

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan “A *Partnership Plan for the National Park*” (2025-2029)

Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report:
Executive Summary

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

19th June 2024

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 (working draft Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance Volume 2, Appendix C, para C.2, 2024).

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. Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car.
- iii. 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.
- 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 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 on the development of the Sustainability Objectives is included in section 4 of the Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report.

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. The working draft Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance Part 1 (2024) advises at para 2.19 (page 17) that "Designated Landscape management plans should present an integrated approach to the planning and management of the Designated Landscape at a strategic level. It is a plan for the geographic area of the designation and not for any one authority. They are important policy document for each Designated Landscape and no major decisions should be taken affecting the future of a Designated Landscape without reference to its management plan."

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 National Park Management Plan Policies

1.6 The policies of the National Park Management Plan were assessed to predict their impacts with regard to the Sustainability Objectives. Comments are made largely on the likely positive impacts of the policies and no recommendations for changes were made. This was largely due to the many of the policies remaining largely unchanged since the last Management Plan.

What will be the cumulative impacts of the Plans' proposals?

1.7 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?

1.8 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 2023, Public Services Board

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

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Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

19th June 2024

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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 (working draft *Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance Volume 2*, Appendix C, para C.2, 2024).

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 consultation with Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Cadw as part of the consultation on the Scoping Report 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, townscapes 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.
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- 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. The working draft *Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance Part 1* (2024) advises at para 2.19 (page 17) that "Designated Landscape management plans should present an integrated approach to the planning and management of the Designated Landscape at a strategic level. It is a plan for the geographic area of the designation and not for any one authority. They are important policy document for each Designated Landscape and no major decisions should be taken affecting the future of a Designated Landscape without reference to its management plan."

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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).

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Appraisal of the National Park Management Policies

- 1.6 This Initial Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out on the draft National Park Management Plan 2025-2029. 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:
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 - 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 2023, Public Services Board

- Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027, Natural Resources Wales

How were the Policies chosen for the Management Plan?

1.11 The draft management Plan 2025-2029 includes a section on The State of the Park This presents evidence and narrative on opportunities and challenges to achieving National Park purpose and the National Park Authority's duty in pursuit of them. The State of the Park information was developed from the baseline information collated as part of the initial evidence gathering process for the SA Scoping Report. The policies are expressed as desired outcomes for 2030 across four themes: conservation, connection, climate and natural resources and communities.

Conservation

- conserve and enhance landscape and seascape quality.
- preserve distant, uninterrupted views and open horizons.
- promote ecosystem recovery at scale and improve the state of wildlife on land and in the marine environment (as a milestone to clear recovery by 2050).
- achieve favourable conservation status on high nature value sites.
- maintain and enhance species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important.
- increase the connectivity of the landscape for wildlife.
- reduce the impact of light pollution on wildlife.
- conserve earth heritage.
- conserve and improve soil health and enhance natural carbon stores.
- address the impacts of invasive species and plant pathogens.
- reduce pollution from phosphates, nitrates and ammonia.
- reduce plastics and microplastics in the environment.

Connection

- conserve and enhance landscapes of particular historic interest, including, Conservation Areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings.
- enable appropriate public access to heritage assets.
- promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape.
- provide outdoor learning opportunities, in particular for children.
- provide sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society, and increase the frequency of people's participation.
- manage potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion.
- improve water quality at designated bathing beaches.

Climate and natural resources

- halve carbon emissions within the National Park area (a milestone to achieving carbon-neutrality in the National Park area by 2050)

- proactively respond to climate change impacts on e.g. coastal communities, road and infrastructure, rights of way
- conserve and improve soil health and enhance natural carbon stores (including stores in marine and coastal environments)
- reduce pollution from phosphates, nitrates and ammonia
- improve water quality at designated bathing beaches
- eliminate environmental harm from storm overflow sewage discharges

Communities

- provide an appropriate range of homes to support local communities
- support an appropriate range of employment opportunities
- adapt to the needs of an aging population
- protect and promote the Welsh language
- become a model of regenerative tourism
- support land managers to deliver regenerative agriculture
- maintain and extend sustainable transport and active travel options
- support viability and accessibility of local community services

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

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 defines 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 (April 2024).

- 2.3 Guidance on National Park Management Plan preparation (working draft, 2024) 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 June 2024, with consultation with the statutory consultees (Cadw and Natural Resources Wales)The completed scoping report will be available 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 2024 and June 2024 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 December 2023.

Ref.	Milestone	When	Resourcing
1	Collate review evidence and align current content with Delivery Plans.	Ongoing	Strategic Policy Team
2	Obtain Authority approval for timeline and approach.	20th Dec 2023	Strategic Policy Team
3	Notify statutory bodies of intent to review (legal requirement).	January 2024	Strategic Policy Team
4	Engage with stakeholders on the National Park's special qualities.	January – March 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Policy Team Delivery Plan leads
5	<p>Convene Focus Group and / or Member Workshops to discuss draft reports and assessments. Possible topics, led by heads of department, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Recovery (including marine) Climate Adaptation (including coastal change) Communities Equalities/Inclusion Decarbonisation <p>Engagement can also afford a way of engaging with people on the Authority's Delivery Plans.</p>	<p>January – April 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17th Jan 2024 and 17th April 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery Plan leads Performance and Compliance Co-ordinator External consultants (shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment)

Ref.	Milestone	When	Resourcing
6	<p>Obtain Authority approval of consultation draft content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Management Plan • Equality Impact Assessment (including consideration of socio-economic duty impacts^[1], and, if required, of health impacts) • Habitats Regulations Assessment • Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment^[2] • Welsh Language Assessment <p><i>Note: the Management Plan will also be assessed against the seven well-being goals for Wales and five ways of working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015), to ensure that all classes of potential impact have been identified.</i></p>	National Park Authority May 2024 (note: this date was amended to 19 th June 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy Team • Performance and Compliance Co-ordinator • Delivery Plan leads • Easy-Read content (external) • Translation (external)
7	<p>Undertake public consultation (12 weeks), via, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engagement website: evidence, policies, impacts, mapping etc • online drop-ins/fora • questionnaires • County Show 	July - September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy Team • Communications Team • Delivery Plan leads
8	<p>Present report of consultations to Authority. Obtain Authority comment on and approval of proposed amendments.</p>	National Park Authority October 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery Plan leads • Strategic Policy Team
9	<p>Revise documents in line with 7.</p>	October / November 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policy Team • Performance and Compliance Co-ordinator

Ref.	Milestone	When	Resourcing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of amendments (external) • Easy-Read amendments (external) • Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment - check against amendments (external)
10	Publish approved Management Plan content and assessments (online); report of consultation, feedback to consultees, formal notification / adoption statements.	November / December 2025	Strategic Policy Team

^[1] In the context of the Equality Act this duty relates to reducing the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage. It is appropriate therefore to incorporate it into the Equality Impact Assessment.

^[2] To include the Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (“the Section 6 duty”) set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and decarbonisation.

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 26th April 2024 and 31st May 2024. The report on this consultation 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 2025-2029. 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.

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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.

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.

4.0 Sustainability context, baseline & objectives

Other relevant policies, plans and programmes

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

- Wales National Marine Plan, Welsh Government (2019)
- Marine Area Statement and South West Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales
- National Park Management Plan Guidance and Advice, Countryside Council for Wales 2007 and Natural Resources Wales 2014, updated by working draft Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance, Natural Resources Wales 2024.
- *Nature Recovery Plan for Pembrokeshire*, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership, June 2018
- *Pembrokeshire Well-being Plan*, Public Services Board, May 2023
- *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

4.2 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.

4.3 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.

4.4 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 may be identified and/or acquired.

Data limitations

4.5 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 2011 and 2021 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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

4.8 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.” The working draft *Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance Part 1* (2024) advises at para 2.19 (page 17) that “Designated Landscape management plans should present an integrated approach to the planning and management of the Designated Landscape at a strategic level. It is a plan for the geographic area of the designation and not for any one authority. They are important policy document for each Designated Landscape and no major decisions

should be taken affecting the future of a Designated Landscape without reference to its management plan.”

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

4.9 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;

4.10 The issues identified through the above process are summarised below.

Issue 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 UK Climate Change Projections indicate that, in a moderate scenario, Wales would experience a sea level rise of 0.5m by 2100 with a high scenario of 1m. As a result of this it would be likely that coastal areas of Wales would suffer more frequent and severe flooding, coastal erosion would increase. The risk to infrastructure and communities would increase significantly as well. On top of this the country is expected to experience more frequent and intense rainfall, hotter drier summers.

Issue 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 skiing, and

increased demands on the public service infrastructure. Tourism is sometimes a driver for inappropriate development proposals in the National Park.

Where there are negative impacts of tourism activity, these impacts 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.

For the purposes of developing the National Park Management Plan 26 hotspots were identified where there is potential issues related to recreation. Some of the issues identified concern the wider use of a location by the communities that live in them e.g. traffic, and some are conflicts between multiple recreational uses of the same location e.g. diving and angling. The issues were identified through internal consultation with the Authority's education and engagement team and Rights of Way Team.

Issue 3: Landscape sensitivity to development

The Landscape sensitivity and visibility mapping update to Welsh Government by John Briggs CMLI (Natural Resources Wales) considers that "capacity" is not a property of landscape and that the resilience of landscapes to change should be considered by:

1. assessing the ability of landscapes to accommodate change whilst maintaining the benefits that provide to society.
2. The susceptibility of a landscape to changing when subjected to a defined pressure
3. What values society attaches to the landscape
4. How much change society is willing to accept

Issue 4: Dependence on private cars

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. However, the move to electric vehicles may help to address air quality particularly around major roads.

At the 2021 Census 86.2% of households in the National Park had at least one car or van, compared to Wales as a whole where 80.6% of households had a car or van.

Commented [EG1]: NRW suggest this issue is maintaining and enhancing natural beauty and could be combined with issue 14 Important landscape resource. Set out natural beauty pressures and trends.

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.

Issue 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 moderate, 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 Natural Resources Wales under the Water Framework Directive.

In January 2021 Natural Resources Wales (NRW) published new targets to reduce the concentration of phosphorus in Special Areas of Conservation across Wales. At present, over 60% of waterbodies in Wales are failing against the tighter targets. In Pembrokeshire, the Afon Teifi and Afonydd Cleddau are designated as riverine SACs and are failing against NRW's targets.

Fly tipping, and roadside and seaborne litter are the most significant waste issues for the National Park.

With regard to soil quality, within the National Park there is a high proportion of the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV). Analysis of the Predictive Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Map 2 indicates that over 45% (44.59) of the land falls under ALC categories 1 – 3a compared to just 16% (16.2) when considering Wales as a whole.

Issue 6: Reconciling energy development with landscape considerations

The Milford Haven waterway has an established energy industry, with further developments under construction, with a likely increase in planned green energy development following the establishment of the Celtic Freeport in 2023. Though mostly outside the National Park, this development has the potential to 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.

Issue 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, archaeological sites and water quality (Control of Agricultural Pollution (Wales) 2021). 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.

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 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 National Network Sites receptors) – shows medium and high emission densities from the cattle sector in Pembrokeshire¹.

In 2016, Welsh Government consulted on proposals to manage agricultural nitrates, and an all-Wales Nitrate Vulnerable Zone has been declared.

Issue 8: The future of the built environment

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

¹ NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 2015, [Assessing and Addressing Atmospheric Nitrogen Impacts on Natura 2000 Sites in Wales](#)

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

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.

Issue 9: The use of the marine environment

Coastal wildlife, coastal scenery and clean seas are key to the National Park's recreational attraction. Its 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.

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.

Issue 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.

Issue 11: Important archaeological & historic resources

The National Park has 285 Scheduled Monuments, and over 10000 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 15 Historic Parks & Gardens in the National Park.

Issue 12: Important biological resources

There are 13 Special Areas of Conservation and 5 Special Protection Areas all or partly within the National Park, 60 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 7 National Nature Reserves, one Local Nature Reserve and one Marine Conservation Zone.

Issue 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).

Issue 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, 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.'²

Issue 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 2023 was over 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.

The Draft LHMA (March 2024) estimates a high need for one bedroomed affordable properties. The Draft LHMA estimates a need for 74% of new social rented properties to be one bedroomed in the NP.

² IUCN (1994) Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories. Cambridge: IUCN

Issue 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 £25,000 per year in 2023) and seasonal (winter benefit claimant rates are almost double those for summer).

Issue 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 (13.7% at the 2021 Census, -2.7% on the 2011 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.

The 2021 Census indicates that over a third (33.2%) of usual residents are 65 and over. Additional pressures placed by this on access to services include:

- Increased demand for health care services and longer wait times
- Adaptation of public transport to accommodate older passenger; or the potential for isolation as a result of lack of provision
- Less people of working age to help provide for these needs

Issue 18: Second and holiday homes

At the 2011 Census the National Park had one of the highest rates (27.7%³) of second/holiday home use of its general housing stock in England and Wales. Further investigation of this issue using council tax data and Non-domestic rates indicates that for some of the centres in National Park this figure is significantly higher for example in Little Haven the proportion of second homes and holiday lets is ~63%, and 47% in Amroth⁴.

This is likely to impact negatively 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.

³ Based on Census 2011 “Households with no usual resident”

⁴ Pembrokeshire County Council 2022

Issue 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, 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.

Issue 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.

The Draft LHMA (2024) shows that, within the 2021 Census, Pembrokeshire recorded a slightly higher proportion of the population as disabled under the Equality Act in 2021 than Wales (22.0% compared to 21.6%). This amounts to 27,173 people within the County. Some 46.1% of these people disabled under the Equality Act are limited a lot in their day-to-day activities with the remaining 53.9% limited a little in their day-to-day activities. It is likely that the 12,522 people disabled under the Equality Act for whom day-to-day activities are limited a lot, will form the majority of the need for accessible and adaptable provision.

Issue 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 physical and mental human health would suffer.

Issue 22: Cultural Distinctiveness

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.

The proportion of Welsh speakers in the Park is declining. At the most recent census in 2021, 19.4% of usual residents responded that they could speak Welsh compared to 21.5% at the 2011 census, a decrease of 2.1%. There are, however, communities in the National Park that this is substantial higher.

With the exception of changes in the use of the Welsh language between Censuses, elements of cultural distinctiveness are difficult to define and measure, which creates a challenge to attempts to identify and nurture the distinctive elements of National Park communities.

Issue 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 April 2024 there are currently 5 active quarry sites in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (see Page B99 of Appendix B “Baseline information”).

Issue 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 the special qualities of the National Parks – and 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

- 4.11 The issues identified above have been used to formulate sustainability objectives that together form the Sustainability Assessment Framework. This framework will be used to judge the sustainability of the objectives and policies of the Management Plan.
- 4.12 Listed below are the clusters of related issues identified in section 4. In the entries for the 'Cluster of related issues', the number refers to the issue identified in the list above.
- 4.13 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.

Sustainability Objectives and clusters of related issues:

Sustainability Objective 1: Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being. **Cluster of related issues:** 5, 7,11,12, 14

Sustainability Objective 2: Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car. **Cluster of related issues:** 2,4,5,14, 17, 21

Sustainability 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. **Cluster of related issues:** 1,3,6,8,9,11,12,13,14,19,22, 23, 24

Sustainability Objective 4: Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities. **Cluster of related issues:** 4,16,21

Sustainability Objective 5: Increase the number of visitors using the National Park outside the peak visitor season. **Cluster of related issues:** 2,3,16,21

Sustainability Objective 6: Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health. **Cluster of related issues:** 11,12,13,14

Sustainability Objective 7: Reduce factors contributing to climate change. **Cluster of related issues:** 1,2,4,10

Sustainability Objective 8: Maximise the contribution of opportunities for development to sustain local communities. **Cluster of related issues:** 3,15,16,18

Sustainability Objective 9: Encourage access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society. **Cluster of related issues:** 20,21,24

Sustainability Objective 10: Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities. **Cluster of related issues:** 2,7,8,14,15,17,18,19,22,24

Sustainability 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. **Cluster of related issues:** 3,12,13,14,23,

Sustainability Objective 12: Reduce the negative impacts of waste. **Cluster of related issues:** 5,10,12,14

Sustainability Objective 13: Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population. **Cluster of related issues:** 2,3,17,18,22

Sustainability Objective 14: Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites. **Cluster of related issues:** 2,7,9,12,24

Sustainability Objective 15: Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters. **Cluster of related issues:** 1,2,5,7,9,10,12,14,20

5.0 Sustainability Appraisal of the Management Plan Policies

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

- 5.1 In keeping with an iterative approach, where the outputs of the previous cycle form the basis of the next review, many of the draft Management Plan policies remain relevant and are little changed, i.e. they go into this review informed by the previous Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment, and Habitats Regulations Assessment. (Updated knowledge, procedures or external factors may still of course impact the assessment of even relatively unchanged policies.)
- 5.2 No changes to the policies have been recommended through the SA process in this iteration of the Management Plan. The table below details the changes that were suggested for the previous version of the plan and how they relate to the 2025-2029 version of the plan.

Iteration/policy version:	2020-2024 Policy:	Suggested change:	Result:	2025-2029 Policy
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.	Now included under H1/F, restoration of traditional boundaries

Iteration/policy version:	2020-2024 Policy:	Suggested change:	Result:	2025-2029 Policy
1	L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies	Look at the scope to include policy measures for engagement.	Included as part of Policy L2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development opportunities for all.	Unchanged, covered by L2.
1	W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development opportunities for all.	Suggest adding further policy measures that expand inclusiveness across a wider social spectrum.	Policy has been changed to be more general regarding opportunities rather than focusing on one age group.	Unchanged.
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.	Moved to L2.
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.	Still included under N1, policy now aims to specifically contribute to a carbon-neutral Wales.
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.	Policy N5 renamed to "Protect air quality" and supports air quality in general as per suggestion.
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	As above

Iteration/policy version:	2020-2024 Policy:	Suggested change:	Result:	2025-2029 Policy
			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

5.3 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 (policies from across the topic areas set out by the National Park Management Plan)

- 5.4 Policies W1, N1, N5 and SE1 all support the SA Objectives all support the SA Objective 2 (air pollution and reducing the need to travel), in this regard policy SE1 was particularly strongly positive (see the section on communities below).
- 5.5 The policies all broadly contribute positively to SA Objective 3 (conservation of landscape, townscape and seascape)
- 5.6 Board support is also noted for Objectives 6 (adapting to climate change), 10 (cultural distinctiveness) and 14 (biodiversity). Objective 14 in particular shows positive effects from 11 out of the 16 policies.
- 5.7 Policies H1, H2, N1, N2, N3, SE1 provide support to Local Development Plan 2 policies.

Conservation

- 5.8 Policies L1 to L3, and E1 and E2 contribute positively to the SA Objectives on landscape/seascape/townscape and biodiversity, the two objectives that encompass many of the special qualities of the National Park and the first purpose of National Parks. Policies E1 and E2 are assessed to be particularly positive for biodiversity (SA Objective 14), directly addressing the SA Objective in regard of terrestrial and marine biodiversity respectively. Whilst Policies L1 and E2 most effectively addressed the aspirations of SA Objective 3 (landscapes, townscapes and seascapes)
- 5.9 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.

5.10 Significant effects to SA Objective 6 (adapting to climate change) are also noted from policies E1 and E2.

Connection

- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 Policy H2 focuses on the connection between the Welsh language, culture and the landscape.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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 for all. The policy performs particularly well against the SA Objectives covering health and well-being and accessibility (Objectives 4 and 9 respectively).
- 5.15 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.

Climate and Natural capital

- 5.16 Policies N1 and N2 cover the issues of reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change and as a result directly address the aspirations of SA Objectives 6 (adapting to climate change) and 7 (reducing the factors contributing to climate change). There is also likely to be some economic benefits from these policies where they support sustainable farming and allow for communities to adapt to climate change.
- 5.17 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).
- 5.18 Policies N4 and N5 improve water and air quality respectively, with a focus alignment with existing strategies. They perform well against the relevant SA Objectives.

Communities

- 5.19 Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities performed very well across a range of objectives with significant positive effects predicted for SA Objectives 3 (Landscapes, seascapes), 8 (sustaining communities), 10 (cultural

distinctiveness) and 13 (community facilities). The Policy encompasses an approach to sustainable communities and economy in the National Park.

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Assessing the cumulative impacts of Management Plan policies

5.20 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.

5.21 In some cases an in combination assessment is implicit in the assessment of individual policies, for instance, the policy landscape and seascapes is considered in the context of the policies on biodiversity. Assessing the combined impact of every combination of policies is not a practical option.

5.22 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

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Sustainability Objective /Policy	L1	E1	E2	L2	L3	L4	H1	H2	W1	W2	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	SE1
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors ...	0	++	0	0	+	0	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	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	++
3. Conserve and enhance landscapes, townscapes and seascapes...	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	?	+	0	0	0
4. Increase the numbers ... taking part in physical forms of recreation...	0/+	0	+	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
6. Manage the effects of climate change...	+	++	++	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0

Sustainability Objective /Policy	L1	E1	E2	L2	L3	L4	H1	H2	W1	W2	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	SE1
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	0	0	+
8. Maximise the contribution of... development to sustaining local communities.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park...	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	+	0	+	0	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	+	0	0	0	++

Sustainability Objective /Policy	L1	E1	E2	L2	L3	L4	H1	H2	W1	W2	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	SE1
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity...	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	0
15. Promote sustainable use of ... inland and coastal waters.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	++	0	0

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- 5.23 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.
- 5.24 SA Objectives 3 (concerning landscape) and 14 (concerning biodiversity) show the highest cumulative positive effects. The National Park Management Plan policies showed the greatest coverage of against these objectives. This is not unexpected since these two SA Objectives broadly concern the special qualities of the National Park.
- 5.25 Also of note are the cumulative effects against SA Objectives 6 (regarding adaptation to climate change) and SA Objective 10 (regarding cultural distinctiveness). These topic areas showed strong coverage in this iteration of the National Park Management plan.

6.0 Monitoring

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 The Monitoring of the Sustainability Appraisal will take place alongside the monitoring of the National Park Management Plan.
- 6.3 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.

Objectives	Potential indicators
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. 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) Prevalence of new developments becoming second homes and holiday lets in National Park centres
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 Prevalence of second homes and holiday lets in National Park centres
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

Objectives	Potential indicators
	National Park.

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Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan “*A Partnership Plan for the National Park*” (2025-2029)

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report: Appendix A - Review of Relevant
Plans, Policies and Programmes

19th June 2024

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
AUTHORITY

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 (https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/Agenda21.pdf)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development UNEP 1992 (https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_CONF.151_26_Vol.I_Declaration.pdf)
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development United Nations (2002) (Microsoft Word - UND_GEN_N0263693_DOCU_R)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27) (Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference - November 2022 UNFCCC)
The Kyoto Protocol United Nations 1997 (https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf)
Convention on Migratory Species UNEP 1979 (http://www.cms.int/)
Convention on Biological Diversity UNEP 1992 (http://www.cbd.int/)
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/)

<p>United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, RIO+20 (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform)</p>
<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (2015) (Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: The 2017 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>The Paris Agreement (2015) (Paris Agreement Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org))</p>
<p>EU Directive 2009/147/EC (on the Conservation of Wild Birds aka ‘The Birds Directive’) The Council of the European Communities 30 November 2009, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1010, June 5th 2019(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm)</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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 2017. The 'Habitats Regulations' apply to the UK land area and its territorial sea (to 12 nautical miles from the coast). Source: JNCC.</p> <p>Management Plan response: Reflect the goals of the various delivery mechanisms of the Directive in National Park management policy.</p>
<p>EU Directive 85/337/EEC (the EIA Directive) The Council of the European Union (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm)</p>

<p>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</p>
<p>EU Directive 91/676/EEC (the Nitrates Directive) The Council of the European Union 1991 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html</p>
<p>EU Directive 92/43/CEE (the Habitats Directive) The Council of the European Communities 21 May 1992 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>EU Directive 1999/31/EC (the Landfill Directive) The Council of the European Union 1999 EUR-Lex - 31999L0031 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)</p>
<p>EU Directive (2008/56/EC) (the Marine Strategy Framework Directive) Marine and coastal environment (europa.eu)</p>

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

([EUR-Lex - 02004L0035-20190626 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#))

EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 19 November 2008

([EUR-Lex - 32008L0098 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#))

<p>European Landscape Convention Council of Europe 2000 http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp</p>
<p>Proposal for a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 European Commission 2012 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>
<p>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>
<p>The European Green Deal (A European Green Deal (europa.eu))</p>
<p>General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020</p>
<p>Glasgow Climate Pact https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf</p>

United Kingdom

Plan, Policy or Programme
Countryside and Rights of Way Act, UK Parliament 2000 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents)
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.
Management Plan response: We will continue to implementation of the Act, with partners and stakeholders.
Environment Act 1995, UK Parliament 1995 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents)
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.
Management Plan response: Sets out the fundamental principles of National Parks to be delivered through the prescriptions of the NPMP.
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43)

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 is a UK legislation that regulates waste management, control of emissions into the air, water and land, and the use of genetically modified organisms. It aims to ensure industries carry out their activities in an environmentally safe and controlled manner

Flood and Water Management Act 2010

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/>

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 is a UK Act of Parliament that aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather, compounded by climate change. The Act encourages the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs), amends the Water Industry Act to modernise the list of activities that can be restricted by water companies in a drought, and makes it easier for water companies to offer lower tariffs to certain groups. The Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses; helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges; supports customers in vulnerable circumstances; and protects water supplies to the consumer.

The Act is divided into three parts. Part 1 deals with flood and coastal erosion risk management, including key concepts and definitions, strategies, co-operation and funding, supplemental powers and duties, and regional flood and coastal committees for regions in England. Part 2 covers miscellaneous topics such as sustainable drainage, reservoirs, special administration, provision of infrastructure, water use, and building regulations. Part 3 contains general provisions, including pre-consolidation amendments, subordinate legislation, and technical provisions ¹.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, UK Parliament 2006

(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>)

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.

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979, UK Parliament 1979

([Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/30))

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.

Management Plan response: Support and utilise the existing statutory UK framework for the protection of archaeological sites, but seek a strengthening of the legislation.

Voluntary National Review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (2019)

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uks-voluntary-national-review-of-the-sustainable-development-goals>)

Is a comprehensive report that takes stock of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and provides an overview of the UK's approach to implementing those goals. The report is divided into three parts: an introduction, a review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and a statistical annex. The review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals is further divided into four sections: people, planet, prosperity, and peace. The report highlights the UK's achievements in areas such as education, health, and gender equality, while also acknowledging the challenges that remain. The statistical annex provides data on the indicators used to measure progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) UK Parliament 1981

(<http://www.incc.gov.uk/page-3614#download>)

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.

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.

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Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 is a UK Statutory Instrument that provides for the selection, designation, registration, and notification of sites to be protected under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The regulations are divided into three parts:

- **Part 1** contains introductory and general provisions, including interpretation, relevant authorities, and duties relating to compliance with the Directives.
- **Part 2** deals with the conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species, including the selection of sites eligible for identification as of Community importance, designation of special areas of conservation, and management agreements.
- **Part 3** covers the protection of species, including European protected species of animals and plants, protection of certain wild animals and plants, and prohibition of certain methods of capturing or killing wild animals.

The regulations were made on 30th October 2017 and came into force on 30th November 2017. The changes made to the regulations by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 include creating a national site network, setting network objectives, and replacing the EU functions with UK ones.

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/>)

Air Quality: Revised UK National Air Pollution Control Programme

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-revised-uk-national-air-pollution-control-programme>)

As required by The National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018.

The National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) sets out how the UK can meet the legally binding 2020 and 2030 emission reduction commitments (ERCs). These commitments apply for 5 pollutants:

- nitrogen oxides

- ammonia
- non-methane volatile organic compounds
- particulate matter
- sulphur dioxide

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1&2) DEFRA 2007
[\(http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/\)](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/)

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
[Climate Change The UK Programme 2006 CM 6764 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](http://publishing.service.gov.uk)

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
Environmental principles, governance and biodiversity targets: White Paper (2024) Consultation Draft to April 30th 2024
<p>This White Paper outlines proposals to significantly strengthen environmental governance in Wales, addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>The proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Embedding environmental principles into Welsh law• The establishment of a governance body; and• The introduction of targets and statutory duties for the protection and restoration of biodiversity in Wales
Marine Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales (On-Going) Natural Resources Wales / Marine Area Statement
<p>The Wales Marine Area Statement describes the inshore waters of Wales, extending out 12 nautical miles, and sets out three key themes for the area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Building resilience of marine ecosystems – What is understood about the marine environment around Wales and how resilience of ecosystems can be built2. Nature-based solutions and adapting at the coast – opportunities for climate change adaptations3. Making the most of marine planning – how marine planning can support the sustainable management of marine natural resources
Agriculture (Wales) Act 2023 https://www.gov.wales/agriculture-wales-act-2023)
<p>This act underpins the delivery of the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) agriculture framework in Wales. The main objective of the act is to ensure that the agricultural sector in Wales produces food and other goods in a manner that is sustainable, responds to the climate and nature emergencies, conserves and enhances the countryside and cultural resources and promotes public access to them. In addition, the Act promotes and facilitates the use of the Welsh language.</p>
All Wales Plan 2021–2025: Working Together to Reach Net Zero (2022)

(<https://gov.wales/working-together-reach-net-zero-all-wales-plan>)

Beyond Recycling Circular Economy Strategy 2021

(<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/beyond-recycling-strategydocument.pdf>)

Sets out a strategy for achieving a circular economy in Wales through responsible resource management.

Draft Policy Statement for Protected Landscapes in Wales

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/cultureandsport/landscape/?lang=en>

A new policy statement from Welsh Government on Wales' national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty is expected in 2015, following public consultation in 2013. The policy statement replaces the previous (2007) policy statement on national parks and national park authorities in Wales. The revised statement is expected to set out a range of outcomes expected of Wales' protected landscapes. The consultation statement recognises that they "should be in the vanguard of demonstrating how Wales can secure healthy, biologically diverse and productive environments that are managed sustainably, with communities that are safe and sustainable, and where people choose to live and work."

The consultation statement also suggests investigating different approaches to management planning of protected landscapes, such as using a single strategic plan for protected landscapes, to be supported by local delivery plans.

Management Plan Response: The contents of this Management Plan would logically form one of the delivery plans – setting out how national outcomes for protected landscapes, ecosystems and other natural assets would be achieved within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park area.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

(<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=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.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

([Town and country planning | Law Wales \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales/town-and-country-planning))

The Planning (Wales) Act was adopted by National Assembly in July 2015, it aims to modernize and improve the planning system to facilitate the delivery of homes, jobs and infrastructure.

Key messages:

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

Implications for the Welsh Planning:

- New National Development Framework – concentrating on land-use planning issues at a national level, identifying key locations for infrastructure development and setting the national framework for planning
- Sub-Regional Plans – specifically for Cardiff, Swansea and the A55 corridor.
- Local Developments – Retained but will need to be reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with the National Development Framework (and Sub-Regional Plans where appropriate)
- Increased powers for Welsh Ministers – in some circumstances applicants will be able to apply directly to Welsh Government.

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2021)

(<https://www.gov.wales/future-wales-national-plan-2040>)

Future Wales - the national plan 2040 is a national spatial strategy that sets out where Wales should focus development over the next 20 years to address key national priorities through the planning system. The plan aims to sustain and develop a vibrant economy, support town and city centers, achieve decarbonization and climate-resilience, develop strong ecosystems, and improve the health and well-being of communities. Future Wales is the Welsh Government's highest tier of the development framework and is the first national spatial development plan to be published in the UK. The plan replaces the Wales Spatial Plan and is part of the statutory development plan, meaning its contents carry weight in the planning process. The plan reflects the lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic and aims to ensure

that the planning system at all levels is consistent with and supports the delivery of the Welsh Government's strategic aims and policies.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

([EN Draft Template \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#))

The Environment (Wales) Act introduces new environment legislation covering the following topics:

- 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.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

([Historic Environment \(Wales\) Bill \(senedd.wales\)](#))

Notes: The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 sets out provisions amending certain aspects of the law relating to ancient monuments and listed buildings; to establish a register of historic parks and gardens and a list of historic place names; to establish historic environment records for local authority areas; to establish an Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment; and for connected purposes.

The Act includes the following provisions:

- Makes amendments to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 – ministers powers, procedures for scheduling of monuments etc.
- Monument enforcement - including it more difficult for individuals who damage protected monuments to escape prosecution by pleading ignorance of a monument's status or location.
- Introduce new powers to stop unauthorized works to historic sites and buildings

- Introduce new powers for local authorities to prevent historic buildings from falling into disrepair e.g. through preservation orders and through new ways to recover costs from direct interventions
- Makes the maintenance of Historic Environment Records (HER) statutory
- Setups up a new record for historic place names

Planning Policy Wales Welsh Government 11th Edition (February 2021)

([Planning Policy Wales - Edition 11 \(gov.wales\)](#))

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.

Sustainable Farming Scheme Outline Proposals for 2025

([Sustainable Farming Scheme \(gov.wales\)](#))

Note: The Sustainable Farming Scheme shall replace the Basic Payment Scheme as the main source of future Government support for farmers in Wales. Farmers shall be rewarded for actions taken to respond to climate and nature emergencies, alongside the sustainable production of food. The scheme calls for greater integration between farmers and their landscape, as such, farmers will be greater supported to maintain and enhance, and deliver more for protected landscapes (National Parks) and historic environments.

Welsh National Marine Plan (<https://www.gov.wales/welsh-national-marine-plan>)

The Welsh National Marine Plan is a policy document that outlines the Welsh government's strategy for the sustainable use of its seas over the next 20 years. The plan covers an area of approximately 12,350 square miles (32,000 square kilometers) of sea and 1,300 miles (2,120 kilometers) of coastline.

<p>The plan aims to balance the economic, social, and environmental aspects of marine management. It sets out a framework for decision-making that considers the needs of different stakeholders and the environment. The plan also aims to promote sustainable development in marine industries such as renewable energy, fishing, and tourism.</p>
<p>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and our Well-being (2019) (https://www.gov.wales/sustainable-management-natural-resources-guide)</p>
<p>The Future Generations Report 2020 (https://www.futuregenerations.wales/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/FGC-Report-English.pdf)</p>
<p>A report produced by the Future Generations commissioner that provides an assessment of the improvements that all public bodies in Wales should make in relation to progressing the well-being objectives. This report is produced on a five year cycle.</p>
<p>The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales (FCERM) (2020) (https://gov.wales/national-strategy-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-wales)</p>
<p>This strategy document outlines a risk management approach that encourages wider resilience, prevention, and awareness, so better decisions can be made by the public and those who have an influence on development and the environment. The document also includes a summary of the strategy, which sets out how the Welsh Government intends to manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion across Wales over the next 10 years, whilst strengthening and clarifying roles and responsibilities.</p>
<p>The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/the-water-resources-control-of-agricultural-pollution-wales-regulations-2021.pdf)</p>
<p>These regulations have aim to address agricultural pollution in Wales by setting rules for certain farming practices, specifically setting standards for silage making, nutrient management planning, sustainable fertiliser applications and the storage of silage effluent and for manure/slurry storage.</p>
<p>Welcome to Wales: priorities for the visitor economy 2020 to 2025 (https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-02/welcome-to-wales-priorities-for-the-visitor-economy-2020-2025.pdf)</p>
<p>This strategy aims to grow tourism in Wales by focusing on skills development, equitable economic growth, environmental sustainability and social and cultural benefits.</p>
<p>The plan sets out four main priorities:</p>

- Great products and places
- Quality visitor experiences
- An innovative Cymru Wales brand
- An engaged and vibrant sector

National transport delivery plan 2022 to 2027, Welsh Government (2023)

[\(National transport delivery plan 2022 to 2027 | GOV.WALES\)](#)

The National Transport Delivery Plan 2022 to 2027 outlines how the Welsh Government intends to deliver on the priorities and ambitions set forth in Llwybr Newydd – The Wales Transport Strategy 2021 (WTS). This comprehensive plan encompasses programs, projects, and new policies that will shape transport across Wales over the next five years.

Priorities:

- Net Zero
- Accessibility
- Efficiency

Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales, Welsh Government (2023)

[\(Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales | GOV.WALES\)](#)

The Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales outlines a comprehensive strategy to improve air quality across the nation. Developed by the Welsh Government, this plan aims to reduce the impacts of air pollution on human health, biodiversity, the natural environment, and the economy.

Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing Welsh Government June 2006

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 2: planning and affordable housing | GOV.WALES](#))

Notes: Provides practical guidance in securing affordable housing. There is a requirement for Development Plans to set targets for the provision of affordable housing based on the identified need in the plan area. Availability of affordable housing is a sustainability issue. This Technical Advice Note requires that any need for affordable housing is addressed.

Technical Advice Note 4: Retailing and Town Centres Welsh Government 2016

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-4-retail-and-commercial-development>)

Notes: Advice and requirements for measuring viable and vital retail centres. Includes advice on monitoring, change of use, car parking, and impact assessments. Measuring and achieving vital and viable town centres enables access to good quality local services. Retail activity is essentially market led. The Local Planning Authority role is limited, and market conditions will affect retailer strategy.

Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning Welsh Government Jan 2009

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-5-nature-conservation-and-planning>)

Notes: Provides advice about how land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. It sets out the key principles of planning for nature conservation, advice about the preparation and review of development plans, development control, and conservation of sites and species. Biodiversity conservation and enhancement is an integral part of planning for sustainable development. Use and development of land can pose threats to the conservation of natural features and wildlife.

Technical Advice Note 6: Agricultural and Rural Development Welsh Government 2010

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-6-planning-sustainable-rural-communities>)

Notes: Provides advice on the role of the planning system in supporting the delivery of sustainable rural communities , with specific guidance relating to;

- sustainable rural communities
- sustainable rural economies
- rural affordable housing
- rural enterprise dwellings
- one planet developments
- sustainable rural services
- sustainable agriculture

This Technical Advice Note should be used in conjunction with Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note 2: Planning and Affordable Housing.

Management Plan response: Whilst this advice note relates 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

Technical Advice Note 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control, Welsh Government 1996

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-7-outdoor-advertisement-control>)

Notes: Control of virtually all outdoor advertisements in the interests of amenity and public safety is possible, although some are exempted from detailed control, or qualify for deemed consent. Majority of the National Park is within an Area of Special Control of Advertisements. Appropriate control of advertisements is significant to the character of the National Park.

Technical Advice Note 11: Noise, Welsh Government 1997

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 11: noise | GOV.WALES](#))

Notes: Provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development. Outlines some of the main considerations the NPA should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and determining planning applications which will generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.

Technical Advice Note 12: Design, Welsh Government 2016

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 12: design | GOV.WALES](#))

This TAN focuses on the appearance of proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings. It takes design to mean the relationships between all elements of the built and natural environment, including those between buildings and between buildings and spaces. Also covered are the nature of the public domain, the relationships between different developed areas and of buildings with the countryside, and the resulting patterns of movement. The need to address these matters in development plans and in development control is discussed, as is the particular issue of design and disability. Achieving and encouraging good design in the National Park.

Technical Advice Note 13: Tourism, Welsh Government 1997

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 13: tourism | GOV.WALES](#))

Notes: This TAN recognises that although tourism cannot be regarded as a single or distinct land-use category, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing or revising development plans and in development control decisions. It also considers problems associated with the maintenance and enhancement of the stock of hotels and the provision of appropriate sites and facilities for holiday and touring caravans. It also discusses the imposition and enforcement of seasonal and holiday occupation conditions attached to planning permissions. Tourism is a major part of the economy in the National Park.

Technical Advice Note 14: Coastal Planning, Welsh Government 1998

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 14: coastal planning | GOV.WALES](#))

This TAN describes the role of local planning authorities and the range of sectoral and regulatory controls over marine and coastal development. The guidance details a number of issues which must be taken into account because of their potential effects on physical processes and ground conditions, as well as the overall balance, sensitivity and conservation of the area. These include visual impact from both land and sea, and the potential need for remedial and defence works. It covers planning considerations and issues to be included in development plans and in the determination of planning applications. Consideration is given to the need for conservation and protection of designated marine and coastal sites. Key advice for this largely coastal national park.

PPW Technical Advice Note 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion (2021)

(<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan15-development-flood-risk.pdf>)

This TAN provides advice on the use of the development advice maps to determine the risk of flooding on development. This TAN will be replaced by a new TAN 15 and the Flood Map for Planning from 1 June 2023.

Technical Advice Note 16: Sport and Recreation, Welsh Government 2009

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 16: sport, recreation and open space | GOV.WALES\)](#)

Notes: This TAN outlines the responsibilities of the Sports Council for Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency in relation to sport and recreation planning, and notes in particular the need for planning authorities to consider the relationship between the recreational use of land and the interests of conservation. It advises that the government does not prescribe national standards for recreational provision. It draws attention to the value of open space for the purpose, whether in local authority ownership or not. It also discusses the provision of sites and facilities and the particular issues of noise from sport and of floodlit facilities. Protection and provision of public and private green spaces for character, enhancement and recreational needs. This TAN will be replaced during the preparation of the LDP.

Technical Advice Note 18: Transport, Welsh Government 2007

[\(Technical advice note \(TAN\) 18: transport | GOV.WALES\)](#)

Notes: Describes how to integrate land use and transport planning. Explains how transport impacts should be assessed and mitigated.

This Technical Advice Note includes advice on:

- Integration between Land Use Planning and Transport;
- Location of Development;
- Parking;
- Design of Development;
- Walking and Cycling;
- Public Transport;
- Planning for Transport Infrastructure;
- Assessing Impacts and Managing Implementation.

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

(<https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-20-planning-and-welsh-language>)

TAN 20 provides guidance on the consideration of the Welsh language as part of the Development Plan making process, and how it can be incorporated into the Integrated Assessment process (Sustainability Appraisal)

Technical Advice Note 21: Waste, Welsh Government 2014

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 21: waste | GOV.WALES](#))

Provides advice about how planning should contribute to sustainable waste resource management, and is intended to facilitate the introduction of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable land use planning framework in Wales. Waste management is central to sustainability.

February 2014 update: TAN 21 identifies the need to monitor planning permissions and environmental permits for waste facilities in order to ascertain the total potential waste management capacity coming forward. The results of this data collection will be published annually at a national level. The TAN 21 update also introduces the requirement for waste planning assessments, which must be submitted with all planning applications for waste management facilities (disposal, recovery or recycling).

Technical advice note (TAN) 23: economic development, Welsh Government 2014

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 23: economic development | GOV.WALES](#))

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23 provides guidance on the role of land use planning in generating wealth, jobs, and income. It aims to support local planning authorities in preparing Local Development Plan (LDP) policies and making informed decisions regarding economic development.

Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment, Welsh Government 2017

([Technical advice note \(TAN\) 24: the historic environment | GOV.WALES](#))

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision-making on planning and listed building consent applications.

Minerals Technical Advice Note (Wales) 1: Aggregates, Welsh Government 2004

([Minerals technical advice note \(MTAN\) Wales 1: aggregates | GOV.WALES](#))

Sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for aggregates extraction by minerals authorities and the aggregates industry. Sustainable extraction which takes full consideration of environmental and amenity impacts, whilst maximising the reuse of secondary and recycled materials.

Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal, Welsh Government 2009

([Minerals technical advice note \(MTAN\) Wales 2: coal | GOV.WALES](#))

sets out detailed advice on the mechanisms for delivering the policy for coal extraction through surface and underground working by mineral planning authorities (MPAs) and the coal mining industry. The advice note focuses on protecting 'areas of importance' (including National Parks) and on reducing the environmental impacts of coal extraction.

Management Plan response: LDP has policies relating to NP purposes and special qualities – or copy response from MPP Wales above

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Wales: A Better Country Welsh Assembly Government September 2003

([d42925 NAW Covers \(ioe.ac.uk\)](#))

Notes: The Welsh Assembly Government's strategic plan for Wales. The NPA's duty to foster social and economic wellbeing (in pursuit of Park purposes) is one way National Park Authorities contribute to the Welsh Assembly Government's strategic agenda. However, the benefits attendant on pursuit of the National Park purposes themselves, by the Authority and others, is often just as direct a route and as great a contributor. Focuses very much on economic development through increasing GDP.

Management Plan response: Continue to protect and enhance the economic base of natural and cultural resources; encourage the demand for and the sustainable management of renewable resources; stimulate the multiplier effects of added value; remove the barriers that prevent and discourage people from taking exercise; contribute to a range of public and sustainable transport initiatives; stimulate lifelong curiosity and challenge attitudes through enjoyable, outdoor-based, learning; make the links between health and educational attainment, care for the person, the community and the environment; encourage local business and attractive business locations.

Wales: A Vibrant Economy. The Welsh Assembly Government's Strategic Framework for Economic Development

(<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20070305103412/new.wales.gov.uk/about/departments/dein/publications/wave?lang=en>)

Notes: Sets out framework for economic development in Wales, focusing on further reduction in unemployment and increasing the quality of jobs and earnings. Takes a holistic approach to increasing economic activity (education, training & skills; removing barriers/ disincentives to entering work). Integration of social and environmental considerations to promote sustainable development is central to the approach.

Management Plan response: Continue to formulate conservation policy so as to optimise socioeconomic benefit, within the National Park and beyond it.

Economic renewal: a new direction, Welsh Government 2010

([Economic Renewal: a new direction \(bridgend.gov.uk\)](#))

Notes: Provides the Welsh Government's strategy for bringing Wales out of economic recession.

The strategy sets out five priorities for achieving this:

- Invest in high quality and sustainable infrastructure

- Make Wales a more attractive place to do business
- Broaden and deepen the skills base
- Encourage innovation
- Target business support

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Partnership for Growth: Strategy for Tourism 2013-2020, Welsh Government 2013

([partnership-for-growth-strategy-for-tourism-2013-2020.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#))

Notes: Sets out the strategic vision for the Welsh Government and the tourism industry to work in partnership to increase visitor spend in Wales.

The strategy focuses on 5 key areas:

- promoting the Brand
- product Development
- people Development
- profitable Performance
- place Building.

The strategy sets out a product-led approach to tourism in Wales focusing on:

- 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.

Climbing Higher. The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Sport & Physical Activity Welsh Government 2015
([Sport and physical activity strategy \(Climbing Higher\) | GOV.WALES](#))

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
([Enquiry Blank \(senedd.wales\)](#))

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

([Water strategy | GOV.WALES](#))

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

LDP Response: Provides the policy framework to support this strategy in development proposals.

Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 ([Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 | GOV.WALES](#))

Notes: Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 is a policy and strategy document that outlines the Welsh government's vision for the future of transport in Wales. The strategy aims to encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport, with a target of 45% of journeys to be by sustainable means across Wales by 2045. The document sets out the government's ambitions for the next 20 years and its priorities for the next 5 years.

The Welsh government has allocated more than £210 million across Wales in 2021/22 to support the commitments in Llwybr Newydd. More than £115 million has been allocated to councils to spend on transport projects that will support the commitments in the strategy.

Towards Zero Waste – Waste Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government 2010
([Towards zero waste: our waste strategy | GOV.WALES](#))

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.

LDP Response: Policies should enable development that contributes to achieving the targets set out in Towards Zero Waste

<p>One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales, Welsh Government 2009 (http://wales.gov.uk/topics/sustainabledevelopment/publications/onewalesoneplanet/?lang=en)</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>Beyond Boundaries - Review of Local Service Delivery (Beecham Review), Welsh Government 2006 (Beyond Boundaries: Citizen-Centred Local Services for Wales 6 - DocsLib)</p>
<p>Notes: Report of a review that examined all local public services in Wales, devolved and non-devolved, to see how their delivery could be made more effective and responsive to the needs of citizens in the 21st century. The review's recommendations included: reducing bureaucracy, simplifying grant regimes, less inspection and regulation and a concentration on outcomes not process; much more joint working; no major re-organisation of structures; a willingness to embrace a mixed economy of provision including the public, private and not for profit sectors; an enhanced role for scrutiny in the Assembly and local government, involving service users and advocates; and greater investment in building capacity and skills in service delivery.</p>
<p>Management Plan response: The NPMP adopts an outcome-based approach. The Review may also assist partnership working under Section 62 (ii) of the Environment Act 1995 - the section states that organisations should have regard to the purposes of national parks in transacting their own business.</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 PCNPA 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 42 list: Habitats and species of principal importance for conservation in Wales, CCW/ Welsh Government 2007 (http://www.ccgc.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/habitats--species/priority-species.aspx)</p>

Woodlands for Wales, Forestry Commission 2009

([Woodlands for Wales: strategy | GOV.WALES](#))

Homes of Wales – A White Paper for Better Lives and Communities (May 2012)

(<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/housingcommunity/housewhitepaper/?lang=en>) ([A White Paper for better lives and communities | GOV.WALES](#))

Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps, Welsh Government 2013

(<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/rdp-2014-2020-next-steps-consultation/?lang=en>) ([Rural Development Programme document 2014 to 2020 | GOV.WALES](#))

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>)

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.

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.

Advice to planning authorities for planning applications affecting phosphorus sensitive river Special Areas of Conservation, Natural Resources Wales (2023)

A set of guidance maintained online by Natural Resources Wales that sets out the opinions of Natural Resources Wales in relation to nature conservation, and the impacts of proposed developments requiring planning consent on phosphorus sensitive river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The web page is an FAQ that:

1. Outlines the issue of phosphorous in water courses

2. Sets out the requirement for consultation under the habitats regulations.
3. Provides advice on common related developments
4. Provides advice for the development of Local Development Plans

Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks, Welsh Government, July 2018

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

Outlines the Welsh Government's priorities for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and National Parks in Wales. Here are the key goals:

1. **Valued Places:**
 - Engage diverse audiences beyond traditional stakeholders.
 - Foster a sense of ownership and connection to these national landscapes.
2. **Resilient Environments:**
 - Sustainable management of natural resources.
 - Biodiversity conservation.
 - Green energy and decarbonization.
3. **Resilient Communities:**
 - Realize economic potential.
 - Promote tourism and outdoor recreation.
 - Support the Welsh language.
4. **Resilient Ways of Working:**
 - Collaboration across landscapes.
 - Innovation in resource allocation.

Natural Resources Policy, Welsh Government, 2017

[Natural resources policy | GOV.WALES](#)

Outlines priorities for sustainable management of Wales' natural resources. It focuses on land, sea, and air, aiming to enhance prosperity while improving the environment. Key points include:

1. **Economic and Environmental Objectives:** The NRP emphasizes that investing in natural resources is cost-effective and crucial for Wales' prosperity. It integrates economic and environmental goals.

2. **Sectors and Opportunities:** Industries like farming, forestry, fisheries, energy, and water directly use natural resources. The NRP identifies opportunities to enhance value chains and tap into growing markets, such as renewables and carbon.
3. **Brexit Considerations:** Given the EU-integrated framework regulating natural resources, Brexit poses challenges.

The NRP aims to support key sectors by improving processing capacity, maintaining quality standards, and more

Regional:

South West Wales Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales, (on-going)

[\(Natural Resources Wales / Cross-cutting theme: mitigating and adapting to a changing climate\)](#)

The South West Wales Area Statements cover the Local Authority areas of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. It identifies the key risks, opportunities and priorities for building resilience of ecosystems and supporting the sustainable management of natural resources under four focus areas:

1. Reducing health inequalities
2. Ensuring sustainable land management
3. Reversing the decline of, and enhancing biodiversity
4. Mitigating and adapting to climate change

Each section is supported by evidence that is presented on the Wales Environmental Information Portal.

Ceredigion Local Development Plan, Ceredigion County Council 2013 (Adopted)

[\(The Current Ceredigion Local Development - Ceredigion County Council\)](#)

Ceredigion Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP 2 2018 - 2033) Preferred Strategy, Ceredigion County Council

[\(https://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/resident/planning-building-control-and-sustainable-drainage-body-sab/planning-building-control/ceredigion-local-development-plan/replacement-ceredigion-ldp/preferred-strategy/\)](https://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/resident/planning-building-control-and-sustainable-drainage-body-sab/planning-building-control/ceredigion-local-development-plan/replacement-ceredigion-ldp/preferred-strategy/)

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan, Carmarthenshire County Council 2014 (Adopted)

[\(Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021 \(gov.wales\)\)](#)

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2018 – 2033 Second Deposit Revised

(<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/planning/local-development-plan-2018-2033/second-deposit-revised-local-development-plan/>)

Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans

(<http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?id=6553&d1=0>)

Wester Wales Riverbasin Management Plan 2015-2021, Natural Resources Wales (2015)

[Western Wales River Basin Management Plan Summary \(naturalresources.wales\)](#)

The **Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (2015-2021)** was a comprehensive strategy aimed at safeguarding and enhancing the water environment in this region. Here are the key points from that plan:

1. Scope and Purpose:

- The plan covered rivers, lakes, wetlands, groundwaters, estuaries, and coastal waters across Western Wales.
- Its primary goal was to improve water quality, protect habitats, and manage flood risk.
- The plan was developed through consultation with various organizations and individuals.

2. Objectives and Measures:

- The plan outlined specific environmental objectives, including maintaining or improving the status of water bodies.
- Measures were proposed to address challenges such as pollution, habitat degradation, and flood management.
- These measures aimed to enhance the overall health of the water environment.

3. Catchment Summaries:

- The plan included catchment summaries for various areas within Western Wales, providing practical guidance for local actions.
- These summaries covered catchments like the **Teifi, Tawe, Cleddau**, and more.
- Each catchment had unique characteristics and specific challenges.

4. Monitoring and Progress:

- Regular monitoring assessed progress toward achieving the plan's objectives.
- Partnerships with local communities, government agencies, and stakeholders were crucial for successful implementation.
- The plan was periodically reviewed and updated to adapt to new evidence and emerging issues.

Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Management Plan: South West Wales Place, Natural Resources Wales (2023 – 2029)

[\(Natural Resources Wales / Flood risk management plan 2023 to 2029\)](#)

The South West Wales Place Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) outlines strategies for managing flood risk in key areas across Wales from 2023 to 2029.

1. Scope and Purpose:

- The FRMP covers all of Wales and addresses flood risk from rivers, reservoirs, and the sea.
- It provides information on the scale of flood risk and outlines priorities for managing flooding.

2. Actions and Measures:

- The plan proposes actions to mitigate flood risk at both national and local levels.
- It considers adaptation and climate change mitigation.

Local:

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (2020) ([Local Development Plan 2 - Pembrokeshire Coast National Park](#))

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan, Pembrokeshire County Council 2013 (Adopted) ([Adopted Local Development Plan - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

Well-being plan for Pembrokeshire (2023)
([Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

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 Draft 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.

Milford Haven 5 Year Recreation Management Plan, Port of Milford Haven 2021

(<https://www.mhpa.co.uk/media/nm1ffwk1/recreation-management-plan-2021.pdf>) ([Layout 1](#)
(walesactivitymapping.org.uk))

The “**Milford Haven 5 Year Recreation Management Plan**” is a 5 year plan to enhance the recreational opportunities within the Milford Haven Waterway. This collaborative approach involves planning, monitoring, and managing the Haven’s recreational offerings. [The plan provides clear guidance on how the Port of Milford Haven actively supports waterborne visitors throughout the year¹.](#)

Key aspects of the plan include:

1. **Enhancing Pilotage Capability:** The MHPA aims to expand its world-class pilotage services.
2. **Developing Milford Haven as a Destination:** The goal is to establish Milford Haven as a leading place to live, visit, play, and enjoy.
3. **Renewable Energy Hub:** The MHPA seeks to develop existing multi-purpose port operations and establish Pembroke Port as one of the UK’s premier renewable energy hubs.
4. [Early Phase Hospitality Offer: Plans are underway to create an early-phase hospitality offering.](#)

The plan outlines actions driven by the MHPA and its partners to ensure appropriate recreational facilities are accessible for those who wish to enjoy the Haven³.

A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire Biodiveristy Partnership

([Plans and Guidance - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

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.

Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire: Our Strategy for Nature Recovery, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership (2018)

[\(Plans and Guidance - Pembrokeshire County Council\)](#)

The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire highlights the key pressures on nature in the county and directs Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership members and to suggested actions that can be carried out to tackle those pressures within the context of legislation. It is intended to stimulate ideas, direct conservation effort and provide hooks for local projects and actions.

Themes for action are set out under six strategy objectives:

1. Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels
2. Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management
3. Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation
4. Tackle key pressures on species and habitats
5. Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring
6. Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

Management Plan response: As members of the Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Partnership PCNPA, this strategy will be considered within policy development of the National Park Management Plan.

“Progress in Partnership” The SWWITCH RTP, South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium (SWWITCH)

<http://www.swwitch.net/rtp.aspx>

Notes: The RTP replaces county-level Local Transport Plans. The Vision for South West Wales is ‘to improve transport and access within and beyond the region to facilitate economic development and the development and use of more sustainable and healthier modes of transport’.

The RTP reiterates national strategy (above), which sees the ports of Milford Haven, Pembroke and Fishguard as ‘key gateways to and from Wales’.

The 'network of towns' concept is also cascaded downwards to the region from national strategy; this sees the Haven Waterway towns of Milford Haven, Pembroke/Pembroke Dock and Haverfordwest as supporting each other by offering complementary functions and being better linked. The Strategy sets out outcomes to influence travel behaviour, which will have beneficial effects overall.

Pembrokeshire Greenways Strategy, Greenways Partnership

(<http://www.pembrokeshiregreenways.co.uk/>)

Local Housing Market Assessment for Pembrokeshire 2024-2029, Pembrokeshire County Council 2007

([Agenda for Council on Thursday, 14th December, 2023, 10.00a.m. - Pembrokeshire County Council](#))

Notes: This strategy sets out what Pembrokeshire County Council and partners will do over the period of the five years covered by the strategy to tackle key housing issues in the county including: affordable housing deficit, homelessness and the provision of housing to vulnerable people.

Management plan response: TBC

Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021 – 2027

([Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027 Summary](#))

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 2027, provides the water body objectives and look forward to the planned review in 2027.

Management Plan response: accommodate through responses to climate change

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS), Environment Agency Wales

([The Cleddau & Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Abstraction Licensing Strategy \(naturalresourceswales.gov.uk\)](#))

Notes: Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) are a means of engaging public involvement, assessing water resources, allocating abstraction licenses and facilitating license trading. The draft CPR CAMS states that DCWW has sufficient water available to meet demand for water in the Pembrokeshire area over the next 25 years.

The LDP will link closely with the CAMS to ensure that it takes account of development needs in future revisions of its water resources plan and vice versa. Interactions between future water supply and demand, especially in the context of climate change, and attendant water quality and ecological issues (e.g. arising from low flows). Much of West Wales has been exempt from groundwater licensing. The 2006 CAMS was updated in 2009.

Management Plan response: Contribute to management of watercourse flow rates and groundwater levels in line with the CAMS.

A framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire Coastal and Maritime Network 2006

(<http://www.pembrokeshirecoastalforum.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Coastal-Zone-Management-in-Pembrokeshire.pdf>)

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary (2015 – 2021), Natural Resources Wales

[Natural Resources Wales / River basin management plans 2015-2021](#)

This summary document supports the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan.

The Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment Summary (2015 – 2021) sets out the challenges and objectives for Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Rivers, which is inclusive of Eastern Cleddau, Western Cleddau, Milford Haven Waterway (the 'Haven'), Smaller rivers like the Nevern, Gwaun, Solva, and Ritec.

Details of the status of water quality and the current challenges in the catchment are provided. For this catchment the main challenges are pollution, hydration and flood risk. A detailed set of measures is set out but the overall objectives are as follows:

- Prevent deterioration in status Water body status will not be allowed to deteriorate from the current reported status.
- Achieve the objectives for protected areas Achieve the standards set by the relevant directive under which they were designated. For water dependent Natura 2000 sites we will aim to achieve conservation objectives, achieving good status by 2021 is a milestone towards this objective.
- Aim to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters Implement measures to achieve good overall status where they are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.

Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary, Natural Resources Wales (2015-2021)
[Natural Resources Wales / River basin management plans 2015-2021](#)

This summary document supports the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan.

The summary sets out the challenges and objectives for the Teifi and North Ceredigion Catchment, which includes Rheidol, Ystwyth, Clarach, Aeron, and Teifi.

Details of the status of water quality and the current challenges in the catchment are provided. For this catchment the main challenges are pollution, habitat degradation and flood risk. A detailed set of measures is set out but the overall objectives are:

- Prevent deterioration in status Water body status will not be allowed to deteriorate from the current reported status.
- Achieve the objectives for protected areas Achieve the standards set by the relevant directive under which they were designated. For water dependent Natura 2000 sites we will aim to achieve conservation objectives, achieving good status by 2021 is a milestone towards this objective.
- Aim to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters Implement measures to achieve good overall status where they are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan 2025 - 2029

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report:
Appendix B – Baseline Information

19th June 2024

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
AUTHORITY

Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park National Park Management Plan 2025 - 2029

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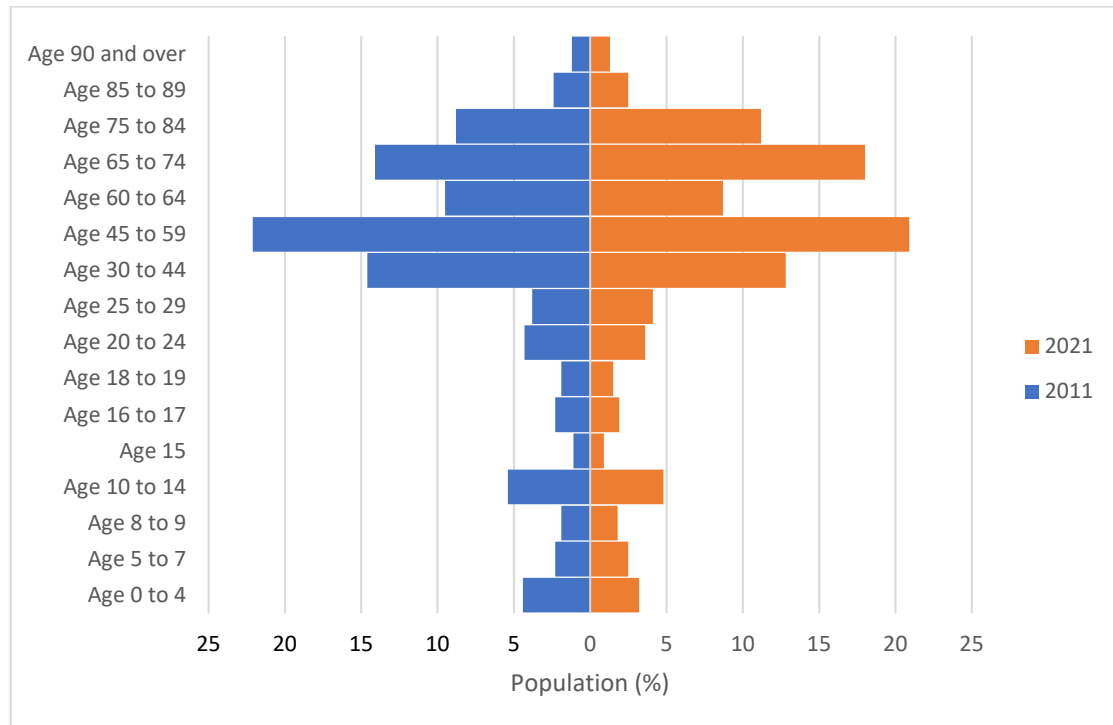
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General & Population

Total population and trends

The resident population of the National Park at the 2021 census was found to be 20,933, a population decline of 7.6% on the 2011 Census (22,644) and the largest population decline of all of the National Parks in England and Wales between the two censuses.

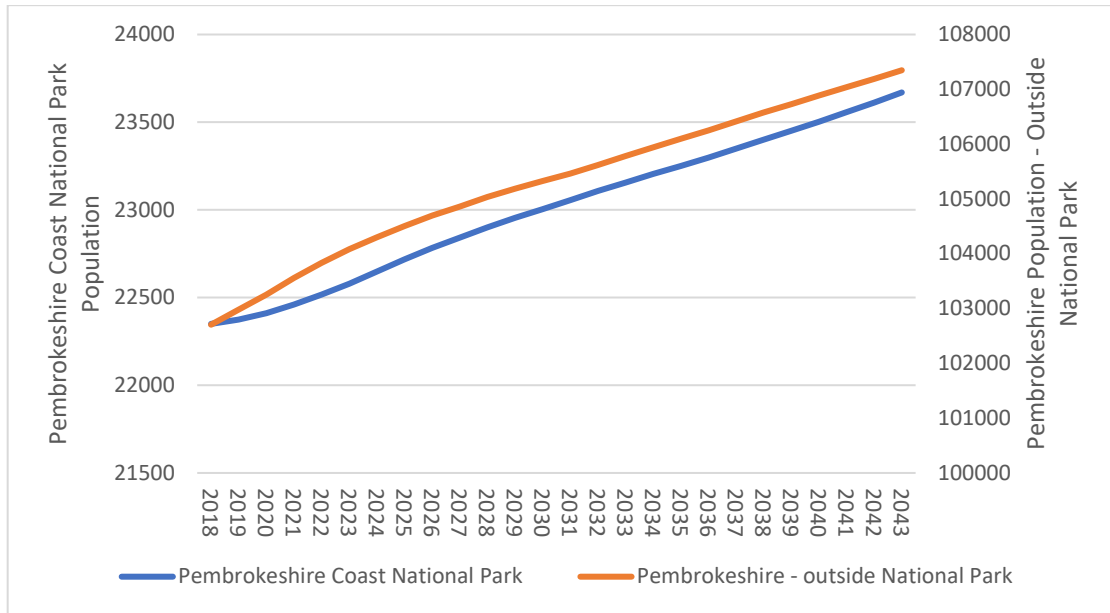
The age structure of the National Park's usual resident population in the 2011 and 2021 census is shown in the chart below.



Data source: Census 2011/2021

The Census 2021 data indicates that over a third of the population of the National Park are 65 or older.

Population projections to 2043 have been prepared by Welsh Government, based on the 2018 mid-year population estimates, for the National Park and the area of Pembrokeshire outside of the National Park. These are shown in the chart below:



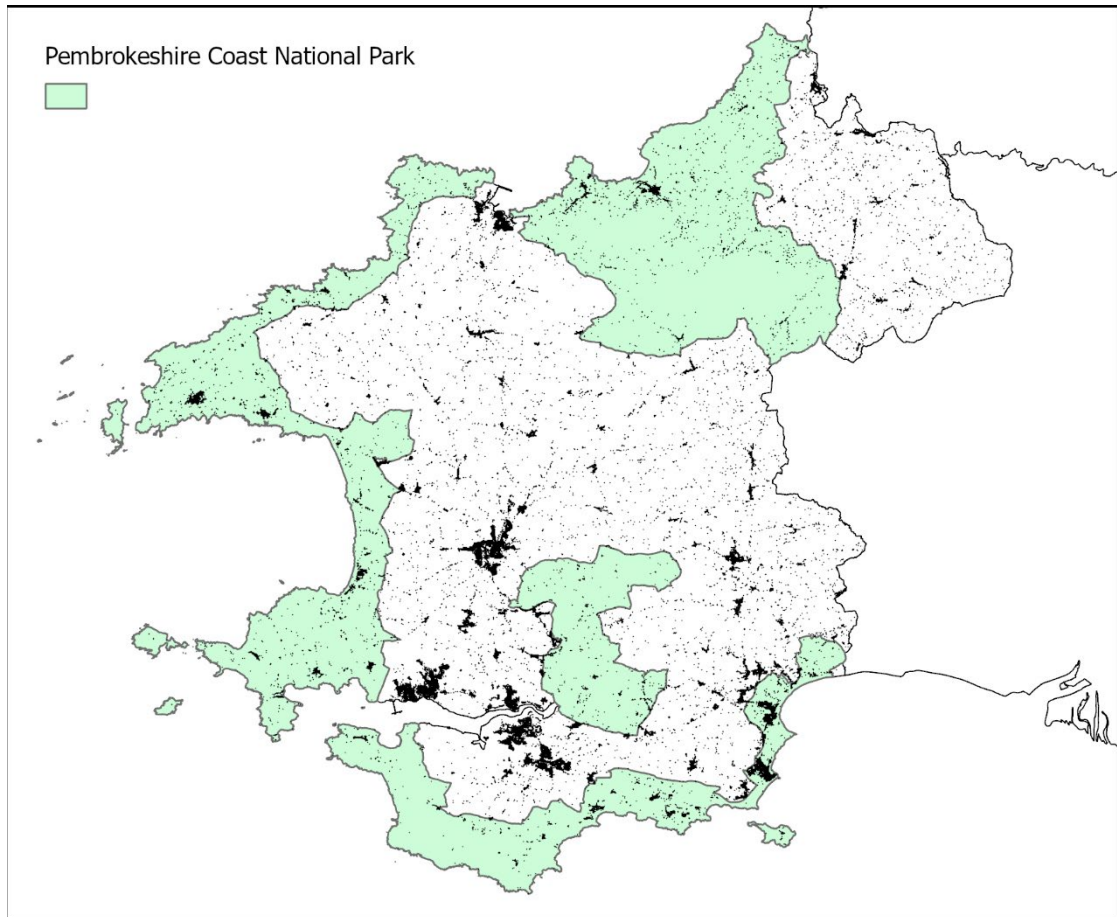
Data source: ONS/Welsh Government ([Population projections by year and national park \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/population-projections))

As noted above, the population of the National Park is markedly lower than this projection. A population of approximately 22,460 was predicted in this model compared to the figure of 20,933 found in the 2021 census. Further population projections based on the 2021 census or more recent mid-year estimates are expected.

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 dataset¹ for April 2023.

¹ © Crown copyright and database rights Ordnance Survey AC0000810561



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.

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Migration

Migration data derived from Health Authority records indicates a net migration inflow to Pembrokeshire from the rest of the UK.

Year	Wales Inflow	Wales Outflow	Wales Net	Pembrokeshire Inflow	Pembrokeshire Outflow	Pembrokeshire Net
2012-2013	55010	55680	-670	3930	3630	300
2013-2014	57480	57320	170	4090	3630	460
2014-2015	57520	56680	840	3720	3680	40
2015-2016	58660	55280	3380	4410	3680	730
2016-2017	67694	60308	7386	4424	3669	755
2017-2018	69123	60290	8833	4410	3794	616
2018-2019	70963	62278	8685	4779	3651	1128
2019-2020	65897	53031	12866	4174	2859	1315

[StatsWales: Migration between Wales and the rest of the UK by local authority, flow and period of change](#)

Housing

Housing stock

Permanently occupied housing stock by tenure in the PCNP at the 2021 Census

Owns outright 52%

Owns with a mortgage or loan 18.5%

Private landlord or letting agency 4.2%

Other private rented 4.2%

Shared ownership 0.3%

Rents from council or Local Authority 8%

Other social rented 4%

Lives rent free 0.1%

Source: 2021 Census

The following table summarises the composition of households resident in the National park between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses.

Year	All households	One person households	Single family households with depended children	Single family household: No Children	Other household types: all
2011	10,277	3,386	2255	2009	342
2021	9,779	3,363	1634	1771	473
Change	-498	-23	-621	-238	+131

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 good over the course of the current LDP when compared to historic levels; the following table shows the completions of market and affordable housing for comparison.

Year	Overall Completions	Affordable
2015 - 2016	46	1
2016 -2017	69	46
2017 - 2018	37	3
2018 - 2019	67	14

Year	Overall Completions	Affordable
2019 - 2020	77	25
2020 - 2021	103	39
2021 - 2022	92	38
2022 – 2023	35	17
Total	526	183

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 2020-2025 indicates the following need for the County by number of bedrooms per year:

Annual requirement for affordable housing from households in current need in Pembrokeshire

Location	LCHO	Social rented	All affordable need
National Park	31	70	101
Non-National Park	125	337	463
Whole of Pembrokeshire	156	407	564

Source: Pembrokeshire Council Housing Register, 2021; CACI household income profile for Pembrokeshire, 2021, [Pembrokeshire Local Housing Market Assessment 2020 - 2025](#).

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.

Area	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

Data from Council Tax and the application of Non-Domestic Rates can be used estimate the percentage of second homes and holiday lets more regularly and more accurately. The table below shows the estimated percentage of second homes and holiday lets within the centres in the National Park as defined by Local Development Plan 2:

Centre Name	Estimated Percentage - Second and Holiday Homes
Amroth	47.37
Angle	15.79
Bosherston	28.57
Broad Haven	36.58
Carew	0.00
Castlemartin	6.52
Cosheston	0.00
Crymych	0.00
Dale	39.47
Dinas Cross	15.34
Felindre Farchog	4.35
Herbrandston	5.58
Hook	0.00
Houghton	0.00
Jameston	8.57
Lawrenny	28.57
Little Haven	62.96
Lydstep	16.22
Manorbier	14.98
Manorbier Station	0.00
Marloes	29.66
Milton	0.00
Moylegrove	22.64
New Hedges	4.35
Newgale	36.67

Centre Name	Estimated Percentage - Second and Holiday Homes
Newport	30.60
Nolton Haven	60.00
Porthgain	22.58
Roch	33.33
Rosebush	15.52
Saundersfoot	29.35
Solva	22.05
Square & Compass	25.00
St David's	20.86
St Ishmael's	11.17
Tenby	28.07
Trefin	26.00
Wiseman's Bridge	35.71

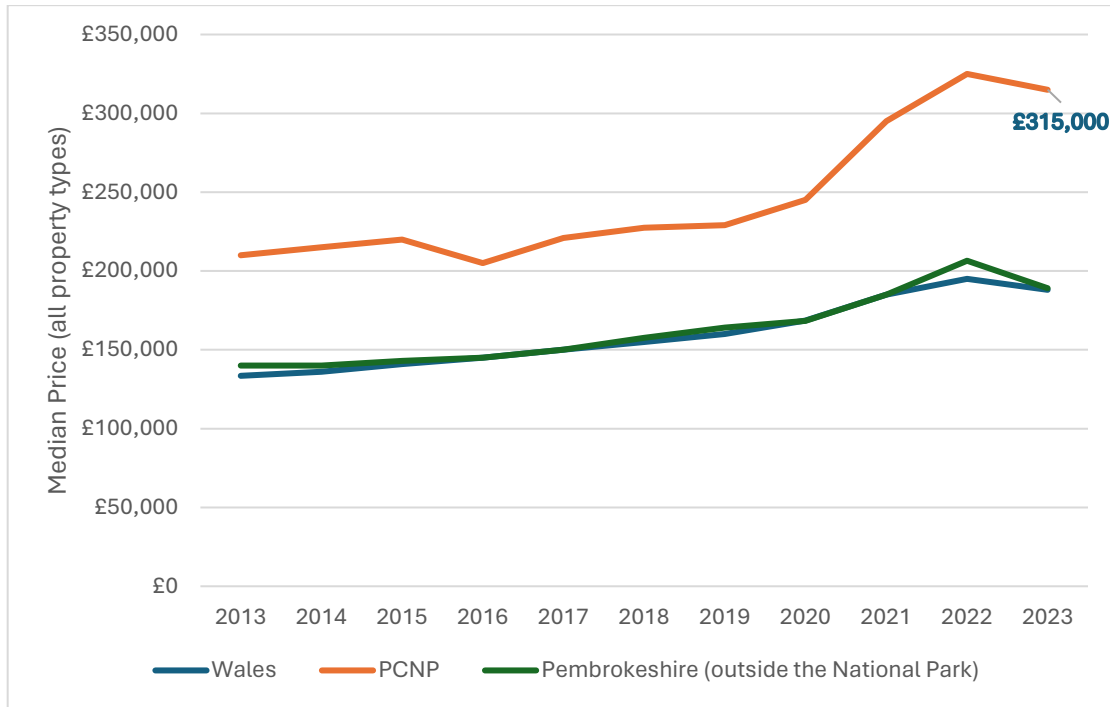
Source: Pembrokeshire County Council 2022

This data would suggest that, in many cases, the percentage of second homes and holiday lets is significantly higher than the census average would suggest.

House prices

House prices in the National Park have increased sharply since 2013, 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.

In 2023 the median average price of a house in The National Park was 9.67 times the median average annual earnings of employees.



Median prices for all types of housing 2013 to 2023 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

At the 2021 Census 45.7% of people living in the National Park reported to have very good health 0.5% lower than the overall figure for Wales and 1% higher than the figure for Pembrokeshire as a whole.

General Health	Pembrokeshire Coast	Pembrokeshire	Wales
Very Good Health (%)	45.7	44.7	46.2
Good Health (%)	33.5	33.4	32.4
Fair Health (%)	14.6	15.1	14.5
Bad Health (%)	4.8	5.2	5.3
Very Bad Health (%)	1.5	1.6	1.7

Source: ONS Census TS037 - General health

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.

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	2019-20 (North Pembrokeshire)	2020-21 (North Pembrokeshire)	2021-22 (North Pembrokeshire)	2019-20 (South Pembrokeshire)	2020-21 (South Pembrokeshire)	2021-22 (South Pembrokeshire)	2019-20 (Wales)	2020-21 (Wales)	2021-22 (Wales)
Asthma	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Atrial fibrillation	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2
Cancer	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Secondary prevention of coronary heart disease	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Dementia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus (patients aged 17+)	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	8
Epilepsy (patients aged 18+)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heart failure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

	2019-20 (North Pembrokeshire)	2020-21 (North Pembrokeshire)	2021-22 (North Pembrokeshire)	2019-20 (South Pembrokeshire)	2020-21 (South Pembrokeshire)	2021-22 (South Pembrokeshire)	2019-20 (Wales)	2020-21 (Wales)	2021-22 (Wales)
Hypertension	17	17	17	19	19	19	16	16	16
Learning disability	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mental health	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obesity (patients aged 16+)	9	8	10	11	10	13	10	10	12
Osteoporosis (patients aged 50+)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palliative care	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatoid Arthritis (patients aged 16+)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2

[Quality Assurance and Improvement Framework \(QAIF\) disease registers by local health board, cluster and GP practice \(gov.wales\)](#) (accessed 26/20/2023)

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 literature² 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.

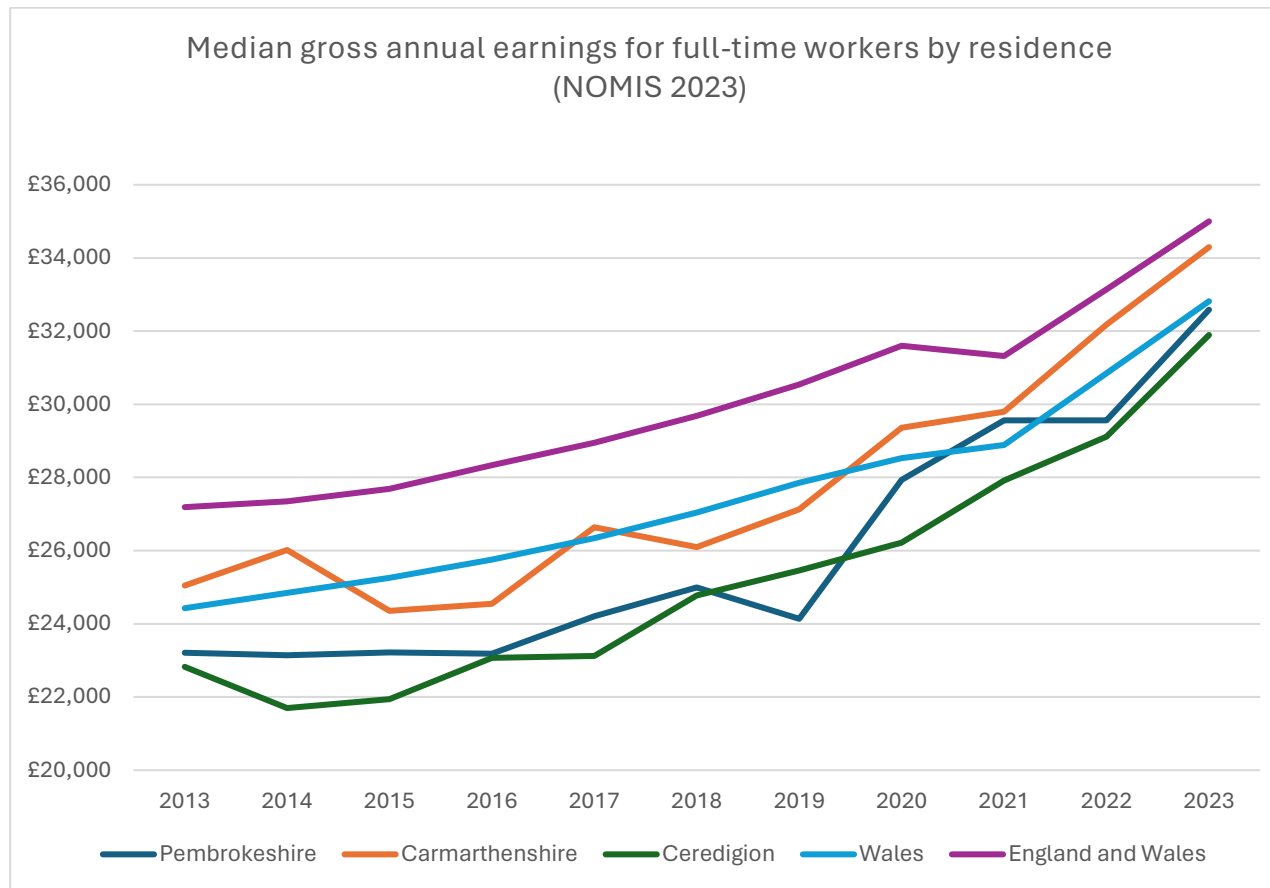
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² Literature review conducted for OPENspace: the research centre for inclusive access to outdoor environments. Morris N. (2003) *Health, Well-Being and Open Space Literature Review* (available at [Open Space: Morris, N. \(2003\) Health, Well-Being and Open Space Literature Review](#), accessed 16 February 2007)

Income & Employment

Year	Pembrokeshire	Carmarthenshire	Ceredigion	Wales	England and Wales
2012	£21,911	£23,712	£21,354	£23,918	£26,643
2013	£23,208	£25,045	£22,822	£24,427	£27,189
2014	£23,141	£26,015	£21,698	£24,848	£27,346
2015	£23,220	£24,354	£21,937	£25,254	£27,693
2016	£23,184	£24,551	£23,074	£25,755	£28,340
2017	£24,210	£26,641	£23,120	£26,339	£28,953
2018	£24,992	£26,098	£24,772	£27,043	£29,684
2019	£24,134	£27,133	£25,455	£27,858	£30,537
2020	£27,934	£29,356	£26,223	£28,530	£31,600
2021	£29,562	£29,795	£27,919	£28,886	£31,319
2022	£31,171	£32,337	£29,165	£30,821	£33,101

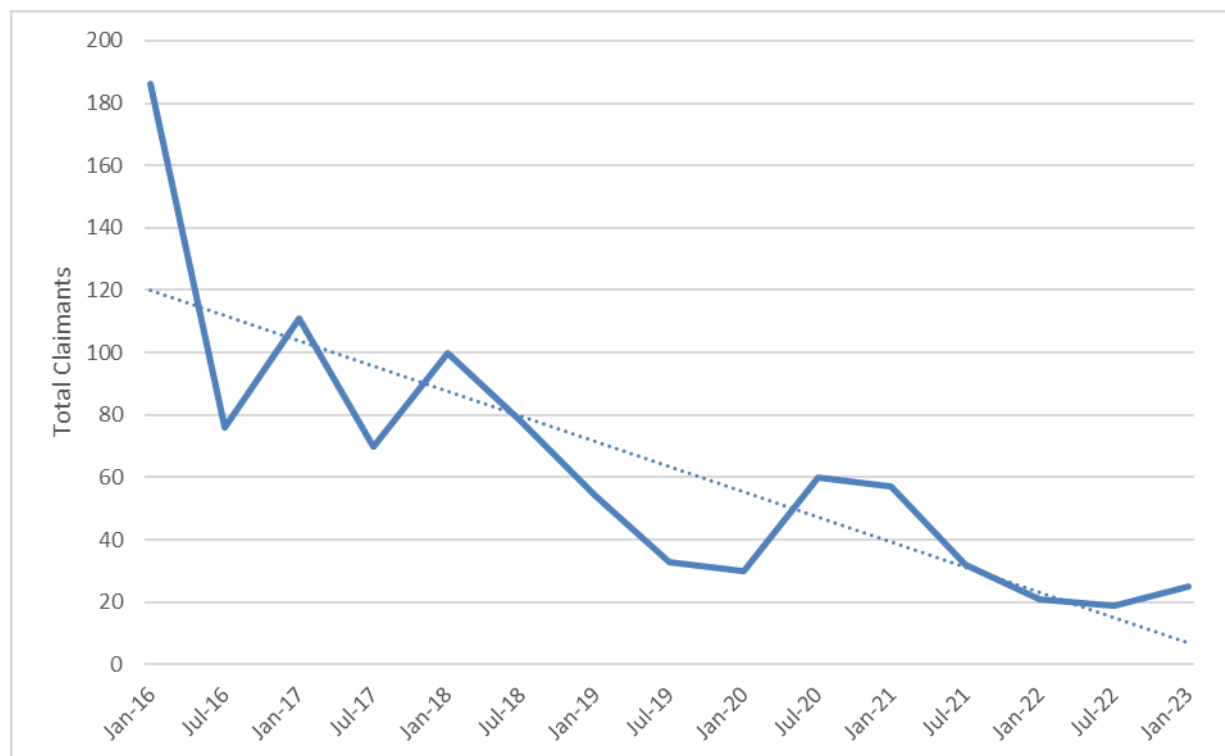
Median gross annual earnings for full-time workers by residence (NOMIS 2023)



Full-time workers in Pembrokeshire generally earn less than the average earnings for full-time workers in Wales and England and Wales.

Unemployment rates

The graph below shows the total Job Seekers Allowance Claimants for 2011 Lower Super Output Areas that have their population weighted centroid within the National Park. The months of January and July are used to show the degree of seasonal variation, which can be seen most prominently between January 2016 and July 2018 following a significant drop in claimant rates after January 2016. This seasonality begins to taper off after July 2018. The overall trend is one of decline in the rates of JSA claims in the National Park. Whilst this is not an official measure of unemployment it is the only indicative statistic available for areas smaller than Local Authority.



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 Area³ (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 are considering whether to update the 2011 Travel To Work Areas using Census 2021

³ 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	PCNP Census 2021	Pembrokeshire 2021	Wales 2021
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	8.6	7.4	3.7
C Manufacturing	4.7	5.9	8.7
F Construction	9.8	10.4	8.6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	12.4	14.7	14.5
H Transport and storage	2.5	3.6	3.8
I Accommodation and food service activities	13.2	8.6	5.2
J Information and communication	1.7	1.6	2.7
K Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1	2.9
L Real estate activities	1.2	1	1.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4	4.4
N Administrative and support service activities	5.6	4.5	4.2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.4	7.8	9.2
P Education	8.1	8	9.6
Q Human health and social work activities	13.8	16.5	17
R, S, T, U Other	5.9	4.9	4.2

Data source: 2021 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.

Employment Sizeband	Pembrokeshire	Wales
Micro (0 to 9)	85.71	83.32
Small (10 to 49)	12.71	13.71
Medium-sized (50 to 249)	1.43	2.58
Large (250+)	0.15	0.39

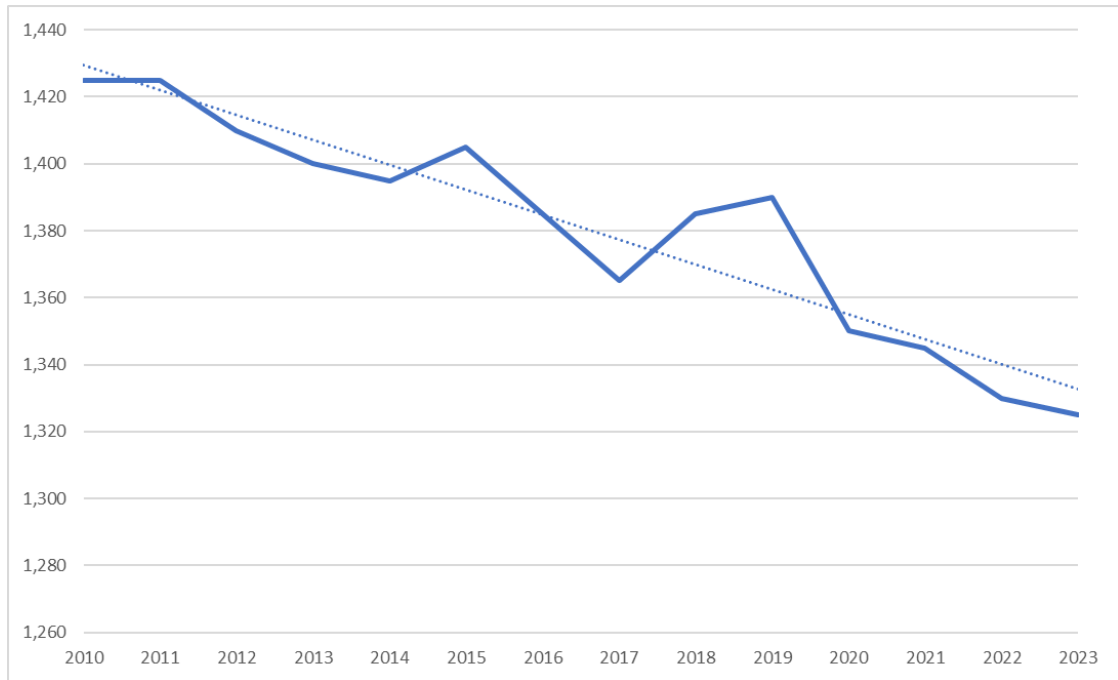
UK Business Counts - local units by industry and employment size band (ONS 2023)

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

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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 2023.



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

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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

Area	1991	2001	2011	2021
Wales	3.45	2.49	1.7	1.8
Pembrokeshire	9.44	6.83	4.7	5.3
Newport	12.5	6.67	5.24	TBC
Dinas Cross	38.36	20.83	14.65	TBC
St Davids	18.67	9.59	6.31	TBC
The Havens	14.29	9.7	8.53	TBC
St Ishmaels	16.13	10.48	7.75	TBC
Amroth	12.2	5.05	5.06	Data to come

Source: Census 1991, 2001 & 2011

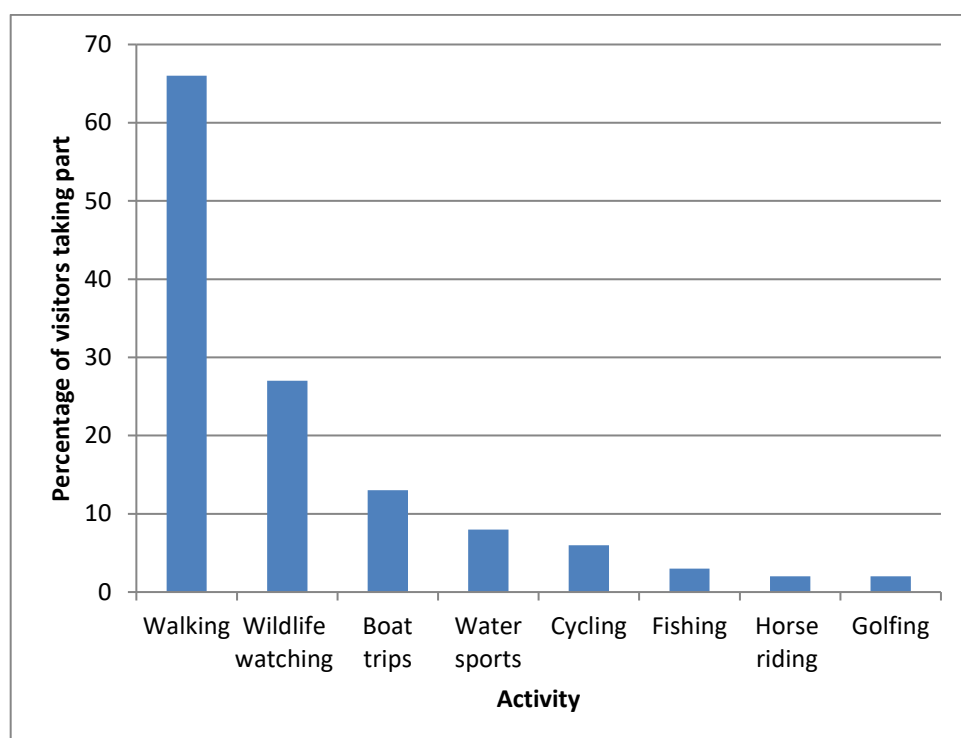
Tourism

The STEAM Report for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park for 2021 provides an overview of the economic impact of tourism on the National Park. The headline figures from this report are presented below.

- The National Park received 2.35 million Tourism Visits during 2021
- Visitors staying overnight within the Park boundary as part of a holiday or short break accounted for 1.2 million visits and 6.5 million nights in local accommodation. Visitors staying within the Park's wider Influence Area created an additional 3.3 million nights from 567 thousand visits.
- 7.7 million Visitor Days generated by visitors to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park in 2021
- A total of £435 million was generated within the park boundary through visitor and tourism business expenditure. A further £172 million came from the Influence Area.
- Day Visits generated £43 million for the local economy in 2021.
- Visitor Numbers +66% between 2020 and 2021.
- Visitors to the Park and IA played a vital role in supporting over 9,600 full time equivalent jobs.
- In total, staying visitors within the Park boundary generated a total economic impact of £392 million.
- Staying visitors spent £129 million on accommodation in the Park staying 5.6 nights on average.
- Economic Impact +95% between 2020 and 2021.
- Total Visitor Days within the Park +102% between 2020 and 2021.

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.



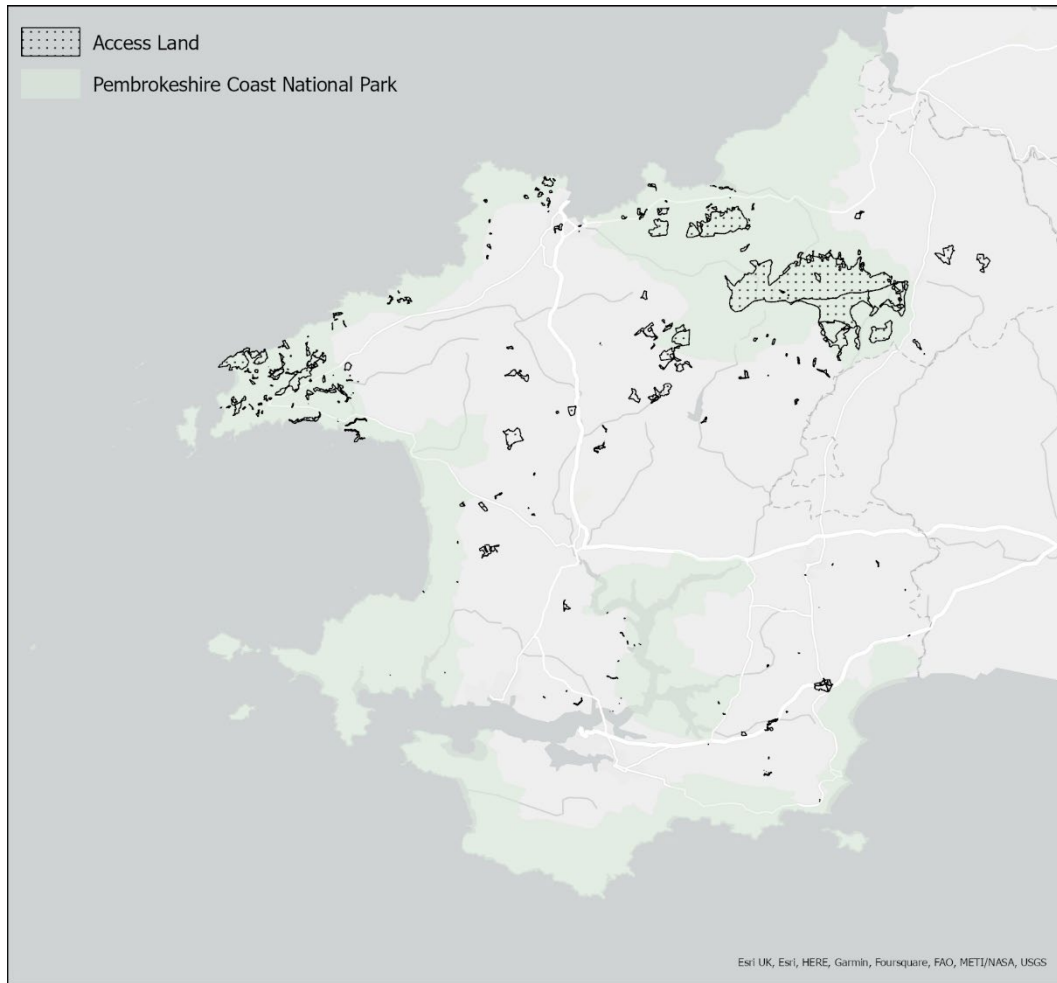
Source: Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey 2012

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.

Rights of Way Network	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)

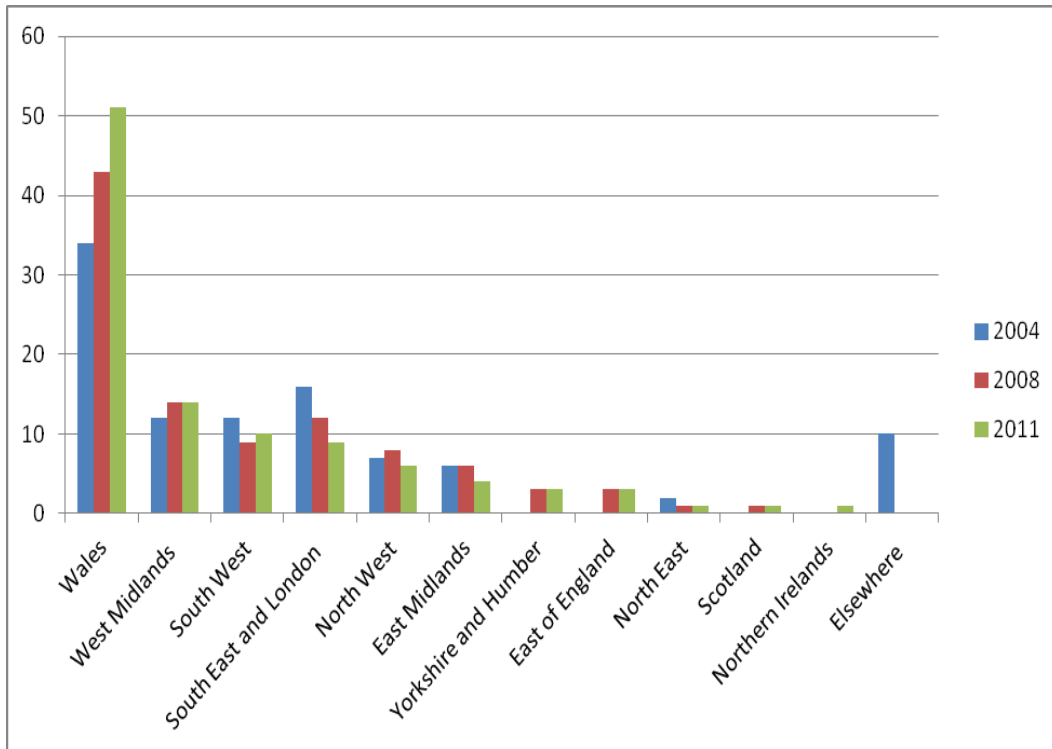
There are about 6616 hectares of Access Land in the National Park, most of it in the north. Access Land in Pembrokeshire is shown on the following map.



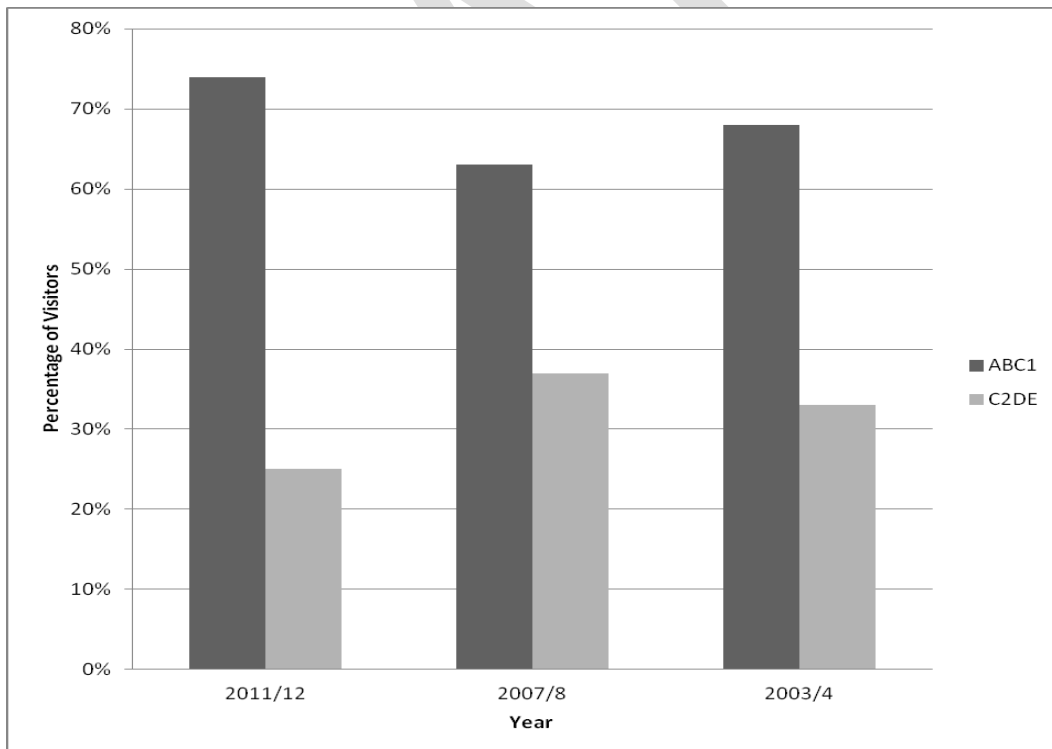
*

The origin of visitors to Pembrokeshire as determined by the Pembrokeshire Tourism Survey is shown in the following chart. The occupation group⁴ (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.

⁴ For details of these groups see ['Occupation Groups' taken from Occupation Groupings: A Job Dictionary, 6th edition, 2006.](#)



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 qualifications⁵, with the percentages in Pembrokeshire and Wales for comparison.

Census	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5	Other qualifications / level unknown
PCNP (2011 Census)	21.4	12.2	16.4	10.8	30.9	4.2
PCNP (2021 Census)	17.3	7.8	13.8	16.0	36.8	8.2
Pembrokeshire (2011 Census)	24.6	13.6	16.8	11.8	24.8	8.45
Pembrokeshire (2021 Census)	18.8	9.1	15.1	17.0	31.2	8.7
Wales (2011 Census)	25.9	13.3	15.7	12.3	24.5	4.3
Wales (2021 Census)	19.9	8.7	14.4	17.2	31.5	8.3

Data source: 2021 and 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) 2019. 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.

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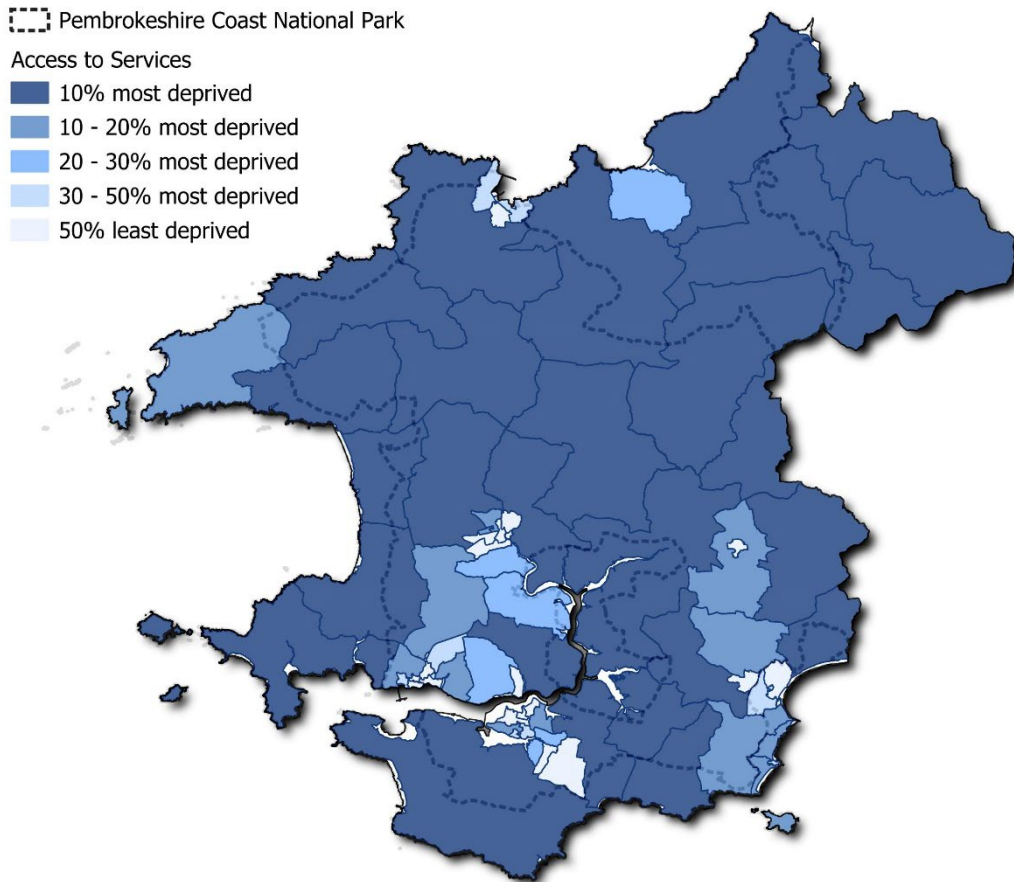
Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.

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.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)
2019



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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).

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%

Service	Rural	Urban	All
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

The table below shows the proportion of Welsh speakers in the National Park and the County of Pembrokeshire at the 2001, 2011 and 2021 censuses.

Area	Welsh speakers 2001 Census (%)	Welsh speakers 2011 Census (%)	Welsh Speakers 2021 Census (%)
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	23.3	21.5 (-1.8%)	19.4% (-2.1%)
Pembrokeshire	21.5	18.4 (-3.1%)	20.7 (+2.3%)

Source: ONS ([Office for National Statistics: Welsh skills \(speaking\), Wales: Census 2021](#))

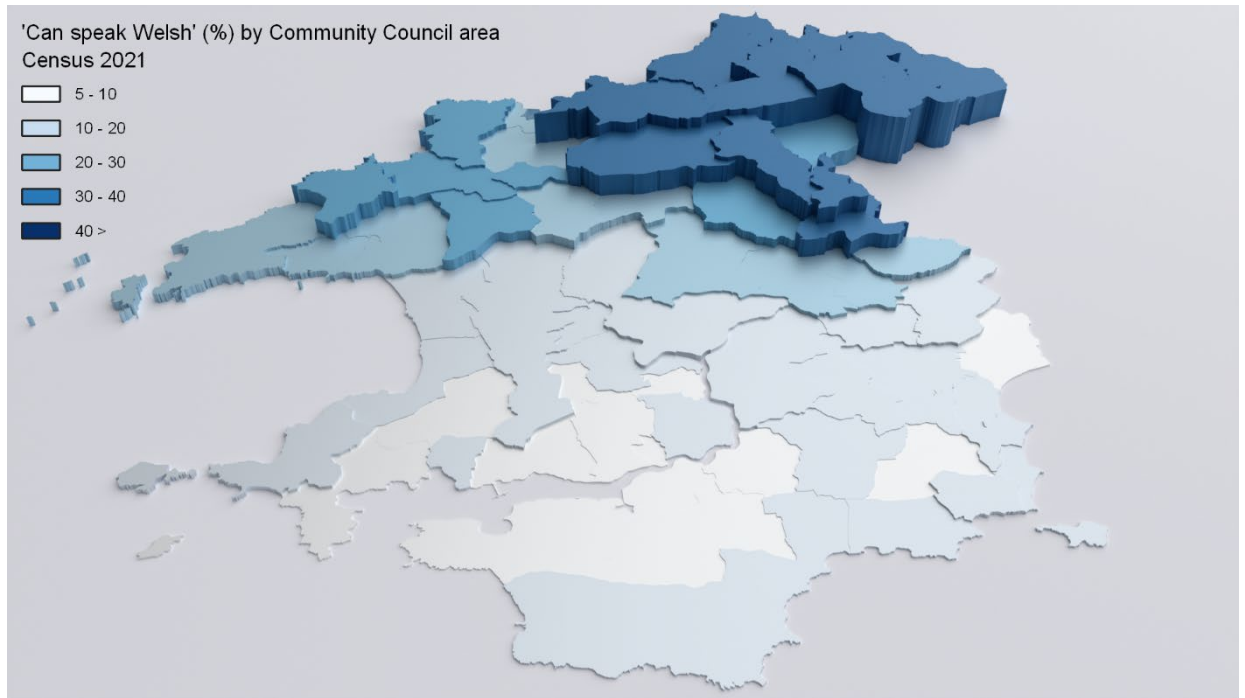
The prevalence of Welsh speakers varies significantly across the county, the table and map below provide figures and show the proportion of persons who could speak Welsh at the 2021 census by Community Council Area.

Community	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over	Cannot speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (%)
Ambleston	402	288	114	28.36
Amroth	1216	1095	121	9.95
Angle	350	320	30	8.57
Boncath	760	355	405	53.29
Brawdy	900	709	191	21.22

Community	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over	Cannot speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (%)
Burton	1267	1130	137	10.81
Camrose	1747	1488	259	14.83
Carew	1475	1312	163	11.05
Cilgerran	1509	798	711	47.12
Clynderwen	896	527	369	41.18
Clydau	703	375	328	46.66
Cosheston	815	744	71	8.71
Crymych	1713	702	1011	59.02
Cwm Gwaun	305	137	168	55.08
Dale	188	170	18	9.57
Dinas Cross	754	428	326	43.24
East Williamston	1860	1641	219	11.77
Eglwysrwr	763	344	419	54.91
Fishguard & Goodwick	5326	3785	1541	28.93
Freystrop	526	462	64	12.17
Haverfordwest	11742	10284	1458	12.42
Hayscastle	447	312	135	30.2
Herbrandston	410	359	51	12.44
Hook	933	824	109	11.68
Hundleton	793	726	67	8.45
Jeffreyston	558	488	70	12.54
Johnston	2148	1935	213	9.92
Kilgetty/Begelly	2206	1969	237	10.74
Lampeter Velfrey	1115	926	189	16.95
Lamphey	877	788	89	10.15

Community	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over	Cannot speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (%)
Letterston	1217	807	410	33.69
Llanddewi Velfrey	383	282	101	26.37
Llandissilio West	478	225	253	52.93
Llangwm	803	724	79	9.84
Llanrhian	884	533	351	39.71
Llanstadwell	785	710	75	9.55
Llawhaden	613	484	129	21.04
Maenclochog	730	360	370	50.68
Manorbier	1243	1109	134	10.78
Manordeifi	540	294	246	45.56
Marloes & St Brides	307	258	49	15.96
Martletwy	576	496	80	13.89
Mathry	491	334	157	31.98
Merlin's Bridge	2152	1896	256	11.9
Milford Haven	14329	13195	1134	7.91
Mynachlogddu	505	335	170	33.66
Narberth	2952	2328	624	21.14
Nevern	854	489	365	42.74
New Moat	417	281	136	32.61
Newport	1027	609	418	40.7
Neyland	3232	3012	220	6.81
Nolton & Roch	807	700	107	13.26
Pembroke	7742	7109	633	8.18
Pembroke Dock	9344	8638	706	7.56
Penally	803	687	116	14.45
Pencaer	422	276	146	34.6

Community	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over	Cannot speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (Count)	Can speak Welsh (%)
Puncheston	521	272	249	47.79
Rosemarket	555	502	53	9.55
Rudbaxton	1135	950	185	16.3
Saundersfoot	2313	2075	238	10.29
Scleddau	1044	747	297	28.45
Solva	789	627	162	20.53
Spittal	480	404	76	15.83
St Davids	1739	1314	425	24.44
St Dogmaels	1205	705	500	41.49
St Florence	908	819	89	9.8
St Ishmaels	446	403	43	9.64
St Mary Out Liberty	780	675	105	13.46
Stackpole & Castlemartin	548	491	57	10.4
Templeton	1038	881	157	15.13
The Havens	1102	969	133	12.07
Tiers Cross	543	461	82	15.1
Uzmaston, Boulston and Slebech	676	553	123	18.2
Walwyns Castle	301	271	30	9.97
Wiston	1096	858	238	21.72
Wolfscastle	637	450	187	29.36
Tenby	3996	3547	449	11.24

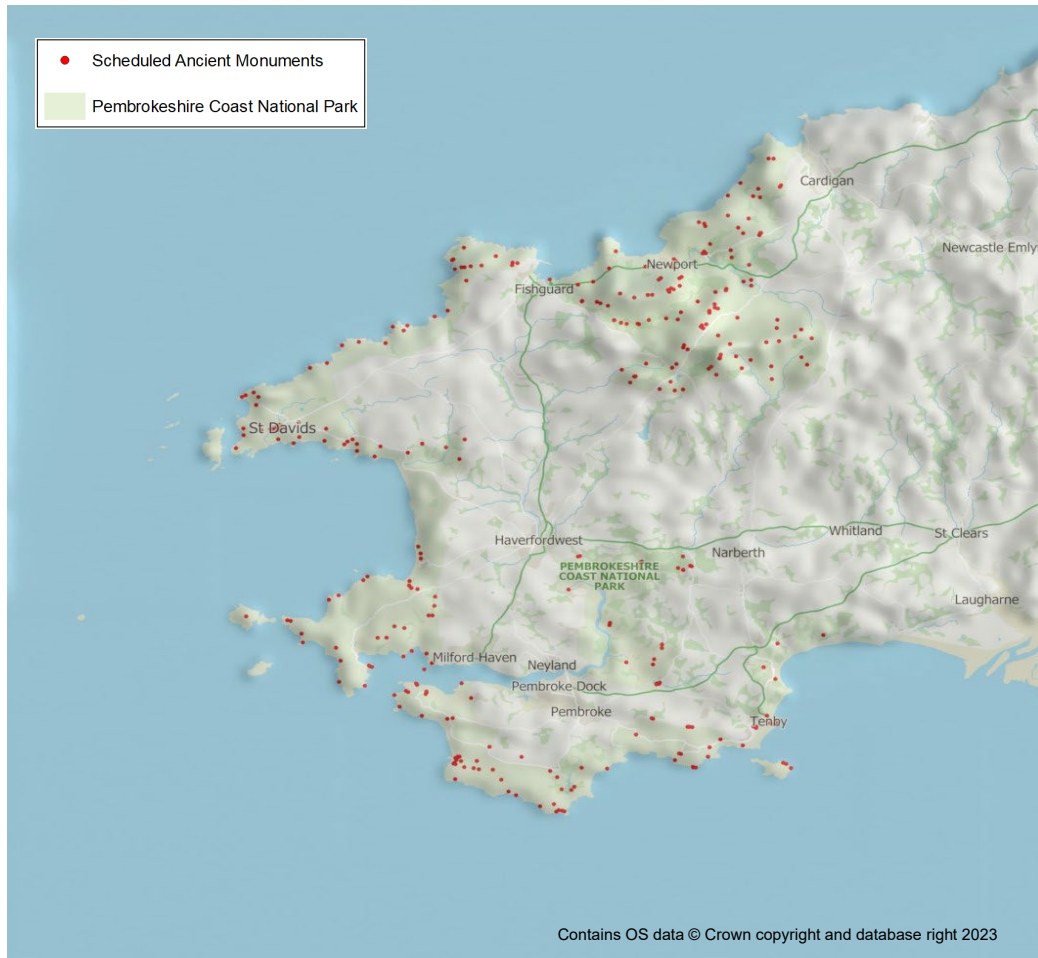


Other indicators of cultural distinctiveness

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 10000 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 (September 2021). However, the data is not comprehensive and no trend data is currently available.

Summary of Scheduled Monument condition in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park:

Current Condition	Count
Favourable	196
not assessed	5
Unfavourable	68

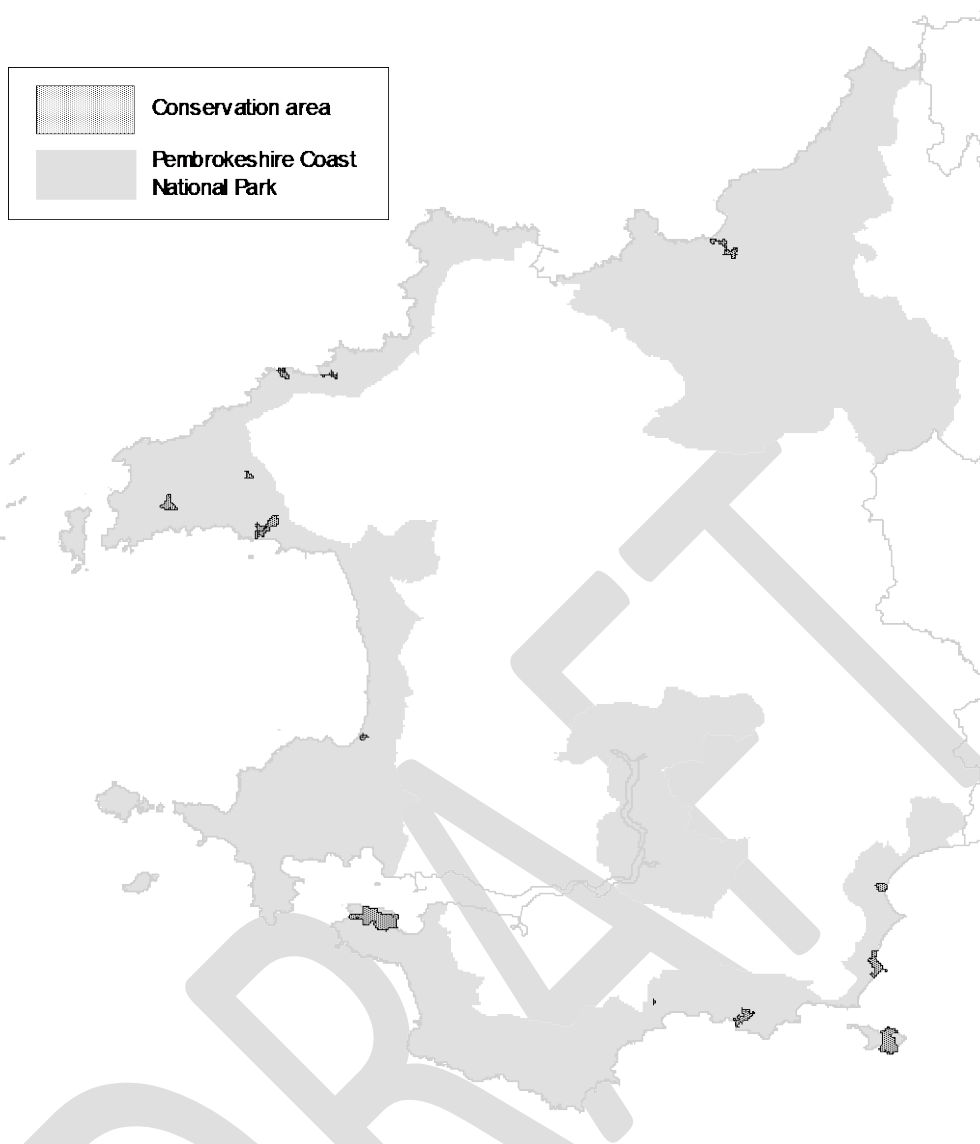
Source: CADW (2021)

There are 14 Conservation Areas within the National Park, with the addition of Newport Parrog in 1999. Tenby Conservation area was extended in 2019. The National Park Authority also produced and adopted a “Conservation Area Proposals” Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in October 2022.

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.

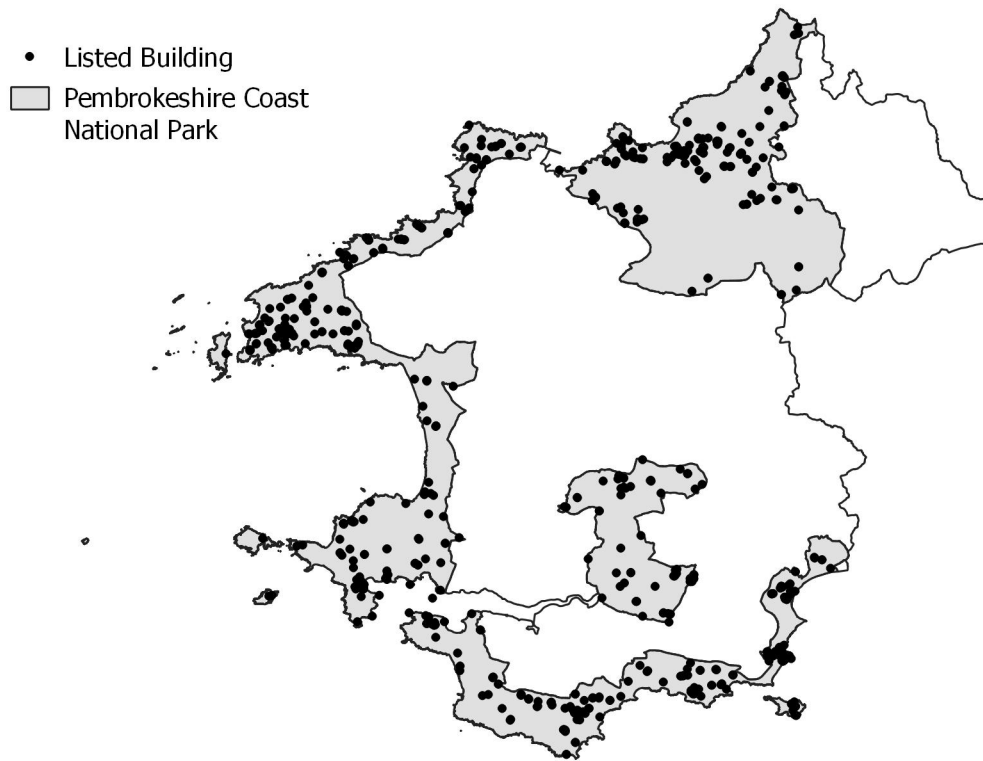
Details of the Park's Conservation areas including size and location can be found in the table and map below.

Settlement	Area (hectares)
Angle	166.815
Caerfarchell	9.836
Caldey Island	97.028
Little Haven	5.435
Manorbier	41.266
Newport &Parrog	33.43
Portclew	2.85
Porthgain	112.32
Saundersfoot	20.73
Solva	62.366
St Davids	32.75
Tenby	120.614
Trefin	9.797



There over 1200 listed buildings in the National Park, 33 of these are Grade I, and 76 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 the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



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Listed buildings in Newport

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Listed buildings in St David's

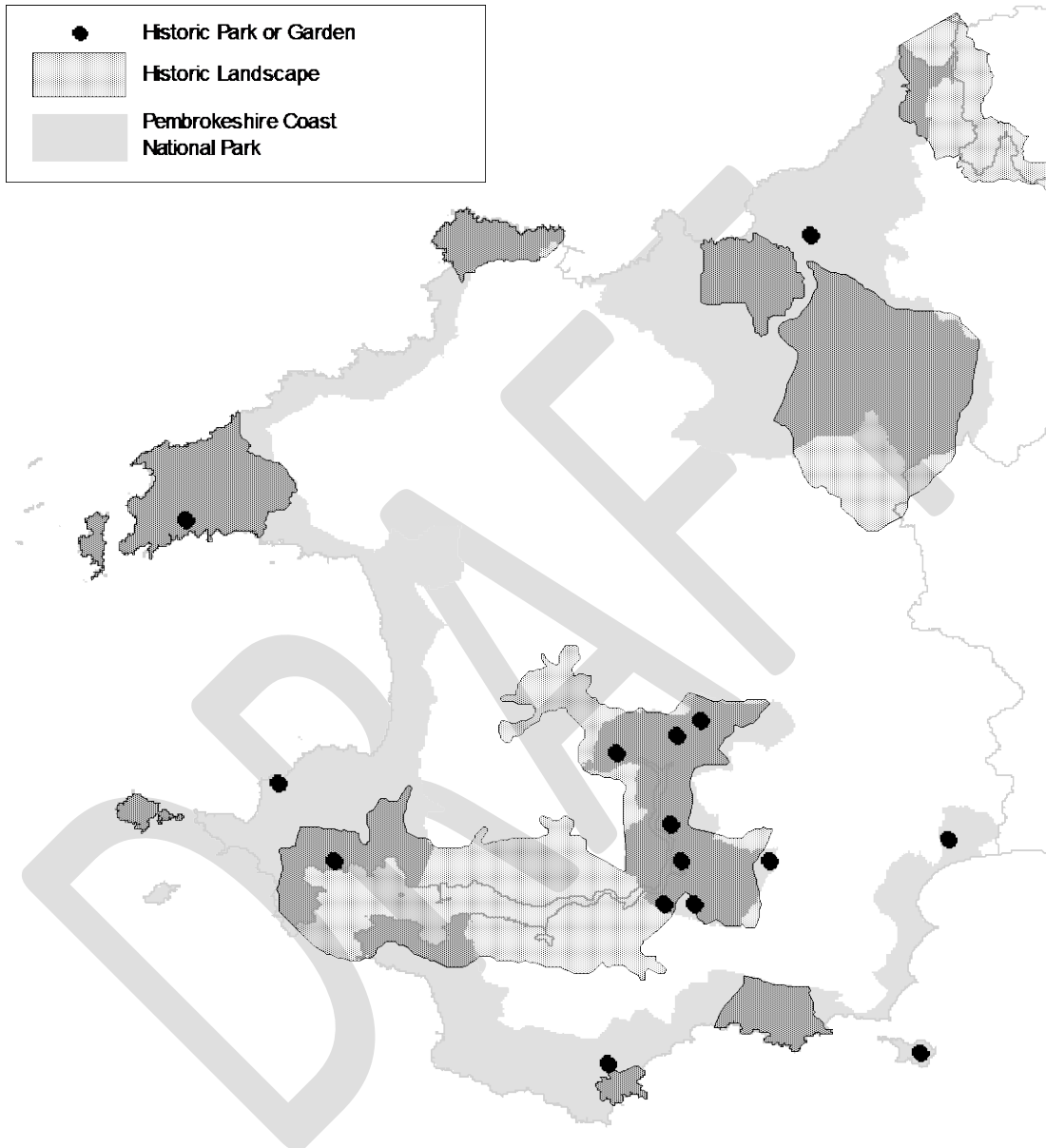
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Listed buildings in Tenby

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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; Coshaston 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.

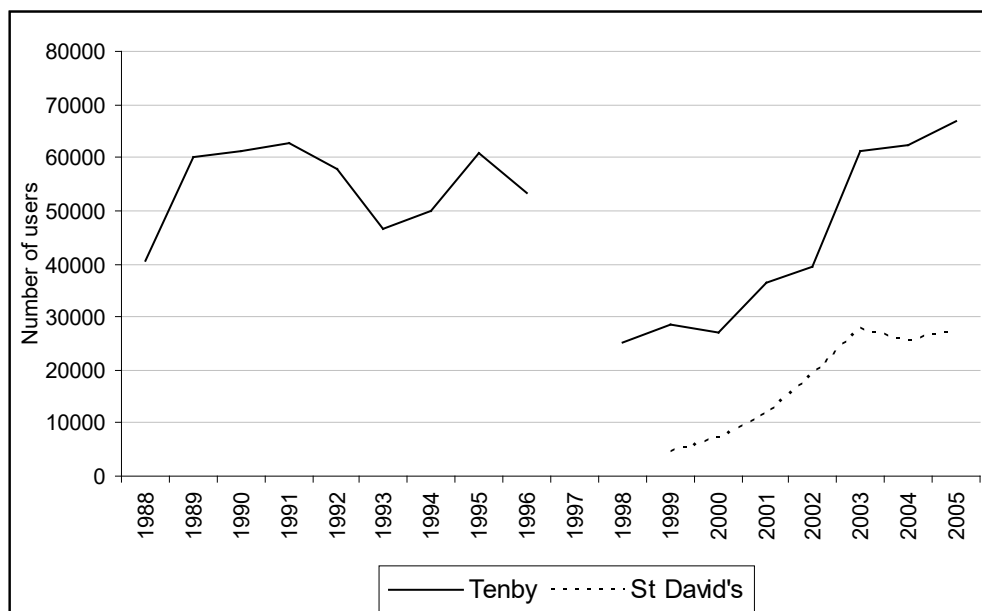
Transport

Car ownership

At the 2021 Census 86.2% of households owned at least one car or van with just 13.7% owning no cars or vans at all. Compared to Wales as a whole, where 19.4% of households have no cars or vans.

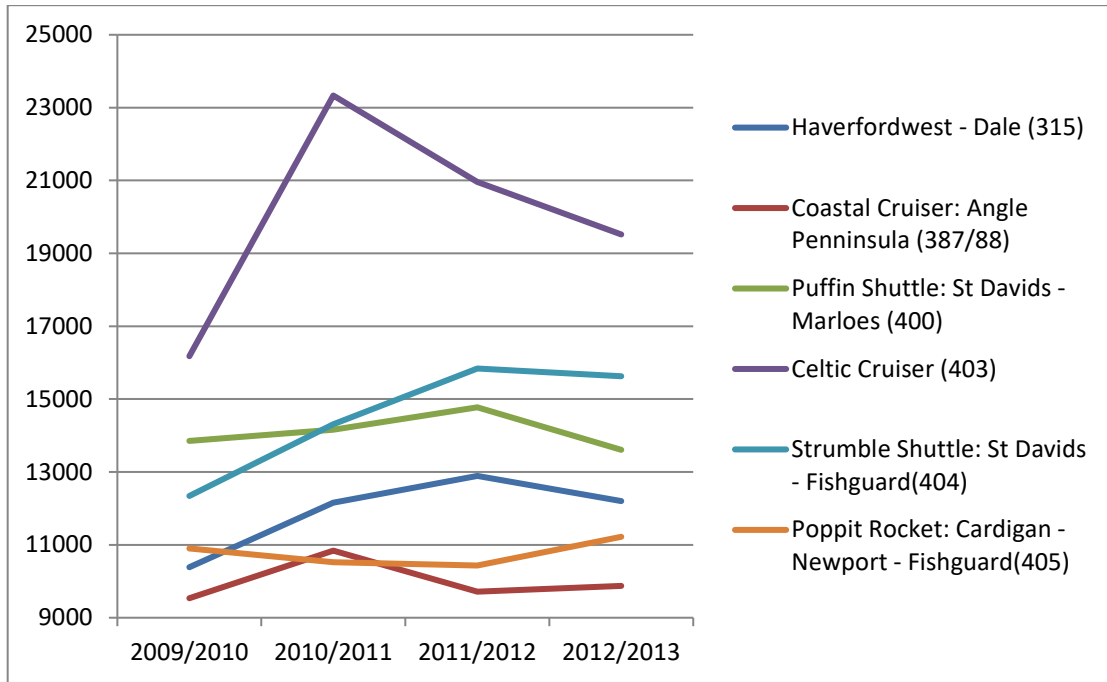
Use of cars by visitors

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

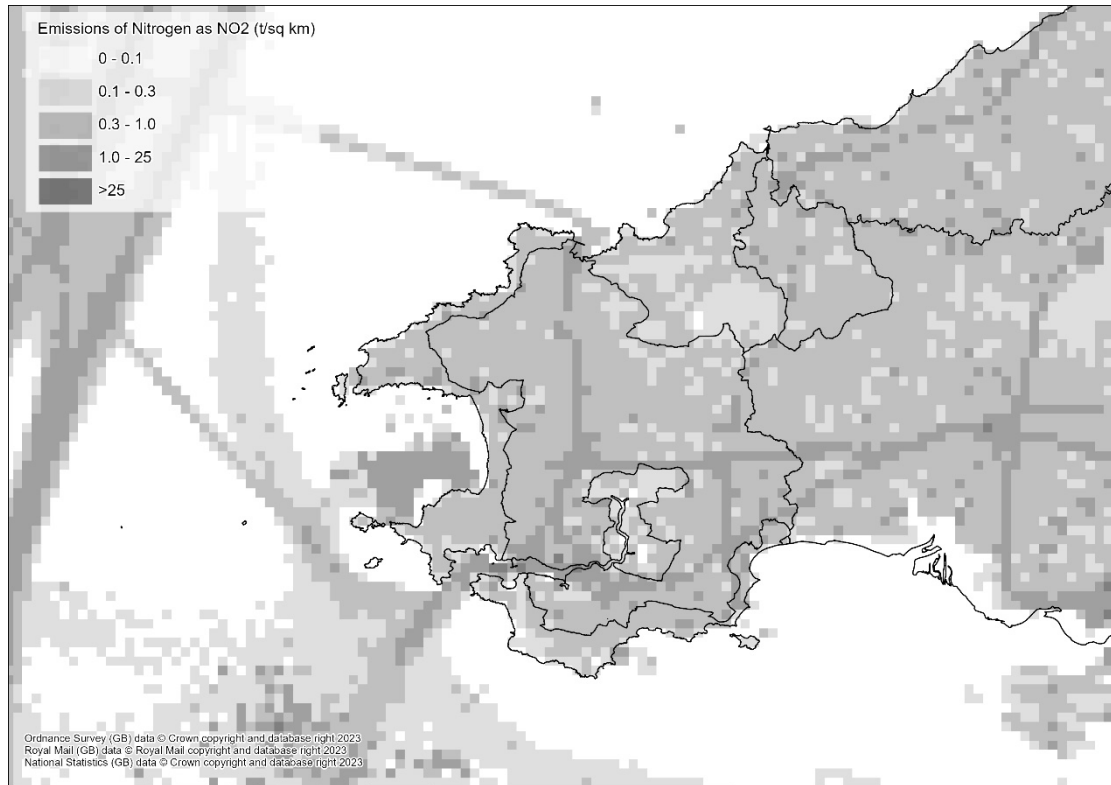
In order to monitor use of private road transport, more monitoring data for roads within and leading into the National Park is needed.

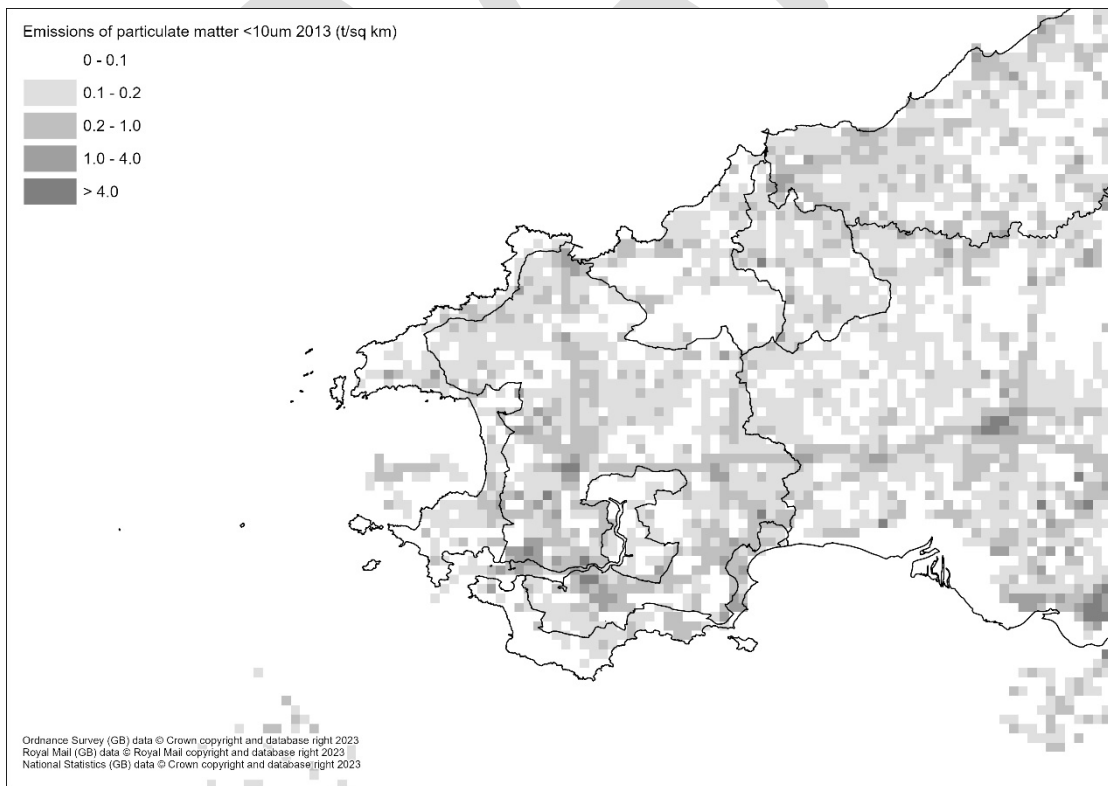
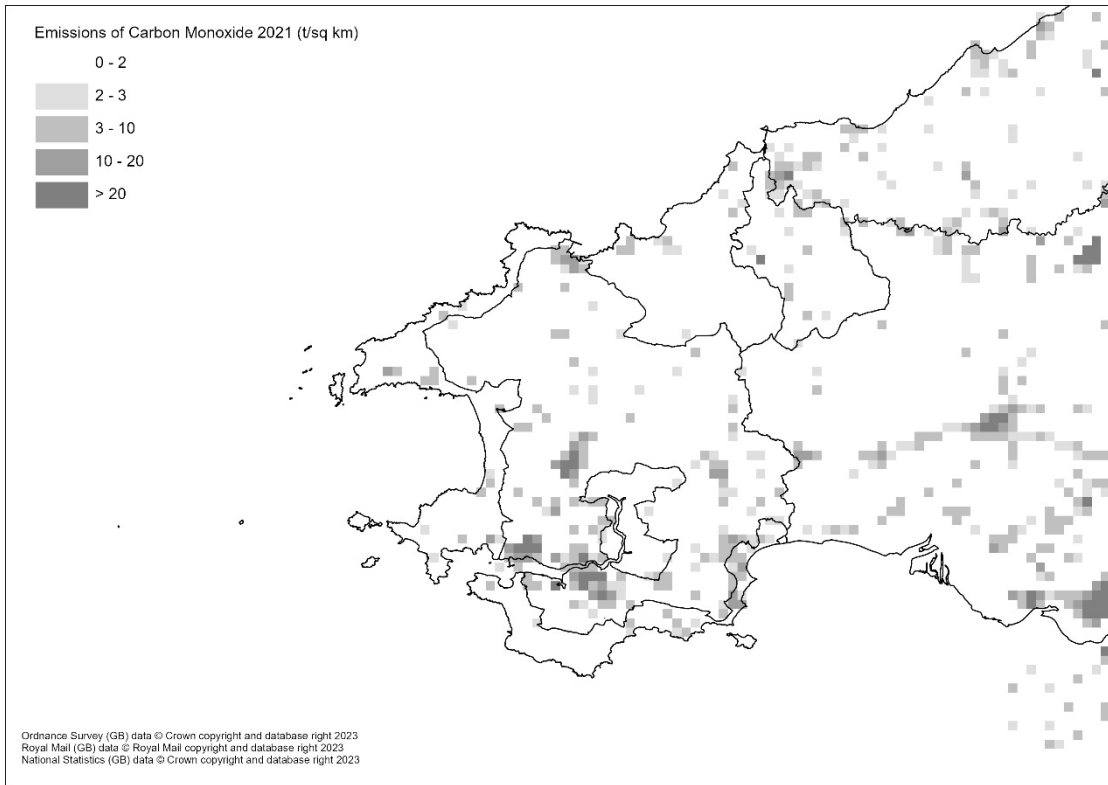
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Pollution

Air pollution/quality

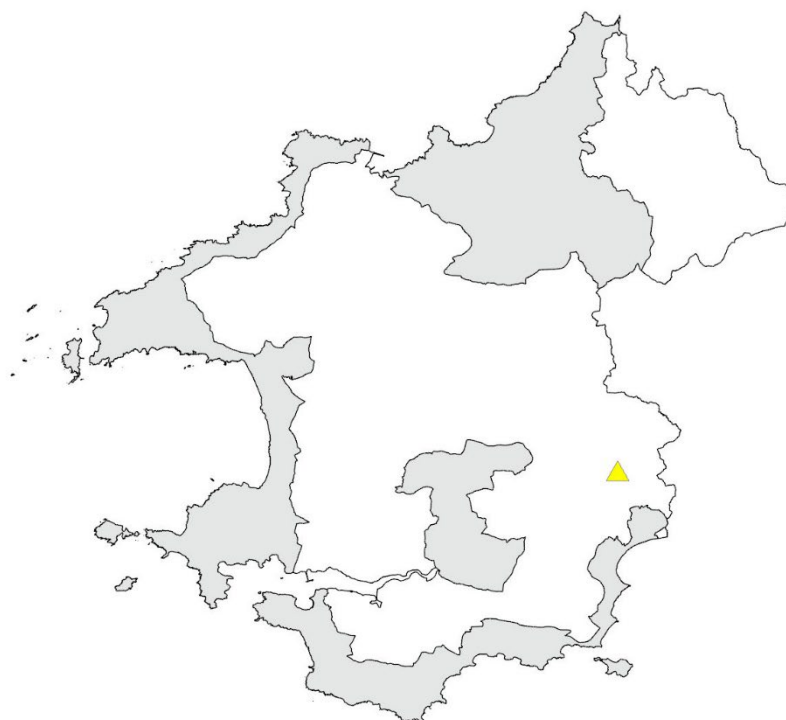
A range of air pollution emissions data and maps, with emissions broken down by sector are available from the web site of the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory ([National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory](#)). Emissions maps for Pembrokeshire in 2021 are presented below for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Carbon Monoxide, and the 2021 emissions map for particulate matter smaller than 10µm.





There is one automatic air quality monitoring station operating in Pembrokeshire:

Near Narberth on a rural site near the B4314 (grid ref SN146127), operated on behalf of DEFRA since 1997.



Narberth Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Station: Annual Averages

Emissions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NO _x as NO ₂ (max daily mean μm^{-3})	21	19	17	17	16	18
Particulates <10 μm (max daily mean μm^{-3})	28	44	62	41	60	39

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 2021. 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

Status	Length(m)	Percent
Good	29183	28.70%
Moderate	60726	59.73%
Poor	11761	11.57%

Data source: NRW ([Water Framework Directive \(WFD\) Regulations Cycle 3 Classification | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](#))

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Overall status of water bodies in the National Park under the WFD classification system

Water Body Category	Total No. Water Bodies	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Not yet assessed
River	85	0	13	69	3	0	0
Lake	4*	0	1	2	1	0	0
Transitional	5	0	2	3	0	0	0
Coastal	5	0	2	3	0	0	0
Ground Water	5	0	2	0	3	0	0

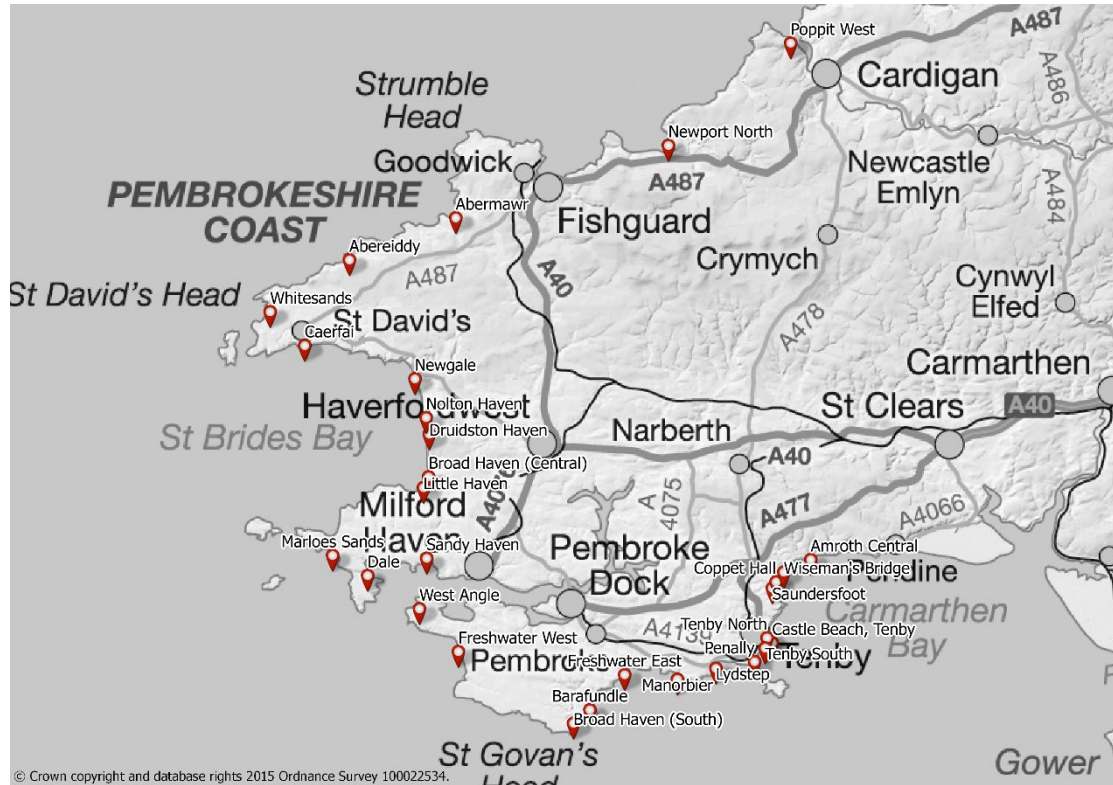
Source: Natural Resources Wales (2021)

- Bosherton Lily Ponds is divided into three distinct sections

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 water⁶.

Data is collected at 29 locations within the National Park:



Bathing Water Quality Classification Scale:

Excellent
Good
Sufficient
Poor

In 2022 all of the bathing water locations assessed in the National Park were classified as “Good” or “Excellent” (2 or 3 stars).

⁶ For more information see Natural Resources [Wales Bathing Water Quality web pages](#).

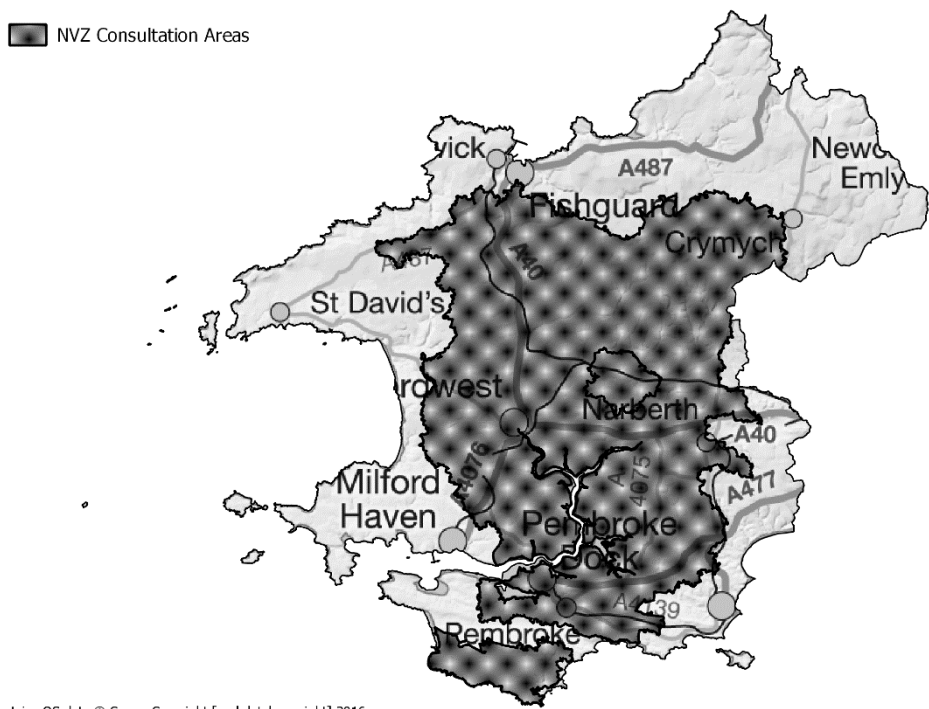
Location Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2022
Abereddy	No classification	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Abermawr	No classification	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Amroth Central	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Barafundle	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Broad Haven (Central)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Broad Haven (South)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Caerfai	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Castle Beach, Tenby	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Coppet Hall	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Dale	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Druidston Haven	No classification	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Freshwater East	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Freshwater West	No classification	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Location Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2022
Little Haven	No classification	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Excellent
Lydstep	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Manorbier	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Marloes Sands	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Newgale	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Newport North	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Nolton Haven	No classification	Sufficient	Excellent	Good	Good	Sufficient	Excellent
Penally	No classification	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Poppit West	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Sandy Haven	No classification	Good	Good	Good	Good	Sufficient	Excellent
Saundersfoot	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Tenby North	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good
Tenby South	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Location / Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2022
West Angle	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Whitesands	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Wiseman's Bridge	No classification	Sufficient	Sufficient	Good	Good	Good	Good

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. A review of NVZ designations in Wales is currently underway.



Climate Change

Overview

Projections by the Met Office indicate that Wales can expect to experience more intense rainfall, more flooding in low-lying and coastal areas along with hotter drier summers.⁷

Projections for sea level rise set out in UKCP18⁸ indicate that, in a moderate scenario, Wales would experience a sea level rise of 0.5m by 2100 with a high scenario of 1m. As a result of this it would be likely that coastal areas of Wales would suffer more frequent and severe flooding, coastal erosion would increase. The risk to infrastructure and communities would increase significantly as well.

Flooding

Risk of flooding in the National Park is mostly confined to river valleys and certain low lying coastal areas. Flood risk data and maps are provided by Natural Resources Wales in on DataMapWales ([Welsh Government: DataMapWales](#)) and as a interactive web application on the Natural Resources Wales website ([Natural Resources Wales / Check your flood risk on a map \(Flood Risk Assessment Wales Map\)](#)). At present (Winter 2023) around 6% of addresses (residential, commercial and industrial) in the National Park are within areas identified as at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea by Natural Resources Wales. A further 1% are in areas identified to be at risk from flooding from surface water and small water courses. The table below provides a break down of the type and zone of risk:

	Address count	Addresses in a flood zone as a percentage of all address in the National Park
Total Addresses in a River or Sea Flood zone	1008	6%

Broken Down into Flood Zone:

	Address Count	Percentage of addresses in flood zone
Flood Zone 2	160	16%
Flood Zone 3	848	84%

⁷ [Natural Resources Wales / Climate change overview](#)

⁸ [UK Climate Projections \(UKCP\) - Met Office](#)

	Address count	Addresses in a flood zone as a percentage of all address in the National Park
Addresses in a surface water or small water course flood zone	160	1%

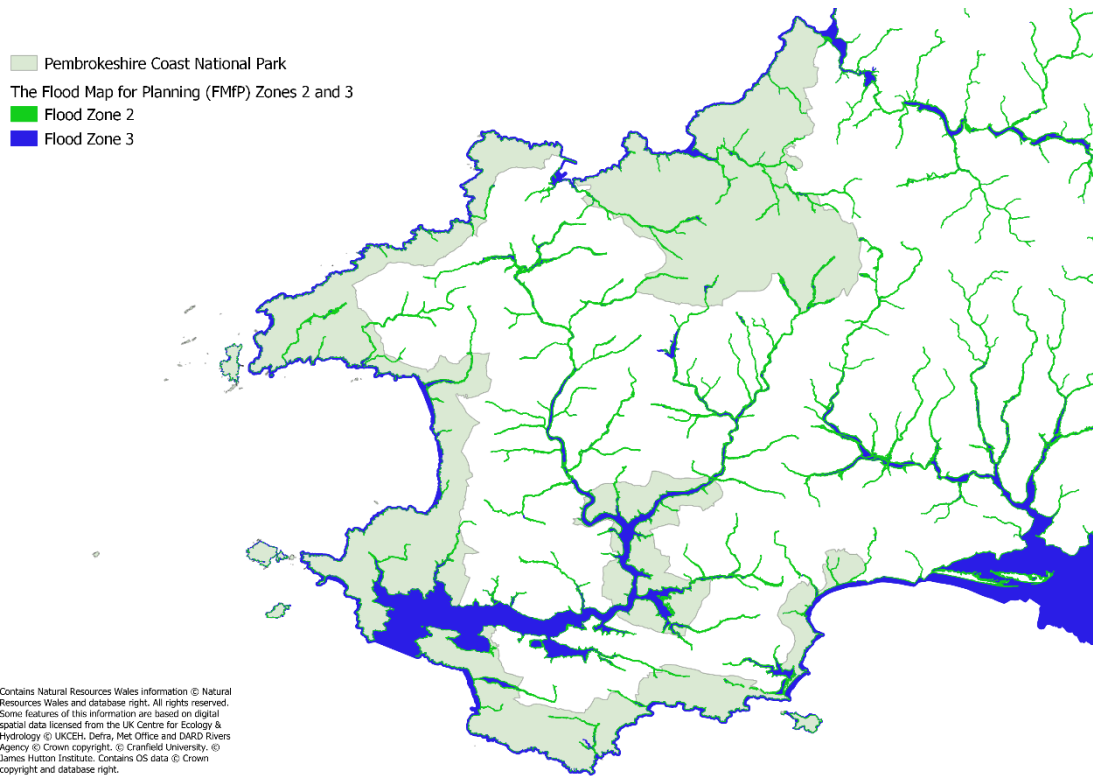
The data in the tables above is derived from The Flood Map for Planning (FMfP) and from OS Address Base Core (as accessed on 13/12/2023). Flood zones 2 and 3 are defined as the following:

Flood Zone 2:

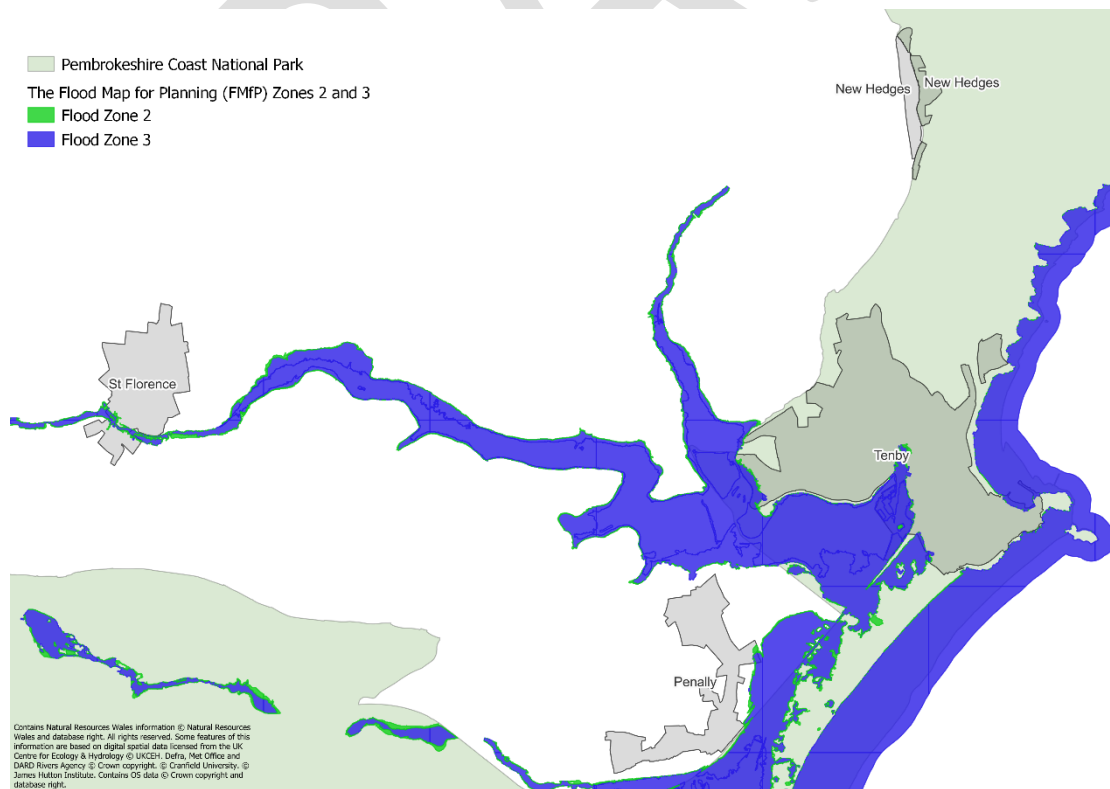
- Rivers with less than 1% (1 in 100) but greater than or equal to 0.1% (1 in 1,000) chance of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- the Sea with less than 0.5% (1 in 200) but greater than or equal to 0.1% (1 in 1,000) chance of flooding in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- Surface water & small watercourses with less than 1% (1 in 100) but greater than or equal to 0.1% (1 in 1,000) chance of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.

Flood Zone 3:

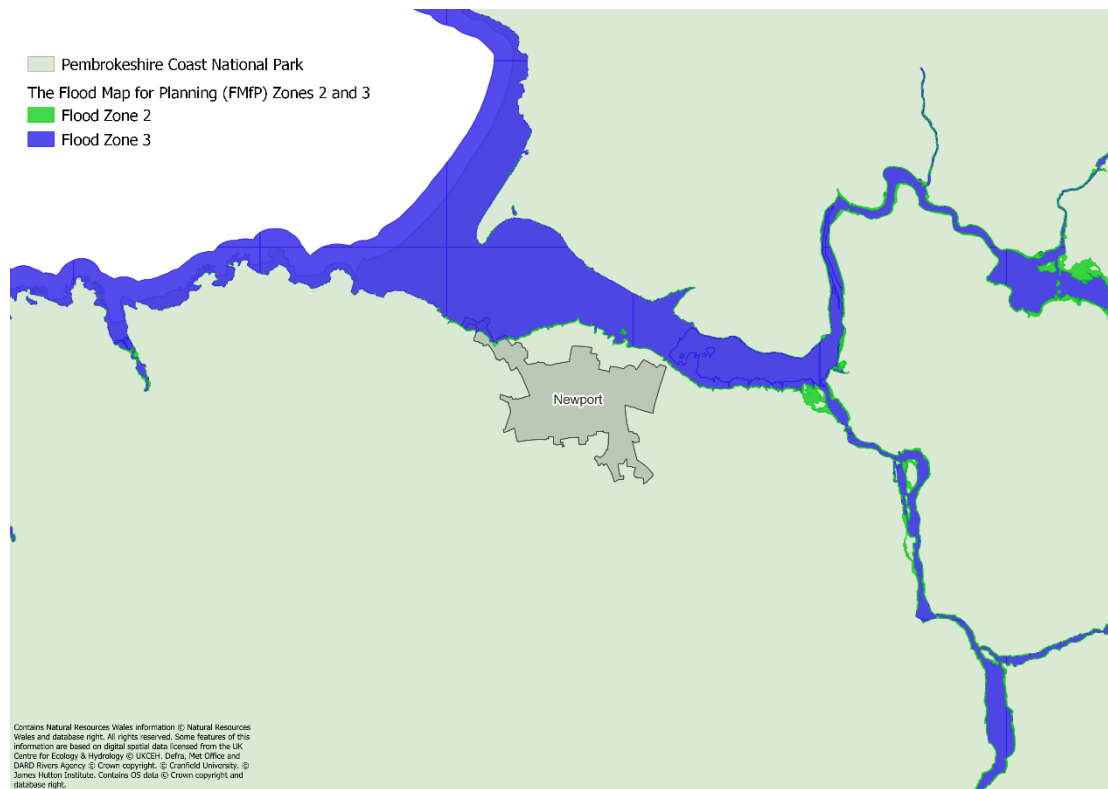
- rivers with a 1% (1 in 100) chance or greater of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- the sea with a 0.5% (1 in 200) chance or greater of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- Surface water & small watercourses with a 1% (1 in 100) chance or greater of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.



Flood Map for Planning flooding zones. Source: Natural Resources Wales (December 2023)



Flood Map for Planning flooding zones Tenby area. Source: Natural Resources Wales (December 2023)

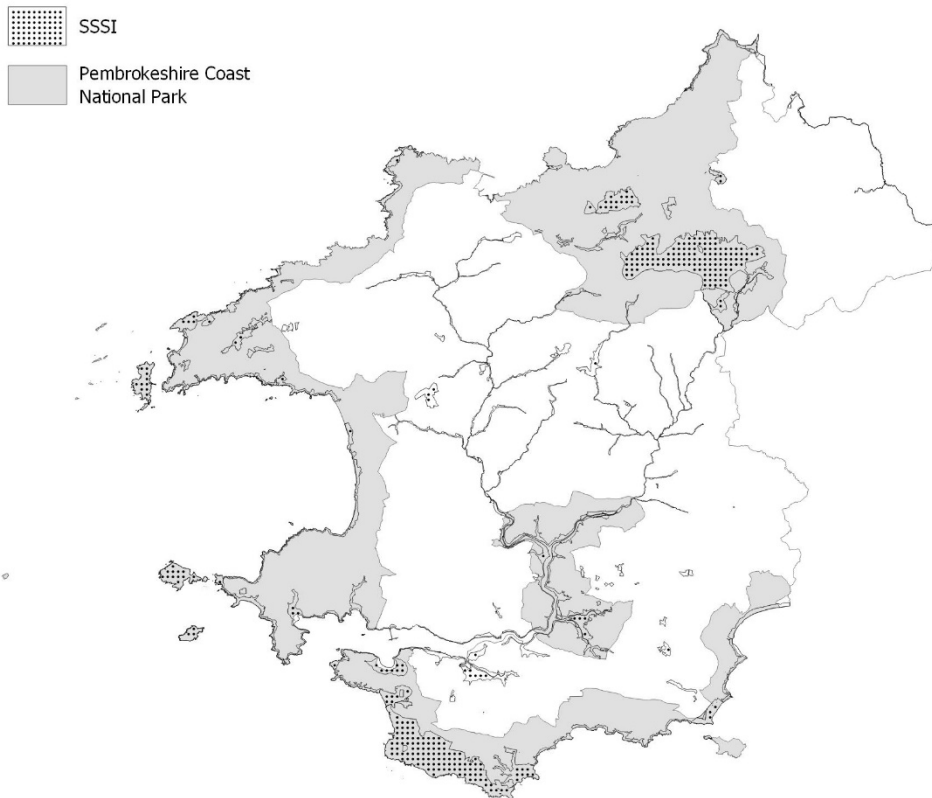


Flood Map for Planning flooding zones Newport area. Source: Natural Resources Wales (December 2023)

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

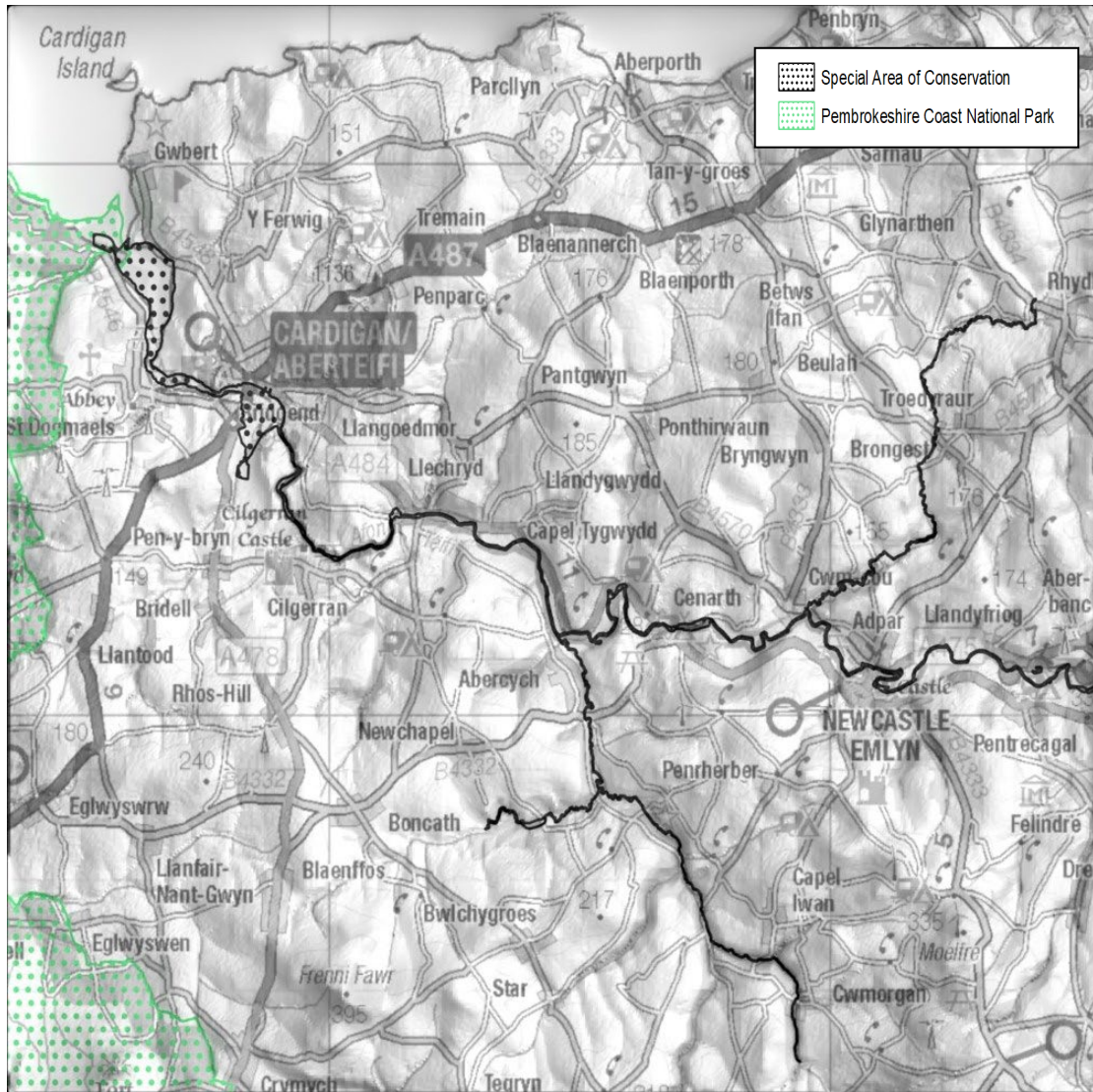
Information on the national site network sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - has been provided by the Countryside Council for Wales, or obtained from the website of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. More information on national site network sites in the area of and surrounding the National Park can be found in the Screening and Appropriate Assessment reports of the Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Pembroke Coast National Park Local Development Plan.

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>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-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>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained

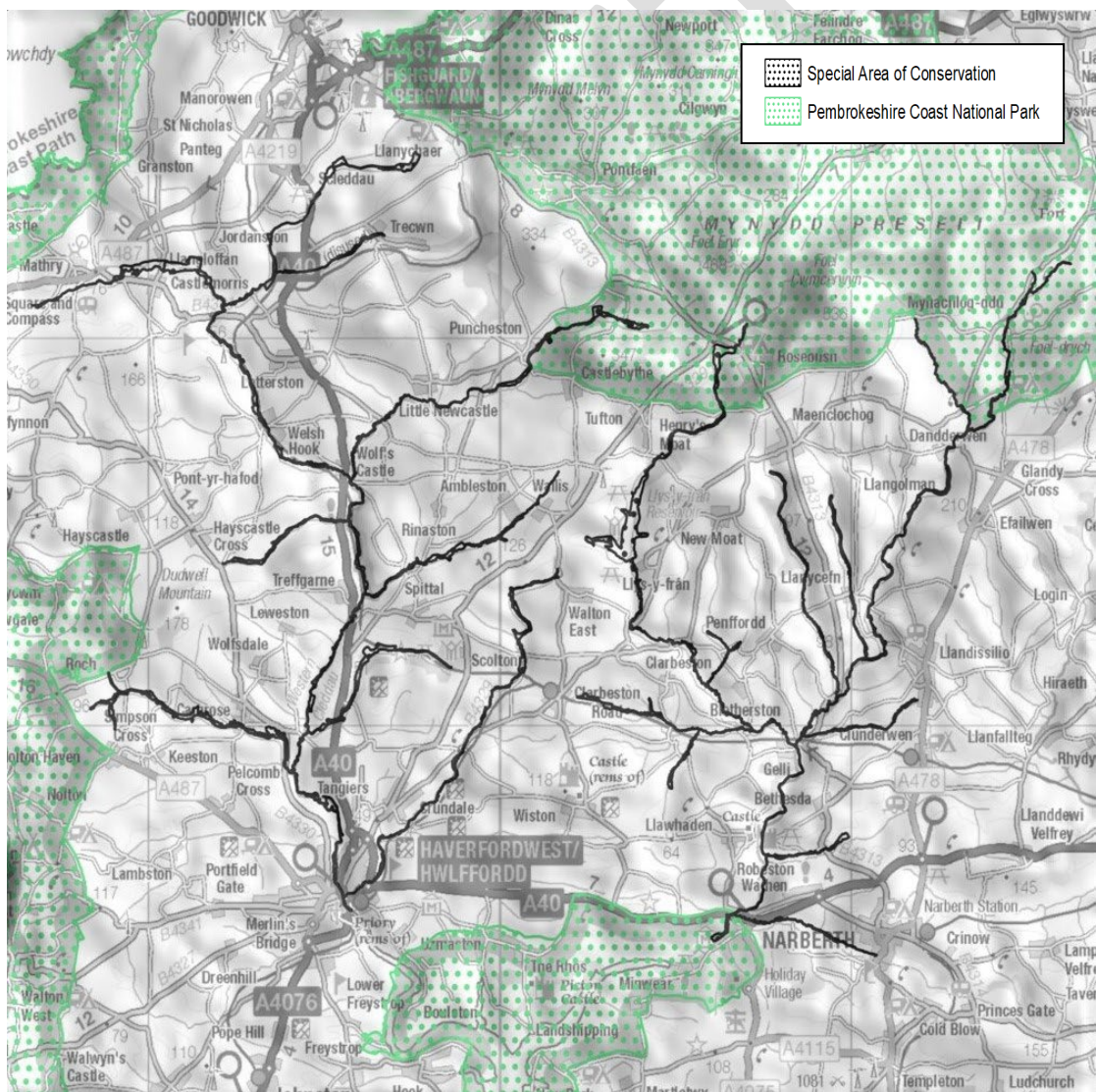
Feature	Condition
7110 Active raised bogs	Unfavourable: Un-classified
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Unfavourable: Un-classified

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Afon Teifi / River Teifi](#)

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

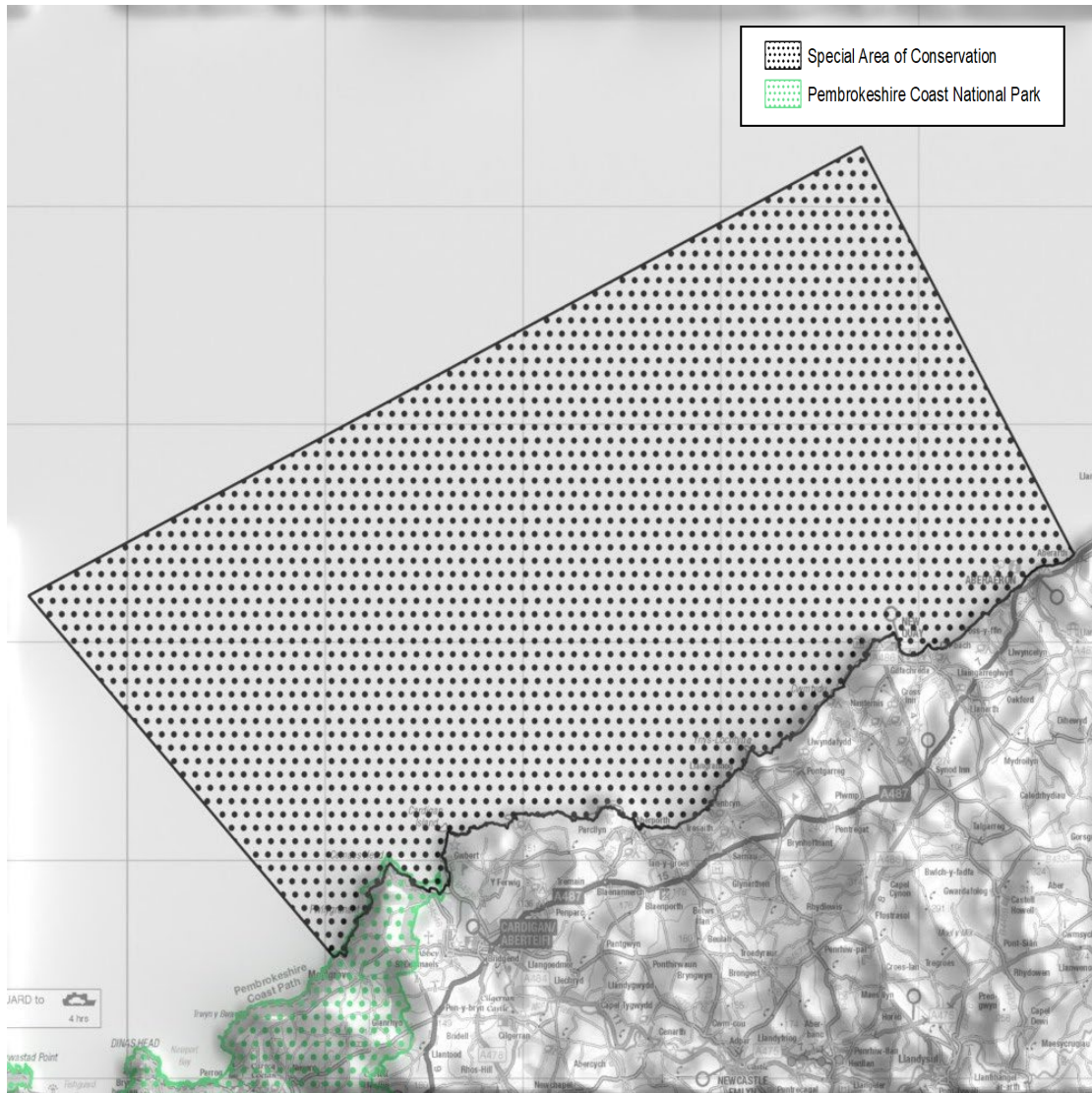
Feature	Condition
3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained
3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Favourable: Unclassified
1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Unfavourable: 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 <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Favourable: Maintained
7110 Active raised bogs	Unfavourable: Declining
91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Unfavourable: Un-classified

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Afonydd Cleddau / Cleddau Rivers](#)

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

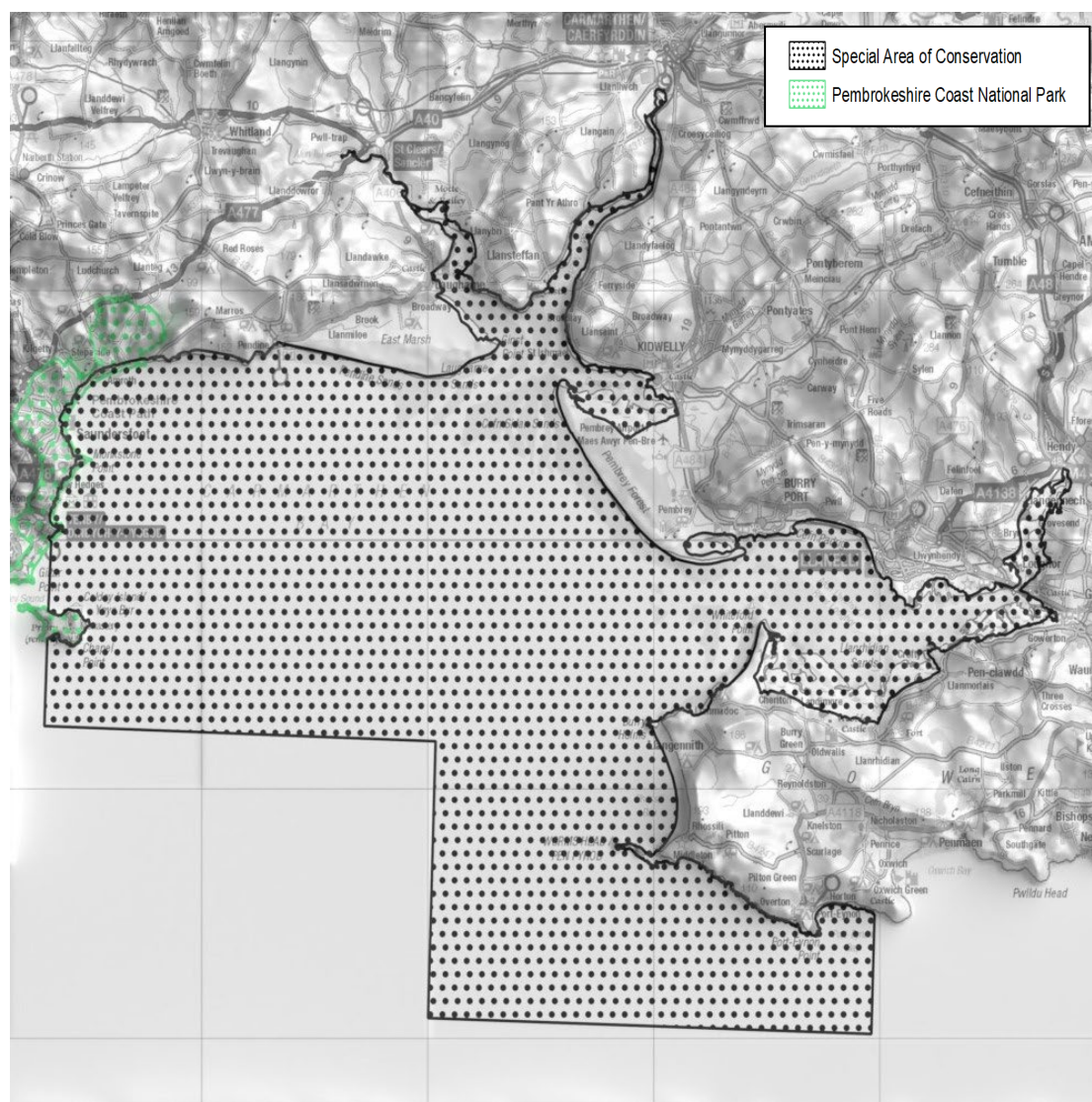
condition and trend information is provisional

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Cardigan Bay / Bae Ceredigion](#)

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 maritimae</i>)	Unfavourable
1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>	Unfavourable: No Change
1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable

Feature	Condition
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

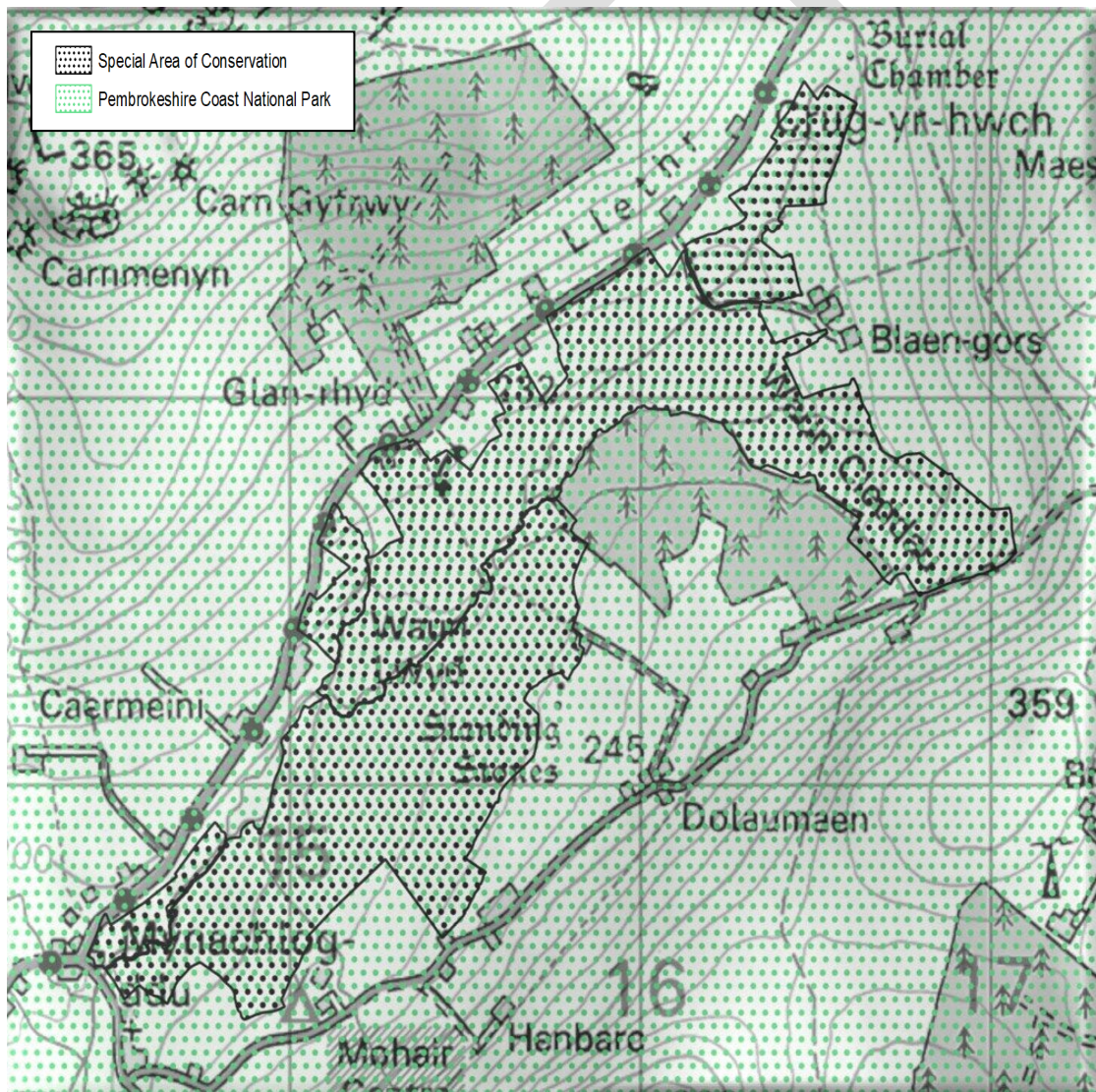
condition and trend information is provisional

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries / Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd](#)

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%).



Map 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

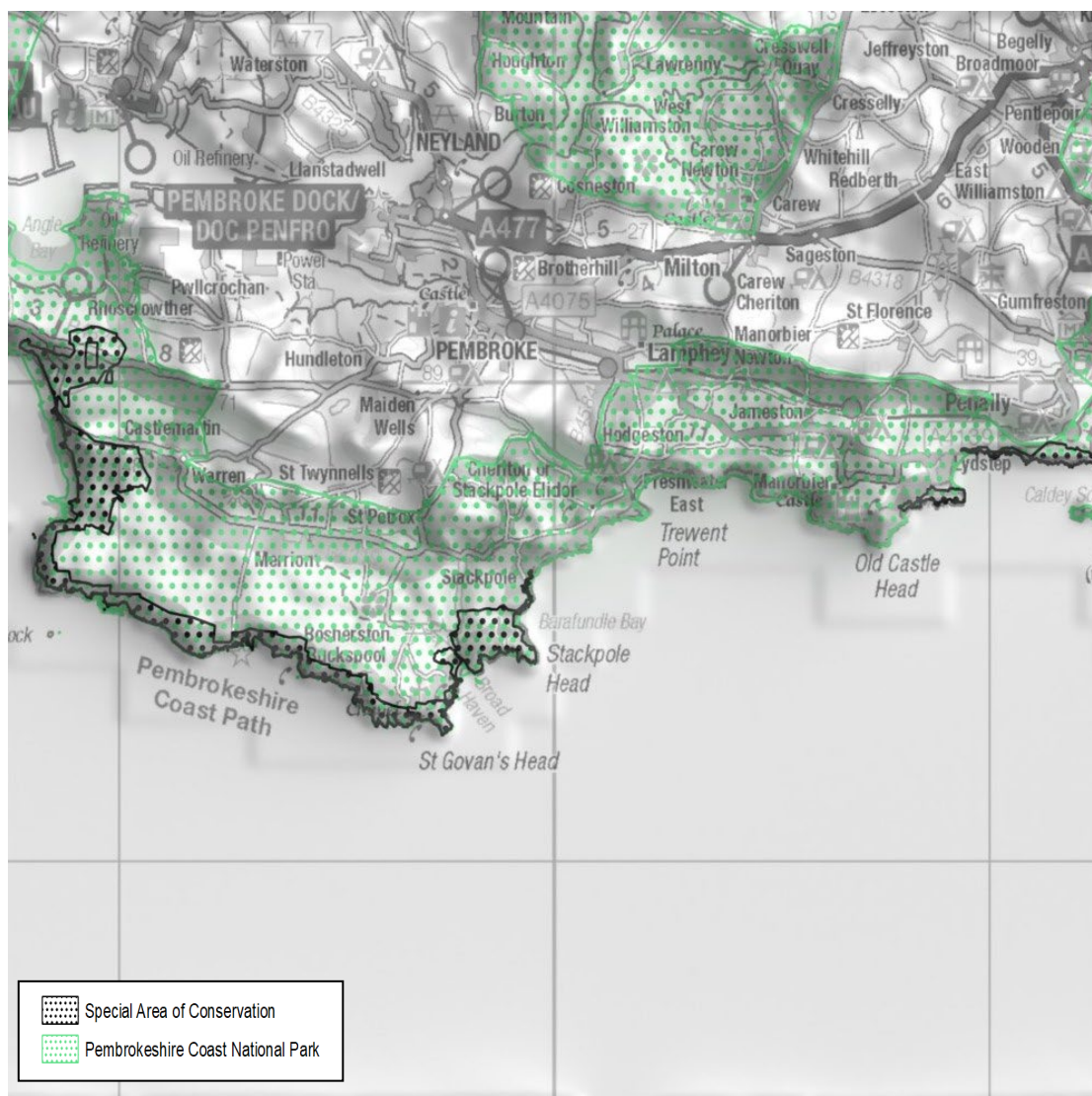
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Gweunydd Blaencleddau](#)

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%).

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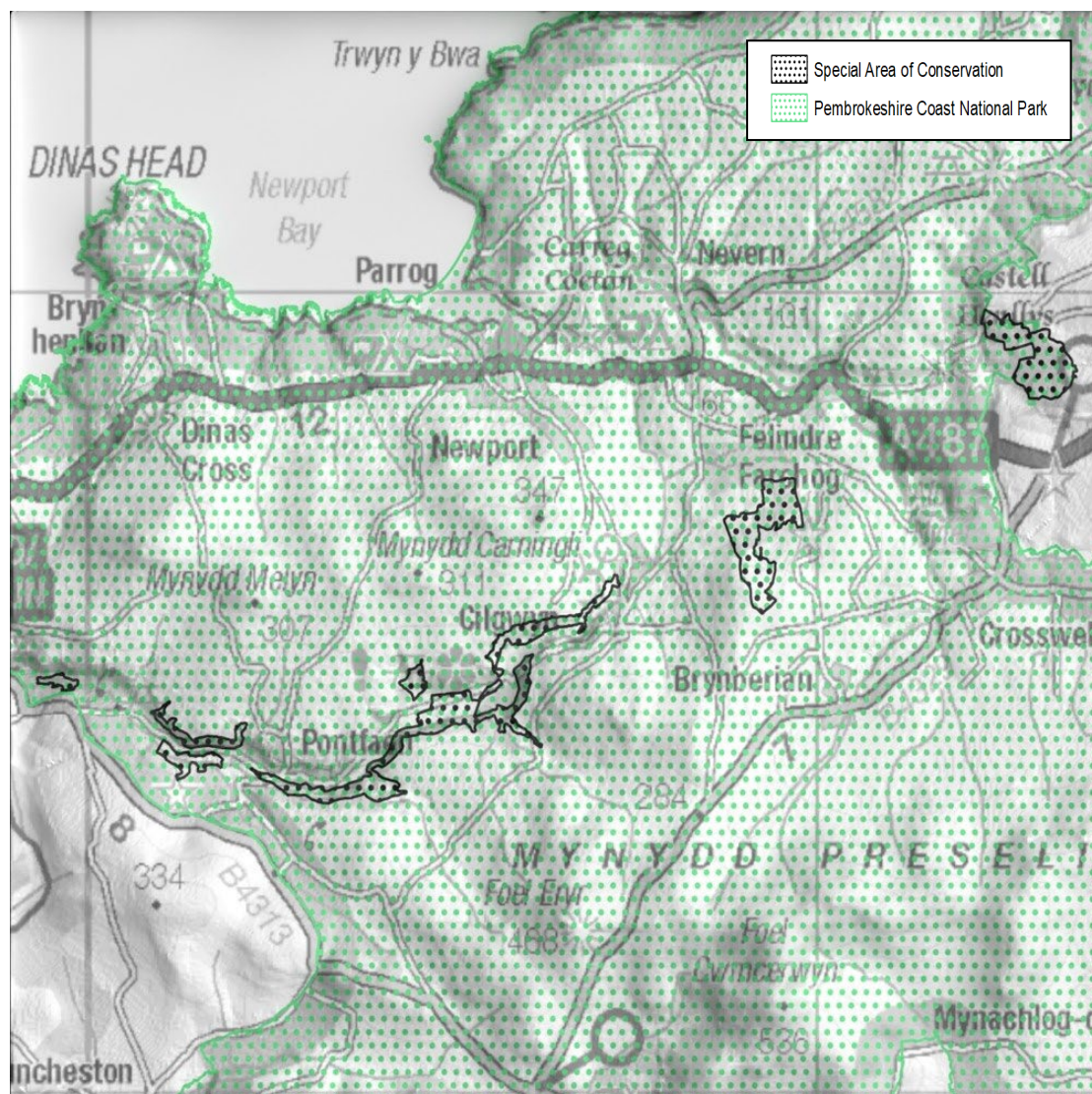
Map A1.6 Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru SAC (the SAC also includes sections of the Gower coast between Worm's Head and Pwlldu Head)

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: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru](#)

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%).



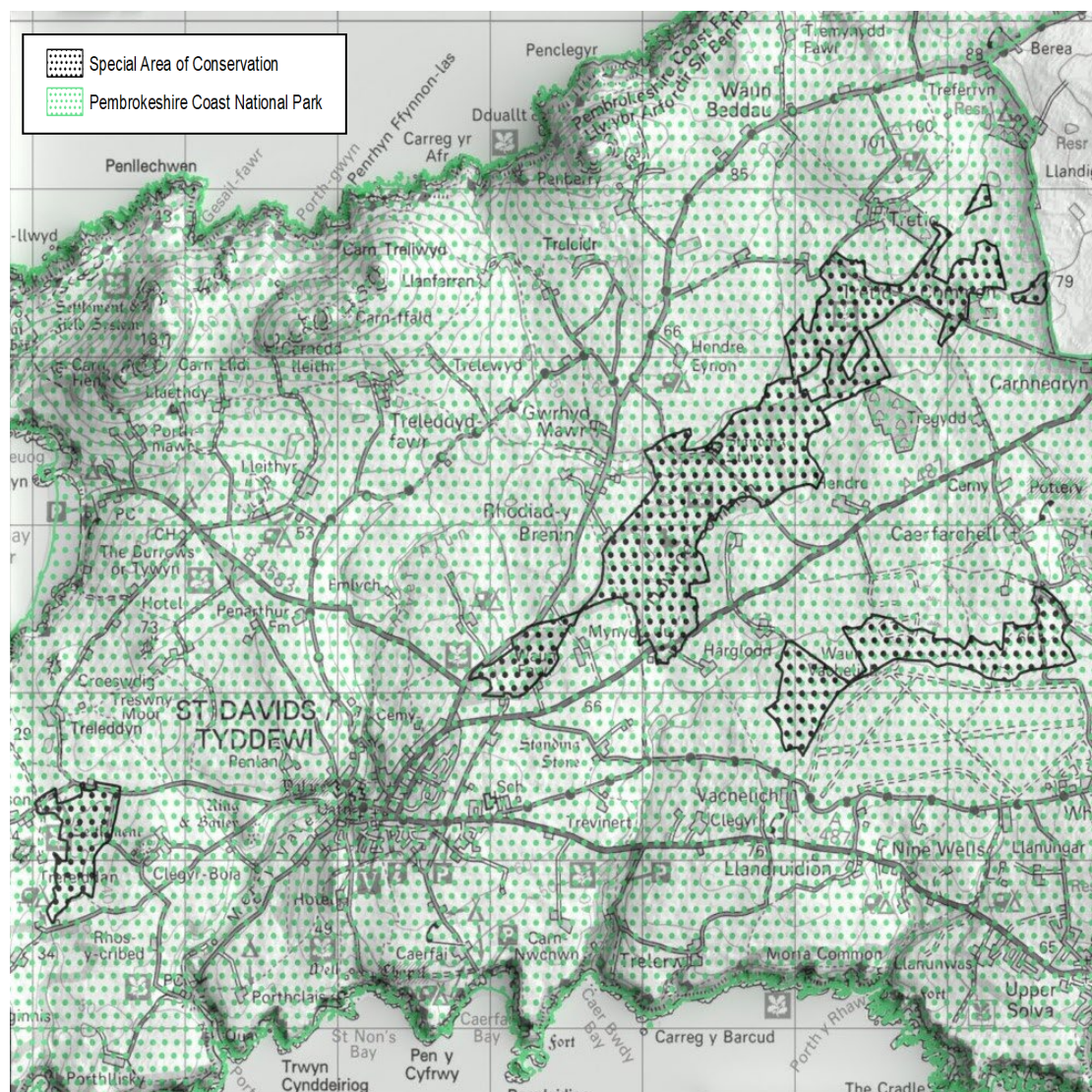
Map A1.7 Pembrokeshire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro SAC

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> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)	Favourable: Maintained
1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Favourable: Un-classified

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: 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 (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

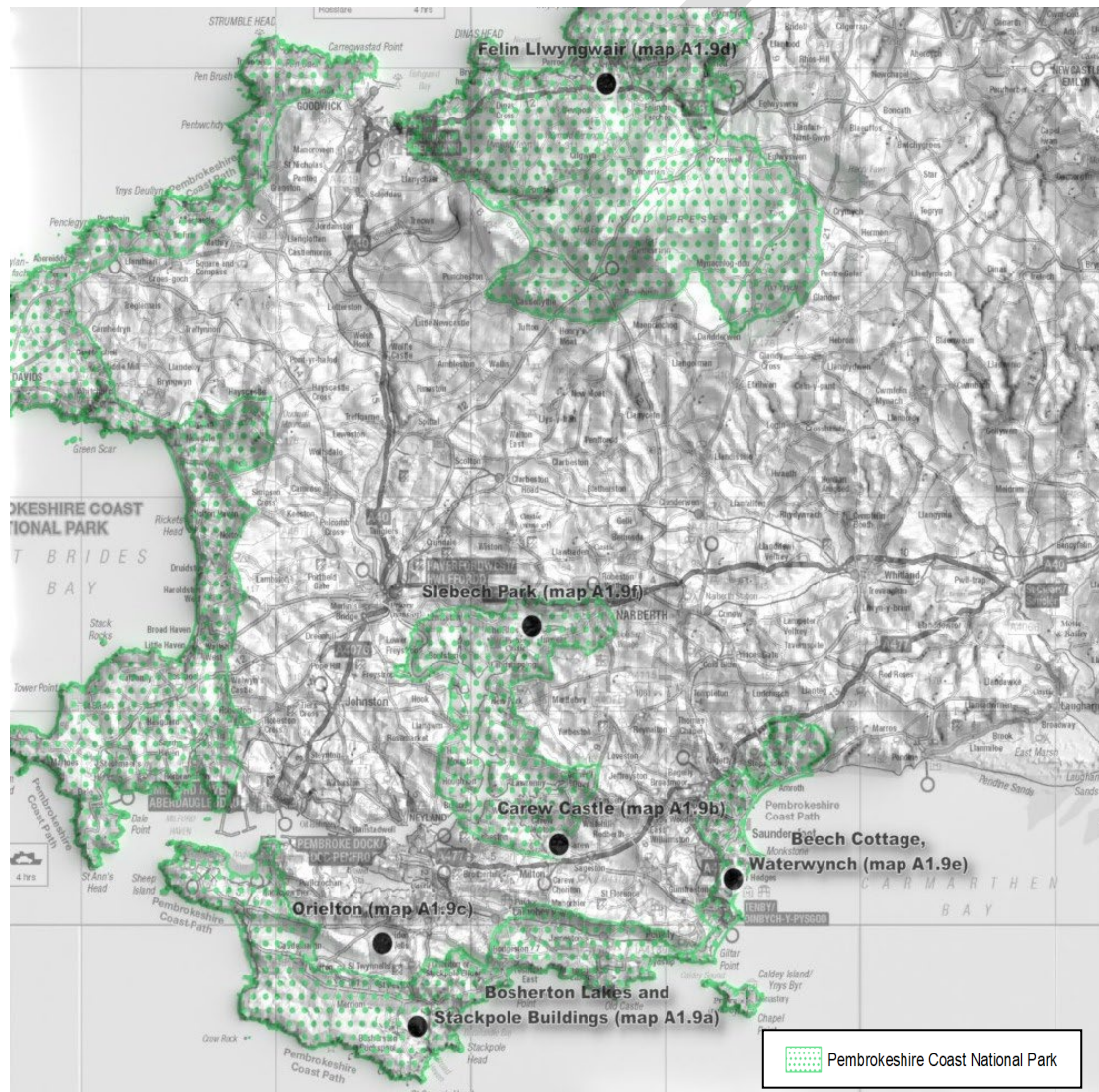
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: North West Pembrokeshire Commons / Comin Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro](#)

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

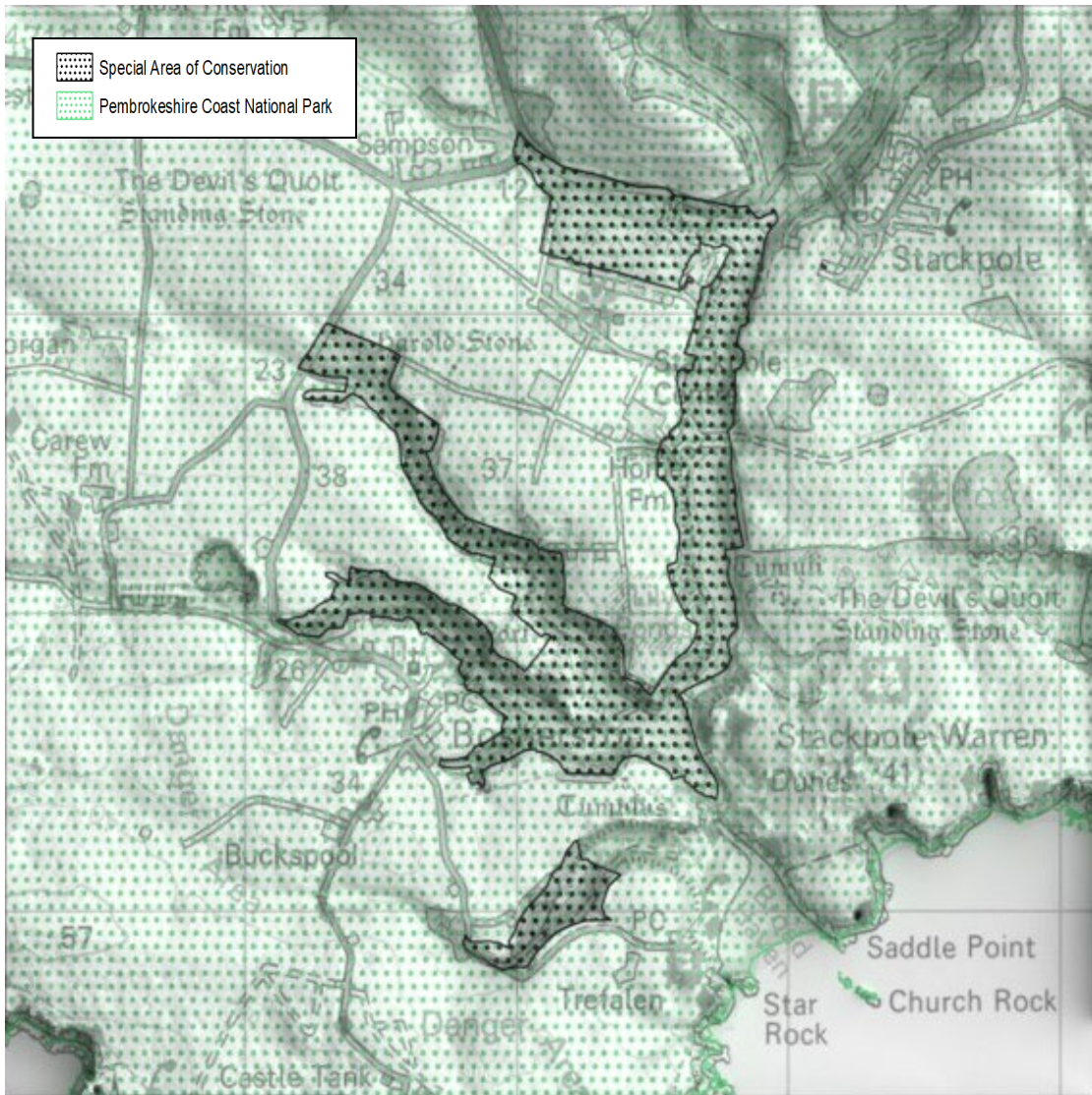
General site character

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%).

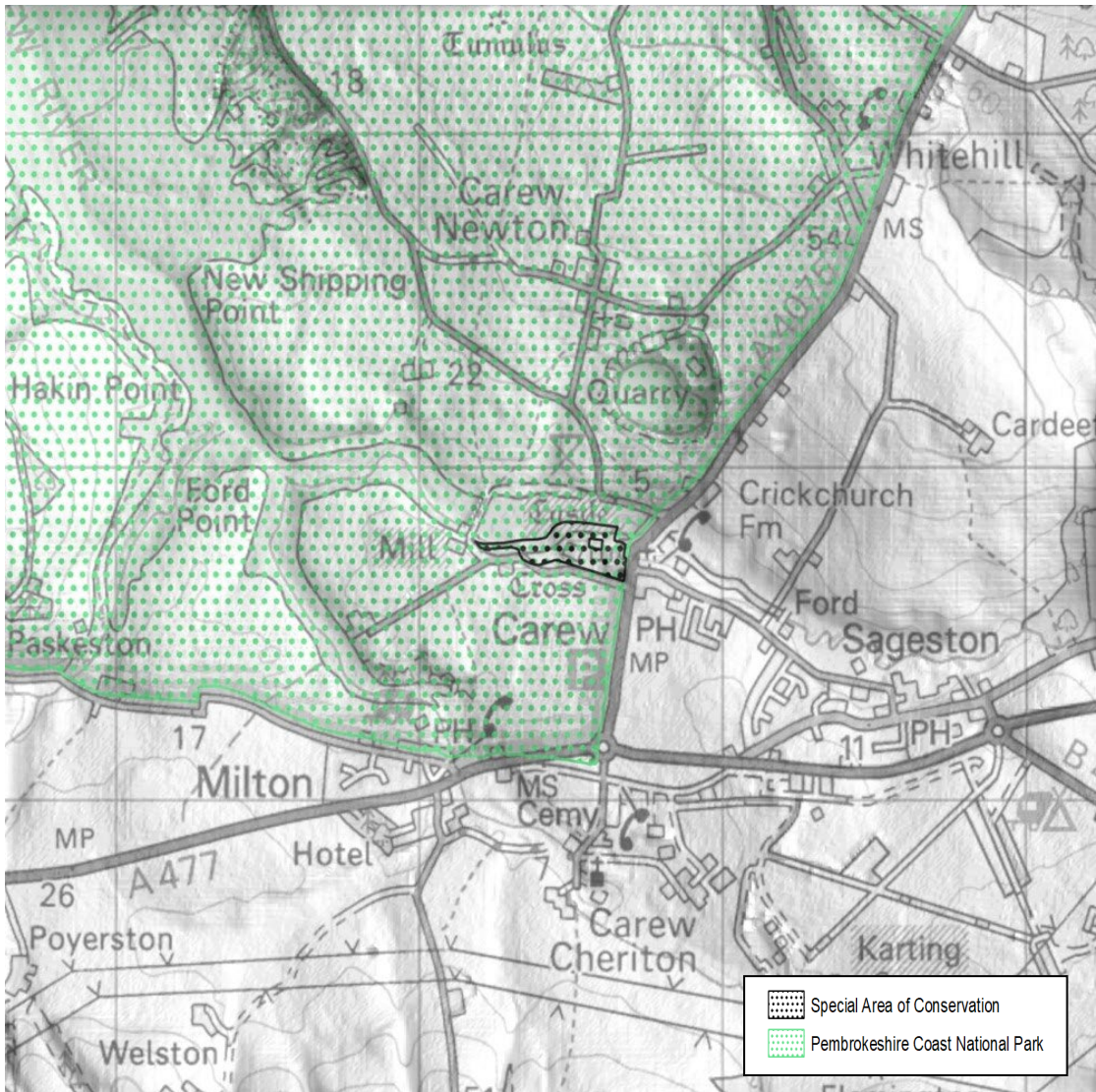
This SAC is comprised of a number of separate sites: Bosherton Lakes; Park House Outbuildings, Stackpole; Stackpole Courtyard Flats and Walled Garden; Felin Llwyngwair; Carew Castle; Beech cottage, Waterwynch; Slebech Stable Yard Loft, Cellars and Tunnels; and Orielton (outside the National Park).



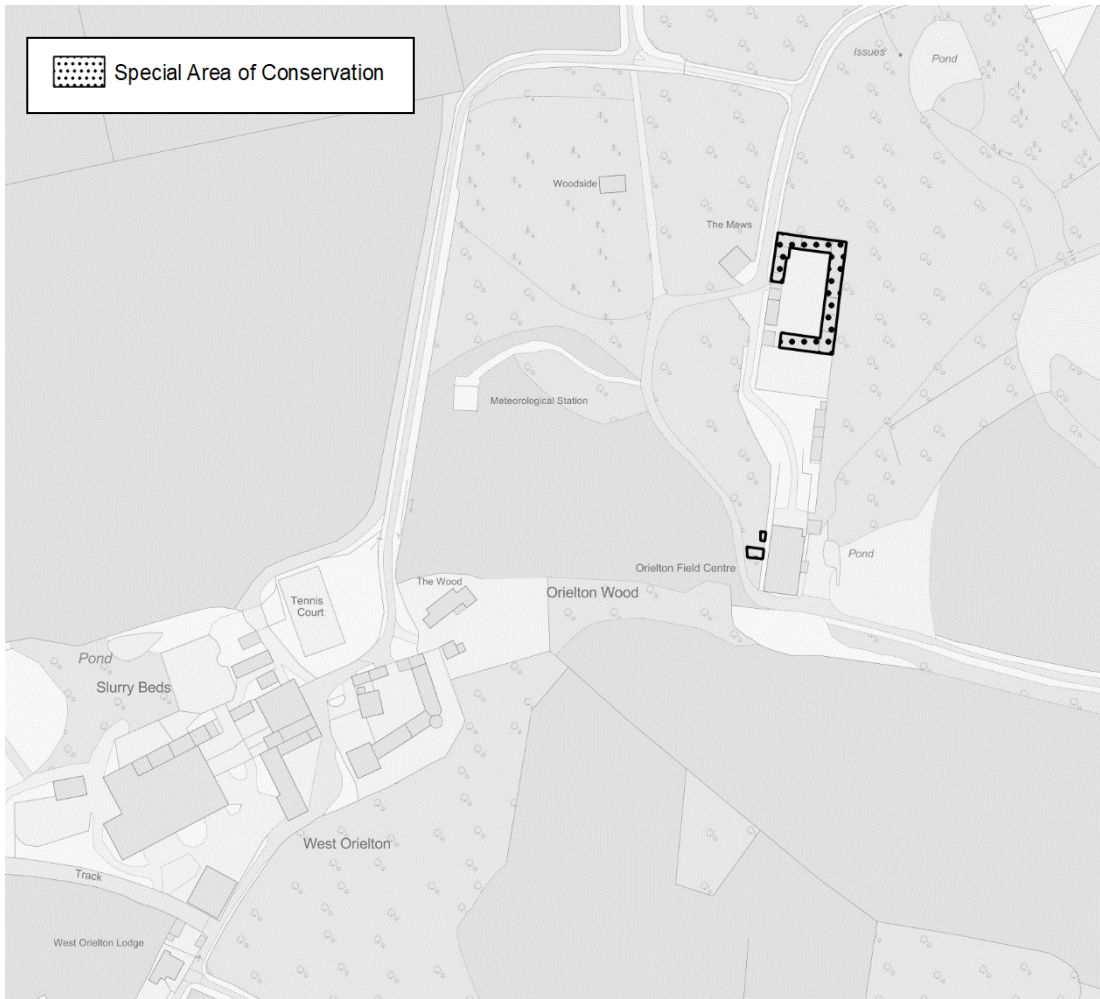
Map A1.9: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



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

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

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

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

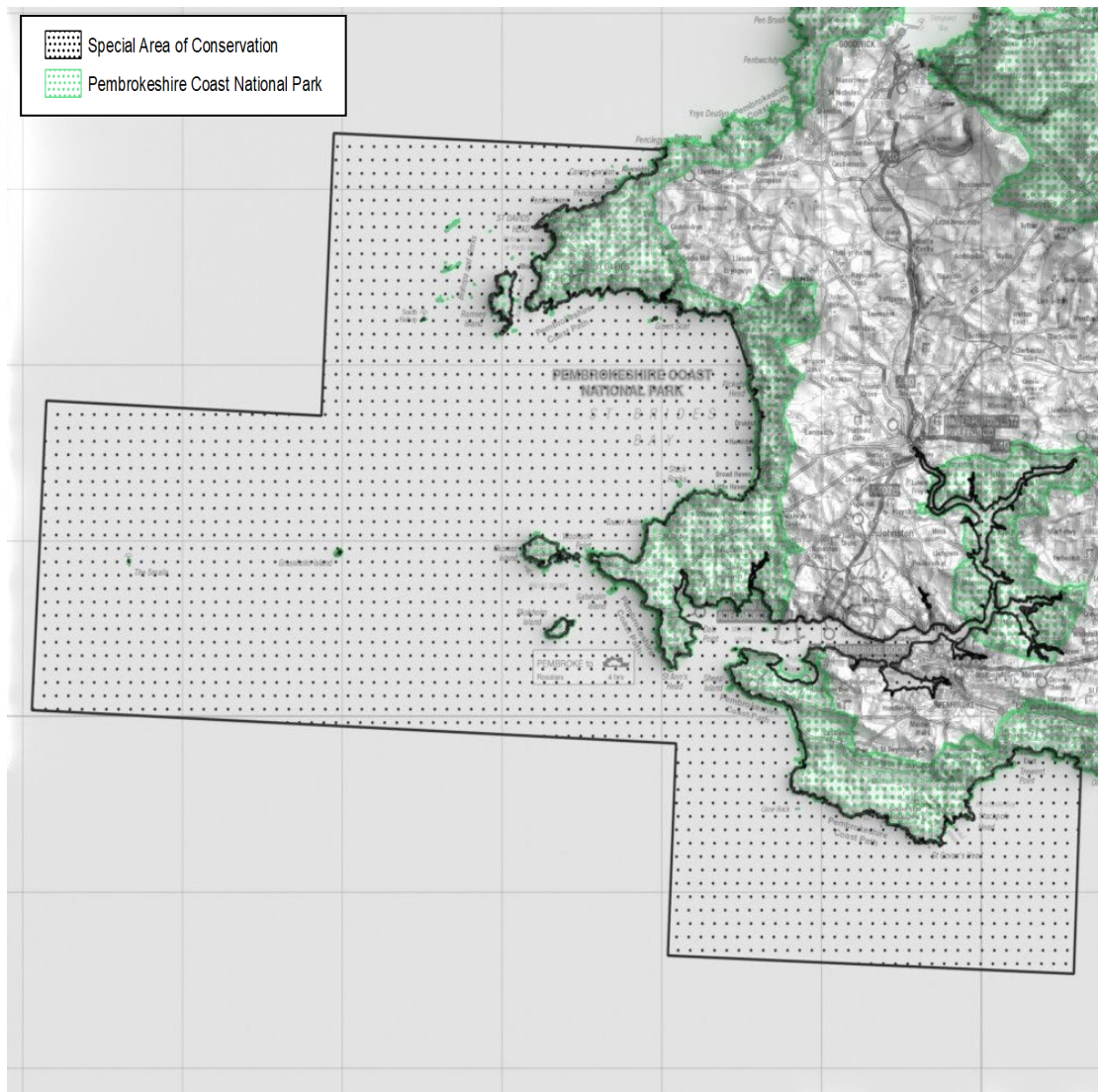
Feature	Condition
3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i>	Unfavourable: Declining
1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Favourable: Maintained
1303 Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Unfavourable: Declining
1355 Otter <i>Lutra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

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton](#)

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 Pembrokehire 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 maritimae</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

Feature	Condition
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

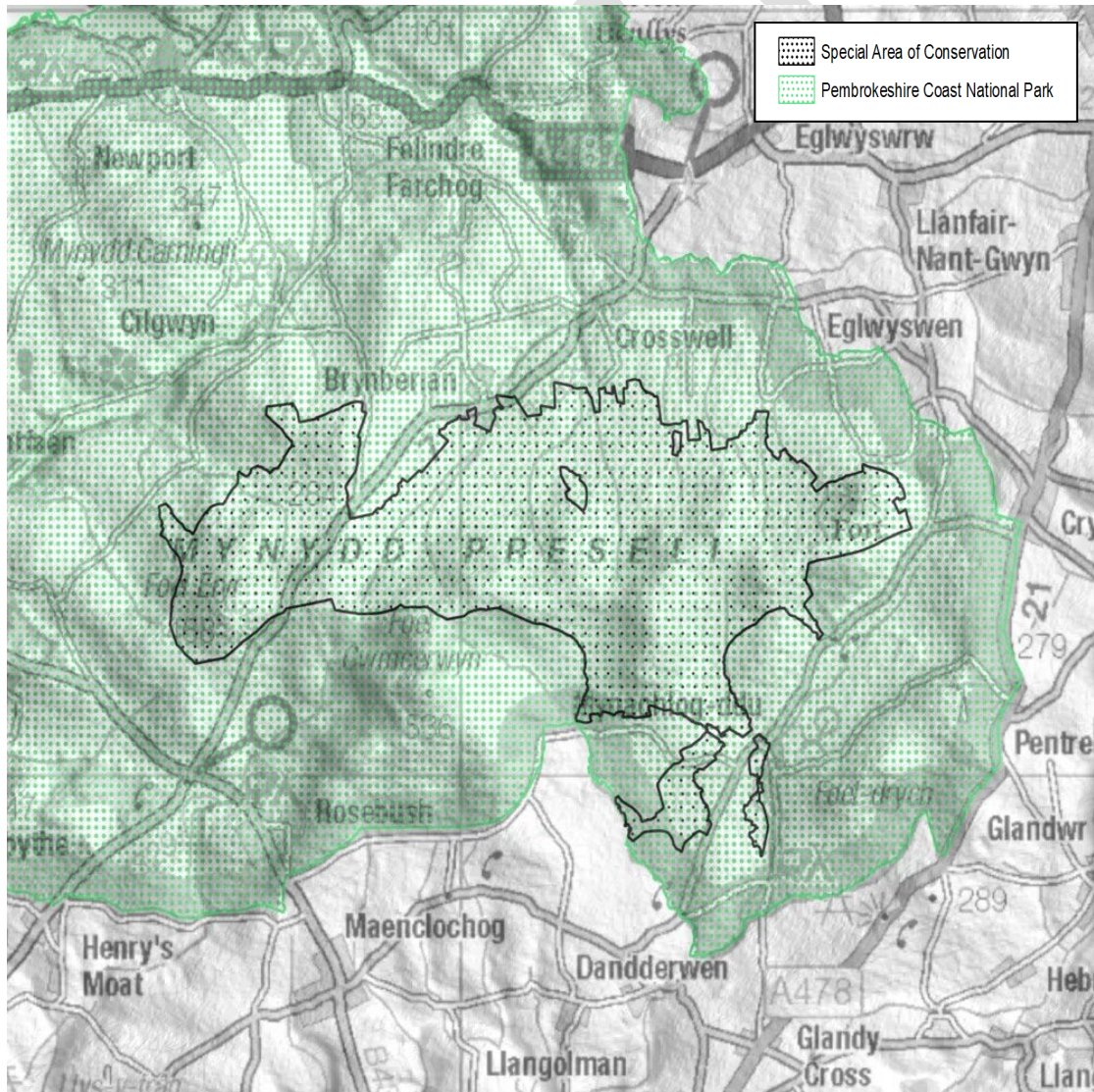
condition and trend information is provisional

More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Pembrokeshire Marine / Sir Benfro Forol](#)

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%).



Map 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

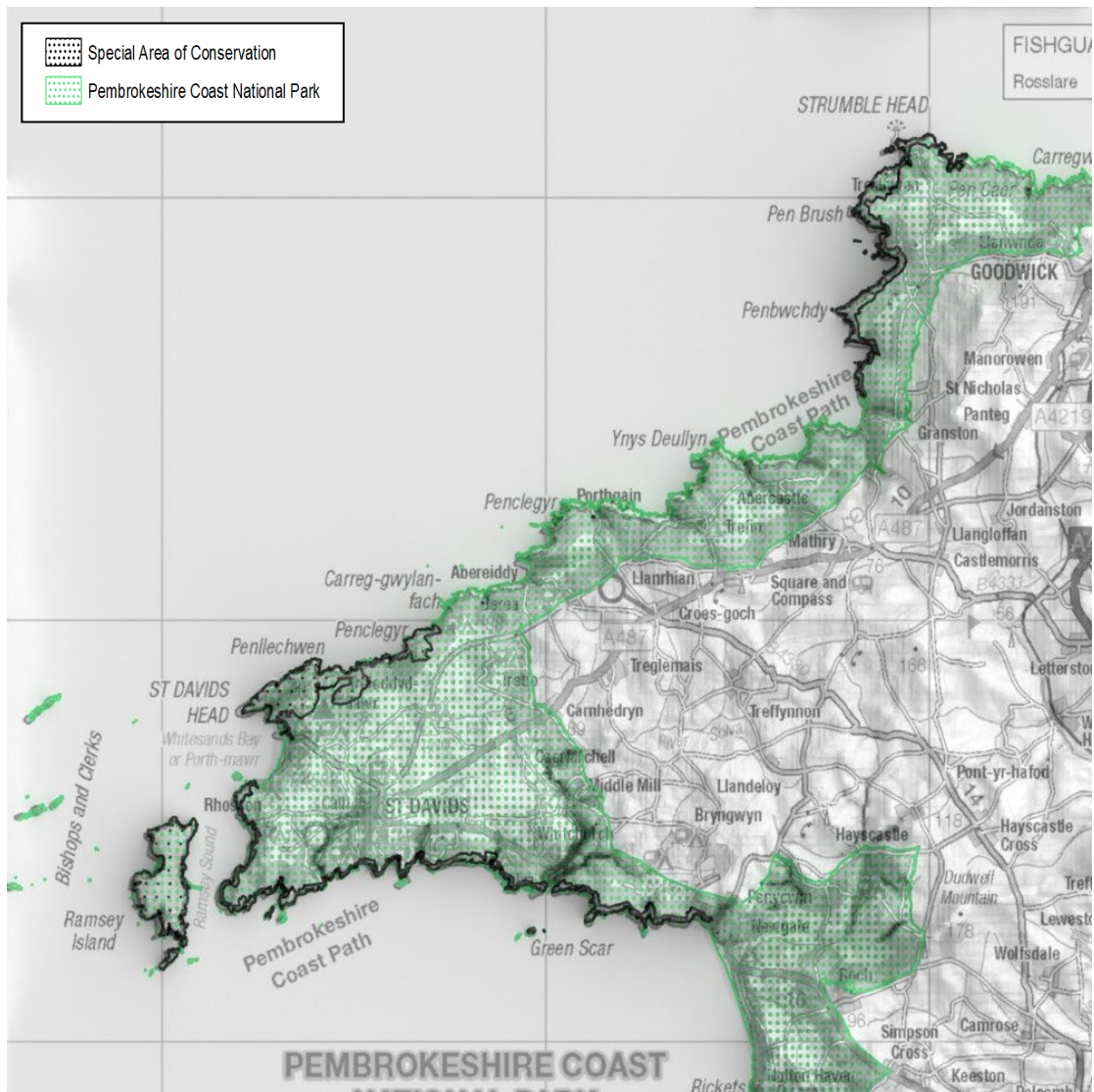
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Preseli](#)

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%).

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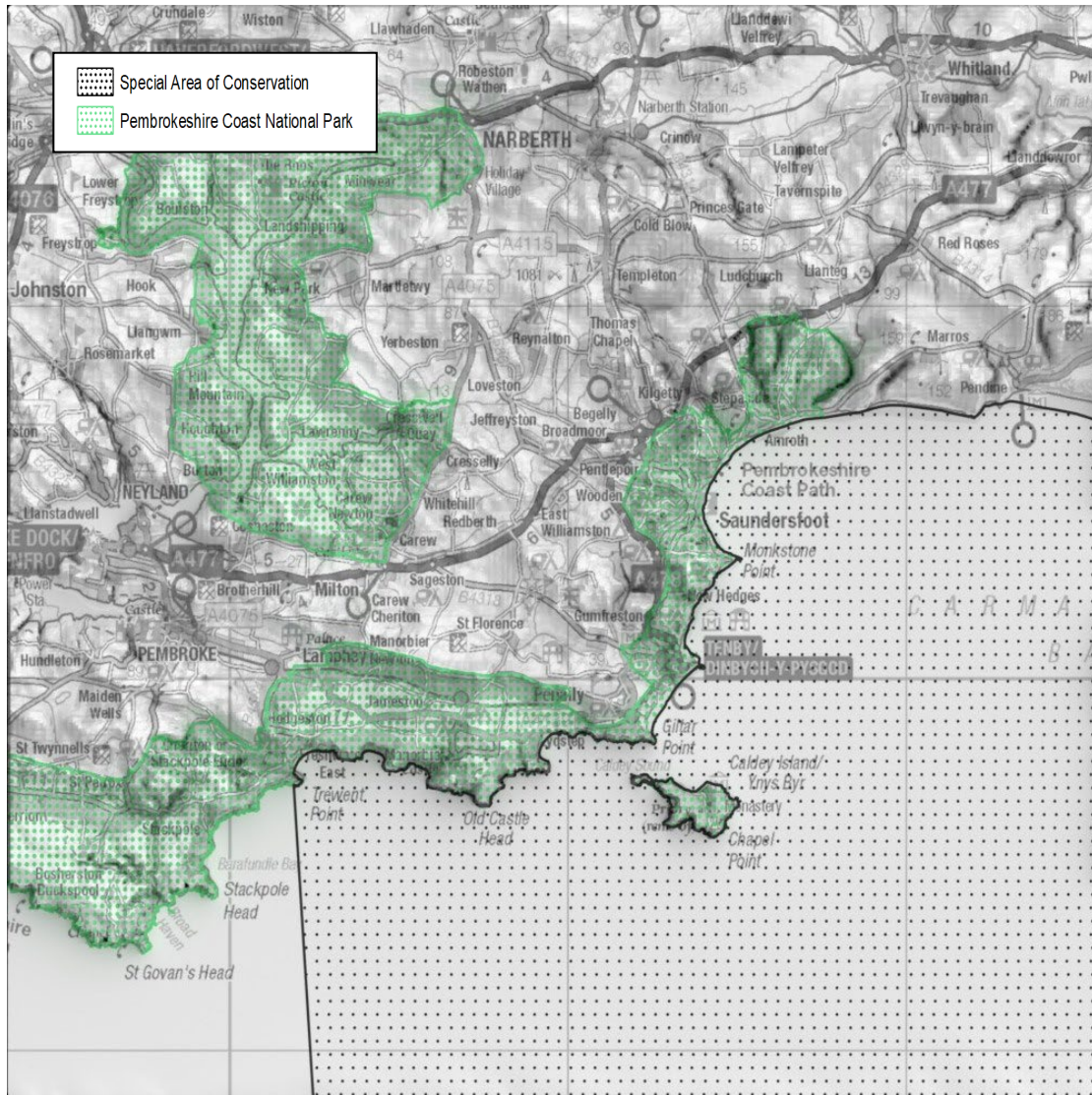
Map A1.12 St David's / Ty Ddewi SAC

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: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: St David's / Ty Ddewi](#)

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%).

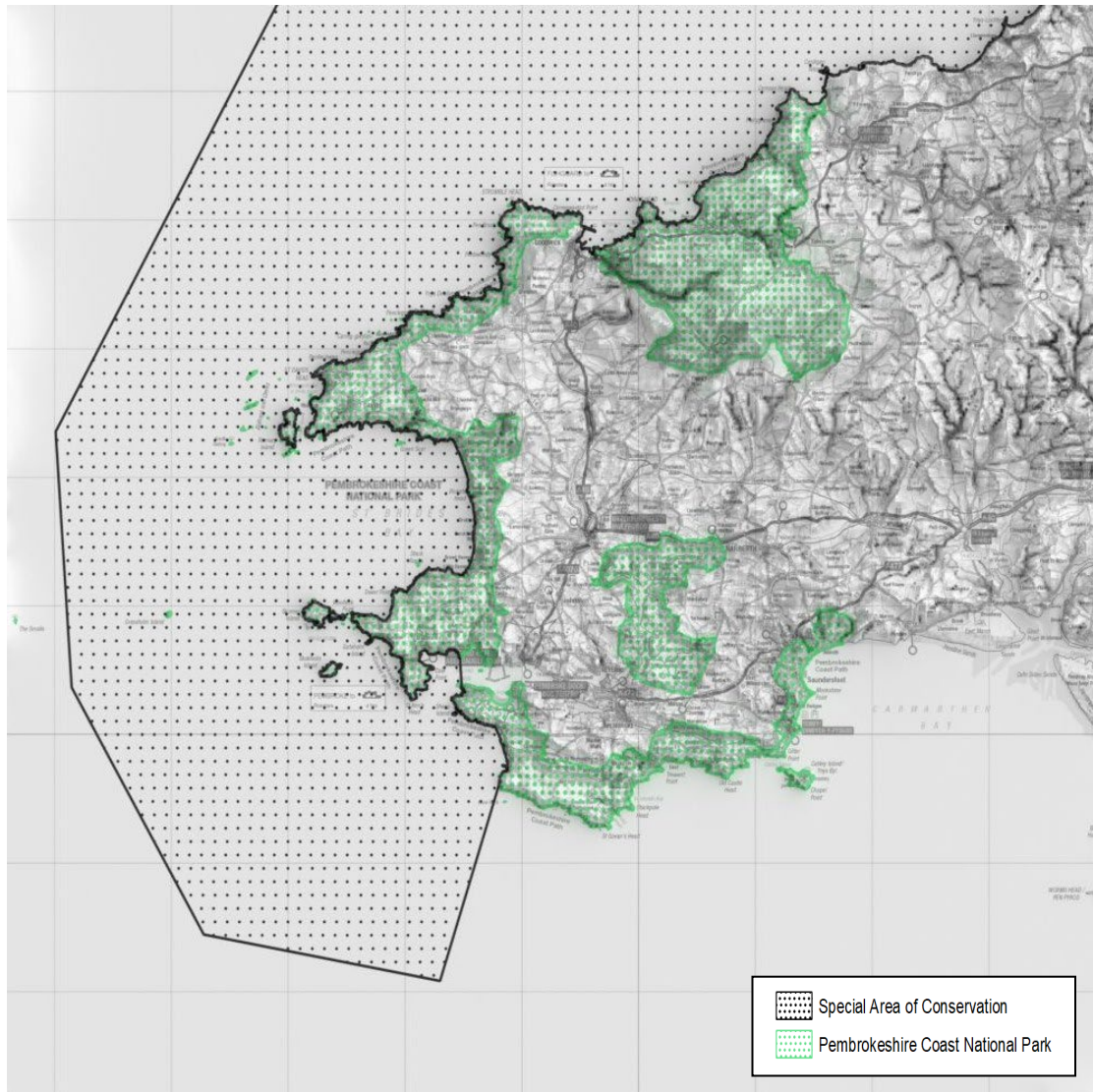


Map A1.13 Bristol Channel Approaches / Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC

Feature	Condition
1315 Harbour porpoise	No data at present

More information:

[Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Bristol Channel Approaches / Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren MPA](#)

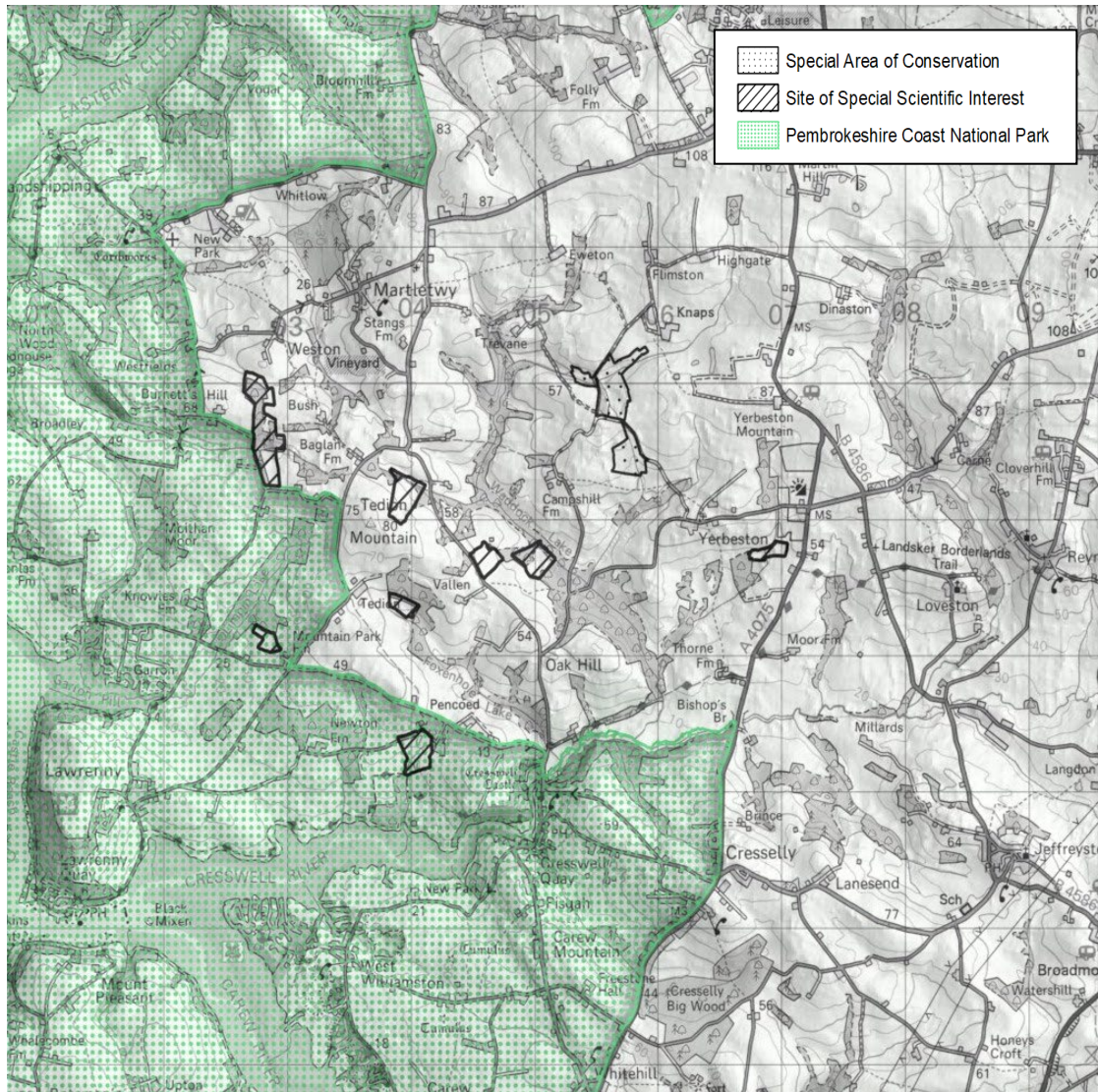


Map A1.14 West Wales Marine / Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC

Feature	Condition
1315 Harbour porpoise	No data at present

More information:

[Joint Nature Conservation Committee: West Wales Marine / Gorllewin Cymru Forol](#)



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

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

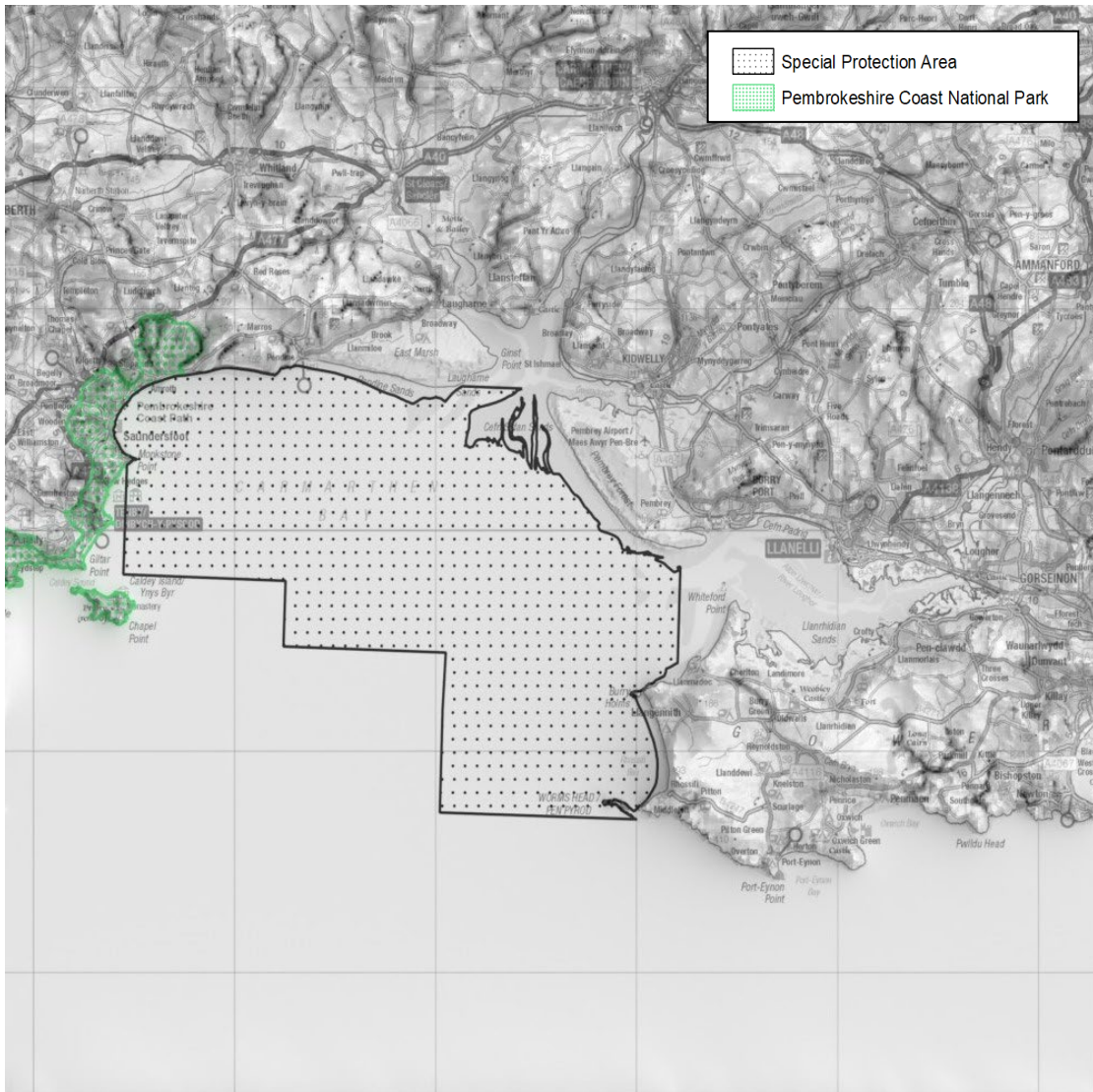
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Yerboston Tops](#)

Special Protection Areas

UK9014091 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (100%).



Map A1.16 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay SPA

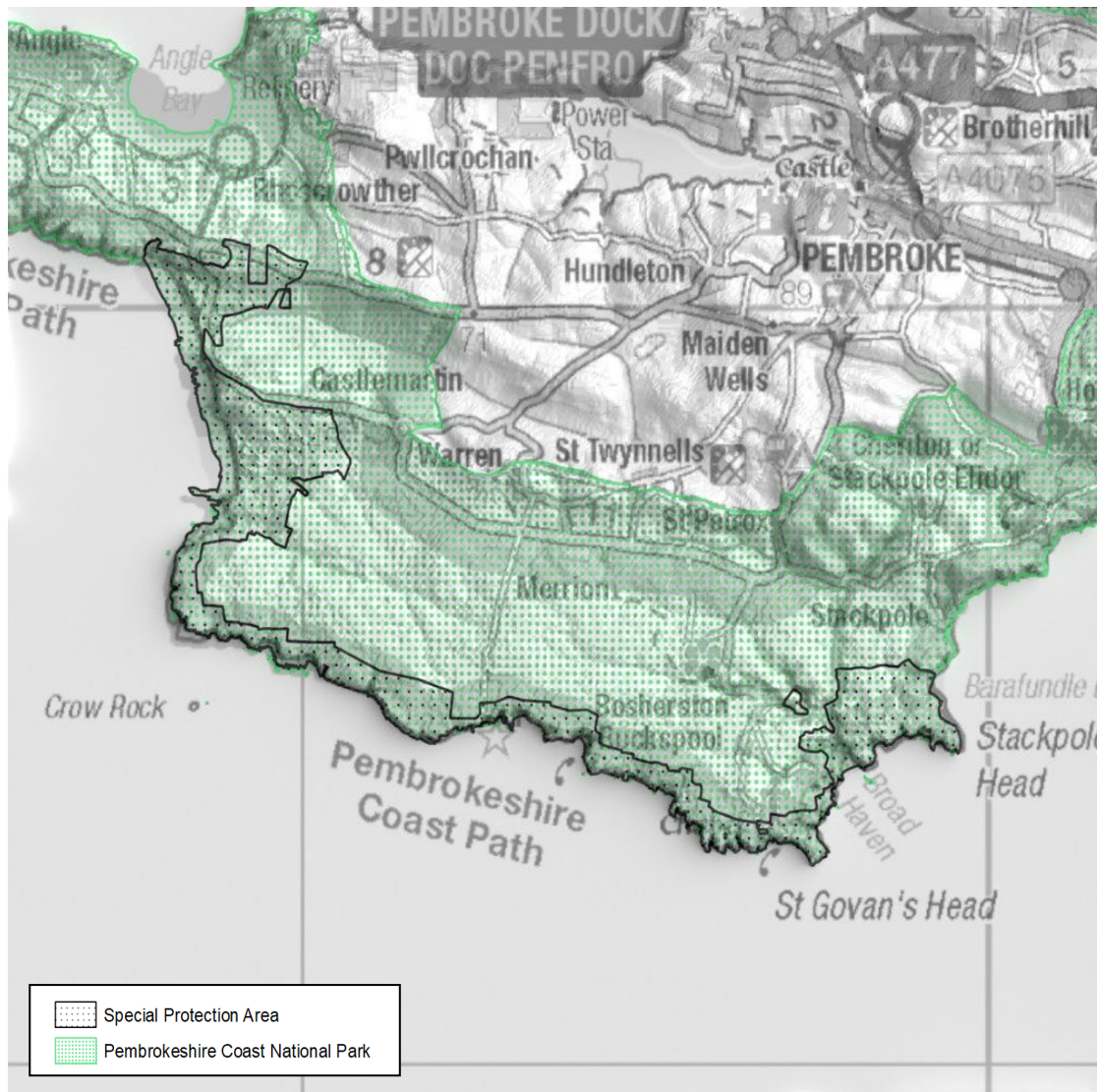
Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>), over-wintering area (Not available)	

More information: [Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay: Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form](#)

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: [Castlemartin Coast: Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form;](#)

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

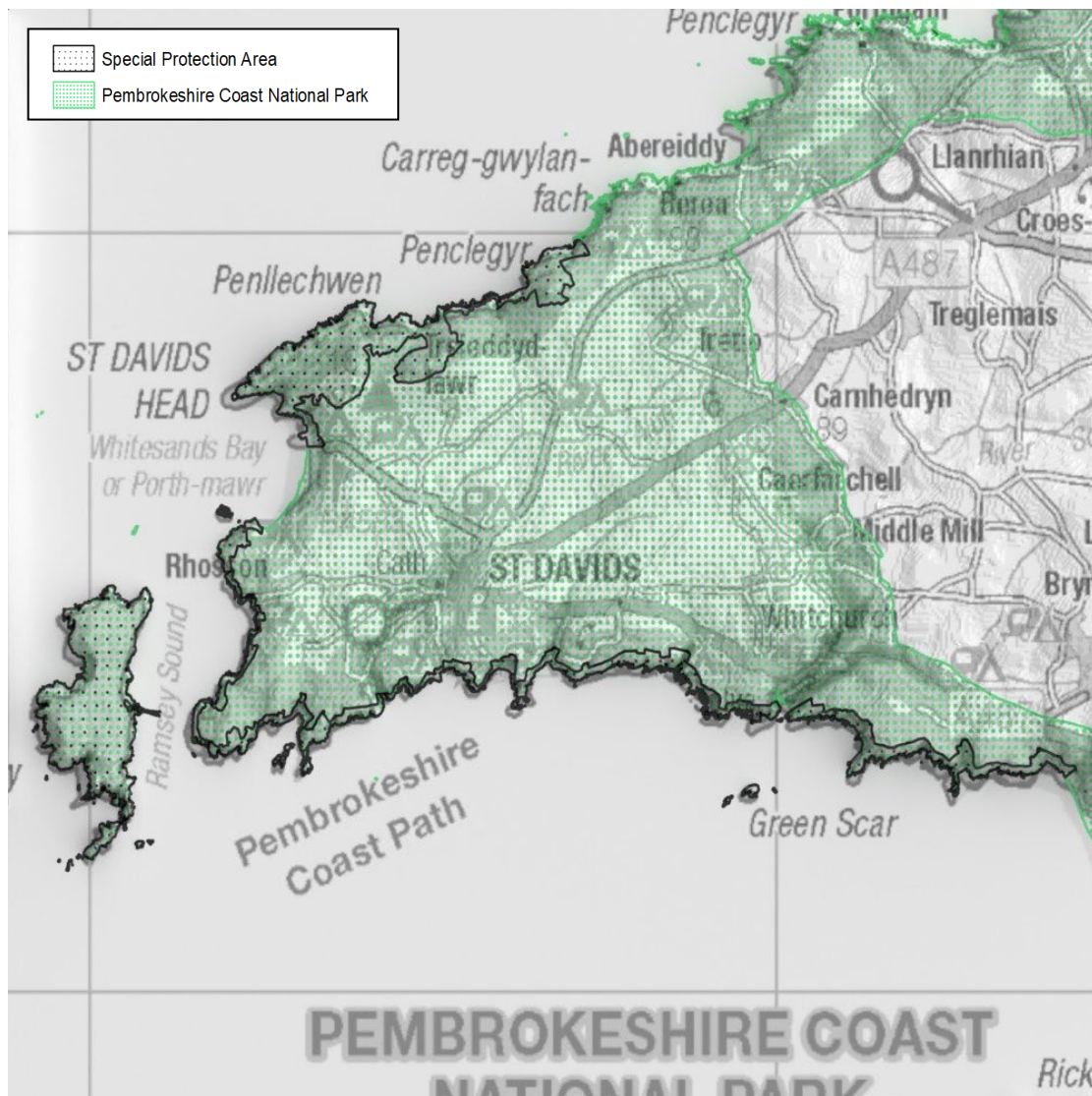
More information: [Grassholm: Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form](#);

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%).

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

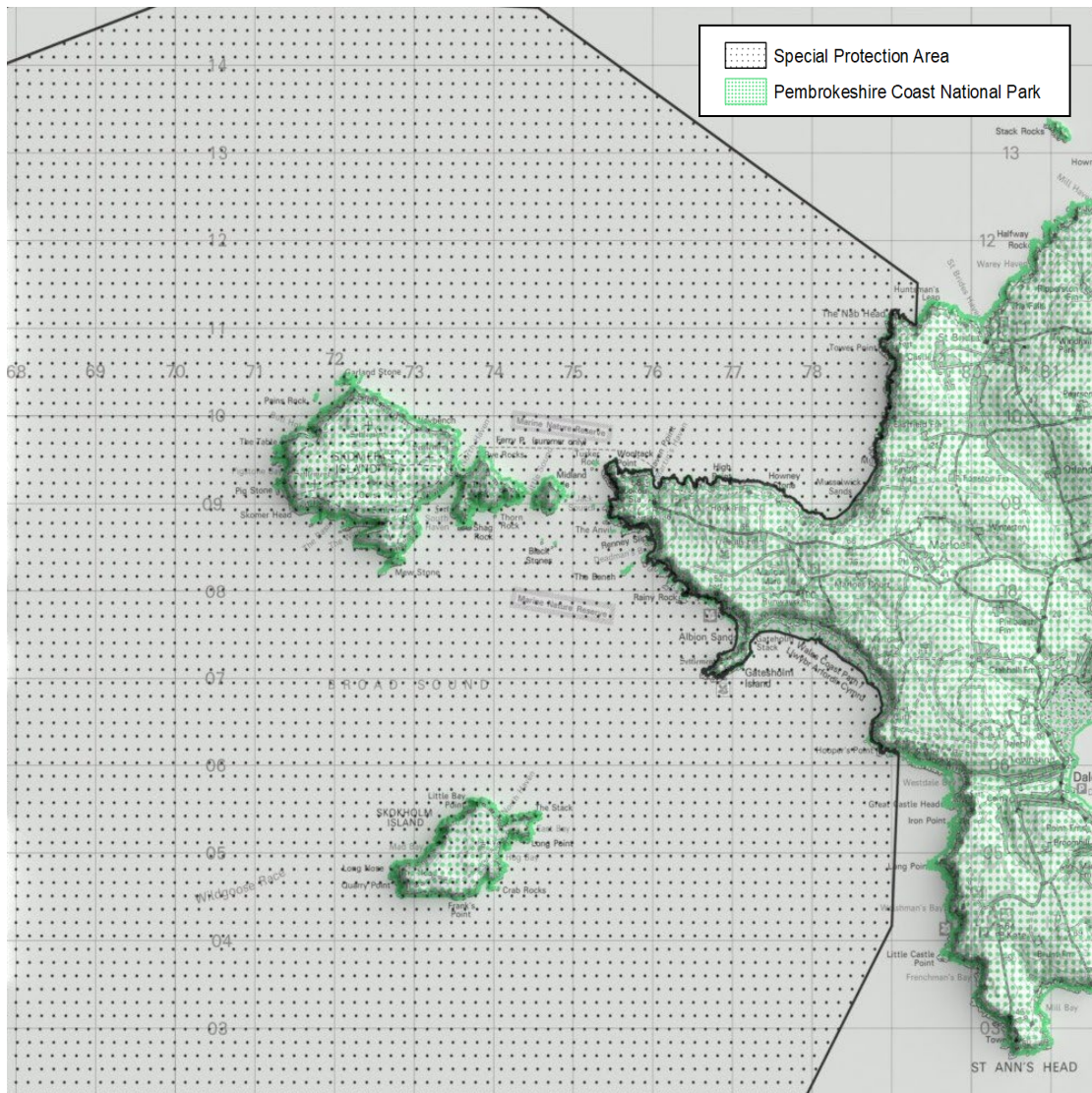
Annex 1 bird species	Condition
Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	Favourable: Un-classified

More information: [Ramsey and St David's Peninsula: Coast Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form](#);

UK9014051 Skokholm and Skomer

General site character

Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (100%).



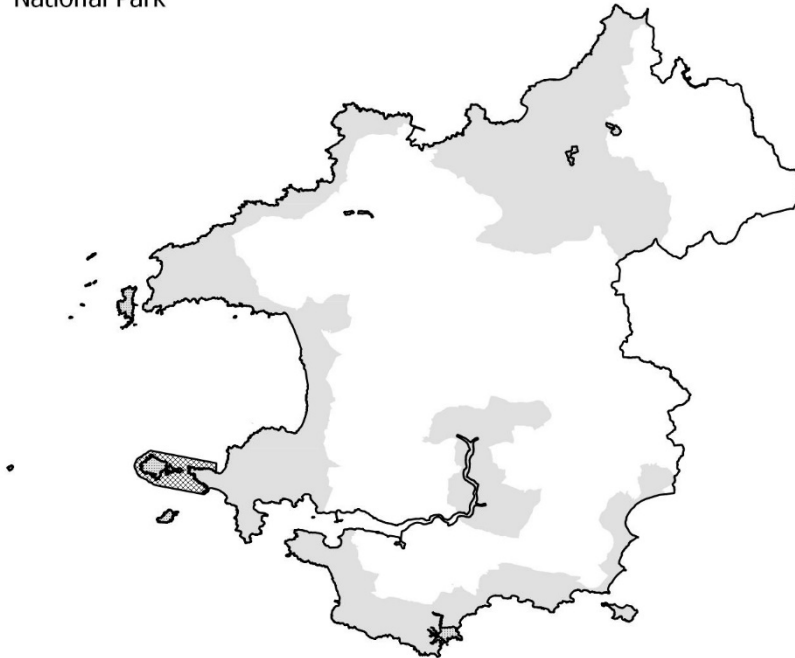
Map A1.20 Skokholm and Skomer SPA

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: [Skokholm and Skomer: Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form](#);

The following map shows National and Marine Nature reserves in and around the Pembroke Coast National Park.

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



The 2016 State of Wildlife in Pembrokeshire update indicates that 22% of the conservation features in Pembrokeshire are improving; 35% are in a stable condition and 30% are in a state of decline. The remaining 13% are unknown due a lack of data. [The Nature Recovery Plan for Pembrokeshire \(2018\)](#) sets out the Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership’s strategy for nature recovery in the county.

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 Lleoug	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
1661	Broad Haven to Settling Nose	VARISCAN STRUCTURES	FAVOURABLE no change
2965	Bryn Bank Quarry	ORDOVICIAN: Llandeilo	UNFAVOURABLE improved
283	Castell Coch to Trwyncastell	ORDOVICIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE no change
2414	Deer Park	SILURIAN IGNEOUS	FAVOURABLE no change
1918	Dinas & Esgyrn Bottom ⁹	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

⁹ Two widely separated areas

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
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 – Aberiddi	ORDOVICIAN: Arenig - Llanvirn	? FAVOURABLE declining
953	Marloes	SILURIAN: Wenlock	FAVOURABLE no change
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 - Kkabvirn	FAVOURABLE declining
282 a	Pencaer ¹⁰	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

¹⁰ Two widely separated areas

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
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 Coast	PRECAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE no change
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	Treffgarne Bridge Quarry	CAMBRIAN	FAVOURABLE improved

GCR number	GCR site Name	Type of site (GCR 'Block')	GCR FEATURE CONDITION & TREND
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

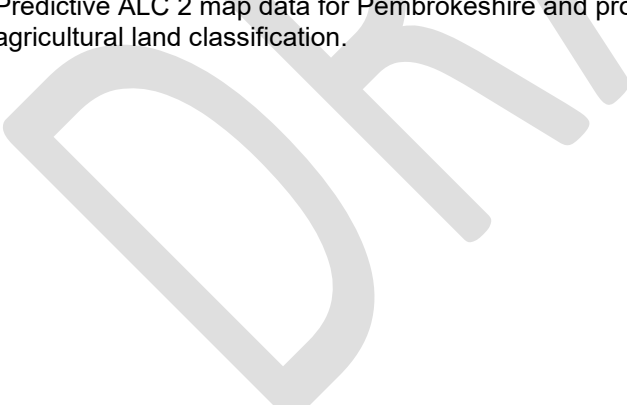
Source: NRW

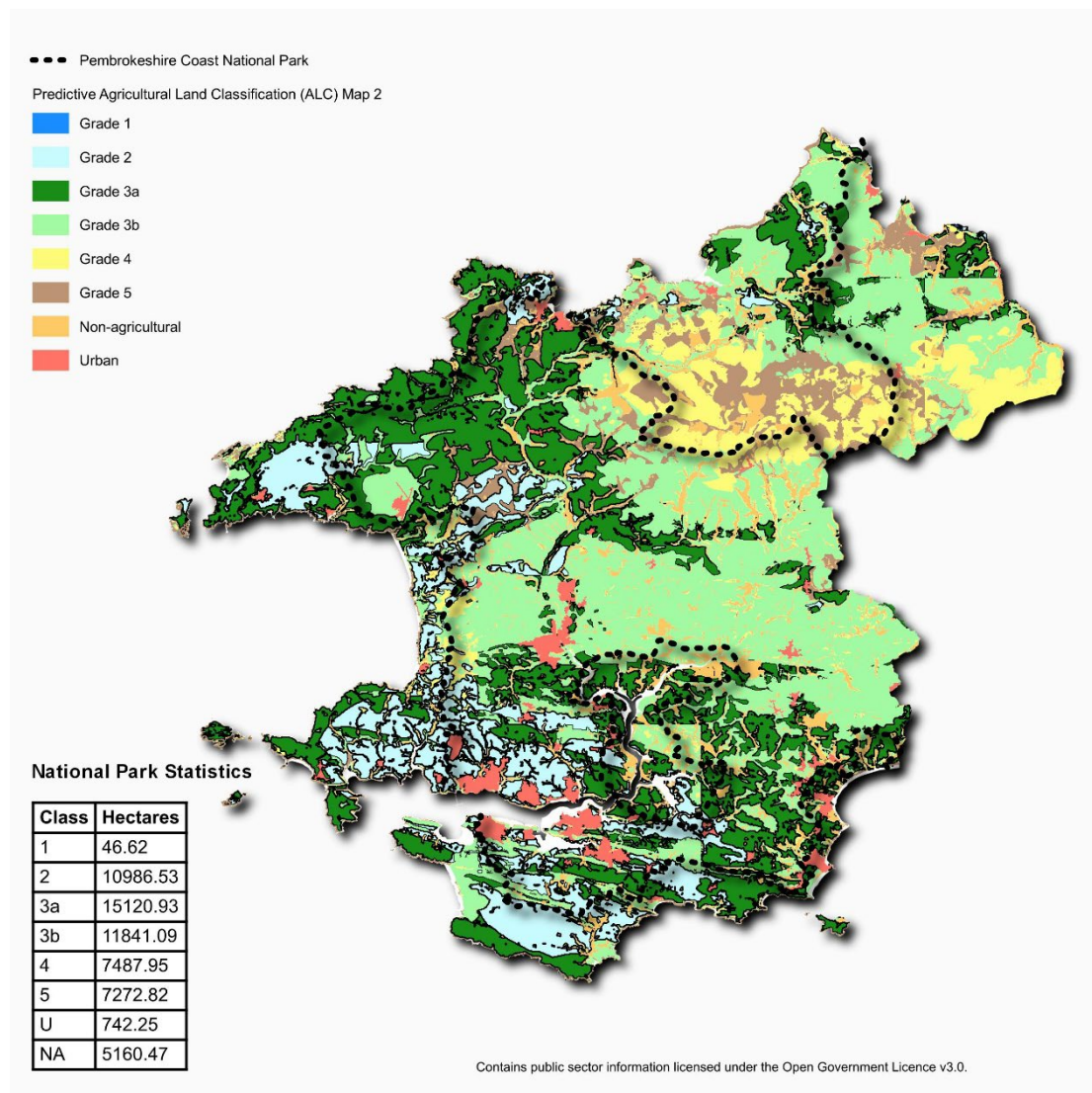
In addition to the GCR sites listed above 66 candidate Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) have been identified in the National Park. Assessment of these sites will commence early 2007 (funding permitting) is likely to take several years.

Soil

The National Soil Resources Institute (NSRI) at Cranfield University ([Cranfield University](#)) 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.

The Predictive Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Map 2 by Welsh Government provides indicative data as to where in Wales the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural land can be found. BMV is defined as agricultural land classes 1, 2 and 3a. The map below shows the Predictive ALC 2 map data for Pembrokeshire and provides statistics for the National for each agricultural land classification.





Data source: [Predictive Agricultural Land Classification \(ALC\) Map 2 | DataMapWales \(gov.wales\)](https://data.gov.wales)

BMV makes up approximately 45% (44.59%) of the land in the National Park, with over a quarter (25.78%) of the land being classified as 3a; 18.73% as 2 and 0.08% as 1.

The proportion of BMV in the National Park is significantly higher than it is for Wales as a whole for classes 2 and 3a.

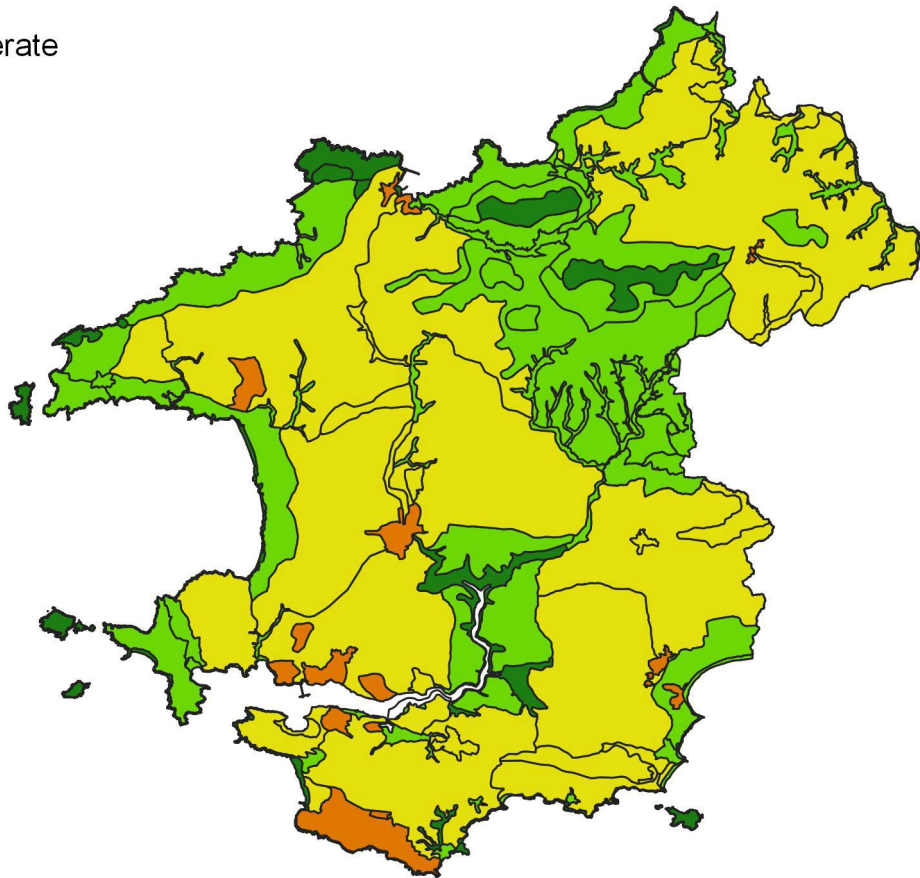
Class	PCNP (%)	Wales (%)
1	0.08	0.25
2	18.73	6.38
3a	25.78	9.58

Landscape

LANDMAP is the national information system, devised by the Natural Resources 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.






LandMap Visual Sensory (Evaluation)

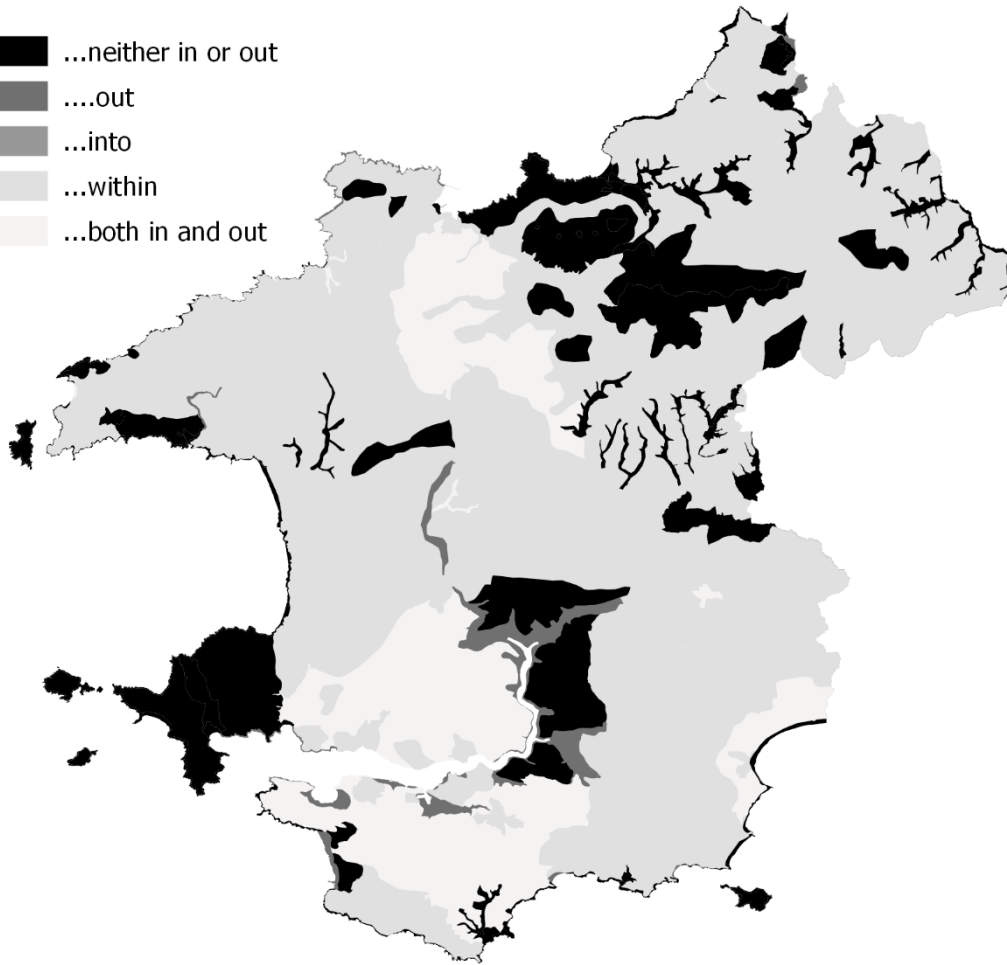
- Outstanding
- High
- Moderate
- Low



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Detracting views

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



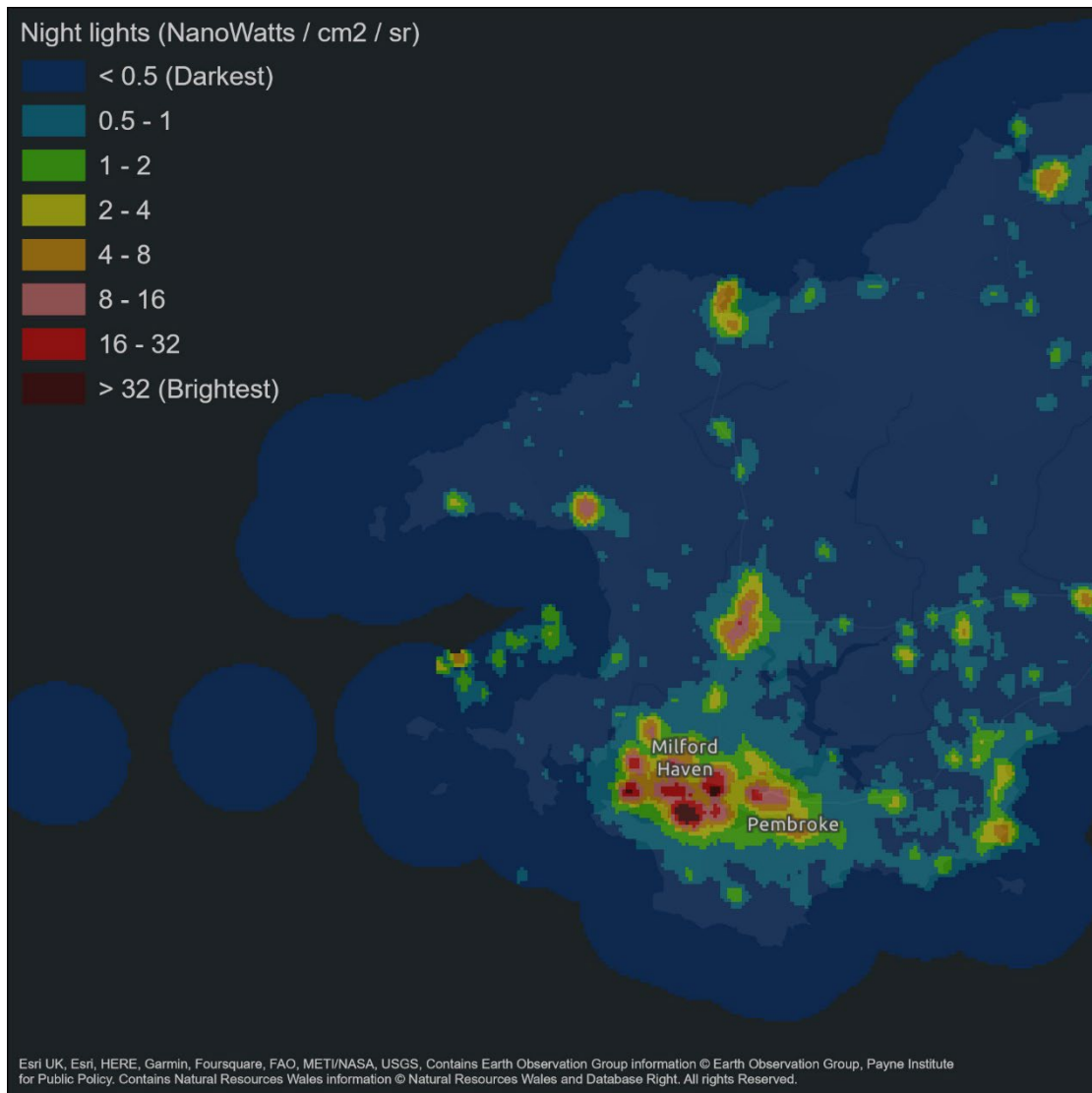
The Pembrokeshire Coast NPA has commissioned an integrated landscape characterisation based on the LandMap aspects; this has been published as a Background Paper to the Local Development Plan.

Tranquility/ Disturbance

Major components of disturbance in rural areas are light and noise pollution.

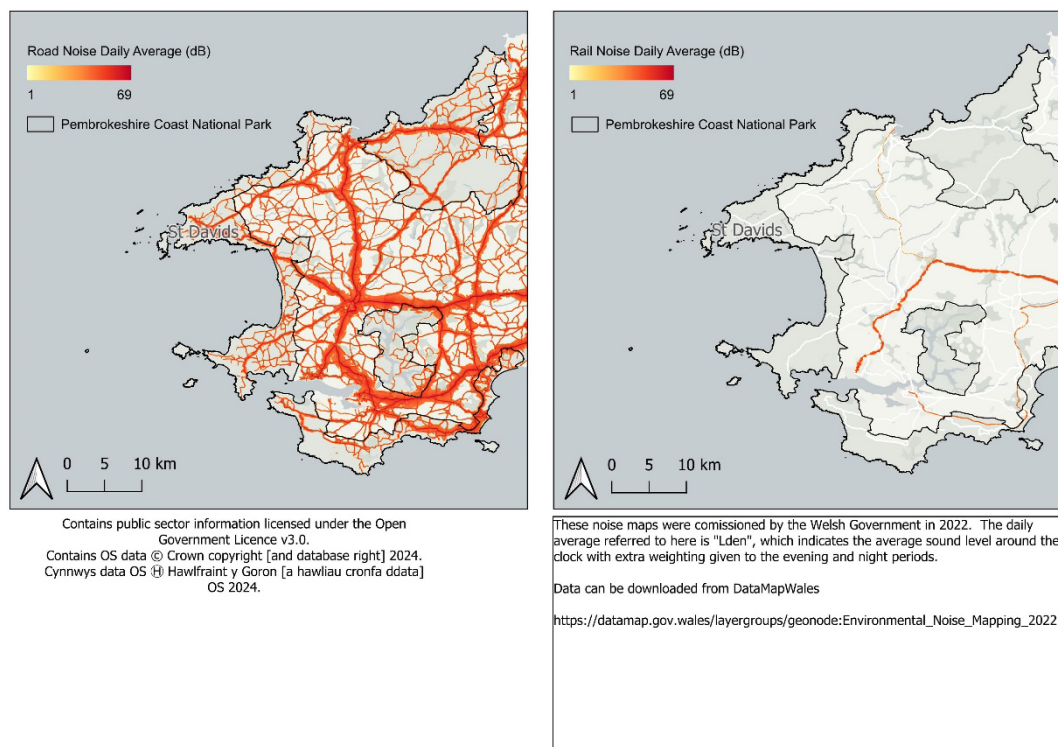
Light Pollution:

Whilst there is no mapping available that shows light pollution over time accurately, a good baseline is the VIIRS Satellite data, the map below was produced by Natural Resources Wales as part of their tranquility and place work.



The major sources of light pollution within the National Park are the larger settlements. Some more localised sources include intensive agriculture and installations that sit outside of but close the National Park. The uplands (Preseli Hills) are largely undeveloped and represent the darkest parts of the National Park.

Noise:



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.

Management	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Municipal Waste Collected/Generated	71044.55	66157.53	57727.02	64590.3	60443.52
Total Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)	44021.13	47403.01	42267.28	47307.1	43304.7
Waste sent for other recovery	0	20.97	0	0	0
Waste Incinerated with Energy Recovery	13801.58	13491.41	11184.93	13077.76	13247.63
Waste Incinerated without Energy Recovery	0	0	0	27.85	26.2
Waste Landfilled	13040.67	5053.8	3669.61	4275.09	3289.86

Management	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Percentage of Waste Reused/Recycled/Composted (Statutory Target)*	61.96	71.65	73.22	73.24	71.64

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

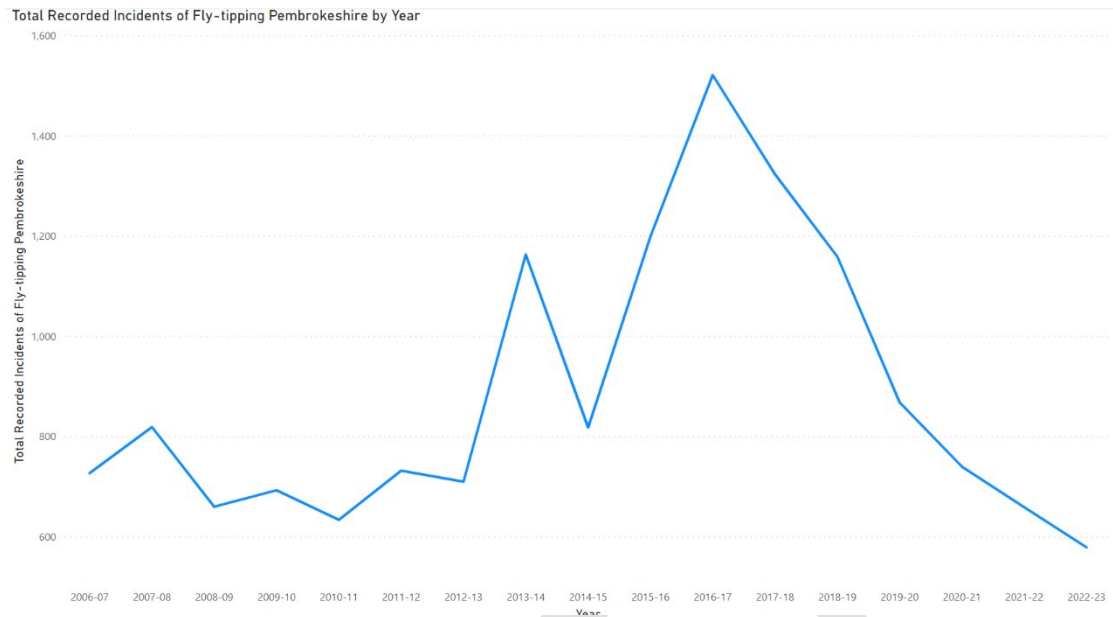
Annual Monitoring Reports for the South West Wales Regional Waste Plan have been release up until 2007 but lack data for all waste types for all years making the data for 1998/99 the most recent comparable data for context at present. The Regional Waste Plan has since been superseded by Sector Plans, 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](#)

After spiking significantly between 2014-15 and 2016-17, the frequency of fly tipping in Pembrokeshire has declined rapidly to its lowest point in temporal coverage of the dataset in 2022-23.

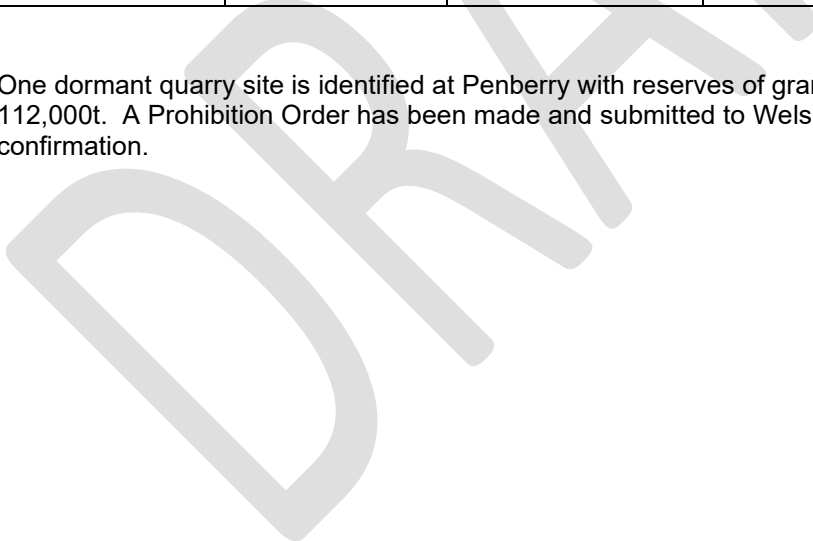
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Minerals

As of April 2024, 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.



Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan “*A Partnership Plan for the National Park*” (2025-2029)

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report: Appendix C – Detailed Policy Assessments

June 19th 2024

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK

AUTHORITY

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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

Conservation

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

L1/A: Protect the important visual horizons of the National Park from development, including energy generation and major development.

L1/B: Ensure development does not have unacceptable adverse landscape and seascape impacts and delivers high quality design.

L1/C: Manage the impacts of permitted development rights for camping and caravan sites.

L1/D: Reduce the visual impact of existing infrastructure, e.g. telecommunications and power distribution networks, for example by undergrounding for cables or sharing towers.

L1/E: Management of litter, including seaborne litter, 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.	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	++	This policy directly addresses the issues covered by this objective. Aiming to address the landscape impacts of development and infrastructure in particular are likely to result in significant positive long-term effects.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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.	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.	+	Ensuring that development does not have unacceptable impacts on the landscape and seascape may help to increase its resilience, likewise delivering high quality design in developments is likely to increase the resilience of the built environment to climate change for long term positive effects against 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.	+	The landscape of the National Park is the product of its culture of the communities that created it. By maintaining and enhancing that landscape its distinctiveness is also maintained. The effect of the policy on this SA Objective is likely to be long term and positive.
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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are realised.		
12. Reduce the negative impacts of waste.	+	This policy contributes directly to this SA objective as it aims to manage litter both on land and in the sea and raise awareness about the impacts of waste.
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	+	Improving the resilience of the landscapes and seascapes of the National Park will likely result in positive long-term effects on biodiversity. Negative short to medium term effects on biodiversity are likely to arise from development, this is covered by Policy E1.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	The policy aims to reduce sea born litter.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	The effects of this policy against the relevant SA Objectives are broadly positive and long term. Effects against SA Objective 3, in particular, are likely to be significant.
Recommendation	No changes suggested.	

Policy E1: Conserve and enhance biodiversity quality, extent and connectivity at scale.

E1/A: Practical support for conservation land management projects to deliver biodiversity benefits.

E1/B: Support for farmers, especially the dairying sector, to reduce impacts on soil and water through regenerative practices.

E1/C: Specific projects to conserve species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important (e.g. Southern damselfly, a feature of the Preseli Special Area of Conservation) and local places for nature.

E1/D: Management of invasive non-native and /or harmful species and pathogens.

E1/E: Management and mitigation of wildfire risks through appropriate public engagement, best practice awareness and practical support.

E1/F: Planning applications deliver net benefit for biodiversity.

E1/G: Sites of actual or potential nature value are directly managed, through purchase or lease, where this is a cost-effective conservation management option.

E1/H: Wildlife crime is reduced and appropriate action taken if it occurs.

E1/I: Damage to conservation features of SSSIs and Special Areas of Conservation is prevented and remediated.

E1/J: Locally-produced, environmentally sound and socially responsible food is supported.

E1/K: Proposals which have a likely significant adverse effect (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects) on the UK National Site Network sites are resisted, unless it can be established through appropriate assessment that they will have no significant adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) concerned.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and	++	This is an ambitious policy of which a key component is to create and support an economically viable agriculture sector that puts biodiversity first. It aims to provide practical support to farmers to enable them to reduce their impacts on biodiversity and encourage a market for food that recognises those efforts. The effects against this SA Objective are likely to be significantly positive in the medium to long term.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
enhancing landscape, biodiversity 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.	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. Additional benefits to the SA Objective are also likely to arise through the management of invasive non-native species and the wildfires, which both create prominent landscape scale changes when not managed.
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 to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	++	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.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	++	Lower impact farming practices coupled with wider biodiversity protection and enhancement are likely to increase the capacity of the National Parks ecosystems as a carbon sync and reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with farming for positive long-term effects to this SA Objective.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
development to sustaining local 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.	+	Biodiversity and cultural distinctiveness are intrinsically linked. The policy is likely to have a positive effect as it aims to strike a balance between the needs of the communities of the National Park for development, the needs of its farming communities to remain sustainable and biodiversity.
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	++	All of the sub-policies in this policy directly address the protection and/or enhancement of biodiversity, and all are long term measures.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	The policy aims to support farmers in reducing their impacts to the water environment.

Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	Policy E1 is likely to have very positive long-term effects on the SA Objectives covering economically viable agriculture, climate change, biodiversity, landscape and water quality. There may be further indirect benefits to the visitor economy through the protection of the amenity biodiversity and the landscape provide.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Policy E2: Conserve and enhance marine biodiversity.

E2/A: Management schemes for marine UK National Site Network are delivered.

E2/B: Bait-digging and species collection in the intertidal zone is managed.

E2/C: The Milford Haven Waterway meets water quality standards and its environmental state is improved.

E2/D: Seagrass and saltmarsh habitats are restored.

E2/E: Management objectives of the Skomer Marine Conservation Zone are achieved.

E2/F: Lighting impacts on vulnerable species and species groups are reduced.

E2/G: Recreational disturbance to wildlife is managed e.g. through codes of conduct, restrictions and awareness-raising.

E2/H: Marine contingency planning and response procedures are in place.

E2/I: Plastics and microplastics in the environment are reduced.

E2/J: Wales' Marine Protected Area Network and wider coastal and marine environment is managed sustainably.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity 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.	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	+	Marine biodiversity is part of the seascape character of the National Park, this policy is likely to contribute positively to this SA Objective. Additionally, the management of lighting is likely to improve tranquillity.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	+	Cleaner beaches with better water quality may encourage more water-based recreation, particularly swimming and surfing.
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.	++	<p>The restoration of marine habitats such as seagrass and salt marshes may help to mitigate the effects of climate change e.g. salt marshes can help protect against storm surges and sea grass beds can reduce wave height.</p> <p>More broadly, the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is likely to increase the marine ecosystems resilience to climate change.</p>

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	+	Restoration of salt marshes and sea grass beds is likely to help reduce atmospheric carbon as both of these habitats can capture and store carbon. Salt marshes, in particular, are very productive habitats in this regard.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	+	The management of the living resources in the marine environment may help to support the local economy by ensuring those resources are harvested in a sustainable manner to insure future livelihoods. The policy is likely to have a positive long-term effect on 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 seascapes of the National Park are heavily influenced by its culture, conserving and enhancing biodiversity is likely to help conserve those seascapes in turn help to maintain the cultural distinctiveness of the communities of the National Park. Positive long-term effect 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.	+	The policy aims to management marine litter and reduce plastics and microplastics.
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 is directly aligned with this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	The policy aims to prevent marine pollution and reduce microplastics to enhance coastal water quality.

Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	Overall, the policy contributes positively to the SA Objectives, particularly those on biodiversity and water quality. Additionally benefits with regard to reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change are also noted, arising from the restoration of particular marine habitats.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies.

L2/A: Light impacts of community and business premises are reduced.

L2/B: Supplementary planning guidance for Pembrokeshire on lighting is adopted.

L2/C: Planning approvals involving lighting are monitored.

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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.		
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 should 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. Positive long-term effects against this 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	Opportunities to promote dark skies and engage different social groups in the enjoyment of them are covered by policy W2.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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.	

Policy L3: Protect and enhance earth heritage.

L3/A: Geological Conservation Review sites and Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites are conserved and enhanced.

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 features of geodiversity sites can play an important role in the control of erosion and the maintenance of healthy soils, which are essential for viable agriculture. There could be positive long-term effects to this objective from this policy.
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	+	Geodiversity sites contribute significantly to the character of the National Parks Landscapes and Seascapes, conserving them directly contributes to this SA Objective, for positive long-term effects.
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	+	Geodiversity plays an important role in climate change adaptation and resilience. It provides insight into past climate change events, which can help with preparation for future ones, and coastal geodiversity can protect against sea level rise and storm surges. In conserving geodiversity sites, the ability of the National Park's

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.		communities to adapt to the effects climate change is enhanced. Positive long-term effects to this SA Objective from this policy.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	+	See assessment under SA Objective 1.
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.	+	Geodiversity sites form part of the character of the landscape, which has cultural significance. The sites themselves often have strong cultural value as well with local legend attached to them. Their names in the Welsh language are an important characteristic too. Conserving these features secures their role in maintaining the cultural distinctiveness of the communities of the National Park in the long term.
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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	+	See AS Objective 1. Conserving geodiversity features can help to maintain healthy soils and promote 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	+	Overall, the policy contributes positively to the SA Objectives. The conservation of geodiversity sites has positive long-term benefits for landscape character, culture and biodiversity, and there is potential for these sites to play a role in mitigating and adapting to climate change.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

L4: Protect and enhance natural soundscapes.

L4/A: The Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028 is supported.

L4/B: Noise monitoring data are shared.

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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.		
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	+	Support of The Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales in this regard is likely to help protect the landscape and seascape character 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.	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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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	+	See SA Objective 3. Protection of the landscape and seascapes of the National park.
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 is broadly compatible with SA Objectives.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Connection

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

H1/A: Public awareness and enjoyment of historic landscapes, buildings and monuments is enhanced.

H1/B: Listed Buildings are conserved and enhanced e.g. using pre-application service.

H1/C: Development in Conservation Areas is managed in accordance with Conservation Management Plans, Article 4 requirements and designation of new Areas.

H1/D: Communities and volunteers in heritage monitoring and conservation are engaged and supported.

H1/E: Monuments in unfavourable condition are stabilised and enhanced; sites at risk of coastal erosion are recorded.

H1/F: Field boundaries are conserved and restored, with a particular emphasis on areas of registered historic landscapes and relevance to connectivity for biodiversity.

H1/G: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 heritage policies and associated guidance are implemented (including review of tree preservation orders).

H1/H: Research and policy affecting the National Park's historic environment are supported.

H1/I: Heritage crime is reduced and appropriate action taken if it occurs.

H1/J: Local distinctiveness in the built environment is celebrated and conserved.

H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved.

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 fully addresses this SA Objective, it aims to protect and enhance historic landscapes and townscapes. It also aims to promote awareness and encourage public ownership/stewardship of the historic features of the landscapes and townscapes 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.	+	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 to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health.	+	Conservation and restoration of traditional field boundaries will help to maintain habitat connectivity in the 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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 historic features of the landscape and townscapes of the National Park are central to the distinctiveness of its communities. The policy aims to protect those features but also promote awareness about them, which is likely to help to foster a sense of community ownership, identity and pride. Overall, the effects of this policy against this objective are likely to be significantly positive.
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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
quality of, inland and coastal waters.		

Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	The policy performs well against the relevant SA Objectives, with significant, long-term, positive effects likely for SA Objectives 3 and 10 in particular. The measures set out in the policy not only aim to protect the historic landscapes and townscapes of the National Park but also seek to foster a sense of community ownership and cultural identity and pride.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

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

H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050.

H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated.

H2/C Implement Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 heritage policies

H2/D Provide guidance on the sympathetic enjoyment of monuments considered sacred and their settings.

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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
the impacts of road transport, and enhance opportunities and encourage use of alternatives.		
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 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 may 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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 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	+	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 through the propagation of events.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

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

W1/A Barriers to outdoor recreation and wellbeing opportunities are removed, and opportunities promoted to more diverse audiences, e.g. children and young families from deprived areas.

W1/B An Accessible Coast strategy, offering good access for people with specific needs, is delivered. E.g. access for wheelchair users, changing places and toilets at key locations.

W1/C Recreational pressures and site and community capacity issues are managed e.g. those arising from unauthorised camping or congestion .

W1/D The Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail, part of the Wales Coast Path, provides a diversity of experiences, and is promoted to new audiences.

W1/E The Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2018-2028 is delivered.

W1/F Water quality at designated bathing waters achieving less than “Excellent” status is improved.

W1/G The Milford Haven Waterway is managed in line with recreation management objectives and relevant byelaws.

W1/H Dog owners / walkers and dogs are supported to enjoy the Park without risk to themselves or to other visitors, farm animals or wildlife.

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	+	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.	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
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	+	The policy promotes a holistic approach to the management of recreational activities in the National Park. It aims to maintain and enhance the recreational resource, including coastal waters, whilst managing the pressures that arise from activities. Overall, the policy contributes positively to relevant sustainability objectives.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

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

W2/A Active outdoor, environmental, heritage and arts-based recreation and learning is delivered to young people and families.

W2/B Nature-based health services are delivered, e.g. walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people living with dementia.

W2/C Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities.

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	+	May increase awareness of the value of the landscape of the National Park.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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.	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.	+	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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
present level and the potential 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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.
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 very positively towards the sustainability appraisal objective on physical recreation and volunteering.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Climate and natural capital

N1: Contribute to a carbon-neutral Wales.

N1/A Net Zero Wales is delivered. Targets include a carbon neutral public sector by 2030 and a carbon-neutral National Park by 2048. Collaborate with partners to deliver carbon neutral or low carbon options for energy, development, travel, food, to achieve a just transition to net zero and a circular economy.

N1/B Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 policies and guidance are delivered, in accordance with the energy hierarchy, sustainable design drainage and waste.

N1/C Farm businesses are supported to reduce carbon through offsetting and reduction measures.

N1/D The Sustainable Development Fund continues to support community low carbon projects
N1/E Accessible and affordable public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives are delivered.

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 support a 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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.
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. See Policy N2 Adapt to Climate Change.
7. Reduce factors contributing to climate change.	++	The policy is aligned with high level carbon neutral programmes and their targets, and its sub policies include measures to tackle the key sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the National Park(transport and agriculture).
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for development to sustaining local communities.	+	The policy promotes the reduction of carbon emissions through sustainable design (LDP2 Policy), which is likely to help the communities of the National Park contribute to National targets for carbon reduction in the medium to long term. Further benefits against this objective may come about through funding for community low carbon projects.
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 enabling better access to 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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
National Park decline from the present level and the potential biodiversity and landscape gains of former minerals sites are 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	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	++	The policy is likely to have positive effects against the SA Objectives covering community and economy with the most significant long term effects against the SA Objective for reducing carbon emissions. Many of the more indirect benefits will be through supporting the LDP policy framework.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Policy N2: Adapt to climate change.

N2/A Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 policies and guidance are delivered, including flooding and coastal inundation, development in coastal change management areas, relocation of development affected by coastal change.

N2/B Manage coastal adaptation within the context of the two Shoreline Management Plans and Local Development Plan 2 which cover the coast of Pembrokeshire.

N2/C The Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy 2022 is implemented.

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 effect against this objective is uncertain, landscape quality is not usually the driving force behind coastal adaptation. Townscapes maybe be protected whilst other features may be lost or altered. Policy L1 will help to prevent/mitigate against any potential negative impacts on the landscape.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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.	++	This policy directly addresses this SA Objective as it aims to align the management plan with the Local Development Plan and other plans and programmes that aim to address and adapt to the effects climate change and is likely to have positive effects against 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.	+	The policy aims to support plans and programmes that enable the communities of the National Park to adapt to the effects of climate change, flooding and coastal erosion in particular.
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.	+	Policy aims to support the policy framework within the Local Development Plan, which includes policies for communities to relocate to adapt to coastal erosion and flooding. The effects of which would likely be positive for this objective in the long term.
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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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	+	Ensuring that the policies of Local Development Plan 2 is likely to have a long-term positive effect on this objective. The Local Development Plan 2 policy framework includes policies that enable the communities of the National Park adapt to flooding, coastal inundation and coastal erosion, including the relocation of facilities.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	0	The policy aims to support Local Development Plan and other plans and programmes that aim to address the effects of climate change. Specific policy measures that will support making ecosystems more resilience to the effects of climate change can be found in policy E3.
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	+	By aiming to ensure the Local Development Plan polices related to climate change adaptation are delivered the policy is likely to have minor long term positive effects against the relevant SA Objectives. The long-term impact of climate change on the landscape is uncertain. However, this policy and policy L1 aim to facilitate the mitigation the effects of climate change within the reach of the Management plan.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

N3: Conserve and enhance soils and natural carbon storage.

N3/A Soils are conserved and restored (supporting the National Peatland Action Programme), wetlands protected, and semi-natural habitats and trees in the landscape conserved and enhanced.

N3/B Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 policies and guidance are implemented 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 supports the conservation and enhancement of soils and habitats, which aligns well with 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 supports the conservation of semi-natural habitats, trees in the landscape.
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
(especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.		
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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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 maintenance and expansion of semi-natural habitats and wetlands, and trees as features in the landscape. Additionally, it supports farming practices that favour biodiversity and minimise the impact.
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	+	This policy is likely to have a positive effect on this SA Objective as it aims to conserve and restore wetlands.
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.	

Policy N4: Conserve and enhance water quality and restore natural watercourses.

N4/A The quality of water bodies in the National Park classed as poor or moderate are improved, within the context of the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan 2021 – 2027.

N4/B Environmental harm from storm overflow sewage discharges is eliminated, including working within the framework of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan for Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Rivers.

N4/C Flood risk is managed, within the context of the Flood Risk Management Plan (South West Wales) 2023-2029.

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	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
4. Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	+?	Increasing the bathing water quality may encourage more people to take up swimming and other water 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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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	+	Improving water quality 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. Increased climate change resilience.
Recommendation	No changes recommended.	

Policy N5: Protect air quality.

N5/A Reactive nitrogen emissions are reduced / intercepted, with a focus on potentially-affected nature conservation sites.

N5/B Welsh national air quality targets proposed in The Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Bill are achieved.

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 Could contribute to this objective by fostering an agricultural sector with lower impacts on the natural environment.
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.
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 residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation	0	This policy is unlikely to prove relevant to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
(especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.		
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.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
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	+	Tackling nitrogen emissions and aiming to meet national air quality objectives is likely to benefit 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	+	The policy contributes positively to the relevant sustainability appraisal objectives.
Recommendation	No changes to the policy.	

Communities

Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes).

SE1/A Appropriate homes for local communities are delivered through the planning system and joint working, and local lettings policies applied.

SE1/B An evidence base on types and needs of homes is developed (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership).

SE1/C Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 policy is applied when determining planning applications. Local Development Plan 2 policy covers for example major development, defence sites, lighting, amenity, employment, housing allocations, housing windfall sites and exceptional land releases for affordable housing.

SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer.

SE1/E Support is in place for sustainable local supply chains.

SE1/F Local community services are viable and accessible, e.g. shops, schools, play facilities and community halls, etc.

SE1/G Accessible and affordable public transport, active travel and low-carbon vehicle initiatives are delivered.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
1. Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and	+	The effect of the policy on this SA Objective could be positive since it aims to support local supply chains, of which agriculture and forestry are an important part. Also see Policy E1.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
enhancing landscape, biodiversity 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.	++	The policy directly addresses some of the aspects of the SA Objective by promoting accessible services and public transport and active travel. Additionally, in the promotion of sustainable local supply chains the need for goods to travel is reduced.
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 residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.	+	The policy promotes 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 promotes sustainable local supply chains, public transport, active travel and low carbon alternative transport.
8. Maximise the contribution of the limited opportunities for	++	The policy directly addresses the issues covered by this SA Objective by supporting the economic duty of National Parks, along with the consideration of housing and services. It also promotes the on-going research and analysis of keys issues that effect the communities of the National Park such as second

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
development to sustaining local communities.		homes and holiday lets and the importance of tourism for the National Park. Overall, the policy is likely to have significant long term positive effects against this SA Objective.
9. Encourage and facilitate access for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society.	+	The promotion of appropriate and affordable homes, public transport and accessible services is likely to generate positive medium to long term effects against this objective.
10. Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities.	++	<p>This policy directly addresses some of the issues covered by this SA Objective. The measures set out in the policy are likely to facilitate the maintenance of the cultural distinctiveness of the communities of the National Park by enabling people to remain in those communities by promoting appropriate homes and accessibility, and by monitoring the issues that most effect those communities (Welsh language and the issues of second homes and holiday lets in particular).</p> <p>For the stake holders of the National Park Management Plan is promotes research so that, collectively, they might better understand the communities they serve or aim to assist.</p>
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 aims to promote accessible, viable local community facilities and services that meet the needs of the communities in the National Park.
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites	0	This policy directly addresses some of the issues covered by this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Summary	Commentary
15. Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.	0	This policy directly addresses some of the issues covered by this SA Objective.
Overall assessment and suggested changes	++	The policy performs well against a range of SA Objectives, particularly those regarding social and economic factors. Significant positive effects are likely for SA objectives 2, 8 and 10, where multiple key sustainability issues are addressed by the measures set out in the policy. The inclusion of the development evidence bases is an overall positive here too, promoting a better understanding of the key issues that effect the communities of the National Park enables the National Park Authority and the key stakeholder of the National Park Management Plan to better understand the issues and come up with new ways to address them. Overall, the policy is likely to have significant long-term benefits.
Recommendation	No changes to the policy.	