PCNPA Welsh Language Assessment – National Park Management Plan

Title of what is being Assessed: National Park Management Plan (Stage 2: Post Consultation)
Is this a staged Welsh Language Assessment: Yes. This is Stage 2: Post Consultation, prior to approval.

This assessment tool aims to ensure the appropriate steps are taken in our plan, policy and decisions making processes to:

- Support promotion of Welsh language, including use of Welsh language, Welsh language promotion/ visibility, number of Welsh speakers, fluency and confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh and sustainability of Welsh Language Communities
- Comply with Welsh Language Standards

It considers impacts on the following:

- Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups
- Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups
- Non Welsh Speakers: Visibility, Awareness, Promotion - Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups
- Welsh Language Sensitive Communities/ / Areas with high number of Welsh Speakers
- Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education
- Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use
- Welsh Language in placemaking – names of places, features in landscapes and dialect

Section 1 – Details of the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision

Name of Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed	National Park Management Plan – A Partnership Plan for the National Park 2025-2029 (Review) Each National Park Authority must prepare a five-yearly Management Plan "which formulates its policy for the management of the relevant Park and for the carrying out of its functions in relation to that Park" (Section 66 of the Environment Act, 1995).
Department/ Service Area	Strategic Policy
Officer Responsible for Impact Assessment	Mair Thomas (Performance and Compliance Officer) / Michel Regelous (NPMP and Marine Officer)
Responsible Senior Manager	Name: Sara Morris Title: Director of Placemaking, Decarbonisation and Engagement
Timetable for the Assessment	Stage 1: Pre Consultation – May 2024 in advance of consultation document going to NPA 19th June. Stage 2: Assessment updated following consultation period prior to plan going for final approval.
Monitoring and Review of Assessment	This was a staged assessment, and the stage 1 assessment has been revisited after consultation period prior to final approval to take account of consultation feedback and further revisions to the plan, including changes to structure etc in response to consultation feedback. Assessment should inform rewording where required within the Plan – to be captured in action plan at end of assessment. Assessment may identify actions that need to be taken forward as part of implementation of the plan – to be captured in action plan at end of assessment.
Chief Executive Sign Off – Completed Assessment and Summary/ Recommendations (Stage 1)	Sign off date: *J. D. Jones* 11/03/2025

Section 2 – Aims and Overview of the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision

What is its proposed purpose?

The Environment Act 1995 requires the National Park Authority to prepare a Management Plan for the National Park. Each National Park Authority must prepare a five-yearly Management Plan "which formulates its policy for the management of the relevant Park and for the carrying out of its functions in relation to that Park" (Section 66 of the Environment Act, 1995). The current Management Plan is for 2020-2024. This draft replacement Management Plan – or Partnership Plan - is for 2025-2029. It builds on previous plans, reflecting updated legislation and policy, and incorporates learning from ongoing conversations with partner organisations and the public. It takes an iterative approach to planning, where the outputs and learning from one plan cycle inform the next.

The Plan contains section on Special qualities of the National Park, which have been updated following specific public consultation on special qualities. The Special Qualities are captured under the following headings with statement of significance added to them:

- Landscapes and seascapes
- Coastal scenery
- Wildlife
- Rights of Way
- Distant, uninterrupted views and open horizons
- Tranquillity
- Night Skies
- Patterns of use
- Heritage and Culture
- Earth Heritage
- Recreational Opportunity
- Community and Stewardship

Following consultation a number of changes were applied to the structure of the document, including

- Addition of a vision for the National Park
- Further information on how plan will be delivered in partnership
- Missions have been added to each theme
- Structure amended to include under each theme - mission, results, policies and measures and then set of partner actions for workstreams under each policy area.

Themes for partnership action have been included, with set of key outcomes and table of policies with key results and partners who will be responsible for their delivery. The themes for partnership action are:

Theme	Mission	Results	Policies
Conservation	Conserve and enhance landscapes, seascapes, natural beauty and wildlife.	1. We will conserve and enhance landscape and seascape quality. 2. We will preserve distant, uninterrupted views and open horizons. 3. We will reduce the impact of light pollution on wildlife and people. 4. We will conserve earth heritage sites. 5. We will conserve and improve soil health and enhance natural carbon stores. 6. We will promote ecosystem recovery at scale (the 30x30 target) and improve the state of wildlife on land and in the marine environment (as a milestone to clear recovery by 2050). 7. We will increase the connectivity of the landscape for wildlife. 8. We will achieve favourable conservation status on high nature value sites.	o Policy L1: Conserve and enhance National Parks landscapes and seascapes. o Policy L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies. o Policy L3: Protect and enhance earth heritage. o Policy L4: Protect and enhance natural soundscapes. o Policy E1: Conserve and enhance biodiversity quality, extent and connectivity at scale. o Policy E2: Conserve and enhance marine biodiversity

		9. We will maintain and enhance species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important.	
Cultural Heritage and Connection	Promote enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park Conserve and enhance cultural heritage	1. We will protect and restore designated and non-designated historic assets. 2. The National Park area contributes to the Welsh target of one million Welsh speakers by 2050 . 3. We will remove barriers to outdoor recreation and wellbeing opportunities and promote opportunities to more diverse audiences, e.g. people with visible or hidden disabilities, children and young families from areas of deprivation, people from global majority, faith and marginalised groups. 4. More young people will discover and enjoy the National Park.	o H1: Conserve and enhance landscapes of historic interest, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, buildings of interest, non-designated heritage assets and their settings. o Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape. o Policy W1: Provide and promote sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities for all. o Policy W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning, well-being and personal development experiences for all.
Climate and Natural Resources	Reduce and adapt to the impacts of climate change Manage natural resources sustainably	1. We will halve carbon emissions within the National Park area by 2030 (2021 baseline). This is a milestone to the Race to Zero target of achieving carbon-neutrality in the National Park area by 2050. 2. We will proactively respond to climate change impacts on e.g. coastal communities, roads and infrastructure, and rights of way. 3. We will conserve and improve soil health and enhance natural carbon	7. Policy N1: Contribute to a carbon-neutral Wales. 8. Policy N2: Adapt to climate change 9. Policy N3: Conserve and enhance soils and natural carbon storage. 10. Policy N4: Conserve and enhance water quality and restore natural watercourses. 11. Policy N5: Protect air quality

		stores (including stores in marine and coastal environments). 4. We will contribute to the Welsh Government commitment to reduce nutrient inputs by a minimum of 50% by 2030 . 5. We will work collaboratively to reduce negative impacts of nutrient pollution on the quality and use of inland or coastal waters. 6. 6. We will reduce ammonia emissions from the agricultural sector	
Communities	Foster the socio-economic well-being of National Park communities in the pursuit of National Park purposes.	1. We will meet all Local Development Plan targets, e.g. 60 new homes per annum, of which 23 are affordable. 2. We will reduce the significant waiting list for affordable housing in Pembrokeshire (over 4,500 in 2024). 3. We will contribute to delivery of Tackling Poverty: Our Strategy to 2023. 4. We will develop and deliver projects and schemes that benefit those facing inequalities and deprivation, in particular children and young families from deprived areas. 5. We will address the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities. 6. We will help residents and visitors adapt to changing physical and well-being needs.	Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes).

		7. We will implement procurement strategies that have positive impact on local businesses contributing to delivery of the Socially Responsible Procurement Duty. 8. We will deliver the Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2024-2028. 9. 10. We will maintain and extend sustainable transport and active travel options to achieve the target of 45% of journeys being undertaken by sustainable modes by 2040.	

How does this relate to the Welsh Language?

- Additions / changes to the special qualities aim to include a greater emphasis on Welsh language and dialects.
- Identifies links between partnership themes and Well-being Goals
- As a placemaking plan it has potential to support action and outcomes relating to promotion of Welsh language, including use of Welsh language, Welsh language promotion/ visibility, number of Welsh speakers, fluency and confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh and sustainability of Welsh Language Communities. It is also important to consider whether policy area could negatively impact on these areas.
- Connection themes in plan policy area makes explicit reference to Welsh Language - H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape, and following result has been included - The National Park area contributes to the Welsh target of one million Welsh speakers by 2050[1].
- Communities theme includes a range of results that could benefit sustainability of Welsh language within communities, including provide an appropriate range of homes to support local communities, support an appropriate range of employment opportunities.
- Authority has in place a Welsh Language promotion strategy which has a specific Objective on:
  - Objective 3: Promoting use of Welsh every day across all parts of the National Park and the following deliverables:

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[1] Welsh Government *"Cymraeg 2050: Our plan for 2021 to 2026"*
https://www.gov.wales/cymraeg-2050-our-plan-2021-2026

- Deliverable: Development which would result in an unacceptable adverse effect on the Welsh language will not be permitted in Welsh Language Sensitive Areas identified in Policy 13 of the Local Development Plan 2
- Deliverable: We will contribute to community language resilience through planning provision of affordable housing to address local needs and appropriate type and mix of general housing within the Park and will consider the use of rural communities local lettings policies on rural exceptions sites
- Deliverable: The forthcoming review of the current National Park Management plan will provide an opportunity to explore the interrelationship of the Authority's Welsh language promotion objectives, new Well-being Objectives and priorities with its wider placemaking activities and duties.

Is it new or existing and under review?

Current management Plan is for 2020-2024. This is a review for draft replacement Management Plan for 2025-2029.

What will change as a result of it and/or what changes are being proposed?

- Reduction to four themes for Partnership action from original five, the new themes are conservation, connection, climate and natural capital and communities. This more closely align with the Authority's revised Well-being Objectives.
- Management Plan sets out a range of results across themes that it is trying to achieve through partnership action (see table above)

What are its anticipated notable outcomes (positive and negative)?

Positive:
- Reduced number of themes align closely with the Authority's revised Well-being Objectives, helping support Authority to drive delivery of the Plan internally and when working with strategic partners
- Additions / changes to the special qualities include a greater emphasis on Welsh language and dialects
- Management Plan sets out a range of results across themes that it is trying to achieve through partnership action (see table above)
- Cultural Heritage and Connection theme has specific policy and partnership actions that support delivery of the plan.

Negative:
- Challenges in terms of meeting expectations of plan within a context of increasing budget pressures and competing delivery pressures.
- Authority and partners are facing challenging financial environment and pressures which could impact on ability to deliver or create new challenges/ issues. The Authority will need to work creatively and collaboratively with partners to address these issues.

- Some interventions that don't directly relate to Welsh language, could have unforeseen negative consequences and impacts and the assessment process should help identify these, and any mitigating actions needed.
- Some interventions may cause tensions between different Park user groups or between or within communities and/ or visitors.
- Challenges around commercialisation of Park was highlighted within responses to Special Qualities survey in terms of pressures around adventure providers, the Authority as it looks at income diversification opportunities will need to consider how it can balance its own financial needs with these challenges. Linked to this is potential barriers that can be placed on some groups due to increases in charges for some services.

Detail the budget implications relating to it?

- Budget allocated for National Park Management Plan development, including Welsh translation.
- Plan sets strategic direction of Authority and will inform future prioritisation of resources for delivery against it. In some areas additional external/ project funding will be needed. There are opportunities of aligning different goals and activities to develop projects that meet a number of objectives including Welsh Language Promotion in support of securing project funding..
- Authority and partners are facing challenging financial environment and pressures which could impact on ability to deliver or create new challenges/ issues. The Authority will need to work creatively and collaboratively with partners to address these issues.
- Challenges around commercialisation of Park was highlighted within responses to Special Qualities survey in terms of pressures around adventure providers, the Authority as it looks at income diversification opportunities will need to consider how it can balance its own financial needs with these challenges.

Indicate which groups of people will be, or potentially could be, impacted upon by its implementation (e.g. service users, employees, volunteers, people living in particular communities)? Please include any Welsh language groups likely to be affected

1. Communities, Visitors, residents, stakeholders and the public in general

- The Plan will influence future action that could affect people living in the Park in areas such as accommodation, employment, transport, access to the outdoors, heritage and culture, education, well-being initiatives and quality of the environment and landscape they live in. It could also impact on future resilience of communities within the Park area. This has implications for people across following groups: Welsh Language Speakers – Residents, Communities, across protected groups and socio-economic groups /Learners – Residents, Communities, across protected groups and socio-economic groups/ Non Welsh Speakers: Visibility, Awareness, Promotion – Residents, Communities, across protected groups and socio-economic groups/ Welsh Language Sensitive Communities - Areas with high number of Welsh Speakers/ Welsh Language Learning – Schools & Adult Education/ Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use.

- The Plan will influence actions that could affect future visitors to the Park including access and experience. This has implications for Welsh Language Speakers – visitors, across protected groups and socio-economic groups /Learners – visitors, across protected groups and socio-economic groups/ Non Welsh Speakers: Visibility, Awareness, Promotion – visitors, across protected groups and socio-economic groups/ Welsh Language Sensitive Communities - Areas with high number of Welsh Speakers.
- The Plan aims to support use of the Welsh language and Pembrokeshire dialects. This has implications for Welsh Language Speakers – Residents, Communities, visitors, across protected groups and socio-economic groups /Learners – Residents, Communities, visitors, across protected groups and socio-economic groups/ Non Welsh Speakers: Visibility, Awareness, Promotion – Residents, Communities, visitors, across protected groups and socio-economic groups/ Welsh Language Sensitive Communities - Areas with high number of Welsh Speakers/ Welsh Language Learning – Schools & Adult Education/ Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use.
- The Plan aims to engage people in looking after the Park and influence behaviours of people when in the Park including recreational users. It is important to consider Welsh Language use, learning opportunities and promotion in terms of facilitation of opportunities and engagement with people.
- Plan is part of developing an ongoing conversation about the Park with Communities and Stakeholders. Welsh Language use, learning opportunities and promotion in terms of facilitation of opportunities and engagement with people.
- Plan aims to health support improved health outcomes, for those living in the Park or visiting the Park. Pembrokeshire Well-being plan noted that "Welsh language speakers report that the ability to use Welsh informally and in the work place has a positive effect on their well-being."

2. The work undertaken by NPA and other organisations involved in the delivery of the plan
- The Plan identifies partnership themes that the NPA and partner organisations will look to address and could affect work they carry out across these theme areas: Conservation, Connection, Climate and natural capital, Communities.
- For the Authority the partnership themes align with its Well-being Objectives and the details within the policy areas and results sections will influence priority actions and deliverables within the Authority's delivery plans. It will also highlight key areas for its future partnership work.

3. The long-term work of the NPA and other organisations involved in the delivery of the plan
- Impact monitoring will be used to evaluate the direction and rate of travel. Where gaps are identified additional action may be required.
- The land use planning dimension of the National Park Management Plan is put into effect through the statutory Local Development Plan for the National Park.

- Workforce planning in terms of Welsh language skills within the Authority and Partnership organisations

4. Staff of NPA and other organisations involved in the delivery of the plan
- To solve some of the challenges identified or pursue some of the opportunities identified staff may need to change and adapt their ways of working. Staff may also be working within a context of increasing budget pressures and competing delivery pressures.
- Working collaboratively with partners will be key to delivery of the plan.
- Plan could impact on areas relating to workforce skills (including Welsh Language skills), transport, housing, recreation and access to the outdoors and culture all areas that could impact on workforce recruitment, experiences and retention.

Is the policy related to, influenced by, or affected by other policies or areas of work (internal or external) and any assessments carried out on them?

Following areas highlighted within legislation/ policy and proposals and guidance and resources section of the plan:

[Note: Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 should be added to list of legislation and Welsh Language Promotion Strategies (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Pembrokeshire County Council) should be added to Policy and proposal section]

Legislation
- Active Travel (Wales) Act 2014
- Agriculture (Wales) Act 2023
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Environment Act 1995
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 including the principles of sustainable management of natural resources
- Equality Act 2010
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023
- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
- Planning (Wales) Act 2015
- Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Act 2023
- The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (including the five ways of working principles)

Policy and proposals
- Biodiversity Deep Dive 2022 (including the 30x30 target)

- Cymraeg 2050
- Environmental principles, governance and biodiversity targets: White Paper 2024, which includes proposals for a statutory target framework for biodiversity in Wales, delivered locally through the Local Nature Recovery Action Plan, geared to improvement in the status of species and ecosystems by 2030 and their clear recovery by 2050
- European Landscape Convention
- Future Wales National Plan 2040
- Just Transition Framework for net zero
- Local Development Plan 2 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
- Llwybr Newydd: The Wales Transport Strategy 2021
- Marine Area Statement
- National Parks UK Climate Emergency Response Statement
- Natural Resources Policy 2017
- Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire
- Net Zero Strategic Plan 2022
- Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028
- Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2024-28
- Pembrokeshire Local Flood Risk Strategy
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 12, February 2024
- South-West Area Statement
- South West Wales Flood Risk Management Plan 2023-2029
- South West Wales Regional Transport Plan (2025-2030)
- Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020-2025
- Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire 2023-2028
- Welsh National Marine Plan 2019

Guidance and resources

- Future Trends Report (2021)
- LANDMAP – the Welsh landscape baseline
- Designated Landscape Management Plan Guidance (Natural Resources Wales)
- State of Natural Resources Report for Wales 2020 / Bridges to the Future

- State of the UK Climate Report 2023
- The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales
- The Nature and Us / Natur a Ni vision (2023) for a 2050 where society and nature thrive together, and where people are more involved in decisions that impact on nature.
- The State of Nature 2023
- Third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Summary for Wales

In future, the Partnership Plan must also have regard to the sustainable land management report published under section 6 of the Agriculture (Wales) Act 2023. The first of these is due in December 2026, so will fall within the lifetime of this Plan

Internal Plans/ Integrated Assessments:
- Local Development Plan 2 (to 2031) – Equality Impact Assessment carried out as part of the development process
- Corporate and Resources Plan and Well-being Objectives 2023/24 – 2026/17
- Equality Plan and Objectives 2020 - 2024 – Equality Impact Assessment carried out as part of the development process. Plan currently under review (Not currently referenced in the plan but reference should be made). Long term aims in the current Plan include:
  - Create a Park that is a Landscape for Everyone, this includes following equality objectives:
    - Equality Objective 1: By 2024, our promotion of the National Park as a destination will be representative of more diverse audiences and we will have removed some barriers to accessing the Park for underrepresented groups or those who face specific barriers. Resulting in a more diverse range of people benefiting from and experiencing its Special Qualities.
    - Equality Objective 2: By 2024, we will ensure that solutions developed to address opportunities and challenges identified in the National Park Management Plan are inclusive and take account of the Plans Equality Impact Assessment.
  - Our Services are accessible and inclusive by default and our projects are contributing to addressing inequality
  - Our workforce is diverse, we are an employer of choice and staff feel supported within an inclusive and fair work environment
  - A diverse range of people are able to influence the work of the Authority and decisions that affect the Park area.
- Welsh Language Promotion Strategy – 2023 -2028 - Equality Impact Assessment carried out as part of integrated assessment as part of the development process. (Not currently referenced in the plan but reference should be made)
- Integrated Assessments related to recreational management considerations and decisions – Traeth Mawr, Freshwater East and variations to Car Parking Standing Orders (related to charging).

- Pembrokeshire Coast Youth Manifesto, which focuses on actions for the following:
  - Youth Empowerment
  - Living
  - Learning
  - Working

Section 3 – Considering the Evidence and Assessing Impact: Welsh Language

This section uses data, information, consultation and engagement and other relevant information to assess potential impact of the plan, policy or decision and potential mitigating action needed. Gaps in data and knowledge are also noted. See Appendix 1 for further detailed evidence from key sources.

A thematic area focused impact approach has been taken tailored to National Park Management Plan.

NOTE: Reference is made where relevant to consultation responses from public consultation on Special Qualities that was carried out to inform the National Park Management Plan. 63 responses were received to this online consultation. The questions asked were as followed and responses noted within evidence section note the number of the question they relate to:

Questions Asked

1. Think of three places in the National Park that are special to you. What is it about these places that make them special?
2. Can you think of anything else that makes the National Park special?
3. What are the main challenges facing the special qualities you've listed above?
4. What action needs to be taken to protect or restore the things that make the National Park special?
5. Which of the following best describes you?
6. Thank you for replying to the survey. Your responses will help shape the management of the National Park. If you have any other comments, please add them below.

Feedback from consultation on the draft management plan have been included where relevant below and relevant feedback is also outlined in Appendix 2.

Do you have evidence or reason to believe that this will or may impact on Welsh Language (Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence) in terms of thematic areas? Consider both positive and negative impacts.

Area to Address	Strengthen reference to Welsh Language in Forward Section/ Amendments to Special Qualities section/ Visision
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence: • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers • Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities • Welsh Language Standards
Evidence or Issue	
• Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included.	

- No explicit reference is made to Welsh Language in vision or What achieving the vision will look like. Suggest following wording is added to what achieving the vision will look like: The visibility and use of Welsh Language is flourishing in the Park.

Areas highlighted in Stage 1 assessment.
- Census 2021 data showed that four Community Council areas in the Park had over half of their population able to speak Welsh. These are Crymych, Cwm Gwaun, Eglwyswrw and Maenclochog.
- There are distinct Pembrokeshire dialects in both English and Welsh. The Welsh language Pembrokeshire dialect can still be heard today (including within the Authority in terms of Welsh Language speaking staff brought up in Pembrokeshire) – Wes for Oes, Wedd for Oedd, Dwe for Ddoe etc. Amgueddfa Cymru's online collection have recording of someone born in 1891 from Pencaer talking in a Pembrokeshire dialect of Welsh: https://museum.wales/articles/1509/The-Welsh-dialect-of-Pen-caer-Pembrokeshire/ . Some schools in Pembrokeshire have been involved in a project called 'Perci ni' which our ranger team have assisted with, Perci is Welsh Language Pembrokeshire dialect for a field.
- Ensure communities in the North of the park with existing and traditionally strong Welsh Language use are recognised alongside the development of wider Welsh Language speakers across Pembrokeshire, supported by Welsh Language education opportunities. It is important that history that demarks different linguistic patterns within the Park and Pembrokeshire are acknowledged but that a forward look is taken to ensure that our approach doesn't create limiting stereotypes based on location in terms of who is or could be a Welsh speaker now and in the future.
- Tendency of focus on culture in Park to be backwards looking and perhaps need to reflect how Welsh language related culture evolves, this is captured in statement within Eryri's National Park Management Plan that we could perhaps look to echo somewhere in the plan: "Welsh language and culture has continued to evolve and is now an integral part of a new, inclusive, vibrant and contemporary culture." This is shown in practice in Urdd's work in terms of Cwiar na Nog LGBT community for Urdd members, Dydd Miwsig Cymru and work Football Association of Wales – Learning Cymraeg through football.
- Special Qualities Consultation: Highlighted importance of Welsh language within areas of the Park
  - ID 36/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: Welsh Language & Culture, Heritage & Archaeology." Q3: "Second homes and air b&bs, anglicisation, too much tourism, intensive farming," Q4: "Measures to protect Welsh language and culture heartlands within the national park, policies to do with housing and holiday accommodation, more jobs for local people, more support and money for landowners to support positive landscape interventions and environmental benefits." Q6: "Hoffwn obeithio y byddai un o amcanion y Parc Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â gwarchod a hyrwyddo rhinweddau tirwedd eithriadol yr ardal hefyd yn ymestyn i warchod a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, treftadaeth a diwylliant ein hardal. Gyda thargedau Llywodraeth Cymru o gyrraedd miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, ynghyd â dau o'n cyd Barciau Cenedlaethol Cymreig - Eryri a Bannau Brycheiniog yn mabwysiadu'r sefyllfa o ddefnyddio eu gwir hunaniaeth gydag enwau Cymraeg yn unig, a dyrchafu a

hyrwyddo'r diwylliant a'r iaith; mae'n ymddangos yn drist bod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro wedi mynd yn ol ac yn gwneud i'r gwrthwyneb. Ydyn ni'n plygu i dwristiaid, neu i'r rhai sy'n gweld yr iaith fel anghyfleustra yn "Little England Beyond Wales"? Neu a yw'n bryd i ardal y Preseli a Gogledd Sir Bemfro gael yr anrhydedd o gael eu dynodi yn Barc Cenedlaethol unigryw eu hunain?."

- ID 11/ Live in PCNP/ Q2: "Welsh Language & culture we need to support & encourage the use and development."
- ID 42/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "Pentre Ifan, garn Ingli and Cwm Gwaun. These places have deep cultural significance to Cymru. They still retain the Welsh language and culture. The National Park is largely defined for its benefit to tourists and a new socio economic demographic moving to the Park. But whilst the price of housing is economically clearing out the indigenous community we can still connect with our deep past by being mindful in these beautiful places." Q2: "The welsh poetry that has described the natural beauty of this place......now increasingly ignored."
- ID 43/ Live in PCNP / Q4: "Talking about the graziers, I'm well aware that many of them are Welsh born and bred, and that the language of Welsh, and the history and culture surrounding it, is another factor that makes the Park special."

Amendments to the wording of statement of significance for Welsh Language and Pembrokeshire dialects address issues identified within the Stage 1 assessment. It now captures: Welsh and English Pembrokeshire dialects. Recognises the importance of Welsh Language in terms of communities in the North of the National Park and also developments in terms of South of the Park. Sentence on Landsker line no longer in the plan. Includes more of a forward looking view of the Language in terms of its impact on culture: **The National Park is a melting-pot of language, dialects - both Welsh and English - and slang. The language bears testament to the various collisions of people with place, inspiring literature, poetry, music, art across the generations.**

A higher percentage of people in community council areas in the north of the National Park are able to speak Welsh, while the Welsh language is enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park, supported by Welsh language education opportunities county-wide.

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
General Impact/ Risk - Important that Welsh Language Pembrokeshire dialect, Welsh Language in specific communities within the North of the Park with existing and traditionally strong Welsh Language use are recognised alongside	**Recommended Amendment/ Action:** - Amendment to Text: Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included. - Amendment to Text: No explicit reference is made to Welsh Language in vision or What achieving the vision will look like.

the development of wider Welsh Language speakers across Pembrokeshire. • Focus on culture tends to be backwards looking and perhaps need to reflect how Welsh language related culture evolves, this is captured in statement within Eryri's National Park Management Plan that we could perhaps look to echo somewhere in the plan: "Welsh language and culture has continued to evolve and is now an integral part of a new, inclusive, vibrant and contemporary culture." **Positive Impacts/ Recognition** • Amendments to the wording of statement of significance for Welsh Language and Pembrokeshire dialects address issues identified within the Stage 1 assessment. It now captures: Welsh and English Pembrokeshire dialects. Recognises the importance of Welsh Language in terms of communities in the North of the National Park and also developments in terms of South of the Park. Sentence on Landsker line no longer in the plan. Includes more of a forward looking view of the Language in terms of its impact on culture: The National Park is a melting-pot of language, dialects - both Welsh and English - and slang. The language bears testament to the various collisions of people with place, inspiring literature, poetry, music, art across the generations. A higher percentage of people in community council areas in the north of the National Park are able to speak Welsh, while the Welsh language is enjoying a resurgence in the south	Suggest following wording is added to what achieving the vision will look like: The visibility and use of Welsh Language is flourishing in the Park.

of the National Park, supported by Welsh language education opportunities county-wide.

Consideration as a result of changes to the draft plan

- Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included.
- No explicit reference is made to Welsh Language in vision or What achieving the vision will look like. Suggest following wording is added to what achieving the vision will look like: The visibility and use of Welsh Language is flourishing in the Park

Area to Address	Well-being Goals – A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities Welsh Language Areas of Influence • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities
Evidence or Issue	
Issue identified in Stage 1 assessment in terms of table with links in terms of partnership themes and Well-being goals has been addressed, as Communities partnership theme now has "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language." The results for this theme linked to affordable housing and employment should contribute to supporting sustainable Welsh Language communities.	
Impact/ Risk	**Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed**
Issue identified in Stage 1 assessment in terms of table with links in terms of partnership themes and Well-being goals has been addressed, as Communities partnership theme now has "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language." The results for this theme linked to	Amendment applied following Stage 1 assessment.

affirmative housing and employment should contribute to supporting sustainable Welsh Language communities.	

Area to Address	Mission for Cultural Heritage and Connection
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence: • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers • Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities • Welsh Language Standards
Evidence or Issue	
No explicit mention is made in terms of Welsh Language in the mission statement, suggest that Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, is amended to: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language. This helps clearly state commitment to promotion of Welsh Language in the Park. The National Park area contributes to the Welsh target of one million Welsh speakers by 2050 – has been included as a result under this theme.	

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
• Amend Cultural Heritage and Connection Mission, so that it makes clear statement re commitment to promotion of Welsh Language in the Park: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language.	**Recommended Amendment/ Action**: • Amendment to Text: Amend Cultural Heritage and Connection Mission to: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language.

Area to Address	List of Partners mentioned in this Plan
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence: • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers • Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities • Welsh Language Standards

Evidence or Issue
Gaps were identified in terms of List of Partners mentioned in the original draft of the plan as part of stage 1 assessment, this was wider than health related plan. However, following feedback as part of the consultation the structure and references to partners has been changed, with focus on partnership organisations, focused on those who play a lead delivery role and then the key delivery partners. Based on the reduced list, it is not appropriate for inclusion of wider groups to be listed. However, it would be beneficial to consider, how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups involved in promoting Welsh Language in the Park. For example: Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Sir Benfro, Other community groups such as Merched y wawr and Pembrokeshire YFC, cultural venues, Early Years – Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi. . It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.   As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).   The Eisteddfod will be in Pembrokeshire in 2026 and this provides a great opportunity and focal point to promote and engage people with the Welsh Language and to build partnerships with other organisations supporting its delivery.

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
Consideration as a result of changes to the draft plan • Gaps were identified in terms of List of Partners mentioned in the original draft of the plan as part of stage 1 assessment, this was wider than health related plan. However, following feedback as part of the consultation the structure and references to partners has been changed, with focus on partnership organisations, focused on those who play a lead delivery role and then the key delivery partners. Based	**Recommended Amendment/ Action**: • Ongoing Conversation/ Monitoring: Explore how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups who can help delivery of the plan in terms of policies linked to Welsh Language promotion. Engagement with the Eisteddfod 2026 in Pembrokeshire provides an opportunity to help further develop these links. It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.

on the reduced list, it is not appropriate for inclusion of wider groups to be listed. However, it would be beneficial to consider, how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups involved in promoting Welsh Language in the Park. For example: Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Sir Benfro, Other community groups such as Merched y wawr and Pembrokeshire YFC, cultural venues, Early Years – Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi. . It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups. • As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).	• Ongoing Conversation: As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).

Area to Address	Opportunities for Use/ Health and Well-being/ Social Isolation and bringing people together

Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence: • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers • Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities • Welsh Language Standards

Evidence or Issue

Evidence/ Issues identified in Stage 1 Assessment

- **Standards relating to Promoting the Welsh Language, The Welsh Language Commissioner** (Source: https://www.welshlanguagecommissioner.wales/media/g5ugf2kz/20181031-gc-standards-relating-to-promoting-the-welsh-language-s-final.pdf)
  - Welsh Language Commissioner in their best practice guide has identified several key factors that affect the language use of individuals:
    - Continuity - the continuation of experiences and opportunities from primary to secondary education; from secondary education to further or higher education; from education to the workplace, leisure, raising families, as well as social and community experiences, together with continuity between learning Welsh and becoming fluent.
    - Opportunity – the quality and convenience of opportunities can greatly affect the use of the language and supporting future use of the language.

- ➢ Attitudes – it's important to consider how Welsh speakers feel about their ability and language use and the way in which they act on this, and how nonWelsh speakers feel about the language and how this is articulated and perceived.
  - ➢ Confidence – the confidence of Welsh speakers can vary according to the situation (e.g. formal and informal) and therefore consideration must be given as to how and where to target support effectively
- **Pembrokeshire Well-being Assessment**
  (Source: https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/public-services-board/well-being-assessment)
  - o Welsh language speakers report that the ability to use Welsh informally and in the work place has a positive effect on their well-being.
- **Social use of the Welsh language: July 2019 to March 2020, Welsh Government** (Source: https://www.gov.wales/social-use-welsh-language-july-2019-march-2020-html)
  - o Adults
    - ➢ Welsh speakers in north west Wales, fluent Welsh speakers, those who speak the language daily and those who started to learn the language at home as a young child are most likely to use Welsh with their social groups.
    - ➢ Welsh speakers are more likely to use Welsh in texts and emails than on social media.
    - ➢ About a third of Welsh speakers attended a social event or activity held in Welsh during the previous 12 months, an additional 23% attended at least one event held using both Welsh and English
  - o Children and young people
    - ➢ Almost 70% of Welsh-speaking children and young people say that more of their friends can speak Welsh than can't.
    - ➢ Children and young people who are able to speak Welsh are more likely to do so with their friends in school than they are to speak Welsh with friends outside school.
    - ➢ About two-thirds of children and young people who are able to speak Welsh say that they have sufficient opportunities to speak Welsh outside school.
    - ➢ Four in ten children and young people who are able to speak Welsh had attended at least one event held through the medium of Welsh over the last 12 months, and a further 24% had attended an event held using both Welsh and English.
- National Policy on Welsh Language transmission and use in families (source: WG36969 (gov.wales))
- The effects of COVID-19 on Welsh language community groups results, Welsh Government (Source: https://www.gov.wales/effects-covid-19-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-results)
- Choirs can play act as an important cultural contact with Welsh language for people who may not speak Welsh or are learning Welsh, in helping people engage with aspects of the language through singing songs in Welsh. For example Parti Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro are due to take part in choir competition at Tafarn y Sinc.

- **Special Qualities Consultation:** Role of Welsh Language in communities highlighted in responses:
  - ID 36/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: Welsh Language & Culture." Q4: "Measures to protect Welsh language and culture heartlands within the national park," Q6: "Hoffwn obeithio y byddai un o amcanion y Parc Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â gwarchod a hyrwyddo rhinweddau tirwedd eithriadol yr ardal hefyd yn ymestyn i warchod a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, treftadaeth a diwylliant ein hardal. Gyda thargedau Llywodraeth Cymru o gyrraedd miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, ynghyd â dau o'n cyd Barciau Cenedlaethol Cymreig - Eryri a Bannau Brycheiniog yn mabwysiadu'r sefyllfa o ddefnyddio eu gwir hunaniaeth gydag enwau Cymraeg yn unig, a dyrchafu a hyrwyddo'r diwylliant a'r iaith; mae'n ymddangos yn drist bod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro wedi mynd yn ol ac yn gwneud i'r gwrthwyneb.
  Ydyn ni'n plygu i dwristiaid, neu i'r rhai sy'n gweld yr iaith fel anghyfleustra yn "Little England Beyond Wales"? Neu a yw'n bryd i ardal y Preseli a Gogledd Sir Bemfro gael yr anrhydedd o gael eu dynodi yn Barc Cenedlaethol unigryw eu hunain?."
  - ID 11/ Live in PCNP/ Q2: "Welsh Language & culture we need to support & encourage the use and development."
  - ID 41/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "The way nature, farming, history, Welsh language and culture, and people now are intertwined." Q4: "Although "priceless" there must be a way to place a value on these qualities, including the work local farming families do to preserve the environment, Welsh language and culture. Promote the learning and use of Welsh language as the wonderful asset it is. E.g. by using Welsh place names. Help meet the Welsh language speakers target.."
  - ID 42/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "Pentre Ifan, garn Ingli and Cwm Gwaun. These places have deep cultural significance to Cymru. They still retain the Welsh language and culture.

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
General Impact/ Risk - Community opportunities can provide opportunities for people to engage with others in Welsh and help break down social isolation and have positive impact on people's well-being. Welsh language can play important role in bringing people together in different areas: early years, mentrau iaith, learner initiatives, choirs, cultural events, history groups, Urdd. **Positive Impacts/ Recognition** - The Plan contains the following policy and partnership actions areas that can support this including:	**Recommended Amendment/ Action:** **Partnership Framework** - Ongoing Conversation/ Monitoring: Explore how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups who can help delivery of the plan in terms of policies linked to Welsh Language promotion. Engagement with the Eisteddfod 2026 in Pembrokeshire provides an opportunity to help further develop these links. It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.

- o Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape / H2/B Share and celebrate landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts with more diverse audiences./ H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities./ H2/C Implement Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* e.g. Policy 13 Development in Welsh Language-Sensitive Areas./ W2/B Deliver programmes that help people experience the 5 Ways to Well-being in the Park, focusing on nature- and heritage-based social prescribing, e.g. walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people identified as facing barriers to accessing the National Park's health benefits, e.g. Roots to Recovery. [EQIA suggested amendment to action]/ W2/C Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities.

Consideration as a result of changes to the draft plan

- Gaps were identified in terms of List of Partners mentioned in the original draft of the plan as part of stage 1 assessment, this was wider than health related plan. However, following feedback as part of the consultation the structure and references to partners has been changed, with focus on partnership organisations, focused on those who play a lead delivery role and then the key delivery partners. Based on the reduced list, it is not appropriate for inclusion of

wider groups to be listed. However, it would be beneficial to consider, how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups involved in promoting Welsh Language in the Park. For example: Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Sir Benfro, Other community groups such as Merched y wawr and Pembrokeshire YFC, cultural venues, Early Years – Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi. . It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.	

Area to Address	Supporting Learners – Learning Welsh/ Building Confidence/ Opportunities for People to learn about the Park in Welsh
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: - Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups - Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups - Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups - Welsh Language Sensitive Communities - Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education - Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use - Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence:

	- Use of Welsh Language - Welsh Language promotion/ visibility - Number of Welsh Speakers - Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh - Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities - Welsh Language Standards

Evidence or Issue

Evidence/ Issues identified in Stage 1 Assessment

- [National Botanical Gardens have Welsh Learning Trails](#) to help people learn Welsh around the Botanic Gardens, Trails are tailored for North and South Welsh and are linked to learning levels – entry, foundation, intermediate, advance.
- **Standards relating to Promoting the Welsh Language, The Welsh Language Commissioner** (Source: https://www.welshlanguagecommissioner.wales/media/g5ugf2kz/20181031-gc-standards-relating-to-promoting-the-welsh-language-s-final.pdf)
  - Welsh Language Commissioner in their best practice guide has identified several key factors that affect the language use of individuals:
    - Continuity - the continuation of experiences and opportunities from primary to secondary education; from secondary education to further or higher education; from education to the workplace, leisure, raising families, as well as social and community experiences, together with continuity between learning Welsh and becoming fluent.
    - Opportunity – the quality and convenience of opportunities can greatly affect the use of the language and supporting future use of the language.
    - Attitudes – it's important to consider how Welsh speakers feel about their ability and language use and the way in which they act on this, and how nonWelsh speakers feel about the language and how this is articulated and perceived.
    - Confidence – the confidence of Welsh speakers can vary according to the situation (e.g. formal and informal) and therefore consideration must be given as to how and where to target support effectively
- [Pentre Ifan](#) - This Urdd centre gives priority to the environment, the emotional wellbeing of young people and the Welsh language in one magical residential experience. Between sea and mountain in North Pembrokeshire Gwersyll Pentre Ifan is perfectly situated to immerse young people in the environment and in tranquillity.
- PCNPA education offer: 1,441 people took part in learning programmes sessions in Welsh in 2023/24.
- Learn Welsh Statistics 2022-2023, The National Centre for Learning Welsh is responsible for all aspects of the Learn Welsh sector. (Source: [2022 - 2023 Statistics | Learn Welsh](#))

- There has been an increase in learner numbers year on year since 2017-2018. The year 2019-2020 is an exception where there were 17,505 unique learners (this is the exceptional year when the number of learners following the taster level self-study courses increased at the start of the pandemic.) In 2022-2023, there were 16,905 unique learners, an increase of 11% in comparison to 2021-2022.
- 2022-2023 learners attended 29,485 learning activities, an increase of 8% when compared to 2021-2022.
- In 2022-2023, 60% of learners were at Entry level. 16% were at Foundation level and 24% at Intermediate or Advanced levels (including Proficiency). Rates are very consistent with 2021-2022.
- In 2022-2023, there are 14,275 learners within the working age group (16-64 years old), which is 84% of all learners that have noted their date of birth.
- In 2022-2023, there are 2,170 learners within the 16-24 age group, an increase of 9% when compared to 2021-2022.
- In 2022-2023 25% of our learners followed face to face courses, 44% followed virtual courses, 5% followed blended courses, 24% followed self-study courses and 3% followed residential courses
- In 2022-2023, 85% of unique learners entered information about their ethnicity. 4% of these learners recorded diverse ethnicities with 96% noting their ethnicity as white.

- The National Centre for Learning Welsh – Welcome to Welsh provides courses and resources available in different languages is someone is new to Wales and would like to learn Welsh and don't speak much English. People can learn more about Wales by following an online self-study unit through the medium of: Ukranian, Cantonese, Syrian Arabic, Farsi, Pashto.
- Data on the Welsh language by local authority | GOV.WALES (Education Planning)

Table 1: Number of Cylchoedd Meithrin, number of children who attend them, and progression to Welsh medium education from Cylchoedd Meithrin, for Pembrokeshire, 2015/16 to 2022/23
Source: Mudiad Meithrin data

Academic year	Number of locations	Number of Cylchoedd Meithrin [note 3]	Number of children attending the Cylchoedd Meithrin	Number of children transferring from the Cylch Meithrin to a school	Number of children transferring from the Cylch Meithrin to a Welsh-medium school	Percentage of children transferring from the Cylch Meithrin to a Welsh-medium school (%)
2015/16	13	13	309	155	134	86.50%
2016/17	13	13	338	156	124	79.50%
2017/18	14	16	393	176	152	86.40%

2018/19	13	15	401	181	162	89.50%
2019/20	13	15	372	204	177	86.80%
2020/21	14	17	390	167	152	91.00%
2021/22	14	15	431	198	180	90.90%
2022/23	14	15	416	139	126	90.60%

Table 2: Number and percentage of pupils who are studying in Welsh as a first language, for Pembrokeshire for 2022/23
The counts in this table are rounded to the nearest 5. Percentages are shown to one decimal place.
Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC)

Academic year	School year	Number of pupils studying in Welsh as a first language	Total number of pupils	Percentage of pupils studying in Welsh as a first language
2022/23	Nursery class	310	1,245	25.10%
2022/23	Reception	340	1,150	29.50%
2022/23	Year 1	300	1,220	24.50%
2022/23	Year 2	295	1,225	24.20%
2022/23	Year 3	290	1,310	22.30%
2022/23	Year 4	305	1,335	22.80%
2022/23	Year 5	250	1,225	20.60%
2022/23	Year 6	285	1,445	19.70%
2022/23	Year 7	250	1,285	19.40%
2022/23	Year 8	285	1,280	22.30%
2022/23	Year 9	205	1,215	17.10%
2022/23	Year 10	175	1,210	14.50%
2022/23	Year 11	175	1,205	14.40%
2022/23	Year 12	90	330	27.00%
2022/23	Year 13	80	290	27.70%

Table 3: Number and percentage of Year 11 learners registered for GCSEs in Welsh, in Pembrokeshire for 2021/22
Source: Welsh Examinations Database (WED); Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC)

Academic year	Registered for a GCSE in Welsh	Number	Percentage
2021/22	Welsh (first language)	155	12.70%
2021/22	Welsh (second language)	830	67.90%
2021/22	Not registered for a GCSE in Welsh	237	19.40%

Table 4: Number and percentage of A and AS level registrations in Welsh first and second language, by local authority, 2012/13 to 2021/22 [note 8]
Source: Welsh Examinations Database (WED); Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC)

Academic year	Number of A and AS level registrations in Welsh	Percentage of A and AS level registrations in Welsh
2012/13	80	6.20%
2013/14	69	5.20%
2014/15	46	3.70%
2015/16	49	4.70%
2016/17	35	3.60%
2017/18	24	3.00%
2018/19	13	2.20%
2019/20	11	1.80%
2020/21	12	1.90%
2021/22	12	1.80%

- **Special Qualities Consultation:** Welsh Language Learning
  o ID 11/ Live in PCNP/ Q2: "Welsh Language & culture we need to support & encourage the use and development."

- o ID 41/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "The way nature, farming, history, Welsh language and culture, and people now are intertwined."
  Q4: "Although "priceless" there must be a way to place a value on these qualities, including the work local farming families do to preserve the environment, Welsh language and culture. Promote the learning and use of Welsh language as the wonderful asset it is. E.g. by using Welsh place names. Help meet the Welsh language speakers target. Promote the future generations act."
- Authority has run Welsh in the landscape sessions.
- Pembrokeshire Council – Welsh Medium Education (Source: https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/welsh-medium-education-information)
  - o Cymraeg i blant (Welsh for Children): Antenatal groups, Massage groups, Baby yoga groups and Story and Song groups
    Clwb Cwtsh: A fun-filled taster programme aimed at parents and extended family members, focusing on speaking Welsh with young children. You don't need to be able to speak or understand any Welsh to join.
    Cylch Ti a Fi (Ti a Fi Group): Groups for parents and small children where your child can enjoy playing and making friends in a Welsh environment
  - o **Nurseries**: There are bilingual day nurseries that introduce Welsh to children from the start, through activities in Welsh and communicating in Welsh with the babies and small children.
    Cylch Meithrin (Playgroup) – Education sessions and development for two-year-old children up to school age. The children have an opportunity to socialise and learn
  - o **Nursery classes at school:** Some of our Welsh-medium schools have Nursery classes
  - o The purpose of Language Centres is to provide support to latecomers to Welsh so that their acquisition of the language enables them to fully access and participate in Welsh-medium education. Our Centres are located in the Secondary school for the cluster, one in Ysgol Bro Gwaun in Fishguard, one in Ysgol y Preseli in Crymych, and one in Ysgol Caer Elen in Haverfordwest. They are staffed by a qualified teacher that has a specific skill set as linguists, and are excellent linguistic role models. All three language centres support latecomers to Welsh with a two year part-time course.
  - o Schools that provide Welsh medium Education in Pembrokeshire: Cilgerran Church in Wales VC School, Narberth Community Primary School, Puncheston Community Primary School, Wolfscastle Community Primary School , Ysgol Bro Ingli, Ysgol Clydau , Ysgol Gelli Aur, Ysgol Ger y Llan, Ysgol Glannau Gwaun , Ysgol Gymunedol Brynconin , Ysgol Croesgoch , Ysgol Maenclochog , Goodwick Community School, Ysgol Eglwyswrw , Ysgol Hafan y Mor , Ysgol Llanychllwydog, Ysgol Llandudoch , Ysgol Bro Preseli, Ysgol Caer Elen

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
General Impact/ Risk	**Recommended Amendment/ Action**: • Ongoing Conversation/ Monitoring: Explore how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups,

- It is important that Children accessing Welsh Medium education or being supported through language centres are able to access opportunities to learn about the Park in Welsh. This includes schools based in Pembrokeshire and schools visiting from outside the local authority. Early year groups play an important role in supporting Welsh Language
- There are already opportunities to learn Welsh in Pembrokeshire, and it is important that these opportunities are promoted.
- Could stronger connections with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of learning programmes and activities. Are there potential opportunities to work with them on developing Welsh Learning trails for the National Park (similar to National Botanical Gardens Welsh Learning Trails) that are linked to learning levels – entry, foundation, intermediate, advance / linked to work the Authority has previously done on Welsh in the landscape.

Consideration as a result of changes to the draft plan

- Gaps were identified in terms of List of Partners mentioned in the original draft of the plan as part of stage 1 assessment, this was wider than health related plan. However, following feedback as part of the consultation the structure and references to partners has been changed, with focus on partnership

support groups who can help delivery of the plan in terms of policies linked to Welsh Language promotion. Engagement with the Eisteddfod 2026 in Pembrokeshire provides an opportunity to help further develop these links. It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.

- Ongoing Conversation: As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).

-

organisations, focused on those who play a lead delivery role and then the key delivery partners. Based on the reduced list, it is not appropriate for inclusion of wider groups to be listed. However, it would be beneficial to consider, how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups involved in promoting Welsh Language in the Park including those involved in education or early years related activities . For example: Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Sir Benfro, Other community groups such as Merched y wawr and Pembrokeshire YFC, cultural venues, Early Years – Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi. . It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.

- As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).

Area to Address	Regenerative Tourism/ Promoting Welsh Culture
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence: • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers • Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities • Welsh Language Standards
Evidence or Issue	

Evidence/ Issues identified in Stage 1 Assessment
 	
• **Business Wales – Promote the Welsh Language and Culture** (Source: https://businesswales.gov.wales/tourism/promote-welsh-language-and-culture)
  o Sense of place is the sensation you get when visiting somewhere for the first time – the first impression, the look, the feel, the atmosphere, the people. Sense of place embraces the distinctive sights, sounds and experiences that are rooted in a country, those unique and memorable qualities that resonate with local people and visitors alike.
  o Welsh Language - Like many other countries, bilingualism is a way of life for many in Wales. Visitors are usually intrigued and fascinated by the language and you can help them gain a little understanding of it, even if you are not a Welsh	

speaker yourself. A phrase here, and explanatory note there, can serve to remind visitors that they are in a unique culture with its own very ancient, very beautiful language.

  ➢ Use Welsh name plates for guest rooms
  ➢ Provide bilingual names for toilets, kitchen, garden etc.
  ➢ Learn Welsh by signing up to a free on-line course e.g. www.saysomethinginwelsh.com and speak to visitors to engage them
  ➢ Have a bilingual website
  ➢ Introduce bilingual menus
  ➢ Support staff who want to learn the language

- **Tiaki Promise New Zealand** (Source: https://www.tiakinewzealand.com/en_NZ/). Provides example of how to interweave language / culture/ sense of place within regenerative tourism approaches:
  o Tiaki means to care for people, place and culture – "In New Zealand we welcome manuhiri (guests) in the spirit of manaakitanga (respect, kindness and hospitality). Hear our call. Feel welcome. We also present our visitors with a wero (challenge). This wero is a challenge and commitment to care for New Zealand. This wero is the Tiaki promise. We encourage all visitors to pick up this wero. To follow the Tiaki Promise. To act as a guardian, protecting and preserving our home."
  o Tiaki – Care for New Zealand was created through a collective desire to share a connection to the natural world, inspiring and helping visitors to travel safely and conscientiously. In Aotearoa New Zealand, people have a strong connection to the place around them. Tangata whenua (people of this land) see nature as something intrinsically intertwined with their own lives. For Māori, every mountain, every river, every tree has a story. These stories form part of their own identities and help to shape their place in the world. Tiaki invites us all to look at the world through this indigenous lens. To form a deeper connection with place, and to reflect this in our attitudes and behaviours. To commit to travelling in this way is to take the Tiaki Promise.
  o One aspect of the promise is to Show Respect – "Travel with an open heart and mind. By taking the opportunity to understand our culture and respect our customs, you'll have a positive impact on the communities you visit. In return, the people of Aotearoa New Zealand will leave a lasting impact on you."

- **Welsh Government Priorities for Culture 2024 -2030 – Currently out for consultation** (Source: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2024-05/priorities-for-culture-2024-to-2030.pdf)
  o A7: Culture supports and promotes the Welsh language and reflects Wales as a bilingual and multilingual nation. – "The Welsh language belongs to the whole of Wales – it is part of our nation's history, heritage, and traditions, and is key to its future. Recognising the value of the Welsh language, promoting it and celebrating it must be embedded across all areas of activity in our sectors. The Welsh-medium cultural offer is well-established and growing. It includes arts, literature, music,

and performance industries with many important partners ensuring a lively and local Welsh-medium programme of events and activities, and promoting participation. Many have told us that those learning Welsh learn faster or better when they are also introduced to Welsh language culture or taught about Welsh heritage and culture. Our Welsh-speaking and rural communities are facing structural changes and challenges. Historically vibrant in promoting our culture, heritage and Welsh language, these communities face a constant outward migration of young people and inward migration from across the border. As a direct consequence, the sustainability of our cultural and Welsh language activities in rural and Welsh speaking areas becomes ever more difficult. The Welsh Government's Cymraeg 2050 strategy has a clear ambition of achieving a million Welsh speakers and doubling daily language use by 2050, and the Welsh language should be identified as a valuable skill in the culture sector. Welsh Government Regional Economic Plans recognise and prioritise the Welsh language, heritage and culture as an underpinning theme across key priority areas such as entrepreneurship, skills and innovation. The approach to economic development must enhance the opportunities for increased take up of the Welsh language, and promotion of our rich culture and heritage should contribute to supporting communities that are strongholds of the Welsh language, increasing opportunities to see and use the Welsh language on a daily basis.

- o A13: The profile of culture in Wales is raised by celebrating and promoting culture at a local, national and international level. – "2.5 Celebrating culture. Culture is central to our distinctiveness as a nation and to our sense of being Welsh. We can embrace our history, heritage, languages and traditions while also welcoming the new, creating a constantly evolving sense of nationhood through culture. Wales is fortunate to have a deep and broad cultural and creative offer that we should celebrate, enjoy and share with others. St David's Day continues to be a key feature of our cultural calendar. Celebrating our patron saint should offer diverse, inclusive and fun opportunities across Wales and for our diaspora communities, enabling everyone to be collectively, individually, and uniquely Welsh. Established international celebrations such as World Book Day, World Heritage Day and European Heritage Days, and newer celebrations such as European Folk Day offer valuable hooks for showcasing aspects of Welsh culture. Local and national celebrations and events provide opportunities for people to support culture, with examples such as Dydd Miwsig Cymru offering a day of lively celebration whilst also promoting Welsh language music and exemplifying how the live music scene contributes to the night-time economy. Culture is worth celebrating, and we must continue to seek and create opportunities across the year to celebrate culture in Wales in all its variety.

- 2024-28 Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan: Has action on:
  - o Raising the profile of the Welsh language and culture. Build on current activity to integrate the Welsh language more widely across all digital channels e.g. Welsh Wednesdays and Dydd Gwyl Dewi. Work with businesses to increase use of Welsh language within their businesses in a fun, engaging and accessible way for visitors. Great recent example from Coastal Cottages of Pembrokeshire for Dydd Gwyl Dewi 2024. Increase bilingual content on www.visitpembrokeshire.com

- PCNPA Centres/ Events: Oriel y Parc has hosted the bilingual Geiriau Diflanedig/ Lost Words exhibition - bringing together, for the first time the original artwork by Jackie Morris alongside the English language poems by Robert Macfarlane and Welsh language poems written by Mererid Hopwood. Oriel Y Parc host annually the St Davids Day Parade. Welsh language walks have been included within the Authority's events programmes. Castell Henllys previously trialled "Profwch yr Oeas Haearn Sessions," and has range of Welsh language resources sold in its shop. Welsh Language walk is normally included every year in Authority's events and activities programme for the public.
- **Special Qualities Consultation:** Issue of Welsh Language and relationship to/ impact of tourism and culture found in some Special Qualities consultation responses:
  - ID 36/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: Welsh Language & Culture". Q4: "Measures to protect Welsh language and culture heartlands within the national park, policies to do with housing and holiday accommodation, more jobs for local people." Q6: "Hoffwn obeithio y byddai un o amcanion y Parc Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â gwarchod a hyrwyddo rhinweddau tirwedd eithriadol yr ardal hefyd yn ymestyn i warchod a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, treftadaeth a diwylliant ein hardal. Gyda thargedau Llywodraeth Cymru o gyrraedd miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, ynghyd â dau o'n cyd Barciau Cenedlaethol Cymreig - Eryri a Bannau Brycheiniog yn mabwysiadu'r sefyllfa o ddefnyddio eu gwir hunaniaeth gydag enwau Cymraeg yn unig, a dyrchafu a hyrwyddo'r diwylliant a'r iaith; mae'n ymddangos yn drist bod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro wedi mynd yn ol ac yn gwneud i'r gwrthwyneb. Ydyn ni'n plygu i dwristiaid, neu i'r rhai sy'n gweld yr iaith fel anghyfleustra yn "Little England Beyond Wales"? Neu a yw'n bryd i ardal y Preseli a Gogledd Sir Bemfro gael yr anrhydedd o gael eu dynodi yn Barc Cenedlaethol unigryw eu hunain?."
  - ID 42/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "Pentre Ifan, garn Ingli and Cwm Gwaun. These places have deep cultural significance to Cymru. They still retain the Welsh language and culture. The National Park is largely defined for its benefit to tourists and a new socio economic demographic moving to the Park. But whilst the price of housing is economically clearing out the indigenous community we can still connect with our deep past by being mindful in these beautiful places." Q2: "The welsh poetry that has described the natural beauty of this place......now increasingly ignored."
  - ID 43/ Live in PCNP / Q4: "Talking about the graziers, I'm well aware that many of them are Welsh born and bred, and that the language of Welsh, and the history and culture surrounding it, is another factor that makes the Park special."

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
General Impact/ Risk - Important that the Welsh Language is considered when developing regenerative tourism approaches. Including looking at how we raise awareness of	W1/J Work with businesses to increase their use of Welsh in a fun, engaging and accessible way for residents and visitors has been included as a partnership action this directly links to action within Destination Management Plan on Work with businesses to increase

significance of Welsh Language to visitors and supporting and working with visitor economy to explore ways to promote the Welsh Language during the visitor experience. **Positive Impact/ Recognition** • W1/J Work with businesses to increase their use of Welsh in a fun, engaging and accessible way for residents and visitors has been included as a partnership action this directly links to action within Destination Management Plan on "Work with businesses to increase use of Welsh language within their businesses in a fun, engaging and accessible way for visitors. Great recent example from Coastal Cottages of Pembrokeshire for Dydd Gwyl Dewi 2024."	use of Welsh language within their businesses in a fun, engaging and accessible way for visitors.

Area to Address	Place names/ Names of Features in the landscape/ Signage
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses

	Welsh Language Areas of Influence:
	- Use of Welsh Language - Welsh Language promotion/ visibility - Number of Welsh Speakers - Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh - Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities - Welsh Language Standards

Evidence or Issue

Evidence/ Issues identified in Stage 1 Assessment

- **Welsh Government Priorities for Culture 2024 -2030 – Currently out for consultation (Source:** https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2024-05/priorities-for-culture-2024-to-2030.pdf)
  - A4: Culture is integral to place-making and community well-being. - We recognise that communities have their own cultural identities, often linked to landscapes, place names, local history, buildings, objects, documentary heritage, migration, traditions, and stories. Our culture and heritage is apparent in our landscapes and townscapes, and in countless historic buildings and ancient monuments all around us. Monuments of our more recent industrial past show how Wales helped to shape the modern world, and our national parks, designated landscapes, villages, towns and cities are inspiring places where our culture and heritage is interpreted, promoted, celebrated, and enjoyed.
    This sense of place is defined within the Curriculum for Wales as 'cynefin' where the historic, cultural and social place has shaped and continues to shape the community which inhabits it. Having a shared culture plays a key role in connecting people, in fostering local pride, inspiring communities and developing a sense of belonging. Community-based organisations, from libraries to community arts organisations, from archive services to local museums and heritage groups are encouraging and enabling people to live fulfilling, creative lives in a way which strengthens links with their local culture and heritage. We must continue to create meaningful opportunities for people and communities to connect through culture. Culture and heritage led regeneration is powerful and transformative. Getting people actively involved in identifying and supporting the conservation of their local cultural assets, develops a sense of belonging and of pride in their community, creates a sense of stewardship, and supports community well-being.
- **Perci Ni – Our Fields** (Source: https://www.hanesabergwaun.org.uk/neighbourhoods/local-villages/puncheston/prosiect-perci-ni-ysgol-casmael)

- o During the spring and summer of 2023, Puncheston School pupils researched the historic names of fields in the area where they live. While working on the 'Perci Ni' (Our fields) project, they have learnt about how old names are a treasure trove of information about the past. Their vocabulary has been enriched with words that belong to the history of agriculture in the area. Examples of work they produced can be found at the above link on the Fishguard and Goodwick local history site. – "The fields near the school are called – parc bach (tennis court), roft bach (the school was built here in 1950-53), roft mawr (playing field), and parc pen wanna. We are also learning the names of the fields near our homes."
- **Eryri – Standardisation of Lake Names**
  (Source: https://authority.snowdonia.gov.wales/news/article/?id=27602#:~:text=Eryri%E2%80%99s%20place%20names%20feature%20significantly%20in%20the%20Eryri,life%2C%20the%20struggles%2C%20battles%20and%20glories%20of%20times%E2%80%9D.)
  - o Eryri National Park Authority, the school of Welsh at Cardiff university and the Welsh Language commissioner have worked in collaboration to standardise a list of Eryri's lake names.
  - o The aim of the pilot project is to research and record the National Park's wealth of historical geographical names so that they are safeguarded, and used extensively in conversations, on maps and in print, so that they are conserved for future generations. The standardised list of Eryri's lake names is the first of its kind to be recommended by the Welsh Language Commissioner, with work now underway on standardising a list of waterfall and peak names found in Eryri.
  - o When standardising the list, the Commissioner's Place-names Standardisation Panel considered the history, meaning and origin of the names. In addition, there was a special emphasis on local use and consulting with individuals or experts with a close connection or specialised local knowledge formed an integral part of the process. The National Park Wardens, for example, were a valuable source of evidence. It became evident that many of the names had been incorrectly spelt on maps for many years and therefore this project was an opportunity to rectify them. Principles were also established to assist the work to ensure that the names were dealt with consistently and to establish a pattern for future standardisation efforts. The Panel have national standardisation guidelines to support the standardising work and as a result of this project the principles on the approach used with landscape names have been added to the guidelines.
  - o The Welsh Language Commissioner has held initial discussions with the Ordnance Survey to try and ensure that these standard forms are adopted when updating maps or other materials. By working with the OS as the organisation responsible for geographical mapping on behalf of the UK Government, we are in a stronger position to ensure that Eryri's historical geographical names continue to be used for generations to come.
- [List of Historic Place Names](#) , Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales also includes "Glossary of Welsh place-name elements" - https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/glossary
- Welsh Language Standards apply to signage.

- Pembrokeshire County Council – Has a statutory responsibility to name and number streets and houses within the County and to ensure that any new or amended street and property names and/or numbers are allocated logically and in a consistent manner. In Gwynedd (Property naming) they encourage the use of Welsh names on properties and require proposed street names to be bilingual unless Welsh is proposed, readily translated into Welsh and wherever practicable derived from historical, geographical or local connections in the area. They note: "If you want to change a current name in circumstances where the current name is original and long standing, particularly an old Welsh name, then we would ask you to reconsider. This might even be the case if the new name is Welsh. However, the final decision rests with the owner."
- **Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan (Source: https://www.gov.wales/welsh-language-communities-housing-plan-html)**
  o It is widely acknowledged that place names are integral features of the cultural and historic landscape of Wales, both on a local and a national level. They are particularly important to the visual and aural character of Welsh-speaking areas and communities, and we recognise the special need to value and retain the rich legacy of our Welsh place names.
  o There are many types of names, and the challenges that apply to each are slightly different. The names of settlements (for example, towns, villages and cities), for example, are standardised by the Welsh Language Commissioner, and these well-established names are rarely subject to change. At the community level, however, there is a rich stock of names of geographical features, land holdings and properties, including farms and houses. Many of these are historical, but they remain more fluid than settlement names.
  o Changes to house names are currently a topic of concern. Statutory guidance requires local authorities to take account of the List of Historic Place Names when dealing with formal requests to rename properties with historic names. Some formal changes do take place, but often a plaque can be placed on a house without officially altering its name, or a business name can simply be added to an existing address. One of the first actions we need to undertake and this is one of the Royal Commission's most important recommendations is to commission research to establish the exact scale of the problem. There are currently large gaps in the knowledge we have across Wales, and we need more evidence not only about the number of names that are changing, but also how, why and where they're changing. We are therefore prioritising research in these areas in order to lay the foundation to take further steps to safeguard Welsh names.
  o The starting point in the short term is also to highlight initiatives that have worked on a local level to safeguard place names. These include interventions such as welcome packs, local authority processes for naming new properties and campaigns by local interest groups. In addition, we will explore how the value and importance of Welsh names can be promoted through other means, for example, exploring how various local authorities interpret their role in this area of work and gaining greater consistency of approaches between local authorities, how to better promote the List of Historic Place Names of Wales and improved information packs for property buyers across Wales.

- **Special Qualities Consultation:** Issue of employment, in particular for young people, highlighted within some responses to Special Qualities consultation:
  - ID 36/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: Welsh Language & Culture, Heritage & Archaeology Biodiversity & Wildlife." Q3: "Second homes and air b&bs, anglicisation, too much tourism," Q4: "Measures to protect Welsh language and culture heartlands within the national park, policies to do with housing and holiday accommodation, more jobs for local people, more support and money for landowners to support positive landscape interventions and environmental benefits." Q6: "Hoffwn obeithio y byddai un o amcanion y Parc Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â gwarchod a hyrwyddo rhinweddau tirwedd eithriadol yr ardal hefyd yn ymestyn i warchod a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, treftadaeth a diwylliant ein hardal. Gyda thargedau Llywodraeth Cymru o gyrraedd miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, ynghyd â dau o'n cyd Barciau Cenedlaethol Cymreig - Eryri a Bannau Brycheiniog yn mabwysiadu'r sefyllfa o ddefnyddio eu gwir hunaniaeth gydag enwau Cymraeg yn unig, a dyrchafu a hyrwyddo'r diwylliant a'r iaith; mae'n ymddangos yn drist bod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro wedi mynd yn ôl ac yn gwneud i'r gwrthwyneb. Ydyn ni'n plygu i dwristiaid, neu i'r rhai sy'n gweld yr iaith fel anghyfleustra yn "Little England Beyond Wales"? Neu a yw'n bryd i ardal y Preseli a Gogledd Sir Bemfro gael yr anrhydedd o gael eu dynodi yn Barc Cenedlaethol unigryw eu hunain?."
  - ID 11/ Live in PCNP/ Q2: "Welsh Language & culture we need to support & encourage the use and development."
  - ID 41/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "The way nature, farming, history, Welsh language and culture, and people now are intertwined." Q4: "Although "priceless" there must be a way to place a value on these qualities, including the work local farming families do to preserve the environment, Welsh language and culture. Promote the learning and use of Welsh language as the wonderful asset it is. E.g. by using Welsh place names."
  - ID 42/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "Pentre Ifan, garn Ingli and Cwm Gwaun. These places have deep cultural significance to Cymru. They still retain the Welsh language and culture
  - ID 43/ Live in PCNP / Q4: "Talking about the graziers, I'm well aware that many of them are Welsh born and bred, and that the language of Welsh, and the history and culture surrounding it, is another factor that makes the Park special."

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
General Impact/ Risk - Bilingual signage and interpretation panels in the Park, alongside supporting Welsh Language Standards ensures that Welsh Language speakers and learners can access information in Welsh while also raising visibility of language to non Welsh speakers/ visitors. It	H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved should help support safeguarding historical geographical names in the Park.

is important that historical geographical names are safeguarded, and used extensively in conversations, on maps and in print, so that they are conserved for future generations. List of Historic Place Names (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales) plays an important role in supporting this. Eryri National Park Authority, the school of Welsh at Cardiff university and the Welsh Language Commissioner have worked in collaboration to standardise a list of Eryri's lake names.

Positive Impact/ Recognition

- H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved should help support safeguarding historical geographical names in the Park.

Area to Address	Sustainable Communities where Welsh Language can thrive
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: - Welsh Language Sensitive Communities Welsh Language Areas of Influence: - Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities

Evidence or Issue

Evidence/ Issues identified in Stage 1 Assessment

- **Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan (Source: https://www.gov.wales/welsh-language-communities-housing-plan-html)**
  - Sustaining a strong economy as well as a sufficient supply of affordable homes is necessary to creating vibrant communities where the Welsh language can thrive. One of the main challenges facing rural, coastal, and Welsh-speaking communities is the constant outmigration of young people. The Arfor Interim Report reflects that migration is complex, not

every young person will want to stay locally, but we need to ensure that the choice to stay is available and that the opportunities to return are also available for those who have left for university or to gain job experience.

- o The greater emphasis on remote working that has occurred in recent years as a result to the pandemic presents an opportunity in this area in the form of Welsh-medium and bilingual work hubs. These can support people to work closer to their homes and create the right conditions and opportunities for people who wish to return to live in the areas where they were brought up.
- o The Arfor pilot programme trialled numerous interventions for example the Llwyddo'n Lleol programme which supported young people to gain the necessary skills and confidence to start businesses in their communities. Business grant schemes in Ceredigion saw a particularly high level of interest from young people who had faced challenges in accessing capital to start their own ventures. In the same way the Enterprising Communities scheme empowered local social enterprises to develop new and innovative approaches to make communities more sustainable. The Arfor funding helped turn ideas into projects that ensured the money was circulated locally as well as creating new job opportunities.
- o Social enterprises and co-operatives are already an important part of the social and economic landscape in Wales. There is a strong tradition of communities coming together to safeguard local amenities and local services, as well as benefiting from the natural resources in providing economic benefits to local communities. There are examples of community-based social enterprises: Cwmni Bro Ffestiniog, Partneriaeth Ogwen and Galeri in Caernarfon, for instance, illustrate how social enterprises and co-operatives can support and provide a valuable service to a local area. The Welsh language is the language of work – both formally and informally within their organisations and the organisations provide good quality job opportunities, in relation to pay and fair work policies, supporting the local economy and safeguarding vital community services.
- o The co-operative and community-led housing model can help communities, registered social landlords and local authorities to work together to develop solutions for their communities. These models can create affordable homes in line with the specific needs of the community and more importantly they are owned by the community. The co-operative and community-led housing model can create new housing developments as well as a means to purchase and develop properties within the current housing stock—particularly empty properties or housing for which there is little demand. We already provide support for community-led housing groups through the Communities Creating Homes programme, delivered by Cwmpas, and we are committed to supporting co-operative housing, community-led initiatives and community land trusts as set out in our Programme for Government.

- **Pembrokeshire County Council Welsh Language Strategy – The housing market and planning**
  - o References Second Homes: Developing new policies in Wales, Welsh Government (Source: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/second-homes-developing-new-policies-in-wales.pdf)

- o "This report has presented evidence that the second home problem in Wales is a regional problem affecting four county councils more than any other, namely Gwynedd, Pembrokeshire, Anglesey and Ceredigion. Three of these councils are among the four county councils considered to form the territorial 'core' of traditional Welsh-speaking Wales, and Pembrokeshire also includes linguistically sensitive neighbourhoods in the north of the county . . . It is therefore appropriate that Welsh Government recognises that second homes are a significant problem from a language planning perspective. " . . . new policies will be required in a range of areas, including by not confined to second homes, if Welsh-speaking communities are to be stabilised over the next few decades. The assumption that Brexit and Covid-19 will result in increased demand for second homes in the next few years means that public policy intervention is required in order to prevent uncontrolled growth in their numbers. Addressing this will be beneficial to the Welsh 13 language in every Welsh-speaking community where second homes now constitute a substantial part of the housing stock, and is also important in terms of social justice. "However, when we consider the traditionally Welsh-speaking areas of Wales as a region that share many similar socio-economic, social and cultural characteristics, we can see that the challenges are much broader than the threat of second homes. They include: ▪ further depopulation of Welsh-speaking in Welsh-speaking communities due to economic restructuring following Covid-19 and Brexit ▪ an increase in counter-urbanisation as a result of economic practices such as 'working from home' that subsequently change the linguistic balance of communities ▪ further shrinkage in the public sector due to likely budget cuts as a result of Covid-19 and Brexit, and the disproportionate impact of this on the Welsh-speaking population due to the tendency of Welsh speakers to be concentrated in some sectors more than others ▪ possible shrinkage in the agricultural sector in the wake of Brexit and the long-term possibility that the nature of land ownership in the countryside could fundamentally change rupturing the social fabric of Welsh-speaking society". The report concludes that the threat second homes poses to the Welsh language is a localised issue. The report discusses a number of possible policy local, regional and national policy interventions including: "1. Planning policy which deals directly with second homes, for example by placing restrictions on the use of dwelling houses as second homes. 2. Planning policy which deals indirectly with second homes, for example by adopting policies regarding affordable housing or by placing local ownership restrictions on property 3. Taxation policy relating to second homes."
- **PCNPA Welsh Language Promotion Strategy (**Source: https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Final-Welsh-Language-Strategy-2023-2028.pdf)
  - o The Authority's Local Development Plan 2 recognises and protects the Welsh language as one of the Special Qualities (Policy 8). Policy 13 Development in Welsh Language Sensitive Areas will normally apply in Community and Town Council areas with 19.2% or more Welsh speaking population, as identified in the Census. Based on the 2011 Census the following areas were identified as Welsh-Language Sensitive Areas in the Local Development Plan 2: Crymych, Cwm Gwaun, Dinas Cross, Eglwyswrw, Fishguard and Goodwick, Haycastle, Llanrhian, Llawhaden, Maenclochog, Mathry, Mynachlogddu, Nevern, Newport, Pencaer, Puncheston, Solva, St Davids and St Dogmaels.

- o Objective 3: Promoting use of Welsh every day across all parts of the National Park
  - ➤ Deliverable: Development which would result in an unacceptable adverse effect on the Welsh language will not be permitted in Welsh Language Sensitive Areas identified in Policy 13 of the Local Development Plan 2
  - ➤ Deliverable: We will contribute to community language resilience through planning provision of affordable housing to address local needs and appropriate type and mix of general housing within the Park and will consider the use of rural communities local lettings policies on rural exceptions site
- **"Where are we now" section of draft NPMP notes the following under State of the Park - Socio-Economic Well-being**:
  - o There are specific challenges regarding the provision of jobs and housing, in particular for young people. House prices and rents in the National Park are significantly higher than the rest of Pembrokeshire; the median sale price for houses in the National Park in 2023 was 9.67 times the median wage . As at March 2024, there were 5,238 households on the Pembrokeshire Housing Waiting List (excluding transfers).At the 2011 Census the National Park had one of the highest rates of second / holiday home use of its general housing stock in England and Wales, at 27.7%. This impacts negatively on housing affordability and support for local facilities.
  - o While there appears to be no shortage of employment opportunities in Pembrokeshire, the jobs available are often low paid (over 25% of full-time workers earned less than £18,000 per year in 2017) and seasonal (winter benefit claimant rates are almost double those for summer).
  - o The challenges facing local communities in terms of housing are very clear and the National Park Authority has acknowledged the key importance of delivering affordable housing within Local Development Plan 2 and of ensuring jobs and homes for local communities, within the wider context of landscape protection. The National Park Authority will ensure through its planning service and review of the Local Development Plan that appropriate housing and economic policies to support sustainable development are delivered. Partners such as Registered Social Landlords and building companies are essential to deliver high quality development within this sensitive environment. Ensuring that local jobs and housing are available can support the retention of Welsh speakers within language-sensitive communities. Application of local lettings policies, for exception affordable housing sites, can also assist with reducing the potential for language impacts.
- **Special Qualities Consultation:** Issue of employment, in particular for young people, highlighted within some responses to Special Qualities consultation:
  - o ID 36/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: Welsh Language & Culture." Q3: "Second homes and air b&bs, anglicisation, too much tourism" Q4: "Measures to protect Welsh language and culture heartlands within the national park, policies to do with housing and holiday accommodation, more jobs for local people, more support and money for landowners to support positive landscape interventions and environmental benefits." Q6: "Hoffwn obeithio y byddai un o amcanion y Parc Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â gwarchod a hyrwyddo rhinweddau tirwedd eithriadol yr ardal hefyd yn ymestyn i warchod a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, treftadaeth a diwylliant ein hardal. Gyda thargedau Llywodraeth Cymru o gyrraedd miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg

erbyn 2050, ynghyd â dau o'n cyd Barciau Cenedlaethol Cymreig - Eryri a Bannau Brycheiniog yn mabwysiadu'r sefyllfa o ddefnyddio eu gwir hunaniaeth gydag enwau Cymraeg yn unig, a dyrchafu a hyrwyddo'r diwylliant a'r iaith; mae'n ymddangos yn drist bod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro wedi mynd yn ol ac yn gwneud i'r gwrthwyneb.

Ydyn ni'n plygu i dwristiaid, neu i'r rhai sy'n gweld yr iaith fel anghyfleustra yn "Little England Beyond Wales"? Neu a yw'n bryd i ardal y Preseli a Gogledd Sir Bemfro gael yr anrhydedd o gael eu dynodi yn Barc Cenedlaethol unigryw eu hunain?."

- o ID 41/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "The way nature, farming, history, Welsh language and culture, and people now are intertwined." Q4: "Although "priceless" there must be a way to place a value on these qualities, including the work local farming families do to preserve the environment, Welsh language and culture. Promote the learning and use of Welsh language as the wonderful asset it is. E.g. by using Welsh place names. Help meet the Welsh language speakers target. Promote the future generations act."
- o ID 42/ Live in PCNP/ Q1: "Pentre Ifan, garn Ingli and Cwm Gwaun. These places have deep cultural significance to Cymru. They still retain the Welsh language and culture. The National Park is largely defined for its benefit to tourists and a new socio economic demographic moving to the Park. But whilst the price of housing is economically clearing out the indigenous community we can still connect with our deep past by being mindful in these beautiful places." Q3: "A housing market with out controls and a national park planning office that fundamentally fails to understand their statutory obligation to protect the housing needs of local people." Q4: "National Park planners to understand how fragile Welsh community is and to properly engage with stakeholders and campaigners to explore means of housing local people over the unbridled housing market."

- **Pembrokeshire Well-being Assessment** (Source: https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/public-services-board/well-being-assessment) Key findings from the assessment include:
  - o Public transport in rural areas is a barrier to accessing services and employment opportunities
  - o Child poverty rates in Pembrokeshire are unacceptable
  - o In work poverty is an increasingly common problem
  - o The Cost of living is rising across the UK, with more working families experiencing poverty
  - o In some sectors, the wages in Pembrokeshire are comparatively low in relation to neighbouring counties
  - o Young people have told us that they are not confident that they will be able to live and work in Pembrokeshire in the future
  - o Availability and affordability of housing in Pembrokeshire is felt to be a barrier to staying in the county by young people.
  - o There are a significant number of second homes in the county, particularly in rural
  - o areas.
  - o There is a lack of affordable homes in the county.

- o The need for affordable homes is projected to increase.
- o We are seeing an increasing number of families presenting as homeless in the county.
- **Planning Policy Wales, Welsh Government**
(Source: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf)
  - o 4.2.35 The provision of affordable housing exception sites must be considered to help meet identified requirements and ensure the viability of the local community. Where such policies are considered appropriate it should be made clear that the release of housing sites within or adjoining existing settlements for the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs which would not otherwise be allocated in the development plan, is an exception to the policies for general housing provision. Such policies must be fully justified, setting out the type of need and the kind of development which fall within their terms. The affordable housing provided on exception sites should meet the needs of local people in perpetuity.
  - o 3.28 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. Policies and decisions must not 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.
  - o 4.2.13 Planning authorities should also identify where interventions may be required to deliver the housing supply, including for specific sites. There must be sufficient sites suitable for the full range of housing types to address the identified needs of communities, including the needs of older people and people with disabilities. In this respect, planning authorities should promote sustainable residential mixed tenure communities with 'barrier free' housing, for example built to Lifetime Homes31 standards to enable people to live independently and safely in their own homes for longer.
- **Code of Guidance for Local Authorities on the Allocation of Accommodation and Homelessness, Welsh Government, (2016**)
(Source: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/allocation-of-accommodation-and-homelessness-guidance-for-local-authorities.pdf)
  - o **Determining Priorities**
  - ➢ 3.41 Section 167(2A) of the 1996 Act allows that allocation schemes may make provision for determining priorities in relation to applicants who fall within the reasonable preference categories, and provides that the factors which the scheme may allow to be taken into account include:
    (a) the financial resources available to the applicant to meet his/her housing
    costs (e.g. a Local Authority would be able to give less priority to an applicant who was financially able to secure accommodation through buying or privately renting)
    (b) any behaviour of the applicant (or a member of his or her household) which affects his/her suitability to be a tenant, which is not a decision of

ineligibility or the removal of preference – see section 2.29)

(c) any local connection (within the meaning of section 81 of the 2014 Act) which exists between the applicant and the local authority's area. (Under S.81 a person has a local connection with the area of a local authority if he/she has a connection because of normal residence there (either current or previous) of his/her own choice, employment there, family associations or special circumstances). Where circumstances warrant; housing providers can confirm the local connection claim is valid with the person to whom a connection is claimed. Normal residence in an area is not of a

person's own choice if it is the consequence of being detained in prison. (see Annex 7). For the purposes of the 2014 Act, serving members of the Armed Forces, and other persons who normally live with them as part of their household, do establish a local connection with an area by virtue of serving, or having served, there while in the Forces. Local connection

policies should comply with the Equality Act 2010 and should not be used in a way so as to detract from giving overall reasonable preference to persons set out in s.167(2) of the 1996 Act. Some Local Authorities may wish to give more priority to local connection so that people who live or work in the area or who have close family connections have a greater

chance of being rehoused than other applicants in need. While Local Authorities cannot exclude people who do not have a local connection, there is nothing to prevent them including local connection as a policy priority within their allocation scheme, provided that overall the scheme continues to meet the reasonable preference requirements in s167(2) of the 1996 Act. This is particularly relevant for Local Authorities operating in rural locations who aim to promote community and Welsh language sustainability.

➢ 3.42 It would be good practice for applications to be accepted from those
currently living in institutional arrangements where they have a connection with the area and they have a known date for discharge which is not unreasonably distant from the date of application. This includes people leaving the armed services, prisoners, care-leavers and hospital patients.

- **Local Lettings Policies**
  ➢ 3.68 Section 167(2E) of the 1996 Act enables Local Authorities to allocate
accommodation to people of a particular description, whether or not they fall within the reasonable preference categories, provided that overall the Local Authority is able to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of section 167. This is the statutory basis for 'local lettings policies'. This could mean setting aside or giving priority to people of a particular description, whether or not they fall within the reasonable preference categories and to certain types of property or those on an estate or within an area.
  ➢ 3.69 Local lettings policies can be used to address a number of issues such as:

- o Creating more mixed communities,
- o Dealing with a concentration of deprivation,
- o Ensuring properties that are particularly suited to being made accessible (e.g. ground floor flats) are prioritised for those with access needs,
- o Relocating essential workers such as teachers, nurses and police officers within a reasonable travelling distance from their work,
- o Supporting people in work, training or volunteering or who are seeking work or to take up volunteering opportunities,
- o Dealing sensitively with lettings in rural areas to sustain communities by giving priority to those with a local connection to the local area,
- o Sustaining Welsh-speaking communities by giving priority to those in housing need with a local connection to the area,
- o Taking account of the needs of mobile workers such as those in the armed forces.
- o Child to adult ratios could be lowered on an estate where there is high child density or, conversely, young single people could be integrated into an estate via this route. Welfare benefit restrictions on under-occupation should be considered and highlighted to potential tenants.
- o Under occupancy as a result of the Welfare Reform Act 2012. From April 2013 all working age tenants renting from a Local Authority, Housing Association or other registered social landlord receive Housing Benefit based on the number of people in their household and the size of their accommodation.

- ➢ 3.70 Some Housing Associations in conjunction with Local Authorities have used local lettings policies to allocate new social housing in rural areas to give priority to local people, particularly where the scheme has come about as a result of joint working between partners such as the Local Authorities, Housing Associations, Rural Housing Enablers and or rural Community Councils.
- ➢ 3.71 Where operating local lettings policies, Local Authorities will need to ensure that, overall the scheme operates to give reasonable preference for allocations to applicants in the reasonable preference categories (section 167(2) of the 1996 Act). This means that an allocation scheme may include other policy priorities such as promoting job-related mobility etc, provided that:
  - o They do not dominate the scheme and
  - o Overall, the scheme operates to give reasonable preference to those in the statutory reasonable preference categories over those who are not.
- • 3.72 Local lettings policies should have clear aims linked to community sustainability and be supported by clear evidence of the need for the approach. Also, procedures should be in place to ensure that local policies fit with and inform strategic

priorities. Where 'sustainability' and 'meeting housing need' objectives or priorities conflict, arrangements should be in place to ensure further consideration of the issue and a decision made in respect of it. Overall however, strategies should set out parameters for local lettings policies that do not prevent a Local Authority from meeting its statutory duties. The Welsh Government recognises that this could produce opposing policy objectives particularly in areas of high demand where an authority may not be able to discharge its statutory duties and have local lettings initiatives. In such circumstances the needs of applicants to whom a duty is owed should take priority over the objectives of local lettings initiatives. Local lettings policies must not discriminate under the equality strands listed in the Equality Act 2010. They should be monitored and reviewed and an equality impact assessment should be carried out prior to the introduction and as part of each review.

- 3.73 Local letting policies should be published, however as they are often time-limited it may not be practical to include them in the allocation scheme. A way to satisfy this would be to include a statement about the intention to implement local letting policies and to set out details in a separate document or documents which can be revoked or revised as appropriate. Authorities should include an explanation of the local letting policy which should be based on robust evidence. Where it is intended that the policy is time-limited, it should include an appropriate exit strategy.
- 3.74 Local lettings policies should be monitored as to their effectiveness and reviewed regularly so that they can be revised or revoked where they are no longer appropriate or necessary.
- **PCNPA NPA Report, Subject: The implications of recent Welsh Government Legislative and Planning Policy Changes in relation to Second Homes and Short-term Lets** (29/3/23) (Source: https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/08_23-Planning-Policy-Changes-re-Second-Homes-abd-Short-term-lets.pdf) - PCC 2nd home council tax and business rate holiday home percentage by LDP 2 Centre boundary

Centre	% of Residential Properties that are second homes or business rated holiday homes in National Park
Tenby (Service and Tourism Centre)	28.07%
Saundersfoot (Local Centre)	29.35%
St Davids (Local Centre)	20.86%
Newport (Local Centre)	30.6%
Rural Centres	
Amroth	47.37%
Angle	15.79%
Bosherston	28.57%

Broad Haven	36.58%
Castlemartin	6.52%
Cresswell Quay*	
Dale	39.47%
Dinas Cross	15.34%
Felindre Farchog	4.35%
Herbrandston	5.58%
Jameston	8.57%
Lawrenny	28.57%
Little Haven	62.96%
Lydstep	16.22%
Manorbier	0%
Manorbier Station	
Marloes	29.66%
Moylegrove	22.64%
Mynachlogddu*	
Nevern*	
Newgale*	
Nolton Haven	60%
Pontfaen*	
Porthgain	22.58%
Rosebush	15.52%
Solva	22.05%
St Ishmaels	11.17%
Trefin	26%
*Rural Centre without a Centre Boundary shown on Proposal Map	

Rural Centres (lying partly in the Council's planning jurisdiction)	% of Residential Properties that are second homes or business rated holiday homes in the National Park	% of Residential Properties that are second homes or business rated holiday homes outside the National Park

Carew	0%	8.06%
Cosheston	0%	2.56%
Hool	0%	1.9%
Houghton	0%	2.38%
Lamphey	0%	5.33%
Llangwm	- (no Centre boundary)	7.42%
Milton	0%	1.2%
New Hedges	4.35%	6.33%
Pleasant Valley	- (no Centre boundary)	21.31%
Roch	33.33%	7.05%
Square & Compass	25%	- No statistic available
Wisemans Bridge	35.71%	- (no Centre boundary)
*Rural Centre without a Centre Boundary shown on Proposal Map		

- **A guide to fair work, Welsh Government, 2023** (Source: https://www.gov.wales/guide-fair-work)
- **PLANED Project:** Catalyst for Care project supports people with a caring nature and a good ides to set up their own care or support enterprise. The offer two free programmes to set up a care or support enterprise: Community Micro-Enterprise Programme and Social Enterprise Programme.

**Pembrokeshire County Council Housing Strategy 2024-2029 - https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/housing-strategy /
Appendix 1 - Pembrokeshire County Council** – will impact on people living with the Park area. (added as part of Stage 2 assessment)

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority – Draft Review Report of Local Development Plan (LDP2)

Feedback from draft Plan consultation

Job Creation, Affordable Housing
- Section 7: Communities: National Trust Cymru - As with above sections, there are no tangible, SMART targets outlined in this section to ensure progress and delivery of the plan objectives; and it is not easy to follow the path between outcomes,

policies and example actions. For example, there is nothing in the policy or example actions section relating to job opportunities, despite that featuring within the key outcomes and much earlier in the plan introductory sections.

- Equality Impacts: Pembrokeshire County Council - There are some concerns that the Plan might not bring benefits to those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, because it (understandably) seeks to protect National Park landscapes and nature conservation assets from damage but in so doing may restrict the economic developments that provide livelihoods. However, the picture is complex, for instance as NPA planning places a strong emphasis on affordable housing provision, which will help those at a socio-economic disadvantage, so it is difficult to generalise.
- Pembrokeshire County Council -The function of PCNPA's role as a Planning Authority and how it controls the quality of development is notably absent in the easy-read version. However, it is one of the areas that affects a lot of people.
- Welsh Government – Visit Wales: Not much to add, but I think the fact that Tourism is a critical economic driver for the National Park could be strengthened in the doc. There is also no reference to the overarching plan for the visitor economy **Welcome to Wales: priorities for the visitor economy 2020-2025** as far as I can see, although the overarching goals of Welcome to Wales are reflected in the Partnership Plan.
- Survey response – Have we accurately captured the State of the Park, and the main challenges and opportunities? Is there other evidence that would add ? No - We do not accept teh premise that second homes and holiday lets are bad for teh park. They are vital to its economic health

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
General Impact/ Risk - The Welsh Government's Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan notes that sustaining a strong economy as well as a sufficient supply of affordable homes is necessary to creating vibrant communities where the Welsh language can thrive. **Positive Impact/ Recognition** - Communities section on state of the Park notes: Partners such as Registered Social Landlords and	**Recommended Amendment/ Action:** - Amendment to Text: Addition of following partnership action under communities: Promote skills development and pathways to employment and fair work opportunities within existing and developing industries in the Park including marine energy sector. Lead: Pembrokeshire College. Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum. Key Delivery Partners: Pembrokeshire county Council. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority - Amendment to Text: Amend reference to Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan so action reads: Deliver the *Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2024-28* in support

building companies are essential to deliver high quality development within this sensitive environment, and to ensure that local jobs and housing are available can support the retention of Welsh speakers within language-sensitive communities.

- Results for Community includes: We will meet all Local Development Plan targets, e.g. 60 new homes per annum, of which 23 are affordable. We will reduce the significant waiting list for affordable housing in Pembrokeshire (over 4,500 in 2024). We will address the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities.
- Partnership action includes: SE1/A Deliver appropriate homes, including affordable housing, for local communities through the planning system and joint working. Apply local lettings policies, applied on rural exceptions sites where appropriate and where evidence demonstrates they support delivery against desired outcomes. Lead: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. Pembrokeshire County Council. Key delivery partners: Registered Social Landlords, Home-builders. SE1/B Develop an evidence base on types and needs of homes (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership). H2/B Implement Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* e.g. Policy 13 Development in Welsh Language-Sensitive Areas.

of regenerative tourism and a visitor economy that benefits local communities, generating sustainable livelihoods and income opportunities.
- Amendment to Text: Addition of following action: Implementation of Procurement Strategies in support of Socially Responsible Procurement Duty

• SE1/ C references fair work • Action included relating to Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan included • E1/J Support locally-produced, environmentally sound and socially responsible food – should help support farming communities **Considerations as a result of changes to the draft plan** • Although result has been included under Community on: We will address the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities. The current partnership actions only have limited impact on this and the background section could also be strengthened. To strengthen partnership actions suggest: ○ Addition of following action: Promote skills development and pathways to employment and fair work opportunities within existing and developing industries in the Park including marine energy sector. Lead: Pembrokeshire College. Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum. Key Delivery Partners: Pembrokeshire county Council. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (Note: Pembrokeshire College has opened an Energy Transition Hub on the college site in Haverfordwest, which aims to train 600 individuals by July 2026, providing Pembrokeshire and West Wales with a pool of talent that will have the knowledge and experience of control systems needed for	

projects such as offshore floating wind farms and the Haven hydrogen power plants.)
- o Amend reference to Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan so action reads: Deliver the *Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2024-28* in support of regenerative tourism and a visitor economy that benefits local communities, generating sustainable livelihoods and income opportunities.
- o Addition of following action: Implementation of Procurement Strategies in support of Socially Responsible Procurement Duty

Area to Address	Gaps within legislation/ policy section in terms of Welsh Language
Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence	Welsh Language Groups: • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Learners – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Non Welsh Speakers – Visibility/ Awareness/ promotion/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses Welsh Language Areas of Influence: • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers

	• Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh
	• Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities
	• Welsh Language Standards

Evidence or Issue

Review of listed legislation and policy areas in Annex 1 revealed gaps in reference to relevant areas linked Welsh Language
• Reference should be made to:
   o Welsh Language Act 1993
   o Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011
   o Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan
   o Welsh Language Promotion Strategies (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Pembrokeshire County Council)
• Reference has been made in the Annex to Cymraeg 2050.

Impact/ Risk	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed

• Wider policy legislative framework and promotion plans linked to Welsh language are not fully highlighted in the policy document.	**Recommended Amendment/ Action:**
	Amendment to Text: Include reference to the following within the policy/ legislation section:
	   o Welsh Language Act 1993
	   o Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011
	   o Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan
	   o Welsh Language Promotion Strategies (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Pembrokeshire County Council)

Welsh Language Areas of Influence Considerations

| How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed promote numbers and/ or percentages of Welsh | Following have been included in the Plan

• Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape alongside results |

speakers/ use of Welsh Language.	• Policy H2/E: Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities. • Policy W1/J Work with businesses to increase their use of Welsh in a fun, engaging and accessible way for residents and visitors. Assessment has identified that Cultural heritage mission could be strengthened to: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language. The assessment also identified following actions in terms of Ongoing Conversation/ Monitoring: • Explore how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups who can help delivery of the plan in terms of policies linked to Welsh Language promotion. Engagement with the Eisteddfod 2026 in Pembrokeshire provides an opportunity to help further develop these links. It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups. • As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).
How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed support opportunities to promote the Welsh Language	Following have been included in the Plan • Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape alongside results • Policy H2/E: Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities.

	• Policy W1/J Work with businesses to increase their use of Welsh in a fun, engaging and accessible way for residents and visitors. • H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved. – should help support the promotion of Welsh language place names and geographic features in the Park. Special Qualities references Welsh language and Welsh Pembrokeshire dialect. Assessment has identified that Cultural heritage mission could be strengthened to: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language.
How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed support compliance with Welsh Language Standards and the treating of the Welsh language, no less favourably than the English language.	• References to Pembrokeshire dialect refer to Welsh and English dialects • Final approved plan will be available in Welsh and consultation documents were available in Welsh
How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed support compliance help support the sustainability of Welsh Language in communities	• The Welsh Government's Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan notes that sustaining a strong economy as well as a sufficient supply of affordable homes is necessary to creating vibrant communities where the Welsh language can thrive. The plan supports this through following include:. • Results for Community includes: We will meet all Local Development Plan targets, e.g. 60 new homes per annum, of which 23 are affordable. We will reduce the significant waiting list for affordable housing in Pembrokeshire (over 4,500 in 2024). We will address the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities. • Partnership action includes: SE1/A Deliver appropriate homes, including affordable housing, for local communities through the planning system and joint working. Apply local lettings policies, applied on rural exceptions sites where appropriate and where evidence demonstrates they support delivery against desired outcomes. Lead: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. Pembrokeshire County Council. Key delivery partners: Registered

	Social Landlords, Home-builders. SE1/B Develop an evidence base on types and needs of homes (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership). H2/B Implement Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's *Local Development Plan 2* e.g. Policy 13 Development in Welsh Language-Sensitive Areas. • SE1/ C references fair work • Action included relating to Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan included • E1/J Support locally-produced, environmentally sound and socially responsible food – should help support farming communities Further actions have been suggested to address the result "We will address the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities."

Data/ Engagement Gaps

Do you have any data/ engagement gaps?	Assessment has taken account of information from range of sources and consultation on Special Qualities and consultation (including detailed responses provided by partner organisation).
If yes, can further information be obtained or additional engagement to fill any of these data gaps?	Partnership actions/ monitoring will be informed by ongoing review of data.

Section 4 – Follow up Actions

Recommended Amendment/ Action

Area to Address	Action	Responsible Officer	Timescales	Status
Strengthen reference to Welsh Language in Forward Section/	Amendment to Text: Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included.	NPMP and Marine Officer	Pre approval	

Amendments to Special Qualities section/ Vision	Amendment to Text: No explicit reference is made to Welsh Language in vision or What achieving the vision will look like. Suggest following wording is added to what achieving the vision will look like: The visibility and use of Welsh Language is flourishing in the Park			
Mission for Cultural Heritage and Connection	Amendment to Text: Amend Cultural Heritage and Connection Mission to: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language.	NPMP and Marine Officer	Pre approval	
List of Partners mentioned in this Plan / Opportunities for Use/ Health and Well-being/ Social Isolation and bringing people together / Supporting Learners – Learning Welsh/ Building Confidence/ Opportunities for People to learn about the Park in Welsh	Ongoing Conversation/ Monitoring: Explore how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups who can help delivery of the plan in terms of policies linked to Welsh Language promotion. Engagement with the Eisteddfod 2026 in Pembrokeshire provides an opportunity to help further develop these links. It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups.	NPMP and Marine Officer	Post Approval	
	Ongoing Conversation: As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of	NPMP and Marine Officer	Post Approval	

	community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).			
Sustainable Communities where Welsh Language can thrive	Amendment to Text: Addition of following partnership action under communities: Promote skills development and pathways to employment and fair work opportunities within existing and developing industries in the Park including marine energy sector. Lead: Pembrokeshire College. Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum. Key Delivery Partners: Pembrokeshire county Council. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority	NPMP and Marine Officer	PreApproval	
	Amendment to Text: Amend reference to Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan so action reads: Deliver the *Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2024-28* in support of regenerative tourism and a visitor economy that benefits local communities, generating sustainable livelihoods and income opportunities.	NPMP and Marine Officer	Pre Approval	
	Amendment to Text: Addition of following action: Implementation of Procurement Strategies in support of Socially Responsible Procurement Duty	NPMP and Marine Officer	Pre Approval	
Gaps within legislation/ policy	Amendment to Text: Include reference to the following within the policy/ legislation section:	NPMP and Marine Officer	Pre Approval	

section in terms of Welsh Language	o Welsh Language Act 1993 o Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 o Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan o Welsh Language Promotion Strategies (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Pembrokeshire County Council)			

Welsh Language - Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment to be included in Committee/ Leadership Team Report

Section 5 - Summary/ Recommendations from Assessment: Welsh Language

The stage 1 and stage 2 assessments identified a range of impact that the plan could have in terms of Welsh Language.

Themes included:

- Greater recognition of the Welsh language dialect in Pembrokeshire and Welsh language use in communities within the north of the National Park where there is currently, and traditionally, strong Welsh language use.
- Additions to complete the policy and legislative framework linked to Welsh language.
- Additions to complete the range of partners that could support delivery of policies and results linked to Welsh Language, e.g. those linked to well-being.
- Ensuring that children accessing Welsh medium education or being supported through language centres (from within and outside Pembrokeshire) are able to access opportunities to learn about the National Park in Welsh.
- Additions to partnership working to promote and develop existing opportunities to learn Welsh in Pembrokeshire.
- Ensuring Welsh Language is integrated when developing regenerative tourism approaches, e.g. raising awareness of the significance of Welsh language and promoting it to visitors.

- Ensuring that Welsh language speakers and learners can access information in Welsh while also raising the visibility of language to non Welsh speakers / visitors.
- Additional recommendations for partnership effort to conserve historical geographical names.
- Additional recommendations for partnership effort to support an appropriate range of fair work opportunities, reflecting the importance of a strong economy as well as a sufficient supply of affordable homes in enabling vibrant communities where the Welsh language can thrive.
- Comments regarding training and job opportunities arising from conservation and climate objectives - e.g. the role regenerative farming role could play for the next generation of farmers within Welsh-speaking communities - and more generally supporting a wide range of people to participate in taking action for nature.

Despite significant changes to the format of the plan, many of the amendments suggested as part of the stage 1 assessment had been applied, strengthening the plans response to recommendations around above issues. Amendments to the wording of statement of significance for Welsh Language and Pembrokeshire dialects address issues identified within the Stage 1 assessment. Inclusion of W1/J Work with businesses to increase their use of Welsh in a fun, engaging and accessible way for residents and visitors has been included as a partnership action this directly links to action within Destination Management Plan on "Work with businesses to increase use of Welsh language within their businesses in a fun, engaging and accessible way for visitors. Great recent example from Coastal Cottages of Pembrokeshire for Dydd Gwyl Dewi 2024."

The stage 2 assessment did identify further amendments to strengthen the plan in terms of positive impact and some were the result of the format changes to the plan. In particular:

- Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included
- Amend Cultural Heritage and Connection Mission to: Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including promotion of the Welsh Language.
- As part of Ongoing Conversation/ Monitoring: Explore how key partners will engage with range of smaller organisations, community groups, support groups who can help delivery of the plan in terms of policies linked to Welsh Language promotion. Engagement with the Eisteddfod 2026 in Pembrokeshire provides an opportunity to help further develop these links. It is also important to consider as part of partnership plan monitoring are their opportunities to set up way of capturing

case studies of work of smaller organisations, community and support groups. As part of H2/E Explore new ways to proactively integrate Welsh language promotion with Authority activities, Authority should consider if stronger connections are needed with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help to ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes. Examples of activities they provide include: Coffi a chlonc (Coffee and chat), Taith Cerdded (Walks, some of which happen in Park area), Gwyl y Dysgwyr (Learners Festival).

- Although result was included under Community - We will address the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities, it was felt that partnership actions identified only had limited impact on this and the background section could also be strengthened. Suggested additional actions included: Promote skills development and pathways to employment and fair work opportunities within existing and developing industries in the Park including marine energy sector. Lead: Pembrokeshire College. Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum. Key Delivery Partners: Pembrokeshire county Council. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. Note: Pembrokeshire College have recently opened there Energy Transition Hub and Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum are engaged with Marine Energy Wales in terms of promoting career opportunities in the sector to young people via their coastal curriculum work). Implementation of Procurement Strategies in support of Socially Responsible Procurement Duty. Note: Through taking a socially responsible approach to procurement, public bodies operating in the Park and surrounding area can have a positive impact on local businesses and economic well-being of the Park. Action also included on: Deliver the *Pembrokeshire Destination Management Plan 2024-28* in support of regenerative tourism and a visitor economy that benefits local communities, generating sustainable livelihoods and income opportunities.
- Additions in terms of gaps within Annex 1

Appendix 1 –Key Data

- **PCNPA Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2023 -2028**
  (Source: Final-Welsh-Language-Strategy-2023-2028.pdf (pembrokeshirecoast.wales))
    - o On the day of the 2021 Census, 19.4% (3,977) of all usual residents aged 3 years and over were able to speak Welsh in the Pembrokeshire Coast area. This is above 17.2% in Pembrokeshire and 17.8% in Wales. However, there has been a 1.4% decrease for Pembrokeshire Coast since the 2011 Census, slightly above the decrease seen at a Wales national level of 1.2%.
    - o Census 2021 data showed that four Community Council areas in the Park had over half of their population able to speak Welsh. These are Crymych, Cwm Gwaun, Eglwyswrw and Maenclochog. This is a decrease from five in 2011 and seven in 2001.
    - o The Authority's Local Development Plan 2 recognises and protects the Welsh language as one of the Special Qualities (Policy 8). Policy 13 Development in Welsh Language Sensitive Areas will normally apply in Community and Town Council areas with 19.2% or more Welsh speaking population, as identified in the Census. Based on the 2011 Census the following areas were identified as Welsh-Language Sensitive Areas in the Local Development Plan 2: Crymych, Cwm Gwaun, Dinas Cross, Eglwyswrw, Fishguard and Goodwick, Haycastle, Llanrhian, Llawhaden, Maenclochog, Mathry, Mynachlogddu, Nevern, Newport, Pencaer, Puncheston, Solva, St Davids and St Dogmaels.
    - o Despite the decrease in people able to speak Welsh across Pembrokeshire Coast it is worth noting that over recent years Pembrokeshire as a whole has seen a growth in Welsh medium education provision.
- **Welsh Language Use Survey -** https://www.gov.wales/welsh-language-use-survey
- **Welsh Language Data from the Annual Population Survey: 2023** - Welsh language data from the Annual Population Survey: 2023 | GOV.WALES
- **Wellbeing of Wales, 2023** – A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
- **Census 2021**
    - o Welsh language skills (speaking) - 19.4% (3,977) of all usual residents aged 3 years and over can speak Welsh in Pembrokeshire Coast, this is above 17.2% in Pembrokeshire and 17.8% in Wales. This compares to 57.2% in Eryri and 13% in Bannau Brycheniniog.

TS033 - Welsh language skills (speaking)

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 30 June 2023]

population	All usual residents aged 3 years and over
units	Persons
date	2021

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas and counts perturbed by small amounts. Small counts at the lowest geographies will be most affected.

Area	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over		Cannot speak Welsh		Can speak Welsh	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
lacu2021:Pembrokeshire	120,206	100.0	99,580	82.8	20,626	17.2
country:Wales	3,018,172	100.0	2,479,876	82.2	538,296	17.8
np2021:Bannau Brycheiniog	32,757	100.0	28,495	87.0	4,262	13.0
np2021:Pembrokeshire Coast	20,543	100.0	16,566	80.6	3,977	19.4
np2021:Eryri	23,902	100.0	10,227	42.8	13,675	57.2

- o Welsh language skills (writing) – 15.8% (3,241) of all usual residents aged 3 years and over can write Welsh in Pembrokeshire Coast, this is above 13.9% in Pembrokeshire and 15.2% in Wales. This compares to 50.5% in Eryri and 10.9% in Bannau Brycheniniog.

TS034 - Welsh language skills (writing)

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 30 June 2023]

population	All usual residents aged 3 years and over

| | units | Persons |
| | date | 2021 |

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas and counts perturbed by small amounts. Small counts at the lowest geographies will be most affected.

Area	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over		Cannot write Welsh		Can write Welsh	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
lacu2021:Pembrokeshire	120,208	100.0	103,547	86.1	16,661	13.9
np2021:Bannau Brycheiniog	32,757	100.0	29,194	89.1	3,563	10.9
np2021:Eryri	23,902	100.0	11,820	49.5	12,082	50.5
np2021:Pembrokeshire Coast	20,543	100.0	17,302	84.2	3,241	15.8
country:Wales	3,018,172	100.0	2,559,708	84.8	458,464	15.2

o Welsh language skills (reading) – 18.2% (3,738) of all usual residents aged 3 years and over can read Welsh in Pembrokeshire Coast, this is above 16.1% in Pembrokeshire and 17.3% in Wales. This compares to 53.4% in Eryri and 13.3% in Bannau Brycheniniog.

TS035 - Welsh language skills (reading)

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 30 June 2023]

population	All usual residents aged 3 years and over
units	Persons
date	2021

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas and counts perturbed by small amounts. Small counts at the lowest geographies will be most affected.

Area	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over		Cannot read Welsh		Can read Welsh	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
lacu2021:Pembrokeshire	120,208	100.0	100,898	83.9	19,310	16.1
np2021:Bannau Brycheiniog	32,757	100.0	28,397	86.7	4,360	13.3
np2021:Eryri	23,902	100.0	11,131	46.6	12,771	53.4
np2021:Pembrokeshire Coast	20,543	100.0	16,805	81.8	3,738	18.2
country:Wales	3,018,172	100.0	2,495,761	82.7	522,411	17.3

- o Welsh Language Skills (understanding) – 24.5% (5,027) of all usual residents aged 3 years and over can read Welsh in Pembrokeshire Coast, this is above 22.2% in Pembrokeshire and 21.9% in Wales. This compares to 60.9% in Eryri and 17.6% in Bannau Brycheniniog.
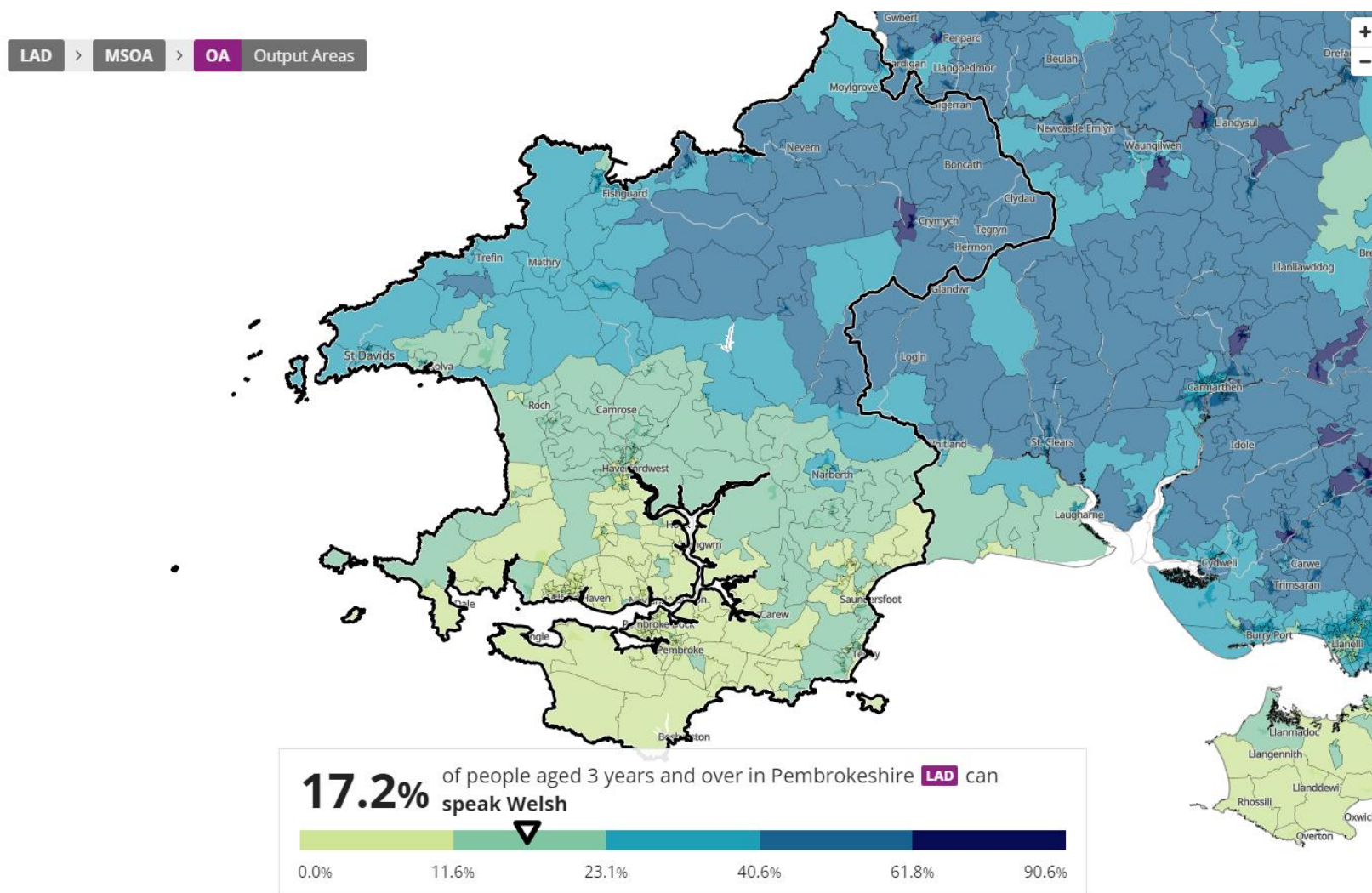
TS036 - Welsh language skills (understanding)

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 30 June 2023]

population	All usual residents aged 3 years and over
units	Persons
date	2021

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas and counts perturbed by small amounts. Small counts at the lowest geographies will be most affected.

Area	Total: All usual residents aged 3 years and over		Cannot understand spoken Welsh		Can understand spoken Welsh	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
lacu2021:Pembrokeshire	120,208	100.0	93,496	77.8	26,712	22.2
np2021:Bannau Brycheiniog	32,758	100.0	26,979	82.4	5,779	17.6
np2021:Eryri	23,904	100.0	9,343	39.1	14,561	60.9
np2021:Pembrokeshire Coast	20,543	100.0	15,516	75.5	5,027	24.5
country:Wales	3,018,172	100.0	2,357,040	78.1	661,132	21.9

17.2% of people aged 3 years and over in Pembrokeshire **LAD** can speak Welsh

| 0.0% | 11.6% | 23.1% | 40.6% | 61.8% | 90.6% |

Appendix 2: Summary of Consultation on the draft Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Partnership Plan – Relevant to Equality, Socio-Economic Disadvantage and Health impacts.

1. **Consultation materials**
   The following consultation documents and supporting materials were made available for comment.
   - 1 Consultation draft National Park Partnership Plan 2025-2029
   - 2 Easy Read version of the Partnership Plan and Easy Read response form
   - 3 Response form (online)
   - Assessments:
   - Draft Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment):
   - 4a Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report Executive Summary
   - 4b Draft Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report
   - 4c Appendix A – Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
   - 4d Appendix B – Baseline Information
   - 4e Appendix C – Detailed Policy Assessments
   - 5 Draft Habitats Regulation Assessment
   - 6 Draft Equality Impact Assessment
   - 7 Draft Welsh Language Impact Assessment
   - 8 Draft Well-being of Future Generations Assessment
   - 9 Summary of the Equality, Welsh Language and Well-being of Future Generations impact assessments

   Supporting information
   - 10 Interactive maps
   - 11 Report of consultation on the Special Qualities survey (spring 2024)
   - 12 Draft Scoping Report (This document should be read in conjunction with the Report of Consultation on the Scoping Report.)
   - 13 Report of Consultation on the Scoping Report

2. Consultation period: 2/8/24 – 30/9/24.

3. Raising awareness of the consultation: Organisations and groups were emailed, including individuals who had registered an interest in PCNPA planning. In total, 300+ letters were posted and approximately 900 emails sent to database clients with legitimate interest. The consultation was featured on PCNPA social media and via press release. Exhibits and leaflets were

available at the County Show and at local shows attended by PCNPA staff. An evening Teams meeting was held for Town, City and Community Councils. Meetings and calls were held with other organisations, e.g. CNP.

4. Options to respond: People could respond via an online form, in writing or by email. The option to reply anonymously (or to receive a report of consultations but not be associated with comments) was provided.

5. The response
30 organisations / individuals responded. The responses consisted of 400 distinct representations, totalling about 30,000 words.

The following respondents (who agreed to be named) commented on the consultation materials:

- British Mountaineering Council
- Butterfly Conservation
- Cadw
- Campaign for National Parks
- The Cleddau Project
- The Coal Authority
- Friends of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
- Heneb
- Natural Resources Wales
- National Trust Cymru
- Pembrokeshire County Council
- Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum
- Welsh Government: Housing policy team
- Welsh Government: Landscapes & Countryside branch (policy team)
- Welsh Government – Visit Wales
- Welsh Government – Water Branch (including Land Management practices, bathing water quality, nutrient management boards and Sustainable Drainage Systems)
- Wildlife Trusts Wales

A further eight individuals / organisations who are not identified and / or preferred not to be associated with comments in this report also responded.

A further organisation asked for an extension to the deadline but was ultimately unable to respond.

6. It is proposed to convene a Plan Partnership in January 2025 to establish terms of reference and review suggested amendments before Plan adoption by Authority. Partnership will subsequently collaborate on implementation and new projects and establish a dedicated monitoring framework with metrics to evaluate success.

7. Structure of the plan has been amended as a result of consultation responses, and this stage 2 assessment takes account of these changes.

8. Themes from consultation relevant to Welsh Language impacts.

- **Role of plan in supporting the Welsh Language**
    - Survey Response: What comments do you have on the initial Welsh language impact assessment: Campaign for National Parks - We support all efforts to encourage wider use of the Welsh Language within the National Park. We believe that the Management Plan has an important part to play in integrating the Welsh language and protecting its heritage.
    - NRW - **Page 63** – We note the inclusion of interesting information on Welsh language but consider this to be another example of where the challenges and opportunities are not explained.
    - Comments on initial Welsh language impact assessment: Pembrokeshire County Council - The above list is comprehensive and will make a positive contribution to the overall WG target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050 (which PCC is also committed to).
    - Comments on initial Welsh Language Impact Assessment - The coverage of this important topic is thorough and addresses the protection of the Welsh language from many different perspectives. To note that in the long-term, the provision of Welsh medium education throughout Pembrokeshire may have an effect on the geography of Welsh language usage in the County. The bigger concern is that this may take place against a backdrop of gradually declining use of the language throughout the County, as seems to have been evidenced by the 2021 Census results.
    - Survey Response: What comments do you have on the initial Welsh language impact assessment? - None, it is fine as it is. Do not do any more

- o Survey Response: What comments do you have on the initial Welsh language impact assessment? - I dont see the Welsh language comes into this
- o Survey Response: What comments do you have on the initial Welsh language impact assessment? - Whiost we are supportive of the Welsh language, it must not be used as an excuse to make life difficult for tourists.

- **Job Creation, Affordable Housing**
  - o Section 7: Communities: National Trust Cymru - As with above sections, there are no tangible, SMART targets outlined in this section to ensure progress and delivery of the plan objectives; and it is not easy to follow the path between outcomes, policies and example actions. For example, there is nothing in the policy or example actions section relating to job opportunities, despite that featuring within the key outcomes and much earlier in the plan introductory sections.
  - o Equality Impacts: Pembrokeshire County Council - There are some concerns that the Plan might not bring benefits to those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, because it (understandably) seeks to protect National Park landscapes and nature conservation assets from damage but in so doing may restrict the economic developments that provide livelihoods. However, the picture is complex, for instance as NPA planning places a strong emphasis on affordable housing provision, which will help those at a socio-economic disadvantage, so it is difficult to generalise.
  - o Pembrokeshire County Council -The function of PCNPA's role as a Planning Authority and how it controls the quality of development is notably absent in the easy-read version. However, it is one of the areas that affects a lot of people.
  - o Welsh Government – Visit Wales: Not much to add, but I think the fact that Tourism is a critical economic driver for the National Park could be strengthened in the doc. There is also no reference to the overarching plan for the visitor economy **Welcome to Wales: priorities for the visitor economy 2020-2025** as far as I can see, although the overarching goals of Welcome to Wales are reflected in the Partnership Plan.
  - o Survey response – Have we accurately captured the State of the Park, and the main challenges and opportunities? Is there other evidence that would add ? No - We do not accept teh premise that second homes and holiday lets are bad for teh park. They are vital to its economic health

- **Promoting Heritage to more diverse audiences**
  - Cadw - H1/A – partners – you could add RCAHMW and Cadw. Should this policy echo policy W/1A (remove barriers to outdoor recreation … and promote opportunities to more diverse audiences) – should the HE [Historic Environment] policy include not just enhancing public awareness and enjoyment but also removing barriers (real or perceived) and promoting heritage to a more diverse audience?
  - Pembrokeshire County Council - There appears to be no mention about promoting the arts and seems very cultural heritage heavy which is more about the past and preserving the past. It is through the arts that new things are created, and where a lot of vibrancy comes from. It is worth noting that there are more artists in Pembrokeshire per capita than any other county in the UK.