Pembrokeshire Towns: A Green Infrastructure Action Plan

Prepared by LUC on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

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Planning & EIA
Design
Landscape Planning
Landscape Management
Ecology
GIS & Visualisation

LUC BRISTOL
12th Floor Colston Tower
Colston Street Bristol
BS1 4XE
T +44 (0)117 929 1997
bristol@landuse.co.uk

Offices also in Edinburgh Glasgow Lancaster London Manchester

FS 566056 EMS 566057

Land Use Consultants Ltd
Registered in England
Registered number: 2549296
Registered Office:
43 Chalton Street
London NW1 1JD
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Contents

Introduction 1

Using This Action Plan 3

Example Projects 4

Generic Projects 5

Fishguard and Goodwick 7

Haverfordwest 10

Milford Haven 13

Narberth 16

Newport 19

Neyland 22

Pembroke 25

Pembroke Dock 28

Saundersfoot 31

St Davids 34

Tenby 37

Project Delivery 40

Introduction

What is green infrastructure?

Green infrastructure is a network of natural and semi-natural areas and features that contribute to the high quality of the environment.

This includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, beaches, coastlands and woodlands, as well as street trees, allotments and private gardens. It also includes streams, rivers, ponds, green roofs and walls.

Why is green infrastructure important?

The provision of green infrastructure in and around urban areas is widely recognised as contributing towards creating places where people want to live and work. It can significantly reduce costs for individuals, businesses and public bodies, whilst enhancing the quality of life and health of residents, workers and visitors.

With uncertainties about future funding in Pembrokeshire and other remote areas, green infrastructure can therefore play an important role in social and economic regeneration.

Functions and benefits of green infrastructure

The green infrastructure projects identified within this action plan aim to deliver a range of benefits, as outlined in the diagram to the right.

For ease of reference, the symbols presented in this diagram are used throughout the action plan to indicate the benefits associated with the key project proposals.

Cutting across these themes, is the key role that green infrastructure plays in climate change adaption and mitigation, by increasing the resilience of the natural environment and contributing to flood management.

Green Infrastructure – A Catalyst for the Well-being of Future Generations in Wales

Wildlife Trusts Wales have recently published their green infrastructure report which provides further information about green infrastructure and its connection with a healthier, more prosperous Wales.

For more information about green infrastructure, visit: wtwales.org/greeninfrastructure

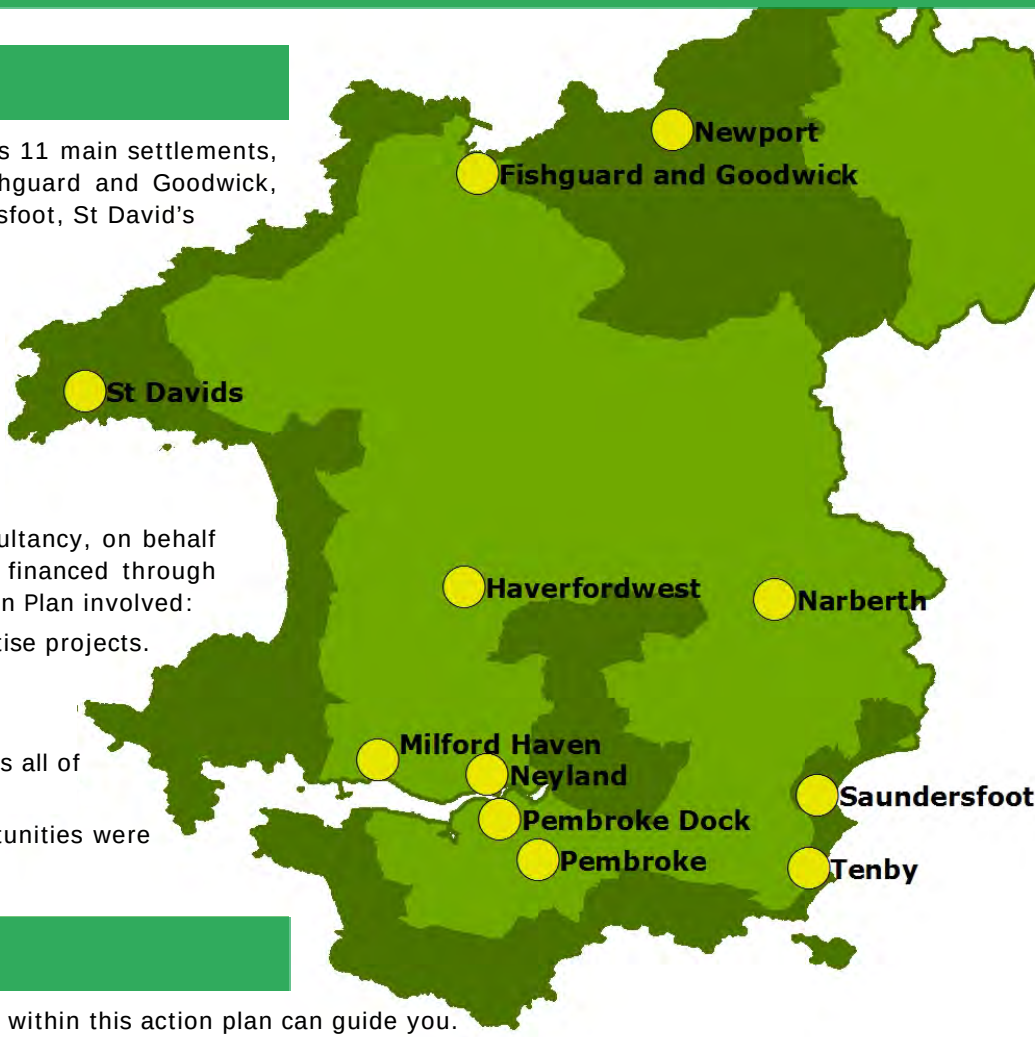
Introduction

This action plan

This action plan proposes a range of generic and site specific key projects within Pembrokeshire's 11 main settlements, in order to enhance their green infrastructure networks. It considers the settlements of Fishguard and Goodwick, Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Narberth, Newport, Neyland, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Saundersfoot, St David's and Tenby.

The purpose of the plan is to guide green infrastructure improvements within the settlements. It will be used by public, private and voluntary sector bodies, including community groups, to help bring forward the project proposals.

In some cases the generic term 'towns' is used and is intended to encompass these towns, Saundersfoot village and St David's City.



Method

The action plan was prepared by LUC, an independent environmental planning and design consultancy, on behalf of Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. This was financed through Welsh Government Environment & Sustainable Development funding and preparation of the Action Plan involved:

- Mapping Pembrokeshire's existing green infrastructure assets and defining criteria to prioritise projects.
- Stakeholder engagement through emails, telephone calls and a workshop.
- Site visits to each of the towns to identify and audit green infrastructure opportunities.
- In light of the above, identifying both generic green infrastructure projects applicable across all of the towns and site specific key projects within each of the towns.

The accompanying **Technical Report** provides further detail on how green infrastructure opportunities were identified. It also provides a full list of opportunities for each settlement.

How can you get involved?

If you are interested in delivering a green infrastructure project, the maps and projects identified within this action plan can guide you.

Where?

- Projects are focussed in areas of greatest need or where they can provide the most benefits, for example in gaps in the existing green infrastructure network (see the overview maps for each town).
- Projects can also be delivered wherever there is space to enhance green infrastructure, filling gaps and enhancing the existing green infrastructure network!

How?

- Projects can be delivered through a range of channels and at various scales.
- Use the estimated cost and suggested delivery partners for each key project as a guide. Partners include community groups, town and local councils, and nearby developers.
- Use the project delivery section at the end of this action plan as a guide.

Who?

- Anyone can contribute to green infrastructure projects. This includes individuals, community groups and developers.
- Use the delivery section for each key project and at the end of this action plan as a guide.

Using This Action Plan

Example Projects

This section provides examples of past and ongoing green infrastructure projects within Pembrokeshire and can be used to help guide the delivery of future projects.

Settlement

The following sections of the Action Plan then focus on each of Pembrokeshire's main towns. An overview map is provided for each town to shows the following:

The existing green infrastructure network. Details of the data that has been compiled to create this can be found in the **Technical Report**.

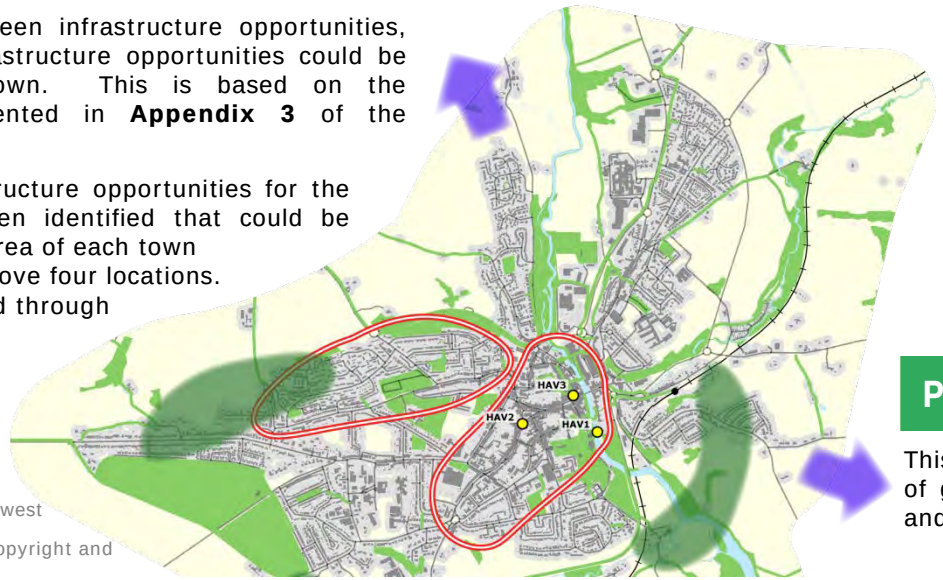
The location of key green infrastructure projects that are presented in detail on the following pages. Further information regarding their selection can be found in the accompanying **Technical Report**.

Identified key corridors for green infrastructure connectivity enhancements, including locations lacking in green infrastructure and locations where there are gaps in the existing network. This has been created using the analysis of the existing green infrastructure network presented in **Appendix 3** of the **Technical Report**.

Indicative corridors for increasing access and creating recreational routes (e.g. footpaths). This has been created using the analysis of the existing access route network and recreational assets presented in **Appendix 3** of the **Technical Report**.

Key zones for generic green infrastructure opportunities, where generic green infrastructure opportunities could be focussed within each town. This is based on the prioritisation maps presented in **Appendix 3** of the **Technical Report**.

Key generic green infrastructure opportunities for the wider urban area are then identified that could be applied across the urban area of each town and focussed within the above four locations. These have been identified through Baseline analysis and stakeholder consultation which are presented in **Sections 4 and 5** of the **Technical Report**.



Example of the overview map for Haverfordwest

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Generic Projects

This section outlines generic green infrastructure projects that could be applied within any of Pembrokeshire's towns.

Town Projects

Example of the project map for FIS1

Following the town overviews, the identified key projects within each town are outlined and this can be used as a guide for their delivery. Two or three projects have been identified for each town through baseline analysis, stakeholder consultation and prioritisation. Further information regarding their selection can be found in the accompanying **Technical Report**.

A proposed project description and map is provided for each key project, which can be used to help inform project delivery by individuals, community groups and developers.

In addition to the project plan, additional information is provided regarding the potential delivery of each project.

Potential delivery partners are suggested, based on stakeholder consultation, and a comparative estimated cost for the delivery of each project is provided:

£ Low Cost / ££ Medium Cost / £££ High Cost

This cost is comparative between projects, and further work may be required to determine the exact details and costs of potential projects.

Project Delivery

This section provides some information to help guide the delivery of green infrastructure projects identified within this Action Plan and additional projects that may be identified in the future.

Example Projects

Past and ongoing projects led by Pembrokeshire County Council's Regeneration Team and local community and volunteer groups have been successful in enhancing the green infrastructure network in Pembrokeshire. Such projects could be expanded and replicated within the main towns, particularly in locations where there are existing gaps in the green infrastructure network.

This section presents some of the successful projects within Pembrokeshire to help guide the delivery of future green infrastructure projects.

Orchard Mawr, Haverfordwest

- Led by Transition Haverfordwest
- Planting 1,000 fruit and nut trees by 2020
- Additional sites could be found in the town and similar orchards planted within other towns
- Providing community food growing and landscape improvements

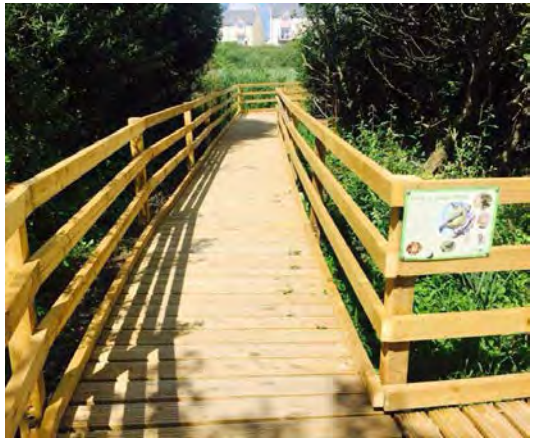
For more information visit:
transitionhaverfordwest.org.uk/orchardmawr

© Transition Haverfordwest

Slash Pond Boardwalk, Broad Haven

- Pond, reed bed and scrub site
- Offers recreational pond dipping, walking and a nature trail
- Boardwalk offers accessible recreational routes and provides important links between new estates and older parts of the village
- Additional non-slip decking added following grant application by Support the Boardwalk

For more information visit:
www.supporttheboardwalk.co.uk



Sensory Garden, Saundersfoot

- Providing habitats for pollinators
- Interactive sensory open space: plants with different smells, artwork creating sounds and various plants and garden features to see and touch
- Additional gardens could be created in pocket parks and schools

Jubilee Park, East Williamston

- Agricultural land bought through grants
- Ponds, paths, trees, picnic tables and information boards were developed by volunteers
- Includes a family tree planting scheme to commemorate loved ones and occasions
- Similar successful parks could be developed by communities, supported by the Regeneration Team

For more information visit:
www.jubileeparkew.moonfruit.com

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Fleming Crescent Woodland, Haverfordwest

- Pathways used by dog walkers and children playing
- Dedicated area for activities such as storytelling and bush skills workshops
- Orchard Mawr site present on the edge of the woodland, encouraging use of the woodland for access
- Bat and bird boxes installed for wildlife and interpretation boards

Generic Projects

This section presents a range of 'generic' green infrastructure projects that could be applied within any of Pembrokeshire's settlements. The overview maps for each town, shown later in the plan, can guide where projects could be most beneficial, either within existing green infrastructure corridors to provide enhancement or where projects could fill gaps in the green infrastructure network. Such projects could be delivered without the need for significant financial investment, through management of publicly owned or private land, such as school and caravan sites, through new development, and through community projects and partnerships.

The emerging Pembrokeshire County Council **Community Led Information Portal (CLIP)** Toolkit could also be used to help guide the delivery of community projects. This will provide guidance regarding procedures and processes required for the development of community projects and business, and will also cite national and local examples of projects to help inspire and guide future projects.

Once live, the CLIP will be available at: *pembrokeshire.gov.uk/your-community*.

Grey to green

Trees provide shade, enhance townscapes, provide recreational opportunities, and contribute to urban cooling, the regulation of carbon dioxide, and air pollution mitigation. Tree cover within the towns of Pembrokeshire should be increased and tree succession planned for in order to enhance these benefits. Such locations include:

Along streets – Tree planting can create green corridors within towns.

On grassland areas, road verge corners and steep banks – Tree planting on these mown grassland features can enhance their green infrastructure functions.

Within private and estate gardens – Gardens are important green infrastructure assets that can be enhanced through tree planting to increase tree cover.

The Town Tree Cover in Pembrokeshire report should be used to help guide tree planting, such as within towns with less than 10% tree cover (Milford Haven and Neyland).

For more information, visit: *naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/your-neighbourhood/green-spaces/urban-trees/*

Helping create habitats

Habitat connectivity is important to provide links for wildlife, increasing resilience to forces such as climate change and land use change. Connectivity can be enhanced across Pembrokeshire's towns by protecting existing habitats and creating additional habitats, such as:

Wildlife ponds – Good quality ponds are in decline across the UK and the creation of additional ponds could provide foraging opportunities for a wide range of wildlife, create habitat for aquatic species, and enhance open spaces for people.

Guidance on pond creation can be found at: *freshwaterhabitats.org.uk/pond-clinic*.

Bat and bird boxes – A variety of boxes catering for different species could be incorporated on trees and walls.

Further information can be found at: *bats.org.uk* and *rspb.org.uk*.

Leaf litter piles, compost heaps, and log piles – These features should be incorporated wherever possible to provide over-wintering opportunities for species such as insects, reptiles, amphibians and hedgehog.

Bug hotels – Comprised of various waste materials, these can be added in places such as private gardens, schools and community centres to provide shelter for a variety of wildlife including hedgehogs, frogs, newts, bees and invertebrates.

For more information, visit: *buglife.org.uk*.

Hedgerows – Hedgerows provide important habitat corridors, as well as additional benefits such as screening air pollution. Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority could develop a hedgerow management plan for the County, in conjunction with town councils and landowners, to protect and enhance the existing hedgerow network in Pembrokeshire.

Balancing blue

Sustainable Drainage Systems include features such as ponds, swales, rain gardens and permeable pavements. They contribute to surface water flood management by reducing flow rates and increasing water storage. These systems also contribute to habitat connectivity and should be incorporated within all new developments.

Welsh Water have developed an approach to sustainable water management called RainScape to manage the amount of water entering sewers. Visit: *dwrcymru.com*.

Generic Projects

Grass to groceries

Mown grass areas could be converted into productive gardens, providing food growing opportunities for individuals and communities. Local groups could adopt grassland that is publicly owned or part of housing developments to plant community vegetable patches that encourage the community to spend time outdoors and undertake physical activity. Additionally, private gardens are important green infrastructure assets that can also be developed for food growing and complement community allotments.

For more information visit: *incredibleediblenetwork.org.uk*.

Bettering brown

There are a number of long-term brownfield sites within Pembrokeshire's towns. These sites can be developed to enhance their appearance and become productive spaces for people to enjoy. Temporary uses of such sites could include developing pocket parks, planting for biodiversity and creating community gardens for food growing at appropriate non-contaminated sites. Greening Brownfield in London is an example of a successful scheme to convert disused tennis courts into a community garden.

Further information can be found at: *greeningbrownfield.blogspot.co.uk*.

Revamping access routes

Paths of all types are vital in providing active transport and recreation routes. The improvement of worn paths and surfacing of informal pathways by volunteers and developers can enhance access for all users. Paths accessible in any footwear and by cyclists, pushchairs and wheelchairs are more likely to be used and therefore more beneficial. The access points to footpaths from settlements should also be maintained and clearly signposted, including the use of maps or QR codes for smartphone use, to ensure accessibility and encourage use. Additional benches can also provide rest stops, which are increasingly important features for the ageing population in Pembrokeshire.

The wild web

Managed green areas that are regularly mown could be permitted to grow wilder through selective and reduced mowing regimes. Allowing sections of grassland to be undisturbed for longer periods of time provides habitats for wildlife and increases habitat connectivity, as well as providing maintenance cost savings.

Additionally, such areas could be enhanced for pollinators by planting nectar-rich flowers that increase insect abundance and diversity, enhance the appearance of the townscape, and provide additional foraging opportunities for species that feed on insect prey. The Royal Horticultural Society provides guidance on wildflower planting and includes native species suitable for a range of different habitat types. This guidance can be found at: *rhs.org.uk*.

B-Lines, are 'insect pathways' running through the UK's countryside and towns, along which wildflower-rich habitats are being created and restored. Nine of Pembrokeshire's main towns (excluding Narberth and Pembroke Dock) are within these B-Lines and therefore notable locations for wildflower planting. To find out more, visit: *buglife.org.uk/b-lines-hub*.

The wild web within Pembrokeshire's towns could be enhanced in varying locations:

Mown grasslands – Reduced mowing, the addition of tree planting and conversion to wildflower meadows could provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for a range of wildlife, especially in awkward corners and on banks.

Private and estate gardens – These features could be planted and selectively mown to provide additional habitats.

Road verges –Increase habitat connectivity by cutting verges less frequently, identifying special plant communities, allowing them to grow wilder, and by planting wildflowers. Individual properties and community groups could 'adopt' verges to deliver and manage this.

Roundabouts and town gateways – Planting wildflowers on roundabouts and 'gateways' to urban areas could enhance habitat connectivity, as well as enhance the sense of arrival they provide, making areas more welcoming to locals and visitors.

Coastal areas - Many of the towns in Pembrokeshire are located on the coast and native grassland and scrub communities are self-seeding. In areas, rocky or shingle substrates could be created to provide opportunities for local coastal wildflower species to naturally self-seed.

Existing corridors – Existing green infrastructure corridors should be retained and extended via the above measures.

Fishguard and Goodwick

Existing green infrastructure and opportunities for enhancement

- Existing green infrastructure network
- Key green infrastructure projects
- Key corridors for green infrastructure connectivity enhancements
- Indicative corridors for increasing access and creating recreational routes
- Key zones for generic green infrastructure opportunities

Key generic green infrastructure opportunities for the wider urban area:

The wild web: coastal areas & existing corridors

Revamping access routes

Grey to green: along streets, road verges and on grassland areas

Bettering brown

See the generic projects section for further detail

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Fishguard and Goodwick

Key Project FIS1: Lota Park

Context

Lota Park acts as a focal point for leisure and recreation, and provides a strategic link between the north and south of Fishguard. The majority of the park is characterised by multifunctional open green space. Play equipment is also present in the north of the park. The setting of the park is likely to change as a result of the emerging town masterplan, which proposes new development and a roadway to the east of the park.

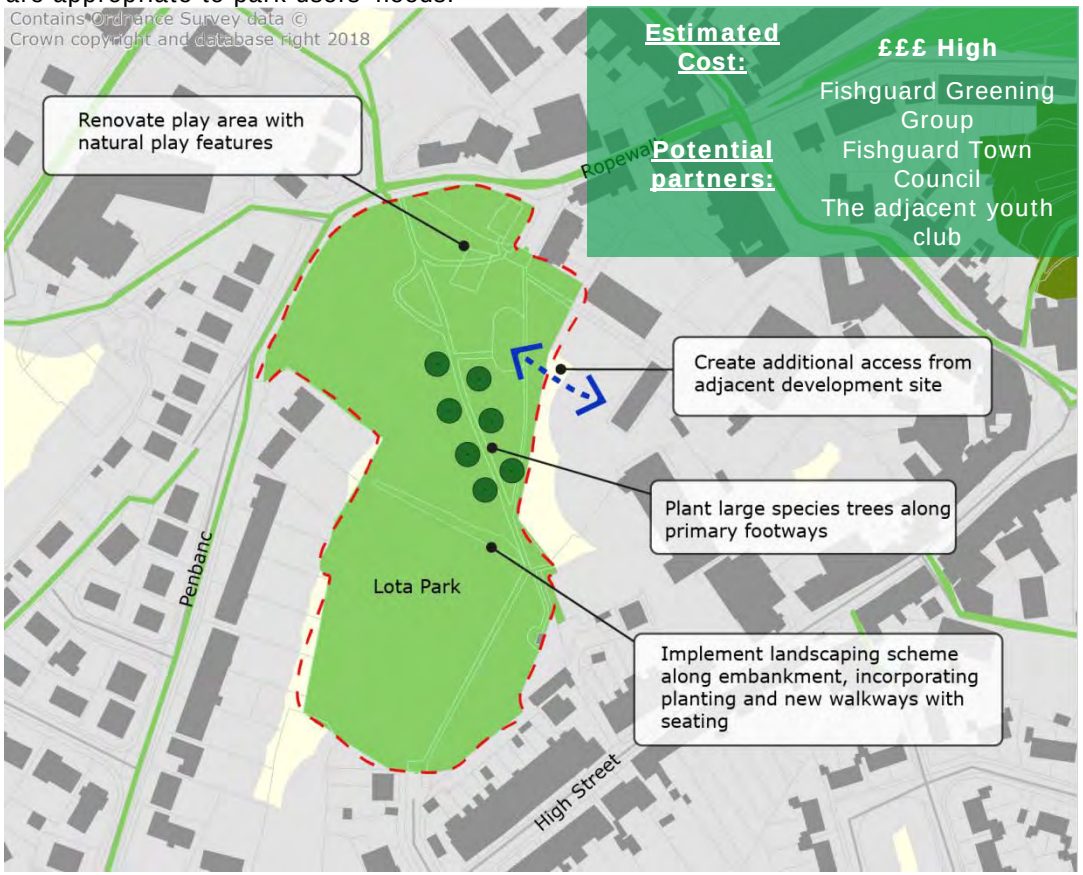
Existing view across Lota Park

Project overview

Plant large species trees along primary walkways and along the park's edges to enhance its appearance and provide connected habitats, as well as provide separation between the park and the proposed development and road to the east. Tree planting in the park was also identified as a natural flood management opportunity as part of the Natural Resource Management Approach to Flood Risk in Pembrokeshire project. Install rain gardens along waterlogged edges of pathways to further contribute to flood alleviation.

Renovate the underused and worn play equipment in the northwest of the park with age appropriate natural play features, and designate scrub zones and loggaries for habitat creation. Implement a landscaping scheme along the embankment separating the north and south of the park, incorporating planting and new walkways with seating.

Create additional access routes to the park via the adjacent development site in the emerging masterplan. This development could also potentially deliver some of this project. Moreover, the project could be delivered and maintained in partnership with the youth club opposite the park, and this could also ensure that improvements to the park are appropriate to park users' needs.



Fishguard and Goodwick

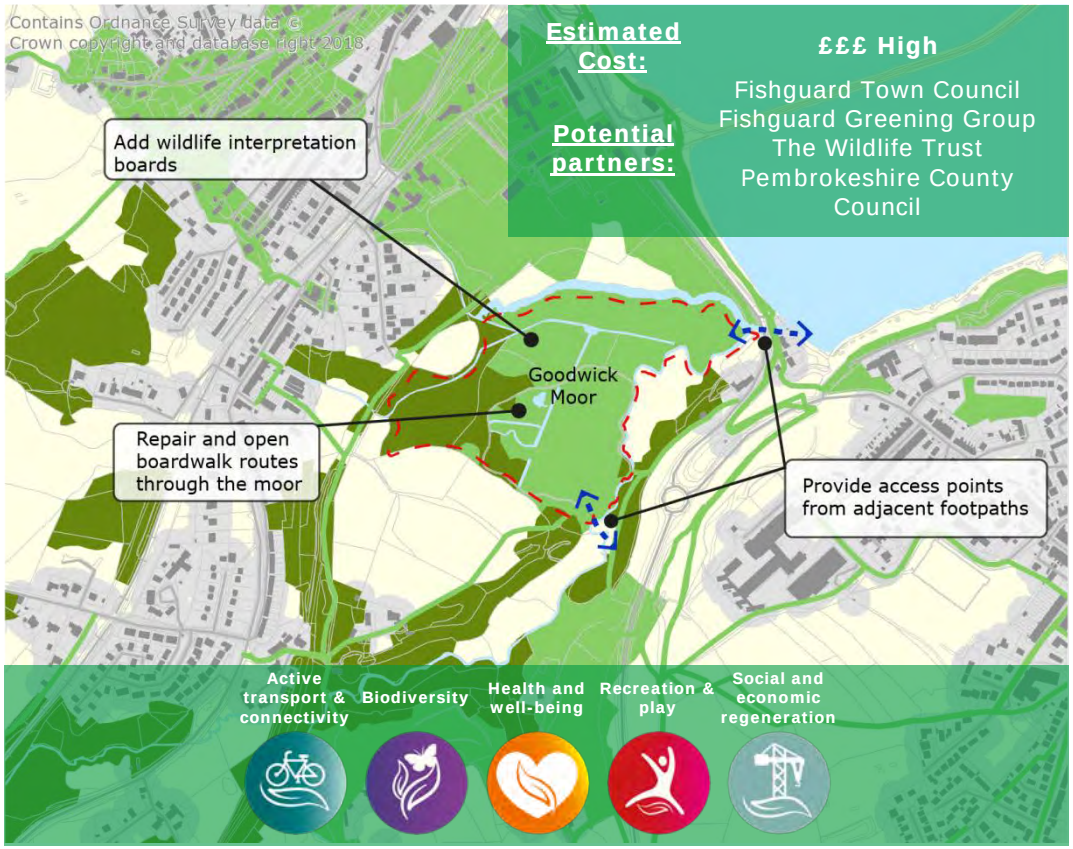
Key Project FIS2: Goodwick Moor

Context

There is currently no access permitted to Goodwick Moor. Access could be re-opened and the old boardwalks repaired. Wildlife interpretation boards could be added and there are also opportunities to extend the Wildlife Trust management of the moor to the common land further south.

The moor between Fishguard & Goodwick

Project overview



Estimated Cost: £££ High

Potential partners:
Fishguard Town Council
Fishguard Greening Group
The Wildlife Trust
Pembrokeshire County Council

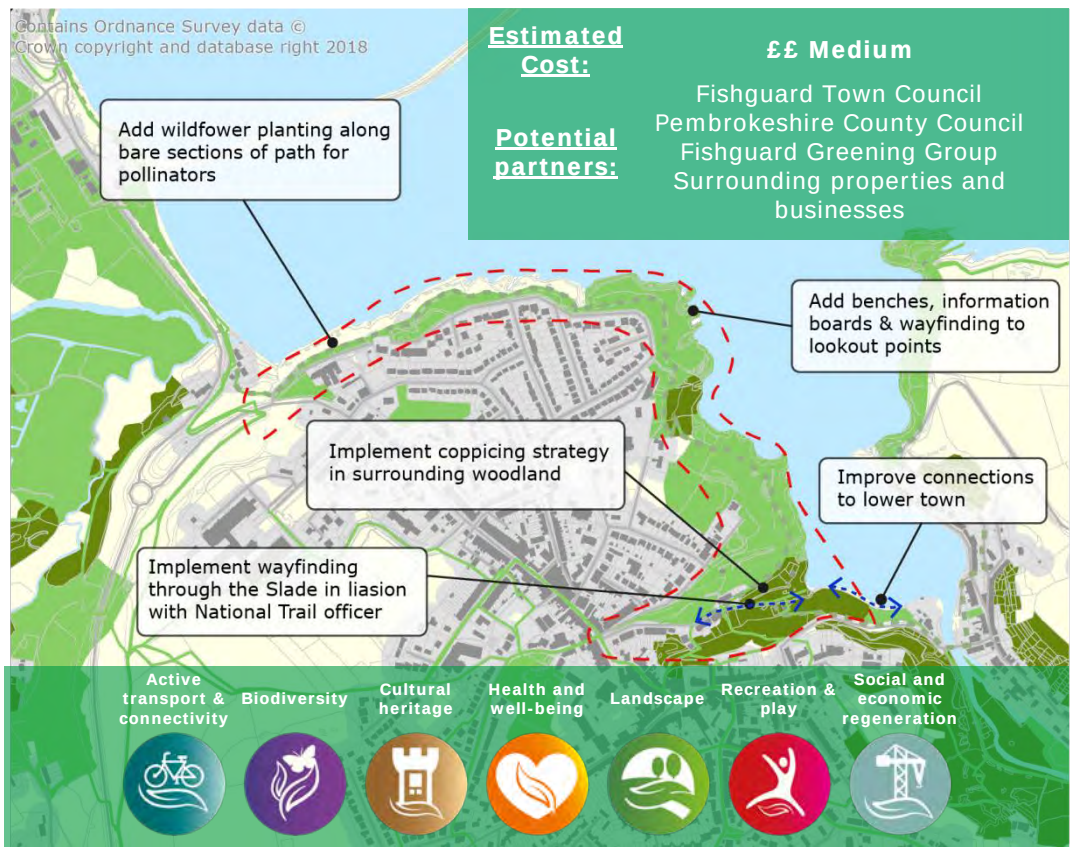
Key Project FIS3: Marine Walk & The Slade

Context

The Marine Walk is a good quality path and part of a National Trail. It could be promoted further to encourage its recreational use, particularly through The Slade. Many trees in the woodlands surrounding the path and The Slade are becoming very tall, impacting landscape character and path safety. Management e.g. coppicing could address issues.

Existing Marine Walk footpath

Project overview



Estimated Cost: ££ Medium

Potential partners:
Fishguard Town Council
Pembrokeshire County Council
Fishguard Greening Group
Surrounding properties and businesses

Haverfordwest

Existing green infrastructure and opportunities for enhancement

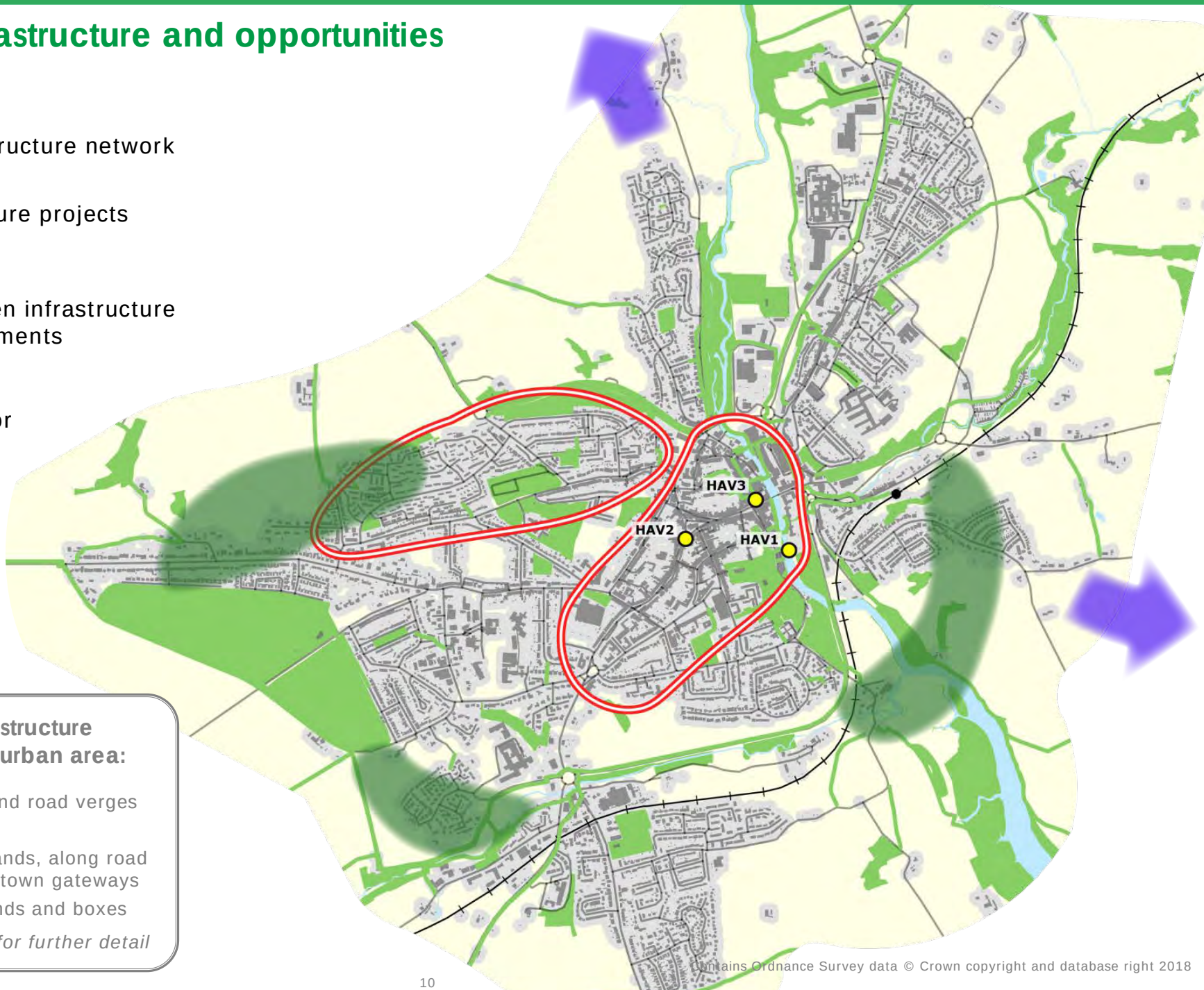
Existing green infrastructure network

Key green infrastructure projects

Key corridors for green infrastructure connectivity enhancements

Indicative corridors for increasing access and creating recreational routes

Key zones for generic green infrastructure opportunities



Key generic green infrastructure opportunities for the wider urban area:

Grey to green: along streets and road verges

Balancing blue

The wild web: on mown grasslands, along road verges and at roundabouts and town gateways

Helping create habitats: ponds and boxes

See the generic projects section for further detail

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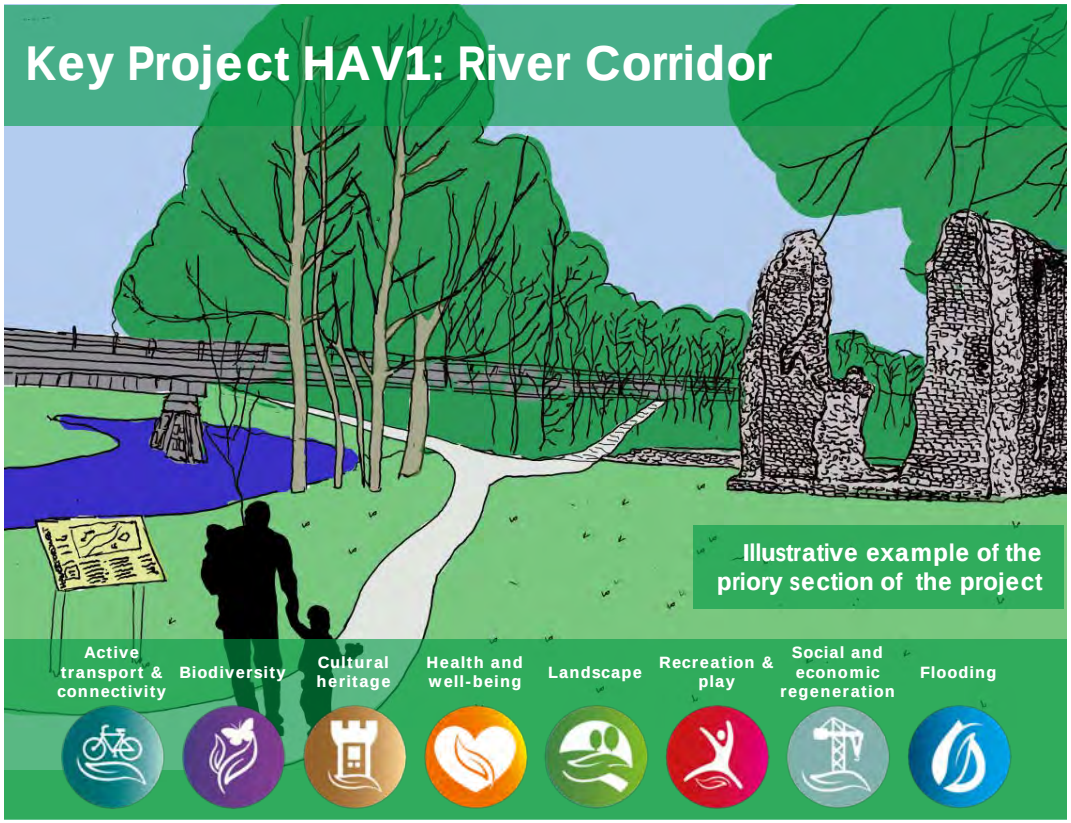
Haverfordwest

Key Project HAV1: River Corridor



Context

The corridor of the Western Cleddau passing through Haverfordwest provides open space, access to nature and connectivity through the town. Parts of the corridor are highly urbanised, providing limited greenery or access.

There is scope to create circular walking routes along the river and improve connections from the town centre to the wider countryside to the north and south.

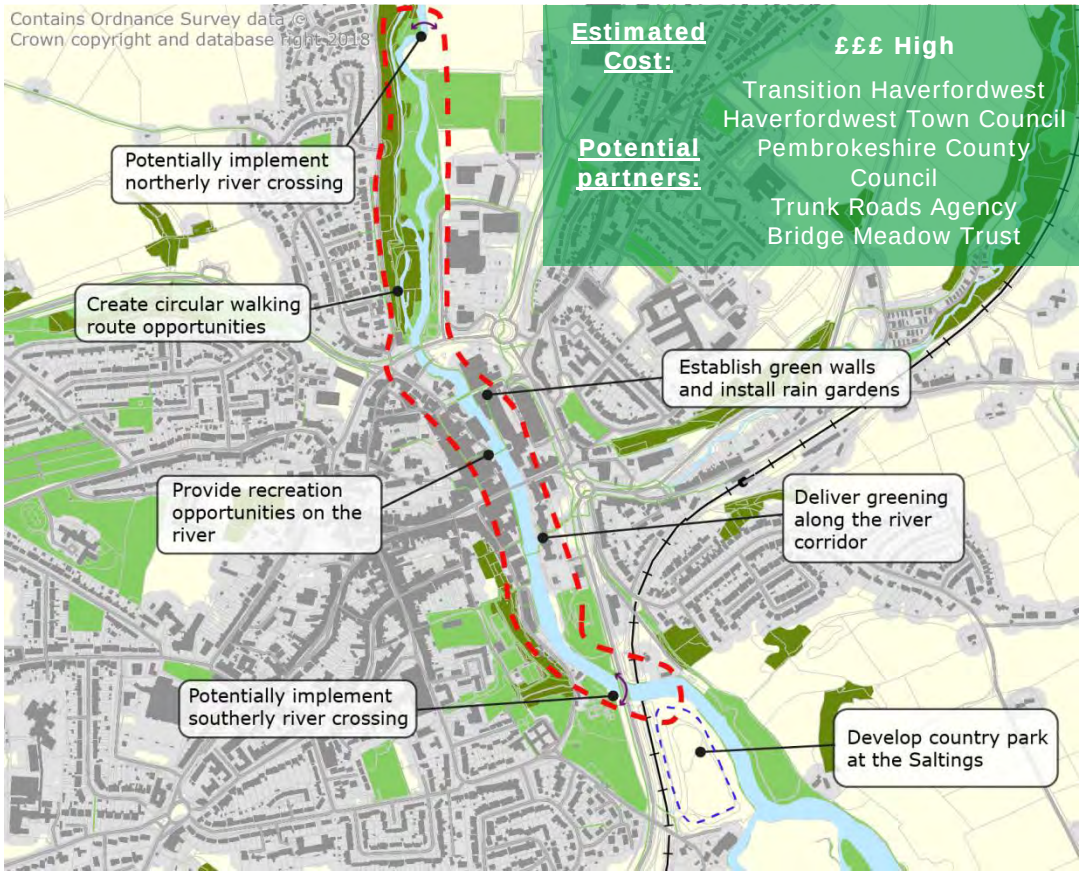
Existing priory section of the river corridor

Project overview

Create a circular path along the river corridor and enable access to the countryside to the north and south of the town, including facilitating northerly and southerly crossings. Alleviate flooding by widening the leat in the north and manage the northern flood plain for flood management and for biodiversity, by eradicating invasive weeds and encouraging lost species (Sand Martin/Lamprey). Repair the mill site in the north and add interpretation. Develop the country park at The Saltings to the south, managed by Bridge Meadow Trust, for biodiversity, access to nature and recreational opportunities.

Soften the central river corridor with trees and planters and provide water-based recreation. Establish a green wall and install rain gardens to help alleviate surface water flooding. Create small water features to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the corridor and provide riparian habitats.

Using the main river corridor as an economic link, this will help to increase footfall in the town and provide an impetus for regeneration of the town, bringing nature back into the town centre.



Haverfordwest

Key Project HAV2: Haverfordwest AQMA

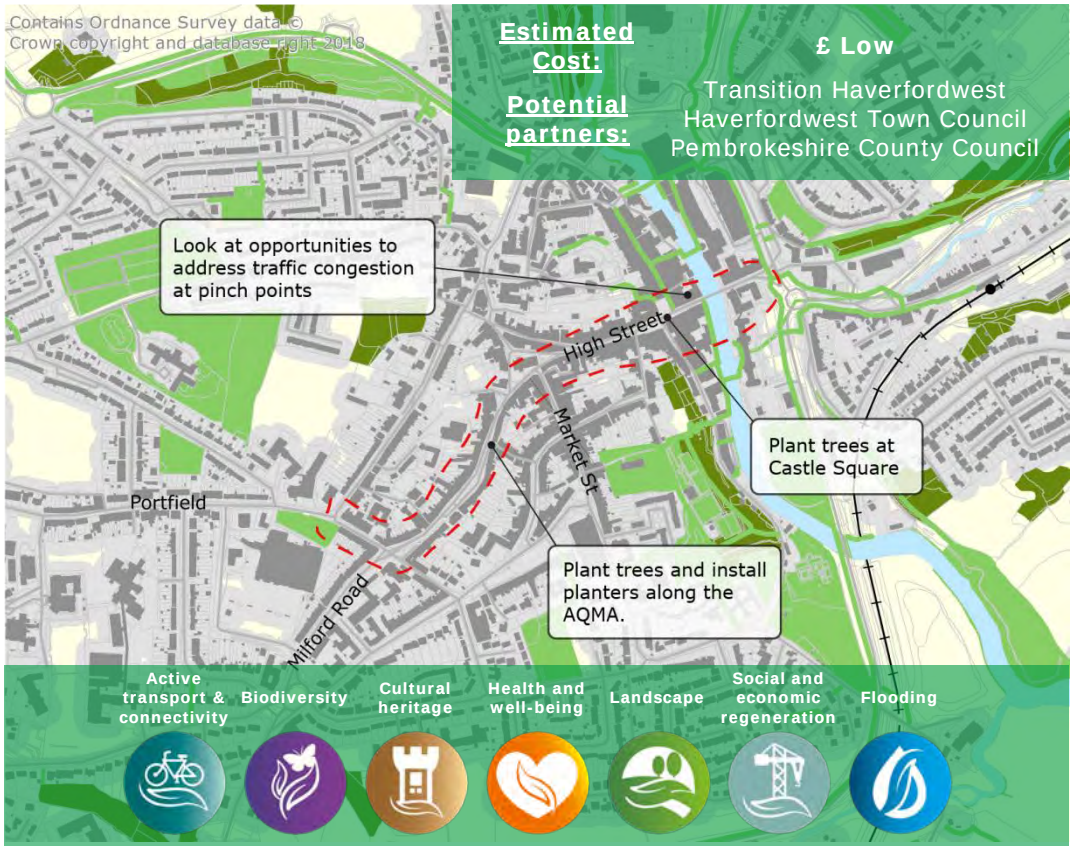
Context

Due to air pollution levels exceeding national objectives, an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is designated along Picton Place, Victoria Place, High Street, Dew Street and Albert Street.

Greening of this area would help to mitigate pollution and enhance the appearance of the town centre.

Existing High Street within the AQMA

Project overview



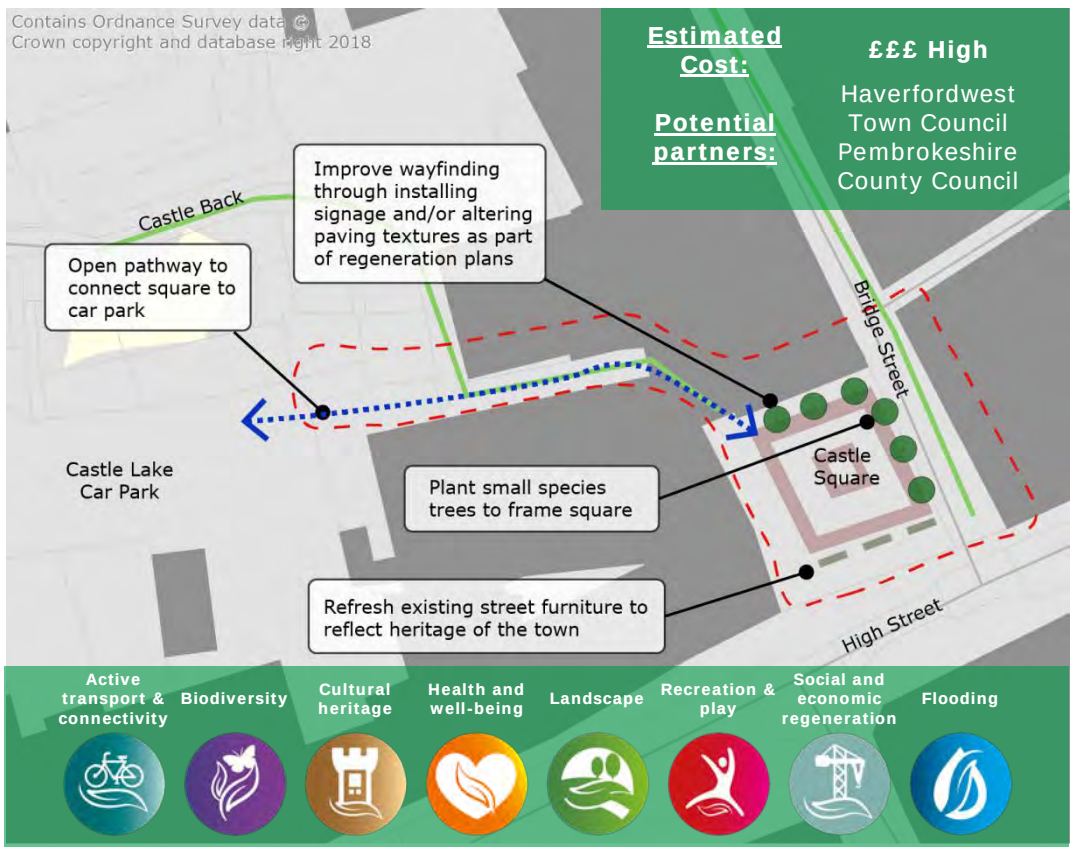
Key Project HAV3: Castle Square

Context

The square has little greenery and there is no direct access to the car park and castle. Users must walk through alleyways between the south of the car park and the High Street. There is an opportunity to enhance this open space through greening and to improve connectivity between this space to the car park and castle to the rear.

Existing Castle Square

Project overview



Milford Haven

Existing green infrastructure and opportunities for enhancement

Existing green infrastructure network

Key green infrastructure projects

Key corridors for green infrastructure connectivity enhancements

Indicative corridors for increasing access and creating recreational routes

Key zones for generic green infrastructure opportunities

Key generic green infrastructure opportunities for the wider urban area:

Grey to green: along streets, road verges grassland areas and estate gardens

Helping create habitats: bat and bird boxes, bug hotels, leaf litter and log piles

The wild web: estate gardens and road verges

See the generic projects section for further detail

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Milford Haven

Key Project MIL1: Water Gardens

Example of the water garden restoration

Active transport & connectivity | Biodiversity | Health and well-being | Landscape | Recreation & play | Social and economic regeneration

Context

Following the closure of the outdoor swimming pool on The Rath, the Water Gardens were opened in 1990 in their place, providing a pleasant community space. Water features, seating areas and a small amphitheatre were provided within the landscaped garden. The water pumps for the garden are reported to be in working order but the water channels and basins are prone to leaking, contributing to their disuse and subsequent over-growing and underuse of the site.

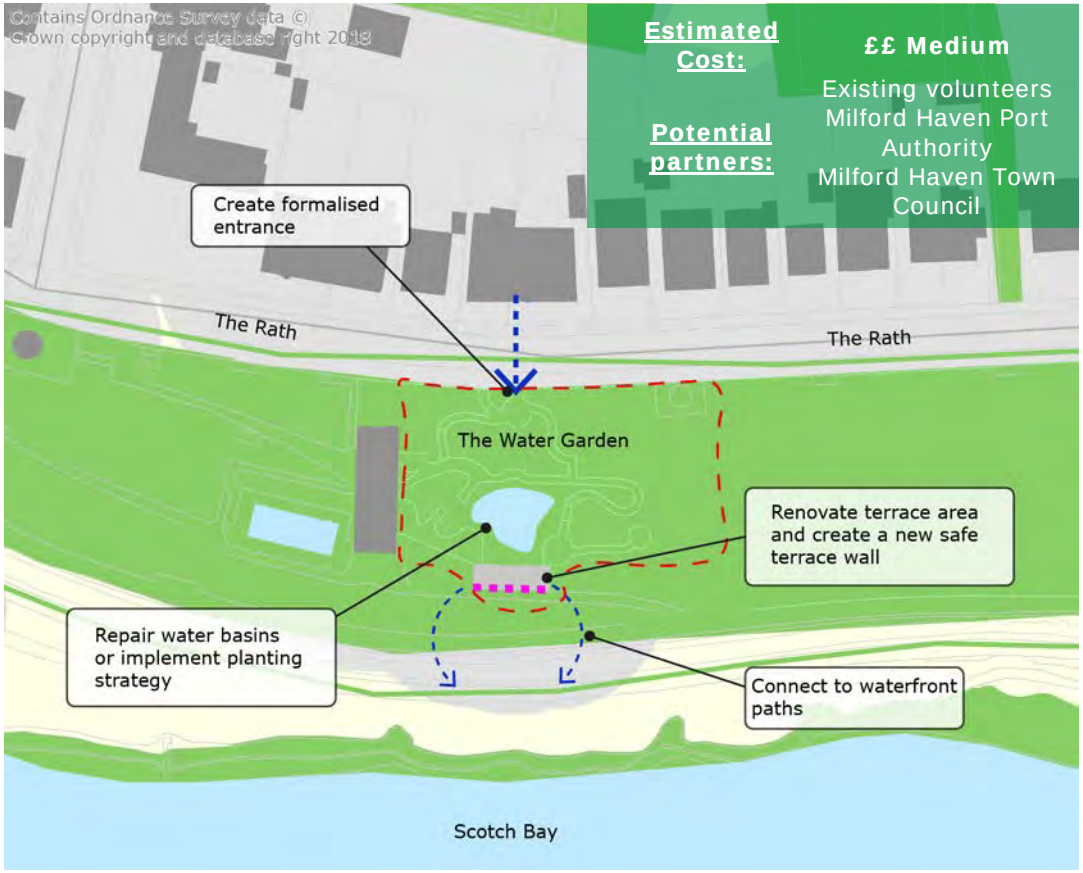
The existing overgrown Water Gardens

Project overview

There is an opportunity to restore the Water Gardens to their former quality, attracting visitors and providing a recreational resource for local people. The terrace area could be renovated by integrating seating, adding new paving, refurbishing railings, adding links to waterfront paths, adding planters, and adding an interpretation board for the Haven.

There is an opportunity to create a new safe terrace wall incorporating a community mural. Ramps could be added for accessibility and pathways resurfaced. If feasible, the leaking basins could be repaired to allow water to flow through disused channels and basins. Alternatively, a planting strategy could be implemented to infill these areas. Additionally, a formal entrance with clear signage could be created to highlight this feature as a destination, attracting visitors.

There is already evidence of some restoration of the Water Gardens by volunteers and this activity could be continued. In previous years there was an idea for a garden festival to help restore the Water Gardens and this could be investigated again to assist in their restoration and maintenance.



Milford Haven

Key Project MIL2: Castle Pill Wood

Previous use and management of the woodland by MCA volunteers

Active transport & connectivity | Biodiversity | Cultural heritage | Health and well-being | Landscape | Recreation & play | Social and economic regeneration | Flooding

Context

Castle Pill Wood was previously managed by Mount Community Association as a community recreational and educational resource, incorporating countryside skills training and building features such as picnic benches and gazebos for outdoor activities. Due to lack of resources, the association is no longer in operation and woodland ownership is unclear. Trees and built structures need management and the new Myrtle Community Association is involved with this.

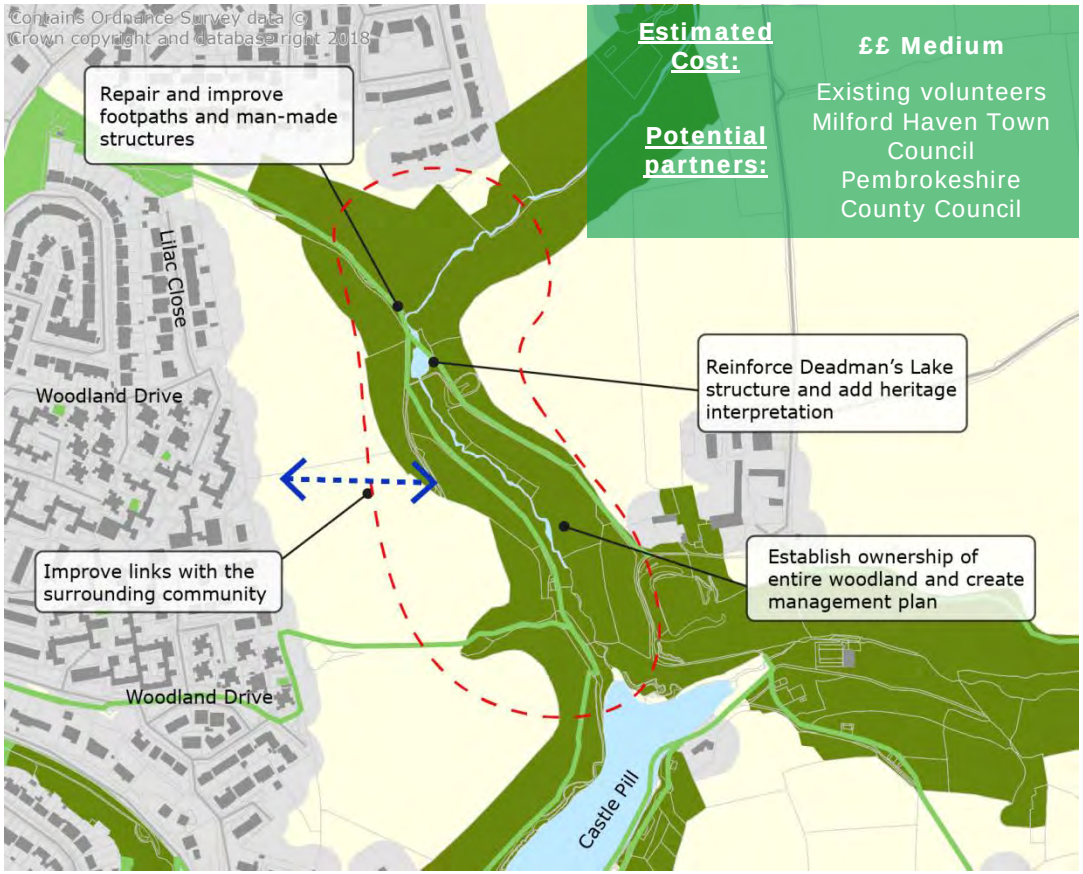
Built structures require management

Project overview

There are remnants of the Mount Community Association projects present in the woods today, which include wood-carved signs, picnic benches, bridging points and wooden pavilions. There is also evidence of ongoing management within the wood by the new Myrtle Community Association, which should be continued and expanded.

The project could involve: Clarifying ownership of the woodland and creating a management plan, including a coppicing and planting strategy that aims to reduce invasive species and mitigate the effects of Ash dieback; reinforcing the existing Dead Man's Lake dam, as the existing structure is prone to erosion during heavy rain; and adding heritage interpretation of the lake and woodland to attract visitors and inspire children's play.

Repair structures and clear paths, to ensure sustained access through the woodland, encourage natural play and maintain safety. Ensure links with the surrounding community are re-established to encourage the use of the woodland for recreation and education, and potentially generate income through selling logs.



Narberth

Existing green infrastructure and opportunities for enhancement

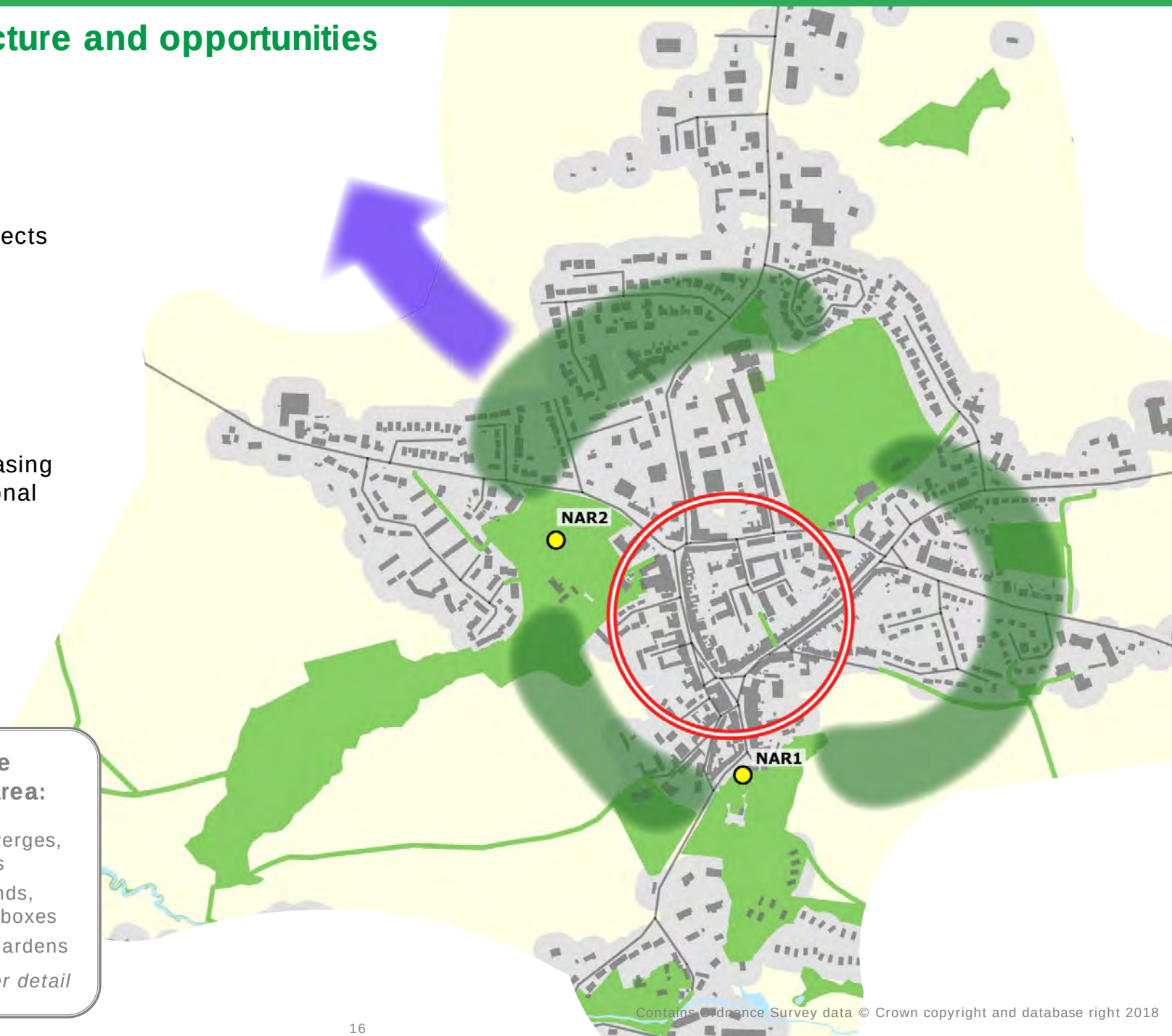
Existing green infrastructure network

Key green infrastructure projects

Key corridors for green infrastructure connectivity enhancements

Indicative corridors for increasing access and creating recreational routes

Key zone for generic green infrastructure opportunities



Key generic green infrastructure opportunities for the wider urban area:

The wild web: mown grasslands, road verges, private gardens and town gateways

Helping create habitats: wildlife ponds, hedgerows, bug hotels and bat and bird boxes

Grey to green: on grassland areas and gardens

See the generic projects section for further detail

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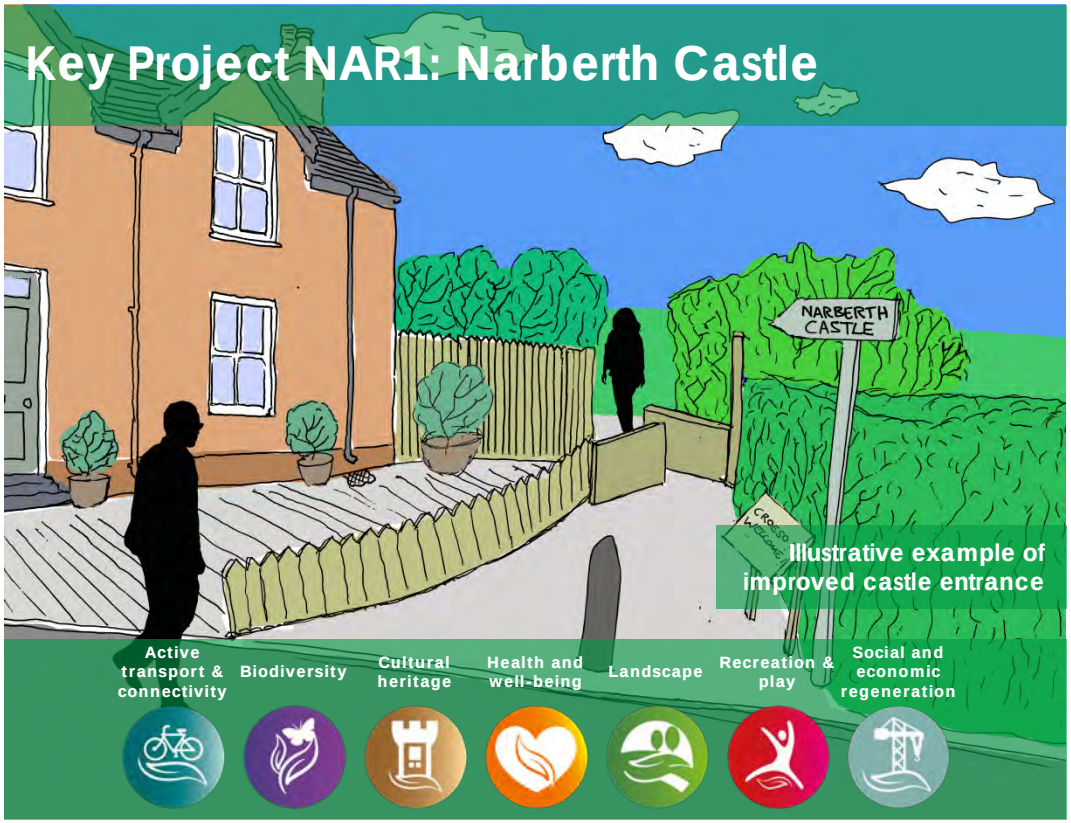
Narberth

Key Project NAR1: Narberth Castle



Context

Narberth Castle is a fantastic heritage asset and open space that is well used by locals. The entrance to the castle is unclear and unwelcoming, potentially limiting visitors to the castle. The castle is also culturally linked to the Mabinogion Stories however there is no interpretation of this within the castle grounds. The woodland to the south and east of the castle is owned by Pembrokeshire County Council however there is no access to this from the castle.

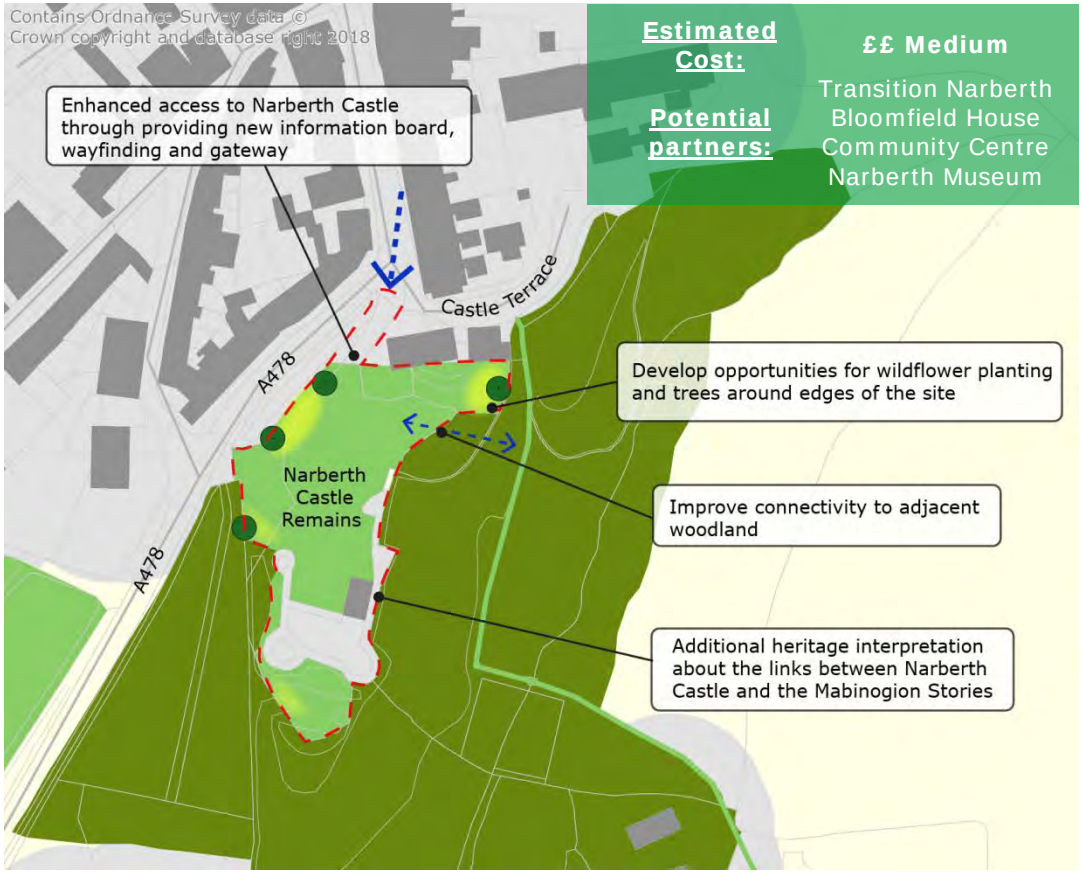
Existing entrance to Narberth Castle

Project overview

Replace the existing entrance to the castle with an open, welcoming pedestrianised entrance, incorporating clear wayfinding and a welcome board. This could help to attract visitors to the site. Upgrade the existing heritage interpretation boards within the castle grounds to include links between the castle and the Mabinogion Stories.

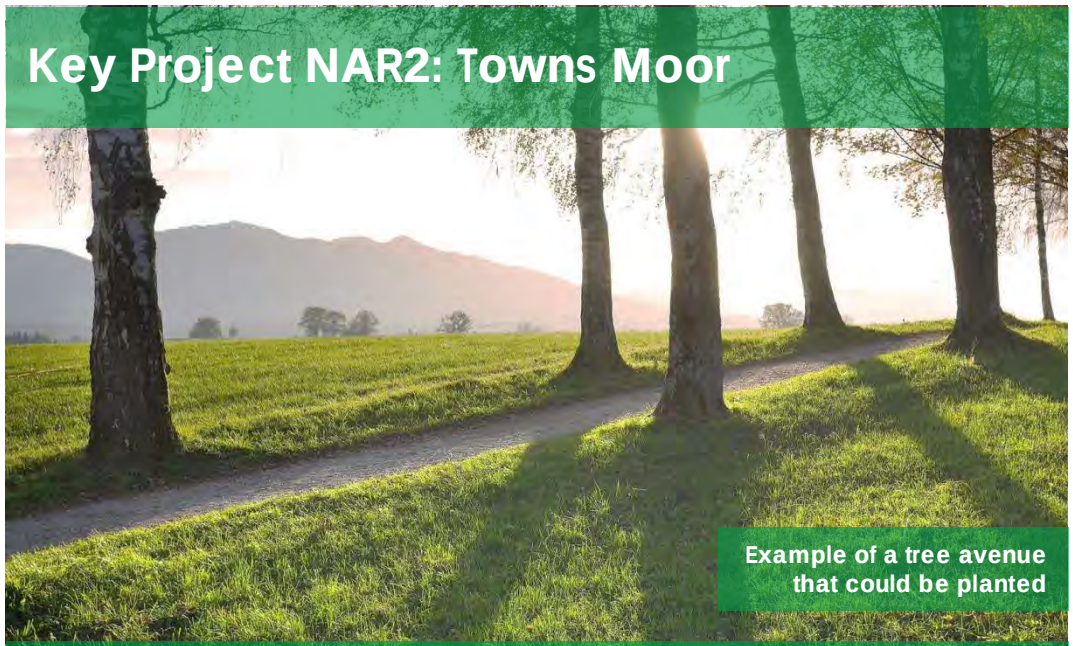
Plant additional trees and wildflowers around the edges of the castle grounds to improve habitat connectivity and biodiversity value. Trees would also provide shade and natural play opportunities, enhancing the amenity value of this open space. Such planting could also enhance the setting of the castle.

Create access between the castle grounds and the Pembrokeshire County Council owned woodland to the south and east. A community project could be delivered to create woodland trails for recreation and install bat and bird boxes for wildlife within the woods. Access could also connect to the existing right of way to the east and this could also encourage visitors to the castle from Brookside and Castlewood caravan and lodge site to the east of the woodland.



Narberth

Key Project NAR2: Towns Moor



Example of a tree avenue that could be planted

Active transport & connectivity | Biodiversity | Health and well-being | Landscape | Recreation & play | Flooding

Context

Towns Moor is a registered village green and a well-used recreation space, providing play equipment, active travel routes and open green space for sports and events. Fruit and nut trees are located north of Towns Moor. Carding Mill Lane, a key active transport route, extends along the south eastern side of the Moor southwards. Parts of the village green are unkempt and informal, with opportunities for management to improve their appearance and biodiversity value.

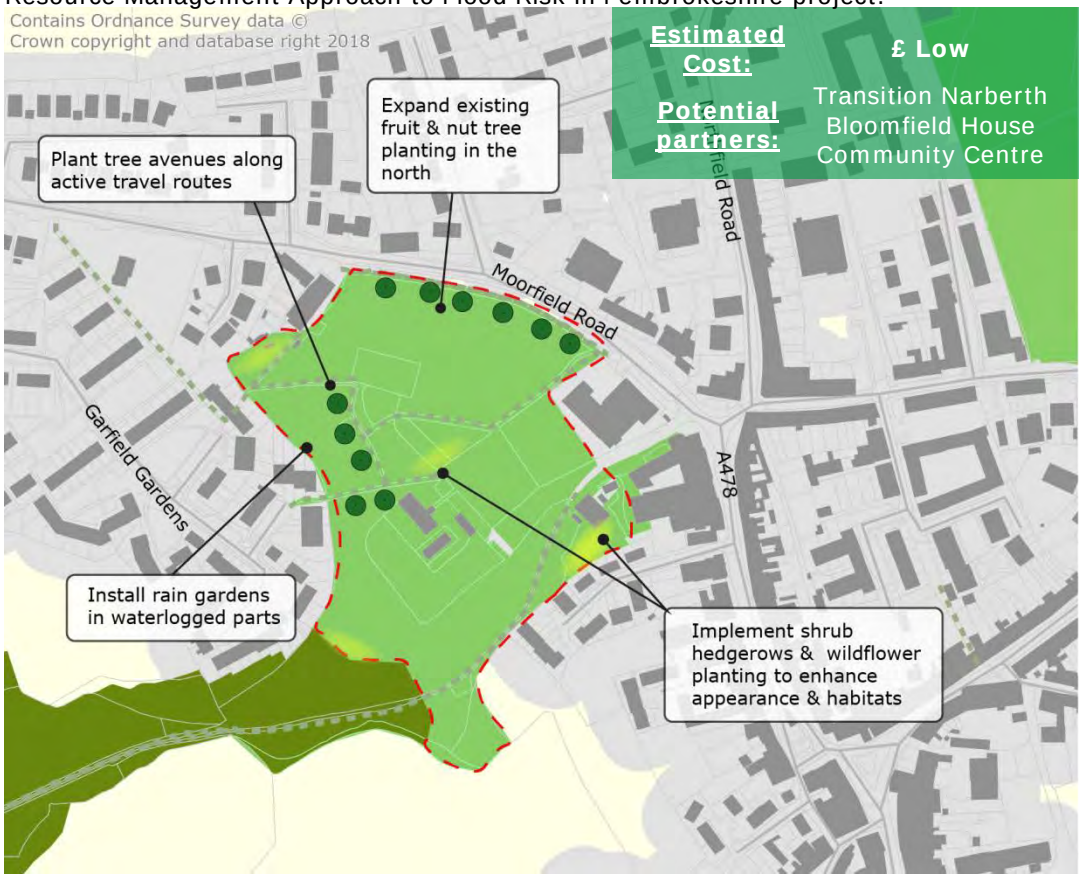
Informal area on western edge of Towns Moor

Project overview

Plant hedgerows and shrubs along the informal areas adjacent to the houses to the northwest of the Moor (The Hawthorns and Hillside Terrace) and adjacent to the social club to the east. This would define the boundary of the Moor, enhancing its appearance and contributing to habitat connectivity.

Plant additional wildflowers on the narrow grass areas along the perimeter of the village green and around the car park and unit buildings to enhance the appearance of the space and improve pollinator habitat connectivity. Retain vehicular access from the car park to the Moor for event use. Install rain gardens in the waterlogged parts of the village green to provide additional habitats and contribute to flood management.

Plant trees along the paths crossing the Moor, enhancing their appearance, providing shade and attracting people to Carding Mill Lane and the wider countryside to the south. This could include planting additional fruit and nut trees on the Moor, which would also provide community food growing opportunities. Additional tree planting on the moor was also identified as a natural flood management opportunity as part of the Natural Resource Management Approach to Flood Risk in Pembrokeshire project.



Estimated Cost: £ Low

Potential partners: Transition Narberth, Bloomfield House Community Centre

Newport

Existing green infrastructure and opportunities for enhancement

Existing green infrastructure network

Key green infrastructure projects (the location of NEW1 had yet to be determined)

Key corridors for green infrastructure connectivity enhancements

Indicative corridors for increasing access and creating recreational routes

Key zone for generic green infrastructure opportunities

Key generic green infrastructure opportunities for the wider urban area:

The wild web: at town gateways and in gardens

Helping create habitats: ponds and boxes

Grass to groceries

Grey to green: on road verge corners, along streets and within private gardens

See the generic projects section for further detail

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Newport

Key Project NEW1: Newport Allotments

Example of allotments that could be delivered

Context

There is a demand for additional allotments across Pembrokeshire's towns, including within Newport.

The prioritisation process therefore concluded that the creation of additional allotments within Newport should therefore be a key project, offering recreational and health and wellbeing benefits by encouraging people to spend time outdoors, providing social and economic regeneration benefits by providing the opportunity to rent allotment plots and sell allotment produce, as well as biodiversity and flooding benefits by incorporating wildflower planting and sustainable urban drainage features around the perimeter of allotment sites.

Further work will be required to determine where the allotments could be located.

Project overview

There is an opportunity to develop additional allotments that are in demand in Newport.

Permit use of a section of land for allotments and develop this land into community allotments. This will provide opportunities for community food growing and will encourage people to spend time outdoors.

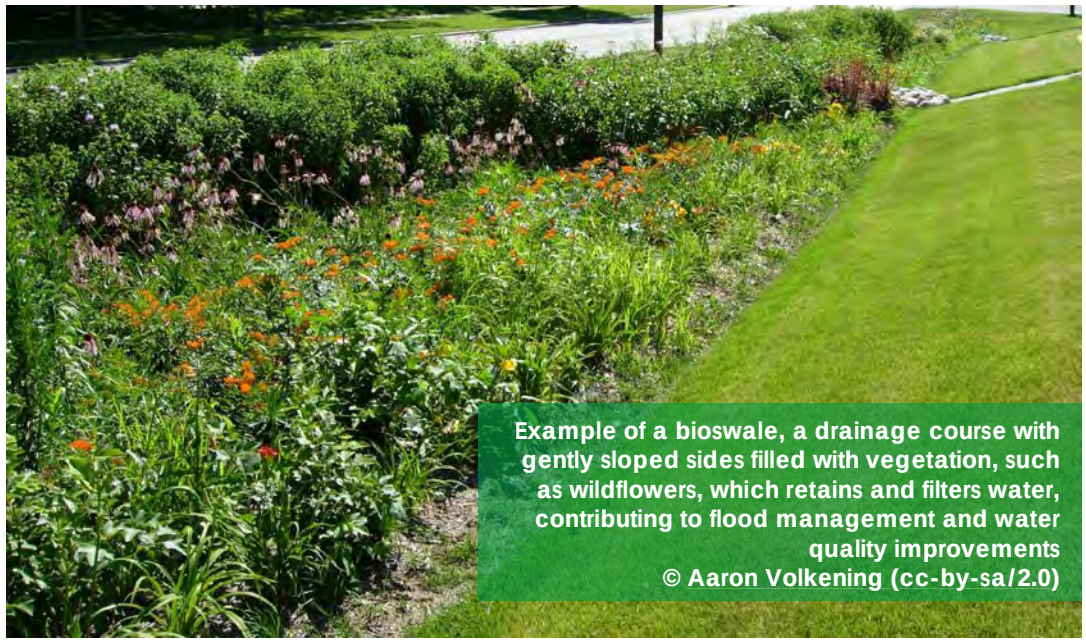
Additionally, create ponds along the field margins of this site. Ponds would provide additional connected habitats for wildlife and could enhance the amenity value of this open space. Moreover, ponds, swales and ditches could be also designed as part of an integrated system to improve a sustainable drainage regime for this area.

Wildflowers could also be planted around the perimeter of the allotments to provide connected pollinator habitats.

The development of allotments could also make use of redundant land in Newport. Furthermore, the community allotments could provide income via the renting of allotment space and by the sale of produce from the allotments.

To determine where allotments could be created, discussions should be held between community groups, landowners, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority and Newport Town Council regarding the appropriate siting of additional allotments.

Estimated Cost:	**££ Medium**
Potential partners:	Newport Town Council Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority



Example of a bioswale, a drainage course with gently sloped sides filled with vegetation, such as wildflowers, which retains and filters water, contributing to flood management and water quality improvements
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Newport

Key Project NEW2: Riverside Pathways

Existing riverside path that could be extended eastwards

Active transport & connectivity | Cultural heritage | Health and well-being | Recreation & play

Context

A good quality accessible section of the Pembrokeshire Coast Path (a National Trail) passes along the north and south of the Afon Nyfer to the west of the Iron Bridge.

There are no footpaths present along the river to the east of the Iron Bridge to connect Newport to the wider countryside.

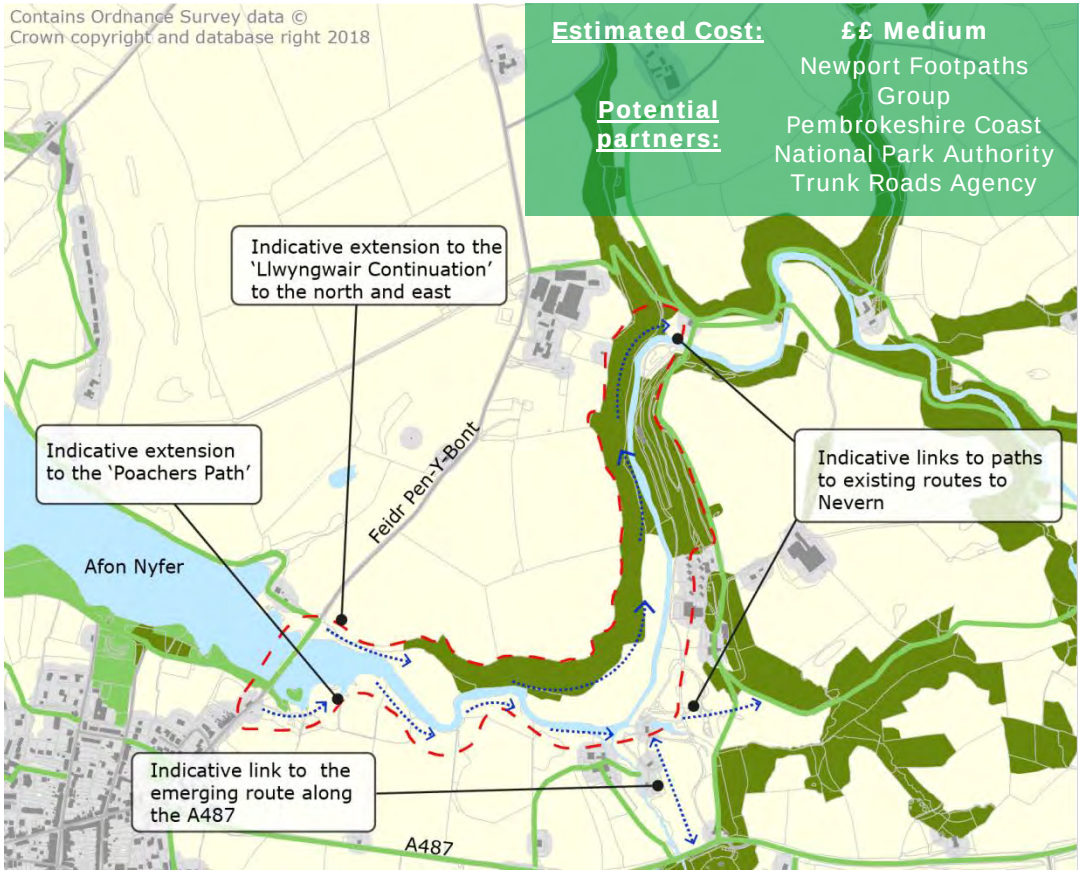
Such pathways could be developed and are in discussion by local councillors and landowners.

Riverside to the east with no pathway

Project overview

There is an opportunity to extend the existing riverside pathway on the western side of the Iron Bridge to the east, offering additional recreational routes and access to the countryside.

Extend the path on the northern side of the river to the east and north as the 'Llwyngwair Continuation'. This path could also link to the 'Pilgrims Path' to Nevern, offering additional walking connections.

Extend the 'Poachers Path' on the southern side of the river eastwards. Connect the northern and southern routes to offer an additional circular walking opportunity. Add wildlife and heritage interpretation about the routes along the paths.

The southern routes could also be connected southwards to the emerging route along the A487 that the Trunk Roads Agency is considering developing. This would provide an additional circular walking opportunity.