
1733	West Angle Bay (North	OLD RED SANDSTONE	FAVOURABLE no change
131	Whitesands Bay	CAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE no change
1416	Wiseman's bridge – Amroth Coast	U.CARBONIFEROUS Westphalian ('Coal Measures')	FAVOURABLE no change

Source: NRW

In addition to the GCR sites listed above 66 candidate Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) have been identified in the National Park. Assessment of these sites will commence early 2007 (funding permitting) is likely to take several years.

Soil

The National Soil Resources Institute (NSRI) at Cranfield University (<http://www.silsoe.cranfield.ac.uk/nsri/>) produce a range of soils data for use in Geographic Information Systems. Unfortunately this data is only available at a cost that is beyond that justifiable for this authority.

Landscape

In the report of the public inquiry for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Plan in 1997 the Inspector made the following comments on housing development and landscape capacity²¹.

"The correct approach must be to start with environmental considerations, and to examine the extent to which further housing land allocations are compatible with them. Such an approach must almost certainly lead to a total housing land allocation that represents a policy of severe restraint and that does not reflect past completion rates."

"This must follow from the considerations that National Park designation represents the highest status of protection as far as landscape and scenic beauty are concerned: that the park is already the most densely populated of all the National Parks; and that its ability to accept further housing must be constrained by its environmental capacity. It would be wholly incorrect, and a negation of the National Park designation, to treat the park as being no different in policy terms from the rest of the county, and to apportion new housing between them on a pro rata basis, relative to their populations."

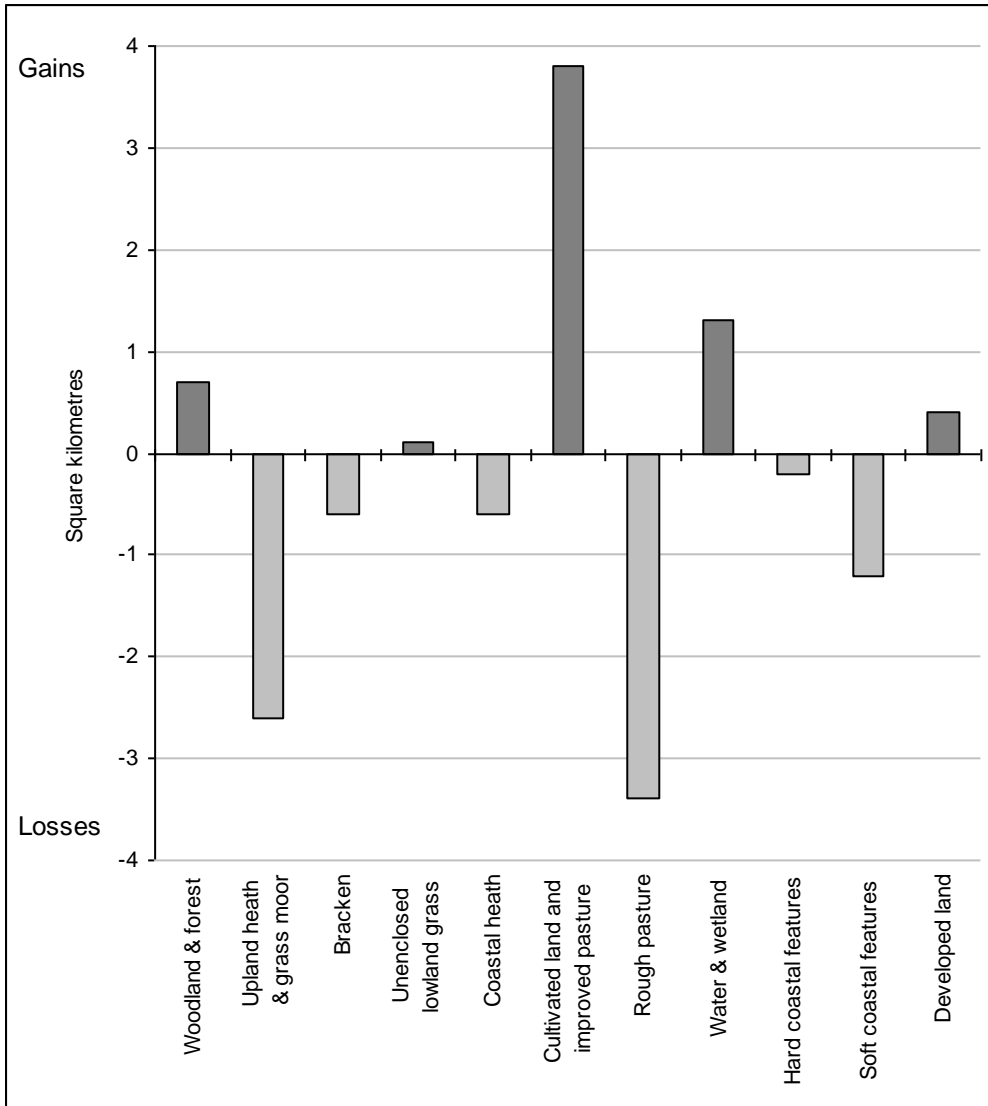
In the report of the Public Inquiry for the JUDP for Pembrokeshire the inspector made the following comment regarding development and the landscape

"...it is entirely appropriate that the National Park, by reason of its designation as an area of special landscape character, should be the subject of a policy which imposes fairly severe restrictions on development that would harm those very qualities."

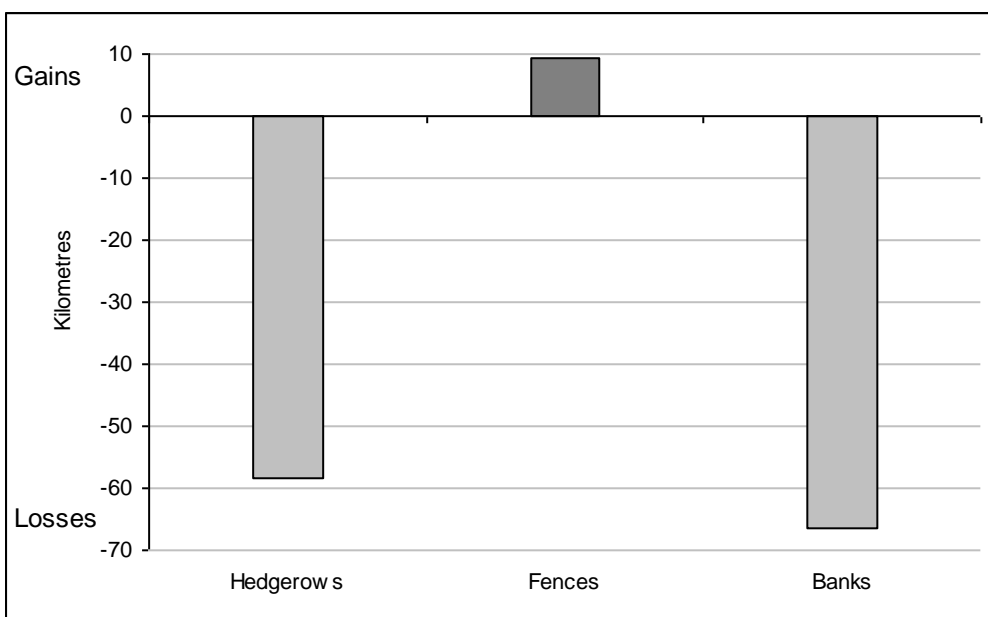
The most recent systematic analysis of landscape change in National Parks in England and Wales²² was published in 1991 and based on the analysis of aerial photographs acquired in the 1970s and late 1980s. This study looked primarily at land cover and boundary features. Changes in land cover and boundaries are summarised in the following two charts.

²¹ Pembrokeshire Coast National Park: Report Into Duly Made Objections to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Plan Deposit Draft. Inspector: P J MacDonald MSc RIBA MRTPI Dates of Inquiry: 18 March - 9 May 1997. Paragraphs 4.13 and 4.14

²² Countryside Commission (1991) *Landscape Change in the National Parks*. Manchester: Countryside Commission.



Source: after Countryside Commission (1991)

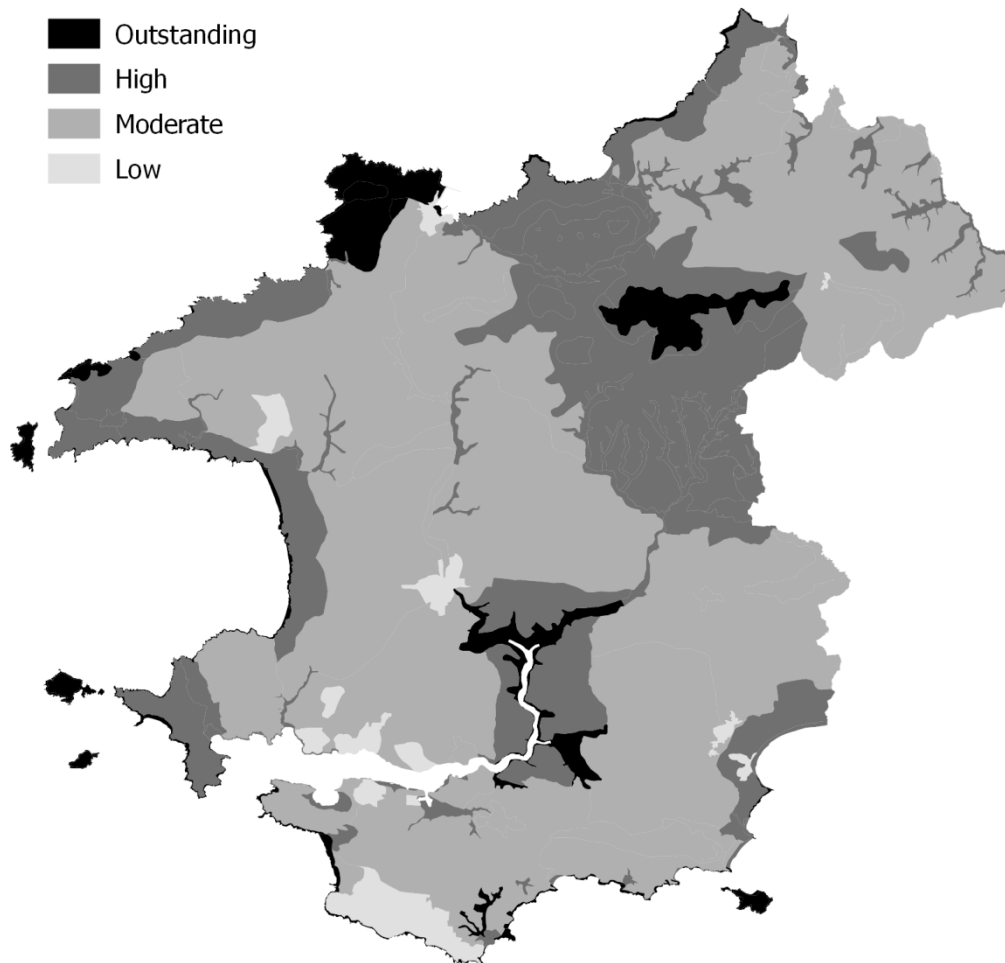


Countryside Commission (1991)






Source: after

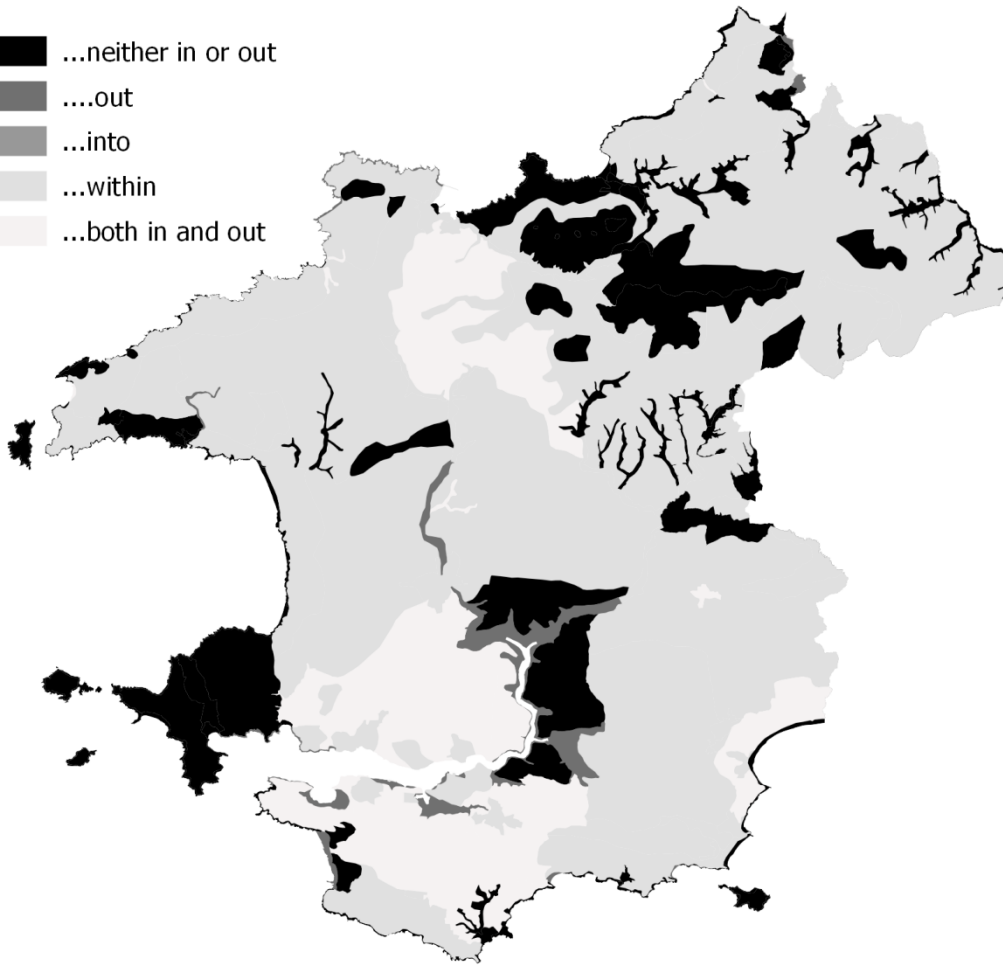
LANDMAP is the national information system, devised by the Countryside Council for Wales, for taking landscape into account in decision-making. LANDMAP characterises the landscape according to five aspects: Geological landscape; Landscape Habitats; Visual & Sensory; Historic Landscape; and Cultural Landscape. The Visual and Sensory and Landscape Habitats aspects have been Quality Assured for Pembrokeshire. The Visual and Sensory aspect is mapped below according to the assessed overall landscape value and the presence of detracting views.

Overall evaluation of visual and sensory landscape



Detracting views

-  ...neither in or out
- out
-  ...into
-  ...within
-  ...both in and out



The Pembrokeshire Coast NPA commissioned an integrated landscape characterisation based on the LandMap aspects; this was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance and is available from the website (<https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/default.asp?PID=249>).

Landscape analysis programmes such as that published by the Countryside Commission and LandMap, are cost and labour intensive and not intended as ongoing landscape monitoring programmes. Ongoing monitoring of the nature and quality of the landscape of the National Park is likely to present problems in future unless reliable techniques can be developed using essentially automated procedures and readily available, regularly updated data.

Tranquility/ Disturbance

Major components of disturbance in rural areas are light and noise pollution. It has not been possible to source maps of light pollution for the Plan area to show changes in the degree of light pollution over time. Should such maps or satellite images become available they will be added to this baseline.

The National Assembly for Wales has undertaken a pilot study to map environmental noise (http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/Noise_and_nuisance/noise_monitoring_mapping/?lang=en). This work should be rolled out to cover the whole of Wales to meet the requirements of Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers (the Environmental Noise Directive).

Other indicators of disturbance might be the presence and nature of roads, population density and tourism activity (see the table on tourism 'hot-spots' in the recreation section of this appendix). If appropriate during the development of the Management Plan this issue will be explored, and more information on disturbance added to this baseline.

Waste

The table below provides a summary of the management of municipal waste in Pembrokeshire. At present only two years' worth of data is available due to the new definition (municipal waste 'sent' for reuse/recycled/composted).

Management	2012-13	2013-14
Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	64516.49	67729
Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	34283.23	40864
Waste sent for other recovery	0	0
Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	1061.08	6483
Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0
Waste Landfilled	29182.95	20004
Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)*	53.13871	60.33457

Source: [Stats Wales](#)

*Total waste reused/recycled/composted (as defined by the Statutory Local Authority Recovery Target, LART), as a percentage of total municipal waste collected/generated

Municipal waste accounts for a relatively small proportion of total waste output (13% of the total non-agricultural waste production in the south west Wales region in 1998/99) to give an idea of the contribution of other waste streams the following table shows waste arisings for Pembrokeshire in 1998/99 from the South West Wales Regional Waste Plan Stage 1 report.

Waste type	Municipal	Commercial & Industrial	Construction & Demolition
Tonnes	59,400	97,700	127,638

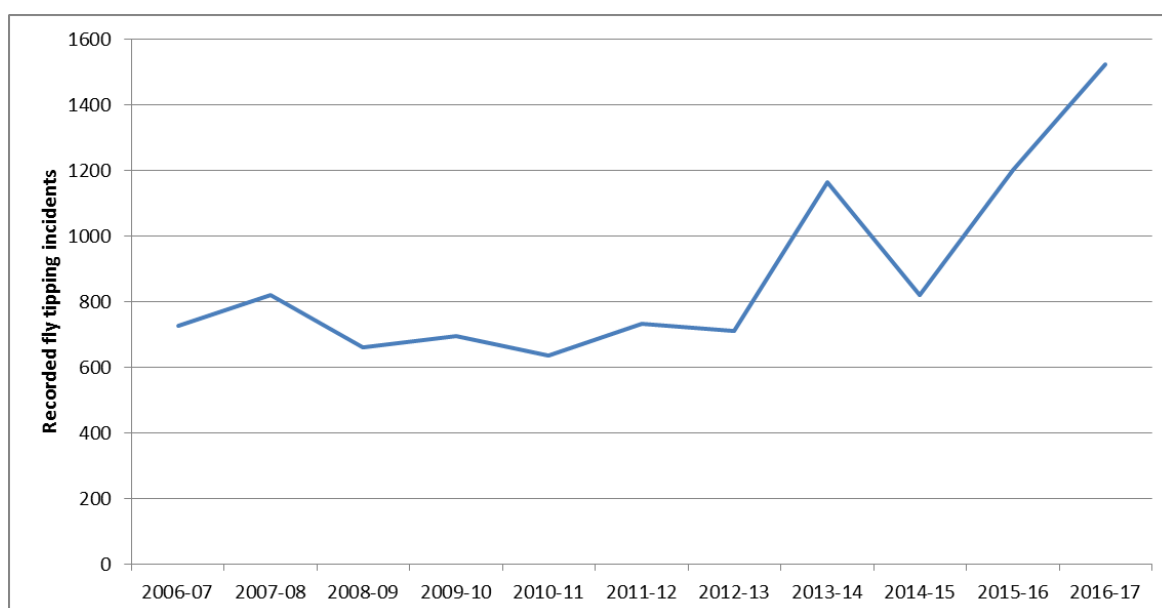
Annual Monitoring Reports for the South West Wales Regional Waste Plan have been release up until 2007 but lack data for all waste types for all years making the data for 1998/99 the most recent comparable data for context at present. The Regional Waste Plan has since been superseded by Sector Plans, and a new Annual Monitoring report containing waste arisings data for Local Authorities is expected in spring/summer 2016.

Litter

As litter (including beach litter) appears to be a significant problem in the National Park, detailed information on the extent and sources of litter are needed. Attempts will be made to source such information as the Sustainability Appraisal progresses.

Fly-tipping

Annual fly-tipping data is available for Pembrokeshire from the Welsh Government via the StatsWales website.



Recorded fly-tipping incidents by Local Authority. Source: [StatsWales](https://stats.wales.gov.uk/)

The frequency of fly-tipping in Pembrokeshire remained fairly constant between 2006 and 2012. However, in recent years there have been significant spikes in the number of incidents recorded (1199 in 2013-14, and 1521 in the 2016-17 period).

Minerals

As of September 2017, there are five active quarry sites in the National Park

Site Name	Mineral type	Reserve (at date)	Comments
Carew Quarry	Limestone	3.7Mt (2012)	Active - permission expires 2035. 2012 application states 125,000 tonnes pa
Rhyndaston	Igneous	1.65Mt (2002)	Active - permission expires December 2020. 2002 application states 80-100,000t pa
Syke	Igneous	2.2Mt (1998)	Works intermittently. Inactive since 2009. Permission expires February 2042.
Pantgwyn	Sand and gravel	1.1 Mt (2008)	Permission expires March 2024. There is a restriction on the output of 80,000tpa as a result of a planning condition.
Trefigin	Sand and gravel	1.445 Mt (2006)	Permission expires March 2029. There is a restriction on the output of 80,000tpa as a result of a planning condition.

One dormant quarry site is identified at Penberry with reserves of granite in excess of 112,000t. A Prohibition Order has been made and submitted to Welsh Government for confirmation.

Since 2000 the NPA has received eleven applications related to increasing quarrying and related activity at sites in the National Park, the following table summarises those proposals.

Application ID	Date received	Proposal	Location	Decision
01/557	14 Nov 01	Non-compliance with Condition 31 of NP/319/97 (to allow import of 3,800 tonnes of cement and pumice per calendar year for use in concrete block	Carew Quarry, Carew	Approved

		making)		
02/368	30-Jul-02	Extension for quarrying of igneous rock, restoration to agriculture/nature conservation	Land east of Rhyndaston Quarry, Nr Hayscastle, Haverfordwest	Approved
04/013/GDO22	17-Apr-04	Mineral exploration works	Trefigin Quarry, Moylegrove	Approved
04/319	09-Jun-04	Regularise northern extension to quarry with additional extraction, restoration, associated drainage works and re-profiling of part of restored phase 1	Pantgwyn Quarry, Glanrhyd	Approved
04/0469	16 Aug 04	Variation of Condition 6 & 31 of NP/319/97 and Condition 2 of NP/01/557 to allow extended lorry loading hours and the importation of material for use in the concrete batching plant	Carew Quarry, Carew	Approved
05/016/gdo22	26-Jul-05	Trial Pit Investigation	Pantgwyn Quarry, Glanrhyd	Approved
06/159	03-Apr-06	Extension of quarry operations & modification of previously approved restoration scheme for existing quarry site	Trefigin Quarry, Monington	Approved
06/382	25-Jul-06	Extension of 1ha to quarry	Pantgwyn Quarry, Glanrhyd	Approved
08/0418	05 Sept 08	Extension of Quarry	Pantgwyn Quarry, Glanrhyd	Approved
10/0481	21 Oct 10	Variation of Condition 30 of NP/319/97 to allow extended lorry loading hours and the importation of material for use in the concrete batching plant	Carew Quarry, Carew	Approved
10/0482	21 Oct 10	Variation of Condition 31 of NP/319/97 to allow extended lorry loading hours and the importation of material for use in the concrete batching plant	Carew Quarry, Carew	Approved

Appendix C – Detailed Policy Assessments

Sustainability Appraisal Key:

++	There is a generally consistent strong positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
+	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally positive association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
0	There is not a significant association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives, or the association is neutral (the combination +/- is used where it is believed a policy will have both positive and negative effects with regard to a particular Sustainability Objective).
-	There is a weak or inconsistent, but generally negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
--	There is a generally consistent strong negative association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives.
?	The association between the policy option and the Sustainability Objectives is uncertain, may be used in association with other symbols to indicate a degree of uncertainty in the conclusion

A landscape for life and livelihoods

L1: Conserve and enhance National Park landscapes and seascapes.

- 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 in particular 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.](#)

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	+	The policy supports employment and housing opportunities (via Local Development Plan 2 policy approach), which may contribute to economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscape and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	++	The policy focuses on the mechanisms for delivering landscape and seascape protection and enhancement and thus directly contributes to this SA Objective. More policy context or links for seascape may be required to show how the policy contributes to seascapes.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0/+	No direct link between this policy and the SA Objective. However, the landscape of the National Park could be seen as a recreational asset and its protection and enhancement may increase its use for physical activity in the long term.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	+	The conservation and restoration of traditional landscape boundaries and features will help with ecological resilience to the effects of climate change by maintaining habitat connectivity, as will the creation of new woodlands. There may also be opportunities for landscape features to mitigate the effects of flooding.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	+	The policy supports the provision of affordable housing (via Local Development Plan 2 policy approach) for the promotion of sustainable communities.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	++	The landscape of the National Park is a product of the culture of the communities that created it. By maintaining and enhancing that landscape its distinctiveness is also maintained. Additionally, the policy supports affordable housing (via Local Development Plan 2 policy approach) which can enable young people to afford to live in the communities in which they grew up.

11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	+	The policy promotes sustainable economies via the policy framework that will be put in place by Local Development Plan 2.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	++	Conservation and restoration of traditional landscape boundaries and features, particularly hedgerows, will have wide reaching positive effects for biodiversity through improved connectivity and resilience to change, such as that arising through climate change.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	Strongly positive for sustainability appraisal objectives for landscapes/seascape and biodiversity, particularly with regard to resilience.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies

- a) 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	+	The policy will contribute positively to this SA Objective through tranquillity enhancements.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	+	More opportunities to see dark skies in the National Park may encourage visitors outside of peak season as different features of the night sky can be seen at different times of the year.

6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	Opportunities to promote dark skies and engage different social groups in the enjoyment of them are covered by policy W2.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	The policy aims to reduce the impact of light pollution, which has negative impacts on species.

15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	Contributes positively to sustainability appraisal objectives for landscape and biodiversity, may also benefit sustainability appraisal objective regarding tourism outside of peak season.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

L3: Protect and enhance natural soundscapes.

- 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	+	The policy aims to encourage alternative transport and reduce congestion for positive effects on air pollution and carbon emissions.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	++	Reducing the number of vehicles in the landscape and townscapes of the National Park will have multiple benefits. Reduced congestion in towns such as Tenby will reduce vehicle emission-derived building damage to important historic buildings and thus the townscape. Overall, a reduction in motorised vehicles would result in less ambient noise and more tranquil landscapes.

4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	+	The policy encourages active travel.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	++	The policy directly addresses this SA Objective by aiming to reduce travel by private car.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	+	Would enable better access to the National Park for those who do not have access to a private car.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population		
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	Improved tranquillity and reduced air pollution will have a positive effect on biodiversity.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Well-being, enjoyment and discovery

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

- a. 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 conflicts²³ and site and community capacity issues such as those arising from unauthorised camping, congestion, large events and inappropriate use of watercraft²⁴.
- g. Collaborate through the Destination Pembrokeshire Partnership to manage Pembrokeshire and the National Park as a sustainable destination.
- h. Work collaboratively ~~with others~~ 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.
- 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

²³ Including those identified in *Enjoying the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. A Plan to provide and manage opportunities for sustainable recreation in the National Park*.

²⁴ 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.

codes of conduct, restrictions and awareness-raising.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	+	The policy aims to encourage alternative transport and reduce congestion for positive effects on air pollution and carbon emissions.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscape and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	+	Management of unauthorised camping and traffic congestion issues is likely to help protect the landscape from seasonal impacts.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	++	The policy directly addresses most of the aims of this SA Objective, actively aiming to increase the number of people engaging in physical recreation.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	+	Policy promotes sustainable modes of travel and active travel via the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	++	The policy contributes positively to this SA Objective as it aims to remove the barriers to participation in outdoor recreation for everybody with a particular focus on “under-represented groups”.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	+	Management of unauthorised camping is likely to help to reduce the negative impacts of waste by encouraging the use of licensed campsites with the facilities to deal with waste properly and responsibly.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	The policy aims to manage the disturbance to wildlife from coastal recreation through restrictions and awareness-raising.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	Policy aspires to have all the bathing waters in the National Park achieve “Excellent” status.

Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development opportunities for all.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deliver active outdoor, environmental, heritage and arts-based recreation and learning / play opportunities via schools programmes, 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 astro-tourism activities and events, subject to guidance and adequate mitigation of any impacts e.g. on wildlife and livestock. 		
SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
3. Conserve and enhance	+	May increase awareness of the value of the landscape of the National Park.

landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park		
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	++	The policy directly addresses this SA Objective, promoting physical recreation and volunteering opportunities.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	+	Policy aims to develop seasonal tourism activities around dark skies.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	+	The policy headline is to promote personal development opportunities for all.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

of former minerals sites are realised.		
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	-	<p>The policy aims to develop dark skies related tourism opportunities that are subject to the mitigation of impacts on wildlife, accepting that some negative impacts are likely. However, this kind of promotion may also result in further events outside of the control of the National Park Authority and its partners occurring. The provision of guidance, provided by part d) of the policy, will help to mitigate this impact.</p> <p>Citizen science may improve knowledge of biodiversity in the National Park and better enable the National Park Authority and its partners conserve and enhance it.</p>
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0+	Citizen science could be used to monitor water quality and pollution incidents and better focus activities to improve water quality by the National Park Authority and its partners.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Protecting and restoring biodiversity

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

- 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 traditional 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 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.
- 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 ~~at owned and managed sites~~.
- 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](#) ~~Public Goods scheme~~.
- p. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, e.g. Environmental and Climate Change

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.](#)

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	+	The first bullet point of this policy directly relates to the first part of this SA Objective. Providing tailored agri-environment assistance will help to promote economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that contribute to landscape and biodiversity.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	+	Biodiversity and the landscape of the national park are intrinsically linked; conservation and enhancement of one should result in the conservation and enhancement of the other.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	+	The wildlife of the National Park plays a large part in its tourism offering. By maintaining and improving the state of the wildlife, that offering is also improved and maintained, helping to support the local economy long term.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference	+	The measures and actions set out in the policy are likely to have a positive impact on this SA Objective by improving the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.		
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	+	The measures and actions set out in the policy are likely to have a positive impact on this SA Objective by increasing and maintaining the vegetative carbon sink available in the National Park.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	++	This policy directly addresses this SA Objective.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal	+	The policy aims to deliver the management schemes for the marine Special Areas of Conservation.

waters.		
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Celebrating heritage

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

- 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 <u>and liaise with crime prevention agencies to ensure that where it arises appropriate action is taken.</u>		
SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	++	The policy directly addresses this SA Objective.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	+	The historic environment of the National Park plays a large part in its tourism offering. By maintaining and improving the state of the historic environment, that offering is also improved and maintained, helping to support the local economy long term.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference	+	Conservation and restoration of traditional field boundaries will help to maintain habitat connectivity in the

to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.		National Park and increase ecological resilience.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	+	The policy aims to conserve local distinctiveness in the built environment.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	See assessment for SA Objective 6. Conservation and enhancement of traditional field boundaries, particularly hedgerows, will help to maintain and enhance biodiversity through improved connectivity.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

waters.		
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects.

- a. Interpret and animate landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts [at owned and managed sites](#).
- b. Contribute to the Cymraeg 2050 target 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

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscape and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	+	The policy aims to raise awareness about the importance and linkages between culture and landscape.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	+	Celebrating culture in the National Park is likely to result in more culture-related events that would enhance the tourism offering throughout the year and bring benefits to the local economy.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	0	There may be opportunities to promote awareness around climate change and the resilience of the landscape/historic and natural environment.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	++	The policy directly addresses some of the aspects of this SA Objective, Welsh language and cultural distinctiveness in particular.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.		
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	There is a strong relationship between cultural diversity and biodiversity. By maintaining cultural diversity the knowledge of the value of biodiversity is also maintained.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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 through the propagation of events.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Managing natural resources sustainably

N1: Contribute to a low carbon economy for Wales²⁵ and adapt to climate change		
<p>a. Collaborate in delivery of actions in <i>Prosperity for All: a Low Carbon Wales</i> 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.</p> <p>b. Manage development in accordance with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's <i>Local Development Plan 2</i> 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.</p> <p>c. Collaborate in delivery of projects arising from the <i>Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan</i>, e.g. Becoming a Carbon-neutral County.</p> <p>d. Collaborate on coastal adaptation schemes e.g. Newgale.</p> <p>e. Collaborate through the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership to provide and promote accessible and affordable public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives.</p>		
SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	+	The policy aims to contribute to a resilient low carbon agricultural economy.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	+	The policy looks to promote sustainable alternative transport and active travel. Additionally, it promotes the Local Development Plan 2 policy approaches many of which contain an element of accessibility.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

²⁵ [Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks](#), Welsh Government, 2018

seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park		
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	+	Policy promotes active travel via the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	+	The policy aims to promote adaptation of climate change by contributing to Welsh Government's Prosperity for All strategy, and through the promotion of the related Local Development Plan 2 policies.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	+	Policy promotes sustainable modes of travel and active travel via the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	+	The policy promotes community resilience via the Local Development Plan 2 framework, which includes policies for e.g. the relocation of development affected by coastal change allowing settlements to change in response to environmental effects.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	+	Policy promotes sustainable modes of travel and active travel via the Pembrokeshire Greenways Partnership enabling better access to those who do not have access to a private car.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	+	The policy promotes community resilience via the Local Development Plan 2 policy framework.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

realised.		
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	+	The policy promotes waste efficiency through the waste hierarchy via the Local Development Plan 2 policy framework.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	0	The resilience of biodiversity/ecosystems is covered by Policy E1 and in part by H1.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	The policy promotes the aspirations of this SA Objective via the Local Development Plan 2 policy framework.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

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

- 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 measures²⁶, the regulations scheduled for 1st January 2020 \(including volume reduction and best practice management of slurry, silage, fuel oil, and agricultural chemicals; clean and dirty water separation; nutrient management planning; buffer strips and riparian fencing; cover crops and soil management in targeted catchments\)](#) and through complementary initiatives e.g. nutrient trading.
- b. Implement Flood Risk Management Plans 2015-2021 for Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers, Teifi and North Ceredigion.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	+	Actions arising from bullet point one of this policy are likely to help meet the aspirations of this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
4. Increase the number of	+?	Increasing the bathing water quality may encourage more people to take up swimming and other water

²⁶ [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.](#)

residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.		based physical recreation.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	+	This policy aims to help implement Flood Risk Management Plans.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population		
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	Improving water quality and reducing the application of slurry and agri-chemicals is likely to improve biodiversity.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	++	This policy directly addresses the aspirations of this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	Positive impacts for inland and coastal water quality and associated biodiversity.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

N3: Conserve and enhance soils and natural carbon storage.

- a. Promote locally produced, environmentally sound and socially responsible food (e.g. organic standard, community-grown or conservation-grade produce).
- a. Support soil conservation, management of peat soils, wetland protection, conservation and expansion of semi-natural habitats, trees in the landscape, ~~and~~ reduction of artificial inputs [and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land from development²⁷](#).
- 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 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well being.	++	The policy directly addresses the aspirations of this SA Objective.
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special	+	The policy supports the conservation of habitats, trees in the landscape and traditional landscape boundaries.

²⁷ [Land of grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification system \(Planning Policy Wales provides detailed policy prescriptions to be applied\).](#)

qualities of the National Park		
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	+	The policy supports ecological resilience to climate change through maintaining connectivity, and expansion of semi-natural habitats.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	+	The policy aims to enhance natural carbon storage through soil conservation. The expansion of habitats will also contribute to this carbon storage capacity.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	The policy supports the expansion of habitats and the conservation and restoration of traditional boundaries and trees in the landscape, which will help to maintain and enhance habitat connectivity.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	This policy is likely to result in reduced soil runoff.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

N4: Protect air quality.		
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.		
SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity	+	May contribute to this objective by fostering an agricultural sector with lower impacts on the natural environment.

and community well being.		
2. Minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car, reduce the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.	+	Policy directly addresses the air pollution aspect of this SA Objective. However, the policy only makes mention of nitrogen emissions and no other types of air pollution.
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscape and seascapes, and all their components (including the built environment and archaeology) with reference to the special qualities of the National Park	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
5. Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
6. Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
11. The adverse effects of minerals exploitation in the National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
13. Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	The policy focuses on nature conservation as a means to intercept nitrogen emissions.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	+	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.
Recommendation	No changes to the policy.	

Addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2020-2024

1. This section sets out how amendments arising from public consultation on the Management Plan, Sustainability Appraisal and Equality Impact Assessment have been considered in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan 2020-2024.
2. The draft Sustainability Appraisal considered the Consultation draft National Park Management Plan 2020-2024. The amendments proposed as a result of public consultation were also considered. The proposed amendments to the Consultation draft National Park Management Plan 2020-2024 can be characterised as clarifications and updates. Technical (factual) updates have also been made where appropriate.
3. None of the proposed amendments are considered to result in any change to the original Sustainability Appraisal or therefore to require further appraisal.