

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan (2025-2029)

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Draft Scoping Report

April 2024

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

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Section 1.0: Introduction

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.1 The requirements of EU Directive 2001/42/EC (also known as the SEA Directive) have been transposed into Welsh Law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004. Strategic Environmental Assessment requires the formal assessment of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Management Plan is such a plan and is therefore subject to SEA.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 Sustainability Appraisal is a process that is integral to and informs the Plan making process. The Sustainability Appraisal of the National Park Management Plan, of which this Scoping Report is a part, incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- 1.4 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 and its goals can be found in Section 5).

Process

- 1.5 The stages to Sustainability Appraisal of plans are as follows:
 - Scoping - setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
 - Assessing plan policies against the Sustainability Objectives and producing a Sustainability Appraisal Report ;
 - Producing a Sustainability Statement stating how the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account in the final Plan.
- 1.6 This Scoping Report is concerned with the first stage. It contains: a review of Policies, Plans and Programmes relevant to the Management Plan; baseline

information describing the current conditions in the National Park; it identifies sustainability issues facing the National Park and its residents and establishes a Sustainability Assessment Framework - a set of objectives against which the sustainability of Management Plan policies can be judged.

- 1.7 Public consultation will be undertaken on the draft Environmental Report alongside the consultation on the draft Management Plan. The draft Environmental Report will highlight any likely significant environmental social and economic effects of implementing the Management plan by assessing the policies and actions.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.8 PCNPA is a competent authority under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations. In accordance with Regulation 63 of those regulations, PCNPA must make an assessment of their Management Plan as a matter of law before it is put into effect. This assessment is generally referred to as a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' or 'HRA' and the regulations set out a clearly defined step-wise process which must be followed.

- 1.9 The Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Management Plan will be presented in a separate document.

Welsh Language

- 1.10 The Authority's Welsh Language 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 and opportunities for persons to use the Welsh Language.
- 1.11 The policy decision should also ensure that it does not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language. The Authority must make a conscientious effort to consider the impacts of policy on Welsh Language.
- 1.12 Authority must make a conscientious effort to consider the impacts of policy on Welsh Language.
- 1.13 A full Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) for the Management Plan will be presented in a separate.

Equality, Socio Economic, Health and Human Rights Impact Assessment

- 1.13 Under the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011. The Authority must assess how any new or proposed policies and practices may affect protected groups. When assessing the impact on protected groups, the Authority must consider how this will affect its performance of the general duty of the Public Sector Equality Duty.
- 1.14 The Welsh Government has enacted the Socio Economic Duty under the Equality Act 2010. This means the Authority when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise its functions, it must have due regard to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.
- 1.15 The Draft Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Regulations (Wales) propose statutory requirement for specific public bodies, including National Park Authorities, in Wales to carry out an HIA when developing or revising strategies that significantly impact health. The primary purpose of HIA is to embed health considerations, including mental health, into decision making processes.
- 1.16 It is unlawful for public bodies in Wales to act incompatibly with the European Convention of Human Rights and must meet their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998. Public bodies also have obligations to consider, observe and give effect to international human rights treaties signed and ratified by the UK.
- 1.17 The Authority must be able to demonstrate that it has paid due regard to the above areas.
- 1.18 The combined assessment detailed above, for the Management Plan, will be presented in a separate document.

Section 2.0 Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 2.1 The following Acts, Directives, policies, plans, programmes, reports and reviews have been identified as those that will guide and inform the production of the Management Plan for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. It should be noted that this list may evolve as the Plan develops. For a more detailed description of the documents and their relevance to the Plan, as well as web links, refer to Appendix A.

Agenda 21, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (1992)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, UNEP (1992)
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, United Nations, (2002)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations (1994)
The Kyoto Protocol, United Nations (1997)
Convention on Migratory Species, UNEP (1979)
Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP (1992)
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNESCO (1971)
Aarhus Convention, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998)
EU Regulation 79/409/EEC (the Wild Birds Directive), The Council of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2019)
EU Regulation 2014/52/EU (the EIA Directive), The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
EU Regulation 1137/2008' (the Nitrates Directive), European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2008)
EU Regulation '2013/17/EU' (the Habitats Directive), The Council of the European Union (2013)
EU Regulation 2015/1480 (the New Air Quality Framework Directive), The European Commission (2015)
EU Regulation 2018/850 (the Landfill Directive), European Parliament and the Council of the European Union(2018)
EU Regulation 2014/101/EU (the Water Framework Directive), The European Commission (2014)
EU Regulation 2021/1226 (Directive on Environmental Noise), The European Commission (2021)
EU Regulation 2016/2284 (Directive providing for Public Participation),Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2016)
EU Regulation 2004/35/CE (the Environmental Liability Directive) as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2004 as amended 2019
EU Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Management Directive) as amended by the Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2023)
European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe (2000)
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Council of Europe, 1979
MANAGING NATURA 2000 SITES The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/CEE,European Commission (2000)
European Climate Change Programme,European Commission (2000)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (as amended), UK Parliament (2000)
Environment Act 1995 (as amended), UK Parliament (1995)
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended),UK Parliament (2006)

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended), UK Parliament (1979)

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

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (England and Wales), UK Parliament (2017)

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, COP15 (2022)

Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy, UK Government (2005)

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (as amended), DEFRA (2007)

The Water Framework Directive and Planning – Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales, EA; RTPI; WLGA; LGA (2006)

Water for People and the Environment: water resources strategy for England and Wales Environment Agency 2009, Natural Resources Wales (Environment Agency) (2009)

The UK Climate Change Programme, DEFRA (2006)

Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, UK Government (2009)

Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy, DTI (2003)

Stern Review on the economics of climate change, HM Treasury (2006)

Water and Flood Management Act 2010, UK Parliament (2010)

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

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

Environmental principles, governance and biodiversity targets: White Paper – Consultation Draft, Welsh Government (2024)

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

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Government (2015)

Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Welsh Government (2016)

Historic Environment (Wales) Act (as amended), Welsh Government, 2016 as amended 2023

Natural Recovery Plan for Wales, Welsh Government (2015)

Planning Policy Wales 12th edition, Welsh Government (2024)

Technical Advice Notes, Welsh Government, various years

Wales: Prosperity for All – the National Strategy, Welsh Government (2017)

Future Wales: the national plan 2040 Welsh Government (2021)

Welcome to Wales: priorities for the visitor economy 2020 to 2025 Welsh Government (2020)

Sport and physical activity strategy (Climbing higher) Welsh Government (2015)

Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government (2006)

Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Government (2015)

Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021, Welsh Government (2021)

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

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

One Wales: One Planet, a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales, Welsh Government (2009)

Practice Guidance One Planet Development: Technical Advice Note 6 Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, Welsh Government (2012)

Replaced with the interim scheme Habitat Wales Scheme 2024-2025, Natural Resources Wales (2023)

Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Welsh Government / Natural Resources Wales / CADW

Environment (Wales) Act (2016) Section 7 Terrestrial Habitats of Principal Importance Woodlands for Wales, Welsh Government/ Natural Resources Wales (2018)

Housing Wales Act, Welsh Government (2014)

Rural Development Plan 2014-2020: Next Steps, Welsh Government (2012)

Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and The Welsh Language Standards Regulations (No.1) 2015, Welsh Government (2011 / 2015)

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

Marine Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales (on-going)

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies, Natural Resources Wales

Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024, Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water (2024)

Wales National Marine Plan, Welsh Government (2019)

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

Ceredigion Local Development Plan (adopted 2013), Ceredigion County Council (2011)

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

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021 (adopted), Carmarthenshire County Council (2011)

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2 Deposit Plan: Local Development Plan 2018 - 2033, Carmarthenshire County Council

Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans, Pembrokeshire County Council

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2 (adopted 2020), Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (2020)

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (adopted), Pembrokeshire County Council (2013)

Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan Review (LDP 2) Deposit Plan: Local Development Plan 2 2017-2033, Pembrokeshire County Council (2020)

Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire, Public Service Board (2023)

Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Pembrokeshire 2018-2028, Pembrokeshire County Council (2018)

Milford Haven Waterway 5 Year Recreation Management Plan, Port of Milford Haven (2021)
Pembrokeshire Nature Recovery Plan (position statement), Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership (2018)
Joint Local Transport Plan for South West Wales 2015 – 2020 (2015)
Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers Management Catchment summary, Natural Resources Wales (2015)
Teifi and North Ceredigion Management Catchment Summary, Natural Resources Wales (2015)
Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire: Our Strategy for Nature Recovery, Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership (2018)
Celtic Freeport (2023)

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Section 3.0: Baseline Information

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 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 were possible the situation in the past and projections for the future, in order to indicate trends.
- 3.3 An environmental, economic and social baseline characterisation for the National Park is presented in Appendix B. As the Sustainability Appraisal progresses through the assessment of the plan and monitoring, it will be necessary to refine the baseline data and information set. More quantified and precise data and information, relevant to the sustainability objectives will need to be identified and/or acquired.

Data limitations

- 3.4 Collection of baseline data for Sustainability Appraisal is subject to three difficulties:
- The data for an issue of interest may not be available or not have been collected.
 - Timeliness of data - the only data available for an issue may be out of date. Alternatively current data may be available, but there are no historic datasets to identify trends.
 - The geography at which the data is collected or published - the finest geographical resolution for which data on most issues is published is local authority or ward. Few datasets are published for National Park areas. Even the finest resolution data generally available (data for Census Output Areas) does not cover areas that conform to the National Park boundary. Data geographies also change over time (e.g. the finest resolution of data published for the 1991, 2001, 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.
- 3.5 Furthermore, most of the data used in the baseline has been collected by external bodies, and for purposes that may not be related to sustainability or environmental assessments.

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

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Section 4.0: Identification of Sustainability Issues

- 4.1 The following resources were used to identify Sustainability Issues:
- The Policies, Plans and Programmes relevant to the Management Plan;
 - The baseline information gathered;
 - The experience of officers in the National Park Authority of issues faced when working on behalf of the Authority;
- 4.2 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.

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.

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 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 approach is to be adopted.

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 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.

¹ NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 2015, Assessing and Addressing Atmospheric Nitrogen Impacts on Natura 2000 Sites in Wales
<https://naturalresources.wales/media/674560/life-n2k-aaanis-report.pdf>
DEFRA, 2018, Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions

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.

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

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

⁴ Pembrokeshire County Council 2022

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.

Section 5.0: Sustainability Objectives

- 5.1 The issues identified in Section 4 have been used to formulate sustainability objectives that together form a Sustainability Assessment Framework. This framework will be used to judge the sustainability of the objectives and policies of the Management Plan.
- 5.2 The list below identifies related clusters of the issues identified in section 4. In the entries for the 'Cluster of related issues' column, the number refers to the issue identified in section 4, and the text refines their context to arrive at Sustainability Objectives.
- 5.3 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

Compatibility of objectives and National Park purposes

5.4 Under the Environment Act 1995 National Park authorities in England and Wales have two statutory purposes:

- *conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and*
- *promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public*

5.5 In pursuing these purposes National Park authorities shall:

- *seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park*

5.6 The following table outlines the relationship between the purposes and duty and the objectives set out above.

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| SA Objective | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Purpose/Duty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓/ - | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| to promote opportunities for public enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| to foster the economic and social well-being of communities living within the National Park | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

✓ Compatible; × Incompatible; 0 Neutral; - No substantive relationship

5.7 The objectives identified are predominantly compatible with National Park purposes and its duty, and all are relevant to at least one of the three. Some objectives represent possibly mixed outcomes in relation the purposes and duty, but in all but one case the hierarchy of purposes and duty is maintained (in no case is a compatible outcome for the second purpose or duty achieved at the cost of a mixed outcome for the first purpose). The uncertainty regarding the relationship between the purposes and duty, and objective 7 reflects the uncertainty surrounding the precise nature of the effect of climate change in the National Park, and the fact that some effects may be deemed positive and others negative.

Compatibility of objectives with the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

- 5.8 The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 concerns the embedding of the principle of sustainable development into all of the work carried out by public bodies and places a requirement on all public bodies to set out how they will progress the 7 well-being goals set out in the Act. As overarching sustainable development framework for Wales it is essential that sustainability appraisal of the Management Plan has full regard for the Act and its goals.
- 5.9 The following table examines the compatibility and coverage between the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the 7 well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

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Compatibility with the Well-Being Goals

| | |
|---|--------------|
| ✓ | Compatible |
| × | Incompatible |
| 0 | Neutral |
| ? | Uncertain |

| Well-Being of Future Generations Act – Goals SA Objectives | 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. |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |
| 8 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |
| 12 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | ✓ | 0 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 |
| 14 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |
| 15 | ✓ | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |

5.10 The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are largely compatible with the Well-being goals, with the majority of the goals being contributed to by at least 7 of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. The exception is “A more equal Wales”, which has very minimal coverage within the Sustainability Appraisal criteria. The Equalities Impact Assessment will ensure that this well-being goal is more effectively considered during the Management Plan review.

Inter-compatibility of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 (Economic viability and conservation role of agriculture and forestry) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 (Locate developments so as to minimise the demand for travel, especially by private car) | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 (Conservation of landscapes, townscapes, etc.) | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 (Increase physical forms of recreation) | - | ✓ | ? | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 (Increase visitors outside the peak visitor season) | - | × | ? | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 (Manage the effects of climate change) | ✓ | - | ✓ | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 (Reduce factors contributing to climate change) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | × | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 8 (Contribution of development to sustaining local communities) | ✓ | - | - | - | ✓ | - | - | | | | | | | |
| 9 (Encourage access for all to the National Park) | - | ? | - | - | - | - | ? | - | | | | | | |
| 10 (Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - | - | ✓ | - | | | | | |
| 11 (The adverse effects and potential gains of minerals exploitation) | - | - | ✓ | - | - | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - | | | | |
| 12 (Reduce the negative impacts of waste) | - | - | ✓ | - | - | - | ✓ | - | - | - | ✓ | | | |
| 13 (Community facilities continue to meet the needs of the population) | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | ? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | - | - | | |
| 14 (Maintain and enhance biodiversity) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ? | ? | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 15 (Sustainable use and quality of inland and coastal waters) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

✓ Compatible; × Incompatible; 0 Neutral; - No substantive relationship

Notes for potentially incompatible objectives:

Objectives 2 and 5: visitors outside the peak visitor season are more likely to experience inclement weather, and therefore more likely to use their cars for transport.

Objectives 5 and 7: again visitors outside peak season are more likely to use their cars. Additionally there may be more requirements for heating in tourist accommodation, which many be old or of low energy efficiency.

Relevance of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives to the Other Assessment Processes to be carried out on the National Park Management Plan

5.11 Habitats Regulations Assessment:

- Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.
- 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
- Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health
- 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
- Maintain and enhance biodiversity both within and outside designated sites
Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters.

5.12 Welsh Language Impact Assessment:

- Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities
- Encourage and facilitate access, for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society
- Maximise the contribution of opportunities for development to sustaining local communities
- Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.

5.13 Equality, Socio Economic, Health and Human Rights Impact Assessment:

- Encourage and facilitate access, for all to the National Park, reflecting the social mix of society
- Community facilities (including health & social care facilities, social facilities and retail provision) continue to meet the needs of the National Park population
- Promote sustainable use of, and maintain and enhance the quality of, inland and coastal waters
- Maintain the cultural distinctiveness of communities
- Maximise the contribution of opportunities for development to sustaining local communities
- Manage the effects of climate change with particular reference to the risk of flooding; the effect on biodiversity; public health

- Increase the number of residents and visitors taking part in physical forms of recreation (especially walking and cycling) and volunteering opportunities.
- Economically viable agriculture and forestry sectors that are contributing to conserving and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and community well-being.

5.14 **Well-being of Future Generation Assessment – Well being Goals/ 5 Ways of Working**

- All sustainability objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal

Relationship between Sustainability Objectives and the issues identified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)

5.11 The SEA Directive requires assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment with regard to the issues in the table below. The objectives that cover each SEA issue are shown.

| SEA Directive | 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.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

National Park Management Plan 2025 - 2029

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Draft Scoping Report:
Appendix B – Baseline Information

April 2024

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
AUTHORITY

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

Appendix B: Baseline information

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| | |
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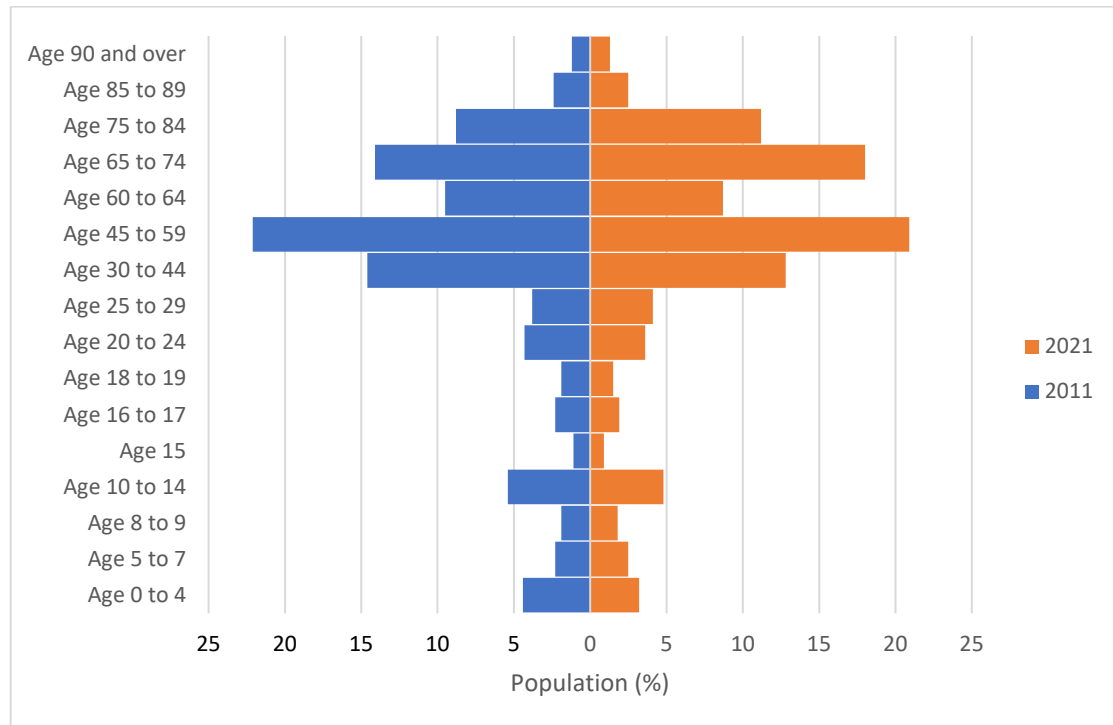
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General & Population

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.

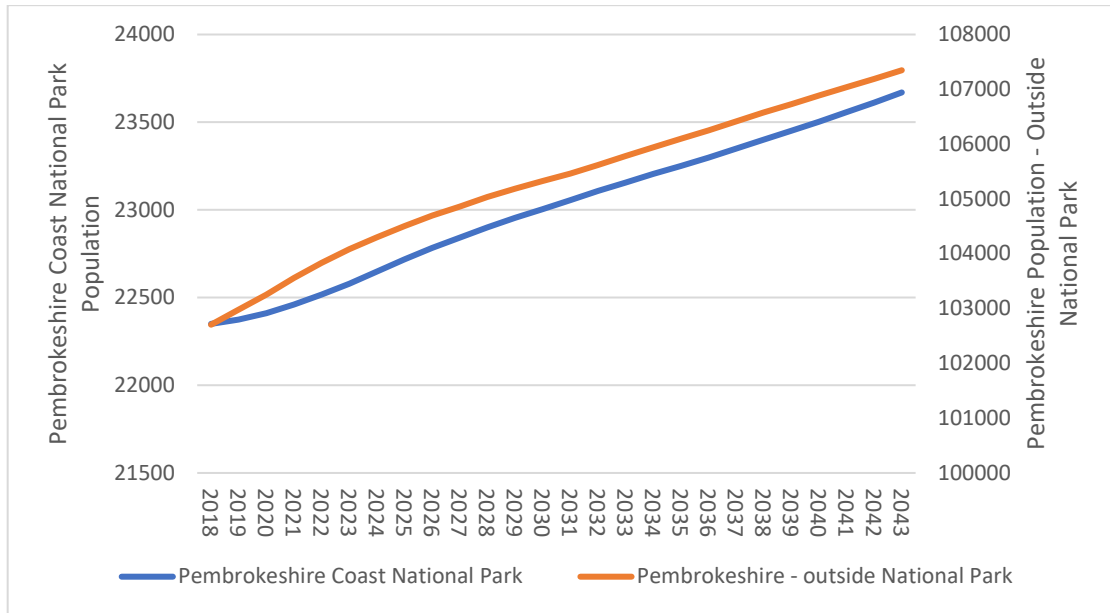
The age structure of the National Park's usual resident population in the 2011 and 2021 census is shown in the chart below.



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:



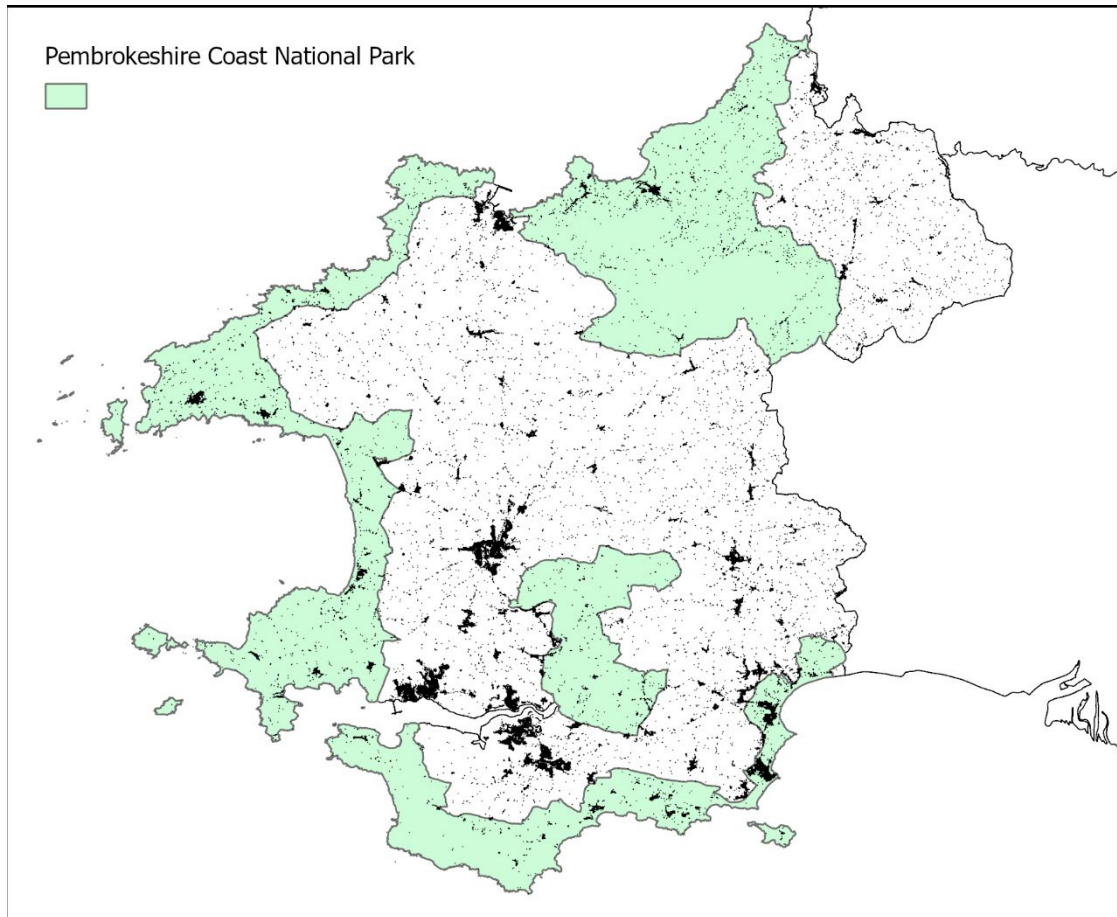
Data source: ONS/Welsh Government ([Population projections by year and national park \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/population-projections))

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 |

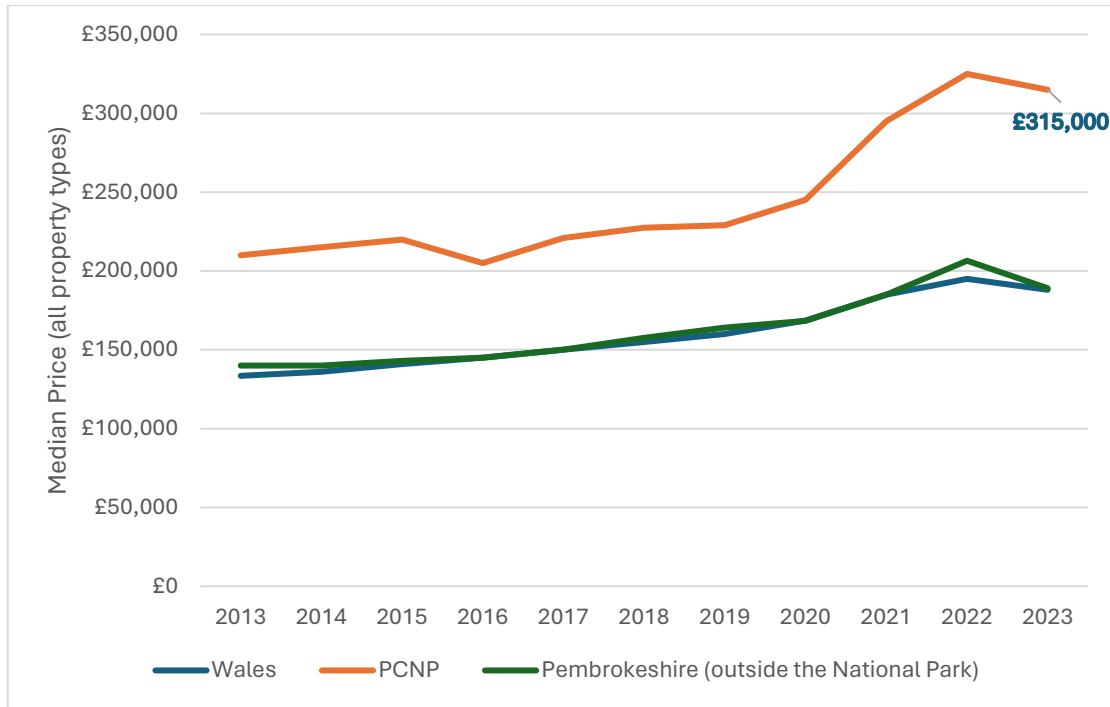
Source: Pembrokeshire County Council 2022

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.

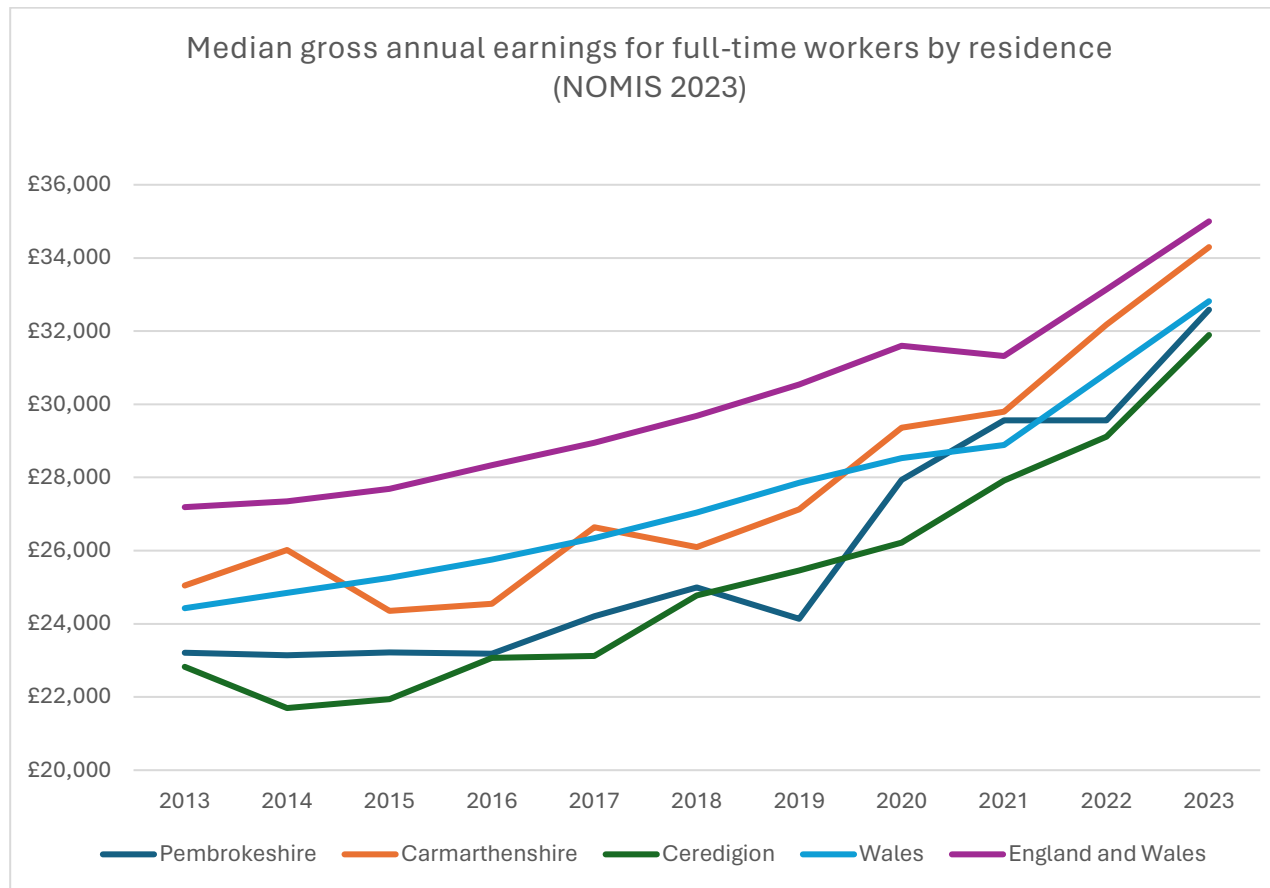
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² Literature review conducted for OPENspace: the research centre for inclusive access to outdoor environments. Morris N. (2003) *Health, Well-Being and Open Space Literature Review* (available at [Open Space: Morris, N. \(2003\) Health, Well-Being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

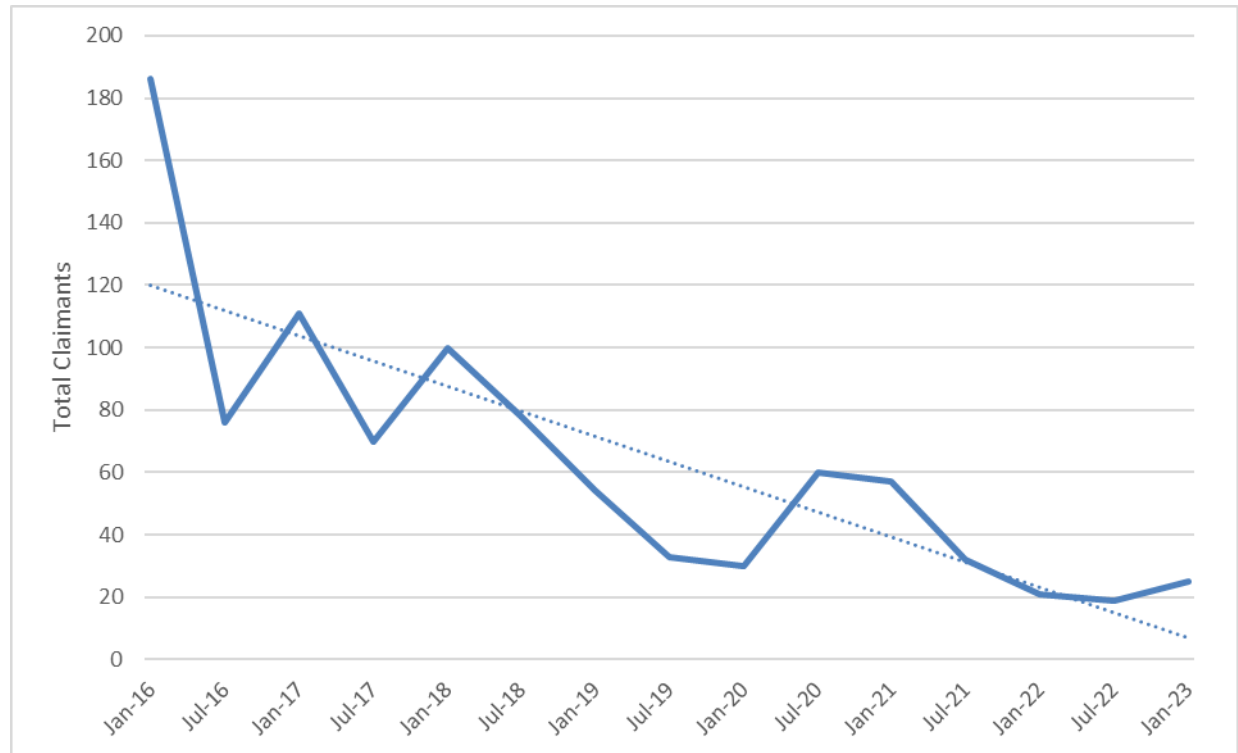
Median gross annual earnings for full-time workers by residence (NOMIS 2023)



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 |

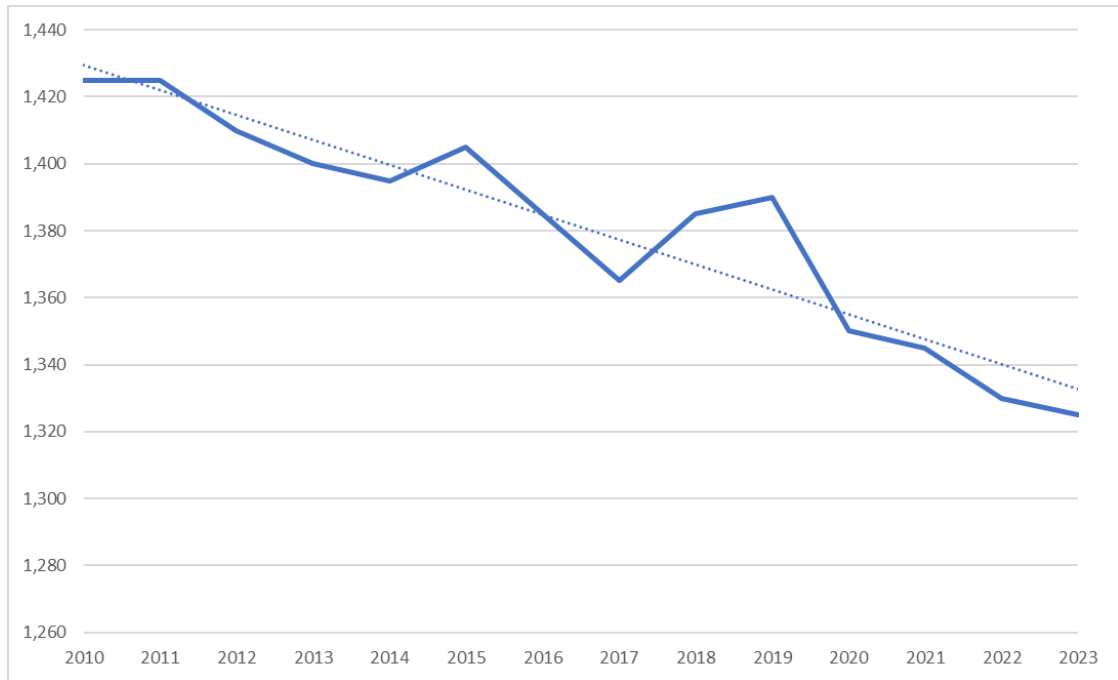
UK Business Counts - local units by industry and employment size band (ONS 2023)

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

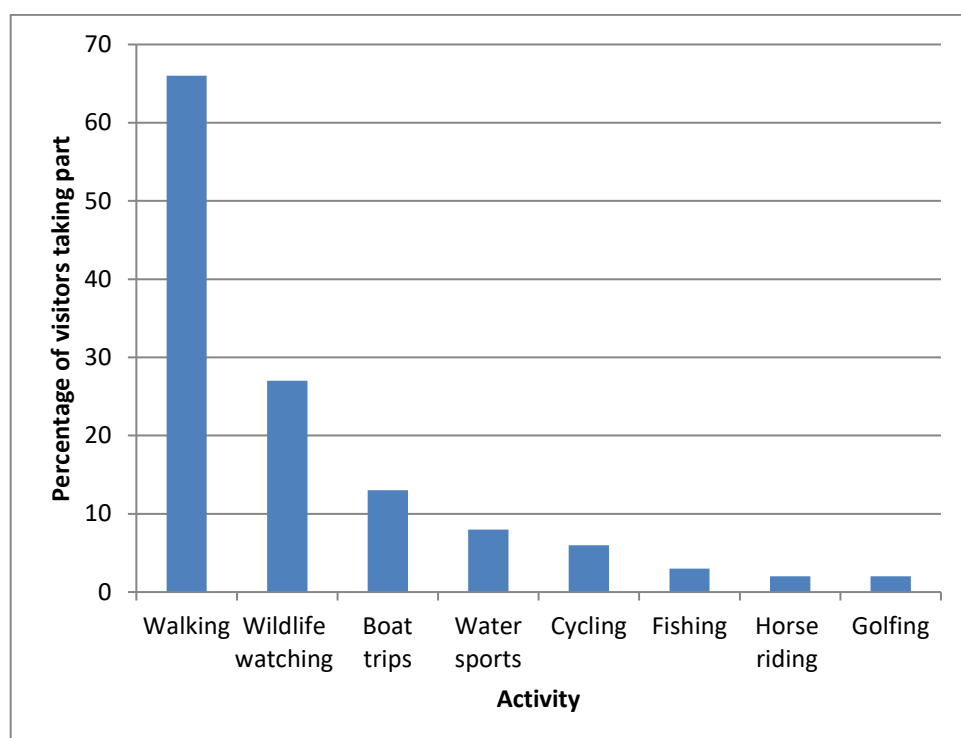
Tourism

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.



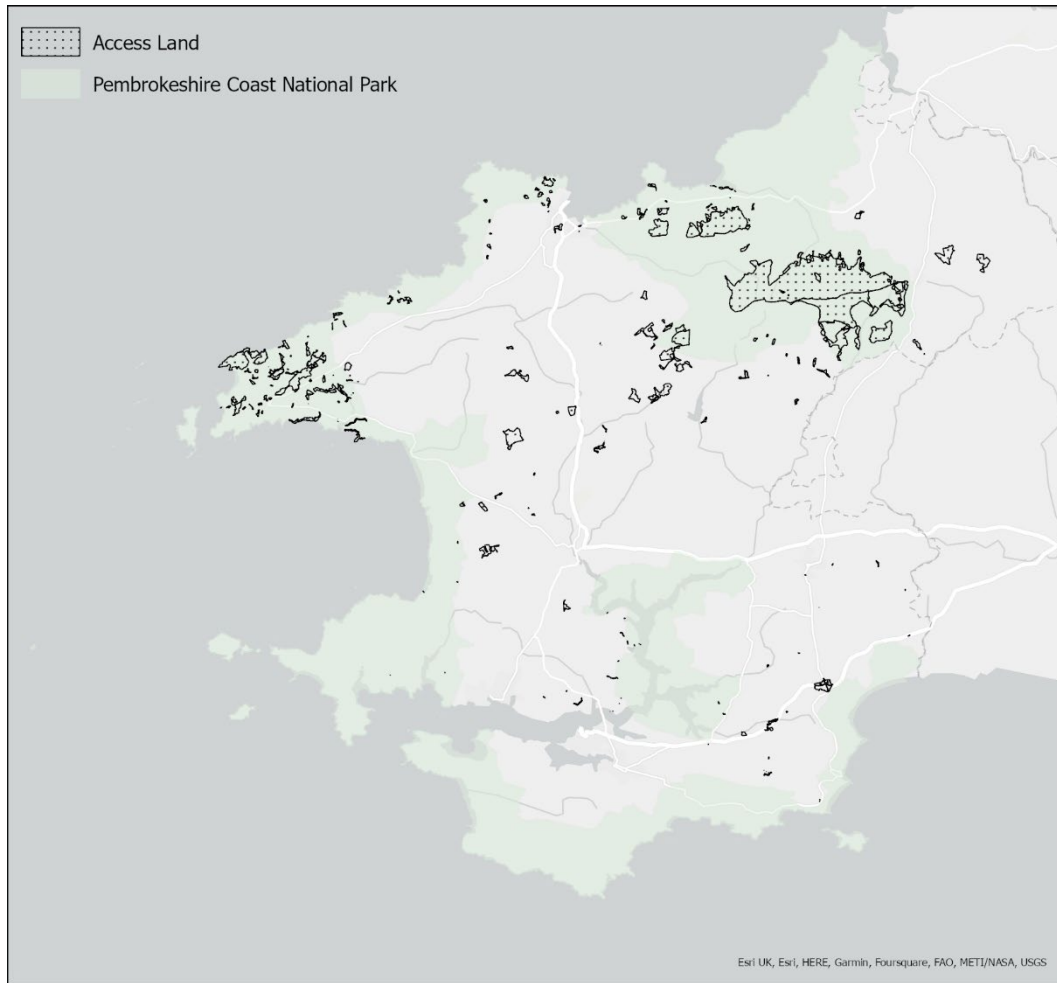
Source: Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey 2012

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)

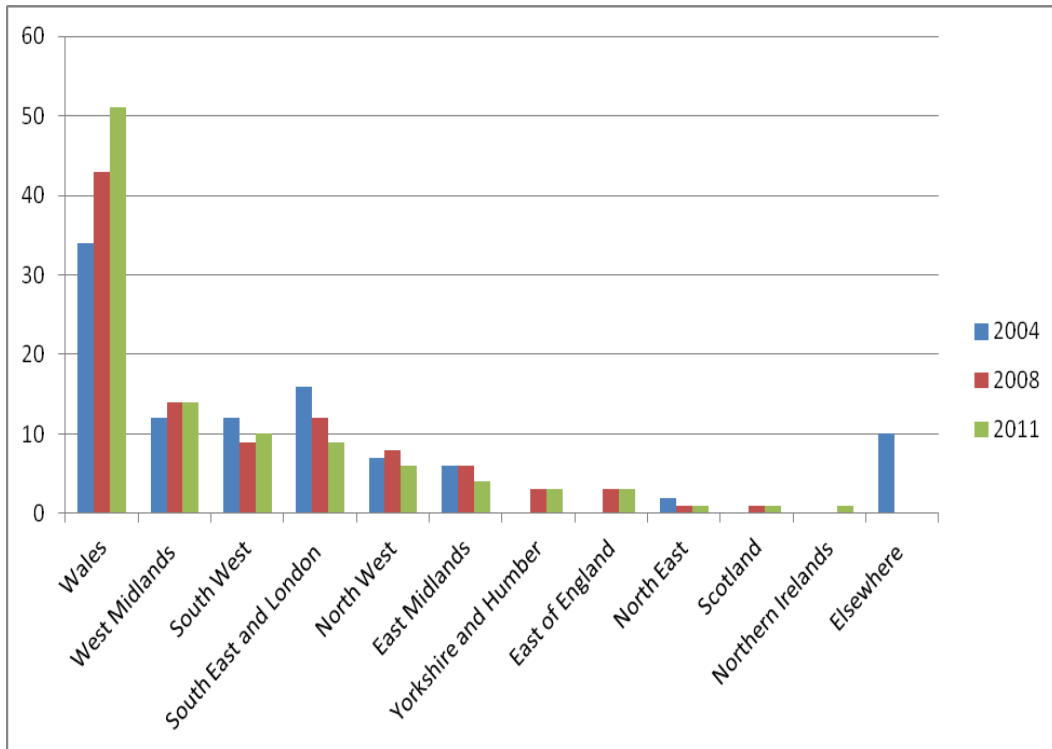
There are about 6616 hectares of Access Land in the National Park, most of it in the north. Access Land in Pembrokeshire is shown on the following map.



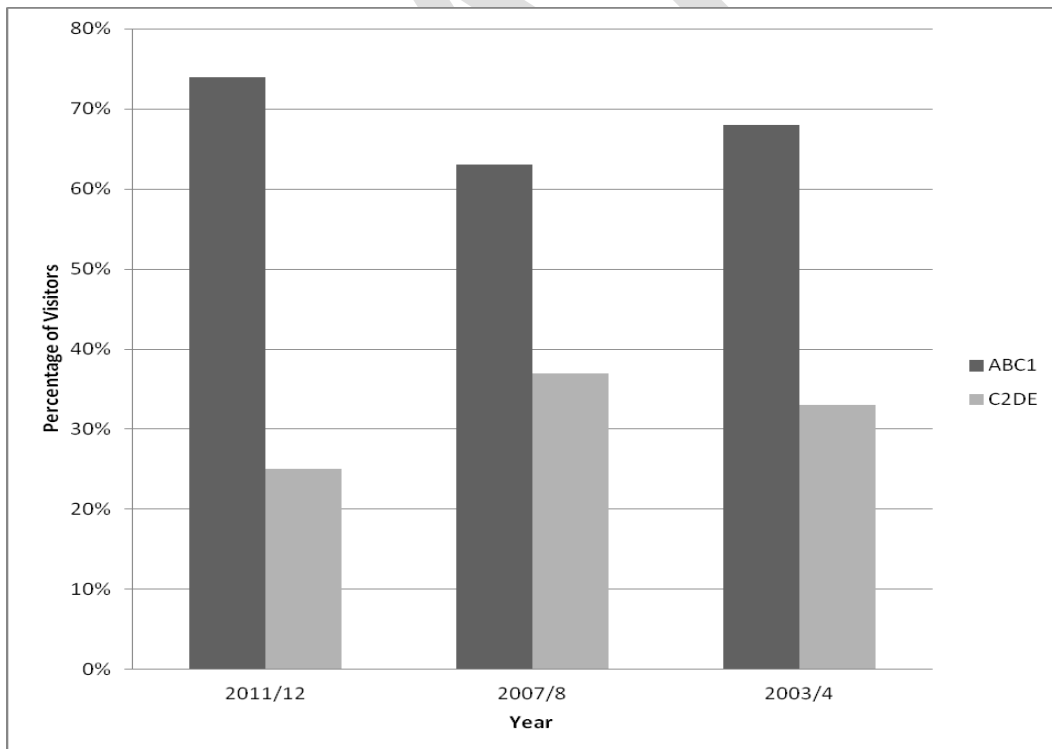
*

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.

5

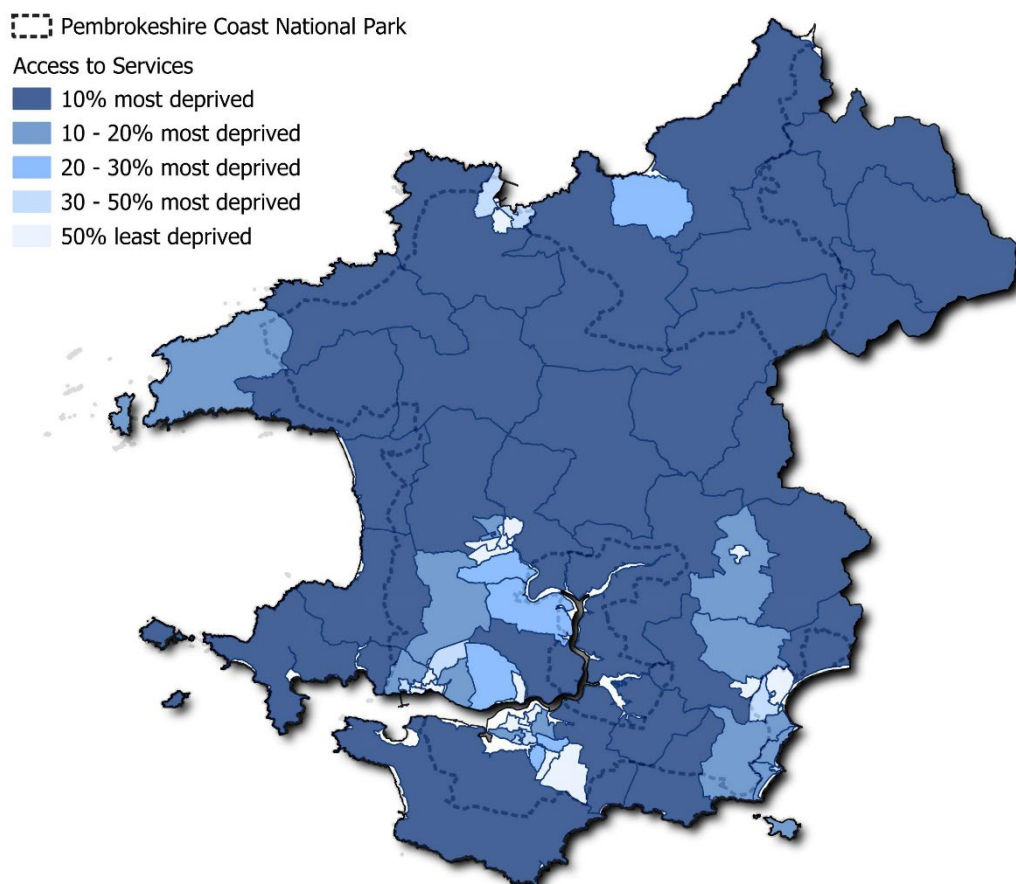
Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.

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](#))

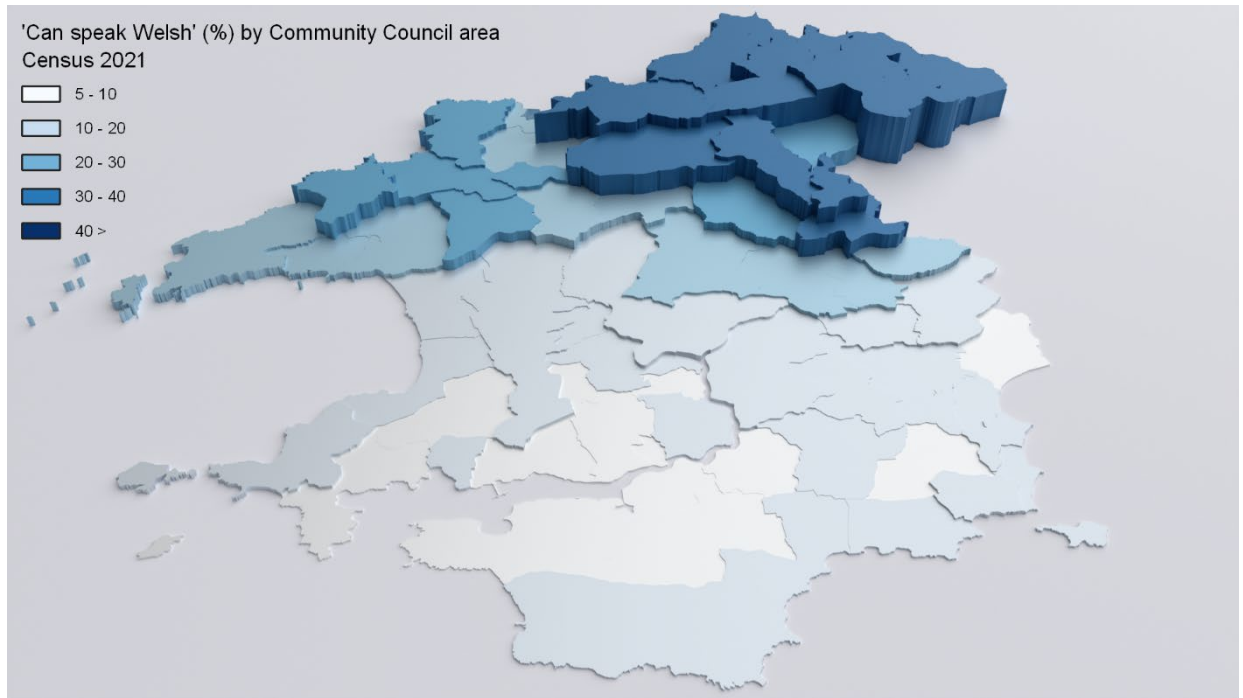
The prevalence of Welsh speakers varies significantly across the county, the table and map below provide figures and show the proportion of persons who could speak Welsh at the 2021 census by Community Council Area.

| 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 |

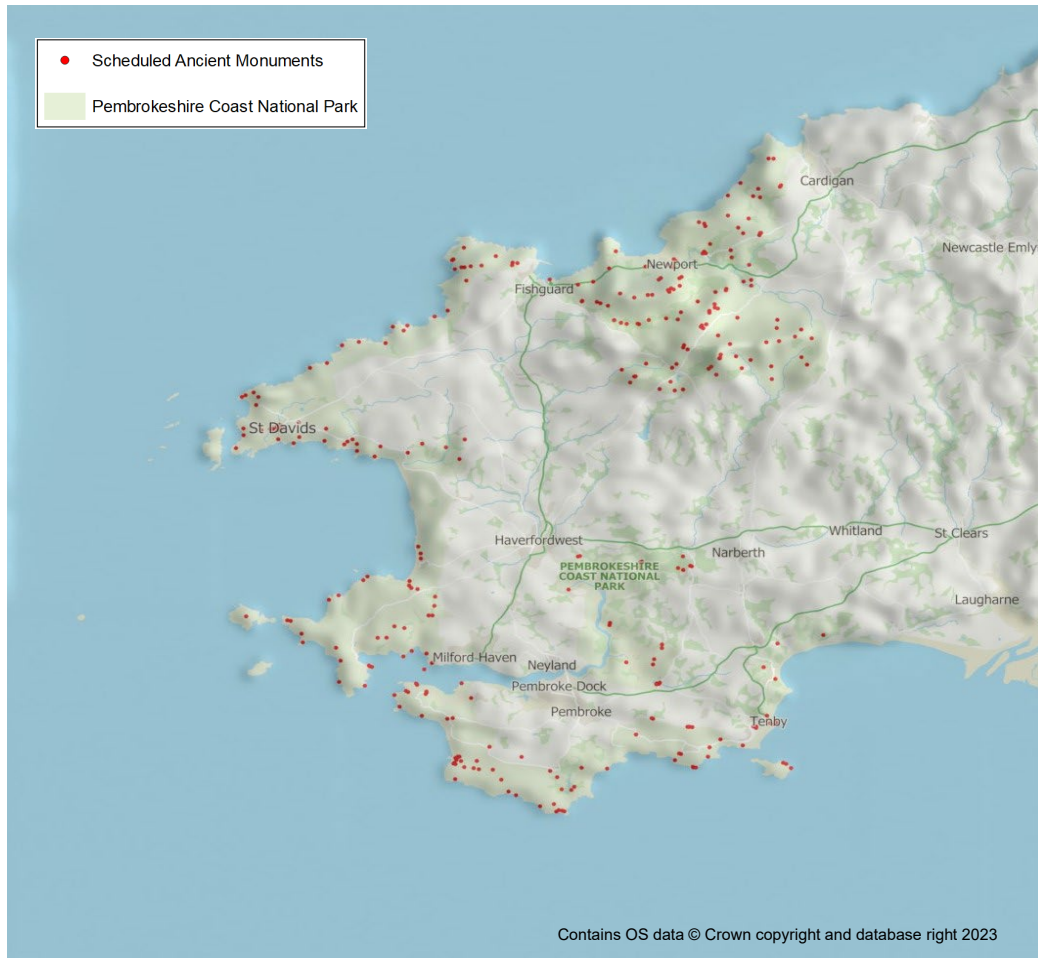


Other indicators of cultural distinctiveness

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 |

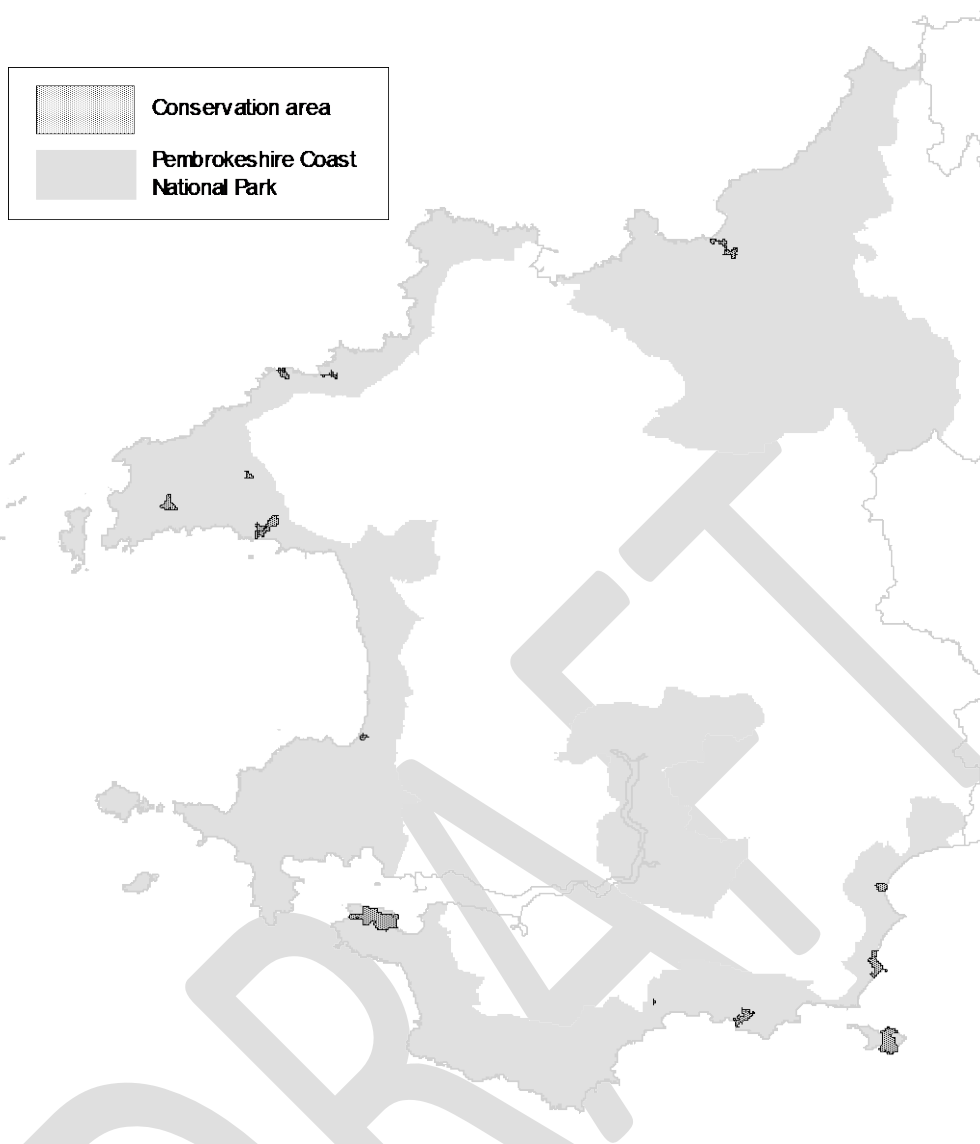
Source: CADW (2021)

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.

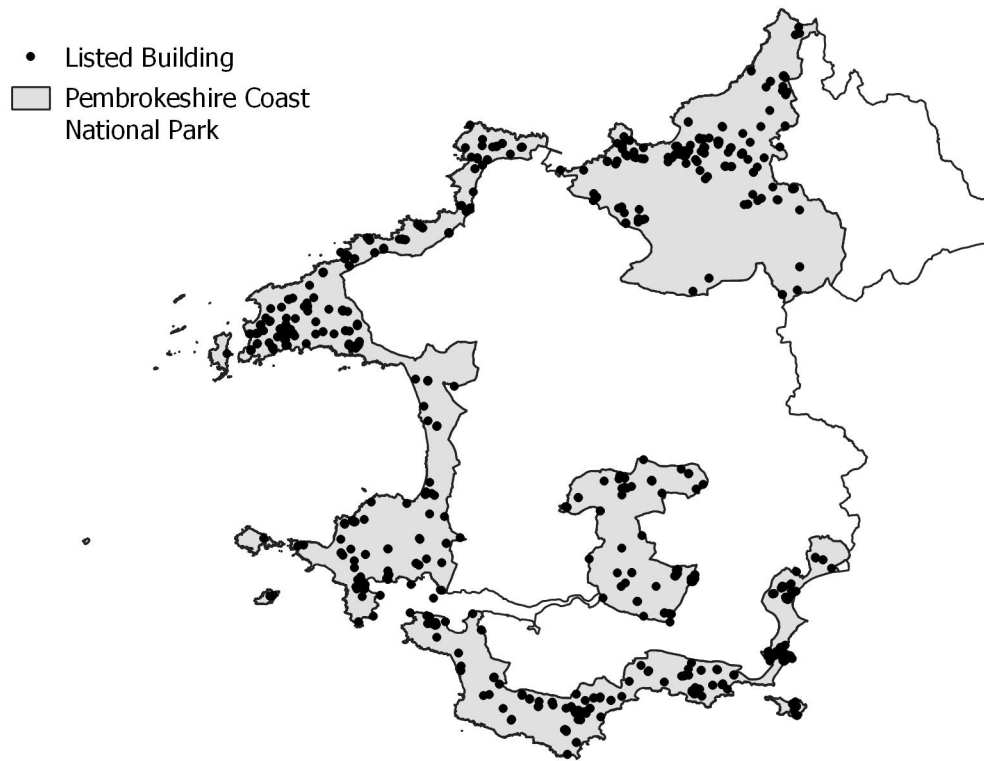
Details of the Park's Conservation areas including size and location can be found in the table and map below.

| 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

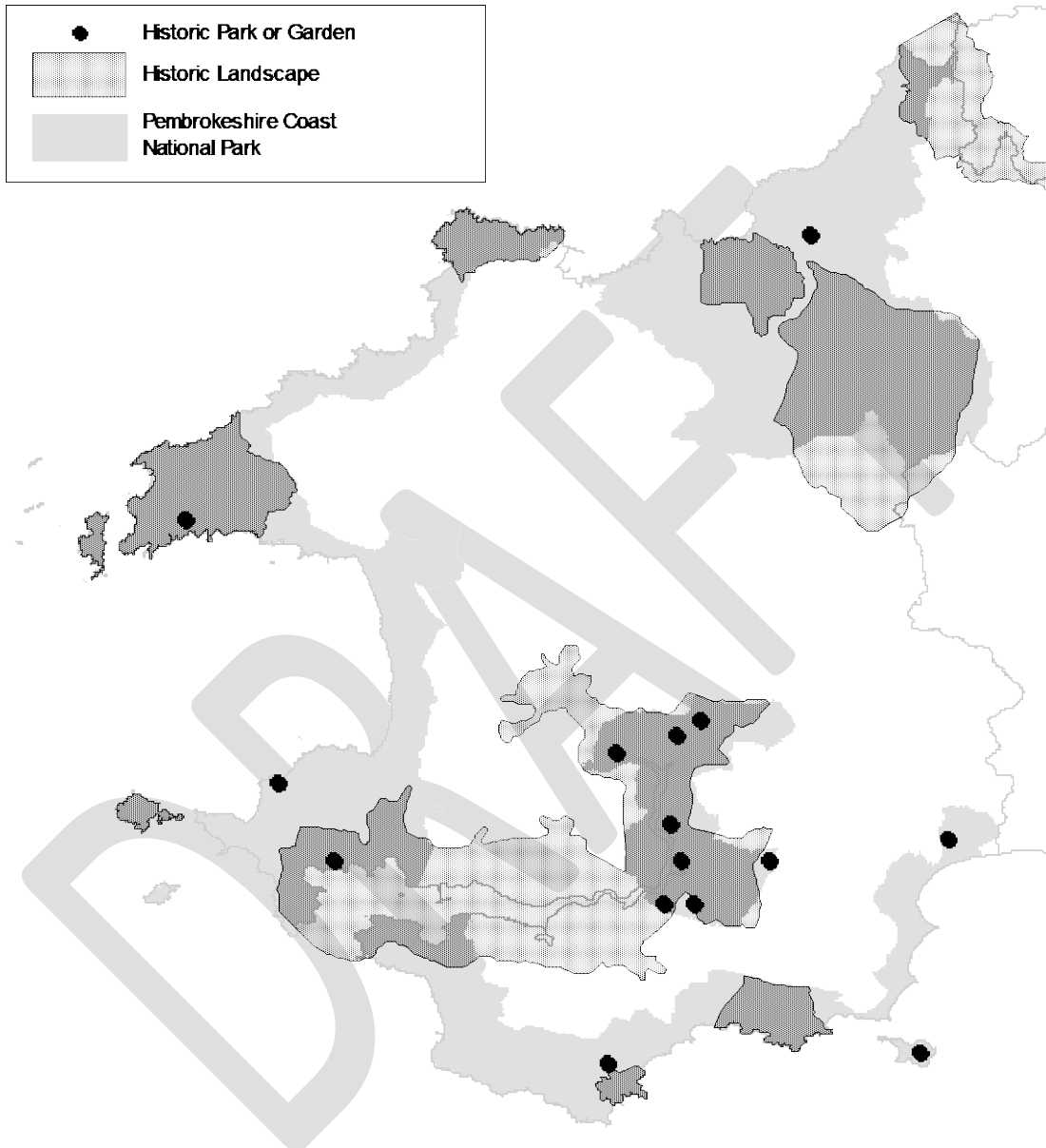
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Listed buildings in Tenby

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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.

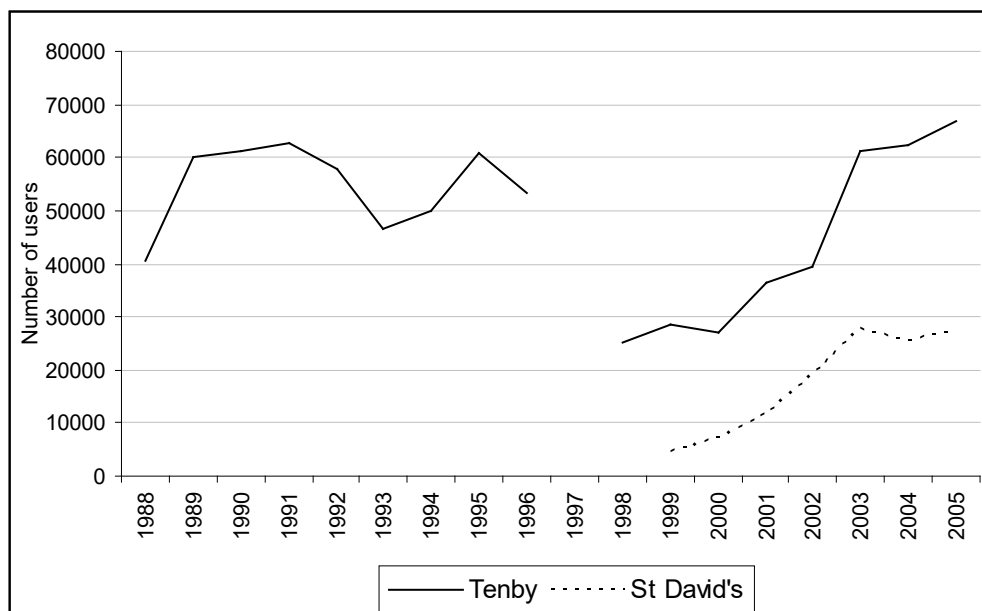
Transport

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.

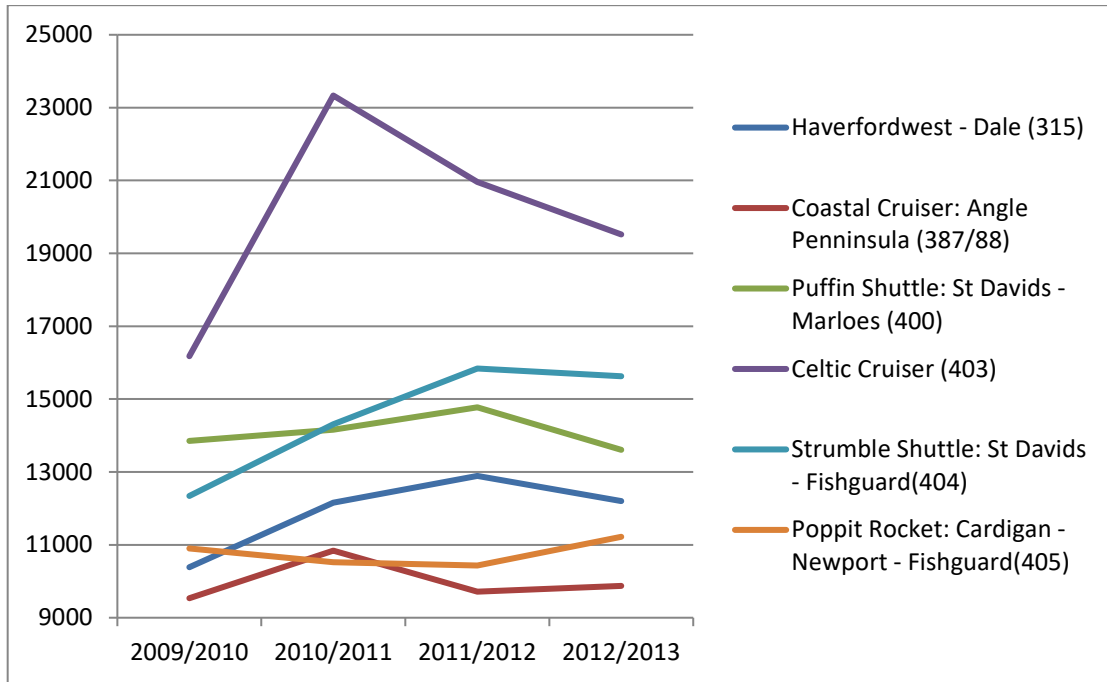
Use of cars by visitors

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 Penninsula (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

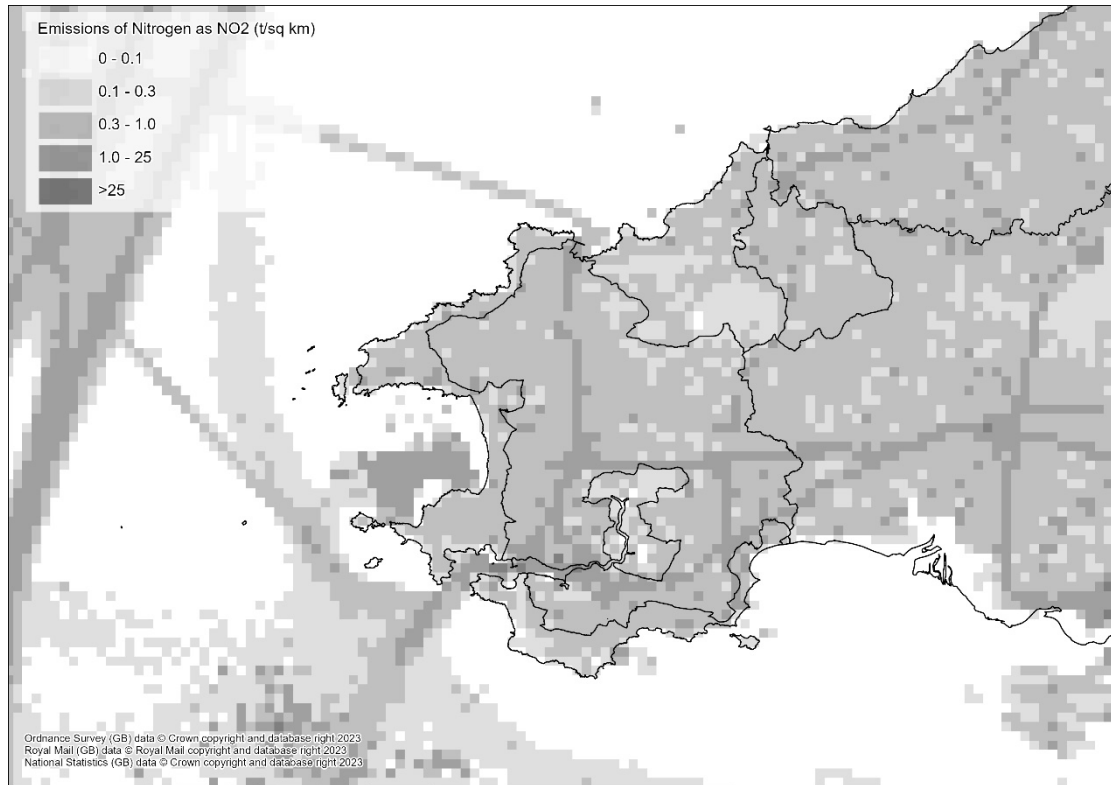
In order to monitor use of private road transport, more monitoring data for roads within and leading into the National Park is needed.

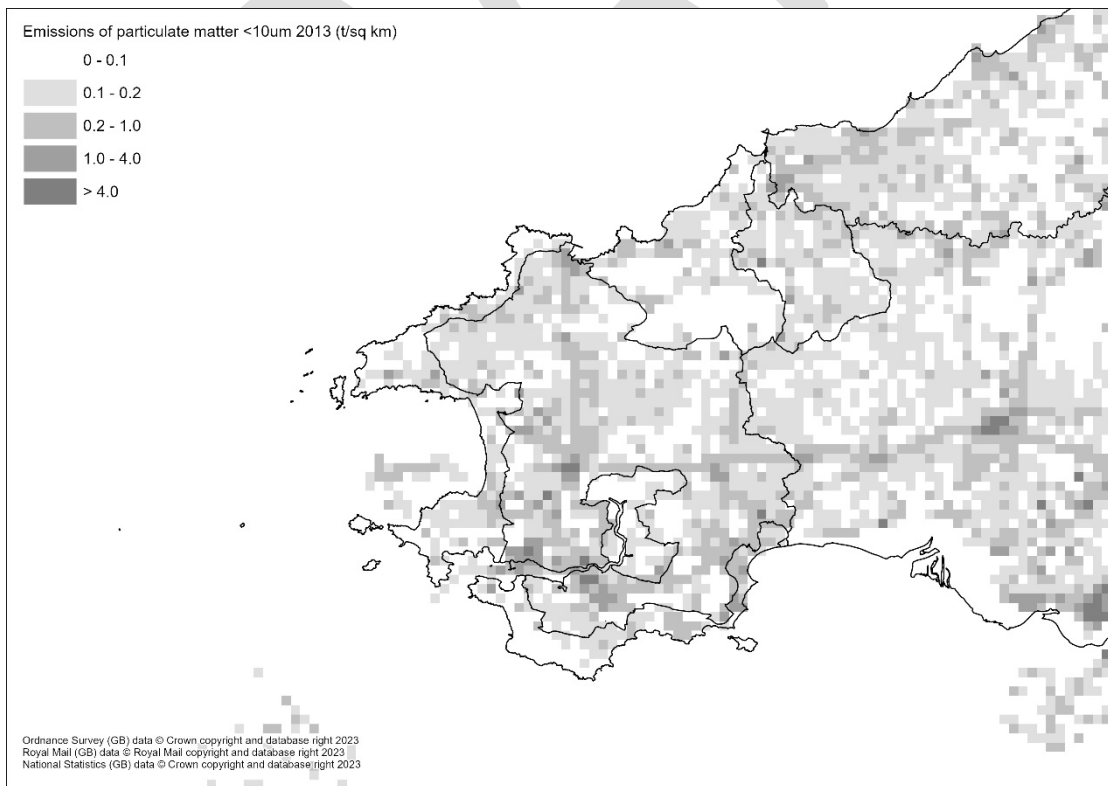
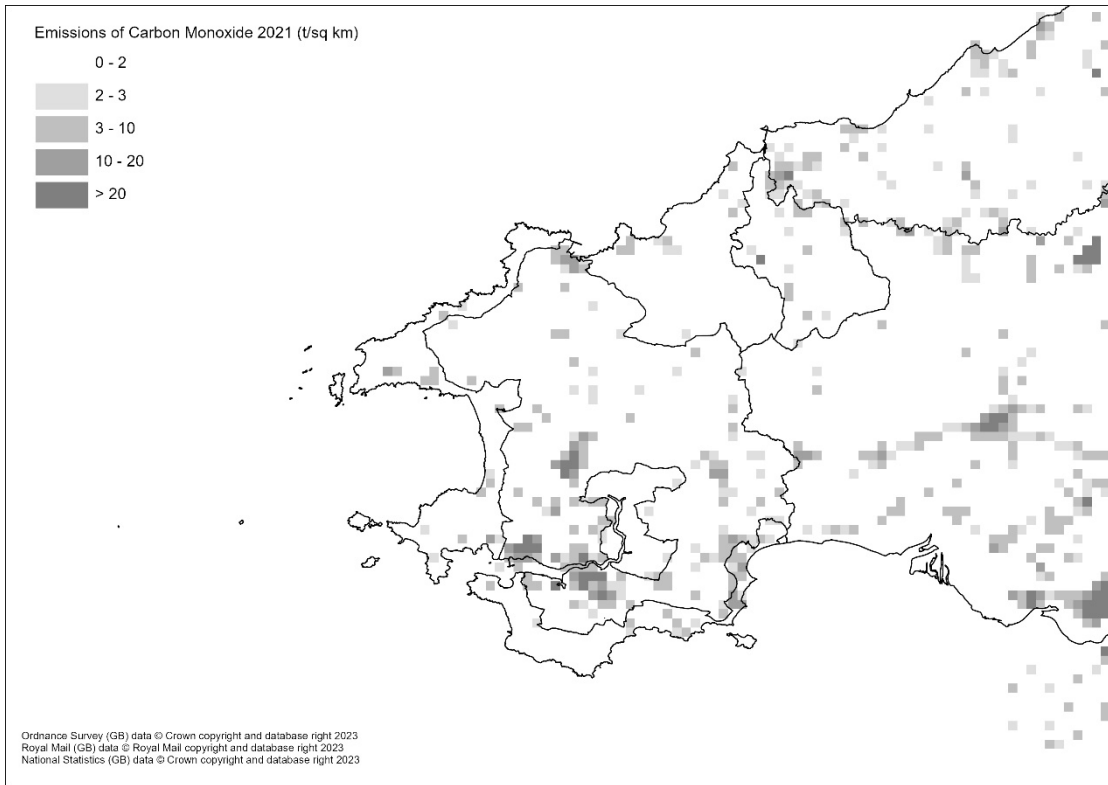
DRAFT

Pollution

Air pollution/quality

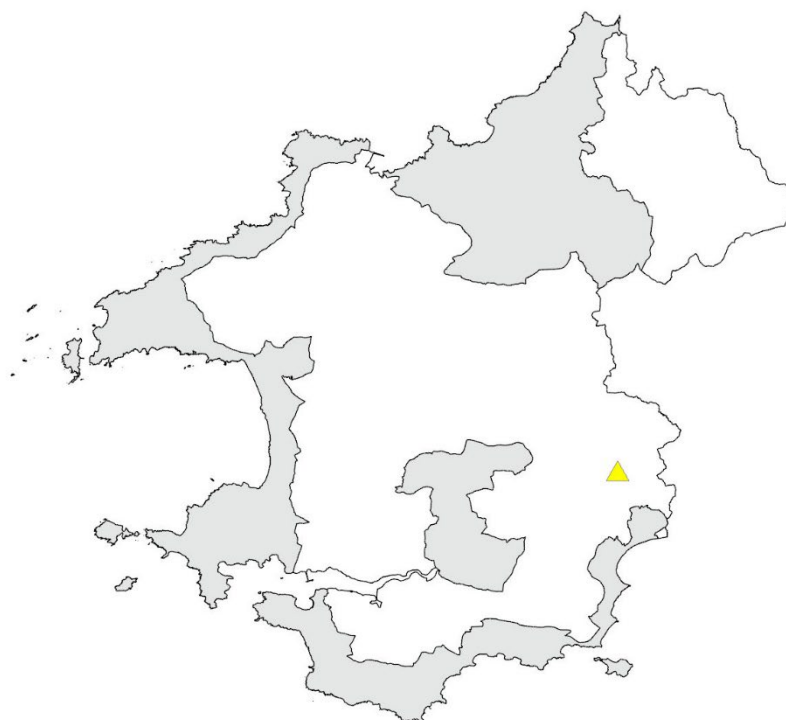
A range of air pollution emissions data and maps, with emissions broken down by sector are available from the web site of the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory ([National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory](#)). Emissions maps for Pembrokeshire in 2021 are presented below for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) 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 \(gov.wales\)](#))

DRAFT

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 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Abereiddy | 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 |

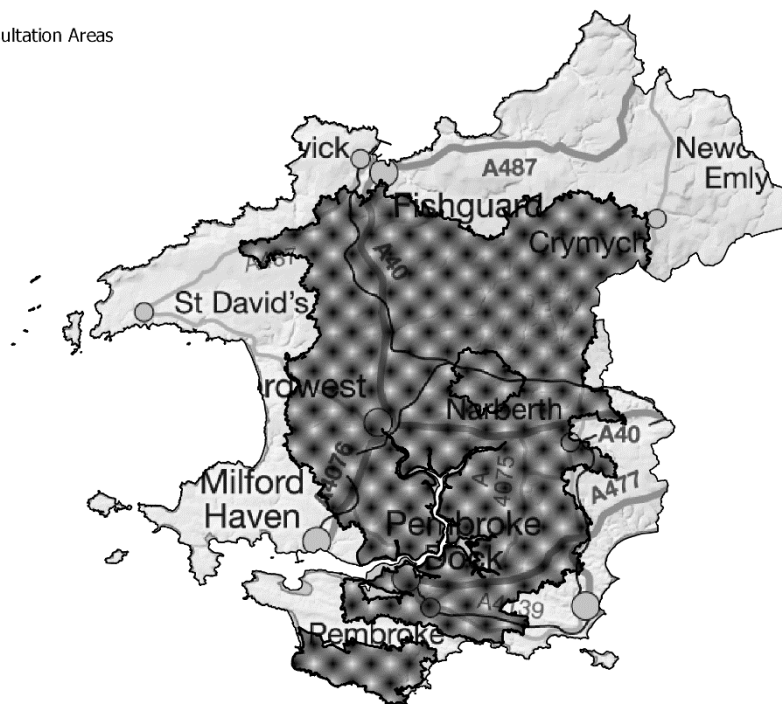
| Location Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2022 |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Little Haven | No classification | Excellent | Excellent | Good | Good | Good | Excellent |
| Lydstep | Excellent | Excellent | 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.

■ NVZ Consultation Areas



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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% |

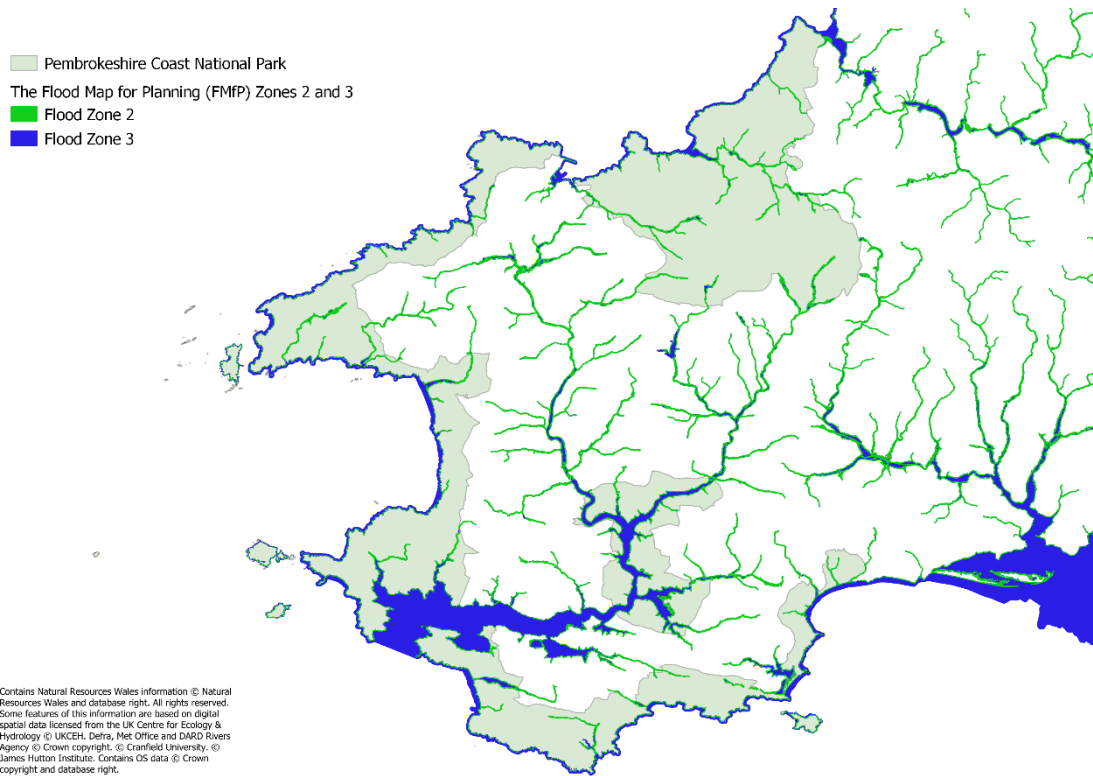
The data in the tables above is derived from The Flood Map for Planning (FMfP) and from OS Address Base Core (as accessed on 13/12/2023). Flood zones 2 and 3 are defined as the following:

Flood Zone 2:

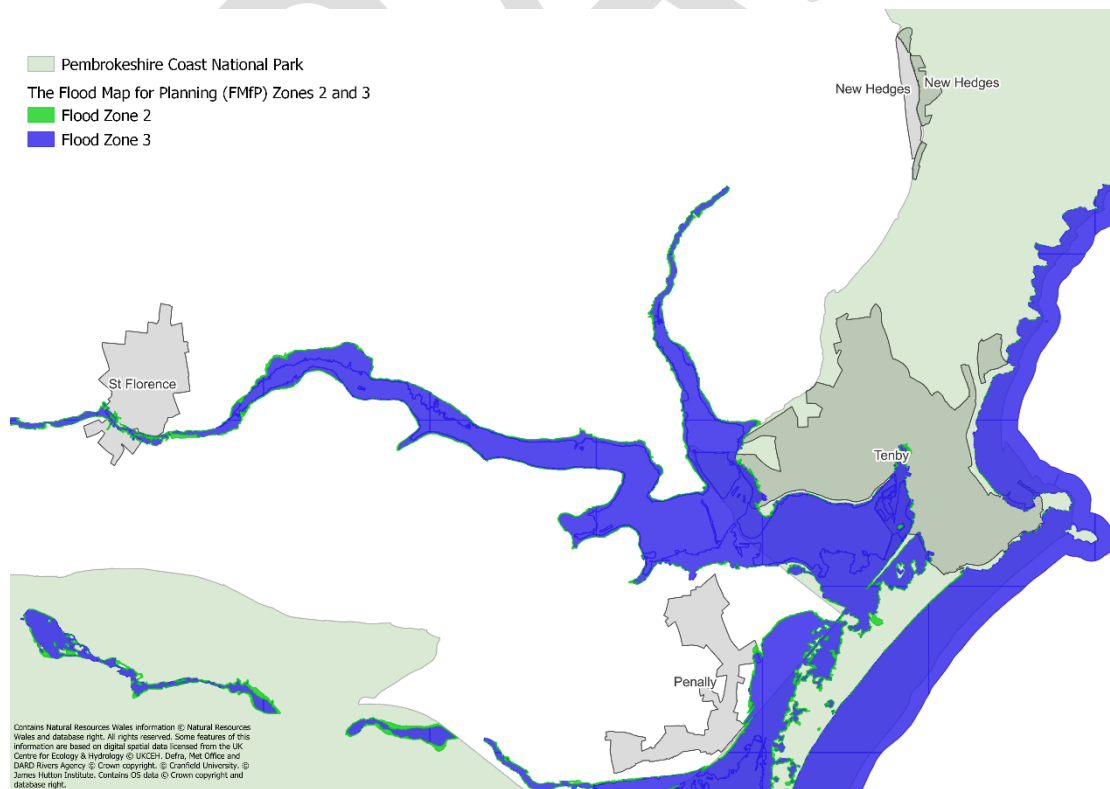
- Rivers with less than 1% (1 in 100) but greater than or equal to 0.1% (1 in 1,000) chance of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- the Sea with less than 0.5% (1 in 200) but greater than or equal to 0.1% (1 in 1,000) chance of flooding in any given year, including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

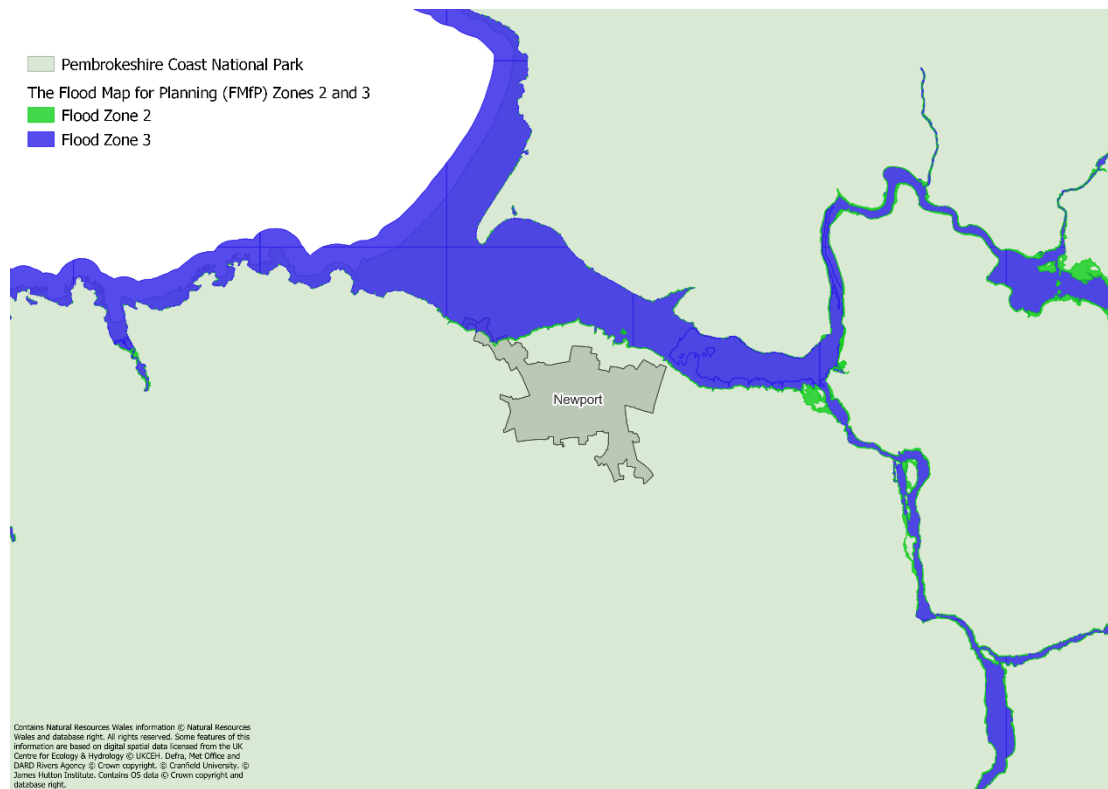
- rivers with a 1% (1 in 100) chance or greater of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- the sea with a 0.5% (1 in 200) chance or greater of happening in any given year, including an allowance for climate change.
- Surface water & small watercourses with a 1% (1 in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

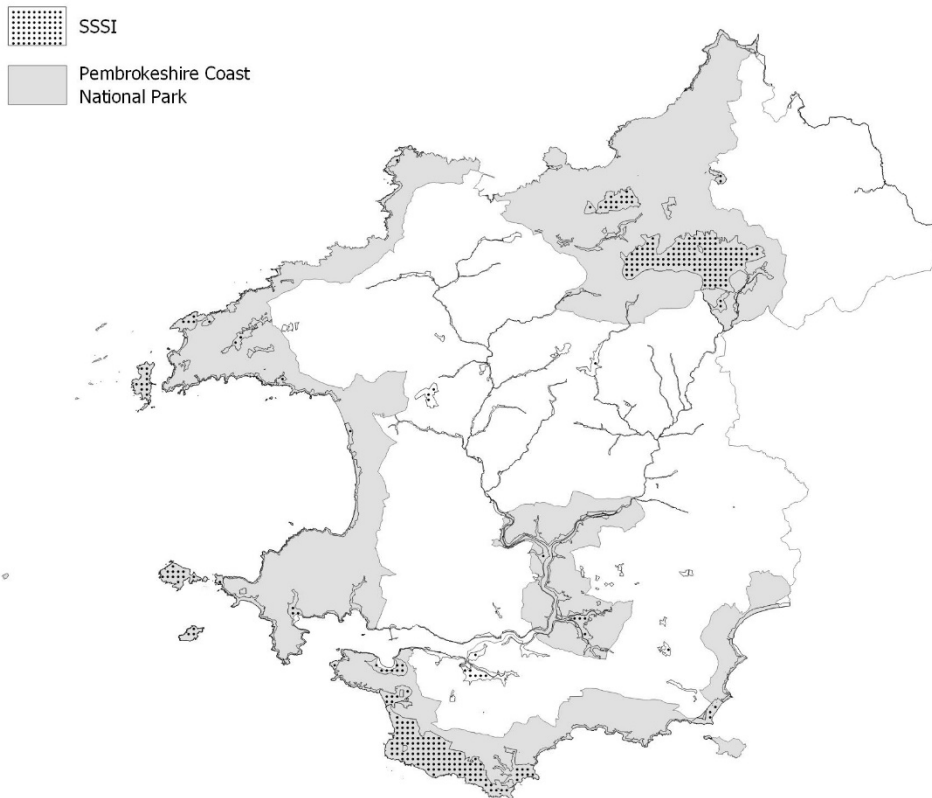


Flood Map for Planning flooding zones Newport area. Source: Natural Resources Wales (December 2023)

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

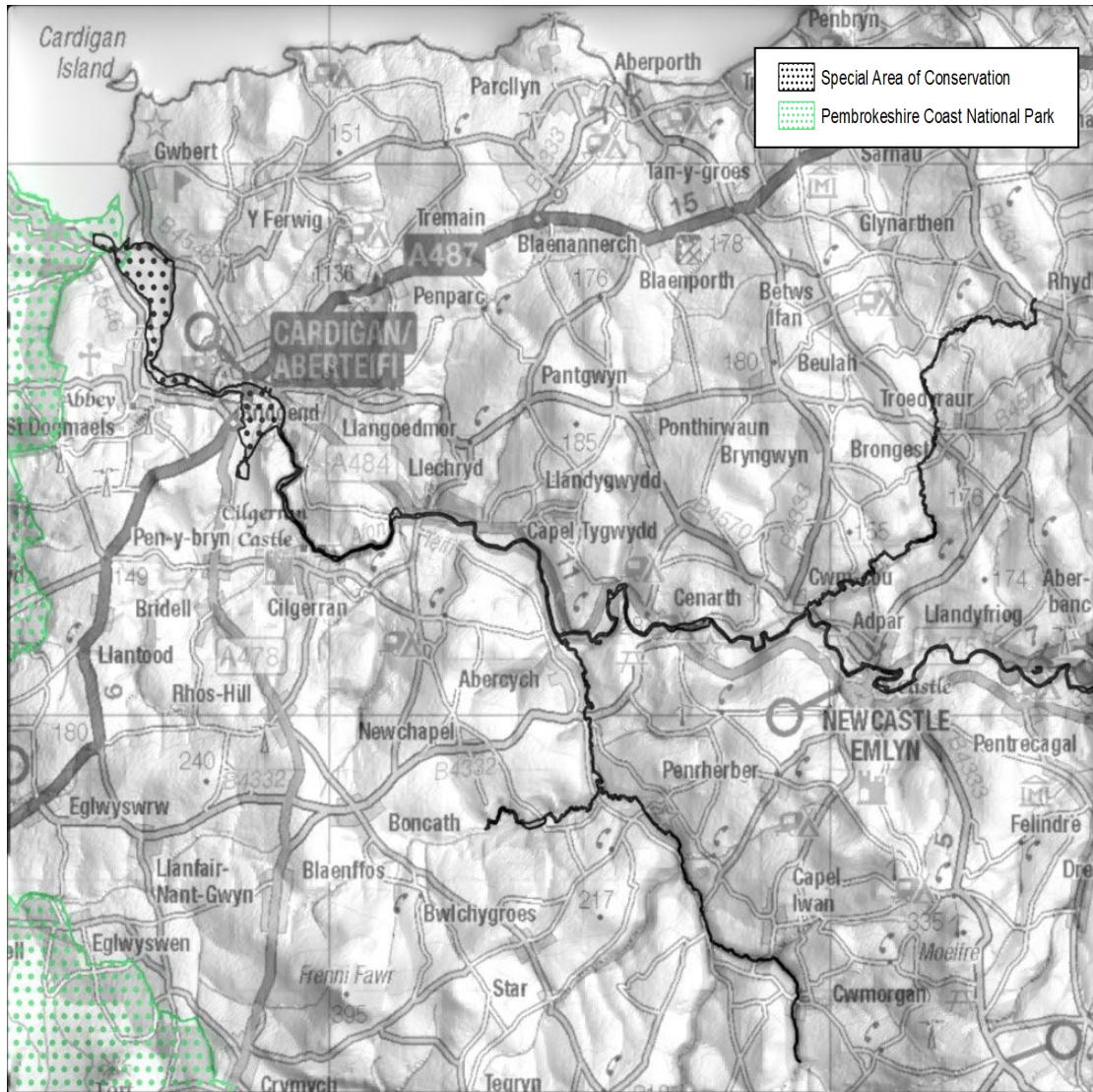
Information on the national site network sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - has been provided by the Countryside Council for Wales, or obtained from the website of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. More information on national site network sites 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 Pembrokeshire 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 |

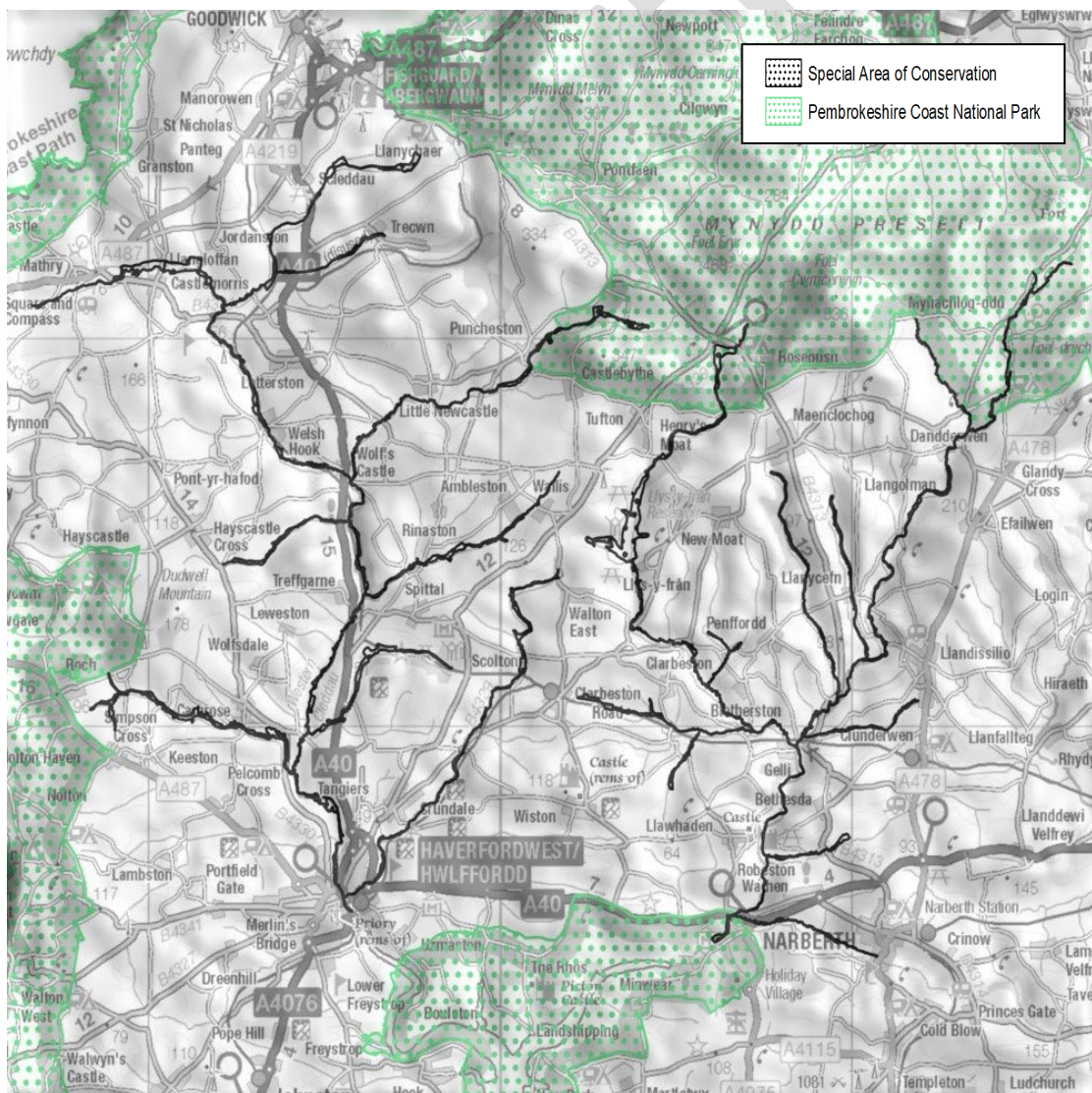
| Feature | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 7110 Active raised bogs | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) | Unfavourable: Un-classified |

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

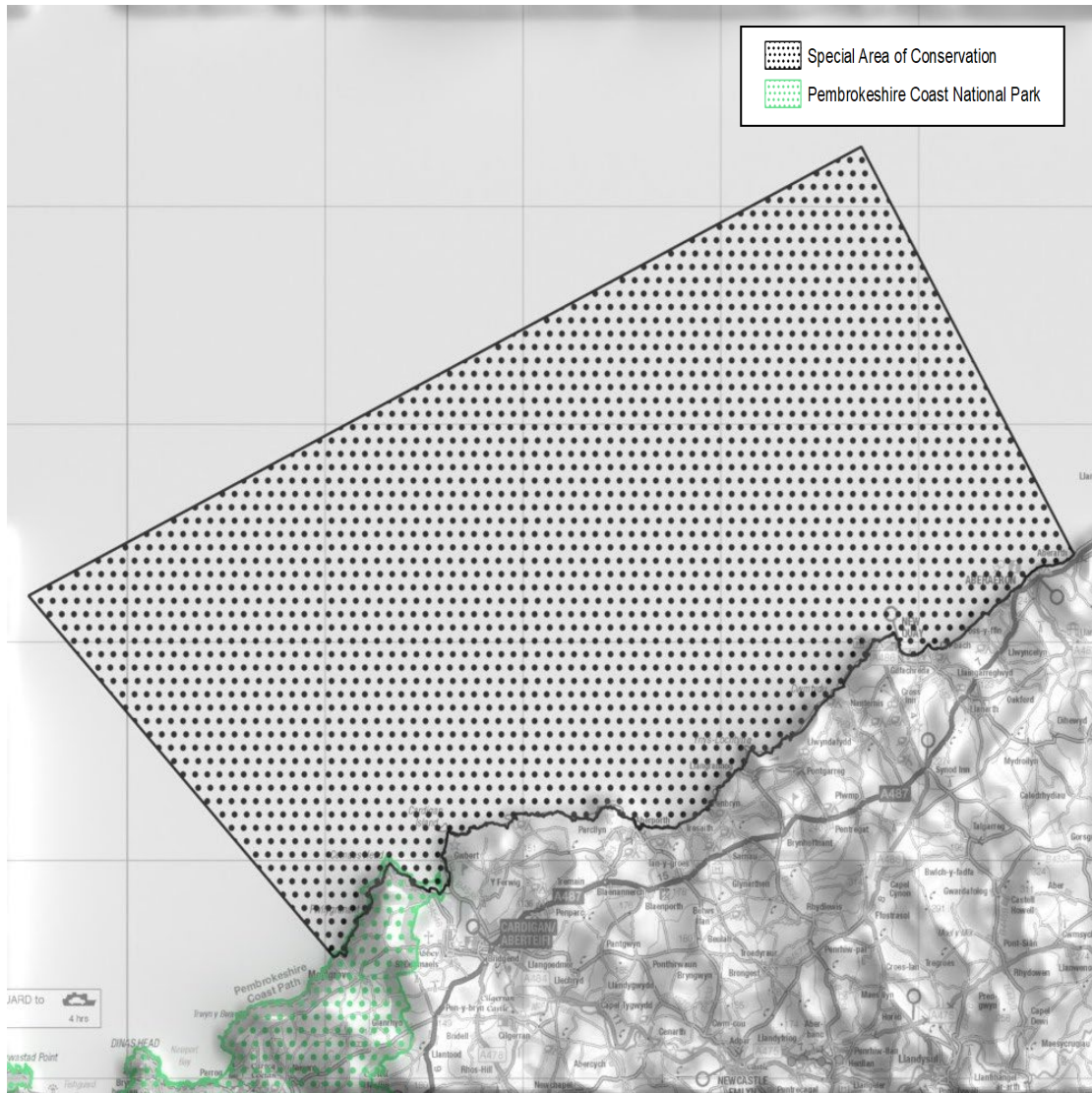
| Feature | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation | Favourable: Maintained |
| 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea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

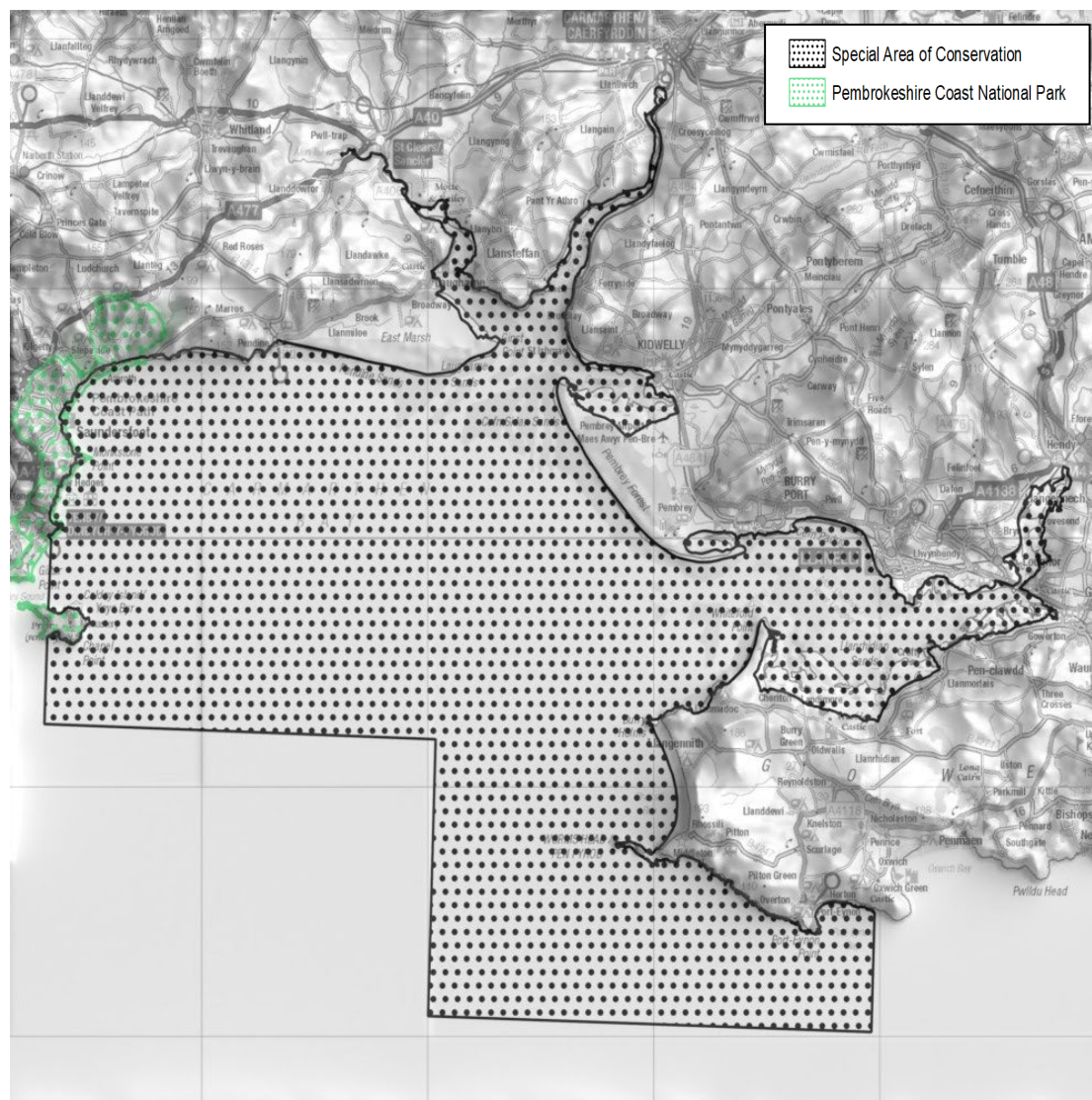
condition and trend information is provisional

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 |

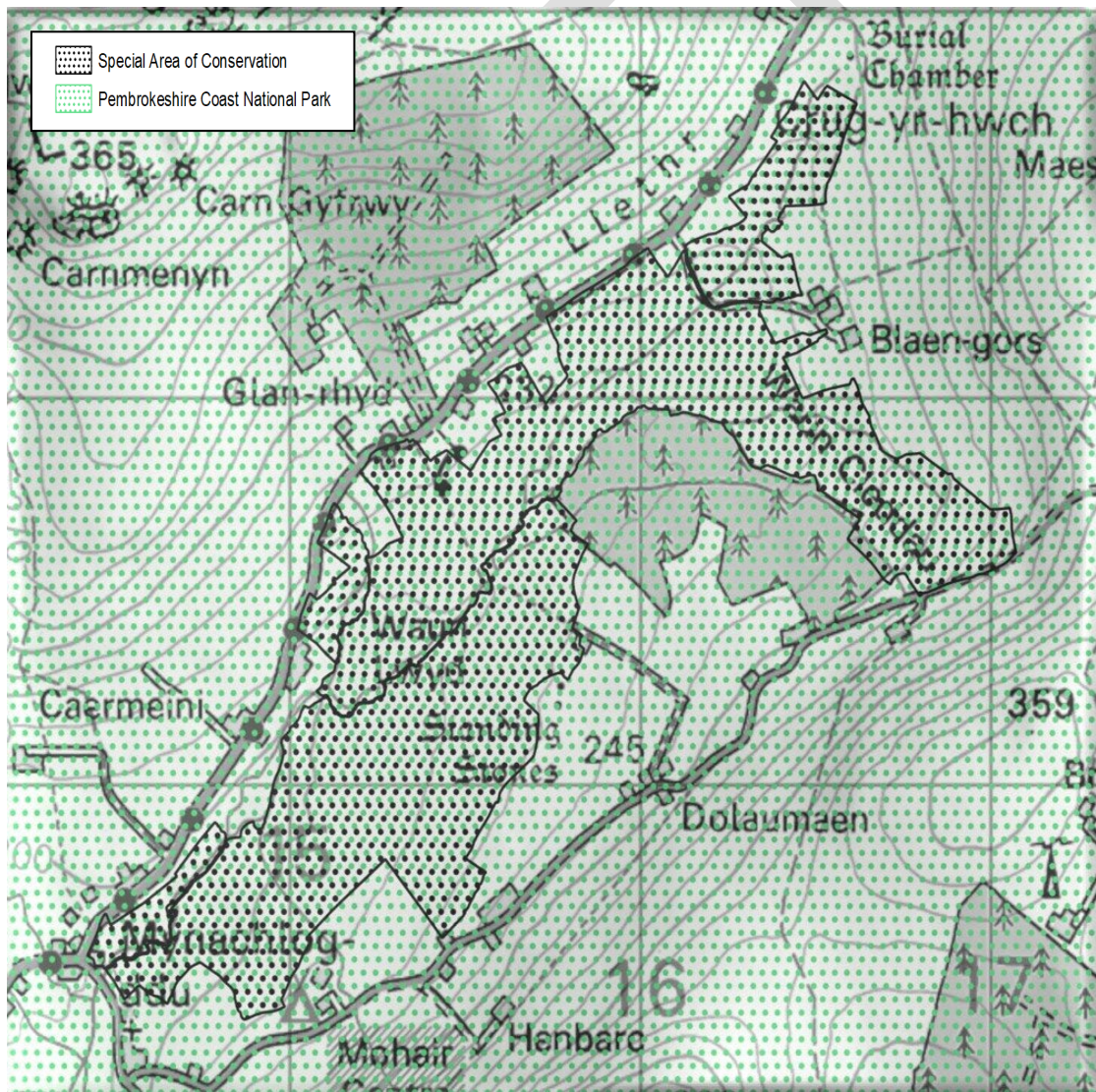
condition and trend information is provisional

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 |

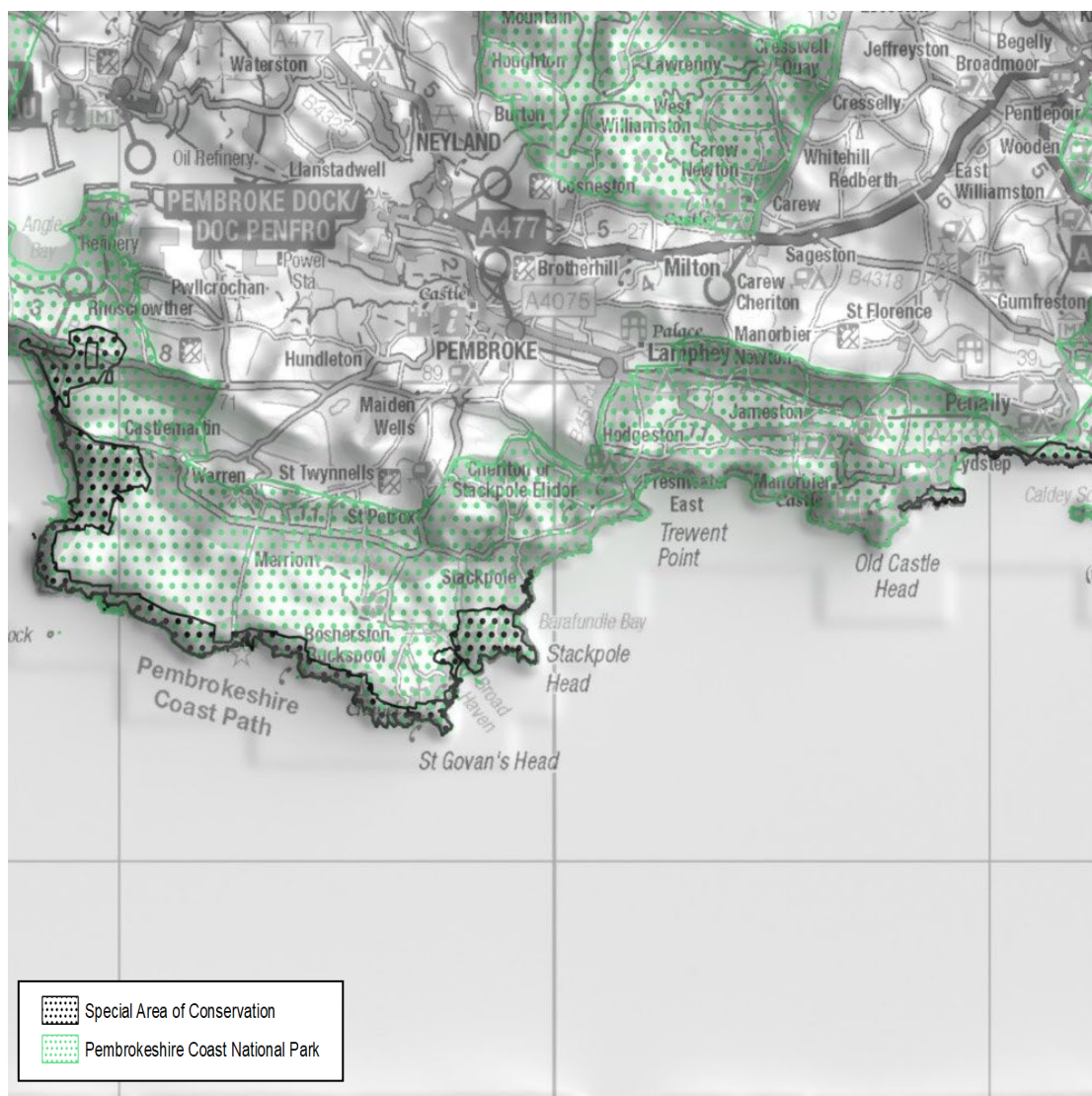
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Gweunydd Blaencleddau](#)

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%).

DRAFT



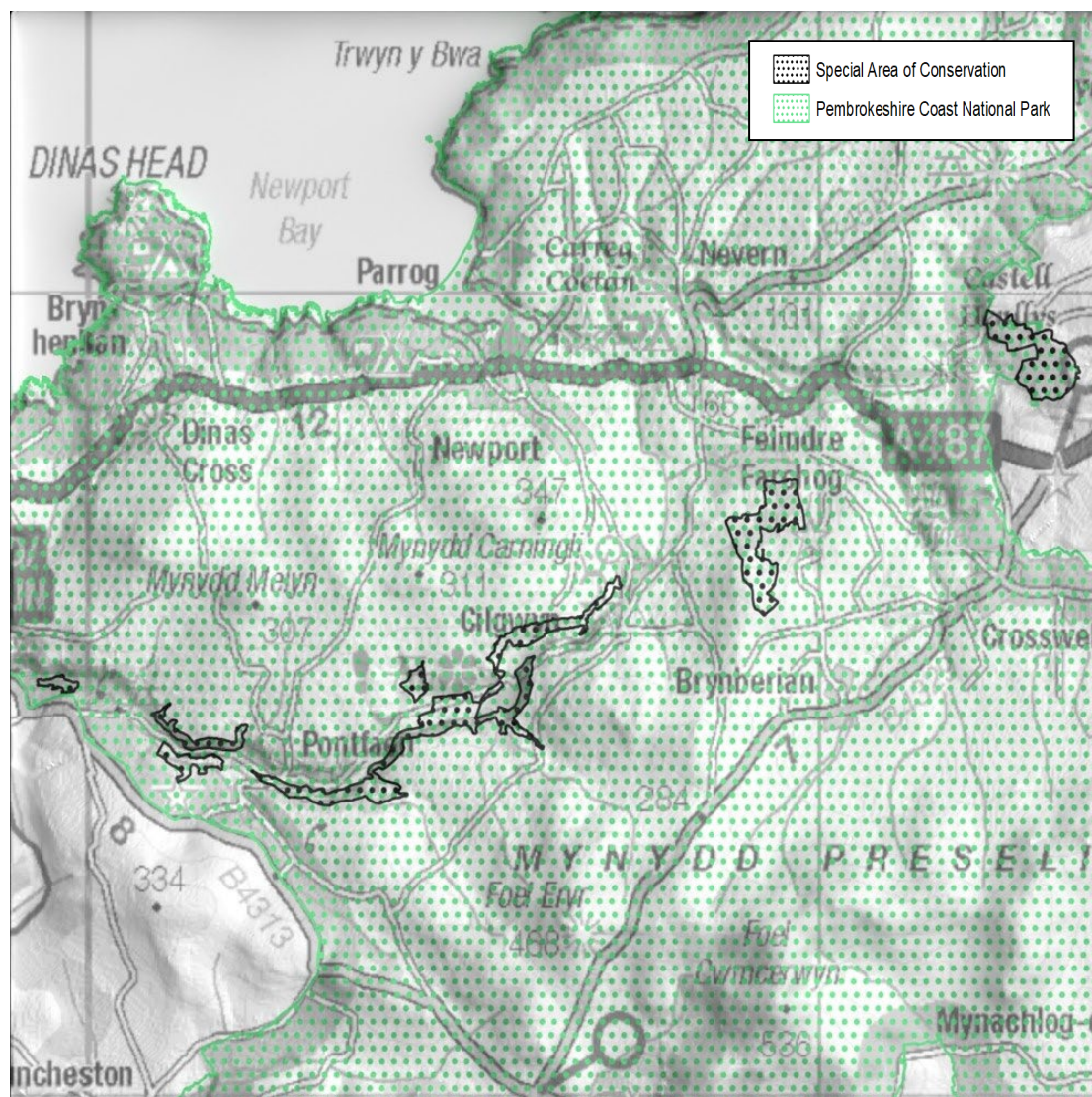
Map A1.6 Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru SAC (the SAC also includes sections of the Gower coast between Worm's Head and Pwlldu Head)

| 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%).



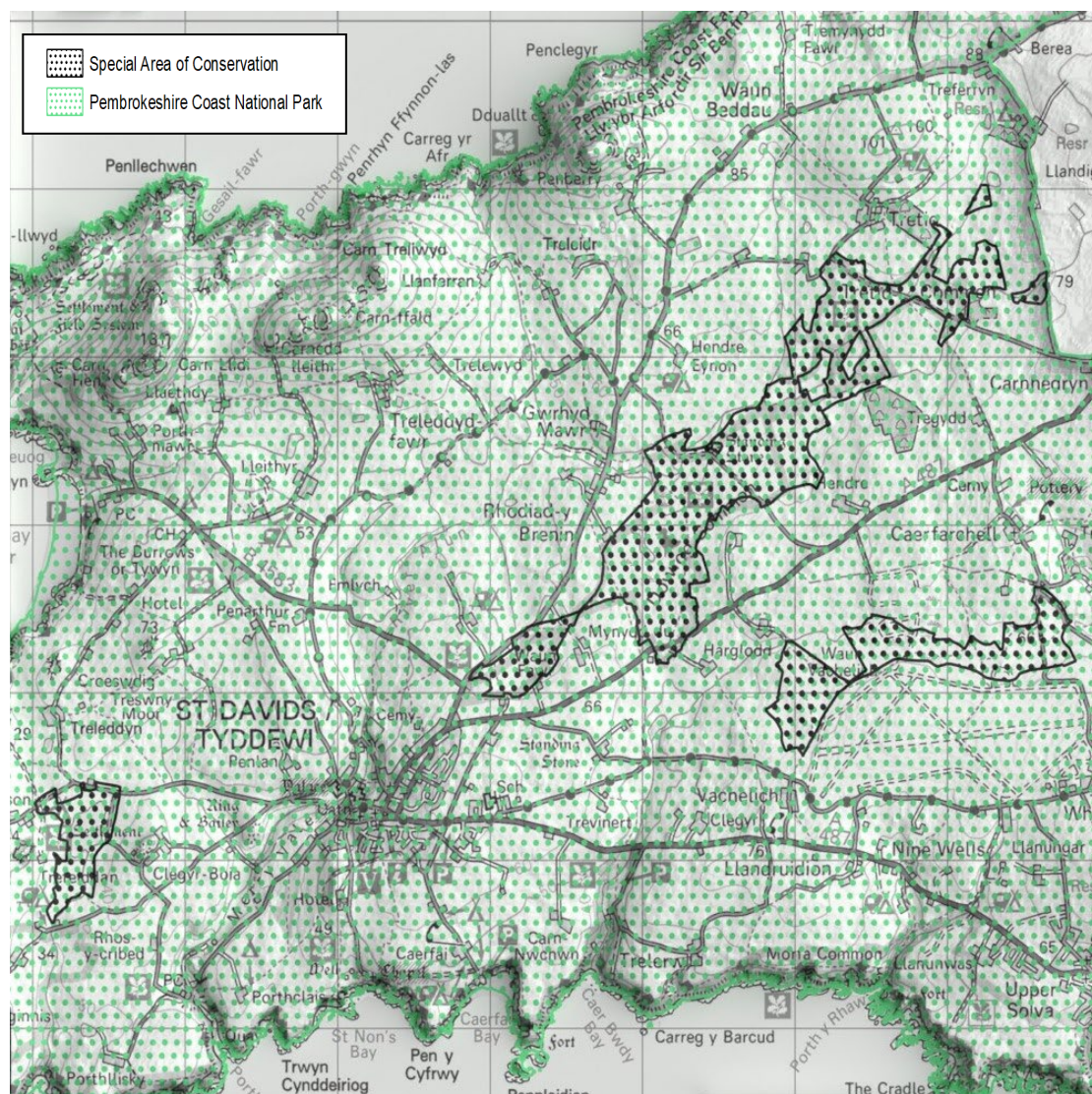
Map A1.7 Pembrokeshire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro SAC

| 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 |

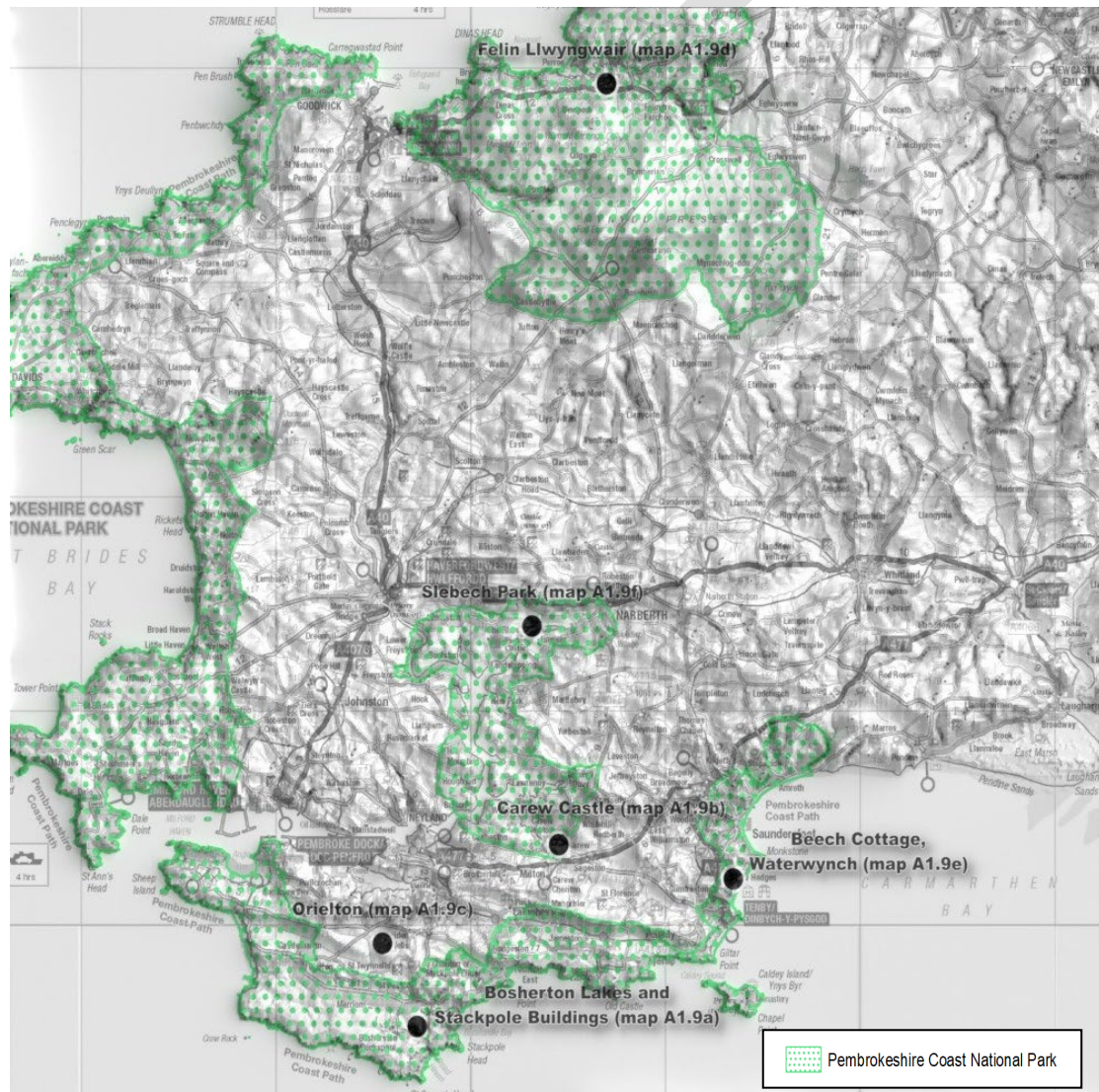
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: North West Pembrokeshire Commons / Comin Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro](#)

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

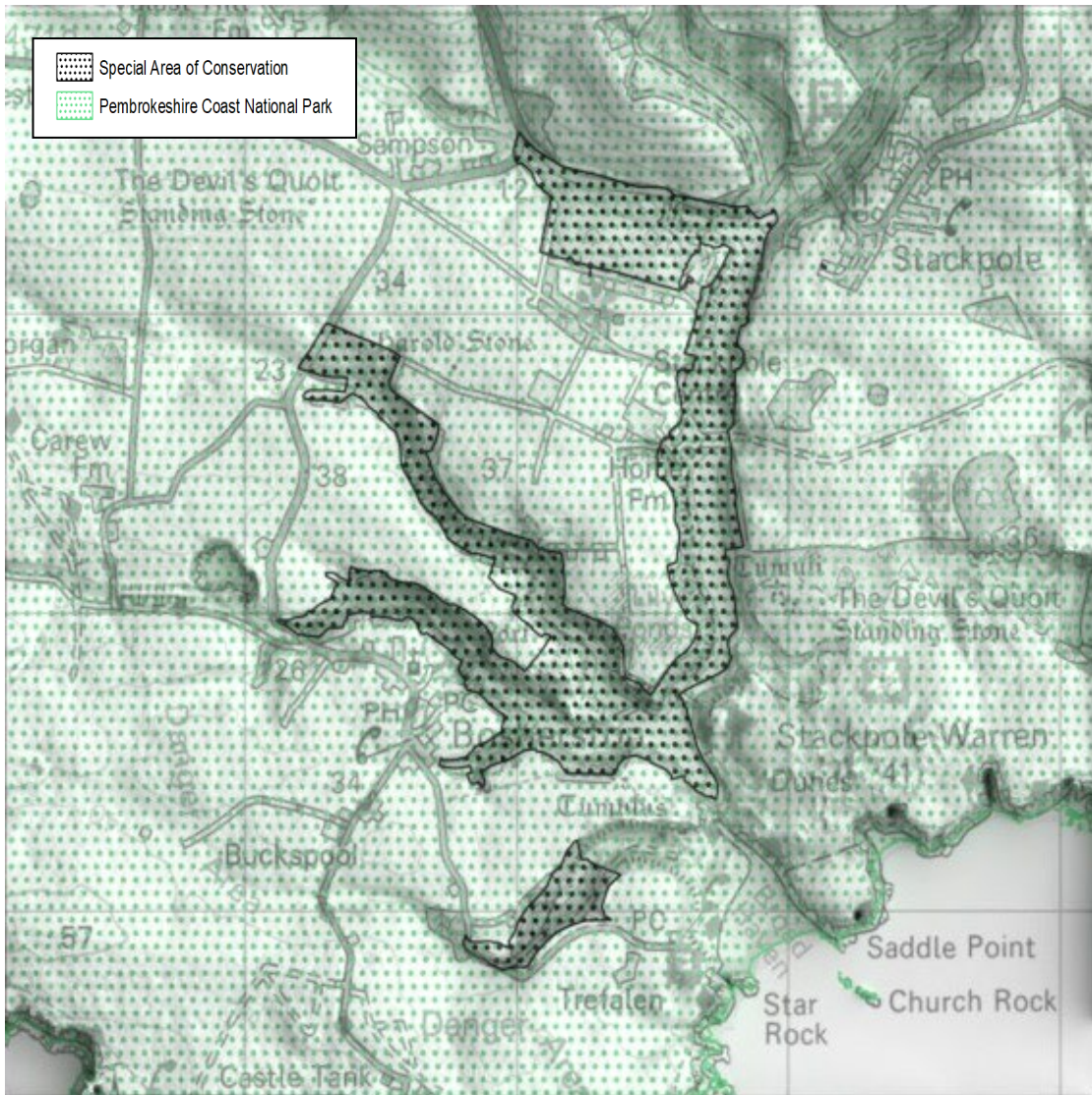
General site character

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%).

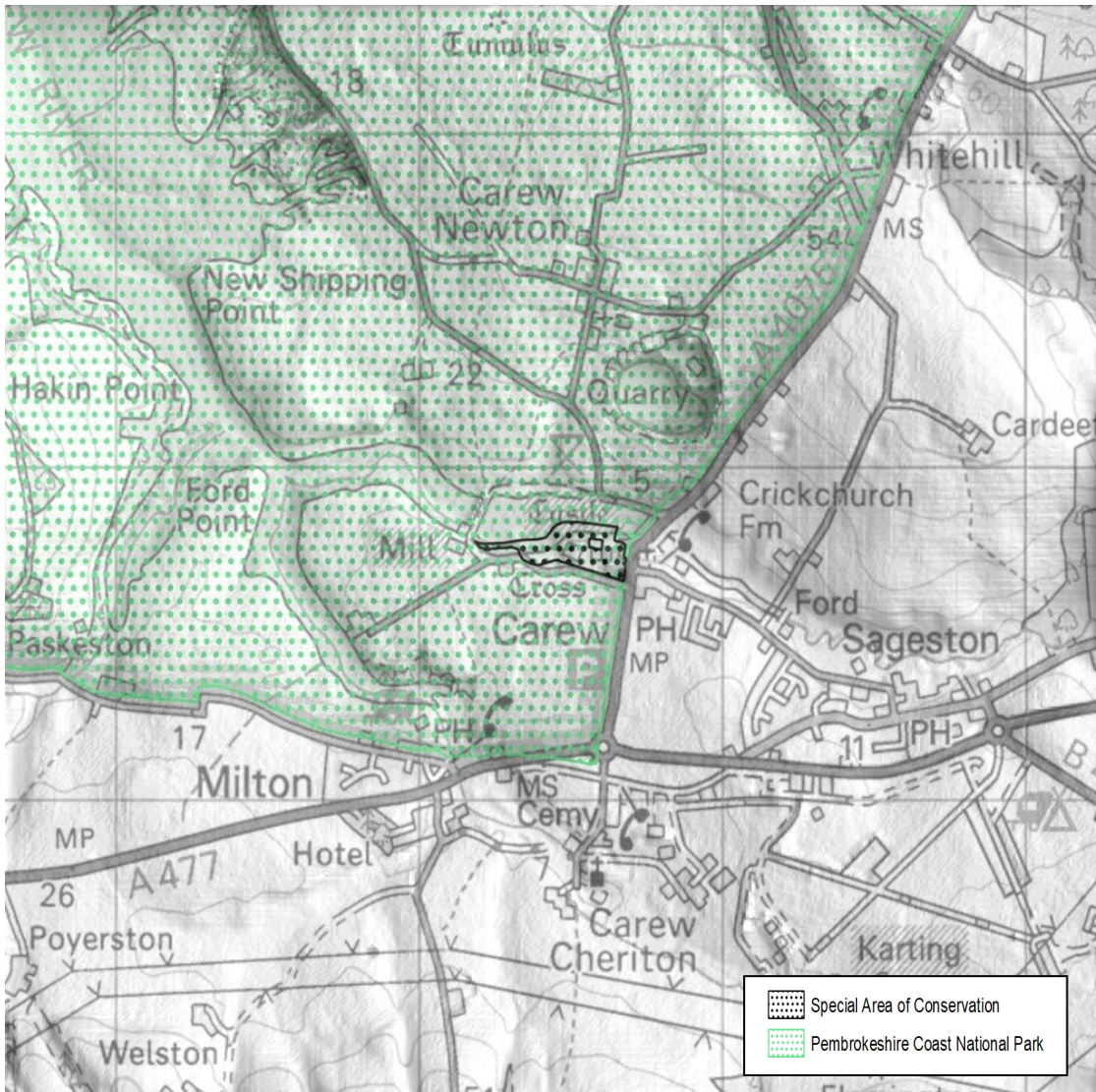
This SAC is comprised of a number of separate sites: Bosherton Lakes; Park House Outbuildings, Stackpole; Stackpole Courtyard Flats and Walled Garden; Felin Llwyngwair; Carew Castle; Beech cottage, Waterwynch; Slebech Stable Yard Loft, Cellars and Tunnels; and Orielson (outside the National Park).



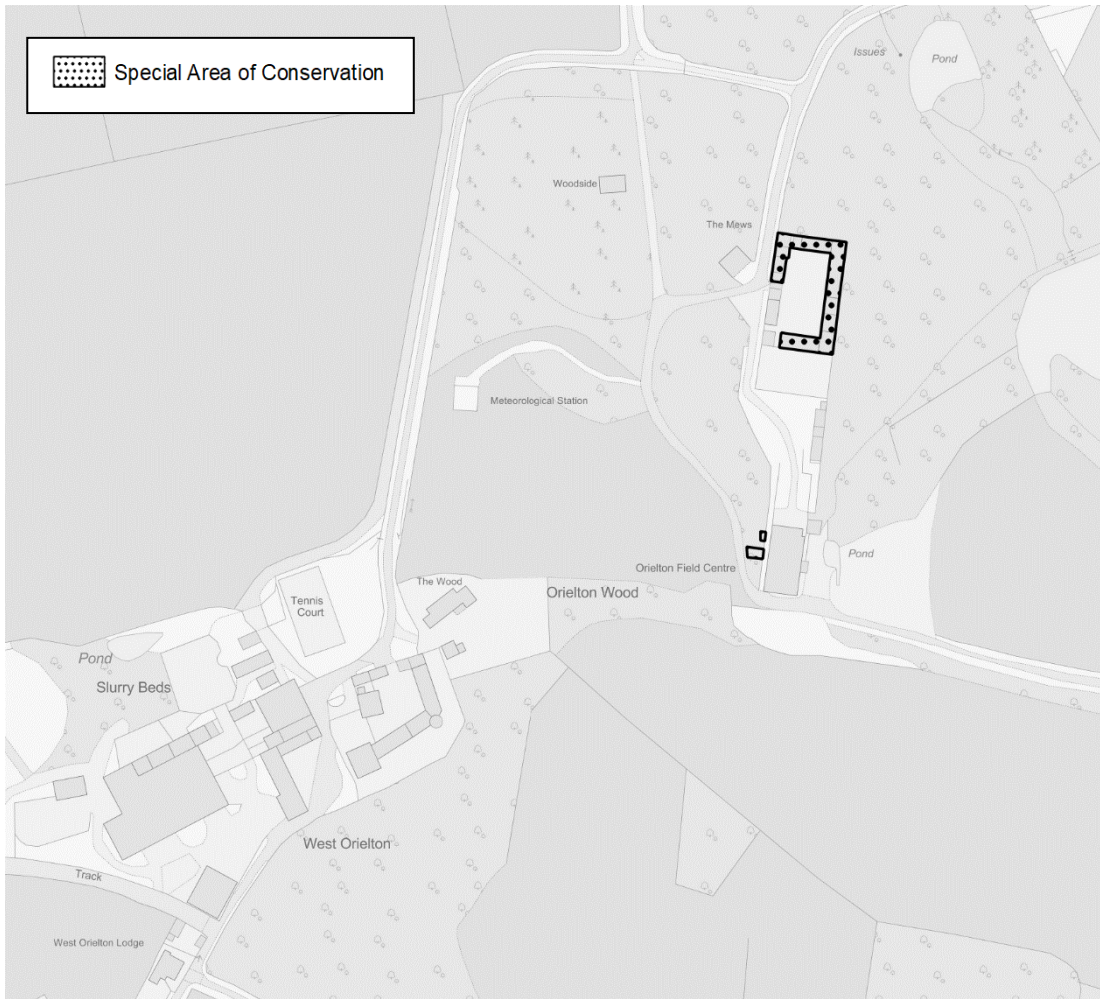
Map A1.9: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



Map A1.9a: 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: Pembrokeshire 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

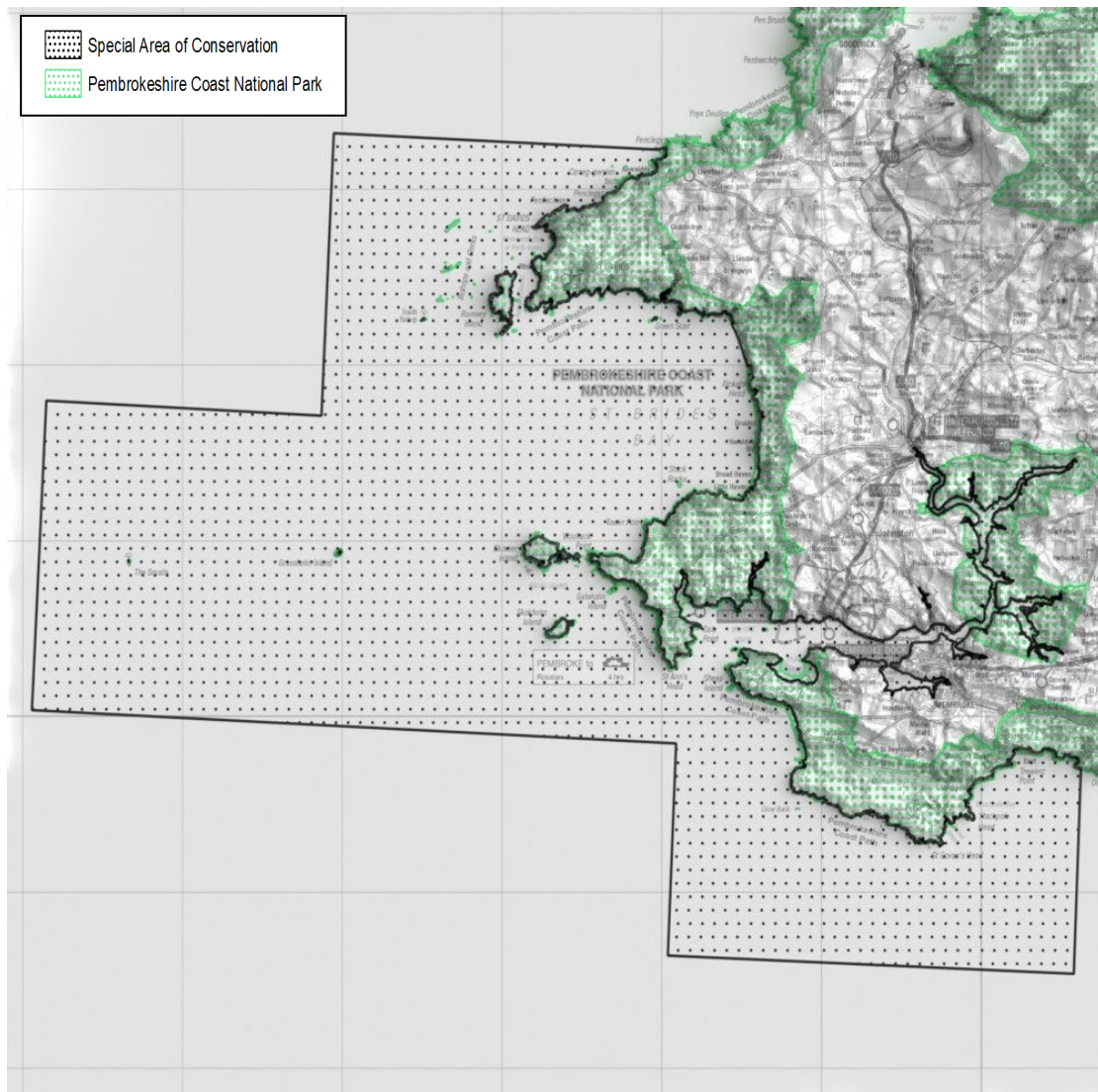
| Feature | Condition |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i> | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> | Favourable: Maintained |
| 1303 Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus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

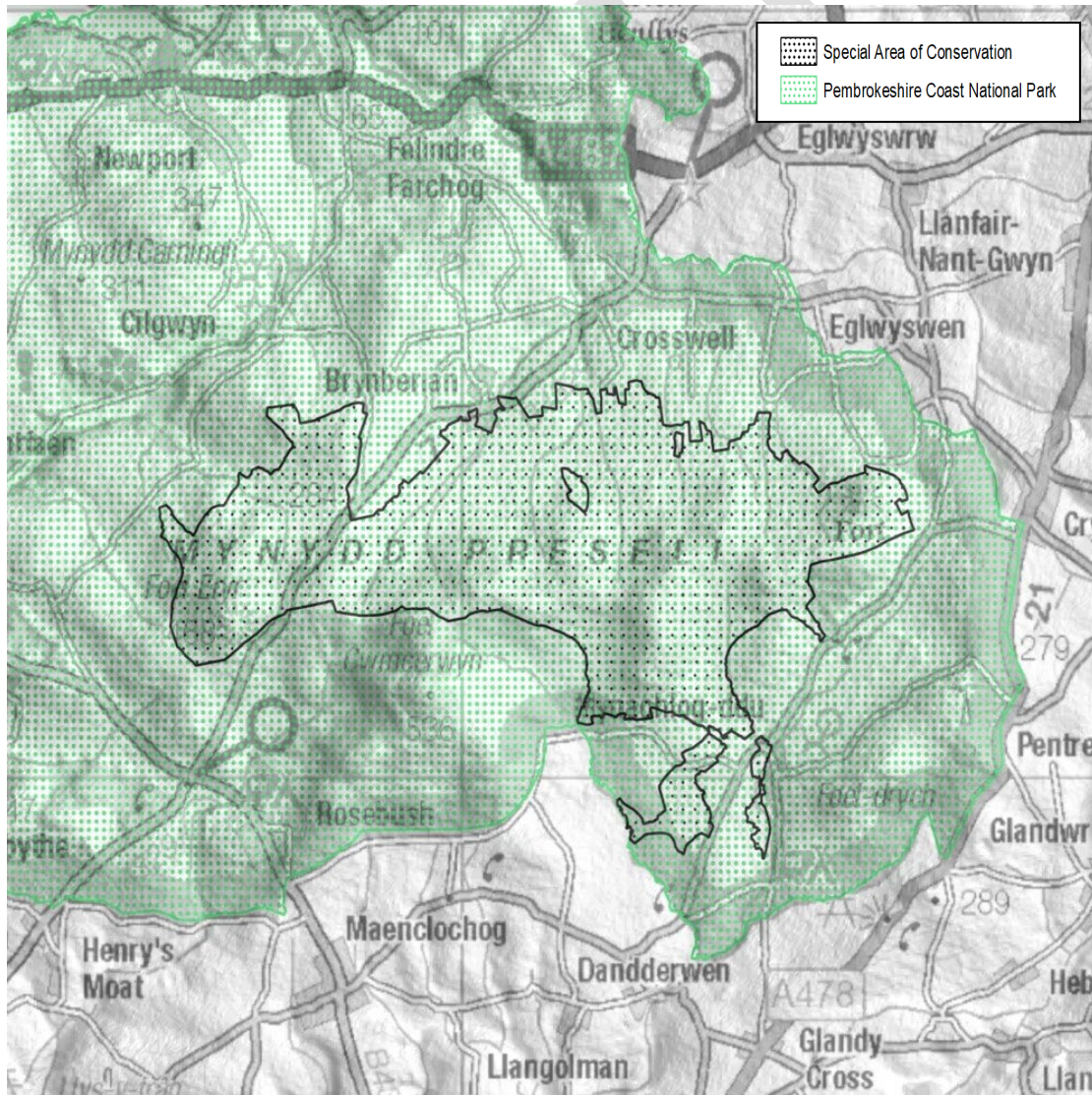
condition and trend information is provisional

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 |

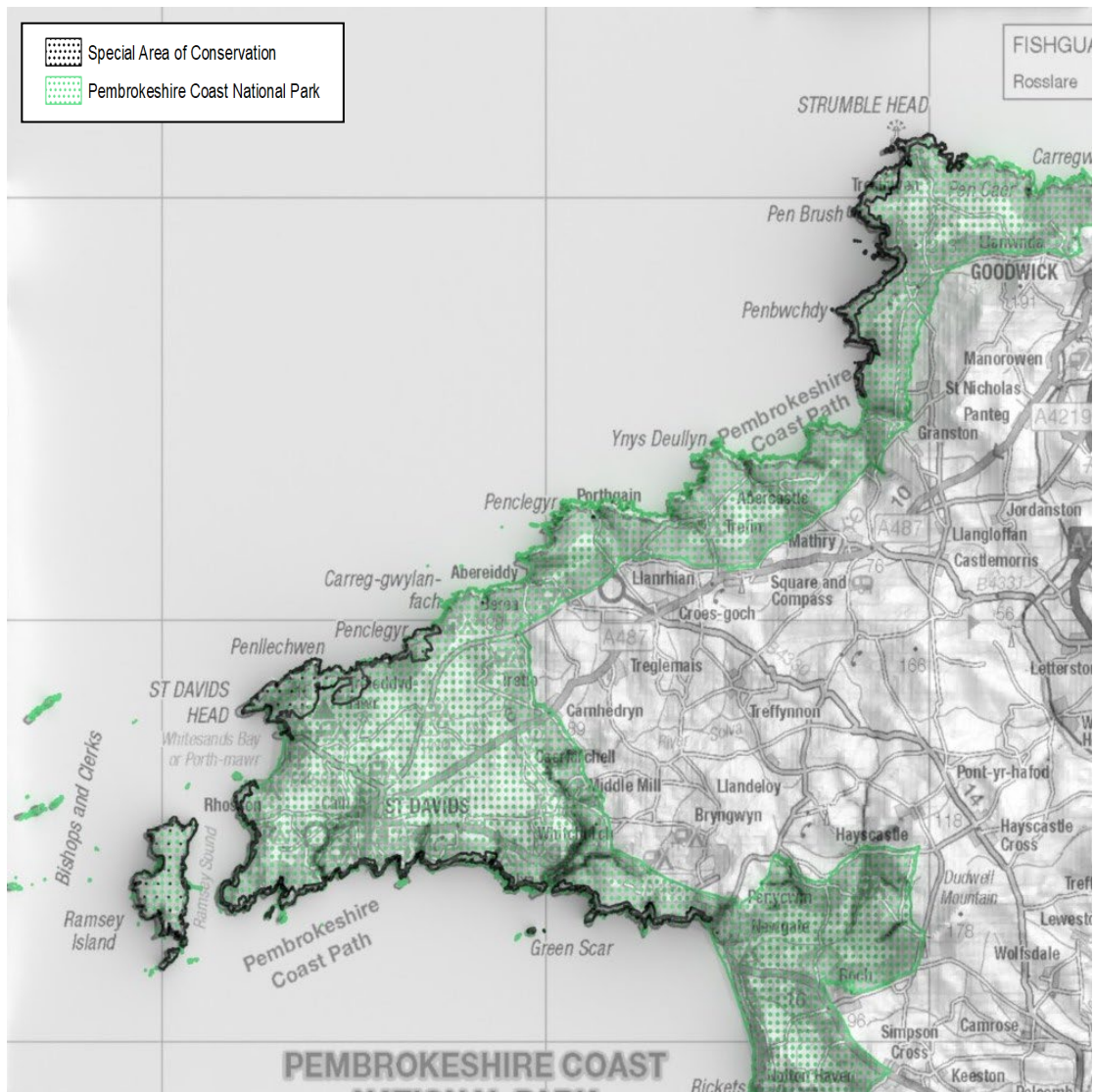
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Preseli](#)

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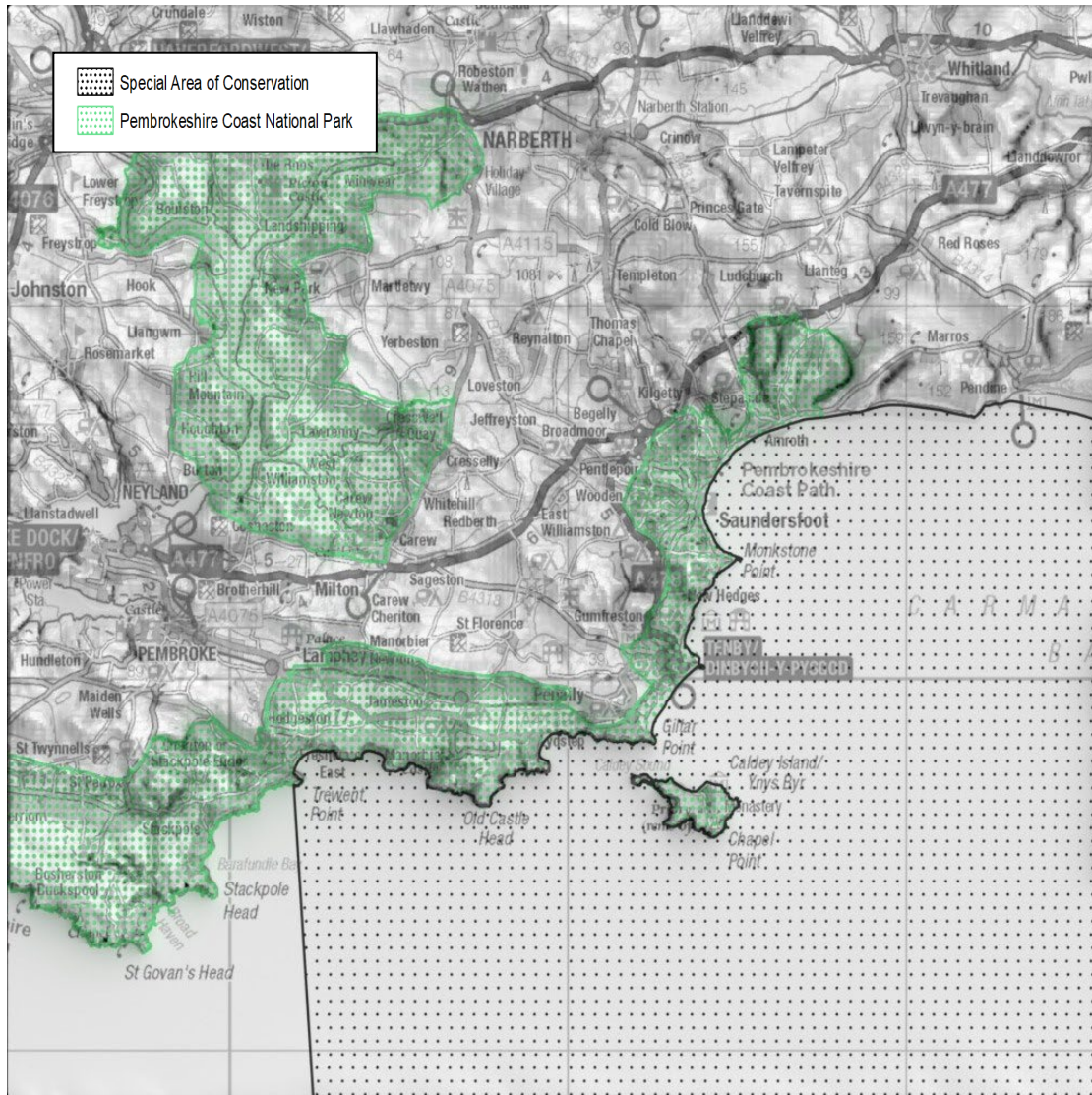
Map A1.12 St David's / Ty Ddewi SAC

| 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%).

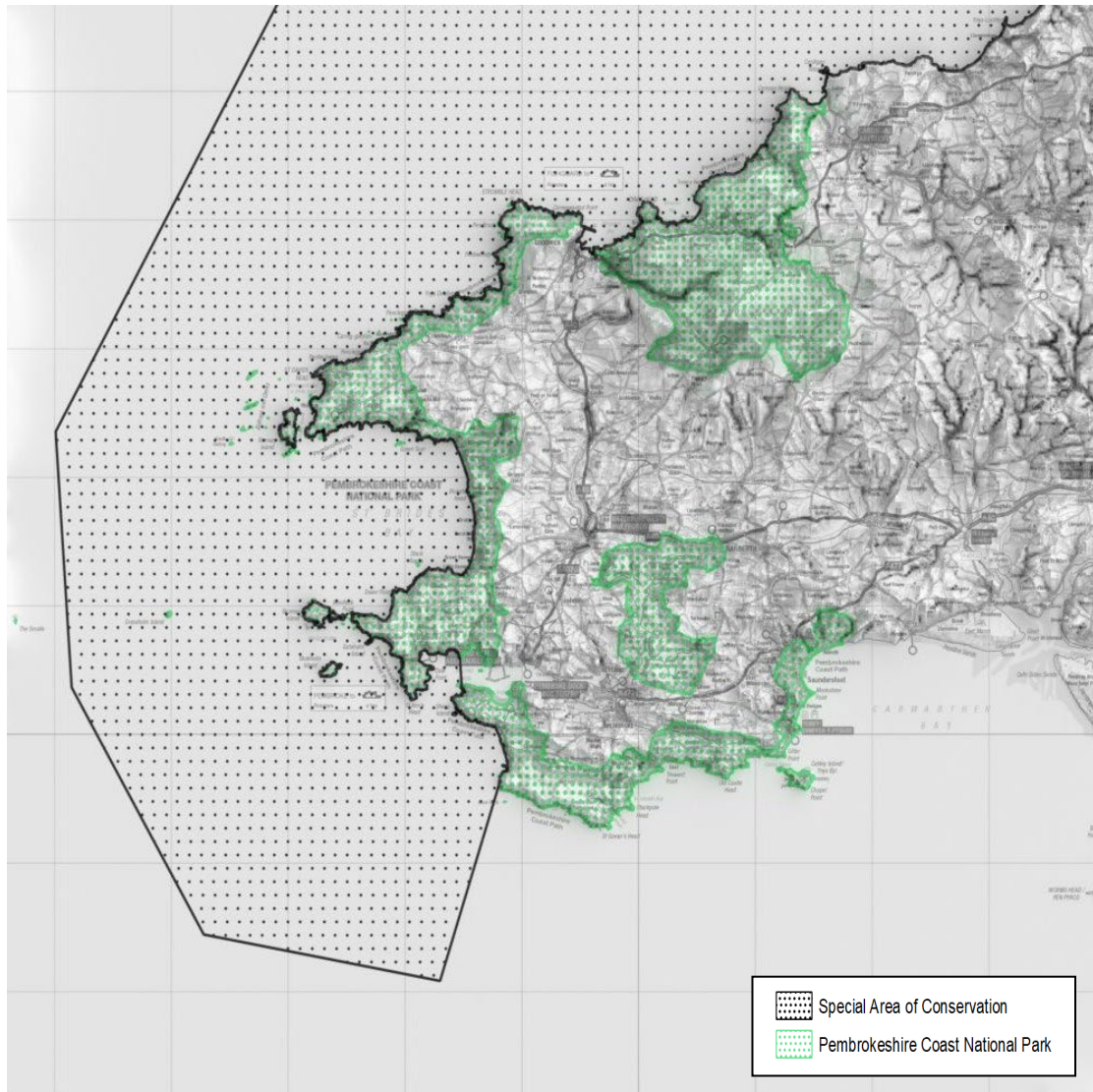


Map A1.13 Bristol Channel Approaches / Dynesfeydd Môr Hafren SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1315 Harbour porpoise | No data at present |

More information:

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

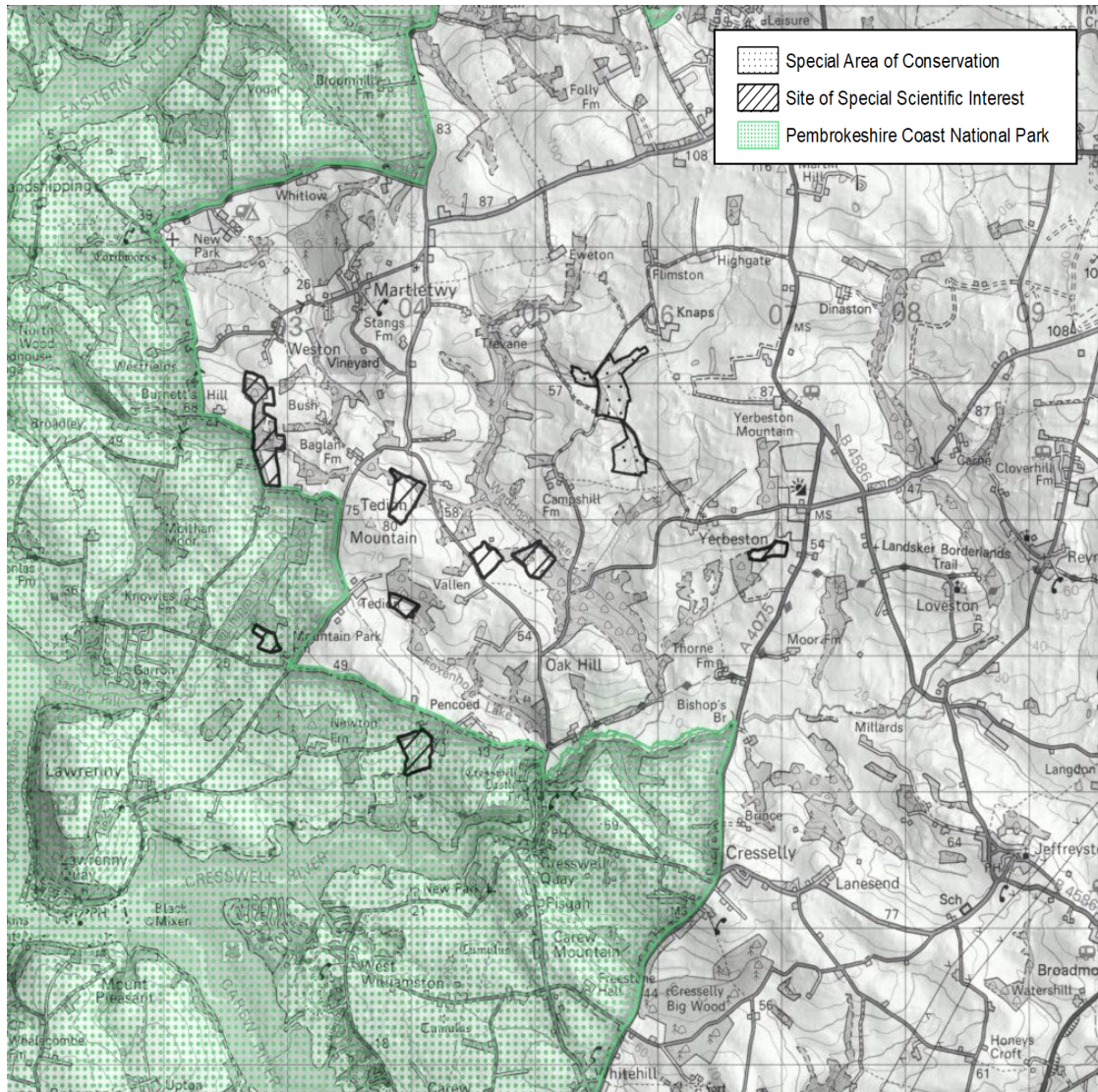


Map A1.14 West Wales Marine / Gorllewin Cymru Forol SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1315 Harbour porpoise | No data at present |

More information:

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



Map A1.15 Yerbeston Tops SAC with parts of Rhosydd Yerbeston / Yerbeston 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 |

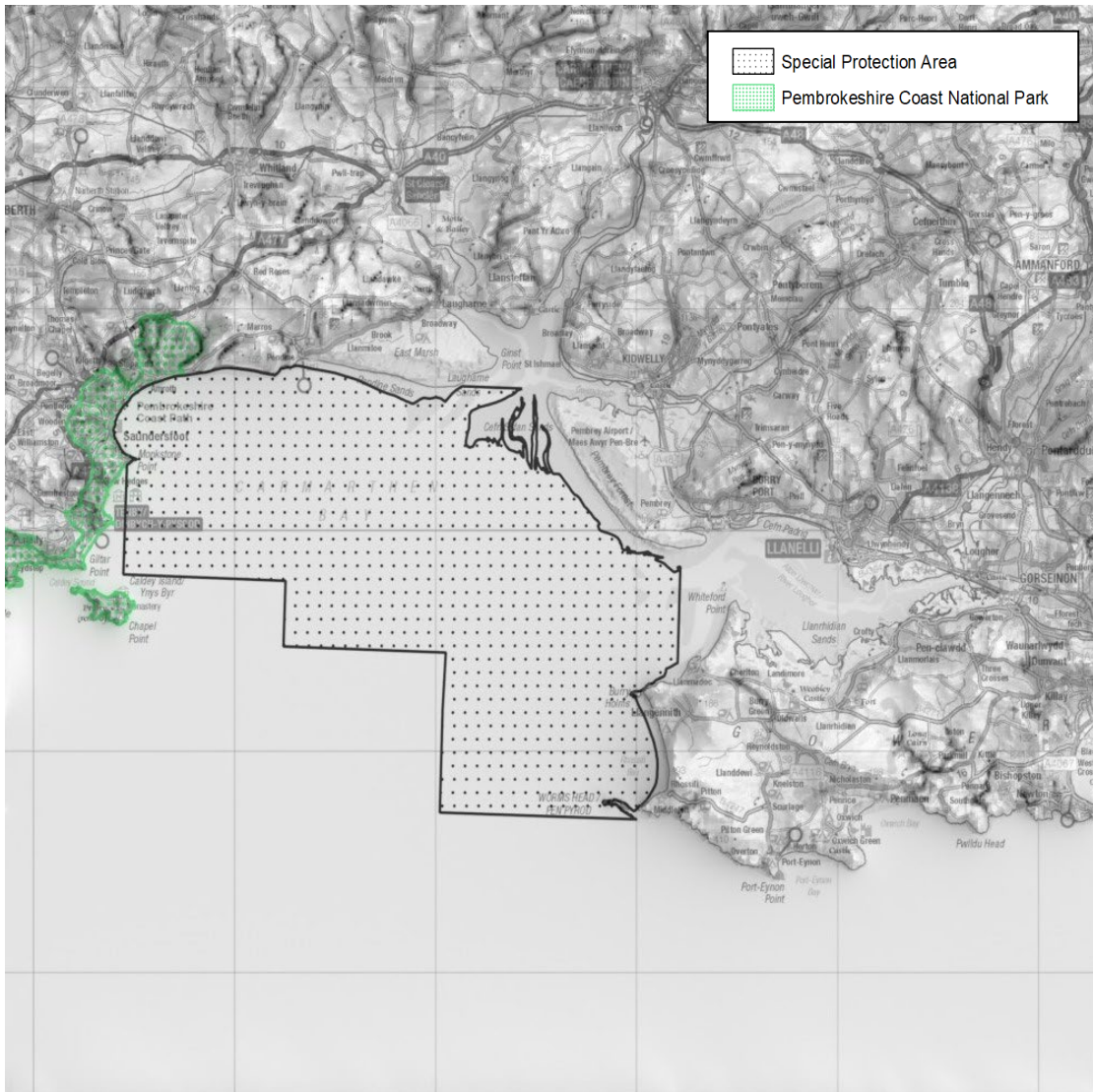
More information: [Joint Nature Conservation Committee: Yerbeston Tops](#)

Special Protection Areas

UK9014091 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (100%).



Map A1.16 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay SPA

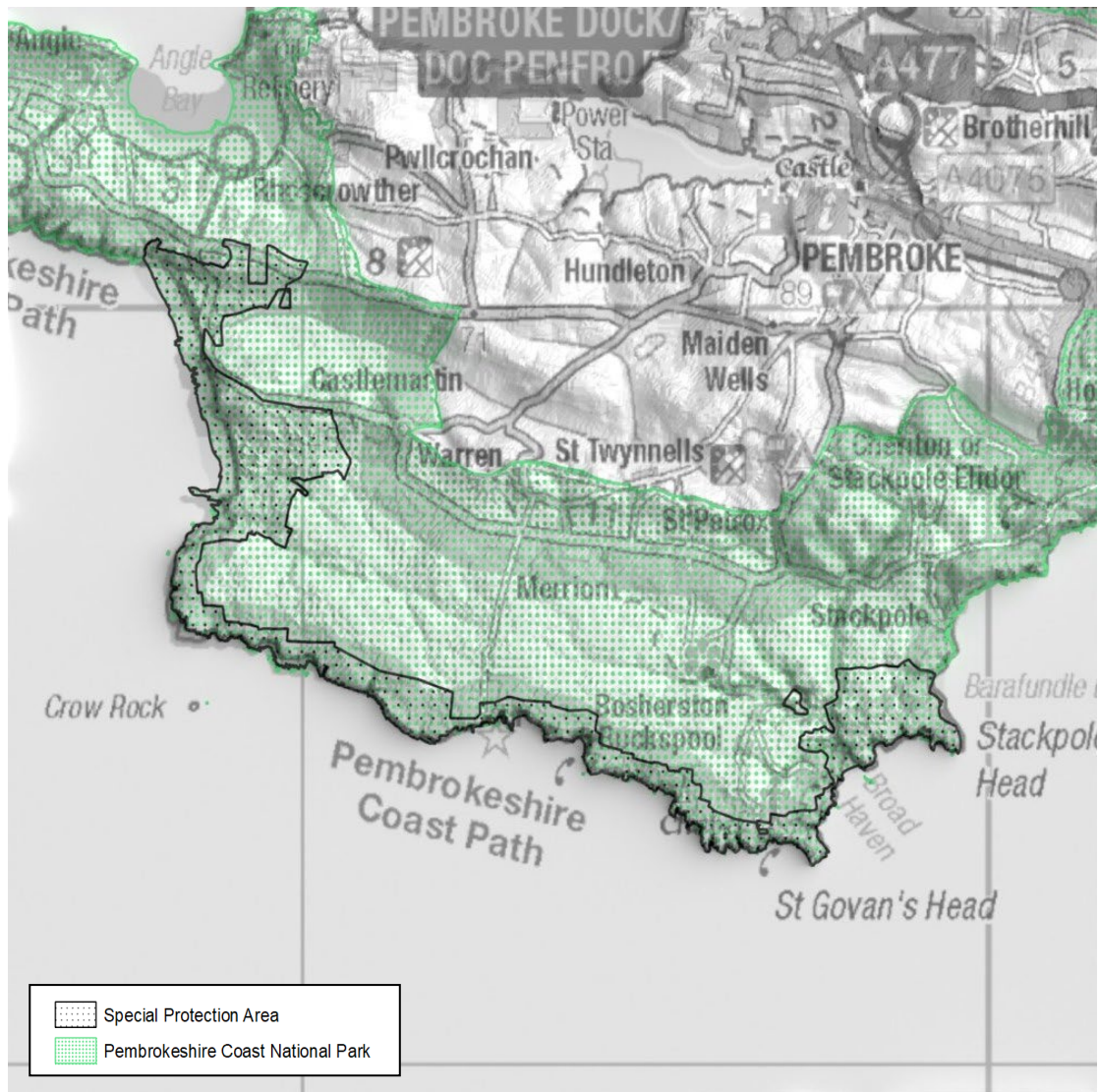
| Annex 1 bird species | Condition |
|---|-----------|
| Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>), over-wintering area (Not available) | |

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 |

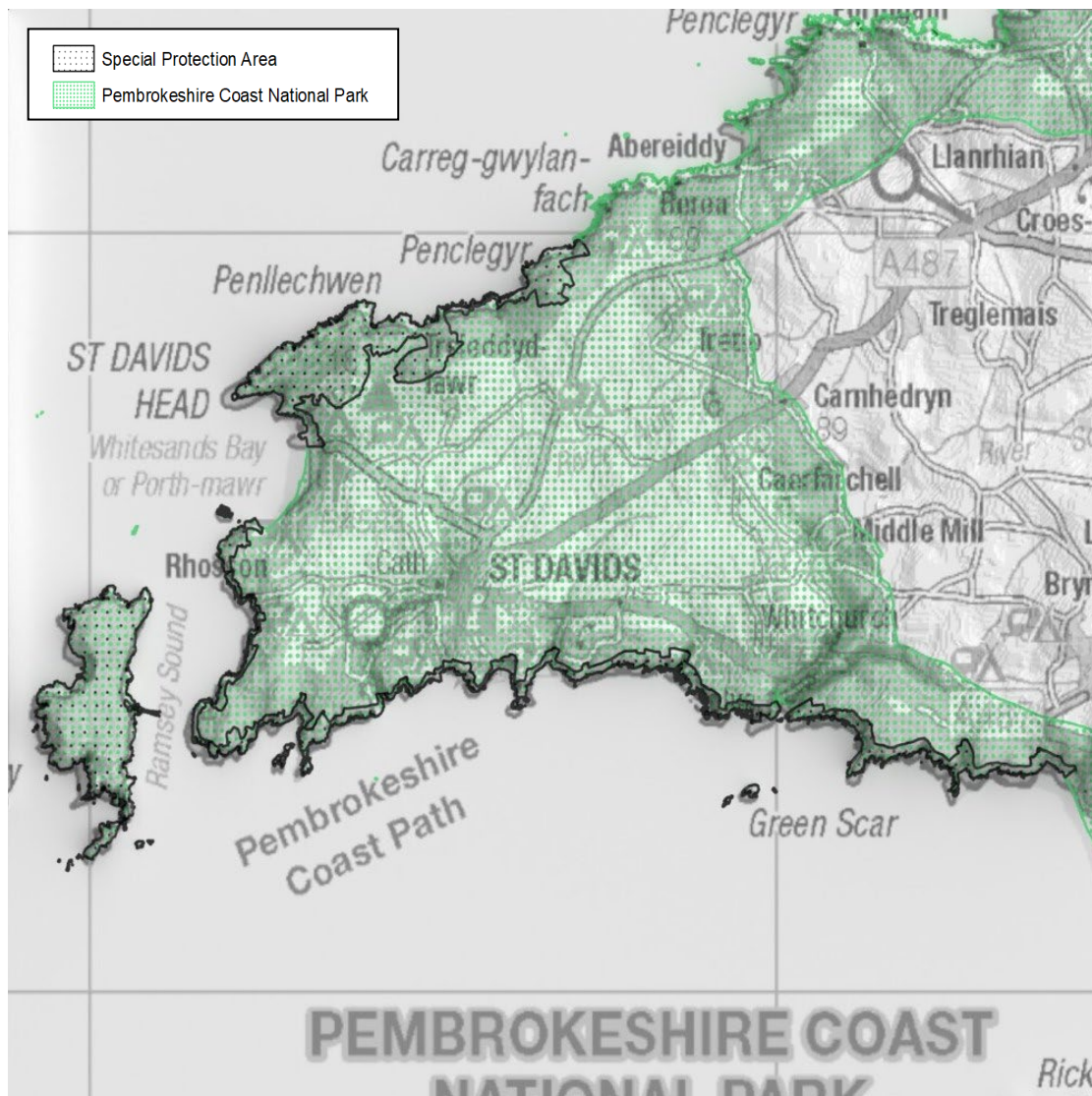
More information: [Grassholm: Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form](#);

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

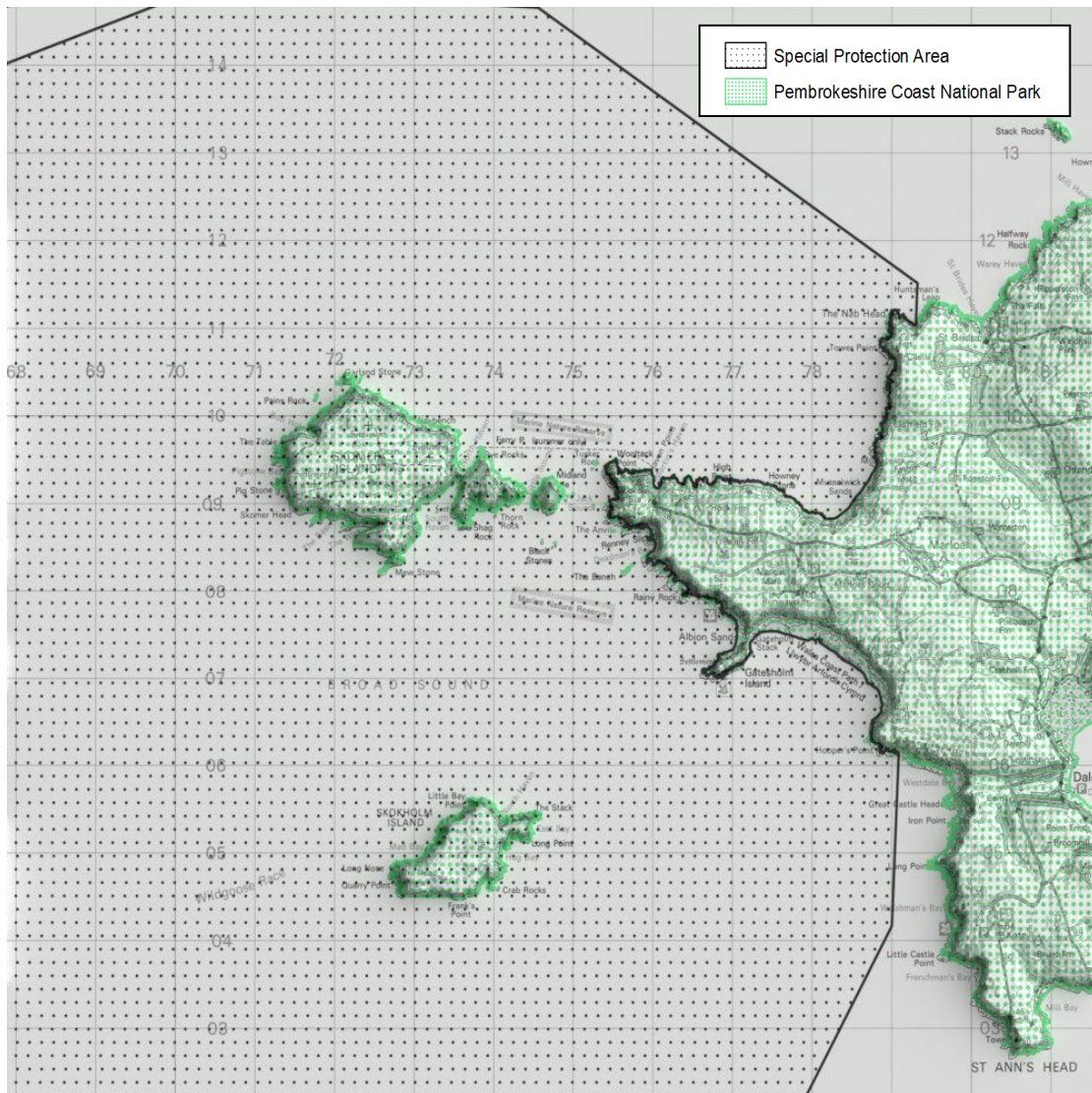
| Annex 1 bird species | Condition |
|---|---------------------------|
| Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) | Favourable: Un-classified |

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%).



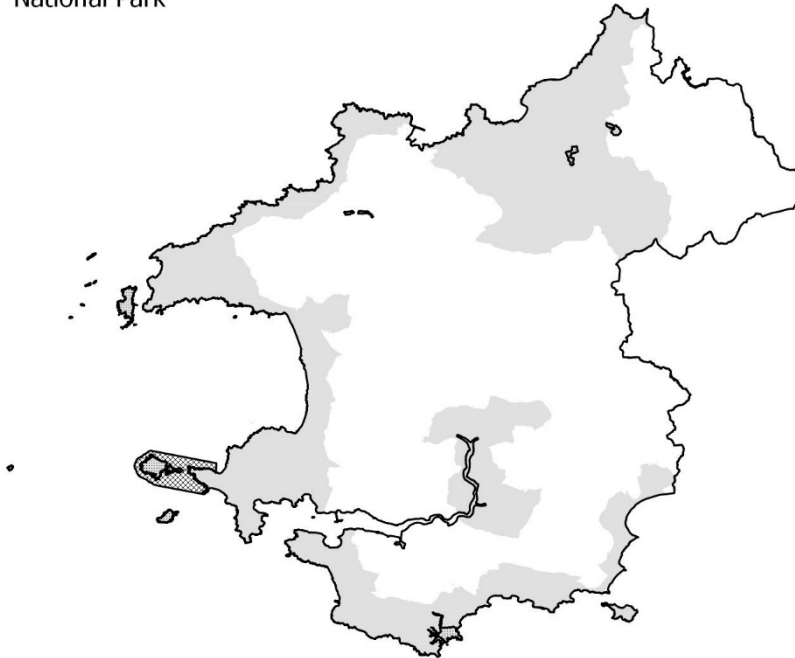
Map A1.20 Skokholm and Skomer SPA

| 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 | Trefgarne 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 |

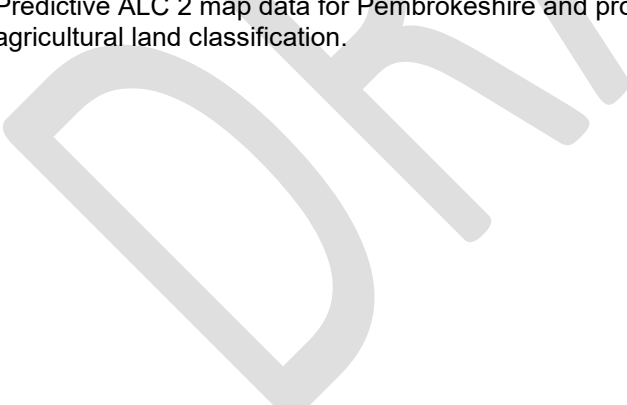
Source: NRW

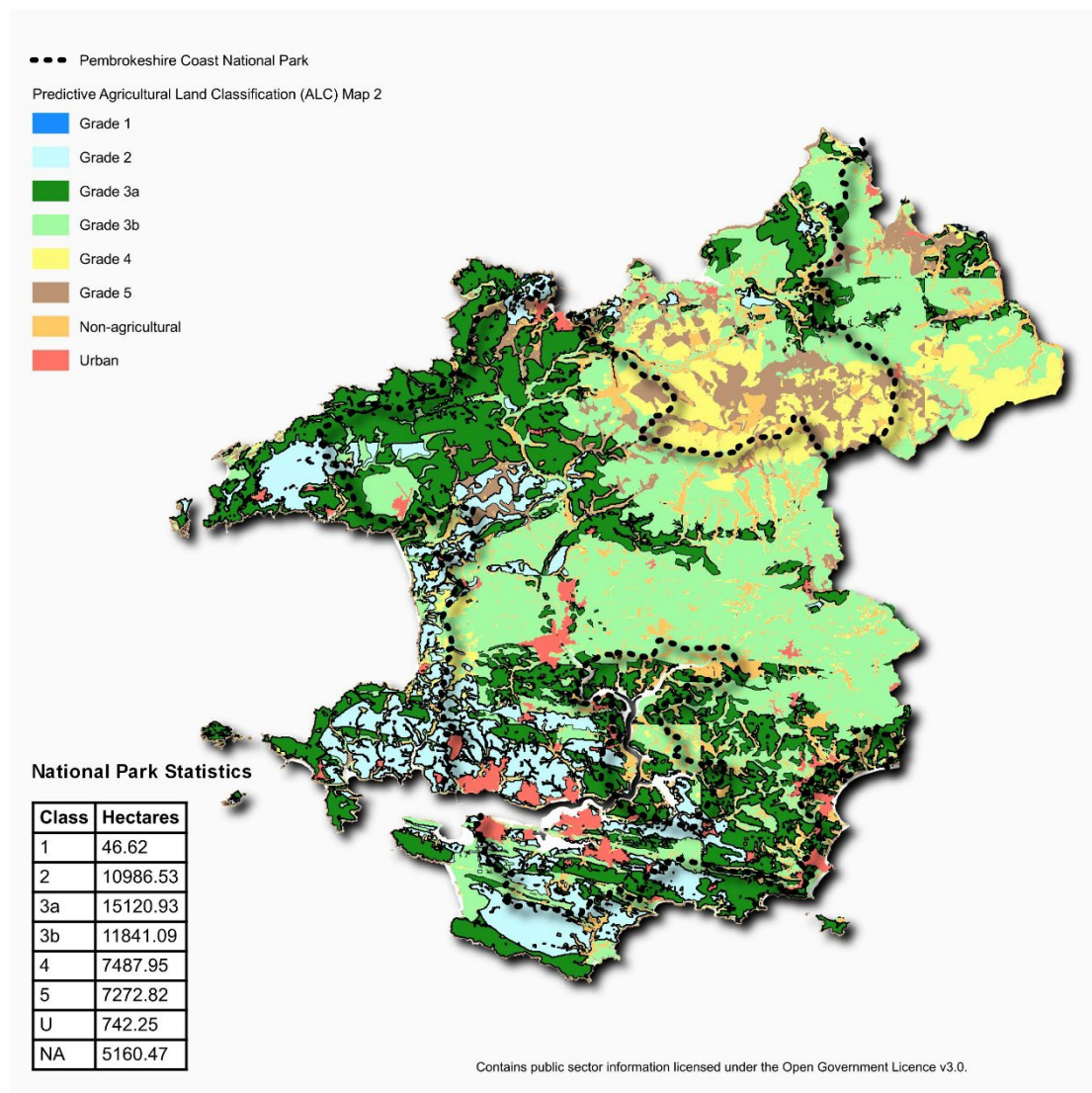
In addition to the GCR sites listed above 66 candidate Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) have been identified in the National Park. Assessment of these sites will commence early 2007 (funding permitting) is likely to take several years.

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.

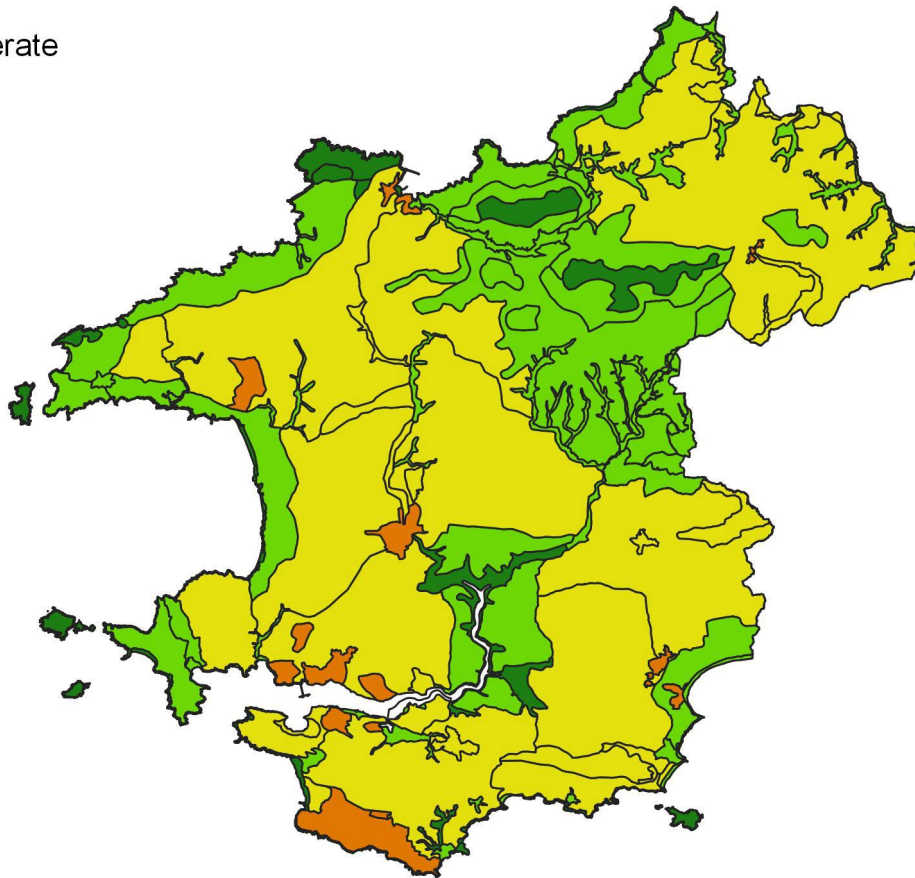
| Class | PCNP (%) | Wales (%) |
|-------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.08 | 0.25 |
| 2 | 18.73 | 6.38 |
| 3a | 25.78 | 9.58 |

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)

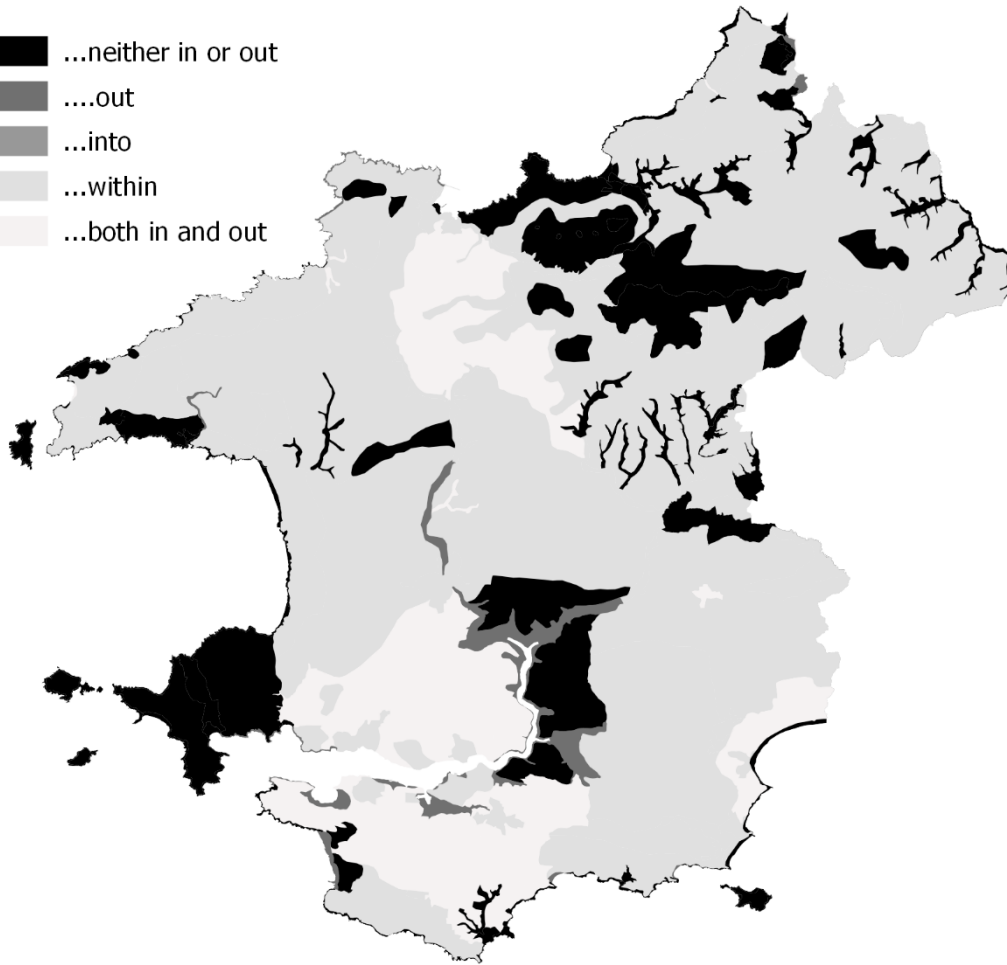
- Outstanding
- High
- Moderate
- Low



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Detracting views

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



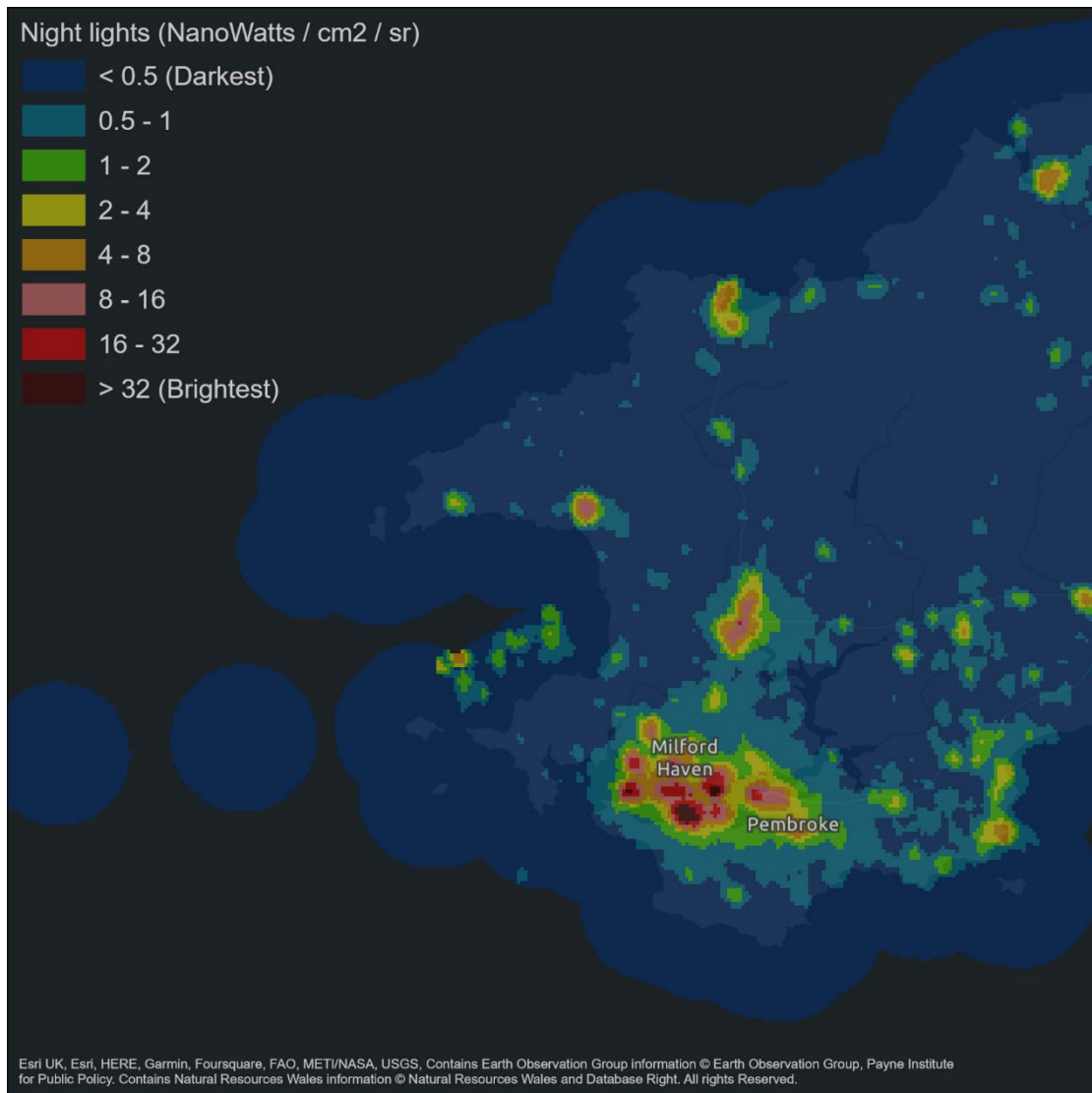
The Pembrokeshire Coast NPA has commissioned an integrated landscape characterisation based on the LandMap aspects; this has been published as a Background Paper to the Local Development Plan.

Tranquility/ Disturbance

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

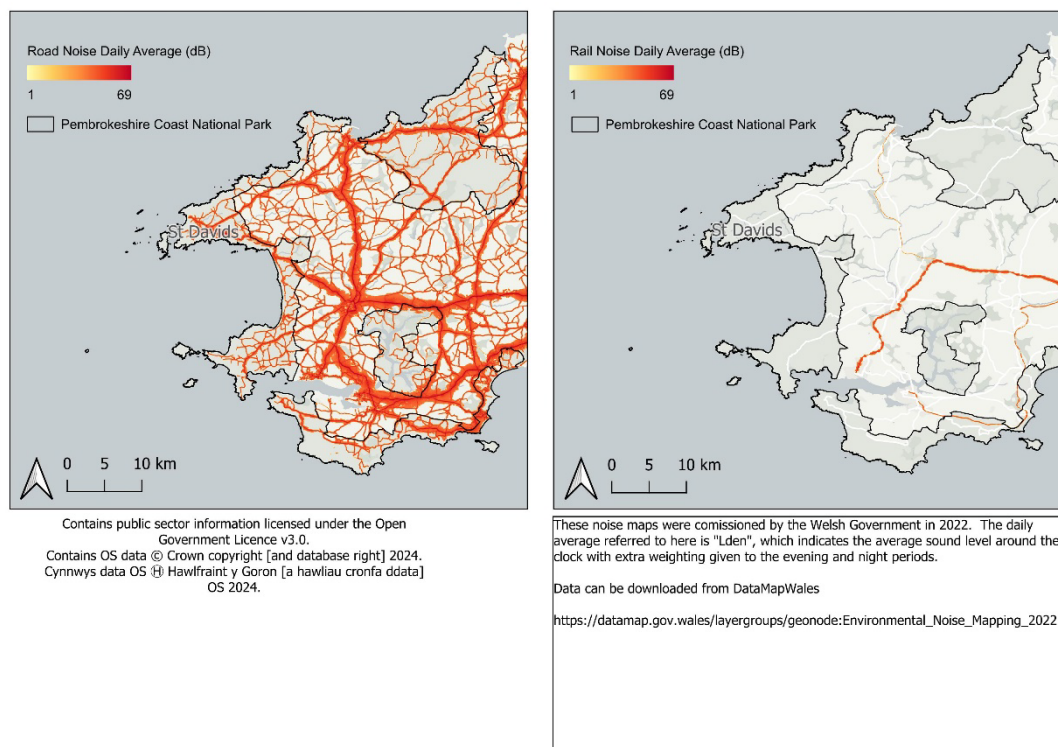
Light Pollution:

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 produce 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 |

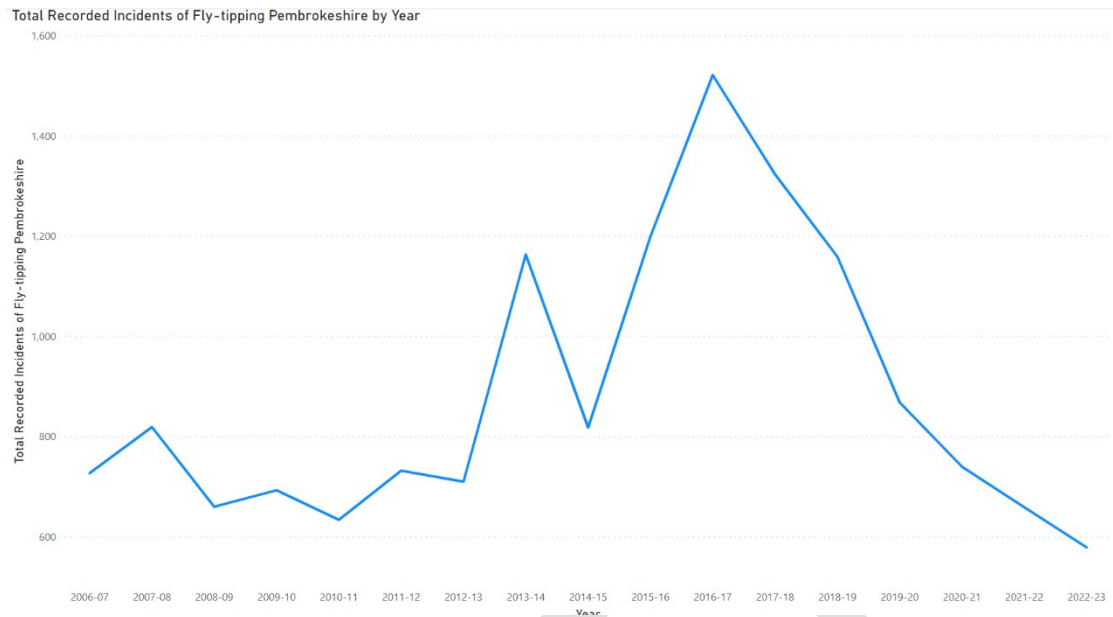
Annual Monitoring Reports for the South West Wales Regional Waste Plan have been release up until 2007 but lack data for all waste types for all years making the data for 1998/99 the most recent comparable data for context at present. The Regional Waste Plan has since been superseded by Sector Plans,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

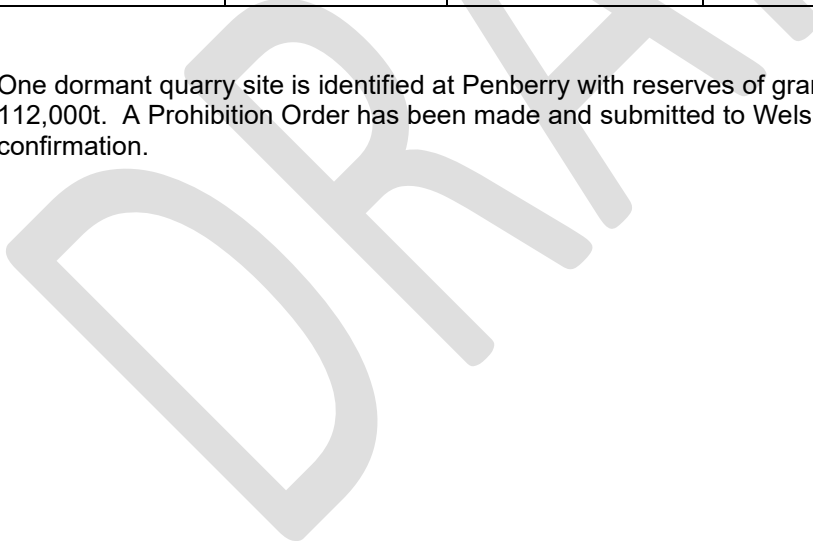
DRAFT

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 2025 - 2029

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Draft Scoping Report: Appendix A - Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and
Programmes

April 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; RTP1; 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.

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| <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

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| <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

Regional:

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| <p>South West Wales Area Statement, Natural Resources Wales, (on-going) (Natural Resources Wales / Cross-cutting theme: mitigating and adapting to a changing climate)</p> |
| <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing health inequalities 2. Ensuring sustainable land management 3. Reversing the decline of, and enhancing biodiversity 4. Mitigating and adapting to climate change <p>Each section is supported by evidence that is presented on the Wales Environmental Information Portal.</p> |
| <p>Ceredigion Local Development Plan, Ceredigion County Council 2013 (Adopted) (The Current Ceredigion Local Development - Ceredigion County Council)</p> |
| <p>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/)</p> |
| <p>Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan, Carmarthenshire County Council 2014 (Adopted) (Local Development Plan 2006 - 2021 (gov.wales))</p> |
| <p>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/)</p> |
| <p>Pembrokeshire & Carmarthen Bay Shoreline Management Plans http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?id=6553&d1=0</p> |
| <p>Wester Wales Riverbasin Management Plan 2015-2021, Natural Resources Wales (2015)</p> |

[Western Wales River Basin Management Plan Summary \(naturalresources.wales\)](https://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.

DRAFT

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 Biodiversity 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 CPCR 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.