
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

**Management Plan (2015-2019)
Local Development Plan 2
(2015 - 2031)**

Background Paper : Welsh Language

March 2018

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Contents Page

National, Regional and Local	3
National	3
Local	8
References.....	17

National

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

1. With reference to the Welsh Language the Act requires the Local Planning Authority to keep under review matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development, including:

“The principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area of the authority (including the extent to which the Welsh language is used in the area).” (Section 11 (2))

2. In addition the Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan must include an assessment of the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh Language in the area of the authority. (Section 11 (3))

A living language: A language for living - Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017

3. This is the Welsh Ministers’ strategy for the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language and supersedes Iaith Pawb: A National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2003).
4. The purpose of this strategy is to move towards the Welsh Government’s long-term aim while achieving the objective in our Programme for Government for 2011–2016 to ‘strengthen the use of the Welsh language in everyday life’. To this end, over the next five years we would want to see:
 - an increase in the number of people who both speak and use the language
 - more opportunities for people to use Welsh
 - an increase in people’s confidence and fluency in the language
 - an increase in people’s awareness of the value of Welsh, both as part of our national heritage and as a useful skill in modern life
 - the strengthening of the position of the Welsh language in our communities
 - strong representation of the Welsh language throughout the digital media.
5. The two indicators below will be used by Welsh Government to measure the overall success of this strategy:

- The percentage of five-year-olds (at the start of the academic year) who speak Welsh at home.
 - The percentage of people able to speak and write in Welsh
6. All communities evolve and develop over time. Where development is proposed, the planning system is an important tool to manage change in a positive way. Local authorities and national park authorities have either recently adopted, or are in the process of preparing, Local Development Plans (LDPs), which are underpinned by community engagement and evidence. They set out the Authority's vision and policies for the sustainable development and use of land.

A living language - a language for living - moving forward" (August 2014).

It sets out WG's focus over "the next three years" as they continue to implement the strategy. They've identified four themes of focus:

- The need to strengthen the links between the economy and the Welsh language;
 - The need for better strategic planning for the Welsh language;
 - The use of Welsh in the community, and
 - The challenge of changing linguistic behaviour.
7. One of the commitments in this document is to "ensure that a thriving Welsh language is at the heart of a sustainable Wales through the Well-being of Future Generations Bill". Local authorities will be required to produce well-being plans, which will "provide an important vehicle to ensure that the goal of a thriving Welsh language is a central consideration in future public policy"

Welsh Language Scheme (2011-2016) (Welsh Assembly Government)

8. In Wales, the Welsh Government want to move towards sustainable development by:
- Improving the economy, and social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities whilst achieving a better quality of life for us and future generations.
 - Promoting fair and safe communities and equal opportunities.
 - Supporting our natural and cultural environments and respecting their limits - we do this by using only our fair share of resources and sustaining our cultural legacy.
9. The Welsh language is seen as an integral part of this vision and it is integral to the national identity. The Welsh Government is committed to supporting and promoting the Welsh language as part of its commitment to well-being.
10. Welsh Government policies, legislation, procedures and services will be consistent with the principles set out in this scheme.

11. The Welsh Government wants their policies, legislation, procedures and services to:

- Be compatible with the bilingual nature of Wales.
- Support and facilitate the use of Welsh and, whenever possible, help the public in Wales to use Welsh as part of their day-to-day lives.
- Respect the principle that public services in Wales should treat the Welsh and English languages on a basis of equality.
- Help preserve traditional Welsh-speaking communities.

12. The introduction of new policies, legislation, initiatives, procedures and services can provide an opportunity to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh - as can proposals to reorganise AGSBs, local authorities and other public bodies, or to establish new services to be delivered by them. The Welsh Government will make the most of these opportunities to improve the level of service for Welsh speakers, especially where the current standard falls short of the principle that the Welsh and English languages should be treated on a basis of equality.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

13. Under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Authority is required to set and publish objectives designed to maximise its contribution to achieving each of the well-being goals described in the Act, and to take all reasonable steps to meet those objectives in exercising its functions. One of the goals is “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language”, to be achieved through promotion and protection of culture, heritage and the Welsh language.

14. The LDP vision, objectives and policies should be consistent with national well-being goals and local well-being objectives and priorities. The draft Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire (September 2017) contains two objectives and four workstreams. Complementarity between the draft LDP vision and objectives, the national well-being goals and the draft Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire is provided in the Vision and Objectives background paper.

Planning Policy Wales (9th Edition); Welsh Government; November 2016

15. The Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric of Wales. The Welsh Government is committed to ensuring that the Welsh language is supported and encouraged to flourish as a language of many communities all over Wales. ‘A living language: a language for living’ sets out how the Welsh Government intends to achieve its goal of strengthening the use of the Welsh language in everyday life. The future well-being of the language across the whole of Wales will depend on a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities. The land use planning system should also take account of the needs and interests of the Welsh language and in so doing can contribute to its well-being. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 contains provisions relating to the consideration of the Welsh language

in the appraisal of development plans and in dealing with applications for planning permission.” Para 4.13.1 and 4.13.2

16. It should be the aim of local planning authorities to provide for the broad distribution and phasing of housing development taking into account the ability of different areas and communities to accommodate the development without eroding the position of the Welsh language. Where possible, the planning system should seek to create conditions which are conducive to the use of the Welsh language. Appropriate development plan policies about the broad scale, location and phasing of new development could assist in achieving this aim. Policies relating to affordable housing could also be of benefit. However, policies should not seek to introduce any element of discrimination between individuals on the basis of their linguistic ability, and should not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds. Para 4.13.4 (Please see the Housing Background Paper regarding the appropriateness of phasing and Table 2 below).
17. Considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language may be taken into account by decision makers so far as they are material to applications for planning permission. If required, language impact assessments may be carried out in respect of large developments not allocated in, or anticipated by, a development plan proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance for the language. Any such areas should be defined clearly in the development plan. Decisions on applications for planning permission must not introduce any element of discrimination and should not be made on the basis of any person(s)' linguistic ability. (paragraph 4.13.5)

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

18. The purpose of TAN 20 is to provide guidance on how the Welsh language may be given appropriate consideration in the planning system and on compliance with the requirements of planning and other relevant legislation.
19. The guidance sets out how the Welsh language may be considered at all the key stages of LDP preparation and assessment, monitoring and review, with practical suggestions. The TAN also considers the Welsh language in the context of development management, including dealing with windfall sites. Advice for LDP stages include the following.

Delivery agreement: Community Involvement Scheme (CIS)

20. The CIS provides an opportunity to seek community views on how Welsh language and culture interact with LDP policies and proposals. The CIS should comply with the applicable Welsh Language Standards. Equality assessments may also influence the CIS approach.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

21. The SA should include an assessment of evidence of the impact of the spatial strategy, policies and allocations on the Welsh language, and identify amendments or mitigation where there are detrimental impacts.

Evidence base – vision and objectives

22. The requirement for LDPs to be sound means they must be informed by robust evidence, e.g. the number of Welsh speakers obtained from the Census; records on the numbers of children receiving Welsh medium education; and information on the demand for Welsh medium education. Planning authorities should work with key stakeholders and partners, including Public Services Boards, to consider the adequacy of the existing available information relating to the Welsh language. They should also consider whether any additional assessments are necessary.

Strategic options and preferred strategy (pre-deposit)

23. This stage provides an opportunity for communities and stakeholders to influence the preferred long term development and land use strategy. LDP strategic approaches which may support the language may include:
- positive promotion of local culture and heritage;
 - planning the amount and the spatial distribution of new development and infrastructure, particularly where this would help to support community sustainability;
 - phasing of strategic housing and employment developments
 - identifying areas of linguistic sensitivity or significance;
 - directing strategic sites to communities where the evidence suggests the likely impact on the use of the Welsh language is positive;
 - developing mitigation measures if evidence suggests the likely impact on the Welsh language to be negative.
24. The SA report should give details of the strategic assessment of sites. Where feasible it should identify sites which perform well against the SA framework and could contribute to the preferred strategy and those that do not, including recommending relevant changes to the plan.

Deposit plan considerations and preparation

25. The LPA should ensure the plan strategy, policies and land allocations in the deposit LDP are consistent with the SA, which will have regard to the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh language. Further evidence on how this has been achieved should be provided in the SA report and a short explanation as to how the SA has influenced the final LDP.
26. The distribution of economic growth can affect the social character and sustainability of communities. Policies to ensure there is a sufficient level and range of economic opportunities, including sites and premises, to support and develop local communities could also benefit the Welsh language.
27. LDP policies must not seek to introduce any element of discrimination between individuals on the basis of their linguistic ability. Planning policies must not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds.

Defined areas

28. LPAs may define areas within their LDP where the Welsh language is considered to be of particular sensitivity or significance. Any such areas must

be made clear on the LDP Proposals Map and their rationale and boundaries must be supported by evidence.

29. Defining such areas will enable the LPA to make it clear to communities and developers where the use of the Welsh language may be a consideration⁹. It will also signal the areas where the LPA may outline a need for measures to mitigate the impacts of development on the Welsh language.

Mitigation and enhancement

30. LPAs should identify preferred mitigation measures at an early stage of plan-making, to reduce or eliminate the potential negative impacts of development. Similarly, if the LPA expects measures to enhance the impact of development on the Welsh language this should be set out in the LDP. Potentially appropriate measures include phasing policies, providing adequate affordable housing, allocating sites for 100% affordable housing for local needs, and the provision of employment opportunities and social infrastructure to sustain local communities.

Community Infrastructure Levy and section 106 obligations

31. To ensure mitigation measures are applied, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or section 106 agreements may need to be used.

Monitoring and reviewing the plan

32. The AMR will assess the relevance and success of the LDP, monitor the performance of the LDP strategy and policies, including Welsh language policies, and identify whether changes should be made to the plan.

33.

Local

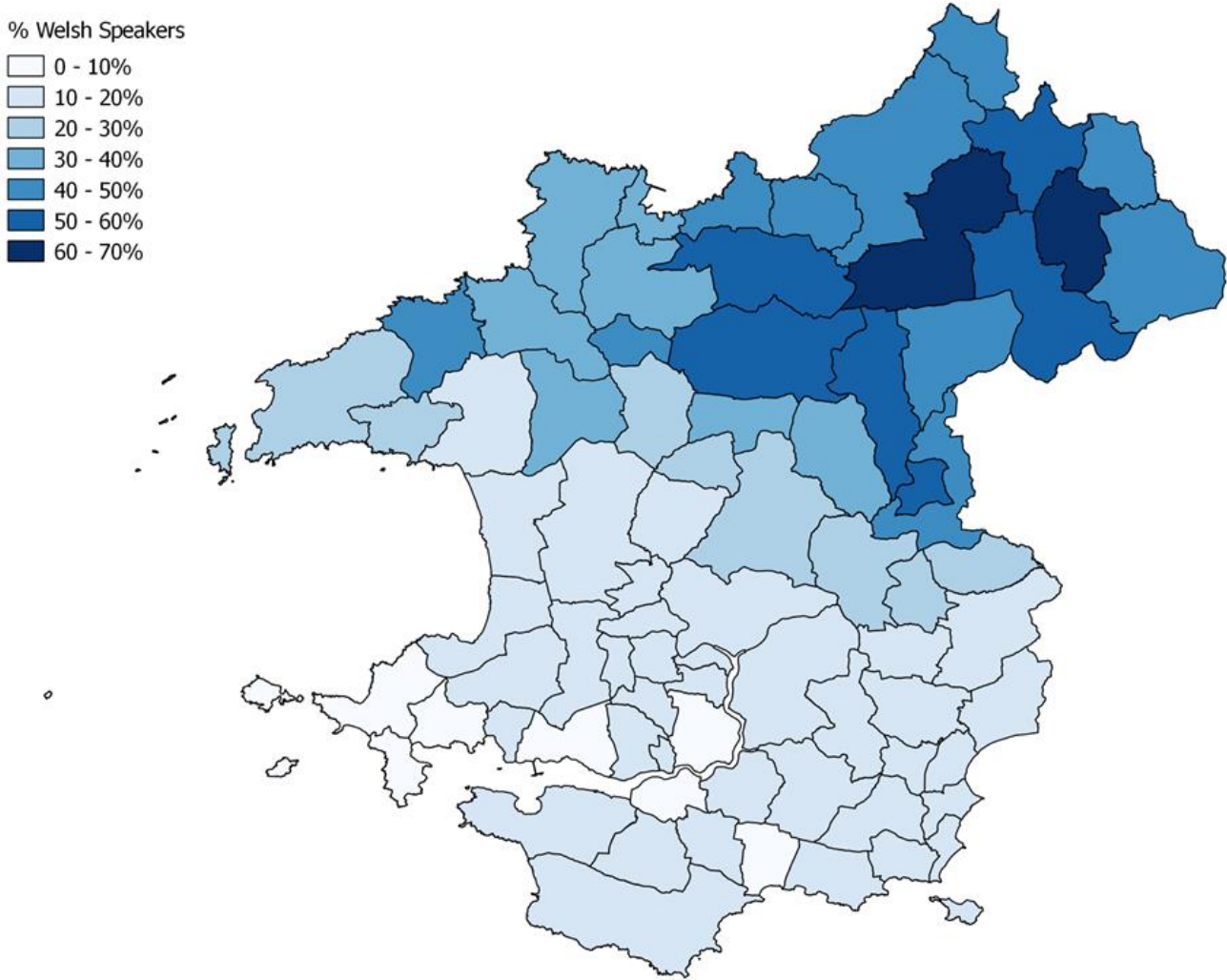
1. The table below shows the change in the number of Welsh speakers recorded at the 2001 and 2011 Census. The table is colour coded red to show a decline and green to show an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in each Community.

Table 1: Percentage of people who Speak Welsh by Community Council Area (Alphabetical)

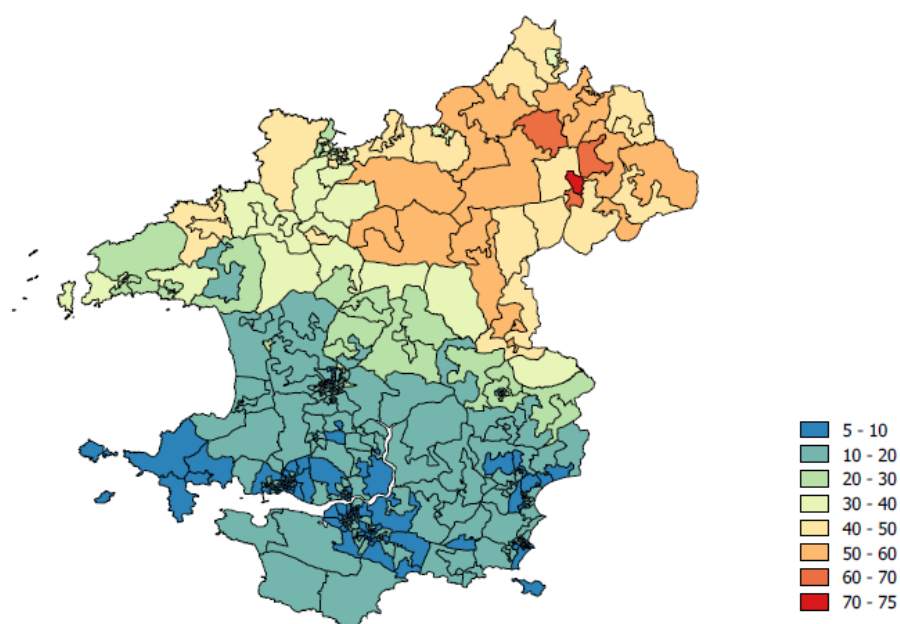
Community Council	Percent of persons who speak Welsh (2001 Census)	Percent of persons who speak Welsh (2011 Census)	Change 2001 to 2011
Amroth	11.5	11.7	+0.2
Angle	9.2	10.7	+1.5
Brawdy	31.6	18.8	-12.8
Burton	11.7	9.8	-1.9
Camrose	16	16.8	+0.8
Carew	12.1	11.7	-0.4
Castlemartin	14.4	11.1	-3.3

Cosheston	11.7	10.5	-1.2
Crymych	62.6	57.6	-5.0
Cwm Gwaun	64.4	58.1	-6.3
Dale	12.2	5.8	-6.4
Dinas Cross	49.3	43.9	-5.4
Eglwysrwr	65.3	62.3	-3.0
Fishguard	36.5	31.5	-5.0
Freystrop	15.5	14.0	-1.5
Hayscastle	37.8	36.6	-2.2
Herbrandston	15.1	10.3	-4.8
Hook	12.3	12.6	+0.3
Hundleton	11.6	10.8	-0.8
Jeffreyston	13.9	12.0	-1.9
Kilgetty/Begelly	11.4	10.6	-0.8
Lamphey	12.5	9.6	-2.9
Llangwm	13.3	11.4	-1.9
Llanrhian	54	46.0	-8.0
Llawhaden	23.8	21.8	-2.0
Maenclochog	61.8	53.8	-8.0
Manorbier	13	11.6	-1.4
Marloes & St Brides	14.1	9.5	-4.6
Martletwy	13.3	14.2	+0.9
Mathry	43.8	34.6	-9.2
Merlin's Bridge	17.3	14.0	-3.3
Milford Haven	12	8.7	-3.3
Mynachlogddu	43.2	41.9	-1.3
Nevern	54.7	48.9	-5.8
Newport	48.7	41.9	-6.8
Nolton and Roch	19.2	14.4	-4.8
Penally	12.9	13.8	+0.9
Pencaer	42.7	39.9	-2.8
Puncheston	58.6	51.2	-7.4
Saundersfoot	11	10.3	-0.7
Slebech	15.6	16.9	+1.3
Solva	36.6	29.9	-6.7
St Davids & Cathedral Close	36.3	28.6	-7.7
St Dogmaels	49	42.9	-6.1
St Ishmaels	12.6	7.5	-5.1
St Mary-Out-Liberty	12.8	10.8	-2.0
Stackpole	15.2	11.1	-4.1
Tenby	11.3	10.2	-1.1
The Havens	14.6	12.8	-1.8
Uzmaston & Boulston	19.4	16.9	-2.5
Walwyn's Castle	19.5	15.0	-4.5

Map 1: Welsh speakers by Community Council (source 2011 Census)



Map 2: Percentage of Welsh Speakers per population by Census Output Area in 2011



This map shows the number of Welsh speakers in the smallest Census output areas. It shows general alignment with the map showing the number of Welsh speakers in the larger community council areas.

Table 2: Percentage of Welsh Speakers per population by Community Council area in 2011

Community Council	Percent of persons who speak Welsh (2001 Census)	Percent of persons who speak Welsh (2011 Census)	Change 2001 to 2011
Eglwysrw	65.3	62.3	-3.0
Cwm Gwaun	64.4	58.1	-6.3
Crymych	62.6	57.6	-5.0
Maenclochog	61.8	53.8	-8.0
Puncheston	58.6	51.2	-7.4
Nevern	54.7	48.9	-5.8
Llanrhian	54	46.0	-8.0
Dinas Cross	49.3	43.9	-5.4
St Dogmaels	49	42.9	-6.1
Newport	48.7	41.9	-6.8
Mynachlogddu	43.2	41.9	-1.3
Pencaer	42.7	39.9	-2.8
Hayscastle	37.8	36.6	-2.2
Mathry	43.8	34.6	-9.2
Fishguard	36.5	31.5	-5.0
Solva	36.6	29.9	-6.7
St Davids & Cathedral Close	36.3	28.6	-7.7
Llawhaden	23.8	21.8	-2.0
Brawdy	31.6	18.8	-12.8
Uzmaston & Boulston	19.4	16.9	-2.5

Slebech	15.6	16.9	+1.3
Camrose	16	16.8	+0.8
Walwyn's Castle	19.5	15.0	-4.5
Nolton and Roch	19.2	14.4	-4.8
Martletwy	13.3	14.2	+0.9
Merlin's Bridge	17.3	14.0	-3.3
Freystrop	15.5	14.0	-1.5
Penally	12.9	13.8	+0.9
The Havens	14.6	12.8	-1.8
Hook	12.3	12.6	+0.3
Jeffreyston	13.9	12.0	-1.9
Carew	12.1	11.7	-0.4
Amroth	11.5	11.7	+0.2
Manorbier	13	11.6	-1.4
Llangwm	13.3	11.4	-1.9
Stackpole	15.2	11.1	-4.1
Castlemartin	14.4	11.1	-3.3
St Mary-Out-Liberty	12.8	10.8	-2.0
Hundleton	11.6	10.8	-0.8
Angle	9.2	10.7	+1.5
Kilgetty/Begelly	11.4	10.6	-0.8
Cosheston	11.7	10.5	-1.2
Herbrandston	15.1	10.3	-4.8
Saundersfoot	11	10.3	-0.7
Tenby	11.3	10.2	-1.1
Burton	11.7	9.8	-1.9
Lamphey	12.5	9.6	-2.9
Marloes & St Brides	14.1	9.5	-4.6
Milford Haven	12	8.7	-3.3
St Ishmaels	12.6	7.5	-5.1
Dale	12.2	5.8	-6.4

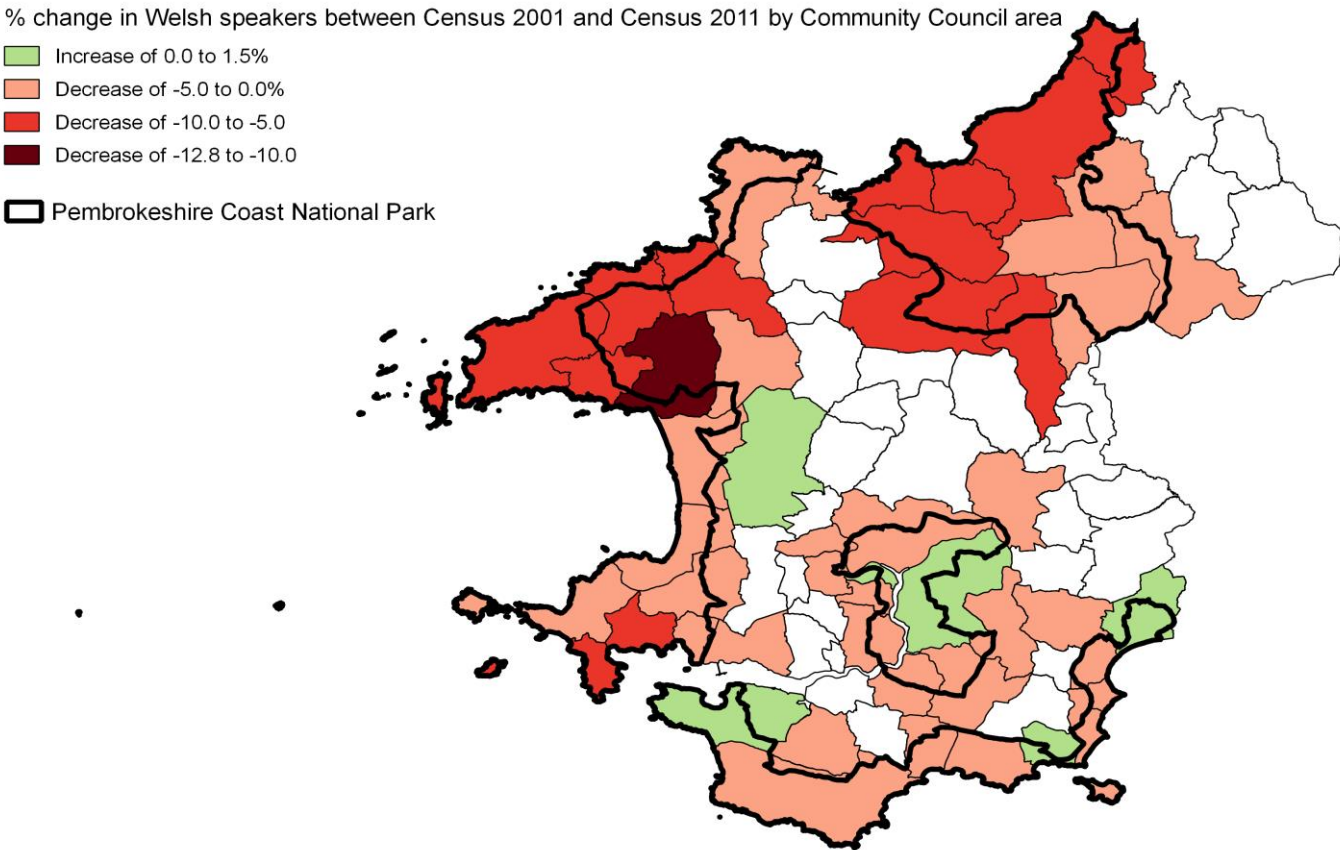
Table 3: Welsh Speakers by Community Council area in order of change (Greatest positive to greatest negative)

Community Council	Percent of persons who speak Welsh (2001 Census)	Percent of persons who speak Welsh (2011 Census)	Change 2001 to 2011
Angle	9.2	10.7	+1.5
Slebech	15.6	16.9	+1.3
Martletwy	13.3	14.2	+0.9
Penally	12.9	13.8	+0.9
Camrose	16	16.8	+0.8
Hook	12.3	12.6	+0.3
Amroth	11.5	11.7	+0.2
Carew	12.1	11.7	-0.4

Saundersfoot	11	10.3	-0.7
Hundleton	11.6	10.8	-0.8
Kilgetty/Begelly	11.4	10.6	-0.8
Tenby	11.3	10.2	-1.1
Cosheston	11.7	10.5	-1.2
Mynachlogddu	43.2	41.9	-1.3
Manorbier	13	11.6	-1.4
Freystrop	15.5	14.0	-1.5
The Havens	14.6	12.8	-1.8
Burton	11.7	9.8	-1.9
Jeffreyston	13.9	12.0	-1.9
Llangwm	13.3	11.4	-1.9
Llawhaden	23.8	21.8	-2.0
St Mary-Out-Liberty	12.8	10.8	-2.0
Hayscastle	37.8	36.6	-2.2
Uzmaston & Boulston	19.4	16.9	-2.5
Pencaer	42.7	39.9	-2.8
Lamphey	12.5	9.6	-2.9
Eglwysrwr	65.3	62.3	-3.0
Castlemartin	14.4	11.1	-3.3
Merlin's Bridge	17.3	14.0	-3.3
Milford Haven	12	8.7	-3.3
Stackpole	15.2	11.1	-4.1
Walwyn's Castle	19.5	15.0	-4.5
Marloes & St Brides	14.1	9.5	-4.6
Herbrandston	15.1	10.3	-4.8
Nolton and Roch	19.2	14.4	-4.8
Crymych	62.6	57.6	-5.0
Fishguard	36.5	31.5	-5.0
St Ishmaels	12.6	7.5	-5.1
Dinas Cross	49.3	43.9	-5.4
Nevern	54.7	48.9	-5.8
St Dogmaels	49	42.9	-6.1
Cwm Gwaun	64.4	58.1	-6.3
Dale	12.2	5.8	-6.4
Solva	36.6	29.9	-6.7
Newport	48.7	41.9	-6.8
Puncheston	58.6	51.2	-7.4
St Davids & Cathedral Close	36.3	28.6	-7.7
Llanrhian	54	46.0	-8.0
Maenclochog	61.8	53.8	-8.0
Mathry	43.8	34.6	-9.2
Brawdy	31.6	18.8	-12.8

Map 3 below shows where the numbers of Welsh speakers have increased (green) and decreased (red). The greatest decreases are in the traditional Welsh-speaking areas of north Pembrokeshire. The increases in the south are much smaller in proportion to the losses.

Map 3: Changes in the number of Welsh Speakers from 2001 to 2011 (source: Census)



Pembrokeshire County Council Welsh Education Strategic Plan 2017 - 2020

2. Pembrokeshire County Council has a clear vision for developing and extending Welsh medium education in the County.
3. There are 12 Welsh medium primary schools in Pembrokeshire, all but one of which are located within the north of the County. One is located in the main County town of Haverfordwest. In addition there are a further 5 dual-stream primary schools, offering education in English and Welsh. All but one of these schools are located in the south of Pembrokeshire where the Welsh language is not as strong a characteristic of the communities. A further two schools are described as ‘transitional schools’ which are moving towards being a predominantly Welsh-speaking school.
4. There is one Welsh language medium secondary school at Crymych.

5. In all cases the occupancy rate of these schools is at or very close to 90%. As an overall proportion of total school children in Pembrokeshire these schools provide 29% of primary school places and 13% of secondary school places.
6. A Welsh medium primary school has been built in Tenby which is part of the 21st Century Schools proposals and opened in September 2016. In January 2017 there were 126 pupils on the school roll. A survey of secondary education provision was undertaken in 2013-14 as a result of an overall reduction in pupil numbers in Pembrokeshire; and increase in surplus places; and a lack of space at Ysgol y Preseli – the only secondary Welsh language medium secondary school in Pembrokeshire. One other secondary school currently offers some subjects through the medium of Welsh.
7. A Welsh medium school will be opened in Haverfordwest in September 2018. The school will cater for pupils from age 3 to 16 with the secondary element (years 7 – 11) being developed over 5 years. The overall aim is to increase the percentage of pupils continuing to improve their language skills on transfer from primary to secondary school.
8. The adult learning service in Pembrokeshire has recorded average numbers of people accessing Welsh for Learners classes. These are:
 - 2013-2014 - 1165 people
 - 2014 – 1015 – 1079 people
 - 2015 – 2016 – 641 people
 - 2016 – 2017 – 766 people

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

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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

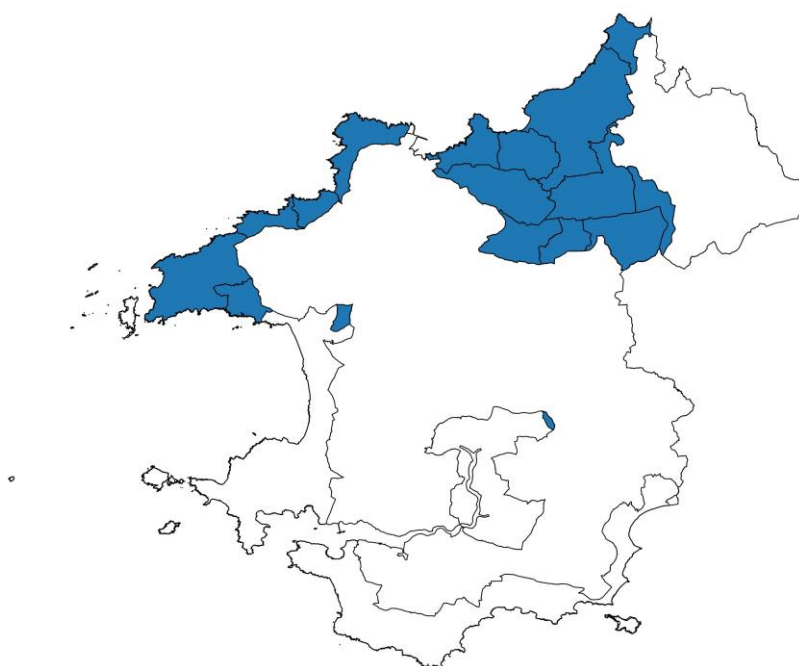
- would not have an adverse effect, or would have a decreased adverse effect, on the Welsh language. The policy decision should also ensure that it does not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language.

12. Effect on the Welsh language is listed as one of the objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan and each policy is assessed against the objectives. The objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal will need to reflect the Compliance Notice requirements. The Authority will also follow the requirements set out in the Measure regarding any engagement exercises and the approach to communication required during review. These will be shown primarily in the Delivery Agreement for the replacement Plan.

Showing the area of policy application in the Local Development Plan

The current Local Development Plan (adopted 2010) that the policy seeking to protect the Welsh language (policy 12) will be applied in Town and Community Council areas in the National Park which have over 30% Welsh-speaking population. This approach was replicated in the Preferred Strategy of the Revision Local Development Plan (17th May 2017).

During the public consultation exercise, Pembrokeshire County Council suggested that the threshold be amended to that used in their own Local Development Plan (25%). This was based on the 2001 average number of Welsh speakers in Pembrokeshire. There has been a decrease in the number of Welsh speakers recorded in the 2011 Census and therefore it is reasonable to update the threshold figure to reflect this. This would reduce the threshold figure for application of the policy to 19.2%. The map below shows the town and community council areas within the National Park that would be above this threshold for Welsh speakers.



References

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/dcells/publications/122902wls201217en.pdf>

A living language, a language for living : Welsh Assembly Government (2012-2017)

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/drah/policy/20110331wlseng.pdf>

Welsh language scheme: Welsh Assembly Government (2011-2016)

Planning Policy Wales (9th Edition); November 2016; Welsh Government

<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/161117planning-policy-wales-edition-9-en.pdf>

Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language: October 2017; Welsh Government

<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/planning-and-the-welsh-language/?lang=en>

2011 Census

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/WelshLanguageSkills-by-EDiv-2011Census>

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Reports

<http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk/?PID=536>

Welsh Language Measure

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority – Compliance Notice 2015

[http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk/Files/files/Corporate%20Docs/30%2009%2015%20FINAL%20Compliance%20Notice%20-%20Hysbysiad%20Cydymffurfio%2044%20Awdurdod%20Parc%20Cenedlaethol%20Arfordir%20Penfro%20\(en\).pdf](http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk/Files/files/Corporate%20Docs/30%2009%2015%20FINAL%20Compliance%20Notice%20-%20Hysbysiad%20Cydymffurfio%2044%20Awdurdod%20Parc%20Cenedlaethol%20Arfordir%20Penfro%20(en).pdf)

Welsh Education Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020: Pembrokeshire County Council

<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/pembrokeshire-schools/welsh-in-education-strategic-plan>

Links accessed 27 February 2018