

PCNPA Welsh Language Assessment – National Park Management Plan

Title of what is being Assessed: National Park Management Plan (Pre Consultation)

Is this a staged Welsh Language Assessment: Yes. Stage 1: Pre Consultation. 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

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| Name of Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed | National Park Management Plan – A Partnership Plan for the National Park 2025-2029 (Review) |
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| | 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 will be updated following consultation period prior to plan going for final approval. |
| Monitoring and Review of Assessment | Staged assessment, so assessment will be revisited after consultation period prior to final approval to take account of consultation feedback and any further revisions to the plan. Stage 1 assessment should inform any additional consultation or data gaps to consider during formal consultation period. 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: |

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.

As part of the process, the National Park Authority has reviewed evidence and stakeholder input to identify the key issues that the Management Plan needs to address. These are described in the State of the Park section of this Plan, and include:

- promoting ecosystem recovery at scale and improving the state of wildlife on land and in the marine environment (as a milestone to clear recovery by 2050)
- achieving favourable conservation status on high nature value sites
- maintaining and enhancing species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important
- increasing the connectivity of the landscape for wildlife
- supporting use of the Welsh language and Pembrokeshire dialects
- providing outdoor learning opportunities, in particular for children.
- providing sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society, and increasing the frequency of people's participation.
- managing potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion.
- reducing the significant waiting list for affordable housing in Pembrokeshire (over 5,000 in 2024)
- addressing the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities
- supporting the recovery of the increasing number of people suffering poor mental health post-Covid 19
- adapting to the changing physical and well-being needs of residents and visitors
- maintaining and extending sustainable transport and active travel options
- halving carbon emissions within the National Park area in the lifetime of this Plan (a milestone in achieving carbon-neutrality in the National Park area by 2050)
- proactively addressing the impacts of climate change on coastal communities and infrastructure reducing pollution from phosphates, nitrates and ammonia, and eliminating environmental harm from storm overflow sewage discharges

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:

- 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

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:

- Conservation – Conserving and enhancing natural beauty and wildlife.
 - Policy L1: Conserve and enhance National Parks landscapes and seascapes.
 - Policy L2: Protect and enhance dark night skies.
 - Policy L3: Protect and enhance earth heritage.
 - Policy L4: Protect and enhance natural soundscapes.
 - Policy E1: Conserve and enhance biodiversity quality, extent and connectivity at scale.
 - Policy E2: Conserve and enhance marine biodiversity
- Connection – Conserving and enhancing cultural heritage and Welsh language. Promoting enjoyment and understanding of the National Park.
 - Policy H1: Conserve and enhance landscapes of historic interest, Conservation Areas, monuments, buildings of interest, and their settings.
 - Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape.
 - Policy W1: Provide and promote sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities for all.

- Policy W2: Provide and promote inspiring outdoor learning and personal development experiences for all.
- Climate and natural capital – Managing natural resources sustainably
 - Policy N1: Contribute to a carbon-neutral Wales.
 - Policy N2: Adapt to climate change
 - Policy N3: Conserve and enhance soils and natural carbon storage.
 - Policy N4: Conserve and enhance water quality and restore natural watercourses.
 - Policy N5: Protect air quality
- Communities - Landscapes for lives and livelihoods.
 - Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes).

An annex is to be included on impact monitoring – the content of the annex has not been considered as part of this assessment, but will be considered during the next stage of the assessment after the consultation.

The Plan will be subject to further formatting, including addition of quotes from special qualities survey, other supporting information and pictures. These will be considered during the next stage of consultation, however some information on formatting and design have been provided to help ensure consultation document takes account of accessibility and inclusivity considerations.

This draft Management Plan for consultation sets out the purposes of the National Park, the action to be taken over the next five years, the partners involved and the measures of success providing an opportunity for general public, stakeholders and PCNPA staff to provide comment and shape the National Park management Plan 2025-29.

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 makes explicit reference to Welsh Language – “Conserving and enhancing cultural heritage and Welsh language.” It also makes reference to following key outcome for 2030: “promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape.” The following policies and results aim to support this:
 - Policy H1: Conserve and enhance landscapes of historic interest, Conservation Areas, monuments, buildings of interest, and their settings.

Results: H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved.

- Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape. Results: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050. H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated.

- Communities theme includes a range of outcomes for 2030 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, become a model of regenerative tourism, support viability and accessibility of local community services. In particular following results under Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes).
 - SE1/A Appropriate homes for local communities are delivered through the planning system and joint working, and local lettings policies applied.
 - SE1/B An evidence base on types and needs of homes is developed (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership).
 - SE1/C Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority's Local Development Plan 2 policy is applied when determining planning applications. Local Development Plan 2 policy covers for example major development, defence sites, lighting, amenity, employment, housing allocations, housing windfall sites and exceptional land releases for affordable housing.
 - SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer.
 - SE1/E Support is in place for sustainable local supply chains.
 - SE1/F Local community services are viable and accessible, e.g. shops, schools, play facilities and community halls, etc.
- 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:
 - 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?

- Additions / changes to the special qualities include a greater emphasis on Welsh language and dialects.
- Reduction to four themes for Partnership action from original five, the new themes are conservation, connection, climate and natural capital and communities.
- Management Plan seeks to address following through its four themes of partnership action:
 - Promoting ecosystem recovery at scale and improving the state of wildlife on land and in the marine environment (as a milestone to clear recovery by 2050)
 - achieving favourable conservation status on high nature value sites
 - maintaining and enhancing species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important
 - increasing the connectivity of the landscape for wildlife
 - supporting use of the Welsh language and Pembrokeshire dialects
 - providing outdoor learning opportunities, in particular for children.
 - providing sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society, and increasing the frequency of people's participation.
 - managing potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion.
 - reducing the significant waiting list for affordable housing in Pembrokeshire (over 5,000 in 2024)
 - addressing the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities
 - supporting the recovery of the increasing number of people suffering (experiencing) poor mental health post-Covid 19
 - adapting to the changing physical and well-being needs of residents and visitors
 - maintaining and extending sustainable transport and active travel options
 - halving carbon emissions within the National Park area in the lifetime of this Plan (a milestone in achieving carbon-neutrality in the National Park area by 2050)
 - proactively addressing the impacts of climate change on coastal communities and infrastructure reducing pollution from phosphates, nitrates and ammonia, and eliminating environmental harm from storm overflow sewage discharges

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
- achieving favourable conservation status on high nature value sites
- maintaining and enhancing species for which Pembrokeshire is uniquely important
- increasing the connectivity of the landscape for wildlife
- supporting use of the Welsh language and Pembrokeshire dialects

- providing outdoor learning opportunities, in particular for children.
- providing sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities for a full cross-section of society, and increasing the frequency of people's participation.
- managing potential / actual recreational pressures such as those arising from unauthorised camping and congestion.
- reducing the significant waiting list for affordable housing in Pembrokeshire (over 5,000 in 2024)
- addressing the issue of high numbers of poorly paid seasonal jobs and limited employment opportunities
- supporting the recovery of the increasing number of people suffering (experiencing) poor mental health post-Covid 19
- adapting to the changing physical and well-being needs of residents and visitors
- maintaining and extending sustainable transport and active travel options
- halving carbon emissions within the National Park area in the lifetime of this Plan (a milestone in achieving carbon-neutrality in the National Park area by 2050)
- proactively addressing the impacts of climate change on coastal communities and infrastructure reducing pollution from phosphates, nitrates and ammonia, and eliminating environmental harm from storm overflow sewage discharges
- A range of more specific outcomes for 2030 for each theme area is set out in the plan. Number of policy areas and results within the Plan should help the Park to deliver its Welsh Language Promotion Strategy.

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:

External:

- 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
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023
- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
- Planning (Wales) Act 2015
- The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Following have not been included in the legislation/ policy section of the document, however relevant assessments recommends that they are added:

- Equality Act 2010, including compliance with Socio Economic Duty/ The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 (the 2011 Regulations)
- Welsh Language Act 1993
- The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011
- Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Act – including Socially Responsible Procurement Duty

Policy and proposals:

- Biodiversity Deep Dive 2022 (including the 30x30 target)
- 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
- Marine Area Statement
- National Parks UK Climate Emergency Response Statement
- Natural Resources Policy 2017

- Net Zero Strategic Plan 2022
- Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 12, February 2024
- South-West Area Statement
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (including the five ways of working principles)
- Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire 2023-2028
- Welsh Government's 2018 policy statement Valued and Resilient: The Welsh Government's Priorities for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks
- Welsh National Marine Plan 2019

Following have not been included in the legislation/ policy section of the document, however relevant assessments recommends that they are added:

- Welsh Government development of a Just Transition Framework, consultation ended March 2024. It sets out the approach on how we can move to net zero in a fair way.
- New Curriculum for Wales
- Welsh Government's Equality related plans, including development of the Climate, Rural Affairs and Environmental section of the Anti Racist Wales Action Plan once finalised
- Welsh Government Cymraeg 2050 Strategy
- Welsh Government National Framework for social prescribing
- Welsh Government Priorities for Culture 2024 -2030 – Currently out for consultation
- Welsh Government's Young Person Guarantee – commitment to provide everyone aged 16-24, living in Wales, with support to gain a place in education or training, help to get into work or self employment.
- Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan

Guidance and resources:

- Future Trends Report (2021)
- LANDMAP – the Welsh landscape baseline
- 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.
- State of Natural Resources Report for Wales 2020 / Bridges to the Future
- The State of Nature 2023

- Third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Summary for Wales

Following have not been included in the document, however relevant assessments recommends that they are added:

- Well-being of Future Generations: Well-being of Wales report (2023) and National Indicators and Milestones for Wales

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

Following have not been included in the legislation/ policy section of the document, however relevant assessments recommends that they are added:

- Pembrokeshire County Council's Strategic Equality Plan and Objectives, Welsh Language Strategy and Toilet Strategy.
- Biodiversity/ nature recovery action plans linked to Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership
 - Pembrokeshire Climate Adaptation Strategy (this is however referenced in results section)

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.
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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 |
|--|--|
| Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included. • Additions/ changes in the special qualities to include greater emphasis on Welsh language could be strengthened, particularly as although it mentions “Welsh language enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park today” no reference is made in terms of importance of Welsh Language in specific communities within the North of the Park. 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, Eglwysrwrw and Maenclochog. | |

- Emphasis on dialect should also include reference to Welsh Language dialect distinct to Pembrokeshire (focus at moment on dialect based on wording is focused potentially only on English Language) The extract looking to be included around Pembrokeshire dialect focuses on English language but there is a need to also capture distinct Welsh Language Pembrokeshire dialect. 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.
- In the additional extract care is needed in terms of how we use previous historic descriptions around the Landsker line against wider current activities to promote Welsh Language across the county. Ensuring that 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."

| Impact/ Risk | Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the development of wider Welsh Language speakers across Pembrokeshire. • Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included. • Additions/ changes in the special qualities to include greater emphasis on Welsh language could be strengthened, particularly as although it mentions "Welsh language enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park today" no reference is made in terms of importance of Welsh Language in communities within the North of the Park. Need to ensure that 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. Census | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make stronger reference to Welsh Language in forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included. • Additions/ changes in the special qualities to include greater emphasis on Welsh language could be strengthened, particularly as although it mentions "Welsh language enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park today" no reference is made in terms of importance of Welsh Language in communities within the North of the Park. Need to ensure that 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. • Emphasis on dialect should also include reference to Welsh Language dialect (e.g. "Wes, Wes") distinct to Pembrokeshire (focus at moment on dialect based on wording is focused potentially only on English Language.) • In terms of extract on dialect, look to see if anything could be added in terms of Pembrokeshire Welsh Language dialect and re look at sentence on Landsker line. |

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| <p>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, Eglwysrwrw and Maenclochog.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on dialect should also include reference to Welsh Language dialect (e.g. “Wes, Wes”) distinct to Pembrokeshire (focus at moment on dialect based on wording is focused potentially only on English Language). • In terms of extract on dialect, look to see if anything could be added in terms of Pembrokeshire Welsh Language dialect and re look at sentence on Landsker line. • 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.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.” |
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| Area to Address | Well-being Goals – A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language | |
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| Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence | Welsh Language Groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities | Welsh Language Areas of Influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities |
| Evidence or Issue | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On reviewing the table on links in terms of partnership themes and Well-being goals the Communities partnership theme does not have “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.” However, the key outcomes for 2030, policy areas and | | |

| results linked to affordable housing, employment, services should contribute to supporting sustainable Welsh Language communities. | |
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| Impact/ Risk | Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On reviewing the table on links in terms of partnership themes and Well-being goals the Communities partnership theme does not have “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.” However the key outcomes for 2030, policy areas and results linked to affordable housing, employment, services should support sustainable Welsh Language communities. “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language” should be added to the Well-being goals listed against communities. | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language” to the Well-being goals listed against Communities. |

| Area to Address | List of Partners mentioned in this Plan |
|---|--|
| Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Welsh Language Welsh Language promotion/ visibility |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From reviewing the list of partners, the list of partners who can play a role in supporting policies and related outcomes/ results linked to Welsh Language is very limited. Plan does reference: Office of the Welsh Language Commissioner, Welsh Place Name- Society, Pembrokeshire County Council. However, list should be expanded to include 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 • 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 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). | |
| Impact/ Risk | Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently plan doesn't reflect range of partners that could support the plan to deliver policies and related/ outcomes / results linked to Welsh Language. • 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 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). | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include following in plan (and review partners listed in results tables and amend where needed to include following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Mudiad Meithrin 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 <p>Partnership Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak to Engagement and Inclusion Team to ask them to include Welsh Language Community Groups etc within their inclusion stakeholder mapping and use this to identify if there are further partnerships that Park could engage with during delivery of NPMP |

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| | <p>to support policies linked to Welsh Language and supporting use and learners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore building stronger connections with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help 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). |
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| Area to Address | Gaps within legislation/ policy section in terms of Welsh Language |
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| Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | |

| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of listed legislation and policy areas revealed gaps in reference to relevant areas linked Welsh Language • Reference should be made to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welsh Language Act 1993 ○ Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 ○ Welsh Government Cymraeg 2050 Strategy ○ Welsh Government Priorities for Culture 2024 -2030 – Currently out for consultation ○ Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan • Reference should be made to the Authority’s Welsh Language Promotion Strategy and to Pembrokeshire County Council’s Welsh Language Strategy. | |
|--|--|
| Impact/ Risk | Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider policy legislative framework and promotion plans linked to Welsh language are not fully highlighted in the policy document. | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include reference to the following within the policy/ legislation section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welsh Language Act 1993 ○ Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 ○ Welsh Government Cymraeg 2050 Strategy ○ Welsh Government Priorities for Culture 2024 -2030 – Currently out for consultation ○ Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan • Reference should be made to the Authority’s Welsh Language Promotion Strategy and to Pembrokeshire County Council’s Welsh Language Strategy. |

| Area to Address | Opportunities for Use/ Health and Well-being/ Social Isolation and bringing people together |
|---|---|
| Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Learning – Schools/ Adult Education • Community groups facilitating Welsh Language use • Wider stakeholders including local businesses <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welsh Language Commissioner in their best practice guide has identified several key factors that affect the language use of individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | |

- 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
- 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?.”

| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. The Plan contains the following policy areas that can support this including: Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape / H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050/ H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated / W2/B Nature-based health services are delivered, e.g. walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people living with dementia./ W2/C Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities. ● However, this list of partners needed to help support delivery of this needs to be fully captured in the Plan against the results. With inclusion for example of Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Other community groups | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. The Plan contains the following policy areas that can support this including: Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape / H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050/ H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated / W2/B Nature-based health services are delivered, e.g. walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people living with dementia./ W2/C Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities. However, this list of partners needed to help support delivery of this needs to be fully captured in the Plan against the results. With inclusion for example of Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg 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. |

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| <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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). | <p>Partnership Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger connections should be made 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 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). |
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| Area to Address | Supporting Learners – Learning Welsh/ Building Confidence/ Opportunities for People to learn about the Park in Welsh |
|--|--|
| <p>Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence</p> | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Welsh Language • Welsh Language promotion/ visibility • Number of Welsh Speakers |

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|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities • Welsh Language Standards |
| Evidence or Issue | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welsh Language Commissioner in their best practice guide has identified several key factors that affect the language use of individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: Ukrainian, 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**

- 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. 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>)
 - [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
 - **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
 - **Nursery classes at school**: Some of our Welsh-medium schools have Nursery classes
 - 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.
 - 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 Eglwysrwrw , Ysgol Hafan y Mor , Ysgol Llanychllwydog, Ysgol Llandudoch , Ysgol Bro Preseli, Ysgol Caer Elen

| Impact/ Risk | Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Schools, early years providers - | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Schools, early years providers - Mudiad |

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| <p>Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi, nurseries and Pentre Ifan Urdd site should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are already opportunities to learn Welsh in Pembrokeshire, and it is important that these opportunities are promoted. Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro Menter Iaith Sir Benfro should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050. • 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. | <p>Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi, nurseries and Pentre Ifan Urdd site should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are already opportunities to learn Welsh in Pembrokeshire, and it is important that these opportunities are promoted. Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Menter Iaith Sir Benfro should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050. <p>Partnership Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger connections should be made 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. Including 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. |
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| Area to Address | Regenerative Tourism/ Promoting Welsh Culture |
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| Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Speakers – Residents/ Communities/ Visitors/ across protected groups and socio-economic groups |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Wales – Promote the Welsh Language and Culture (Source: https://businesswales.gov.wales/tourism/promote-welsh-language-and-culture) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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:
 - 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.”
 - 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.
 - 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>)
 - 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.

- 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:
 - 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: Oriol 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. Oriol 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 Benfro 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 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important that the Welsh Language is considered when developing regenerative tourism approaches. Including looking at how we raise awareness of 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. To support this Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and cultural venues should be added to H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 /H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated. • Consideration could also be made to having a separate result linked to action within Destination Management Plan on Work with businesses to increase use of Welsh language within their | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important that the Welsh Language is considered when developing regenerative tourism approaches. Including looking at how we raise awareness of 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. To support this Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and cultural venues should be added to H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 /H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated. • Consider having a separate result linked 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. Key partners for delivery would be Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and potentially Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro (in terms of |

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| <p>businesses in a fun, engaging and accessible way for visitors. Key partners for delivery would be Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and potentially Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro (in terms of supporting people working within the visitor economy to learn Welsh).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer could be extended to cover development of something similar to the Tiaki promise, which provides example of how to interweave language / culture/ sense of place within regenerative tourism approaches. | <p>supporting people working within the visitor economy to learn Welsh).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer could be extended to cover development of something similar to the Tiaki promise, which provides example of how to interweave language / culture/ sense of place within regenerative tourism approaches. |
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| Area to Address | Place names/ Names of Features in the landscape/ Signage |
|--|--|
| <p>Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence</p> | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

- **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>)
 - 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%2>)

[0significantly%20in%20the%20Eryri,life%2C%20the%20struggles%2C%20battles%20and%20glories%20of%20times%E2%80%9D. \)](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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>)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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."
- 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 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 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. H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved should help support safeguarding historical geographical names in the Park. In terms of key partners schools, volunteers, community groups should | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In terms of key partners for "Result: H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved should help with this." schools, volunteers, community groups should be added, due to potential opportunities to learn from the "Perci ni" project and the range of crowd sourced digital projects helping to support the safeguarding of historic place names and raise awareness of them. |

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| <p>be added, due to potential opportunities to learn from the “Perci ni” project and the range of crowd sourced digital projects helping to support the safeguarding of historic place names and raise awareness of them.</p> | |
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| Area to Address | Sustainable Communities where Welsh Language can thrive |
|---|---|
| <p>Welsh Language Groups/ Areas of influence</p> | <p>Welsh Language Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Sensitive Communities <p>Welsh Language Areas of Influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities |
| Evidence or Issue | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan (Source: https://www.gov.wales/welsh-language-communities-housing-plan-html) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ 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. ○ 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.

- 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**

- 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>)
- “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>)
 - 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, Eglwysrwrw, Fishguard and Goodwick, Haycastle, Llanrhian, Llawhaden, Maenclochog, Mathry, Mynachlogddu, Nevern, Newport, Pencaer, Puncteston, Solva, St Davids and St Dogmaels.
 - 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:**
 - 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.
 - 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).
 - 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:
 - 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 Bembro gael yr anrhydedd o gael eu dynodi yn Barc Cenedlaethol unigryw eu hunain?.”
 - 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.”
 - 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:
 - Public transport in rural areas is a barrier to accessing services and employment opportunities
 - Child poverty rates in Pembrokeshire are unacceptable
 - In work poverty is an increasingly common problem
 - The Cost of living is rising across the UK, with more working families experiencing poverty
 - In some sectors, the wages in Pembrokeshire are comparatively low in relation to neighbouring counties
 - Young people have told us that they are not confident that they will be able to live and work in Pembrokeshire in the future
 - Availability and affordability of housing in Pembrokeshire is felt to be a barrier to staying in the county by young people.
 - There are a significant number of second homes in the county, particularly in rural areas.
 - There is a lack of affordable homes in the county.
 - The need for affordable homes is projected to increase.
 - 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)
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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>)
 - **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:

- Creating more mixed communities,
- Dealing with a concentration of deprivation,
- Ensuring properties that are particularly suited to being made accessible (e.g. ground floor flats) are prioritised for those with access needs,
- Relocating essential workers such as teachers, nurses and police officers within a reasonable travelling distance from their work,
- Supporting people in work, training or volunteering or who are seeking work or to take up volunteering opportunities,
- Dealing sensitively with lettings in rural areas to sustain communities by giving priority to those with a local connection to the local area,
- Sustaining Welsh-speaking communities by giving priority to those in housing need with a local connection to the area,
- Taking account of the needs of mobile workers such as those in the armed forces.
- 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.
- 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:

- They do not dominate the scheme and
- 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-and-Short-term-lets.pdf) - PCC 2nd home council tax and business rate holiday home percentage by LDP 2 Centre boundary

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| Centre | % of Residential Properties that are second homes or business rated holiday homes in National Park |
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| 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% |

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| 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 ideas 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.

| Impact/ Risk | Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <p>Recommended Amendment/ Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Potentially outcomes and results section under Communities could be strengthened to identify "fair work" in order to seek to help address above issue. Fair work is an amendment applied to |

communities where the Welsh language can thrive. The draft NPMP captures the challenges the Park faces in terms of this in its “Where we are now section: “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. 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). 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

Well-being Goal as part of Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Act 2023. Outcome is included on “support an appropriate range of employment opportunities”, so this could be amended to reference “fair work” with an additional result and key partners added to the table.

- It would be beneficial to explore with partners potential opportunities linked to Community Micro-Enterprise Programmes and Social Enterprise Programme, co-operatives building on the work PLANED is already doing in this area and whether this could be added to as part of additional result created about fair work.
- Actions supporting delivery of outcomes and results within partnership themes for conservation and climate objectives could lead to training and job opportunities. This is particularly important when thinking about role regenerative farming role could play for next generation of farmers within Welsh speaking communities in the Park. The Conservation theme for partnership action makes no reference to role of people in delivering nature recovery. It would be beneficial to have an outcome for 2030 and policy around: “A wide range of people are supported to participate in taking action for nature.” Next generation of farmers should be viewed as key partners in supporting to deliver this result.

Partnership Framework:

- Continued work with RSLs, PCC and Community Land Trusts to support affordable housing provision in Park and Pembrokeshire and to respond to different factors impacting on it and potential new solutions.

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.” This carries through to following results under Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes): SE1/A Appropriate homes for local communities are delivered through the planning system and joint working, and local lettings policies applied. / SE1/B An evidence base on types and needs of homes is developed (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership).

- Although SE1/E Support is in place for sustainable local supply chains and this should help local small enterprises further work is needed to make Pembrokeshire an attractive/ viable option for young people to stay in from employment perspective (in particular in terms of issues of low paid (over 25% of full-time workers earned less than £18,000 per year in 2017) and seasonality. Potentially outcomes and results section under Communities could be strengthened to identify “fair work” in order to seek to help address above issue. Fair work is an amendment applied to Well-being Goal as part of Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Act 2023. Outcome is included on “support an appropriate range of employment opportunities”, so this could be

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| <p>amended to reference “fair work” with an additional result and key partners added to the table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be beneficial to explore with partners potential opportunities linked to Community Micro-Enterprise Programmes and Social Enterprise Programme, co-operatives building on the work PLANED is already doing in this area and whether this could be added to as part of additional result created about fair work. • Actions supporting delivery of outcomes and results within partnership themes for conservation and climate objectives could lead to training and job opportunities. This is particularly important when thinking about role regenerative farming role could play for next generation of farmers within Welsh speaking communities in the Park. The Conservation theme for partnership action makes no reference to role of people in delivering nature recovery. It would be beneficial to have an outcome for 2030 and policy around: “A wide range of people are supported to participate in taking action for nature.” Next generation of farmers should be viewed as key partners in supporting to deliver this result. | |
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Welsh Language Areas of Influence Considerations

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| <p>How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed promote numbers and/ or percentages of Welsh speakers/ use of Welsh Language.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following policy has been included Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape alongside results H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 which should support actions to promote the number of Welsh Speakers and use of the Welsh Language. The assessment of impact has assessed how these policies could be strengthened by enhancing the list of partners named within the plan against these items. It also |
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| | <p>recommended that stronger connections should be made 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 community programmes and Welsh learning opportunities.</p> |
| <p>How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed support opportunities to promote the Welsh Language</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following policy has been included Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape alongside results H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 / H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated/ SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer should support actions to promote the Welsh Language. The assessment of impact has assessed how these policies could be strengthened by enhancing the list of partners named within the plan against these items and editions relating to regenerative tourism. The suggested additions in terms of regenerative tourism include having a separate result linked 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. A suggestions is also made to consider whether SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer could be extended to cover development of something similar to the Tiaki promise, which provides example of how to interweave language / culture/ sense of place within regenerative tourism approaches. • 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. |
| <p>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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of impacts identified that additions/ changes in the special qualities to include greater emphasis on Welsh language could be strengthened, particularly as although it mentions “Welsh language enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park today” no reference is made in terms of importance of Welsh Language in communities within the North of the Park. Ensuring that 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. Emphasis on dialect should also include reference to Welsh Language |

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| | <p>dialect distinct to Pembrokeshire (focus at moment on dialect based on wording is focused potentially only on English Language) e.g. recognising Wes, Wes.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation National Park Management Plan will be available in Welsh |
| How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed support compliance help support the sustainability of Welsh Language in communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 draft NPMP captures the challenges the Park faces in terms of this in its “Where we are now section. Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes): SE1/A Appropriate homes for local communities are delivered through the planning system and joint working, and local lettings policies applied. / SE1/B An evidence base on types and needs of homes is developed (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership) will play a part in helping to support affordable housing supply in the Park. The assessment made some additional suggestions relating to additions around ‘fair work’ (addressing issues linked to low wages/ seasonal employment), exploration of potential opportunities linked to Community Micro-Enterprise Programmes and Social Enterprise Programme, co-operatives. It also noted that actions supporting delivery of outcomes and results within partnership themes for conservation and climate objectives could lead to training and job opportunities. This is particularly important when thinking about role regenerative farming role could play for next generation of farmers within Welsh speaking communities in the Park. The Conservation theme for partnership action makes no reference to role of people in delivering nature recovery and it is suggested that it would be beneficial to have an outcome for 2030 and policy around: “A wide range of people are supported to participate in taking action for nature.” Next generation of farmers should be viewed as key partners in supporting to deliver this result. |

Data/ Engagement Gaps

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| Do you have any data/ engagement gaps? | Assessment has taken account of information from range of sources and consultation on Special Qualities. |
| If yes, can further information be obtained or additional engagement to fill any of these data gaps? | Additional information will be gathered from public consultation, consideration should be made for any opportunities for further engagement with local Welsh Language related stakeholders and community groups during this consultation period. |

Section 4 – Follow up Actions

Recommended Amendment/ Action

| Area to Address | Action | Responsible Officer | Timescales | Status |
|--|--|-------------------------|------------|--------|
| Strengthen reference to Welsh Language in Forward Section/ Amendments to Special Qualities section | Additions/ changes in the special qualities to include greater emphasis on Welsh language could be strengthened, particularly as although it mentions “Welsh language enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park today” no reference is made in terms of importance of Welsh Language in communities within the North of the Park. Need to ensure that 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. | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| | Emphasis on dialect should also include reference to Welsh Language dialect (e.g. “Wes, Wes”) distinct to Pembrokeshire (focus at moment on dialect based on wording is focused potentially only on English Language.) | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| | In terms of extract on dialect, look to see if anything could be added in terms of Pembrokeshire Welsh Language dialect and re look at sentence on Landsker line. | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |

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| | 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." | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| Well-being Goals – A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language | Add "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language" to the Well-being goals listed against Communities. | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| List of Partners mentioned in this Plan | Include following in plan (and review partners listed in results tables and amend where needed to include following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Mudiad Meithrin 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 | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| Gaps within legislation/ policy section in terms of Welsh Language | Include reference to the following within the policy/ legislation section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Act 1993 • Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 • Welsh Government Cymraeg 2050 Strategy • Welsh Government Priorities for Culture 2024 -2030 – Currently out for consultation | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Language Communities Housing Plan • Authority's Welsh Language Promotion Strategy • Pembrokeshire County Council's Welsh Language Strategy. | | | |
| <p>Opportunities for Use/ Health and Well-being/ Social Isolation and bringing people together</p> | <p>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. The Plan contains the following policy areas that can support this including: Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape / H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050/ H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated / W2/B Nature-based health services are delivered, e.g. walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people living with dementia./ W2/C Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities. However, this list of partners needed to help support delivery of this needs to be fully captured in the Plan against the results. With inclusion for example of Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh</p> | <p>NPMP and Marine Officer</p> | | |

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| | Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg 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 . | | | |
| Supporting Learners – Learning Welsh/ Building Confidence/ Opportunities for People to learn about the Park in Welsh | 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. Schools, early years providers - Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin , Cymraeg i blant , Clwb Cwtsh , Cylch Ti a Fi , nurseries and Pentre Ifan Urdd site should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050. | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| | There are already opportunities to learn Welsh in Pembrokeshire, and it is important that these opportunities are promoted. Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro, Menter Iaith Sir Benfro should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| | Important that the Welsh Language is considered when developing regenerative | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |

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| <p>Regenerative Tourism/ Promoting Welsh Culture</p> | <p>tourism approaches. Including looking at how we raise awareness of 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. To support this Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and cultural venues should be added to H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 /H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated.</p> | | | |
| | <p>Consider having a separate result linked 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. Key partners for delivery would be Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and potentially Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro (in terms of supporting people working within the visitor economy to learn Welsh).</p> | <p>NPMP and Marine Officer</p> | | |
| | <p>Consider whether SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer could be extended to cover development of something similar to the Tiaki promise, which provides example of how to interweave language / culture/ sense of place within regenerative tourism approaches.</p> | <p>NPMP and Marine Officer</p> | | |
| <p>Place names/ Names of Features</p> | <p>In terms of key partners for “Result: H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and</p> | <p>NPMP and Marine Officer</p> | | |

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| in the landscape/ Signage | conserved should help with this.” schools, volunteers, community groups should be added, due to potential opportunities to learn from the “Perci ni” project and the range of crowd sourced digital projects helping to support the safeguarding of historic place names and raise awareness of them. | | | |
| Sustainable Communities where Welsh Language can thrive | Potentially outcomes and results section under Communities could be strengthened to identify “fair work” in order to seek to help address above issue. Fair work is an amendment applied to Well-being Goal as part of Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Act 2023. Outcome is included on “support an appropriate range of employment opportunities”, so this could be amended to reference “fair work” with an additional result and key partners added to the table. | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| | It would be beneficial to explore with partners potential opportunities linked to Community Micro-Enterprise Programmes and Social Enterprise Programme, co-operatives building on the work PLANED is already doing in this area and whether this could be added to as part of additional result created about fair work. | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |
| | Actions supporting delivery of outcomes and results within partnership themes for conservation and climate objectives could lead to training and job opportunities. This is particularly important when thinking about role regenerative farming role could play for next generation of farmers within Welsh speaking communities in the Park. The Conservation | NPMP and Marine Officer | | |

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| | theme for partnership action makes no reference to role of people in delivering nature recovery. It would be beneficial to have an outcome for 2030 and policy around: "A wide range of people are supported to participate in taking action for nature." Next generation of farmers should be viewed as key partners in supporting to deliver this result | | | |
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Partnership Framework:

| Area to Address | Action | Responsible Officer | Timescales | Status |
|---|---|---|------------|--------|
| List of Partners mentioned in this Plan | Speak to Engagement and Inclusion Team to ask them to include Welsh Language Community Groups etc within their inclusion stakeholder mapping and use this to identify if there are further partnerships that Park could engage with during delivery of NPMP to support policies linked to Welsh Language and supporting use and learners. | NPMP and Marine Officer/ Head of Engagement and Inclusion | | |
| | Explore building stronger connections with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help 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). | NPMP and Marine Officer/ Head of Engagement and Inclusion/ Head of Regenerative Tourism | | |

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| <p>Opportunities for Use/ Health and Well-being/ Social Isolation and bringing people together</p> | <p>Stronger connections should be made 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 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).</p> | <p>NPMP and Marine Officer/ Head of Engagement and Inclusion/ Head of Regenerative Tourism</p> | | |
| <p>Supporting Learners – Learning Welsh/ Building Confidence/ Opportunities for People to learn about the Park in Welsh</p> | <p>Stronger connections should be made 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. Including 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 we have previously done on Welsh in the landscape.</p> | <p>NPMP and Marine Officer/ Head of Engagement and Inclusion/ Head of Regenerative Tourism</p> | | |
| <p>Sustainable Communities where Welsh Language can thrive</p> | <p>Continued work with RSLs, PCC and Community Land Trusts to support affordable housing provision in Park and Pembrokeshire and to respond to different factors impacting on it and potential new solutions.</p> | <p>Director of Placemaking, Decarbonisation and Engagement. Strategic Policy Manager.</p> | | |

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| | | Development Management Manager. | | |
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Welsh Language - Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment to be included in Committee/ Leadership Team Report

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| Welsh Language Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment: |
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Section 5 - Summary/ Recommendations from Assessment: Welsh Language

Strengthen reference to Welsh Language in Forward Section/ Amendments to Special Qualities section

It is recommended that stronger reference to Welsh Language is made in the forward as no explicit reference about role we can play in promoting Welsh Language is included.

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 the development of wider Welsh Language speakers across Pembrokeshire. Additions/ changes in the special qualities to include greater emphasis on Welsh language could be strengthened, particularly as although it mentions “Welsh language enjoying a resurgence in the south of the National Park today” no reference is made in terms of importance of Welsh Language in communities within the North of the Park. Need to ensure that 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.

Emphasis on dialect should also include reference to Welsh Language dialect (e.g. “Wes, Wes”) distinct to Pembrokeshire (focus at moment on dialect based on wording is focused potentially only on English Language.)

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."

Well-being Goals – A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language

On reviewing the table on links in terms of partnership themes and Well-being goals the Communities partnership theme does not have "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language." However the key outcomes for 2030, policy areas and results linked to affordable housing, employment, services should support sustainable Welsh Language communities. "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language" should be added to the Well-being goals listed against communities.

Legislation/ Policy gaps

Wider policy and legislative framework linked to Welsh Language are not fully highlighted in the policy document. Assessment recommends additions be made to the plan within the legislation/ policy section.

Partners - 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

Assessment identified that plan doesn't reflect range of partners that could support the plan to deliver policies and related/ outcomes / results linked to Welsh Language.

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. The Plan contains the following policy areas that can support this including: Policy H2: Promote the Welsh language and local dialects, and celebrate culture and creativity related to the landscape / H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050/ H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated / W2/B Nature-based health services are delivered, e.g. walking programmes, mental health initiatives, and supporting people living with dementia./ W2/C Offer volunteering / citizen science and formal training opportunities. However, this list of partners needed to help support delivery of this needs to be fully captured in the Plan against the results. With inclusion for example of Urdd Gobaith Cymru (Particularly with the Pentre Ifan site), Menter Iaith Sir Benfro, Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg 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 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. Schools, early years providers - Mudiad Meithrin Sir Benfro: Cylch Meithrin, Cymraeg i blant, Clwb Cwtsh, Cylch Ti a Fi, nurseries and Pentre Ifan Urdd site should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050.

There are already opportunities to learn Welsh in Pembrokeshire, and it is important that these opportunities are promoted. Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro Menter Iaith Sir Benfro should be added to the list of key partners against: H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050.

Identification of potential need to explore building stronger connections with Menter Iaith Sir Benfro/ Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro to help ensure that we are promoting and maximising opportunities they provide in Park area and exploring joint working areas, particularly in terms of community programmes and learning programmes and activities. 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). There could be 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 Authority has previously done on Welsh in the landscape.

Regenerative Tourism/ Promoting Welsh Culture

It is important that the Welsh Language is considered when developing regenerative tourism approaches. Including looking at how we raise awareness of 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. To support this Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and cultural venues should be added to H2/A Progress is made on the target for the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh to reach a million by 2050 /H2/B Landscape, cultural heritage, natural history and the arts are shared celebrated.

Consideration could also be made to having a separate result linked 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. Key partners for delivery would be Visit Pembrokeshire, businesses and potentially Learn Welsh Pembrokeshire – Dysgu Cymraeg Sir Benfro (in terms of supporting people working within the visitor economy to learn Welsh).

Assessment also suggested considering whether SE1/D Appropriate support and controls promote a regenerative tourism offer could be extended to cover development of something similar to the [Tiaki promise](#), which provides example of how to interweave language / culture/ sense of place within regenerative tourism approaches.

Place names/ Names of Features in the landscape/ Signage

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 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. H1/K Place names, e.g. field names, are celebrated and conserved should help support safeguarding historical geographical names in the Park. In terms of key partners schools, volunteers, community groups should be added, due to potential opportunities to learn from the "Perci ni" project and the range of crowd sourced digital projects helping to support the safeguarding of historic place names and raise awareness of them.

Sustainable Communities where Welsh Language can thrive

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 draft NPMP captures the challenges the Park faces in terms of this in its "Where we are now section. This carries through to following results under Policy SE1: Foster socio-economic wellbeing of National Park communities (in pursuit of National Park purposes) - SE1/A Appropriate homes for local communities are delivered through the planning system and joint working, and local lettings policies applied. / SE1/B An evidence base on types and needs of homes is developed (e.g. relationship with Welsh language, sharing data on second / holiday homes, considering options regarding local shared ownership).

Although SE1/E Support is in place for sustainable local supply chains and this should help local small enterprises further work is needed to make Pembrokeshire an attractive/ viable option for young people to stay in from employment perspective (in particular in terms of issues of low paid (over 25% of full-time workers earned less than £18,000 per year in 2017) and seasonality. Potentially outcomes and results section under Communities could be strengthened to identify "fair work" in order to seek to help address above issue. Fair work is an amendment applied to Well-being Goal as part of Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Act 2023. Outcome is included on "support an appropriate range of employment opportunities", so this could be amended to reference "fair work" with an additional result and key partners added to the table. It would be beneficial to explore with partners potential opportunities linked to Community Micro-Enterprise Programmes and Social Enterprise Programme, co-operatives building on the work PLANED is already doing in this area and whether this could be added to as part of additional result created about fair work. Actions supporting delivery of outcomes and results within partnership themes for conservation and climate objectives could lead to training and job opportunities. This is particularly important when thinking about role regenerative farming

role could play for next generation of farmers within Welsh speaking communities in the Park. The Conservation theme for partnership action makes no reference to role of people in delivering nature recovery. It would be beneficial to have an outcome for 2030 and policy around: “A wide range of people are supported to participate in taking action for nature.” Next generation of farmers should be viewed as key partners in supporting to deliver this result.

Appendix 1 –Key Data

- **PCNPA Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2023 -2028**

(Source: [Final-Welsh-Language-Strategy-2023-2028.pdf \(pembrokeshirecoast.wales\)](https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/~/media/PCNPA/Assets/PCNPA-Welsh-Language-Promotion-Strategy-2023-2028.pdf))

- 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%.
 - 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, Eglwysrwrw and Maenclochog. This is a decrease from five in 2011 and seven in 2001.
 - 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, Eglwysrwrw, Fishguard and Goodwick, Haycastle, Llanrhian, Llawhaden, Maenclochog, Mathry, Mynachlogddu, Nevern, Newport, Pencaer, Puncteston, Solva, St Davids and St Dogmaels.
 - 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](https://www.gov.wales/welsh-language-data-from-the-annual-population-survey-2023)
 - **Wellbeing of Wales, 2023** – [A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language](https://www.gov.wales/welsh-language-data-from-the-annual-population-survey-2023)
 - **Census 2021**

- 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 |

- 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 |

- 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)

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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 |

- 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)

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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 |

o [Welsh speaking ability - Census Maps, ONS](#)



