

Strategic nature-based water quality improvement assessment: Lower Western Cleddau



Closing date: 5pm 12th October 2026
Outcome notified by: 22nd October 2026

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1. Summary

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority invites proposals from consultants to identify and prioritise nature-based intervention opportunities that could contribute to improving water quality in the lower Western Cleddau (and possibly other relevant catchments if feasible within the budget).

A transparent, weighted multi-criteria approach will assess water quality benefit, source / pathway / receptor linkages, hydrological connectivity, intervention potential and implementation feasibility. GIS analysis will identify and map pollution sources, pathways, receptors and priority reaches using available datasets. Stakeholder and landowner engagement will support fieldwork access, inform feasibility and foster future implementation support. Targeted walkovers will ground-truth and refine the assessment, identifying opportunities and constraints not evident from desk-based information.

Outputs will include an updateable GIS opportunity and prioritisation database, mapbook, narrative report and selected case studies / scenarios. The assessment should distinguish between strategic priorities and actionable opportunities and briefly consider future nutrient mitigation / credit potential of interventions (and how this might influence take-up).

Budget: £38,000 ex VAT, funded by Estée Lauder Companies UK & Ireland via the UK National Parks Foundation.

2. Context

Milford Haven Inner, Milford Haven Outer, the Daugleddau Estuary and the tidal Western Cleddau lie within the Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The Western Cleddau is also part of the Afonydd Cleddau SAC, with the lower river providing a major freshwater input to Milford Haven Inner.

The Cleddau rivers and Milford Haven water bodies are at Moderate Water Framework Directive status i.e. are not achieving Good Status. Elevated nutrient concentrations, particularly dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN), are driving ecological failures within the estuary through macroalgal growth.

Nutrient pressures originate across the Afonydd Cleddau catchment, especially the Western Cleddau, with phosphorus (P) affecting freshwater and nitrogen (N) contributing to downstream estuarine enrichment. Milford Haven Inner also fails Good Chemical Status due to persistent contaminants.

These elevated nutrient loads have contributed to the application of nutrient neutrality requirements for development, including restrictions on new housing provision until appropriate mitigation measures can be secured.

Integrated, catchment-scale management measures are required to address diffuse and point source pollution pathways. Nature-based solutions, including wetland creation, floodplain restoration, riparian woodland establishment and changes in agricultural land and drainage management, have the potential to reduce nutrient losses, improve nutrient retention and deliver wider ecosystem benefits.

Natural Resources Wales' (NRW's) emerging Catchment Nutrient Recovery Plan (CNRP) will provide a route towards a more integrated, catchment-wide approach to nutrient management, reducing reliance on development-by-development nutrient neutrality. Rather than considering the nutrient impact of each development in isolation, the integrated approach is intended to consider development alongside the wider programme of nutrient reduction and restoration measures required to achieve the conservation objectives of the affected SAC. The CNRP is intended to quantify the nutrient reductions required for catchment recovery and identify and secure measures capable of delivering those reductions. Subject to the outcome of the CNRP and the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, this could provide greater flexibility for development while maintaining the necessary level of nutrient reduction to support the recovery of the designated site¹.

NRW is working at pace to deliver Phase 1 of the CNRP by October 2026. Phase 1 will estimate the nutrient reduction capacity in the catchment (based on potentially available land and current land use / cover changes by a reasonable variety of feasible and viable measures) and will consider some actions, planned projects and compliance work to identify what measures will be implemented. Phase 2 involves in-depth study of the catchment nutrient capacity and the secured measures, which will include some of the work being undertaken by stakeholders. Phase 3, to produce a final detailed plan, is expected to be completed by April 2027.

3. Purpose and objectives

Within this context (which includes other workstreams, examples of which are given at Annex 3), the appointed consultant will undertake a spatially explicit assessment to identify and prioritise opportunities for nature-based interventions that could make a meaningful contribution to improving water quality within the lower Western Cleddau corridor and, consequently, connected downstream water bodies.

The assessment should use a transparent, weighted multi-criteria approach to identify and rank potential intervention opportunities. Criteria should consider, as appropriate, the potential contribution to water quality improvement, pollutant source / pathway / receptor linkages, hydrological connectivity, land use, existing environmental constraints and opportunities, feasibility of intervention, and other relevant factors. The proposed criteria, weighting and prioritisation methodology should be clearly described and agreed with PCNPA early on in the commission. A suggested assessment approach is given in Section 7 below.

A GIS-based assessment will be undertaken to identify and map potential pollution sources, pathways and receptors across the study area. This should draw on available spatial datasets and consider, as appropriate, agricultural land use, livestock access, field drainage, surface-water runoff, topography, tributary inputs, outfalls, crossings and other relevant features.

¹ It may also provide scope for a future *de minimis* or threshold approach, whereby sufficiently small residual nutrient contributions could potentially be treated as not requiring individual nutrient-neutrality mitigation.

The assessment should identify locations and watercourse reaches where pollutants may be mobilised and delivered to the watercourse, and where nature-based interventions could potentially interrupt or reduce these pathways. The GIS analysis will be used to identify and prioritise watercourse reaches and locations for field investigation.

Targeted walkovers of a representative sample of priority watercourse reaches will be undertaken to ground-truth and refine the desk-based assessment and to identify opportunities and constraints that cannot reliably be identified through GIS and aerial imagery alone. Walkovers should seek to identify, amongst other features, direct livestock access or drinking points, poaching, bank erosion, informal crossings, field drains and outfalls, diffuse runoff pathways, sediment mobilisation, riparian condition, and other potential pollutant entry points or intervention opportunities. These features may be obscured by riparian vegetation or canopy cover on aerial imagery.

The consultant should propose an appropriate approach for selecting the walkover sample, taking account of the spatial distribution, connectivity and relative risk of identified pollution pathways and the potential for nature-based interventions. Fieldwork findings should be spatially referenced and used to validate and refine the GIS assessment and prioritisation.

Engagement with relevant stakeholders, including farmers and landowners, will form an integral part of the assessment. This will include early engagement to seek the necessary permissions and facilitate access for fieldwork, while also fostering an understanding of the purpose and objectives of the work, the potential benefits of nature-based interventions, and the potential for delivery of water quality improvement measures in future. Landowner relationships will be key to future success. Please note in this regard that the applicant will be required to comply with the principles of the Authority's Welsh Language Standards, including promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language.

It is therefore important that the assessment distinguishes between sites that represent a strategic priority from a water quality perspective and sites where there is a realistic opportunity for implementation. Not all strategically important sites will be actionable, and not all actionable sites will be strategic.

The consultant should set out an appropriate approach to stakeholder engagement, including how information gathered through engagement will be incorporated into the opportunity assessment and prioritisation.

The principal output will be a spatially explicit, GIS-based opportunity and prioritisation database covering identified nature-based intervention opportunities. The database should provide a clear and transparent record of the evidence, criteria and assumptions underpinning the prioritisation of each opportunity, including relevant GIS analysis, field observations, stakeholder / landowner considerations and implementation constraints.

The database and associated GIS data should be structured so that they can be retained, interrogated and updated by PCNPA subsequently. The outputs should

therefore be suitable for supporting future landowner engagement, development of projects and schemes, and applications for funding.

It is suggested that the GIS database should be accompanied by:

- a mapbook presenting the spatial distribution and prioritisation of opportunities;
- a narrative report setting out the methodology, evidence base, assessment criteria, weighting and prioritisation process, key findings and recommendations; and
- a selection of more detailed case studies / scenarios drawn from the prioritisation exercise, illustrating how higher priority opportunities could be developed in practice, including the nature of the proposed intervention, anticipated water quality benefits, site specific considerations, feasibility and potential next steps.

The final outputs should provide PCNPA and partners with a robust, transparent and updatable evidence base for identifying, engaging on and progressing nature-based interventions within the lower Western Cleddau corridor and for demonstrating their potential contribution to downstream water quality objectives.

Nutrient credit links

The assessment should briefly explore the potential future role of nutrient mitigation or credit-based approaches to implementation, recognising that there is ongoing work by Arup at both national (Welsh Government) and local levels (Pembrokeshire County Council). Credit value may also change the baseline appetite for adoption of interventions.

However, the primary purpose of this assessment is to identify sites that deliver robust, long-term water quality improvements for the SAC. Any future application of these interventions to support nutrient mitigation or credit schemes should be regarded as a secondary benefit and should not undermine, substitute for, or be the primary driver of the restoration required to achieve favourable conservation status².

The CNRP will be a framework to enable the selection of measures that can deliver the calculated amount of nutrient reduction required for the SAC, whereas this assessment will identify exactly where and how nature-based solutions can practically be implemented within a defined section of the catchment (the lower Western Cleddau). This assessment can inform later phases of CNRP development.

4. Budget

The budget is £38,000, exclusive of VAT, funded by Estée Lauder Companies UK & Ireland via the UK National Parks Foundation.

5. Geographical scope

See Annex 1 for an overview / context map within which this study is located.

² The assessment should also recognise that previous work has demonstrated that translating habitat restoration into nutrient mitigation or credit-based schemes is not straightforward, owing to a range of regulatory, legal and delivery challenges.

The assessment will be hydrologically focused on the lower estuarine and tidal reaches of the Western Cleddau (from the weir at the tidal limit in Haverforwest downstream), rather than the wider upstream freshwater catchments. This reflects the current evidence identifying this area as a priority for nutrient reduction interventions. This approach ensures that the study remains proportionate to its objectives and funding (and broadly aligns with the geographical extent of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, while observing hydrological pathways which may originate outside of the National Park boundary).

Added value potential

Bidders are invited to consider how the desk-based elements of the methodology developed through this commission could also be cost-effectively applied to the following areas, or a subset of them, *within the resources available for the commission and without compromising the core focus and requirements for the lower Western Cleddau*.

- Catchments of the lower Eastern Cleddau transitional waterbody (from Blackpool Mill bridge to the confluence with the Western Cleddau at Picton Point)
- Catchments of the Milford Haven Inner waterbody from the confluence of the Cleddau Rivers downstream to e.g. the Cleddau Bridge

No additional reach walkovers or fieldwork are expected for these catchments.

If these additional components (wholly or in part) would require additional funds, an estimate of the costs for each component is invited.

6. Timeline

Suggested stages / work packages are given in Section 8. PCNPA must submit a final report on the project to the UK National Parks Foundation by 30th May 2027.

7. A suggested assessment approach

It is suggested that a transparent, weighted multi-criteria approach is developed to identify and prioritise opportunities at both hydrological unit and site / intervention level. Each unit should be assessed against a transparent set of criteria, which may include:

- nutrient pressures and pollution pathways;
- hydrological connectivity to water bodies and downstream receptors;
- potential for nature-based interventions to reduce nutrient delivery and improve water quality;
- existing and planned nutrient reduction measures (e.g. Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, NRW, Pembrokeshire County Council and others);
- potential constraints and opportunities, including infrastructure, existing habitats, heritage assets, Agricultural Land Classification and land use³

³ Existing strategic guidance, including the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (2023) “*Tree and Woodland Guidance Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. A landscape sensitivity assessment to woodland creation*”, should be factored into the assessment. Areas identified as having landscape potential for woodland creation should be considered as potential opportunities where they also align with nutrient reduction and ecological objectives, e.g. those emerging from *A review of progress to*

- the types of nature-based interventions that may be appropriate; and
- strategic alignment with existing environmental objectives and priorities, including potential future funding opportunities.

This will identify areas of greatest strategic opportunity.

Within these units, and recognising that opportunities in lower-priority units may also make a meaningful contribution, the assessment should identify and assess specific intervention opportunities, considering the suitability, potential scale and likely benefits of different nature-based solutions, e.g.

- wetlands and wet grasslands;
- floodplain restoration and reconnection;
- riparian woodland;
- buffer strips and riparian fencing;
- runoff and drainage management;
- natural flood management measures; and
- other appropriate nature-based solutions.

The assessment should also consider implementation feasibility, including landowner willingness, constraints and permissions, timescale and cost. Although this aspect could be the primary driver, it is considered that GIS analysis should provide the initial assessment, with reach walkovers and stakeholder / landowner engagement used to ground-truth and refine the assessment, particularly in relation to site suitability and deliverability.

This distinction should be reflected in the GIS attributes and opportunity register rather than prioritising solely on a single composite (flattened) MCA score. A Boston matrix approach may be appropriate, e.g.

	High delivery readiness	Low delivery readiness
High strategic priority	Immediate project-development priorities	Strategic priorities requiring targeted engagement / feasibility work
Moderate strategic priority	Potential quick wins / opportunistic projects	Longer-term opportunity pipeline

In this way it should be possible to generate a series of maps, with associated statements (in an attribute table) such as:

“Site A ranks highly as a potential wetland opportunity because it lies on a moderate nutrient pathway and drains directly to a failing water body. Initial discussions indicate that the relevant landowners are supportive in principle. There are no ecological or infrastructure constraints. The proposal is compatible with wider objectives for biodiversity recovery and would contribute to flood resilience. The project is achievable in the medium term and is estimated to cost £X.”

Collectively, these would constitute a quantified opportunity register, which could in addition be tabulated to show potential implementation timelines and nutrient reduction projections.

8. Deliverables

The deliverables should collectively establish a spatially explicit, evidence-led and updateable pipeline of nature-based intervention opportunities within the geographical area. The work should progress from catchment evidence and spatial opportunity mapping, through transparent multi-criteria prioritisation and stakeholder / landowner engagement, to identification of priority sites, their delivery readiness and next-stage requirements.

The final outputs should provide PCNPA and partners with a practical evidence base for project development, partnership working and future funding applications, while also providing information that can inform subsequent phases of the Catchment Nutrient Recovery Plan and consideration of future nutrient mitigation approaches.

Stage / Work Package	Deliverable	Suggested content / purpose
1. Initiation	Inception report	Confirm scope, objectives, key questions, governance, assumptions, risks, dependencies, data requirements etc.
	Agreed methodology	Overall assessment methodology, including intervention typology, spatial analysis, multi-criteria analysis approach, walkover strategy, stakeholder engagement, field verification, treatment of nutrient-reduction evidence and uncertainty.
	Agreed project programme	Milestones, dependencies, engagement activities, review points, key decision points.
2. Baseline evidence and GIS database	Data review and evidence note	Headline review of available spatial and non-spatial evidence, including nutrient pressures, existing studies, restoration projects, relevant CNRP work, data gaps and limitations.
	Baseline maps	Catchment pressures, land use, hydrology, designated sites, water quality, existing nature-based solutions / restoration, infrastructure, environmental and land-use constraints etc.
	GIS geodatabase	Structured project geodatabase containing source datasets, derived datasets and project outputs.
	Metadata	Metadata for source and derived datasets, e.g. data provenance, date,

		scale / resolution, limitations and appropriate use.
3. Nature-based intervention opportunity assessment	Nature-based intervention typology and suitability framework	Definition of the nature-based interventions to be assessed, their mechanisms of benefit, spatial suitability criteria, key constraints, evidence base and confidence in expected outcomes.
	Opportunity GIS layers	Spatially explicit opportunities for each relevant intervention type, supported by the agreed suitability methodology.
	Constraints and deliverability layers	Spatial identification of physical, environmental, land-use, access, planning, consenting and other constraints that may affect implementation.
	Mapping methodology report	Description of datasets, analytical methods, assumptions, scoring / suitability rules, limitations and quality assurance.
4. Prioritisation	Multi-criteria assessment (MCA) scoring framework and matrix	Transparent criteria, weightings, scoring rules, evidence sources and approach to sensitivity testing. Criteria should address environmental benefit, nutrient benefit, feasibility, deliverability, landowner considerations, cost, consenting and wider benefits as appropriate.
	Ranked opportunity areas	Prioritised opportunities with scores, intervention type, strategic rationale and key constraints.
	Strategic opportunity assessment and priority mapbook	Maps and concise commentary identifying and explaining priority opportunity areas and the interventions that could be pursued within them.
	Indicative nutrient-reduction potential and confidence assessment	Indicative assessment of potential nutrient reduction associated with priority interventions, distinguishing between modelled / estimated benefit, evidence-supported benefit and benefits requiring further investigation. This should not constitute a nutrient-crediting methodology.
5. Stakeholder engagement and feasibility	Stakeholder engagement plan	Identification of key stakeholders, farmers and landowners; engagement objectives; proposed approach; and arrangements for recording and managing feedback.

	Workshop / meeting summaries	Summary of engagement undertaken, key findings, opportunities, concerns and agreed actions.
	Stakeholder feedback and feasibility report	Consolidated feedback on landowner willingness, practical feasibility, barriers, opportunities and potential delivery partnerships, including implications for prioritisation.
	Updated opportunity and priority mapping	Revised GIS layers, MCA scores and priority areas reflecting stakeholder engagement, fieldwork and improved understanding of feasibility.
6. Delivery pipeline	Opportunity register	A structured register of priority and other strategically important opportunities, including location, intervention type, rationale, MCA score, constraints, indicative nutrient benefit, environmental co-benefits, landowner / engagement status, technical feasibility, estimated cost, potential partners / funding, delivery readiness and recommended next action (see schema suggestions at Annex 2).
	Delivery readiness assessment	Classification of opportunities according to both strategic priority and delivery readiness, recognising that a high-priority site may not currently be deliverable and that a lower-priority site may represent a more achievable near-term opportunity.
	Implementation roadmap	Prioritised pipeline showing recommended next steps, dependencies, likely timescales and progression from strategic opportunity through engagement, feasibility, concept development, funding and implementation.
	Funding and partnership opportunities	Identification of potential delivery partners and relevant funding mechanisms or programmes for priority opportunities, where reasonably identifiable.
7. Priority site development	Priority opportunity case studies	A representative selection of priority sites taken beyond desktop assessment, demonstrating how the strategic methodology can translate into practical interventions.

	Concept maps	Indicative intervention extent/layout, key site features, constraints and opportunities.
	Site feasibility summaries	Initial assessment of landowner position, technical feasibility, environmental and consenting considerations, estimated costs and funding opportunities, nutrient and wider environmental benefits, evidence gaps and potential delivery routes.
	Next-stage recommendations	Specific recommendations for surveys, design, modelling, permissions, landowner engagement, funding, partnership development and monitoring required to progress each site.
8. Final outputs and data package	Final report and strategic mapbook	Synthesis of the methodology, evidence, prioritisation, stakeholder findings, opportunity pipeline, priority case studies and recommendations.
	GIS data package	OGC GeoPackage or agreed equivalent containing all final opportunity, baseline, constraints, prioritisation and supporting GIS layers.
	MCA scoring attributes and supporting data	MCA scores, weightings, criteria, underlying attributes and relevant evidence supporting the prioritisation.
	Gemini-compliant metadata	Complete metadata package for final spatial datasets.
	Symbology	Agreed symbology for all key GIS layers, suitable for future use by PCNPA and partners.
	GIS user guide	Brief guidance covering data structure, key assumptions, interpretation, limitations, symbology and procedures for updating and maintaining the opportunity database.

9. Indicative programme

An indicative 12-week programme is given below.

Week	Stage / Work Package
1-2	WP1 Initiation WP2 Baseline evidence and GIS database
2-5	WP2 Baseline evidence and GIS database WP3 Nature-based intervention opportunity assessment WP4 Prioritisation

5-8	WP3 Nature-based intervention opportunity assessment WP4 Prioritisation WP5 Stakeholder engagement and feasibility
8-10	WP6 Delivery pipeline WP7 Priority site development
10-12	WP8 Final outputs and data package

10. Client inputs

PCNPA will be expected to, for example:

- approve methodology and MCA weighting at project initiation
- provide available GIS datasets
- identify relevant existing studies and partnerships
- review draft outputs
- provide comments within agreed timescales

11. Consultant expertise

It is anticipated that the successful team(s) will demonstrate experience in areas including but not limited to:

- GIS and spatial analysis
- catchment hydrology
- nature-based nutrient mitigation
- agricultural practices and agri-environment support packages
- stakeholder engagement
- river and floodplain restoration
- estuarine and freshwater ecology
- ecosystem services and natural capital
- Welsh environmental policy and regulation

Collaborative proposals are welcomed, however these should be presented as a single response to the brief.

12. Client group

The client group will consist of:

- Sara Morris (Director of Placemaking and Engagement, PCNPA)
- Emma Gladstone (Strategic Policy Manager, PCNPA)
- Phil Barlow (Research and Sustainability Appraisal Officer, PCNPA)
- Michel Regelous (National Park and Marine Policy Officer, PCNPA)
- Sarah Mellor (Conservation Team Leader / Lead Ecologist, PCNPA)

The client group may consult with other officers e.g. Nutrient Management Board members as deemed necessary

13. Evaluation and scoring

Tenders will be evaluated using the following criteria and weightings:

Ref	Criterion	Weight
A.	Team, Experience & Capability	25%

B.	Understanding of the Brief & Risk; Methodology, Approach & Delivery	45%
C.	Project Management & Governance	10%
D.	Cost & Added Value	20%
Total		100

Each criterion will be scored on a scale of 0–5, where 0 is unacceptable and 5 is excellent (see **General score definitions** and **Detailed scoring guidance** below). Scores will be weighted according to the percentages shown above. An example evaluation form is included below the scoring guidance.

General score definitions

0	No response or wholly inadequate
1	Very poor - major omissions, high risk
2	Poor - partially meets requirements, significant weaknesses
3	Acceptable - meets requirements, some weaknesses
4	Good - meets requirements well, minor weaknesses
5	Excellent - fully meets and exceeds requirements, no material weaknesses

Detailed scoring guidance

Criterion	Score based on	Score descriptors
A. Team, Experience & Capability (25%)	- Relevance of experience - Quality and relevance of example projects - Skills and experience of key staff (including Welsh language capability in regard to arranging and conducting fieldwork in particular) - Appropriateness of resourcing - Confirmation that named staff will perform the work	5 = Highly relevant, specialist team with excellent track record 3 = Competent team with relevant but limited experience 1 = Weak or poorly evidenced experience
B. Understanding of the Brief & Risk; Methodology, Approach & Delivery (45%)	- Understanding of water quality issues and nature-based solution - Understanding of the Milford Haven Inner waterbody - Identification of risks, constraints and sensitivities - Understanding of statutory and procedural context - Clear, logical and proportionate approach to each required output - Project plan, milestones and deliverables - Approach to evidence, data, mapping and uncertainty - Quality assurance and review arrangements - Realism and deliverability of timetable	5 = Deep, insightful understanding with risks clearly addressed; excellent, robust, defensible and clearly thought-through approach 3 = Adequate understanding, some risks identified; compliant but unexceptional approach 1 = Superficial or generic understanding; weak, unclear or risky approach
C. Project Management & Governance (10%)	- Clarity of management and governance arrangements - Communication and reporting approach - Risk management - Responsiveness and flexibility - Arrangements for liaison with PCNPA - Evidence that the bidder complies with UK employment law, ensures staff assigned to the contract are competent, supported, and supervised, and demonstrates inclusive	5 = Very strong, low-risk, well-structured management approach; clear, credible, contract-specific evidence of employment law compliance, robust staff competence/support arrangements, and a positive, practical approach to inclusion and equality. 3 = Acceptable management arrangements; clear confirmation

	practices with reasonable adjustments under the Equality Act 2010	of employment law compliance, with reasonable arrangements for staff competence/support and inclusive practices. 1 = Weak or unclear management approach; minimal or unclear evidence of employment law compliance, staff capability/support, or inclusive practices
D. Cost & Added Value (20%)	- Value for money (not just lowest price) - Transparency and clarity of cost breakdown - Realism of staff inputs and rates - Clarity of expenses and assumptions - Any genuine added value	5 = Excellent value, clear, well-evidenced and realistic 3 = Acceptable and reasonable 1 = Poor value or unclear/unrealistic costs

Example evaluation form

ITT:	Lower Western Cleddau Nature-based Solutions Feasibility Study
Bidder:	
Evaluator:	
Date:	

Criterion	Weight	Score (0-5)	Weighted Score
A. Team, Experience & Capability	25		(Score x 25)
B. Understanding of Brief & Risk; Methodology, Approach & Delivery	45		(Score x 45)
C. Project Management & Governance	10		(Score x 10)
D. Cost & Added Value	20		(Score x 20)
Total	100		Maximum total weighted score = 500**

**Divide total weighted score by 5 to get overall percentage score.

14. ITT conditions

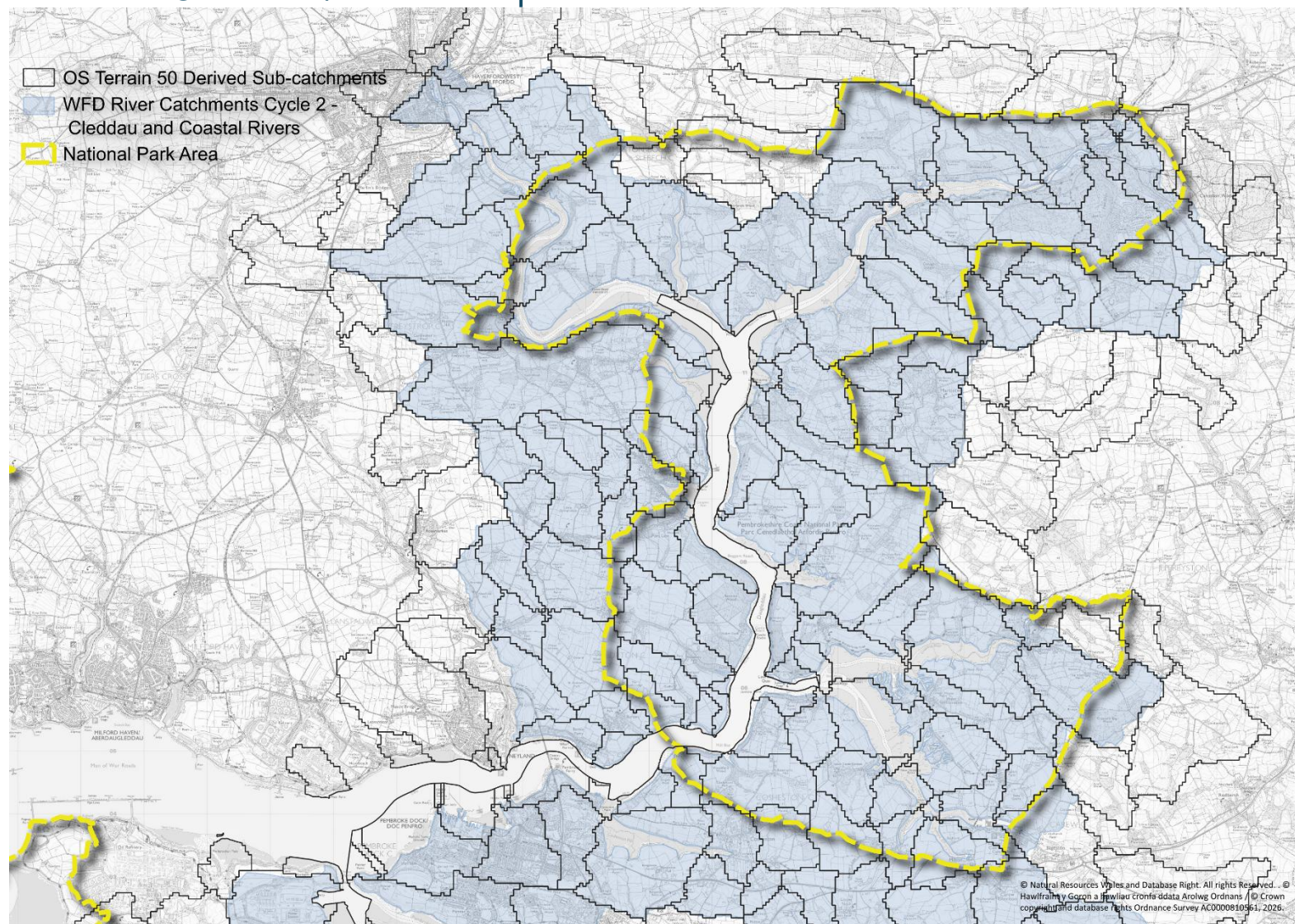
- The validity of proposals shall be 90 days from the closing date for submission.
- The appointment will be formed by written acceptance of the successful tender, which may be by electronic communication.
- All applicants will be provided with scores when notified of the outcome, but the decision of the client group will be final.
- The Authority does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any proposal and shall not be responsible for or liable for any costs, expenses or losses incurred by applicants in the preparation of their proposal or fee bid.
- Applicants must not improperly canvass, seek to influence, or discuss their proposal with Officers or Members of the Authority or with third parties.

15. Project terms and conditions

- i. All intellectual property rights in the work produced under the contract shall vest in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, subject to any pre-existing rights of the contractor.
- ii. The appointed contractor will at all times comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation, general law using all reasonable skill and care.
- iii. The applicant will be required to comply with the principles of the Authority's Welsh Language Standards, including promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language. (This will be of particular relevance when communicating with landowners and conducting fieldwork.)
- iv. The Contractor may provide all services directly or may subcontract particular tasks. The Contractor shall remain fully responsible for the work of the whole team. All professional services must be provided by persons who are appropriately trained and qualified. No material subcontracting shall take place without the prior written consent of the Authority, not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.
- v. It shall be a condition of the appointment that, subject to Clause xiv (below) the Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Authority against all claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs, charges and expenses arising out of or in connection with the performance of the contract arising from negligence or breach of contract. The contractor shall maintain professional indemnity insurance of £5,000,000 for the duration of the contract and for a period of 6 years afterwards.
- vi. The Freedom of Information Act 2000 applies to all the activities of the Authority, and the contractor acknowledges that the Authority may be required to disclose information in accordance with its statutory obligations.
- vii. Contractor must declare in writing any conflicts of interest, including those of company directors, employees and their families who will undertake work for the Authority or any other Welsh Designated Landscape.
- viii. Any internal documents provided by the Authority are provided for the purposes of this study only and shall not be used for any other purpose nor disclosed without the Authority's express permission. Upon completion of the study and delivery of the final outputs, all such internal documents shall be securely deleted. This obligation shall survive completion or termination of the contract.
- ix. The contractor shall keep confidential all information of a confidential nature obtained in connection with the contract and shall not disclose such information to any third party without the prior written consent of the Authority, except as required by law.
- x. The Authority may terminate the contract at any time by giving written notice if the Contractor commits a material breach of the contract, becomes insolvent, or fails to perform the services to the required standard. The Authority may also terminate the Contract for convenience by giving reasonable written notice. In the event of termination, the Contractor shall only be entitled to payment for work properly carried out to the date of termination.
- xi. The contract shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales, and the parties submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales.
- xii. Nothing in these terms and conditions shall create any partnership or joint venture between the Authority and the contractor.
- xiii. The Contractor may not assign or transfer the contract without the prior written consent of the Authority.

- xiv. The Contractor's total liability (other than for personal injury or death resulting from negligence or for fraudulent misrepresentation) under or in connection with the Contract, howsoever arising shall not exceed £250,000.

Annex 1 - Overview / context map



Annex 2 - Suggested opportunity register schema

Attribute	Purpose
Opportunity ID	Unique reference
Location / waterbody	Spatial reference
Intervention type	Wetland, riparian woodland, floodplain restoration, agricultural drainage etc.
Strategic rationale	Why this location matters
Nutrient pressure addressed	N, P, sediment, etc.
Indicative nutrient benefit	Estimated range
Benefit confidence	High / medium / low
MCA score	Overall priority
Environmental co-benefits	Biodiversity, flood, carbon, landscape etc.
Key constraints	Physical / regulatory / land-use
Landowner status	Unknown / contacted / interested / willing / not currently willing
Technical feasibility	Initial assessment
Indicative cost	Order of magnitude
Delivery readiness	Opportunity / engagement / feasible / concept / funding ready
Potential partners	Relevant organisations
Potential funding	Likely funding routes
Next action	Specific recommended action
Evidence gaps	Surveys / design / modelling required

Annex 3 - Other initiatives and sources of information

This project must be cognizant of and located within a range of other previous and current initiatives, some of which are listed below:

- **Afonydd Cleddau Nutrient Management Board** - e.g. *Afonydd Cleddau Nutrient Management Plan*, Arcadis, 2025
- **Afonydd Cleddau SAC River Restoration Plan** - sets out potential restoration options which then require further investigation and ground truthing.
- **Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries Natural Capital Benefit Profiling Model**, West Wales Nutrient Management Board, 2026
- **Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water** initiatives - including investments at Wastewater Treatment Works, as set out in the latest AMP programme or similar investment programmes.
- **Four Rivers for LIFE** (NRW) - river restoration and land management elements. There is the potential that PCC will work in collaboration with this project on the Western Cleddau.
- **Natural Resources Wales** - report No. 436 *Afonydd Cleddau SAC Strategic River Restoration Plan* (JBA Consulting, 2020)⁴, The study areas are above tidal limits (the study extent of the Western Cleddau therefore ends at the weir at the tidal limit in Haverfordwest, and at Blackpool Mill bridge for the Eastern Cleddau)
- **Natural Resources Wales** – Water Quality Improvements in WFD waterbodies and Marine Protected Areas, part of NRW's Nature and Climate Emergency (NaCE) marine projects
- **Natural Resources Wales WINS** maps - source of opportunity identification. [Welsh Information for Nature-based Solutions \(WINS\) | Wales Environmental Information Portal](#) (require ground truthing).
- **Nutrient credit trading** - PCC expects to build on the Part 1 TACP work on the County Estate, with a further commission envisaged on setting up a nutrient credit trading scheme. Separately, Welsh Government has commissioned Arup to look at nutrient credit trading at an all-Wales level. A Nutrient Management Board workstream on natural capital mapping may have synergies with this and other workstreams.
- **Nutrient Management Board** - proposed river monitoring work in the Cleddau.
- **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority** (2023) *Tree and Woodland Guidance Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. A landscape sensitivity assessment to woodland creation*
- **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority** (2026) *A review of progress to date and a strategic framework for the implementation of the 30 by 30 target in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park*
- **Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum (PCF)** - Ecosystem Enterprise Partnership, EcoBank and Building Resilience into Catchments initiatives.

⁴ Available from library@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

- **Pembrokeshire County Council** - Nitrogen and Phosphorous Mitigation Strategy for Pembrokeshire County Council land holdings
- **Pembrokeshire County Council** - River restoration work focusing on the Western Cleddau in the Haverfordwest area (PCC lead)
- **Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership initiatives** in Pembrokeshire, which have the potential to bring nature conservation and river restoration benefits.
- **Run off and erosion risk mapping** – the West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre planning tool has maps from a PCF funded project ‘Building Natural Solutions’. Similar maps available on NRW [Wales Environmental Information Portal](#)
- **Surveying the Waterway / Welsh Environment for Pollution Threats (SWEPT)** - citizen science monitoring of N and P entering the marine environment from freshwater inputs led by the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC Officer. Volunteer Project 2018-19 (the Milford Haven Waterway), 2020 (some waterway sites and the open coast), and 2024 with The Marine Conservation Society as part of the Natur am Byth! Môr project (some waterway and open coast sites) delivered by West Wales Rivers Trust
- **Teifi Demonstrator Programme**, e.g. Teifi Fyw
- **The Cleddau Project** - e.g. Phosphorus and Water Quality in the Cleddau Catchment, 2026, Cleddau Catchment Assessment Project Initial Progress Report (2024)
- **West Wales Landscape Enterprise Networks** (Puffin Produce and First Milk) demonstrates the potential for collaborative private-sector investment to support farm-scale interventions delivering water quality and wider environmental outcomes.
- **West Wales Water Quality Improvement Project**, Afonydd Cymru 2019
- **WFD monitoring** (via DataMapWales). The principal WFD water body for the section from Haverfordwest downstream to the confluence with the Eastern Cleddau, is the Western Cleddau - Anghof confluence to Cartlett Brook confluence (GB110061031340)
- **WWF Wholescapes project** - Restoration of the Cleddau

Ends.