



**National Park Authority visitor attractions**

In order to safeguard protected wildlife and members of the public, the recreational use of drones is **not permitted** at:

- Carew Castle and Tidal Mill
- Castell Henllys Iron Age Village.


**Public Rights of Way and Access Land**

Contact the landowner before filming with a drone on a Public Right of Way or Access Land.

Before filming on land which has a conservation designation e.g. sites of special scientific interest (SSSI), consult **Natural Resources Wales**.

**Reporting misuse of drones**

Call **Dyfed-Powys Police** on **101** to report concerns regarding the misuse of drones.



**Further information**

Civil Aviation Authority guidance on rules and regulations around drones:

[www.dronesafe.uk/drone-code](http://www.dronesafe.uk/drone-code)

**Commercial use of drones**

- You are classed as a commercial user if you are receiving payment or other reward in return for your flight.
- Commercial users, whether using under 20kg or over 20kg drones, should have a formal UAS (Unmanned Aircraft Systems) qualification accredited by the CAA.
- You must have permission from the landowner for all commercial flights.
- Landowners are likely to request evidence of your CAA licence, Public Liability Insurance and Aviation Insurance Liability cover.
- For more information on filming in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park visit [www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/filming](http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/filming).



**Guidance for Recreational Drone Users in Pembrokeshire**

Pembrokeshire is home to some of the most spectacular scenery in the UK and is an area rich in wildlife with internationally important habitats and species.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and surrounding area attracts millions of visitors every year who enjoy a wide range of recreation and leisure activities based around its natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage.

By following this advice you can enjoy flying your drone without breaking the law, harming protected wildlife or impacting on the enjoyment of other people.

**Before you fly**

- All users must follow the **Civil Aviation Authority's (CAA)** rules and regulations, which are illustrated in the Drone Code.
- Ensure your drone is **well maintained** and you have the skills to fly safely. Attending a training course or joining a local club may help.
- If your drone weighs **over 20kg** you will need a licence to operate from the CAA.
- There are a number of **No Fly Zones** in Pembrokeshire including Haverfordwest Airport and the Military Ranges at Castlemartin, Penally and Manorbier.
- The **National Trust** does not permit the use of drones on any of its properties without specific permission.

If you are using your drone for business purposes you are a **commercial user** and different rules apply (see overleaf). Always ensure you have the landowner's permission before you fly.



## Fly responsibly

- You **must** be **able to see** your drone at all times.
- You are **responsible** for avoiding collisions and any subsequent damage to people, property and livestock and any liability arising from your actions.
- Use **extra care** and attention when operating drones along footpaths, beaches and other areas where there are lots of people, especially during the summer months.
- **Be aware** that animals may be easily startled by drones so take extra care around horses and their riders.
- Ensure your drone is **not harassing livestock**. Take special care around animals grazing near the cliff edge and pregnant sheep.
- In the interest of **public safety**, avoid flying in areas where there is already a drone in flight.



## Keep your distance

- **Don't fly higher than 120m (400ft)** to avoid collisions with manned aircraft. Be aware of low flying aircraft such as search and rescue helicopters or those used for military training purposes.
- You **must not fly** your drone within **150m (500ft)** of a **'congested area'** eg a residential area, any commercial or recreational areas. This may include beaches during peak times.
- Your drone **must not fly within 50m (150ft)** of a **person**, vessel or structure. You should not fly over groups of people at any height.

## Be considerate

- **Respect the privacy** of others **when filming** using your drone. Ensure you are aware of privacy laws and the Data Protection Act to ensure an offence is not committed when storing or sharing footage shot from your drone.
- **Respect the rights** of others to enjoy the National Park. People visit for a variety of reasons: to watch wildlife, to enjoy adventure sports and for peace and tranquillity. Consider how your drone flight impacts on other people's experience.

## Protect wildlife

- Nesting birds, marine mammals such as seals, wading birds and waterfowl are all very **sensitive to disturbance**.
- Wildlife is especially sensitive during the **breeding season** and also when feeding, roosting or resting.
- **Disturbance of wildlife is a crime** and can be prosecuted under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- Birds are particularly sensitive during the **nesting season** (1 March to 31 July), in particular on cliffs where seabirds come ashore to nest.
- **Seals** are vulnerable all year round. They haul out to pup on the coastline usually from August to the end of November and again to moult from December to April.
- **Wading birds and waterfowl** may gather in number to feed and rest on sandflats or mudflats and are vulnerable at any time.
- If you notice any change in an animal's behaviour **you are too close** and you should immediately back away.

## Wildlife disturbance

- Wildlife may think your drone is a predator. Often the first sign of disturbance is wildlife becoming aware of your drone. Signs to look for are: seabirds craning their necks, alarm calls and seals looking up to watch your drone. These are signs that you are too close. **Move your drone away and do not fly any closer.**
- Remember, time spent watching your drone prevents animals from feeding and resting and caring for their young which can **impact on survival**.
- In cases where disturbance is severe, wildlife may take flight or move off in panic from cliffs or feeding areas. On crowded seabird ledges in particular this can **lead to the loss of eggs**.
- If seals feel threatened they may clear the beach and head for the safety of the water. This can **affect the survival** chances of the young seals before they have developed their waterproof pelt or during moulting.
- Even low levels of disturbance can **impact on wildlife** and lead to declining breeding success and reductions in populations.

