

Report of: Head of Decarbonisation

Subject: Well-being Objective Deep Dive/ Self-Assessment: Climate - to achieve a carbon-neutral Authority by 2030 and support the Park to achieve carbon neutrality and adapt to the impact of climate change.

Management Team Leads: Head of Decarbonisation. Director of Placemaking, Decarbonisation and Engagement. Strategic Policy Manager.

Outcomes for Objective:

- PCNPA to be a carbon-neutral Authority by 2030.
- PCNPA has supported the Park on its pathway to becoming carbon neutral as near as possible to 2040.
- The National Park is made more resilient to the impacts of climate change by working with partners and supporting work led by the Public Services Board.
- Engagement activities with staff and the wider public have led to behaviour change.

Outcomes this report is focusing on: The progress made against the Decarbonisation Delivery Plan.

1. Progress Assessment

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
PCNPA to be a carbon neutral-Authority by 2030	<p>Recording and reporting</p> <p>Annual recording and analysis of data for Welsh Government (WG) net zero carbon reporting spreadsheet.</p> <p>Review of improvements to reporting and reducing emissions.</p> <p>Identify areas across Authority where circular economy principles can be applied</p>	<p>Staff time – Sustainability Officer and cross-Authority net zero data collection team.</p> <p>Behaviour changes across the Authority.</p>	<p>On time submission for emissions data report to WG, improved data collection. Published WG public sector net zero dashboard.</p> <p>Increase number of survey respondents to annual staff travel 24/25 survey complete.</p> <p>Procedures for data collection on each emission recorded for future data collection consistency.</p>	<p>Enabling analyses of data, trends and review future planning.</p> <p>E.g. improvement to waste separation. All Authority premises separate waste, with volumes now recorded.</p> <p>Improved data reporting on waste from tier 1 and 2 to tier 3 recording and reporting of waste.</p> <p>Uniforms now professionally dry cleaned and recycled (see case study).</p>	<p>For 2024/25, Authority emissions for its WG Net Zero reporting showed that when emissions are not offset against land removals, the Authority's emissions were 1,500,430 kgCO₂e – an increase in emissions of 15% compared to 2023/24. Land removal and emissions are treated as outside scope within the WG reporting. However, when emissions (adding in land use emissions) are offset against land removals based on the submission data the Authority's emissions are 218,346 kgCO₂e.</p> <p>The Authority needs to reduce its Buildings, Fleet and Equipment and Business Travel emissions</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
			<p>Total of 62.1kg of uniform has been professionally launders and put back in circulation – prevented from landfill.</p> <p>Improved data recording, particularly around waste and supply chain.</p>	<p>Increase in use of low carbon emissions of grey fleet.</p> <p>Improved reporting for business travel on size of car and fuel type to obtain more granular data for reporting.</p> <p>Salary sacrifice scheme being used to enable affordable low emission vehicle purchases.</p> <p>Three more staff members completed accredited Carbon Literacy training.</p>	<p>by 85,280 KgCo₂e to meet the Aquatera Pathway target for these categories for 2025/26 and by 185,280 KgCo₂e to meet the Aquatera Pathway target for these categories for 2030/31.</p> <p>There has been an increase in emissions from buildings due to the ground source heat pump being broken at OyP. An increase in energy uses overall at buildings as a result of a decrease in home working and an increase in electric vehicle charging.</p> <p>There has also been an increase in emissions from fleet and equipment.</p> <p>Waste is now being recorded and monitored, which correlated to an additional emissions value –</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
					<p>before 2024/25, it was collected under the supply chain emission. The new way of reporting will enable better measurements and opportunities to prioritise SMART actions.</p> <p>Supply chain emissions have increased due to improved recording and data coding as well as an increase in capital expenditure.</p> <p>The Supply Chain constitutes 71% of our overall emissions. The two biggest supply chain emission categories are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manufacturing, which is 60% of our spend-based supply chain emissions, with the biggest emission areas relating to: motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (vehicle maintenance, including tyres, beach

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
					<p>wheelchair maintenance, equipment and fittings).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Printing and recording services (printing car park season tickets, <i>Coast to Coast</i>, interpretation/ signage); wearing apparel (Health and Safety, staff and volunteer uniforms). ○ Professional, scientific and technical activities, which is 17% of our spend-based supply chain emissions – with the biggest spend areas relating to architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services (annual maintenance, fire testing, M&E testing and repair, contractors providing professional services, technical testing); other

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
					<p>professional, scientific and technical services (site inspections, tree surveys, tools and membership, technical advice/ consultancy); services to buildings and landscape (cleaning contracts, reactive maintenance and call outs, services to building and landscapes contractors cleaning, Coast Path improvements, car park repairs).</p> <p>We anticipate a significant measurable reduction with the installation of the solar canopies at Llanion, a repaired and restored heating system at OyP, and more efficient use of fleet.</p>
	Policy and strategy	Staff resources.	Once new standing orders approved, training for staff,	Submissions for new servers completed pre-questionnaire qualification,	Better understanding of supply chain emissions for future actions and targets.

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
	<p>Development of Socially Responsible and Sustainable Procurement strategy and policy. Considering new legislation and decarbonisation ambition.</p> <p>Development of Asset Managment Strategy.</p>	<p>Funding for training.</p> <p>Capital investment in assets.</p>	<p>and documents tools and processes will be created to guide sustainable purchasing.</p> <p>New procedures in place for coding expenditure with supply chain, trialling with new finance system – to support better reporting, monitoring and identify areas for improvement.</p>	<p>which included supply of carbon reduction plan.</p> <p>Continued detailed energy monitoring across all estate buildings to identify issues early on.</p> <p>Efficiency improvements across buildings, fleet and equipment. Water efficiency installations at Cilrhedyn and Withybush.</p> <p>Prioritise sustainable capital projects that reduce emissions, e.g. solar canopies at Llanion, heat pump at Pantglas (Castell Henllys).</p> <p>Prioritise maintenance and services that have an impact on emissions and sustainability.</p>	<p>Raise awareness through procurement with public on environmental impacts and social value impacts.</p> <p>Markable decrease in electricity use 2024/25 at OyP since the solar PV panels were fixed. However over 200% increase in use of gas since the BMS/ ground source heat pump has broken.</p> <p>Completed a review of 13 Pay and Display car parks to included, climate risk and resilience, opportunities for installing renewables and flood risk mitigation.</p> <p>Traeth Mawr development includes solar PV panels and e-bike charging.</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
	<p>Decarbonisation Plan for PCNPA fleet.</p> <p>Improve data on fleet use to enable the current fleet to be used more efficiently as well as replacing combustion engine vehicles with electric.</p>	<p>Staff time – part-time Fleet Officer and Sustainability Officer.</p> <p>Staff behaviour changes across the Authority.</p> <p>Capital cost for telematics.</p> <p>Capital cost replacement vehicles and increase EV charge points for fleet.</p>	<p>38 telematic devices have been installed.</p> <p>New accessible minibus in use to replace old diesel minibus.</p> <p>EV replaced diesel estates van and seasonal van.</p> <p>Increased available pool fleet with the addition of pool van from Decarbonisation team available for wider use.</p> <p>Training for drivers on use of EVs and new minibus delivered.</p>	<p>40% fleet is fuelled by electric or hybrid.</p> <p>Over time, there should be lower fuel and energy consumption.</p> <p>With the telematics, we should see an improvement in fleet performance – efficiency and driver behaviour.</p> <p>Improved data for fleet efficiency.</p>	<p>Fleet emissions have steadily increased.</p> <p>Net zero annual data reporting for fleet and equipment show a +16% increase in emissions from 2023/2024.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the trend for using EV vans has gone down in the last 12 months and there has been an increase in diesel van use. We are investigating the cause of this.</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
			Training for Fleet Managers on telematics.		
	<p>Buildings energy reduction and renewable opportunities.</p> <p>Increased opportunities for installing renewables e.g. solar canopy projects.</p> <p>Install low carbon heat pumps when funding allows.</p> <p>Small scale interventions and improvements –</p>	<p>Staff time to project manage large capital projects.</p> <p>Staff time for servicing and maintenance.</p> <p>Funding for capital projects.</p>	<p>Installation of energy efficient instantaneous POU water heaters to handwashing sinks at Cilrhedyn and Withybush.</p> <p>Replacement of PV and solar HW panels at Oriel y Parc to improve efficiencies.</p> <p>Water saving measures, including installing spray taps and waterless urinals, are being investigated.</p> <p>Dark Skies work completed at Llanion and Cilrhedyn doubles up as energy</p>	<p>Energy reduction at OyP.</p> <p>Once completed, immediate reduction in energy emissions.</p> <p>Net zero-carbon target incorporated into new-build design briefs (green room tender), requiring that new buildings are carbon neutral in their energy use – and preferably carbon positive, generating more energy than they consume</p> <p>In addition, construction waste is monitored and recycled correctly, and construction miles are to be minimised.</p>	<p>Building Energy use overall has gone down since 2023/24 reporting –19 %. It has increased in Llanion HQ. This may be a result of reduced home working, increase in EV charging and the construction work for the Green Room. But overall, it has gone down across the Authority.</p> <p>In Milton depot and Oriel y Parc electricity use has reduced. At OyP this will be a result of the fixed solar PV panels.</p> <p>The new canopies at Llanion will support our net zero target for 2030. The projection is that the canopies will supply 45% of</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
			<p>efficiency measures.</p> <p>Funding secured from Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places for solar canopies at Llanion HQ (2025) and at OyP (2026).</p> <p>Funding secured for installation of heat pump at Pant Glas and replacement of Ground Source heat pump at OyP.</p> <p>Part of Asset Management Strategy looking at ways to reduce emissions, optimise renewables and improve biodiversity net gains.</p>	<p>Swift boxes installation at Llanion HQ and other NP premises.</p>	<p>the building's electricity use. i.e. saving on grid electricity. This will save 11.63 tonnes of carbon per year.</p> <p>Long-term operational cost savings. Projected saving of £460,250 in bill savings over 25-year lifetime.</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
PCNPA has supported the Park on its pathway to becoming carbon neutral as near as possible to 2050.	<p>SDF decarbonisation of communities – through supporting community decarbonisation projects.</p> <p>Promoted opportunity to community groups within the National Park to access electric charging points via National Parks Partnership.</p>	Funding for grant distribution (secured from Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places).	<p>Seven SDF projects were funded in 2024/25.</p> <p>Southern Roots Organics - installation of PV panels, £12,400.00.</p> <p>Cosheston Community Council - bike shelter for village hall £3,396.00.</p> <p>Marloes and St Brides Community Council - energy efficient lighting for village clock, £1,218.00.</p> <p>Narbeth Museum - installation of PV panels, £13,063.00.</p>	<p>Some examples of outcomes from SDF-funded projects completed during 2024/25.</p> <p>Sea Trust received a grant to install a roof-mounted 12.6 kWp solar PV system on their Ocean Lab building in Goodwick – a large, high-energy-demand community and visitor centre. Despite changes in project management and construction challenges, a 29-panel PV system was successfully installed on 17 January 2025. The system will significantly reduce carbon emissions and enable reinvestment into community initiatives.</p> <p>Cilrath Acre set out to install a fully accessible compost toilet to support its</p>	<p>Carbon reduction. Raised awareness and increasing behaviour change.</p> <p>Provide a catalyst for change – beyond the life of the time-limited project.</p> <p>Scheme raises general public awareness as well as achieving carbon reduction.</p> <p>.</p>

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
			<p>Crymych Cyf - installation of PV panels £20,662.00.</p> <p>The VC Gallery - installation of energy efficient measures in building £6,306.00.</p> <p>Narbeth & District Community & Sports Association - installation of PV panels and LED lighting £13,303.00.</p> <p>-</p>	community growing project. The aim was to reduce waste, improve comfort for volunteers and visitors, and enhance the overall accessibility of the site. The outcome has significantly enhanced comfort and dignity for users, strengthened volunteer retention, and improved access—particularly benefiting older individuals and those with specific health needs. The project contributed to the community by donating fresh produce to a local foodbank, supporting wellbeing and climate action through volunteering, and enhancing community engagement and biodiversity.	
	Work with farms in the National Park to trial different	Staff time. Capital Funding.	Through the period of the funding (2022- 2025), we have worked with	Additional carbon sequestration within the Park.	Carbon reduction.

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
	approaches to enable farm businesses to reduce carbon through offsetting and reduction measures.	No projects - Study Outcomes End of project.	over 30 landowners to plant new hedges and revitalise old hedgerows. Capital investment in lowering carbon footprint in dairy farms. Nine in total over the course of the project. Final report for the scheme in process of being written.	Biodiversity net gains. New positive working relationships with landowners in the NP. Additional carbon offsetting initiatives delivered.	Raising awareness and increasing behaviour change. Contributing to more resilient rural communities/ farms / NP. Provide a catalyst for change – beyond the life of the time-limited project. Improved connectivity. Increased organic matter in intensive grassland.
	Planning Policy Supporting developments achieving high standards in terms of sustainable design.	Staff time. LDP Annual Monitoring Report: Indicators 11, 12 and 13. Monitored by LDP Annual Monitoring Report.	Indicators 11,12,13 (2024/25 period) - all targets and objectives have been achieved.	Indicative figures from draft AMR (Annual Monitoring Report) for LDP 2024/25 figures. (Indicator 11) No applications have been granted that are contrary to policy 29 (sustainable design).	More dwellings and communities are getting their heat and energy from renewable sources and are using sustainable designs. Impact overall is carbon emission reduction and disseminating best practice.

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
	All new dwellings meeting the standards set out in national planning policy.	New Local Development Plan 3 is being prepared. by officers over 4-year period. Four Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance documents written, which consider biodiversity, carbon emissions and waste impact, Dark Skies.		(Indicator 12) 0.636GWh of renewable heat energy scheme comprising 13 permissions granted since 2016. (Indicator 13) 0.309 GWh of renewable energy comprising of 27 schemes have been permitted since 2016.	This is just those schemes that require planning permission.
	Review our role and engagement with strategic partners to identify how we can best support and, where feasible, help retain and expand sustainable transpor	Staff time – Strategic Policy Manager. Funding.	Contribution to coastal bus service and 50% Greenways Officer in post 2024/25 Tenby Park and ride £7,000. Contribution to extending the PCC E-bike scheme to the National Park.	Availability of alternative transport in the National Park to reduce car use. 2024/25 Coastal Bus statistics: Service and passenger numbers: Coastal Cruiser – 7,696, Puffin Shuttle – 8,899	This work supports public transport access to the Coast. It plays an important role in terms of contributing to decarbonisation and regenerative tourism priorities.

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
	initiatives in the Park.			Celtic Coaster – 25,052 Strumble Shuttle – 5,884 Tenby Park & Ride – 33,821 Total passengers – 81,352 E-bike scheme now available in Broad Haven, Saundersfoot and New Hedges.	
	Engagement with partners , including businesses with a focus on the visitor economy sector, third sector and PSB, to support decarbonisation of the National Park.	Officer time.	Transport for Wales – collaboration to market sustainable transport options. UK National Parks Climate Change and Energy Partnership Meetings. Public Services Board Group –	Communications and Marketing linked to the Carew Castle Express and sustainable transport in <i>Coast to Coast</i> . Support UK National Parks' Race to Zero application. Carbon Disclosure Project. Creation of carbon tracker for future use. Engagement with partnership on Race to Zero commitment. Engagement with partnership on new NP Partnership Plan.	Support 'Come to Pembrokeshire by train' campaign. Positive collaborative working to support National Parks to contribute to tackling the climate emergency and to monitor progress at a Park level.

Delivery Plan	Activities [The things that are being done with these resources]	Inputs [The resources (staff, time, money) being put into an intervention]	Outputs [A count of what has happened as a result of these activities]	Outcomes [The immediate consequences and change]	Impact [The higher level and longer-term results]
			<p>Tackling Climate Change and Nature Emergency.</p> <p>Dark Skies Project delivered, highlighting retrofit opportunities with organisations and businesses in the Park.</p> <p>Carbon sequestration, for example the native oysters project.</p>	<p>Collaborative work continuing on EV charging infrastructure and future contracts.</p> <p>The native oyster has the capacity to enhance the deposition of carbon, potentially trebling carbon drawdown (compared to deposition rates in the absence of oysters)..</p>	<p>Positive collaborative working to support Pembrokeshire Services Board to deliver local actions.</p> <p>Carbon sequestration in the National Park (see in-depth report and presentation).</p>

2. Case Studies

2.1 Waste – uniforms reporting and recording.

Before implementing the new sustainability initiatives, uniforms for team members and volunteers were not always sourced with environmental concerns in mind. Many uniforms were not recyclable, and once they reached the end of their life cycle, they were either discarded or went to waste due to being branded. The organisation lacked a comprehensive system to manage this waste, leading to a negative environmental impact.

Through the introduction of a brand-new collection and laundry system, over half of the uniforms required by the team and volunteers are now sourced from recycled stock. This sustainable approach helps reduce waste and minimises the need for new production of uniforms. Additionally, for uniforms that cannot be recycled, they are repurposed by sewing volunteers and donated to a local Warm Clothing Hub. In rare cases when items cannot be salvaged, they are repurposed by a waste service to ensure no material is wasted.

This initiative is helping to significantly reduce the environmental footprint of the organisation, particularly by diverting waste from landfills and repurposing it in creative, useful ways.

- All managers who authorise uniform orders.
- Designated team members who manage the uniforms, branding and laundry service
- Volunteers for sewing not needed kit.
- Waste service via confidential waste company.
- Laundry service that offers a 24hr drop off/collect system to allow team members to stop when passing and avoids any extra travel.

New team members told us they preferred to have recycled kit.

The recent measure, in January 2025, showed that 42kg of clothing has been recycled instead of going to waste.

- The long-term impact of the project includes **reducing waste** associated with team uniforms, ensuring that fewer uniforms end up in landfill. The repurposing efforts contribute to the community by donating useful clothing to those in need, further extending the life cycle of the uniforms. The initiative also fosters an ongoing culture of sustainability within the organisation, which is expected to continue influencing decision-making for years to come.



We will likely see cost savings soon.

2.2 Sustainable Development Fund – Climate reduction and resilience in the National Park

Cilrath Acre received SDF funding for compost toilet installation.

The community growing site in Narberth lacked toilet facilities which limited accessibility and volunteer comfort at the site.

With funding from Milford Haven Port Authority Green Energy Fund, the SDF and Cilrath Acre volunteers, they installed an accessible Natsol compost toilet.

The outcome has been

- Supported retention of volunteers and inclusivity.
- Improved comfort, hygiene and accessibility for volunteers and visitors. Reinforced sustainable site infrastructure aligned with circular economy principles.

Volunteer feedback highlighted improved dignity and comfort. Plans for further engagement.

"Having our new 'Super Loo' on site has saved me precious time and energy... It's also satisfying to know human waste becomes nutrient within our circular permaculture system."

"Nobody was more delighted to see the arrival of the compost toilet than me."

(Male volunteer with a prostate condition shared the vital importance of nearby facilities.)
Improved site accessibility and sustainability. Strengthened community engagement and wellbeing.



3. Challenges and Opportunities

The National Park Authority has a unique set of challenges in advancing climate action and decarbonisation efforts, in that we must manage our protected landscapes and sites while maintaining operational effectiveness, supporting our communities and the local economy – and all within limited funds and staff resource.

One key challenge is balancing competing demands across **buildings and infrastructure projects**. For example, the introduction of any new building project, such as the Green Room development and Traeth Mawr enhancement, creates additional pressures on staff and has a negative effect on our reported emissions. While the installation of the new solar PV panels and chiller at OyP has led to the reduction in electricity use and emissions, the Building Management System (BMS) at OyP and the broken ground source heat pump has forced a significant increase in gas being used. This demonstrates the difficulty of maintaining low-carbon infrastructure over time and the need for continued monitoring, maintenance and investment.

Another pressing challenge is **staff and recruitment** resources to deliver climate initiatives. Limited in-house capacity means that opportunities to scale initiatives like carbon literacy training rely on alternative solutions, such as engaging a volunteer to deliver training sessions. Staff teams need to be engaged and buy into the commitment to decarbonise, which may mean adopting different ways of working.

Data collection, reporting, and analysis remain a core area of both challenge and opportunity. Changing Welsh Government (WG) data requirements and gaps in historical data collection mean establishing clear baselines for emissions is not always straightforward. However, each year we are improving reporting, and this year have made strides in our data collection for waste and fleet. Over time, this approach will enable the Authority to identify trends, highlight inefficiencies, and better understand the behavioural patterns that drive emissions.

Fleet and travel represent another challenging area. A reduction in electric vehicle (EV) van use in 2023/24, alongside increased diesel vehicle use, illustrates how unintended shifts in fleet composition and use can undermine decarbonisation goals. Earlier data analysis might have flagged this trend, providing opportunities to address the root cause. Replacing diesel and specialist 4x4 vehicles remains particularly challenging due to operational needs in rural, rugged landscapes. Nonetheless, we hope that reviewing travel patterns and exploring innovative alternatives – such as hybrid 4x4s or pooled transport options – will provide opportunities.

With strengthened data-driven insights, more strategic energy use, and thoughtful supply chain and procurement choices, the Authority can continue to lead by example in climate action. These efforts, if communicated well, will not only support internal operational efficiency but also demonstrate climate leadership to visitors, partners, and communities.

4. Contribution to Cross Cutting Outcomes:

Cross Cutting Outcome	Contribution – Activities and Impact
Sustainable Development Principles – five ways of working	<p>Long term – Decarbonisation activities. We're an Authority aiming for net zero and a carbon neutral National Park. For example, installing electric vehicle charging infrastructure for future low carbon travel.</p> <p>Integration – Our ambition can only be achieved by taking a strategic and integrated approach with partners. For example, our work on Race to Zero with other National Parks in Wales and UK.</p> <p>Prevention – Focused on delivering interventions that will look to prevent problems occurring or getting worse across the National Park. For example, purchasing land for carbon sequestration and biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>Involvement - engagement plays an important part in ensuring we develop the right policies and actions. For example, we have an Eco-Champions group within the National Park Authority to enable a wide range of people/ staff to be involved in the decarbonisation journey.</p> <p>Collaboration – Positive change can only be achieved through working together with others. For example, we have been working with the PCC and Visit Pembrokeshire on transport initiatives.</p>
Public Sector Equality Duty/ Socio Economic Duty / Reducing Child Poverty	<p>SDF fund will continue to support community projects, including projects that can provide warm spaces or support within communities.</p> <p>Engagement with strategic partners to support sustainable transport initiatives involving public transport could help tackle transport challenges faced by some disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>To support just transition to net zero the procurement deep dive will consider the Socially Responsible Procurement duty under Social Partnership and Procurement (Wales) Act 2023 and the Public Procurement aspect of Equality Duty.</p>

	<p>Project checklist developed under the Governance and Decision-Making Delivery Plan will be used to ensure any new decarbonisation projects or behaviour change-focused activities take a just transition to the net zero approach.</p>
Promoting Welsh Language	<p>We will support staff to expand their Welsh Language vocabulary and familiarity with technical terms linked to climate change.</p> <p>Strengthened Welsh language opportunities for applying to SDF grant. Additional question now asks, "What effects will your project have on the Welsh language? What will be the positive and/or negative effects?".</p>
Section 6 Biodiversity Duty / Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<p>It will help embed practices that will also have positive impact on Nature Recovery. For example, waste reduction initiatives. Land use removals and emissions will be monitored via Net Zero reporting – this will influence wider Nature Recovery Delivery Plan actions. Land use activities have been embedded within Nature Recovery Delivery Plan instead of in the Decarbonisation Plan to ensure that any approaches we take consider potential biodiversity implications.</p> <p>Installation of biodiversity features, e.g. swift boxes Llanion, Green Room landscaping.</p>
Engagement with Communities and Stakeholders	<p>SDF is providing opportunity for communities to fund community decarbonisation projects. The Authority used the Greening Agriculture project to develop and strengthen its engagement with farming sector.</p> <p>We will look to engage with SMEs that we use as part of our decarbonisation work on the Authority's procurement emissions. We will carry out engagement with partners, businesses with a focus on visitor economy sector, the third sector and PSB to support decarbonisation of National Park.</p>
Staff Development / Volunteering Opportunities	<p>As the plan progresses, there is potential to explore new volunteering opportunities linked to decarbonisation, such as recruiting volunteers to support the rollout of carbon literacy training.</p>

	Training plan developed through Skills Development and Training Delivery Plan will identify, and support staff skills development linked to carbon literacy. Staff within decarbonisation department undergoing training identified in wellbeing reviews.
--	---

5. Overall Assessment and Next Steps

Over the past year, the National Park Authority has made steady progress in embedding climate and decarbonisation work into its operations, despite significant resourcing constraints. The absence of a dedicated Sustainability Officer for most of 2024/25, coupled with department-wide capacity challenges, has slowed delivery in some areas. However, the commitment of staff across departments has kept momentum, with several key initiatives advancing despite these barriers.

Fleet decarbonisation continues to be a challenge, with frustration around the slow pace of reducing diesel vehicles and improving vehicle efficiency. That said, the rollout of telematics offers a powerful tool to unlock future efficiencies by identifying trends in vehicle usage, improving journey planning, and optimising fleet.

Building and Facilities including the Solar PV canopy capital projects, Warden depot review, and implementation of the Asset Management Strategy will support the climate work. Meanwhile, progress in waste separation and data collection has been a real success story, with impressive results during office moves, where much waste was diverted through repair and recycling. This reflects a growing alignment with circular economy principles and sets a strong foundation for supply chain analysis.

Staff engagement remains a priority, with plans to recruit a volunteer to accelerate the rollout of carbon literacy training. The annual staff travel surveys also show encouraging behavioural change, with more staff commuting by bike or purchasing electric vehicles. However, opportunities remain to promote sustainable business travel, encourage wider use of public transport, and improve travel data collection.

On the adaptation side, work is advancing including the Climate Adaptation Plan, the agreed Partnership plan and ongoing work with the UK National Park Climate group and collective Race to Zero submission.

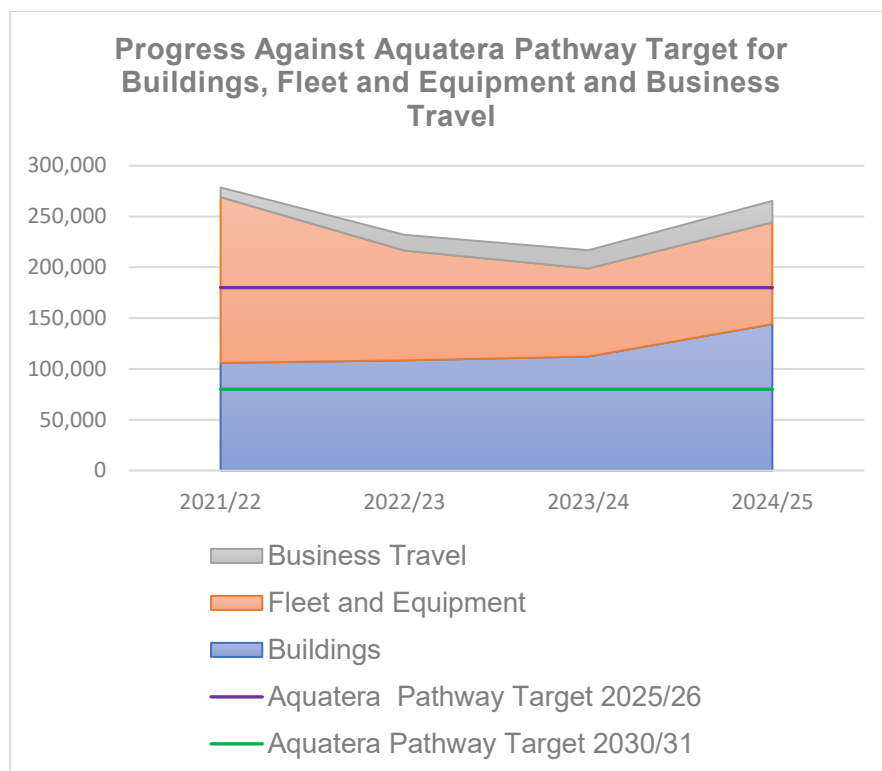
Net Zero Submission 2024/25

The Authority uses the Welsh Government Net Zero emissions submission calculation and framework to work out its corporate carbon emissions for the year. The data in this section reflects the data submitted as part of the 2024/25 and 2023/24 submission. Please note 2024/25 data referenced below has not yet been reviewed by Welsh Government and figures are influenced by changes in calculation methodology across years.

Category	2023/24 kgCO ₂ e	2024/25 kgCO ₂ e	Difference
Buildings and Streetlighting - Grid Electricity	94,216	74,366	-19,850 (-21% ↓)
Buildings - Heat and Fuel	19,575	68,937	49,362 (+252% ↑)
Buildings - Water	763	705	-58 (-8% ↓)
Fleet and Equipment	86,749	100,310	13,561 (+16% ↑)
Business Travel	17,851	20,962	3,111 (+17% ↑)
Commuting	131,547	135,610	4,063 (+3% ↑)
Homeworking	21,930	24,815	2,885 (+13% ↑)
Waste	Previously reported via supply chain	11,696	Previously reported via supply chain
Supply Chain (Spend Based Calculation)	936,843	1,063,029	126,186 (+13% ↑)
Total Emissions	1,309,476	1,500,430	190,955 (+15% ↑)

When emissions are not offset against land removals, the Authority's emissions were 1,500,430 kgCO₂e – an increase in emissions of 15% compared to 2023/24.

The Authority needs to reduce its Buildings, Fleet and Equipment and Business Travel emissions by 85,280 KgCO₂e to meet the Aquatera Pathway target for these categories for 2025/26 and by 185,280 KgCo₂e to meet the Aquatera Pathway target for these categories for 2030/31.



Land removal and emissions are treated as outside scope within the Welsh Government reporting. However, when emissions (adding in land use emissions) are offset against land removals based on the submission data the Authority's emissions are 218,346 kgCO₂e.

Category	2023/24 kgCO ₂ e	2024/25 kgCO ₂ e	Difference
Land-based emissions	- 1,286,368	-1,286,368	0 (0 →)
Land based removals	4277	4,284	7 (+0.16% ↑)

Renewables

Category	2023/24 kWh	2024/25 kWh	Difference
Onsite renewables – electricity	5,514	16,496	10,982 (+199% ↑)
Onsite renewables - heat	189,326	183,149	-6 (-3% ↑)
Purchased renewables - electricity	342780	272,862	-69,918 (+20% ↓)