

Report of: Strategic Policy Manager

Subject: Approval of draft Cresswell Quay Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for consultation

Decision Required: Yes

Recommendation:

The Authority is recommended to:

- A. Approve the draft Cresswell Quay Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for consultation (see Appendix A)

1. Key Messages

This report seeks approval to undertake public consultation on the draft Cresswell Quay Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Appendix A). It is the intention to adopt the Appraisal and Management Plan as Supplementary Planning Guidance so that it can be used as a material consideration in planning decisions.

An Integrated Impact Assessment (Appendix B) has been prepared which considers the potential impacts of the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan regarding Equality, Socio-Economic Duty, Welsh Language Standards, Biodiversity Duty and the Well-Being of Future Generations Act.

2. Background

The National Park Authority agreed on 23 October 2024 to designate a conservation area at Cresswell Quay. Public consultation and engagement on the designation was undertaken over an eight-week period from 30 July to 23 September 2024. A total of 17 responses were received to the consultation which were supportive of the conservation area designation. There was no opposition to the designation. Full details of the consultation were presented in the Report of Consultation (see Appendix C to NPA Report 39/24).

The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay recognises the special architectural and historic interest of the village and will ensure that future development either preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area. The designation introduces controls over the demolition of buildings which would require conservation area consent and affords greater protection of works to trees.

The draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Appendix A) provides:

- a detailed picture of the historical development and archaeology in Cresswell Quay
- an analysis of the character of the area and what makes Cresswell Quay special
- an analysis of the conservation area, its topographical and landscape setting, important uses, key open areas and communal value
- an analysis of the important building materials that contribute to the character and appearance of the area
- an identification of key views in the landscape and riverscape setting
- guidance on management proposals for the maintenance of buildings and appropriate design principles which can enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area
- guidance for new development in the conservation area.

The guidance is proposed to be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance to form a material planning consideration for the positive management and enhancement measures that can be undertaken to preserve or enhance the conservation area. It also sets out how the Authority will monitor the conservation area.

3. Legal Background

The focus of this report is on conservation areas, which include unlisted and listed buildings which make a major contribution to the historic environment. On 4th November 2024, the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 came into force and replaced the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Local planning authorities have the power (under Section 158 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023) to designate as conservation areas, any area of special architectural or historic interest. They represent the settlements of greatest architectural and historic importance within the National Park and are a key and finite resource. The Local Planning Authority is required to review conservation areas from time to time.

4. Programme

To date, the conservation areas within the National Park have been designated in-house. However, Cresswell Quay is the home of the Buildings Conservation Officer and to avoid any potential conflict of interest or wider public misconception, the public consultation to establish the conservation area was undertaken by Linda Jones of Babb Architects, Whitland and Emily Holder, Conservation Assistant, supported by members of the Strategic Policy team.

The draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared by Babb Architects. It is proposed that this document is consulted upon, prior to adoption as supplementary planning guidance. The public consultation will be organised and undertaken by members of the Strategic Policy team.

All conservation areas are regularly reviewed (typically every 3 years by the Building Conservation Officer).

A report of consultations and the final appraisal and management plan will be presented to Members in the summer.

5. Legal Considerations

These are dealt with in the body of the report.

6. Financial considerations

The Authority has sufficient budget for the work undertaken already by the external consultant and for the proposed consultation and engagement, which will be led by internal officers.

7. Impact on our Public Sector Duties

7.1 Integrated Assessment Completed: Yes (see Appendix B)

The original integrated assessment carried out for the conservation area designation (stages 1 and 2) has been updated in Appendix B and forms stage 3 of the assessment.

7.2 Welsh language impacts

Appendix B, Integrated Impact Assessment (stage 3) considers the impacts of the conservation area and the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan on the use of the Welsh language. The process of designating the conservation area, including consultation and engagement has been, and will continue to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards (Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011).

All participants to the consultation on the designation during the summer 2024 responded to the question on the likely impact of the designation on the Welsh language, with many respondents feeling that there would be no effect on the Welsh language. Respondents also commented that bilingual signage at specific historical sites in Cresswell Quay would provide a positive addition to the area and support the Welsh language. The designation of the Conservation Area is considered to have a positive impact on Welsh language and culture, preserving the historic and cultural identity of an area, including Welsh and Pembrokeshire traditions and heritage.

7.3 Section 6 Biodiversity Duty and Carbon Emission Impacts

Appendix B, Integrated Impact Assessment (stage 3) considers the impacts of the conservation area and the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan on biodiversity and decarbonisation. In summary, the proposals are likely to have a positive effect on the Authority's biodiversity duty with additional controls on any proposed works to trees and a neutral impact its decarbonisation agenda.

7.4 Equality, Socio- Economic Duty, Human Rights

Consultation and engagement on the proposed designation of the conservation area took place with the local community, at a drop in style engagement event, held at Pysgah Chapel in August 2024. Information on the designation was also presented at local Agricultural shows in summer 2024 and letters were sent to all properties within the proposed area. A specific engagement meeting was held with Community Council representatives from the area in 2024. This enabled local residents to have an opportunity to ask officers questions and discuss views on the area of the proposed conservation area designation. The responses from the consultation and engagement were positive and informed an amendment to the boundary of the conservation area designation.

Further engagement and consultation is proposed on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan. A letter will be sent to all households in the designated conservation area and key stakeholders regarding the consultation. An online engagement event and briefing session will be held for community councils covering the area and any members of the public who want to attend. As detailed in the IIA, an online briefing and engagement session may present challenges, for example those who may not own computers could be digitally excluded. This may be an issue particularly due to the age profile of the area and officers will work with Community Councils to see if they could offer help to support people to access the session. Conversely, an online session may help people to access the event who face barriers attending an in-person event, for example, people who have caring responsibilities, work commitments or travel and access limitations.

The planning system seeks to progress legitimate aims by managing the development and use of land in the public interest to contribute to achieving sustainable development. It reconciles the needs of development and conservation, securing economy, efficiency, and amenity in the use of land, and protecting natural resources and the historic environment. Human rights under Articles 1 (right to peaceful enjoyment to property), 8 (right to respect for the home, private and family life) and 14 (right to equality), are the most relevant ones. Proportionality means that the measure which interferes with the right must strike a fair balance between the aim and the right which it interferes with.

7.5 Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

The proposals fit well within the Well-being Goals and the 5 Ways of Working and is detailed in the Integrated Impact Assessment (Appendix B).

8. Conclusion

The conservation area at Cresswell Quay was designated in October 2024. Approval is sought to undertake public consultation on the draft Cresswell Quay Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Appendix A). Once the consultation has taken place, a report on the consultation feedback will be brought back to the National Park Authority for consideration and to ensure any necessary amendments, prior to adoption.

9. List of background documents:

- Draft Cresswell Quay Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Appendix A)
- Integrated Impact Assessment, stage 3, (Appendix B)

For any further information, please contact the Strategic Policy Manager via emmag@pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk

CRESSWELL QUAY CONSERVATION AREA



**DRAFT APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
CONSULTATION**

Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2

Approval Date for Consultation:

Adoption Date:

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1 Introduction

1.1. Conservation areas are distinct areas designated by local planning authorities for their special architectural or historic interest. Conservation Areas were introduced in 1967 and now fall under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 and its supporting policies. Local Authorities are required to determine and designate 'areas of special architectural or historic interest', the character or appearance of which it is desirable to 'preserve or enhance' as Conservation Areas.

1.2 The Cresswell Quay Conservation Area was designated in 2024. A conservation area appraisal offers a shared understanding of character and importance and recommends areas for conservation and enhancement and can identify opportunities and priorities for action. It can help users appreciate what adds to a positive character and what detracts. It is an assessment and tool for positive management. It identifies what makes an area special and can be used to identify opportunities and priorities for action.

1.3 The appraisal can be used as the basis for a more detailed management plan supported by a robust local policy framework. It is also an aid to decision making and may support funding bids for enhancements.

Purpose of a Conservation Area Appraisal

1.4 Guidance by Cadw, '[Managing Conservation Areas in Wales](#)' sets out that the purpose of an appraisal is to provide:

- *a clear definition of the extent and boundary of the conservation area and its setting*
- *a clear definition of the special interest of the area through an assessment of its character and appearance*
- *an assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, taking into account condition, use and function, positive and negative features, for example*
- *an analysis of the policy and management needs of the area including an assessment of the effectiveness of current planning controls, the need for any supplementary protection and the identification of ways in which special character can be preserved and enhanced*
- *a vehicle for engagement and awareness raising.*

1.5 This document serves as:-

- An appraisal of the various features which give Cresswell Quay Conservation Area its special architectural and historic interest, the presumption being that they be preserved or enhanced as required by legislation

- A management plan setting out proposals which can enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area

Impact of conservation area status

1.6 Conservation area designation is not intended to prevent change, but it does mean that the significance of the designation is considered when making decisions about change and development. The legislation requires local planning policies to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. There are also some additional regulatory controls. Legislation brings demolition and advertisements under planning control and makes provision for the protection of trees. There are also restrictions on permitted development rights for dwellings.

Demolition

1.7 Conservation area consent is required for the demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area, apart from all unlisted buildings (other than excepted buildings) in the area – over 115 cubic metres. Local planning authorities should favour retaining buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area. Consent for demolition should not normally be given without acceptable and detailed plans for the reuse of the site, unless redevelopment is itself undesirable.

1.8 Applications for conservation area consent for demolition within a conservation area will require a heritage impact statement. Pre-application discussions are a statutory requirement with planning applications for major development. They are encouraged for all types of development in conservation areas.

Advertising

1.9 LPAs can designate areas of special advertisement control if there is an issue in an area.

Trees

1.10 Local planning authorities have the power to protect trees and woodlands by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). In addition, there is special provision for trees in conservation areas which are not the subject of TPOs. Anyone proposing to cut down, top, or lop a tree in a conservation area must give the local planning authority six weeks 'notice, during which time the authority can decide whether to protect that tree with a TPO. This requirement does not apply to trees under a certain size, or those that are proven to be dead, dying, or dangerous.

2 Planning Policy Context

2.1 Appendix A to this Guidance sets out a summary of the national legislation, policy and guidance. Policy 8 Special Qualities of the Local Development Plan 2 (LDP 2) provides for the protection of the special qualities of the National Park. This guidance is prepared in support of that policy in particular criterion b) which seeks to ensure the identity and character of towns and villages is not lost. LDP 2, Policy 14 'Conservation and enhancement of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park' also ensures that the qualities of the National Park landscape are protected with a requirement to give careful consideration to Conservation Areas and the historic environment.

Fast Facts

2.2 (source Managing Conservation Areas in Wales)

- Conservation areas add value to the places where we live, work and visit.
- Positive management of conservation areas enables change without harming them.
- Conservation area status is not a barrier to change, which may be necessary to keep buildings in use and good repair.
- Enhancing conservation areas can bring social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits.
- Conservation areas can be the focus for community regeneration and participation.
- There are more than 500 conservation areas in Wales and scope for more to be designated.

3 Historical Development and Archaeology

3.1 The name Cresswell either derives from 'Carswelle' or Cress Well, a spring where watercress grows, or 'Christ's Well' in association with the medieval chapelry at New Briton.' Christwell' is mentioned in 1282 and 'Carsswelle' in 1326. The earlier mention is associated with the export of coal to Aberystwyth, making Cresswell the first mentioned coal quay in Wales. The 'Quay' suffix is first mentioned in 1709 by which time the place was prospering as a coal port.

3.2 Two medieval holy wells existed at Cresswell Quay, one at New Briton, the other in Pisgah Wood (the 'Ladies Well') whilst an outpost of Haverfordwest Priory was set up at New Briton by 1282. This all suggests an important and early settlement.

3.3 the Dissolution, the chapelry passed into the hands of Roger Barlow of Slebech who replaced it with a house. This was greatly enlarged by his grandson William Barlow (County Sheriff in 1612) before his death in 1636 as a fashionable 'sham' castle with corner turrets. The new house – now ruins - was clearly influenced by 'castles' such as Lulworth, Dorset (1608) and Ruperra, Glamorgan (1626) but the old-fashioned courtyard plan was probably due to the retention of the C16 work. The house was assessed or 9 hearths in 1760, thus of considerable size.

3.4 When mentioned as a port in 1566, the village apparently has fewer than five households, this probably referring to the settlement immediately around the early quays. A bridge is mentioned in 1598, and this is almost certainly that at Bubbleton, its deck much rebuilt in the C18. Fairs were held in the village during the C16 with various trade skirmishes recorded between 1538 and 1603, indicating the importance of the port.

3.5 With the expansion of the Cresselly Estate after the marriage of the Cresselly heiress Joan Bartlett to John Allen in 1729, greater investment was made in the local coal mines and quays. The Barlows also invested in their local estate as did the absentee Harcourt Powell family. During this period, it seems that the port was expanded to five quays with large coal and culmyards on both sides of the river, those to the west still surviving. These structures are all marked on a map of 1755. As in earlier times, coal was brought downriver to Lawrenny where it was discharged to larger boats for export to Bristol, London as well as Norfolk (for the salt-drying kilns). The local coal was anthracite with a very high carbon content, making it of limited use for domestic fires (apart from the small coal or 'culm' that was locally mixed with clay, a practice only ceased in the mid-C20. The village itself grew, Cresswell House built c. 1750 for the Bartletts, this soon becoming the home of the colliery agent as well as an ale house (soon to be supplemented with the 'Square and Compass', now the Cresselly Arms)

3.6 The tidal constraints of Cresswell Quay hindered effective export as did the patchy investment in new mines. In 1800, Landshipping Quay was built, complete with a tramroad connecting the mines to deeper water. This started the decline of Cresswell Quay, accelerated when Saundersfoot Harbour was built after 1829 – this was a major and successful investment, the large harbour connecting to productive coal seams via tramroads, tunnels and inclines. By the 1840s, local colliery agents

were ceasing exports from Cresswell Quay and only one local collier is recorded on the 1841 census.

3.7 To the south, Pisgah Chapel was built by the Baptists in 1821, giving rise to the small settlement of cottages there, built for workers in the limestone quarries at West Williamston.

3.8 Although the coal trade was in rapid decline, Cresswell Quay remained an important local centre during the C19. It was served by a pub and a host of local trades including a grocery shop, butchers, cobblers, carpenters and the smithy at Bubbleton. Cresswell Mill – first recorded in 1631 – remained the main local corn mill. The pretty backwater village became popular with early tourists and the old Square and Compass was improved and extended as a fashionable hostelry, renamed the Cresselly Arms.

3.9 By the early 20th Century, goods were brought upriver from Pembroke to supply the small farmer's co-op on the remaining coal quay (today's pub car park). By c. 1920, most of the local trades had ceased (the mill closing in 1918) but even during the later C20, the village was still served by a general stores and the butcher's shop at Pisgah. Today, only the Cresselly Arms remains.

3.10 The village is unique in Wales for the survival of much of the early infrastructure associated with its early days as a coal port, notably the quays and coal pounds. Many of the associated older buildings remain intact, including Cresswell House and Cresswell Mill, as do several lesser buildings such as the former carpenter's and cobbler's shops. Underlying this is an important archaeological legacy, most notably the remains of Cresswell Castle. The village has been little touched by new development with seemingly new houses being conversions of older structures.

Development

Buildings

3.11 Houses and cottages built for and by workers in the industry produced a distinctive settlement pattern and vernacular architecture, and a village developed at the quayside. They were mainly grouped in three areas, the quay itself, Bubbleton and Pisgah. Bubbleton was the name given to the group of buildings which grew up to close to Cresselly Bridge and Pisgah grew up around a nonconformist chapel.

3.12 At Pisgah, opposite the chapel is a linear group of 19th single storey century workers' cottages, 1-4 Pisgah Cottages. A map of 1848 of 'Tenements on Carew Mountain' suggests that at least part of this settlement pattern was the result of miners constructing cottages on common land. The chapel originated in 1821 and was enlarged in 1877.

Quays

3.13 Originally there were 5 quays, or sections of quay in use. Two quays survive, one the car park and there are footings of another immediately down river. (Pevsner) Coal folds were constructed at the quay to store coal prior to shipping.

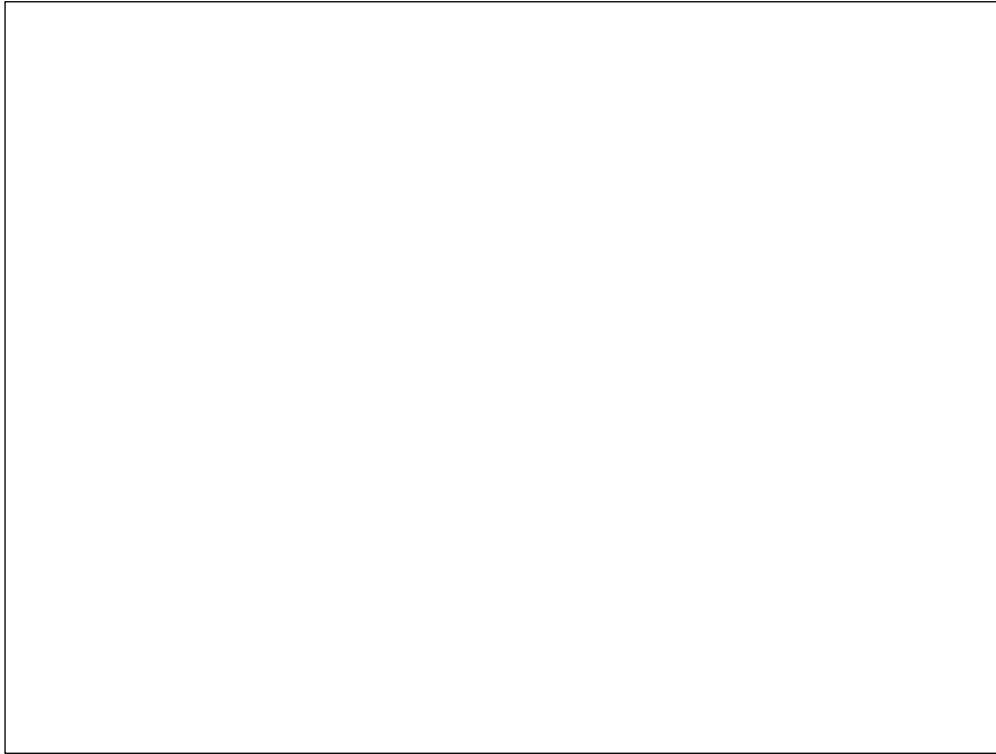


Figure 1: Map showing previous uses of land at Cresswell Quay

Woodland

3.14 Woodland is an important feature of the valley and has been an important resource over the centuries. The wood associated with the mansion was described by George Owen in c.1600 as 'sufficient to serve (for) fuel and some for buildings'.

4 Character Analysis

4.1 Key characteristics:

- The character of Cresswell Quay is intrinsically linked to its history and development.
- The Conservation Area is of outstanding historical importance, retaining much evidence of its past.
- The layout of the village grew around the coal industry.
- The village has been little changed by later development and is something of a hidden gem.
- The Conservation Area enjoys a delightful riverside setting
- The character of the buildings is predominantly late 18th century or early 19th century nineteenth century. The architectural palette is typically simple, including render, sash windows and slated roofs.
- The key structures and buildings include Cresswell Quay, Cresswell Castle, Cresswell Arms, Cresswell Bridge, Cresswell Mill, Pisgah Chapel, Pisgah Cottages, Back Cottages and Cresswell House.
- Trees and the steep wooded valley sides to the river are important to the character of the area.
- Key street furniture includes the post box, AA sign and telephone box.

Designations

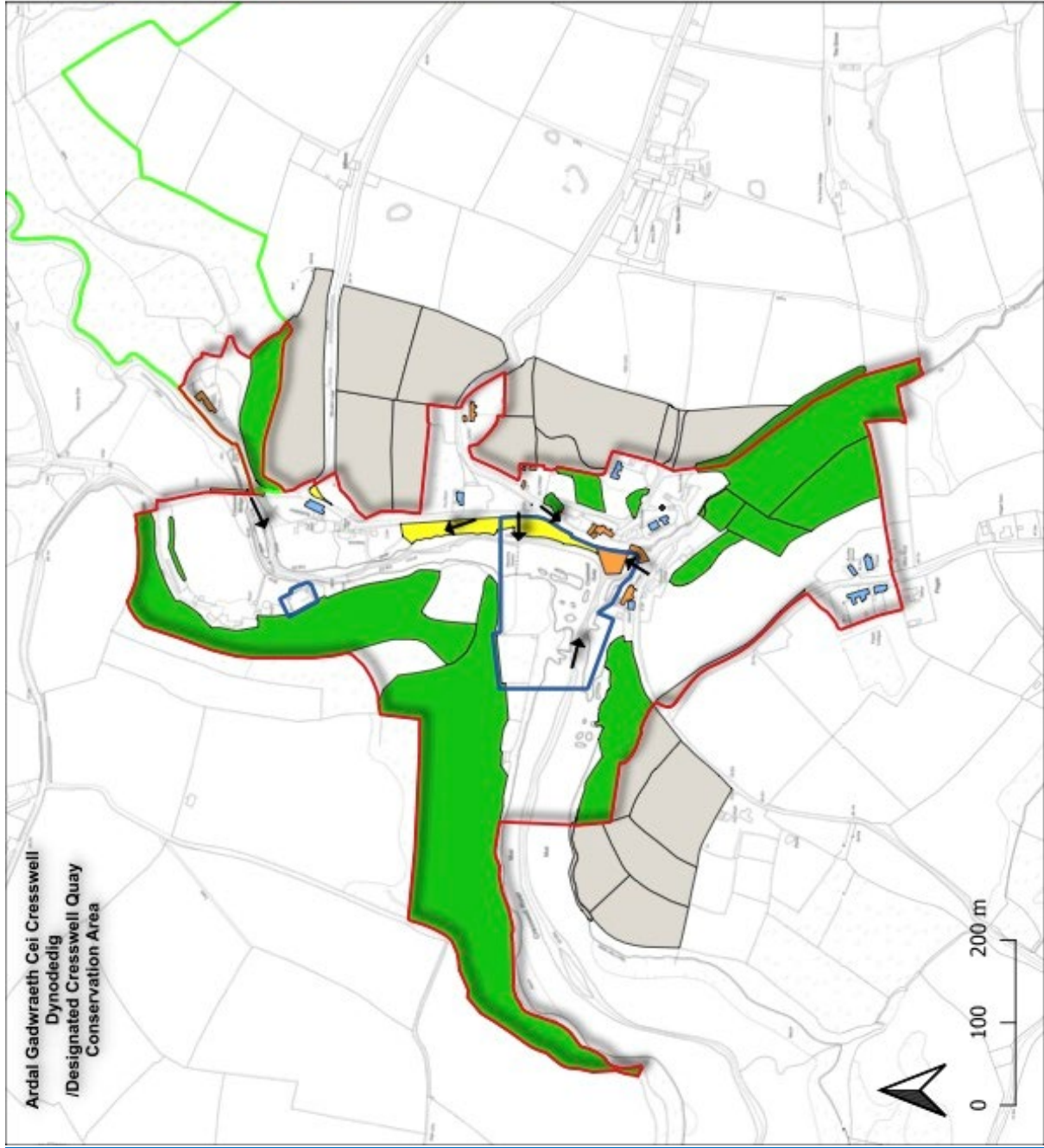
4.2 There are a number of designations of buildings structures and land within Cresswell Quay:

- There are two **Schedules Ancient Monuments** within Cresswell Quay, Cresswell Castle and Cresswell Quay.
- There is a **Registered Park & Garden**, the Cresselly Estate Registered Park and Garden, a nineteenth century landscape park linked to the Cresselly House, extends down to Cresswell Quay.
- There are several **listed buildings** and listed structures within the village, including Cresselly Arms, Cresswell House, Cresswell Mill House, Cresswell Bridge, Back Cottages, Kiln Cottage and the telephone box.

These are shown on the Conservation Area map, along with **positive buildings** (key unlisted buildings making positive contribution to the village streetscape and setting of the village and to the character of the conservation area.

Trees and biodiversity

4.3 There are areas of woodland included within the Conservation Area that benefit from **Tree Preservation Orders**. Scotland Wood provides a fine backdrop to the coal fold and Cresswell Castle. In addition, there are some fine mature trees found in and near to the Conservations Area. These trees and woodland not only help create the character of Cresswell Quay, but they also provide a biodiversity value. Land in and around the Cresswell River, including some of the banks leading to it are also designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The map identifies **important trees/groups of trees**.



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5 The Conservation Area and its Setting

Topography setting

5.1 Cresswell Quay is nestled in a steep sided wooded valley containing the upper tidal reaches of the Cresswell River. Views into Cresswell Quay are limited by the topography. The river meanders so even from here, distant views are not possible. The banks of the upper reaches of the Cresswell River are characteristic by wooded areas which stop at the high-water mark. Cresswell is at the upper reach of the tidal range and the muddy banks and small river can be replaced by a high tide topping the quayside at Spring Tides. The village is sheltered from prevailing winds by the valley sides but is also a frost-hollow in winter when the low sun is less effective.

Approaches

5.2 There are four vehicular routes to approach Cresswell Quay. On the approach from the south, via Whitemill, the entrance is marked by an attractive grouping of buildings bounded by stone walls which contain Pisgah Chapel, the school room and the former workers' dwellings known as Pisgah Cottages.

5.3 Passing these and descending down the valley, the road crosses Cresswell Bridge to arrive at the quay. At the heart of the village sits Cresswell Quay, the most preserved of the quays (of which remains can be seen) around which are grouped a number of buildings including, the Cresselly Arms. At the quayside there are views across the river to the former coal folds, to Scotland Woods, the stepping stone and up the river towards Cresswell Castle.

5.4 At the other end of the village the approach from the north and Lawrenny starts with the arrival at Cresswell Bridge, from which views can be gained up and down the meandering river of Cresswell Mill and Cresswell Castle. The stone bridge and stone boundary walls are a strong feature of this approach.

5.5 To the south is the group of houses at Bubbleton set near a junction where the third road enters the village. Dominating the first view of the village from this direction is 1 and 2 Bubbleton Cottages.

5.6 Further south again, the fourth approach to the village meets the riverside. This approach descends into the valley past the Back Cottages and the former cobbler's shop, past Kiln Cottage, meeting the riverside with views towards the quay across at the coal folds, the stepping stones and Scotland Wood.

Layout

5.7 This is a mixed historic landscape area united by its former coal mining industry and distinctive settlement pattern nestled in the river valley with the surrounding farmland. Houses are varied and include large, late 18th century or early 19th century Georgian houses, small vernacular houses, terraces of 19th century workers houses and 19th century single storey cottages.

Use

5.8 Cresswell Quay grew out of the use of the quayside and the coal industry. The quay forms the centre of the village surrounded by a variety of buildings reflecting their occupiers and their purpose. Clues are provided in some of the names such as The Stores, Cresswell Mill House and Kiln Cottage. Today commercial activities are mainly centred on the public house.

5.9 Pisgah contains a small group of buildings around the Baptist Chapel. Opposite the chapel are two small terraces of 19th single storey century workers' cottages. The chapel, school room with a backdrop of mature trees and the cottages form a picturesque grouping. None are listed but all identified as positive buildings.



Figure 2: Photograph showing 19th century, single storey workers' cottages which are examples of positive buildings

5.10 Bubbleton is group of residential buildings a little upriver from the quays at the junction with Millway Lane. Some are altered but they retain their core. Back Cottages are a pair of 19th century workers cottages and a former cobbler's shop and Kiln Cottage was once a pair of workers' cottages alongside which remains the Old Carpenter's Shop.

5.11 Whilst originally an industrial settlement, Cresswell Quay Conservation Area is now predominantly residential in use and character.

Essential open areas

5.12 The open area fronting the river is designated an area of open space in the LDP. This area is important to afford some of the prominent views through the village. It is also an important informal play space, picnic spot and provides informal access to the river.

Trees and biodiversity

5.13 There are important stretches of mixed woodland and trees within Cresswell Quay. These trees not only help create the character of Cresswell Quay, but they also provide a biodiversity value. Of particular importance is Scotland Woods which provides the backdrop to the coal folds and Cresswell Castle. Individual trees also contribute to the setting and frame views on the approaches to the village and within Cresswell Quay.



Figure 3: Photograph showing trees framing the view towards Bubbleton viewed across the open area

Public realm

5.14 Although in private ownership, the quay is probably the most important area of public realm in the village and is designated as an area of open space in the LDP. Opposite the Cresselly Arms, it is often used for community and other events. From it leads the open riverbank which provides an important informal public realm space for families to enjoy and a means to access the river.



Figure 4: Photograph showing the use of the public realm in the village for events

Historical associations

5.15 The most important historical association Cresswell Quay has is with the early coal industry in Pembrokeshire.

Communal value

5.16 Cresswell Quay is perceived as a hidden gem by many. It is a popular place to visit. People visit to enjoy walks around the locality, the hospitality of the public house, access the river (kayaking and other recreational water activities) and boating to the quay on a high tide. Some weekend evenings can be very busy in the summer with events held on the Quay.



Figure 5: Photograph showing the use of the river for kayaking

6 Building Materials

6.1 Although a settlement which grew up around industry and commercial buildings the village only now has one commercial building, the Cresselly Arms. Although some converted from other uses the remaining buildings have residential use. One of the strengths of Cresswell Quay is that very little has changed over the years. Dwellings are varied in style and size reflecting who they were built for and include large, late 18th century or early 19th century houses, a Manse, small vernacular houses, terraces of 19th century workers houses and 19th century single storey cottages. All the dwellings are stone built (some cement rendered, some painted) with slated roofs.

Walls

6.2 Traditionally of local rubble, usually rendered. A few with exposed stone. Rendered walls are often unpainted. Cottages occasionally colourwashed rather than rendered. Render decorative bands common around doors in particular. Some more formal houses scribed, with render detailing.



Figure 6: Photograph showing properties with unpainted render



Figure 7: Photograph showing a property exposed stone



Figure 8: Photograph showing a building with scribed render



Figure 9: Photograph showing a property with unpainted scribed render

Windows

6.3 Predominantly vertical sliding sashes, typically four-paned, some 12 paned. Four pane windows generally with horns



Figure 10: Photograph showing a 4 pane sash window



Figure 11: Photograph showing a 4 paned sash window with horn details



Figure 12: Photograph showing a 12 pane sash window

There are a few bay windows, for example, a cantilevered rectangular bay on the Cresselly Arms and splayed bays on Cresswell House and the Cresselly Arms.



Figure 13: Photograph showing a cantilevered rectangular bay window



Figure 14: Photograph showing a splayed bay window

Doors

Simpler boarded doors for workers cottages, four panelled doors for larger houses. Some doors have fanlights, occasionally with stained glass.



Figure 15: Photograph showing a boarded door painted red



Figure 16: Photograph showing a panelled door with stained glass detailing above.

Roofs

Roofs are typically gabled and slated, with cement pointed verges. Some have render bands. Barge-boards are present on the more formal buildings such as Pissgah Chapel and the Manse.

Typically roof have grey clay ridge tiles, butt jointed, close eaves.



Figure 17: Photograph showing gabled and slated roof



Figure 18: Photograph showing a group of buildings with pitched roofs with gabled ends.

Chimneys

Chimneys are predominantly rendered. A few unrendered stone chimneys exist. There are buff and blue brick chimneys to the Manse but otherwise brick chimneys are usually of redbrick and corbelled.



Figure 19: Photograph showing a smooth rendered chimney



Figure 20: Photograph showing a roughcast rendered chimney.



Figure 21: Photograph showing a colourful buff and blue brick chimney to the Manse.

Boundaries and Walls

A feature of the village are the stone walls which not only enclose frontages to properties but also are a feature of the quay and the bridges in the village. Walls feature a 'cock and hen' top, or a curved or sloping rendered top. Some walls have rendered finish, unpainted.



Figure 22: Photograph showing stone boundary wall with a cock and hen top.



Figure 23: Photograph showing curved rendered copings to stone walls in the village.



Figure 24: Photograph showing an example of sloping rendered copings to stone walls around the village.



Figure 25: Photograph showing a fine stone pillar which has been retained.

Street furniture

Traditional street furniture adds to the character including the village post box, telephone box and an Automobile Association (AA) sign.



Figure 26: Photograph showing the red post box inset into a stone wall



Figure 27: Photograph showing the traditional red telephone box



Figure 28: Photograph showing a historic Automobile Association sign

7 Landscape and Riverscape Setting (Key Views)

7.1 Within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Guidance LCA 28, describes the Daugleddau character area to be '*a peaceful, enclosed and intimate landscape of estuarine river and associated riparian areas and mudflats, surrounded by rolling wood-land mosaic landscape of parkland, mixed woodland and fields. The river is the dominant unifying factor, provides a strong sense of place for the adjacent areas*'.

7.2 Cresswell Quay lies in a steep and wooded valley surrounding one of the upper reaches of the river, the Eastern Cleddau. The valley sides rise steeply in a series of rounded hills, and it has a delightful, picturesque character.

7.3 Cresswell Quay is historic landscape area shaped by its former coal mining industry and distinctive settlement pattern, that contrasts with the surrounding farmland. Cresswell Quay lies at the head of the tidal limit of the Cresswell River, part of the Eastern Cleddau.

7.4 Cresswell Quay lies within the community of Jeffreyston and extends into Carew and Martletwy Communities. The Cresswell Bridge and the river to the east forms the local planning authority boundary with Pembrokeshire County Council.

7.5 The topography of Cresswell Quay, particularly the steep sides of the valley, provide a natural containment of the village spatially. The sides of the valley also provide a backdrop to many views in and through the village. The village is served by four roads and the views from these approaches are important to the character of the village as it the approach to and from the river itself, especially from downriver.

7.6 Analysis of old maps show that many of the field boundaries have not changed. Within the centre of the village is a mainly grassed area which also forms the bank to the river. This was part of the quays. This is designated an open space within the planning policy and is important location for access to the river, informal play, picnics and the like. On busy occasions, informal car parking is also located along its roadside edge.

Prominent views

7.7 Prominent views into the Conservation Area are limited because of the topography. There are however key prominent views within the Conservation area, as shown in the following photographs.



Figure 29: Photograph showing a view of Cresswell Quay taken from the public footpath by Pigsaw Chapel.



Figure 30: Photograph shows a view from the open space alongside the river looking towards Cresswell Quay.



Figure 31: Photograph shows a view looking down river from Cresswell Quay. The former coal folds the other side of the river with Scotland Wood in the background.



Figure 32: Photograph shows the view looking up the river towards Cresswell Castle with Scotland Woods its backdrop.



Figure 33: Photograph shows the stepping stones to the former cold folds and Scotland Wood.



Figure 34: Photograph shows the view taken on the public path towards Back Cottages.



Figure 35: Photograph shows a view of Cresselly Castle taken from a public footpath.



Figure 36: Photograph shows a view of Cresswell Castle from Cresswell Bridge.



Figure 37: Photograph shows Cresswell Mill.



Figure 38: Photograph shows Pisgah Chapel grounds and the trees which add to the character of the setting.

8 Local Guidance and Management Proposals

8.1 Inappropriate modern alterations can adversely affect the appearance of building elevations and can also be physically damaging to historic fabric. Important original features threatened by such alterations include timber sash windows, doors and door cases, cast iron handrails, railings, rainwater goods, and chimney pots and stacks. It is important, therefore, that property owners and occupiers adopt the right approach to repairs and the replacement of these features. The accumulation of small details in the streetscape is integral to its character and special care is needed to conserve them.

8.2 Proposed works should involve assessing each site and building in terms of its contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, its historic value, form of construction and technical performance, including the presence of defects or any other threats to the survival of its fabric. Expert advice should be sought on all major projects, preferably from an architect, building surveyor or planner who is experienced in working within the historic environment. Even the simplest of operations should be based on an understanding of how a particular building 'works', in itself and in relation to its setting. Any work to larger buildings and buildings of exceptional historic value should be based on a comprehensively researched conservation plan, based on Cadw's [Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales](#). Conservation Area designation does not prevent change but forms a framework in which the village can develop without losing any of the attributes which make it special.

Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

8.3 These are subject to controls under separate legislation. Listed Building control is operated by the National Park Authority, Scheduled Ancient Monument control by Cadw. The Listing of buildings includes their exteriors, interiors and historic curtilages (the common myth being that listing only applies to facades).

Maintenance

8.4 Regular maintenance of a building is the best and most economical way of conserving its fabric. Looking after a building is the responsibility of owners and occupiers. A building that is looked after will retain its value and the need for extensive repairs will be avoided. Protection from water and damp penetration is the most important issue. Roofs, gutters and down pipes should be the first to be repaired. Owners of large buildings might consider creating a maintenance plan based on annual visual inspections and a detailed survey every five years.

Day-to-Day Maintenance

8.5 Building owners and occupiers should ensure that the following tasks are carried out on a regular basis:

- Clearing leaves and debris especially after the autumn with particular focus on gullies and rainwater goods. A period of heavy rainfall is the best time to identify faults.

- Controlling plant growth that can accelerate decay and sometimes cause structural damage. Ivy should be killed by cutting near the ground and allowing it to wither before attempting to remove its roots from the wall. Valerian should be spot-treated.
- Looking for insect attack and fungal decay both of which can be caused by damp penetration and poor ventilation.
- Checking ventilation to ensure that any grilles which ventilate the spaces under floors are not blocked. Lack of ventilation may lead to conditions in which fungal decay can take hold.

8.6 Regular maintenance should minimise the need for major repairs to all buildings and repair of original features should always be the first option to be evaluated. However, some elements will eventually reach the end of their life, in which case consideration will have to be given to replacing using traditional materials and proven techniques of repair. The alternative is the loss of the historic value of individual buildings and the gradual erosion of the special interest of the Conservation Area. The purpose of the repair of any buildings within the Conservation Area is to prevent, or at least slow, the process of decay without damaging or altering features which contribute to its historic /architectural importance.

8.7 A lack of on-going maintenance can lead to the deterioration of the built fabric if, for example, gutters are missing or roots leaks are not repaired, with resultant water penetration into the vulnerable parts of the building.

Roof-Scene

8.8 The roof-scene of an urban area forms the skyline and visual profile of a streetscape and is a very significant part of its identity. The combination of materials, details, form and massing creates the 'hat', which sits above the building and is critical to its character. Although much of the detail may not always be visible from street level, the local topography allows views towards, across and over the roof-scene from different parts of the town. The roof is, by its very nature, a critical part of a building's defence against the elements and, as such, is one of the most significant focal areas for regular maintenance and repair.

Roof Coverings

8.9 Most properties use natural slate, which should be used for any works of repair or replacement. Ridges, verges and other details should all be bedded in mortar and butt-jointed. Concrete and clay tiles are not appropriate.

8.10 Imported natural slates that match the grey or heather blue colour of the original Welsh slate are cost-effective solution, but it is important to source the slates from a reputable source to avoid longer term problems of compatibility when the slates weather. Artificial slate, although sometimes difficult to distinguish from natural material when new, weathers in a different way and will, over time, appear different from the genuine product. If insulation is introduced into the roof, it should be placed at ceiling level, or between the rafters, subject to the provision of adequate ventilation (via eaves gaps, not proprietary vents fitted to the roof slope). Insulation on top of the rafters will raise the profile of the roof causing potential problems of

detailing at the eaves and where it abuts adjacent buildings. However, the introduction of high levels of insulation into older buildings can cause condensation and consequent decay.

Rooflights and Dormers

8.11 Where loft spaces are converted and roof lights or dormers are a necessity, they should usually be situated on rear elevations as they break up the plane of the continuous roof slope on the street side. New dormer windows, where no previous dormers existed, should be avoided where possible, as they have a detrimental impact on the roof profile, scale and balance of the building's form and massing. Where original dormers exist, any changes to the proportions and overall size should also be avoided. Consideration should be given to using modern versions of early cast-iron roof lights (to the correct proportion and size, complete with a vertical glazing bar) to retain the character of the roof as much as possible. Many window manufacturers have special double-glazed Conservation Rooflights, which are designed to sit within the plane of the roof.

Chimneys and Chimney Pots

8.12 Chimney stacks and pots add to the interest and variety of the skyline and streetscape. Chimneys should be retained and repaired with new matching clay pots provided as necessary. Where an original stack has been reduced in height, then it should be rebuilt to its original height. Where no evidence of the pattern of the original stack exists, the style should be based on the local style, typically, with over-sailing corbelled courses at the head. Most chimney stacks are of red brick, but whatever the materials, the original construction should be followed.

Solar Water and Photovoltaic Panels

8.13 The need to promote energy efficiency will be balanced against the need to protect the character and appearance of the area when dealing with proposals for solar panels in Conservation Areas. Due to sensitivity of the Conservation Area to modern alterations, careful consideration will need to be given to the siting and design of the panels.

8.14 Notwithstanding prevailing householder development rights, the installation of microgeneration equipment on the principal elevations of buildings or in prominent locations within Conservation Areas will require careful consideration. Alternative locations at the rear of buildings, on subsidiary outbuildings or ground-mounted, where the panels would not be visible from the highway, should be considered. They should not project more than 200mm from the roof or wall surface. Solar slates along with an increasing number of heritage range' products are available.

8.15 The panels themselves should be of a dark colour and the framing should be in matt black or grey. Standard light-coloured blue panels with reflective light grey framing should be avoided. Integrated panels and solar slates should also be considered.

Guttering and Downpipes

8.16 Consideration should be given to using traditional cast iron (or cast aluminium) gutters when restoring heritage buildings. Simple half-round gutters should always be used on earlier buildings. Half-round and ogee pattern gutters are suitable for later buildings. Cheaper uPVC materials are not as robust as cast-iron or cast aluminium and are more susceptible to impact and weather damage, as well as warping, sometimes affecting the gradient and natural fall of gutters with consequent risk of leaks and water penetration into the building's fabric. Higher quality uPVC may be suitable in a modern context or to lesser elevations.

Windows and Glazing

8.17 Windows are the 'eyes' of a building and are the central focus of its character. The double-hung sliding sash window is predominant within the Conservation Area. Changes to the proportions of window openings and / or windows themselves invariably have a detrimental impact on the building facade as a whole. The incorporation of trickle vents should be avoided, due to their detrimental impact on overall character.

8.18 Original sash windows should always be retained and repaired, unless completely unfeasible. Replacement is very rarely necessary. Decay normally occurs in and around the sills, where new timber can be spliced in. The original crown or cylinder glass is thinner and more uneven in surface than modern float glass giving more subtle reflections and where it has survived, should always be retained. Heavier modern glass is likely to require heavier sash weights to counter-balance the window. Where the window has to be replaced, rather than repaired, the new window should be in timber and an exact match of the original. Where double-glazing is possible, the sealed units must be traditionally rebated and of slim specification so as to permit traditionally slim joinery details. Original slate sills should be retained wherever possible.

8.19 The removal of unsympathetic windows that are not original to the building is encouraged, with replacements to replicate the historic type and pattern. Where the original windows have been inappropriately replaced, windows of non-traditional materials replicating the original design will be favourably considered, subject to agreement on the detailed specification.

Doors

8.20 Many of the issues that are relevant to windows and glazing are also applicable to doors. Where possible, traditional timber doors should be retained and repaired. Replacements, where necessary, should reinstate the original door style if known, or be in keeping with the period of original construction. Whilst traditional door patterns are, on the whole, more varied than windows there are some general principles that apply. Front doors were not generally glazed, where they have fanlights above, although later Victorian and Edwardian properties often had upper panels added or replaced by frosted and / or decorated glass. Fanlights, door cases and other ancillary features must always be preserved, repaired and maintained. The design and style of the ironmongery is also important and should match the design and style of the original door. External lever handles should be avoided.

Porches and canopies

8.21 These should reflect local traditions of simplicity and utility, with either flat, bracketed canopies or lean-to roofs on supports.

Access for the Disabled

8.22 It is necessary to provide access for the disabled, to conform with accessibility legislation. It is always important to ensure that the regulations and supporting guidance are correctly interpreted for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Where works of this nature are applied, they should be done sensitively and with regard to the overarching principles of proportions, design, materials and workmanship that apply for the building as a whole.

Pointing and Wall Finishes

8.23 Lime mortar is preferable to hard cement mortars on repairs and extensions to historic buildings and pointing of stone and brick, on repairs and new-build should follow traditional details, with flush, recessed or double-struck joints ensuring that mortar does not extend over the surrounding brick or stonework. Existing lime mortar should always be replaced by the same material and advice on composition or techniques should be sought from the Authority's Building Conservation Officer. The employment of render is acceptable in most cases, with a preference for smooth finishes - lime-based render should be used for historic building repairs or extensions, finished in pastel colours.

Signage to commercial properties

8.24 Lettering and graphic design should be proportional, appropriate to the context and no generic.

Colour

8.25 Colours are also an important part of the village's overall character. Render should normally be unpainted or in pastel colours and painted timber should be off-white with strong colours normally reserved for front doors and outer linings of sash windows and railings. Traditional colours to outer linings to windows are encouraged.



Figure 39: Photograph showing blue painted outer lining of sash window.

Boundary Walls and Railings

8.26 Many residential properties retain walled or railed forecourts, which are critical to the special character of the conservation area. Particular attention needs to be given to ensuring that boundary walls and railings are not removed to allow parking and are not inappropriately replaced.

8.27 Ironwork should generally be painted in dark colours. Black and gold should be avoided.

8.28 Front gardens are an important local amenity. They enrich the Conservation Area visually and can provide sustainable drainage

9 New Development within Conservation Area

9.1 Generally, where new development and / or extensions are proposed it is important that they are guided by sound design principles, as well as sympathetic detailing in relation to its historic context. It is particularly important to avoid standardized solutions whether in a domestic or commercial context. All forms of new development within the Conservation Area should:

- Preserve and reinforce the 'local distinctiveness' and character of the conservation area, including road patterns, open spaces and trees, plot boundaries and boundary treatments;
- Have regard for existing building lines and the orientation of existing development;
- Respond to the particular rhythm and articulation of the subdivision of the streetscape and individual buildings in terms of bays and openings that break up the façade;
- Reinforce the distinctive character and grain of the particular character area of the conservation area, through an informed understanding of its building forms and styles, features and materials;
- Respect the scale and massing of surrounding buildings. It is essential that new development is not out of scale with existing buildings by way of its height, floor levels, size of windows and doors, overall massing and roofscape;
- Maintain key views and vistas within, into and out of the Conservation Area; and
- Where possible, minimise the visual impact of parked vehicles and the provision of parking areas on the streetscape and landscape setting of historic streets and buildings.

9.2 Where new development is proposed for areas that are adjacent to, rather than within, the Conservation Area, it will be equally important to have care and consideration for the impact of the intended scheme on the setting of the Conservation Area. Where appropriate, all forms of new development should respect the principles listed above, with particular concern to:

- Ensure new development continues the local scale, form and materials in order to reinforce the distinctive architectural character of the immediate context;
- Consider the impact of new development on key views and vistas.

9.3 The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 requires applications for certain types of development to be accompanied by a design and access statement. This includes all major development, and in respect of development in Conservation Areas, developments for one or more dwellings or for provision of buildings with floorspace of 100 square metres or more. Further detailed guidance on Design and Access Statements is found in the Welsh Government/Design Commission for Wales document [Design and Access Statements in Wales: Why, What and How](#).

9.4 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 requires certain applications (Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent) to be accompanied by a Heritage

Impact Statement (HIS). This aims to ensure that the significance of the historic asset is taken into account when developing and designing proposals. The HIS is informed by the process of undertaking a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), which is aimed at assisting with the design of appropriate development by assessing the impact on significance. Further detailed guidance on the HIA process is provided in CADW's best practice guidance - [Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales](#).

Demolition

9.5 Conservation Area Consent is required for the demolition of a building with a total cubic content exceeding 115 cubic metres and the demolition of a built boundary feature that is more than one metre high, where abutting a highway, waterway or open space, or more than two metres high in any other case. There should be a general presumption in favour of retaining buildings which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

9.6 Demolition of a Listed Building (or any part of it) without Listed Building Consent is a criminal offence.

Satellite Dishes and Antennae

9.7 Such installations are not permitted development if they lie on a chimney, wall or roof-slope which faces both onto and is visible from a highway. Applications relating to the provision of dishes/antennae in such locations will be resisted.

Highway Design Standards

9.8 These are very important determinants of design excellence and sensitivity in historic areas. The Highway Authority is encouraged to continue to work with the National Park Authority to maximize the considered use of design standards, to be flexible where appropriate and to use the most appropriate materials and finishes where financial resources permit. This applies to Conservation Areas and their settings.

Public Realm

9.9 While the conservation and enhancement of private properties within the Conservation Area are important, public areas and features (poles, cables signage, benches, bins, lighting etc) have significant effects on the special qualities of the area. In working with the relevant agencies, attention will be drawn to the special qualities of the Conservation Area in the provision of appropriate infrastructure.

Essential Open Spaces

9.10 A couple of such areas of open space as designated in the adopted LDP are highlighted within the appraisal. The spaces between buildings are critical to their setting, as well as to public wellbeing. Opportunity for development in these areas is generally limited and will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that there is no adverse impact on the character of the Conservation Area. Some areas offer the opportunity for enhancement.

Trees and Hedgerows

9.11 Local planning authorities have the power to protect trees, hedgerows and woodlands by making Tree Preservation Orders. In addition, there is a special provision for trees in Conservation Areas which are not the subject of Tree Preservation Orders. Anyone proposing to cut down, top or lop a tree in a Conservation Area is required to give the local planning authority six weeks' notice, during which time the local planning authority can decide whether to protect that tree with a Tree Preservation Order.

9.12 When considering whether to extend protection to trees in Conservation Areas, local planning authorities should always take into account the visual, historic and amenity contribution of trees. In some instances, new or re-plantings may be desirable where this would be consistent with the character or appearance of the area.

Management and Enforcement

9.13 The National Park Authority has existing planning powers to remedy such matters as the poor condition of land and buildings, urgent works and repairs, notices for Listed Buildings and unlisted buildings and structures. **The Town and Country Planning (General Development Order) 1995 (as amended)** provides permitted development rights for minor building works on residential properties, with some restrictions in Conservation Areas.

9.14 By the use of an 'Article 4(2) Direction', permitted development rights may be further restricted, for residential developments. No Article 4(2) Direction is currently in place for Cresswell Quay.

9.15 Conservation Areas are surveyed on a three-yearly basis to establish whether there is a real and specific threat to the character of the Conservation Area, whether an Article 4(2) Direction is necessary across the whole Conservation Area, and how effective the provisions of this document are.

Appendix A - Policy Context

The **Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023** and its suite of supporting secondary legislation came into full effect on 4 November 2024. This consolidated law for the effective protection and management of Wales's historic environment includes the legislative framework which was contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which no longer apply in Wales. Other enactments from other Acts are also consolidated within the new Act.

The suite of supporting regulations to the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 are currently:

The Applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Listed Buildings (Exempt Religious Buildings) (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Listed Buildings (Partnership Agreements) (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Procedure and Interest Rate) (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Scheduled Monuments (Partnership Agreements) (Wales) Regulations 2024

Conservation Areas are defined under sections 158 as: "areas of special architectural or historic interest whose character and appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance".

Section 158 of the Act also requires Local Planning Authorities to identify these areas, and under section 159 of the Act, from time to time, to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these areas. Section 160 of the Act places a general duty on Local Planning Authorities to pay 'special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.'

Section 161 of the Act controls demolition in Conservation Areas by requiring Conservation Area Consent from the Local Planning Authority for the demolition of buildings within Conservation Areas subject to certain exemptions made under the section. This requirement does not apply to listed buildings, which are instead dealt with under section 88, and for Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) refer to Section

The Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Procedure and Interest Rate) (Wales) Regulations 2024 includes measures for the positive management of change to the historic environment, such as requiring all applications for Listed Building Consent and for Conservation Area Consent to be accompanied by Heritage Impact Statements

Section 76 of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 It also places a duty on the Welsh Government to compile and keep up to date a Historic Environment Record.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (12th Edition) contains national planning guidance that recognises Conservation Areas as historic assets and acknowledges the need for the planning system to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets, including consideration of their settings.

Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning system must consider the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets. The need for decisions to be based on an understanding of the impact of a proposal on the significance of an historic asset is emphasised. It explains that the protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective.....when designing new proposals.

The Welsh Government's objectives in respect of Conservation Areas is to preserve or enhance their character and appearance, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous. It refers to the 'general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings' and sets a 'strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level...'. This presumption applies unless, in exceptional circumstances, where a development is desirable on the grounds of public interest. PPW also explains that Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans can assist in development management functions and that design decisions relating to character should be based on site and context analysis.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 provides further detailed national planning guidance related to the topic of the historic environment and, in particular, how the historic environment should be considered through the planning process. The section on Conservation Areas covers aspects including their designation and review, Conservation Area Character Appraisals, Planning in Conservation Areas, Conservation Area Consent, Advertisement Control, Trees, Enforcement and Appeals. Defining the character of each conservation area and setting out policies for preservation and enhancement through Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans, respectively, are seen as ways of providing a sounder basis for local development plan policies and development management decisions.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12 provides national planning guidance related to design and is aimed at facilitating good design and sustainability through the planning system. It sets out the benefits of using Design and Access Statements as communication tools to outline how the design of the development proposal has been considered from the outset and how objectives of good design have informed this. With regards to the historic environment and Conservation Areas, in particular, it explains that there will be a greater need of direction and advice from the Local Planning Authority on how new development can be accommodated and change managed in areas of special character.

CADW has published a suit of best-practice guidance to support the changes to historic environment legislation in Wales. The most relevant of these is **Managing Conservation Areas in Wales**, which is aimed at ensuring a consistent approach towards designation, appraisal and management of Conservation Areas. With regards to appraisals, they are seen as vital tools for positive management of

existing areas. It explains their purpose, the potential for working with local communities, third-sector bodies and archaeological trusts, recording buildings and other elements, sources of information, and includes suggestions on content. Other best-practice guidance on related issues includes **Managing Historic Character in Wales**, **Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales** and **Setting of Historic Assets in Wales**. CADW also published in 2011 **Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales** (Conservation Principles).

References:

Cadw, 2017, Managing Conservation Areas in Wales
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Welsh Government 2017, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24

Welsh Government 2016, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12

Welsh Government/Design Commission for Wales 2017, Design and Access Statements in Wales: Why, What and How.

Legislation

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016

The Town and Country Planning (General Development Order) 1995 (as amended)

The Applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Listed Buildings (Exempt Religious Buildings) (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Listed Buildings (Partnership Agreements) (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Procedure and Interest Rate) (Wales) Regulations 2024

The Scheduled Monuments (Partnership Agreements) (Wales) Regulations 2024

PCNPA Integrated Assessment Template

Title of what is being Assessed: Designation of Cresswell Quay Conservation Area

Is this a staged Integrated Assessment: Yes, a Draft Integrated Assessment (part 1) was prepared in July 2024 when the proposal for designating the Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay was initiated. A review of the assessment (part 2) was undertaken following the public consultation period and informed the proposal for designating a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay in October 2024. This assessment forms part 3 and considers the proposed draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan which has been prepared for public consultation.

This document is a multi-purpose tool ensuring the appropriate steps are taken in our plan, policy and decisions making processes to:

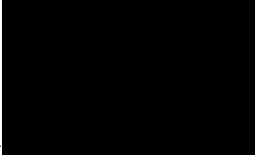
- Comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty (we are required to assess equality impacts under the Welsh Specific duties.)
- Demonstrate that we have shown due regard to the need to reduce inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage when taking strategic decisions under the Socio-Economic Duty.
- Ensure we are considering impact on Health and Well-being
- Ensure consideration of the Welsh Language Standards.
- Ensure we are considering the Section 6 Biodiversity Duty and wider decarbonisation considerations in our plans and decision-making processes.
- Ensure we are considering the Well-being Goals for Wales, 5 Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations Act and any relevant future trends/ horizon scanning information.

Benefits of undertaking an Integrated Assessment:

- Gain a better understanding of those who may be impacted by the plan, decision, policy, or practice.
- Better meet differing needs and become more accessible and inclusive.
- Enable planning for success – identifies potential pitfalls and unintended consequences before any damage is done.
- Prevent poor decisions, or worse, having to reverse decisions, thus avoiding cost and reputational implications.
- Demonstrate decisions are thought through and have taken into account the views of those affected.
- Enable us to manage expectations by explaining the limitations within which we are working (e.g. budget)
- Help avoid risks and improve outcomes for individuals.

- Remove inappropriate or harmful practices and eliminate institutional discrimination.
- Ensure we put the Welsh and English Language on an equal footing.
- Ensure we are embedding biodiversity and decarbonisation considerations in everything that we do.

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

Name of Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed	Designation of Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay.
Department/ Service Area	Planning
Officer Responsible for Impact Assessment	Name: Emma Gladstone (Stage 3, post Conservation Area designation, consultation on the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan)
Responsible Senior Manager	Name: Sara Morris Title: Director of Placemaking, Decarbonisation and Engagement
Timetable for the Assessment	A report to the National Park Authority on 24 July sought approval for a formal public consultation to designate a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay. A stage 1 impact assessment was prepared in July. Consultation and engagement was conducted over an 8 week period from 30 July to 23 September 2024. A report to the National Park Authority in October 2024 sought approval to designate a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay. A draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for Cresswell Quay has been prepared and seeks approval for formal public consultation.
Monitoring and Review of Assessment	See above under Timetable for the Assessment.
STAGE 3 (CONSULTATION ON CONSERVATION AREA)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"></div> <div style="width: 55%;">Sign off date: 10/03/2025</div> </div>

MANAGEMENT PLAN): Chief Executive Sign Off – Completed Assessment and Summary/ Recommendations	
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Section 2 – Aims and Overview of the Strategic Plan, Policy, or Decision

What is its proposed purpose?
<p>To designate a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay and publish an Appraisal and Management Plan to be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance. The purpose of a designated Conservation Area is to ‘preserve and enhance’ the special historic or architectural interest of an area and help ensure that future development has regard to that special interest.</p> <p>Conservation Areas are ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. Their introduction under the 1967 Civic Amenities Act resulted from the growing awareness that as well as individual buildings, trees and features, whole areas could be of interest and value.</p> <p>Cresswell Quay is considered appropriate for Conservation Area designation as it is one of the most scenic villages within the National Park and is highly significant as a very early coal port, retaining several buildings of architectural importance.</p>
Is it new or existing and under review?
<p>The Conservation Area designation at Cresswell Quay is new and was designated by Members on 23 October 2024. This assessment accompanies the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan which is recommended for public consultation prior to adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>
What will change as a result of it and/or what changes are being proposed?
<p>The Cresswell Quay Conservation area was designated on 23 October 2024. This designation means consent is now required for the demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area, with some exceptions. Applications for conservation area consent for demolition within a conservation area will require a heritage impact statement.</p>

Anyone proposing to cut down, top, or lop a tree in a conservation area must give the local planning authority six weeks' notice, during which time the authority can decide whether to protect that tree with a Tree Preservation Order. This requirement does not apply to trees under a certain size, or those that are proven to be dead, dying, or dangerous.

All planning applications within a conservation area must demonstrate that development has preserved or enhanced the character or appearance of the conservation area. Designation does not prevent development, but helps to ensure that it is appropriate in form, scale, material and design such that it would not harm the setting and would help to positively enhance the area's unique character.

A draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared which is recommended for stakeholder and public consultation prior to being adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance. Once adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance it will carry weight as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The Conservation Area Appraisal identifies and describes the features and elements that define the special character and importance of the conservation area, including its architectural and historic interest, history, context, building materials and landscaping. The Management Plan helps users to appreciate what adds to the positive character and what has potential to detract. It outlines areas to preserve or enhance the appearance of Cresswell Quay Conservation Area.

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

Positive:

- The designation of a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay adds additional protection and ensures that changes in the conservation area either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. The draft Appraisal and Management Plan communicates the special characteristics of the area and features that require protection and enhancement. This will ensure new development is of good quality and protects important architectural features and buildings of historic interest.
- The additional protection of the historic environment ensures that proposals are compatible with the strategy of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2, the purposes of National Parks and the special qualities of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, which includes distinctive settlement character, rich historic environment and cultural heritage. The purposes of National Parks are to:
 - Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the area.
 - Promote opportunities for the public understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Parks.

The duty to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park is in pursuit of those purposes.

Note that these policies and strategies have also been subject to a relevant Impact Assessment.

- The designation of a Conservation Area is the positive management of an area which could bring social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits. As stated in Planning Policy Wales “The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved.” (paragraph 6.15).
- Consultation and engagement has taken place with the local community on the designation of the conservation area which has had a positive impact on encouraging participation in public life. Consultation will take place on the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan which will have a further positive impact on public engagement.
- The Conservation Area Appraisal identifies and describes the features and elements that define the special character and importance of the conservation area, including its architectural and historic interest, history, context, building materials and landscaping.

Negative:

- Individual landowners who wish to demolish a building would be required to obtain Conservation Area Consent. No application fee is required for those proposals, however, costs may be incurred where a planning consultant is engaged.
- Individual landowners who propose to cut down, top, or lop a tree would be required to give the local planning authority six weeks’ notice.

Detail the budget implications relating to it?

The Authority has sufficient budget to cover an external consultant carrying out the assessment and preparation of the Appraisal and Management Plan, together with engagement and consultation costs.

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 equality or socio-economic disadvantaged groups likely to be affected

Residents and owners of properties in the designated conservation area at Cresswell Quay. Planning/Enforcement Officers. Members.

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?

Yes, the Local Development Plan 2 and its associated Assessments, i.e. Strategic Environmental Appraisal, Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Equalities Impact Assessment.

Section 3 – Considering the Evidence and Assessing Impact

This section considers what data, information, consultation, and engagement feedback has been reviewed as part of the plan, policy, or decision development process. Relevant information will then be used to assess potential impact of the plan, policy or decision and potential mitigating action needed. Gaps in data and knowledge are also noted.

Equality/ Socio Economic Disadvantage and Inequality of Outcomes/ Health Inequalities and Outcomes

Depending on what is being assessed you can either take a thematic approach or a group focused approach, please speak to the Performance and Compliance Co-ordinator to find out what approach will best suit what you are assessing.

If it is not suitable to include detailed evidence information, data, and engagement/ consultation feedback in the table itself, please attach this information as an Appendix and make summary reference to them in the table when needed.

Group focused Impact Approach

Protected Characteristics/ Socio Economic Disadvantage and Inequality of Outcomes/ Health and Well-being Outcomes and Inequalities	Do you have evidence or reason to believe that this will or may affect any of the following Protected Characteristics/ Socio Economic Disadvantage and Inequality of Outcome/ Health and Well-being Outcomes and Inequalities? Consider both positive and negative impacts. Reference relevant evidence and information from engagement feedback.	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
Age	<p>1. Adaptations to Buildings to Make them Accessible</p> <p>The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay recognises the special architectural and historic interest of the area. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. With regard to age,</p>	<p>1. The designation of the conservation area at</p>

	<p>there is an aging population in Pembrokeshire and a high proportion of older people live in the Cresswell Quay area. This may impact on the need for buildings to be adapted to be accessible to all. Within a Conservation Area, all development, including any adaptations to make buildings accessible would need to be of a good design which is sensitive to the character and appearance of the conservation area. This will ensure new development is of good quality and protects important architectural features and buildings of historic interest.</p> <p>All households in the designated Conservation Area were notified of the initial consultation on the designation of the conservation area by letter. An engagement event was held in the local Pysgah Chapel to ensure that information was accessible to all age groups. Information on the Conservation Area consultation was also be promoted at events including The Pembroke Town and Country Show and the Pembrokeshire County Show during August.</p> <p>Issue of impact of designation of conservation area and adaptations to make buildings accessible wasn't identified as issue or area of concern in terms of consultation responses on the designation of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The draft Appraisal and Management Plan contains guidance on the provision of access for disabled people and identifies that it is necessary to provide access for disabled people, and works of this nature should be done sensitively and with regard to the overarching principles of proportions, design, materials and workmanship that apply for the building as a whole.</p> <p>A letter will be sent to all households in the designated Conservation area and key stakeholders regarding the consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan. An online engagement event and briefing session will be held for community councils covering the area and any public who want to attend. An online briefing and engagement session may present challenges and not include all people, for example those who may not own computers could be digitally excluded, particularly due to the age profile of the area and officers will work with Community Councils to see if they could offer help to</p>	<p>Cresswell Quay will not prevent adaptations to make buildings accessible, it will mean that when proposing an adaptation they will need to be of good design and sensitive to character and appearance of the conservation area. Further guidance is provided in the draft Appraisal and Management Plan.</p> <p>2. A prime consideration in alterations to the highway will be</p>
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	<p>support people to access the session. Conversely, an online session may help people to access the event who face barriers attending an in person event, for example, people who have caring responsibilities, work commitments or travel and access limitations.</p> <p>2. Traffic Safety</p> <p>Several comments received as part of the initial consultation on the designation of the conservation area voiced concerns over the increase of traffic and its impact on pedestrian safety in the area, particularly around the Quay. Traffic safety can be a particular area of concern in terms of safety of children.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2</p> <p>Development proposals in the Conservation Area would be subject to planning permission and would be determined in accordance with the policies of Local Development Plan 2. Local Development Plan 2 was subject to an Equality Impact Assessment ¹ which screened all policies against potential impact on protected characteristics under the Equality 2010. The Authority considered relevant evidence to understand the likely or actual effect of policies and practices on protected groups.</p> <p>This included ensuring Local Development Plan policies do not unlawfully discriminate, identifying any adverse impacts on protected groups, considering how the policy or practice could better advance equality of opportunity and considering whether the policy would affect relations between different groups. Where negative impacts were identified mitigating action or explanatory information was provided.</p> <p>In terms of demonstrating ‘due regard’ the assessment was considered at distinct stages by Officers and Members in terms of the Preferred Strategy, consultation for the Local</p>	<p>whether the physical measures preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, while meeting operational and safety requirements. This does not mean that things cannot change and improvements which help safety cannot be made but it does mean that the impact of the Conservation Area status should also be considered.</p>
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¹ <https://www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/planning/planning-policy/local-development-plan-2/>

	<p>Development Deposit Plan and Focussed Changes. The Matters Arising Changes were screened for equality impacts, none of the proposed Matters Arising Changes were considered to result in any negative equality impacts for people with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 and no further assessment was considered necessary.</p> <p>Planning Process</p> <p>The designation of a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay introduces controls on demolition with the requirement to obtain Conservation Area Consent. The Authority is also required to be notified regarding proposed works to trees. All proposals for development are required to demonstrate that the development either preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area. This can be achieved with good design.</p> <p>In relation to submitting the application for Conservation Area Consent there would be a period of engagement with those affected. This means there would be an opportunity for any person to submit observations on the proposal. This means that the process of introducing a Conservation Area would: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reduce the probability of the discrimination caused when members of the public do not receive information about changes that affect them or who feel that they do not have the ability to influence. ➤ require seeking the opinion of those who are affected. <p>The assessment of proposals could, however, lead to a refusal of consent. The planning system in Wales plays a crucial role in managing land use and development. Its purpose is to ensure the efficient and sustainable use of land while balancing the needs of development and conservation. This is particularly important in a National Park. Applicants can appeal the Authority's decision.</p>	<p>The other designations which Cresswell Quay has, such as SSSI and Scheduled Ancient Monument status to the quay itself also bring with them environmental and conservation consideration.</p>
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Census 2021 Data

	Output Area			
	W00003008	W00003008	W00002974	W00002974
Age	#	%	#	%
Aged 15 years and under	51	21	39	13
Aged 16 to 24 years	15	6	15	5
Aged 25 to 34 years	20	8	20	7
Aged 35 to 49 years	38	16	37	12
Aged 50 to 64 years	54	23	81	27
Aged 65 years and over	60	25	108	36
Total	238	10	300	100

Disability

1. Adaptations to Buildings to Make them Accessible

The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay recognises the special architectural and historic interest of the village. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. With regard to disability, access to buildings would need to be of a good design which is sensitive to the character and appearance of the conservation area to ensure buildings and the area is accessible to all.

Issue of impact of designation of conservation area and adaptations to make buildings accessible wasn't identified as issue or area of concern in terms of consultation responses on the designation of the Conservation Area.

The draft Appraisal and Management Plan contains guidance on the provision of access for disabled people and identifies that it is necessary to provide access for disabled people. Works of this nature should be done sensitively and with regard to the overarching principles of proportions, design, materials and workmanship that apply for the building as a whole.

1. The designation of the conservation area at Cresswell Quay will not prevent adaptations to make buildings accessible, it will mean that when proposing an adaptation they will need to be of good design and

2. Consultation on the designation of the conservation area

All households in the proposed designated Conservation Area were notified of the consultation by letter. Officers of the Authority held an engagement event at Pisgah Chapel. The venue was accessible to all, including those with a disability.

3. Consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan

A letter will be sent to all households in the designated Conservation area and key stakeholders regarding the consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan. An online engagement event and briefing session will be held for community councils covering the area and any public who want to attend. An online briefing and engagement session may present challenges and not include all people, for example those who may not own computers could be digitally excluded, particularly due to the age profile of the area and officers will work with Community Councils to see if they could offer help to support people to access the session. Conversely, an online session may help people to access the event who face barriers attending an in person event, for example, people who have caring responsibilities, work commitments or travel and access limitations.

Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process

See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.

Census 2021 Data

	Output Area			
	W00003008	W00003008	W00002974	W00002974
Disability	#	%	#	%
Disabled under the Equality Act	49	21	55	18

sensitive to character and appearance of the conservation area.

- 2. The venue used for the engagement drop-in event was accessible to all.

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Not disabled under the Equality Act</td> <td>189</td> <td>79</td> <td>245</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>238</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>	Not disabled under the Equality Act	189	79	245	82	Total	238	100	300	100																																									
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Gender Reassignment	<p>There is no potential impact on people with gender reassignment. No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p>	No impact identified, no additional impacts identified through consultation activities.																																																		
Pregnancy and Maternity	<p>There is no potential impact. No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p>	No impact identified, no additional impacts identified through consultation activities.																																																		

Race	<p>There is no potential impact. No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p> <p>Census 2021 Data</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="472 483 1749 847"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Output Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>W00003008</th> <th>W00003008</th> <th>W00002974</th> <th>W00002974</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ethnic group</th> <th>#</th> <th>%</th> <th>#</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>238</td> <td>100</td> <td>299</td> <td>99.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>238</td> <td>100</td> <td>301</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Protecting personal data: " Sometimes we need to make changes to data if it is possible to identify individuals. This is known as statistical disclosure control. In Census 2021, we: swapped records (targeted record swapping), for example, if a household was likely to be identified in datasets because it has unusual characteristics, we swapped the record with a similar one from a nearby small area (very unusual households could be swapped with one in a nearby local authority) added small changes to some counts (cell key perturbation), for example, we might change a count of four to a three or a five – this might make small differences between tables depending on how the data are broken down when we applied perturbation."</p>		Output Area				W00003008	W00003008	W00002974	W00002974	Ethnic group	#	%	#	%	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	0	0	1	0.33	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	0	0	1	0.33	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	0	0	0	0	White	238	100	299	99.34	Total	238	100	301	100	No impact identified, no additional impacts identified through consultation activities.
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Total	238	100	301	100																																					
Religion or Belief	<p>It will help maintain historical character of religious buildings within the conservation area. All households in the proposed designated Conservation Area were notified of the consultation on the proposed designation by letter. An engagement event was held in Pisgah Chapel which was considered to be the most suitable venue out of the limited options available in Cresswell Quay. There are no village halls in Cresswell Quay and the</p>	Will help maintain historical character of religious buildings within the																																							

local pub was considered to potentially be too busy during the summer period. No issues were raised regarding the use of the venue or the impact on religion or belief.

Consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan

The background and history of the area details that buildings in Pisgah were formed around the nonconformist chapel. The architectural merit of ecclesiastical designed buildings such as Pisgah Chapel and the Manse is recognised for its important detail which should be preserved or enhanced. This will help maintain the historic character of the religious building within the conservation area.

Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process

See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.

Census 2021 Data

	Output Area			
	W00003008		W00002974	
Religion	#	%	#	%
No religion	81	34.18	92	31.08
Christian	139	58.65	188	63.51
Buddhist	1	0.42	1	0.34
Hindu	0	0	2	0.68
Jewish	0	0	0	0
Muslim	0	0	0	0
Sikh	0	0	0	0
Other religion	0	0	1	0.34
Not answered	16	6.75	12	4.05
Total	237	100	296	100

Protecting personal data: " Sometimes we need to make changes to data if it is possible to identify individuals. This is known as statistical disclosure control. In Census 2021, we: swapped records

conservation area.

No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.

	(targeted record swapping), for example, if a household was likely to be identified in datasets because it has unusual characteristics, we swapped the record with a similar one from a nearby small area (very unusual households could be swapped with one in a nearby local authority) added small changes to some counts (cell key perturbation), for example, we might change a count of four to a three or a five – this might make small differences between tables depending on how the data are broken down when we applied perturbation.																															
Sex	<p>There is no potential impact. No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p> <p>Census 2021 Data</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Output Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>W00003008</th> <th>W00003008</th> <th>W00002974</th> <th>W00002974</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Sex</th> <th>#</th> <th>%</th> <th>#</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>113</td> <td>47.48</td> <td>158</td> <td>52.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>125</td> <td>52.52</td> <td>142</td> <td>47.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>238</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Output Area					W00003008	W00003008	W00002974	W00002974	Sex	#	%	#	%	Female	113	47.48	158	52.67	Male	125	52.52	142	47.33	Total	238	100	300	100	No impact identified, no additional impacts identified through consultation activities.
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Sexual Orientation	<p>There is no potential impact. No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p>	No impact identified, no additional impacts identified through consultation activities.																														
Marriage and Civil Partnership	There is no potential impact. No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.	No impact identified, no																														

	<p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p>	<p>additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p>
<p>Socio economic disadvantage and inequalities of outcome (Equality Act 2010 context)</p>	<p>1. Affordable Housing</p> <p>Designation of the Conservation Area will not have impact on Affordable Housing development. The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay recognises the special architectural and historic interest of the village. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, this would include any affordable housing developments.</p> <p>2. Costs for Planning Applicants</p> <p>Permission is required for the demolition of certain buildings and structures in a conservation area. An application would be required to describe the proposed works and why they are required, and provide site and location plans and a structural survey. There is no fee for the application, however, the applicant may choose to appoint a planning agent to submit an application, and a structural survey would be required to be undertaken by a competent engineer or surveyor, however, it is likely a survey would be required in any case. A decision on whether to grant permission should be made by the Authority within 8 weeks. Due to the low number of applications, there would be a minimal impact on the Authority's resources.</p> <p>A notice for works to a tree in a conservation area should be given 6 weeks prior to work commencing. There is no fee for this application type. Information regarding the location, type and condition of the tree, description of proposed works and reason for the works and whether any replacement trees will be planted should be provided. This level of information would be likely to be provided by an applicant, however, applicants may</p>	<p>Designation of Conservation Area will not have impact on Affordable Housing development. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, this would include any affordable housing developments.</p> <p>The designation does not result in additional costs to residents as applications</p>

	<p>choose to employ a planning agent which would incur a fee. Due to the low number of applications, there would be a minimal impact on the Authority's resources.</p> <p>All planning applications within a conservation area must demonstrate that development has preserved or enhanced the character or appearance of the conservation area. The designation helps to ensure that the form, scale, material and design of proposals would help to positively protect or enhance the area's unique character. The design standards are important and there may be some additional cost involved in design and materials, however, people value conservation areas and it could have a positive impact on house prices.</p> <p>Consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan</p> <p>Section 6 provides details on the building materials that contribute to the character of the conservation area. There may be some additional costs involved in preserving these traditional materials or sourcing suitable materials in the conservation area. However, the building materials contribute to the special character of the Conservation Area and therefore have a positive impact on the amenity of the area and can have a positive impact on house prices.</p>	<p>regarding the demolition of buildings and structures or notification of works to trees do not incur a fee.</p> <p>There may be some additional costs involved in design and use of suitable materials in a Conservation Area, however the designation could have a positive impact on house prices.</p>
Intersectionality considerations	<p>No additional impacts identified through consultation activities.</p> <p>Local Development Plan 2 / Planning Process</p> <p>See previous for Age in terms of reference to Local Development Plan 2 and Planning Process.</p>	See response in Age and Socio economic disadvantage and inequalities of outcome.
Health and Well-being Outcomes and Inequalities	1. Positive impact of conservation on well-being	Designation will help conserve heritage and

	<p>The conservation of buildings and heritage and protection of trees would have positive impacts on health and well-being. The introduction of controls over proposed works to trees would encourage their protection which directly benefits the natural environment and indirectly encourages healthier behaviours and increased physical activity levels. Protection of trees would also protect biodiversity and habitats. Trees also play a critical role in mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration, heat reduction, improving air and water quality and supporting biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>2. Traffic Safety</p> <p>Several comments received as part of the consultation on the proposed designation voiced concerns over the increase of traffic and its impact on pedestrian safety in the area, particularly around the Quay. Traffic safety can be a particular area of concern in terms of safety of children.</p> <p>A prime consideration in alterations to the highway will be whether the physical measures preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, while meeting operational and safety requirements. This does not mean that things cannot change and improvements which help safety cannot be made but it does mean that the impact of the Conservation Area status should also be considered. The other designations which Cresswell Quay has, such as SSSI and Scheduled Ancient Monument status to the quay itself also bring with them environmental and conservation considerations which need to be borne in mind.</p> <p>3. Water Quality</p> <p>Issue of Water quality of the river effected by agricultural practices was highlighted in the consultation on the proposed designation in an open-ended question at the end of the survey. Water quality and its monitoring is outside the remit for the Conservation Area Management Plan and instead is the responsibility of NRW.</p>	<p>trees with associated positive impacts linked to well-being.</p> <p>A prime consideration in alterations to the highway will be whether the physical measures preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, while meeting operational and safety requirements.</p>
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	<p>The draft Appraisal and Management Plan</p> <p>The Management plan recognises the important mixed woodland and trees within Cresswell Quay which create the character and provide a biodiversity value. The plan also identifies the important areas of public realm in the village which is used by the community and families. The access to the river is recognised as providing recreational activities. These all have a positive impact on health and well-being and recognition of these features in the Management Plan will help to protect these important assets.</p> <p>The Appraisal and Management Plan also provides guidance on the importance of regular maintenance of a building and the protection buildings from plant growth, water and damp penetration.</p>	
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Public Sector Equality Duty Considerations

<p>How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision being assessed promote equality of opportunity?</p>	<p>The engagement and consultation undertaken on the designation allowed people the opportunity to influence what is happening in their community. The proposed consultation and engagement on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan provides a further opportunity to engage the community and promote equality of opportunity. The Conservation Area designation introduces a clear policy objective for development proposals to either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area which is a clear and equitable policy objective.</p>
<p>How does the Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision promote good relations?</p>	<p>Consultation and engagement on the proposed designation, the draft Appraisal and Management Plan and on individual applications for conservation area consent and planning applications would ensure representations are considered, thereby promoting good relations.</p> <p>The refusal of permission for conservation area consent or planning permission could cause bad feeling</p>
<p>Does this Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision have the potential to cause unlawful</p>	<p>The main aim of the designation is to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.</p> <p>The designation of a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay introduces controls on demolition with the requirement to obtain Conservation Area Consent. The Authority is also required to be notified</p>

<p>direct or indirect discrimination?</p>	<p>regarding proposed works to trees. All proposals for development are required to demonstrate that the development either preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area. This can be achieved with good design.</p> <p>In relation to submitting an application for Conservation Area Consent there would be a period of engagement with those affected. This means that the process of introducing a Conservation Area would: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the probability of the discrimination caused when members of the public do not receive information about changes that affect them or who feel that they do not have the ability to influence. • require seeking the opinion of those who are affected. <p>The assessment of proposals could, however, lead to a refusal of consent. The planning system in Wales plays a crucial role in managing land use and development. Its purpose is to ensure the efficient and sustainable use of land while balancing the needs of development and conservation. This is particularly important in a National Park. Applicants can appeal the Authority's decision.</p> <p>The designation of the conservation area at Cresswell Quay will not prevent adaptations to make buildings accessible, it will mean that when proposing an adaptation, they will need to be of good design and sensitive to character and appearance of the conservation area.</p>
<p>Does this Strategic Plan, Policy or Decision have the potential to exclude certain group of people from obtaining services, or limit their participation in any aspect of public life?</p>	<p>Consultation on the proposed designation, the draft Appraisal and Management Plan and on individual applications for conservation area consent and planning applications would ensure representations are considered promoting inclusivity. Pisgah Chapel was used for the drop-in style engagement event and was assessed to ensure it was accessible.</p> <p>A letter will be sent to all households in the designated Conservation area and key stakeholders regarding the consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan. An online engagement event and briefing session will be held for community councils covering the area and any public who want to attend. An online briefing and engagement session may present challenges and not include all people, for example those who may not own computers could be digitally excluded, particularly due to the age profile of the area and officers will work with Community Councils to see</p>

	<p>if they could offer help to support people to access the session. Conversely, an online session may help people to access the event who face barriers attending an in person event, for example, people who have caring responsibilities, work commitments or travel and access limitations.</p>
<p>Will any of what is being assessed be wholly or partly carried out by contractors or in partnership with other organisations. If yes, what steps will you take to comply with the General Equality Duty in regard to procurement and/ or partnerships?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, what steps will you put in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the contractor has an Equal Opportunities and Diversity policy - Requiring Exploratory Workshops and regular meetings as part of the commission - Requiring the preparation of an Integrated Impact Assessment of the proposal - Requiring papers to be prepared for workshops, Committee meetings including the preparation of reports of consultations on feedback from consultations carried out.

Data/ Engagement Gaps

<p>Do you have any data/ engagement gaps?</p>	<p>There are no identified data gaps. A map showing the proposed Conservation Area designation was sent with a letter informing residents and other identified stakeholders of the public consultation.</p> <p>17 consultation responses were received on the proposed designation of the Conservation Area and have been considered by Officers and a Report of Consultation has been prepared. A Report of Consultations provides an overview of public consultation response undertaken over an eight-week period from 30 July to 23 September 2024. The National Park Authority designated the Conservation Area on 23 October 2024.</p>
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	A map of the designation was circulated with a letter to notify of the designation. A notice has been published in the London Gazette and Western Telegraph and a press release and social media posts were issued to ensure there was suitable publicity of the designation.
If yes, can further information be obtained or additional engagement to fill any of these data gaps?	See previous answer.

Equality/ Socio Economic Disadvantage and Inequality of Outcomes/ Health Inequalities and Outcomes - Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment to be included in Committee/ Leadership Team Report

<p>Equality Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment:</p> <p>Consultation and a community engagement event on the proposed designation took place with the local community in Pisgah Chapel with an opportunity for questions and views invited on the area of the proposed Conservation Area designation. Information on the Conservation Area consultation was also promoted at events including The Pembroke Town and Country Show and the Pembrokeshire County Show during August.</p> <p>The responses from the consultation and engagement have informed the final decision on the conservation area designation. A total of 17 responses were received to the consultation which were supportive of the Conservation Area designation. There was no opposition to the designation. A Report of Consultation has been prepared and has been published.</p> <p>In relation to submitting an application for Conservation Area Consent there would be a period of engagement with those affected. This means that the process of introducing a Conservation Area would: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the probability of the discrimination caused when members of the public do not receive information about changes that affect them or who feel that they do not have the ability to influence. • require seeking the opinion of those who are affected.

The assessment of proposals could, however, lead to a refusal of consent. The planning system in Wales plays a crucial role in managing land use and development. Its purpose is to ensure the efficient and sustainable use of land while balancing the needs of development and conservation. This is particularly important in a National Park. Applicants can appeal the Authority's decision.

It will help maintain historical character of religious buildings within the conservation area.

The designation of the conservation area at Cresswell Quay will not prevent adaptations to make buildings accessible, it will mean that when proposing an adaptation, they will need to be of good design and sensitive to character and appearance of the conservation area.

Several comments received as part of the consultation voiced concerns over the increase of traffic and its impact on pedestrian safety in the area, particularly around the Quay. Traffic safety can be a particular area of concern in terms of safety of children. Assuming the proposed Conservation Area is adopted then a prime consideration in alterations to the highway will be whether the physical measures preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, while meeting operational and safety requirements. This does not mean that things cannot change and improvements which help safety cannot be made but it does mean that the impact of the Conservation Area status should also be considered. The other designations which Cresswell Quay has, such as SSSI and Scheduled Ancient Monument status to the quay itself also bring with them environmental and conservation considerations which need to be borne in mind.

Socio Economic Disadvantage and Inequality of Outcomes Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment:

Designation of the Conservation Area will not have impact on Affordable Housing development. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, this would include any affordable housing developments.

There may be some additional cost for applicants in preparing an application for the demolition of certain buildings and structures in a conservation area, or for works involving trees. There is no fee for the applications, however, the applicant may require an agent to submit an application, and costs may be incurred in instructing an engineer or surveyor to undertake a structural survey, however, it is likely a survey would be required in any case.

All planning applications within a conservation area must demonstrate that development has preserved or enhanced the character or appearance of the conservation area. The design standards are important and there may be some additional cost involved in design and materials, however, people value conservation areas and it could have a positive impact on house prices.

Health Inequalities and Outcomes Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment:

Positive impact through the conservation of buildings and protection of trees which would have positive impacts on health and well-being.

Several comments received as part of the consultation voiced concerns over the increase of traffic and its impact on pedestrian safety in the area, particularly around the Quay. Traffic safety can be a particular area of concern in terms of safety of children. A prime consideration in alterations to the highway will be whether the physical measures preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, while meeting operational and safety requirements. This does not mean that things cannot change and improvements which help safety cannot be made but it does mean that the impact of the Conservation Area status should also be considered. The other designations which Cresswell Quay has, such as SSSI and Scheduled Ancient Monument status to the quay itself also bring with them environmental and conservation considerations which need to be borne in mind.

Welsh Language

If it is not suitable to include detailed evidence information, data, and engagement/ consultation feedback in the table itself, please attach this information as an Appendix and make summary reference to them in the table when needed.

Area	Do you have evidence or reason to believe that this will or may impact on the Welsh Language in any of the following areas? Consider both positive and negative impacts. Reference relevant evidence and information from engagement feedback.	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
Use of Welsh Language	<p>Consultation Process</p> <p>The process of preparing and consulting on the Conservation Area designation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards (Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011 with all information available bilingually.</p> <p>A specific question was included as part of the consultation on Welsh Language impact (question 6): “What effects (whether positive or adverse) do you think the proposed Conservation Area would have on the Welsh language, including opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English? How could positive effects be increased, or negative effects be mitigated?.” The process of designating Cresswell Quay a Conservation Area was also carried out in accordance with the Welsh Language Standards.</p> <p>Question 6 Summary of Consultation Responses</p> <p>All respondents who participated in the survey provided a response for question six. Many respondents considered that there would be no effect to the Welsh Language if the proposed Conservation area is designated. Four respondents felt that the implementation of bilingual signage at specific historical sites in Cresswell Quay would provide a positive addition to the area and will support the Welsh language. A few comments from respondents suggested concerns regarding changing the town name to a Welsh translated name. One respondent felt unsure</p>	<p>Welsh Language Standards to be complied with.</p> <p>The draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan will be produced bilingually and available in Welsh and English on the website.</p> <p>Providing interpretation on site of the history of Cresswell Quay is not part of the Conservation Area appraisal we are currently carrying out, but the suggestion will be raised within the PCNPA.</p> <p>The draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan will not affect any opportunities</p>

of the effects of the proposed Conservation Area on Welsh Language and another respondent did not suggest any viewpoint on this question.

Character

The proposed designation would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. This would include the preservation and enhancement of buildings of special architectural and historic interest, thereby preserving the historic and cultural identity of an area, including Welsh traditions and heritage.

The draft Appraisal and Management Plan

The proposed consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan will be carried out in accordance with the Welsh Language Standards (Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011 and all information will be made available bilingually.

Census 2021 Data

	Output Area			
Speak Welsh	W00003008	W00003008	W00002974	W00002974
Aged 3 years or over: Cannot speak Welsh	201	87.39	266	90.17
Aged 3 years or over: Can speak Welsh	29	12.61	29	9.83
Total	230	100	295	100

	Output Area			
Welsh Language Skills	W00003008	W00003008	W00002974	W00002974
Can understand spoken Welsh only	18	7.79	13	4.39
Can speak, read and write Welsh	23	9.96	20	6.76

for Welsh speaking groups/learner groups to meet at the pub or arrange guided walks.

The importance of the local dialect is recognised, but it will not be affected by the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

The draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan does not propose any name changes.

Positive that designation would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area.

	Can speak and other combinations of skills in Welsh	6	2.60	9	3.04	
	Other combination of skills in Welsh	3	1.30	12	4.05	
	No skills in Welsh	181	78.35	242	81.76	
	Total	231	100.00	296	100.00	
Number of Welsh Speakers	See above.					See above.
Fluency and Confidence of Welsh speakers and learners to use Welsh	See above.					See above.
Sustainability of Welsh Language Communities	<p>See above.</p> <p>Affordable Housing</p> <p>Designation of Conservation Area will not have impact on Affordable Housing development. The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay would recognise the special architectural and historic interest of the village. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, this would include any affordable housing developments.</p> <p>Cresswell Quay is not in a Welsh Language-Sensitive Area (in terms of Local Development Plan 2)</p>					<p>See above.</p> <p>Affordable Housing: Designation of Conservation Area will not have impact on Affordable Housing development. All development must either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, this would include any affordable housing developments</p>

Welsh Language Standards	See above.	See above.
Other considerations	The designation of Cresswell Quay as a Conservation Area would preserve or enhance the cultural and historic buildings and assets in the area which may have Welsh language traditions.	

Data/ Engagement Gaps

Do you have any data/ engagement gaps?	<p>A Map showing the proposed designated Conservation Area was circulated with a letter to local residents and key stakeholders. 17 consultation responses were received and considered by Officers and a Report of Consultation was prepared. This was reported to the National Park Authority to inform their final decision on the designation of a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay on 23 October 2024.</p> <p>A specific question was included as part of the consultation on Welsh Language impact (question 6): “What effects (whether positive or adverse) do you think the proposed Conservation Area would have on the Welsh language, including opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English? How could positive effects be increased, or negative effects be mitigated?.” All respondents who participated in the survey provided a response for question six.</p> <p>Consultation and engagement will be undertaken on the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</p>
If yes, can further information be obtained or additional engagement to fill any of these data gaps?	See above.

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

Welsh Language Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment:

The process of designating a conservation area has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards (Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011). The draft Appraisal and Management will also be consulted on in accordance with the Welsh Language Standards. The designated conservation area preserves and enhances buildings of special architectural and historic interest would preserve the historic and cultural identity of an area, including Welsh traditions and heritage.

Designation of Conservation Area will not have impact on Affordable Housing development. Cresswell Quay is not in a Welsh Language-Sensitive Area (in terms of Local Development Plan 2)

A specific question was included as part of the consultation on the proposed designation on Welsh Language impact (question 6): "What effects (whether positive or adverse) do you think the proposed Conservation Area would have on the Welsh language, including opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English? How could positive effects be increased, or negative effects be mitigated?." The process of designating Cresswell Quay a Conservation Area was carried out in accordance with the Welsh Language Standards. All respondents who participated in the survey provided a response for question six. Many respondents feel that there would be no effect to the Welsh Language if the proposed Conservation area is designated. Four respondents feel that the implementation of bilingual signage at specific historical sites in Cresswell Quay will provide a positive addition to the area and will support the Welsh language. A few comments from respondents have suggested concerns regarding changing the town name to a Welsh translated name. One respondent feels unsure of the effects of the proposed Conservation Area on Welsh Language and another respondent did not suggest any viewpoint on this question.

Officers provided the following response: The Conservation Area Management Plan will be produced bilingually and available in Welsh and English on the website. Providing interpretation on site of the history of Cresswell Quay is not part of the Conservation Area appraisal we are currently carrying out, but the suggestion will be raised within the PCNPA. The proposed Conservation Area Management Plan will not affect any opportunities for Welsh speaking groups/learner groups to meet at the pub or arrange guided walks. The importance of the local dialect is recognised, but it will not be affected by the Conservation Area Management Plan. The Conservation Area Management Plan will not propose any name changes.

Section 6 Biodiversity Duty and Decarbonisation

If it is not suitable to include detailed evidence information, data, and engagement/ consultation feedback in the table itself, please attach this information as an Appendix and make summary reference to them in the table when needed.

Please note: For National Park Management Plan and Local Development Plan separate Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessments) are required.

Area	Do you have evidence or reason to believe that this will or may impact on the Biodiversity or Decarbonisation in any of the following areas? Consider both positive and negative impacts. Reference relevant evidence and information from engagement feedback.	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
Natural Environment - Biodiversity	<p>The designation of the Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay requires prior notification for any works to trees. The introduction of controls over proposed works to trees would encourage their protection which directly protects biodiversity and habitats. Trees also play a critical role in mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration, heat reduction, improving air and water quality and supporting biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>Any development proposals in the Conservation Area would be required to demonstrate that the proposal would either preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. In determining a planning application, the LPA would make decisions in accordance with the adopted development plan, comprising of Future Wales and the adopted Local Development Plan 2.</p> <p>The framework of the Local Development Plan 2 would be used to assess proposals, in particular Policy 10 Sites and Species of European Importance, Policy 11 Nationally Protected Sites and Species and Policy 12 Local Areas of Nature Conservation.</p>	<p>This is a positive outcome.</p> <p>Boundary Extension - Most of the area referred to is covered by TPOs, but the inclusion of the wooded area within the Conservation Area would provide additional protections and help protect the setting and the character of Cresswell Quay. Agree to amend boundary (see maps in the Appendix to the Report of Consultation showing the proposed Conservation Area boundary and the amended boundary following consultation).</p>

	<p>All public bodies must conserve biodiversity when carrying out their functions; historic areas and structures can be significant resources for biodiversity, providing important habitats, for example, for bats, birds and insects, lichens and other flora.</p> <p>Consultation Response – Boundary Area One comment was received by the questionnaire respondent who had stated the boundary line was not accurate in question three. They suggested an extension of the boundary to include an area of woodland subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) further down the estuary on the northern bank. The same view was expressed by an individual at the engagement event for Town and Community Councils. Most of the area referred to is covered by TPOs, but the inclusion of the wooded area within the Conservation Area would provide additional protections and help protect the setting and the character of Cresswell Quay. Agree to amend boundary (see maps in the Appendix to the Report of Consultation showing the proposed Conservation Area boundary and the amended boundary following consultation).</p> <p>The draft Appraisal and Management Plan The draft Appraisal and Management Plan provides details on the measures relating to trees with regard to TPOs and the special provision for trees in conservations areas where notice must be given to the authority for any proposed works to trees. The character analysis recognises the trees and the steep wooded valley are importance to the character of the area and their biodiversity value.</p>	
Natural Environment – Air, Land and Water Quality	See above response. In terms of the LDP 2 framework, the following polices would be used to assess proposals; Policy 9 Light Pollution, Policy 12 which deals with Sites of Geological Interest, Policy 29 Sustainable Design, Policy 30	This is a positive outcome.

	Amenity, Policy 31 Minimising Waste, Policy 32 Surface Water Drainage, Policy 34 Flooding and Coastal Inundation.	
Natural Environment – Access to Open and Green/ Blue Spaces	<p>See above response to Natural Environment – Biodiversity</p> <p>The draft Appraisal and Management Plan The plan identifies areas of open space and important areas of public realm in the village, its important communal value and the importance of recreational activities in Cresswell Quay and on the river.</p>	This is a balanced outcome ensuring that access is managed to avoid harm to the National Park.
Built Environment – Built Heritage	<p>The designation would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. This would include the preservation and enhancement of buildings of special architectural and historic interest, thereby preserving the historic and cultural identity of an area, including Welsh traditions and heritage.</p> <p>The draft Appraisal and Management Plan Details of the building materials that contribute to the character of the conservation area are detailed in section 6. The conservation area status and guidance provided in the Appraisal and Management Plan will ensure the character is protected or enhanced.</p>	This is a balanced outcome ensuring that the historic environment is protected or enhanced.
CO2 Emissions or Mitigations	<p>Designating a Conservation Area at Cresswell Quay would require prior notification for any works to trees. The introduction of controls over proposed works to trees would encourage their protection. Trees also play a critical role in mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration, heat reduction, improving air and water quality and supporting biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>The need to promote energy efficiency will be balanced against the need to protect the character and appearance of the area when dealing with proposals for solar panels or other forms of microgeneration in Conservation Areas. Due to sensitivity of the Conservation Area to modern alternations, careful consideration would be given to the siting</p>	This is a balanced outcome ensuring that the historic environment is not harmed.

	<p>and design of solar panels or other forms of microgeneration. Equipment in prominent locations within the Conservation Area would require careful consideration and alternative locations to the rear of buildings should be considered.</p> <p>The draft Appraisal and Management Plan</p> <p>Guidance is provided on solar water and photovoltaic panels. It is stated that the need to promote energy efficiency will be balanced against the need to protect the character and appearance of the area. Careful consideration will need to be given to the siting and design of the panels. The location on the principal elevation will require careful consideration.</p>	
Co2e Sequestration / Storage	See above response to C02 Emissions or mitigations	This is a positive outcome.
Adapting to the effects of Climate Change	See above response to C02 Emissions or mitigations Proposals would be considered against the policies of the Local Development Plan 2 in particular, Policy 34 Flooding and Coastal Inundation and its supporting policies.	This is a positive outcome.
Resources Use – Energy efficiency and consumption	Impacts here are likely to be limited. See above for CO2 Emissions or Mitigations commentary.	Neutral impact.
Resources Use – Prevention, reduction, re- use, recovery, or recycling waste	No identified impact	No impact
Resource Use - Sustainable Procurement	No identified impact	No impact
Transport – Accessible Transport Provision	No identified impact	No impact

Transport – Sustainable Modes of Transport	No identified impact	No impact
Any other considerations	N/A	

Data/ Engagement Gaps

Do you have any data/ engagement gaps?	<p>A map shows the Conservation Area designation.</p> <p>A Report of Consultation was prepared.</p>	
If yes, can further information be obtained or additional engagement to fill any of these data gaps?	See above.	

Section 6 Biodiversity Duty and Decarbonisation - Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment to be included in Committee/ Leadership Team Report

<p>Section 6 Biodiversity Duty and Decarbonisation Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment:</p> <p>In summary, the proposals are likely to have a positive effect on the Authority’s biodiversity duty and can help protect trees that contribute to carbon sequestration. The need to promote energy efficiency will be balanced against the need to protect the character and appearance of the area when dealing with proposals for solar panels or other forms of microgeneration in Conservation Areas.</p> <p>One comment was received by the questionnaire respondent who had stated the boundary line was not accurate in question three. They suggested an extension of the boundary to include an area of woodland subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) further down the estuary on the northern bank. The same view was expressed by an individual at the engagement event for Town and Community Councils. Most of the area referred to is covered by TPOs, but the inclusion of the wooded area within the</p>

Conservation Area would provide additional protections and help protect the setting and the character of Cresswell Quay. Agree to amend boundary (see maps in the Appendix to the Report of Consultation showing the proposed Conservation Area boundary and the amended boundary following consultation).

The guidance in the draft Appraisal and Management Plan identifies the importance of trees and woodland, open space and recreational opportunities in the village, the building materials that contribute to the character of the conservation area and the opportunities for solar water and photovoltaic panels.

Consideration of 7 Well-being Goals for Wales and 5 Ways of Working under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act and any relevant future trends/ horizon scanning information

If it is not suitable to include detailed evidence information, data, and engagement/ consultation feedback in the table itself, please attach this information as an Appendix and make summary reference to them in the table when needed.

Well-being Goals/ Ways of Working	How have the following been taken into account? Reference relevant evidence and information from engagement feedback.	Response/ Mitigation/ Any additional actions needed
A Prosperous ² Park/ Pembrokeshire/ Wales	<p>Consultation Feedback</p> <p>Respondents have highlighted the importance of the pub and how it has maintained its historic character. Concerns that have previously been mentioned in question 6 were raised again in question seven. Increased noise, food outlets and advertisements in the area is mentioned as an area of concern that respondents are keen for the Authority to address as respondents feel this is negatively impacting Cresswell Quay.</p> <p>Any proposed commercialism of the area which would be subject to planning permission, would with a Conservation Area was in place, have</p>	<p>Any proposed commercialism of the area which would be subject to planning permission, would have to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area as well as meet other planning requirements.</p>

² An innovative, productive, and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.

	<p>to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area as well as meet other planning requirements.</p> <p>The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay recognises the special architectural and historic interest of the village and would ensure that future development either preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area. Retaining its character will support the areas recreational, visitor and community experience. This is also highlighted in the draft Appraisal and Management Plan.</p>	
A Resilient ³ Park/ Pembrokeshire / Wales	Please see commentary under 'Section 6 Biodiversity and Decarbonisation duty'	A positive impact
A Healthier ⁴ Park/ Pembrokeshire / Wales	Please see commentary under 'Health and Well-being Outcomes and Inequalities'	A positive impact
A More Equal ⁵ Park/ Pembrokeshire / Wales	The potential impact is positive. See commentary under Equality section. '	A positive impact
A Park/ Pembrokeshire/ Wales of Cohesive ⁶ Communities	The potential impact is positive. Properly protected and enhanced conservation areas can improve the quality of life and well-being for everyone.	Positive Impact.
A Park/ Pembrokeshire / Wales of Vibrant	The potential impact is positive. The designation of a conservation area would promote and protect buildings of architectural and historic interest, thereby protecting culture, heritage and Welsh traditions. There are clear	Positive Impact.

³ A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic, and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example, climate change).

⁴ A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.

⁵ A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio-economic background and circumstances).

⁶ Attractive, viable, safe, and well-connected communities.

Culture & Thriving Welsh Language ⁷	synergies between the specific duty to preserve or enhance conservation areas, as required by the 1990 Act, and the general duty to promote and protect heritage, as set out in the 2015 Act. Properly protected and enhanced conservation areas can improve the quality of life and well-being for everyone.	
A Globally Responsible ⁸ Park/ Pembrokeshire / Wales	The conservation area designation would preserve or enhance the special historic or architectural interest of an area, thereby, being responsible in preserving historic assets for future generations.	Positive outcome
Long Term ⁹	The conservation area designation considers the long term impact of proposals and is required to preserve or enhance the special historic or architectural interest of an area, thereby, being responsible in preserving historic assets for future generations.	Positive outcome.
Prevention ¹⁰	The conservation area designation prevents development that would neither preserve nor enhance the special historic or architectural interest of an area.	Positive outcome.
Integration ¹¹	<p>The proposed Conservation Area designation would align with a number of identified Special Qualities of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park of: cultural heritage, rich historic environment, distinct settlement character and richness of habitats and biodiversity.</p> <p>The National Park Authority's Corporate and Resources Plan 2023 to 2027 identifies priorities in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boosting biodiversity and halting its decline 	The assessment has identified positive impacts in terms of biodiversity and contributions towards mitigating carbon emissions, ensuring greater inclusivity in decision making are also identified.

⁷ A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage, and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.

⁸ A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

⁹ The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.

¹⁰ How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives.

¹¹ Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destination Net Zero for the National Park - People being healthier and happier and more connected to nature and heritage. - People have a chance to live work and enjoy the National Park 	
Collaboration ¹²	<p>The designation of a conservation area at Cresswell Quay has been consulted on with the local community and stakeholders. The Authority held a drop in engagement event in the local community to discuss any concerns and answer questions. Key stakeholders, such as Cadw were consulted. Positive and supportive responses were received to the proposed designation. A Report of Consultation was prepared.</p> <p>A draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared and is proposed for consultation with the local community and stakeholders. A letter will be sent to all households in the designated Conservation area and key stakeholders regarding the consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan. An online engagement event and briefing session will be held for community councils covering the area and any public who want to attend.</p>	Collaboration undertaken and will continue with the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.
Involvement ¹³	<p>An initial meeting took place with the local Town and Community Councils at Carew, Martletwy and Jeffreyston. The Authority held a drop in engagement event in the local community and officers attended local shows in August to involve the local community and stakeholders. The responses received have informed the decision and a Report of Consultation. A draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared and is proposed for consultation with the local community and stakeholders. A letter will be sent to all households in the designated Conservation area and key stakeholders regarding the</p>	Involvement undertaken and will continue with the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

¹² Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives.

¹³ The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.

	consultation on the draft Appraisal and Management Plan. An online engagement event and briefing session will be held for community councils covering the area and any public who want to attend. An online briefing and engagement session may present challenges and not include all people, for example those who may not own computers could be digitally excluded, particularly due to the age profile of the area and officers will work with Community Councils to see if they could offer help to support people to access the session. Conversely, an online session may help people to access the event who face barriers attending an in person event, for example, people who have caring responsibilities, work commitments or travel and access limitations.	
Horizon Scanning – Future Trends Considerations	There will be a need to monitor future development and review the Cresswell Quay Conservation Area, if progressed.	To be reviewed.

WFG: 7 Well-being Goals for Wales / 5 Ways of Working and Future Trends/ Horizon Scanning summary/ recommendation from Assessment:

<p>WFG: 7 Well-being Goals for Wales / 5 Ways of Working and Future Trends/ Horizon Scanning Summary/ Recommendation from Assessment:</p> <p>The proposals fit well within the Well-being Goals and the 5 Ways of Working.</p>
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Section 4 – Follow up Actions – for inclusion in Integrated Assessment Log for Monitoring

Action	Responsible Officer	Timescales
Welsh Language Standards to be complied with during preparation and approval process.	Sara Morris	Ongoing

Please forward completed integrated assessments to mairt@pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk