

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Replacement Local Development Plan (2015-2031)

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating
Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Scoping Report:

Appendix B – Baseline Information

June 2016

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
AUTHORITY

Sustainability Appraisal of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park replacement Local Development Plan January 2016

Appendix C: Baseline information

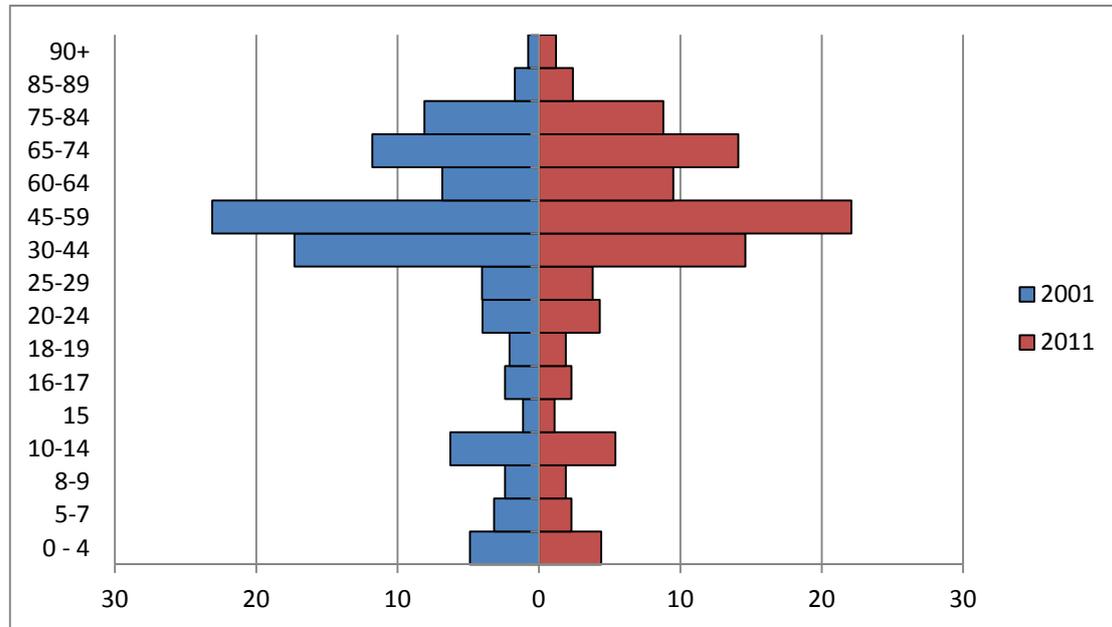
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General & Population

Total population and trends

The resident population of the National Park at the 2011 Census was found to be 22,644, this is a very small increase in the resident population of 2001 (22,542) The age structure of the Park's usual resident population by percentage of population in 2001 and 2011 is shown below.



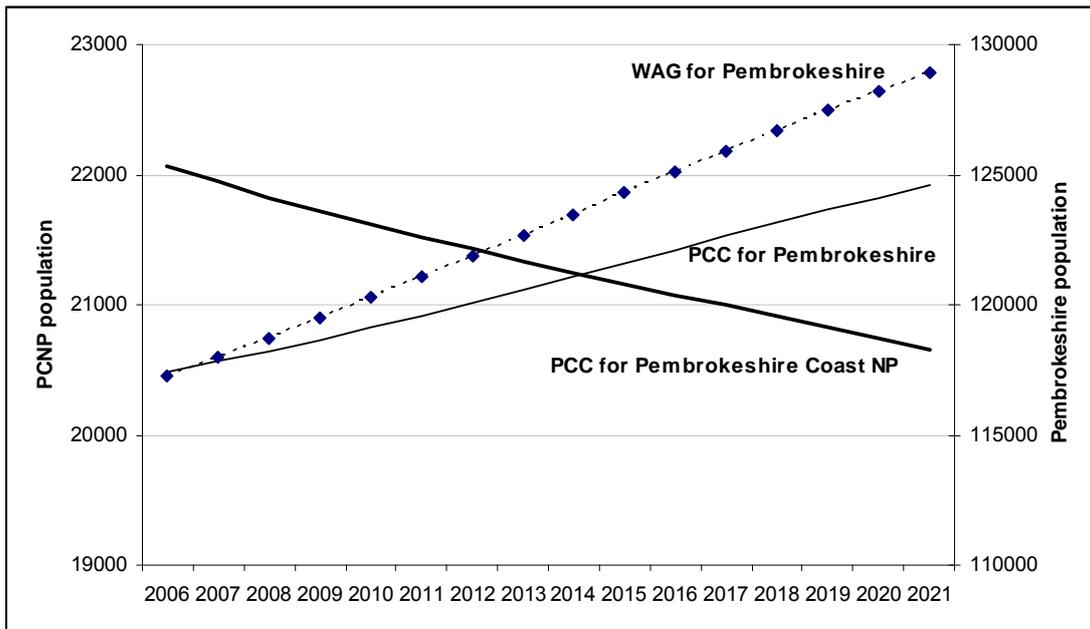
Data source: Census 2001/2011

Modelled estimates of population change since the Census have been produced for the National Park by the Office for National Statistics. Estimated population change for the National Park 2001-2006 is shown in the following chart, along with estimates for the whole of Pembrokeshire. The subsequent chart shows the estimated age structure in the National Park in 2006. Updated population and household projections based on the 2011 Census for the National Park are expected in late 2014/ early 2015.

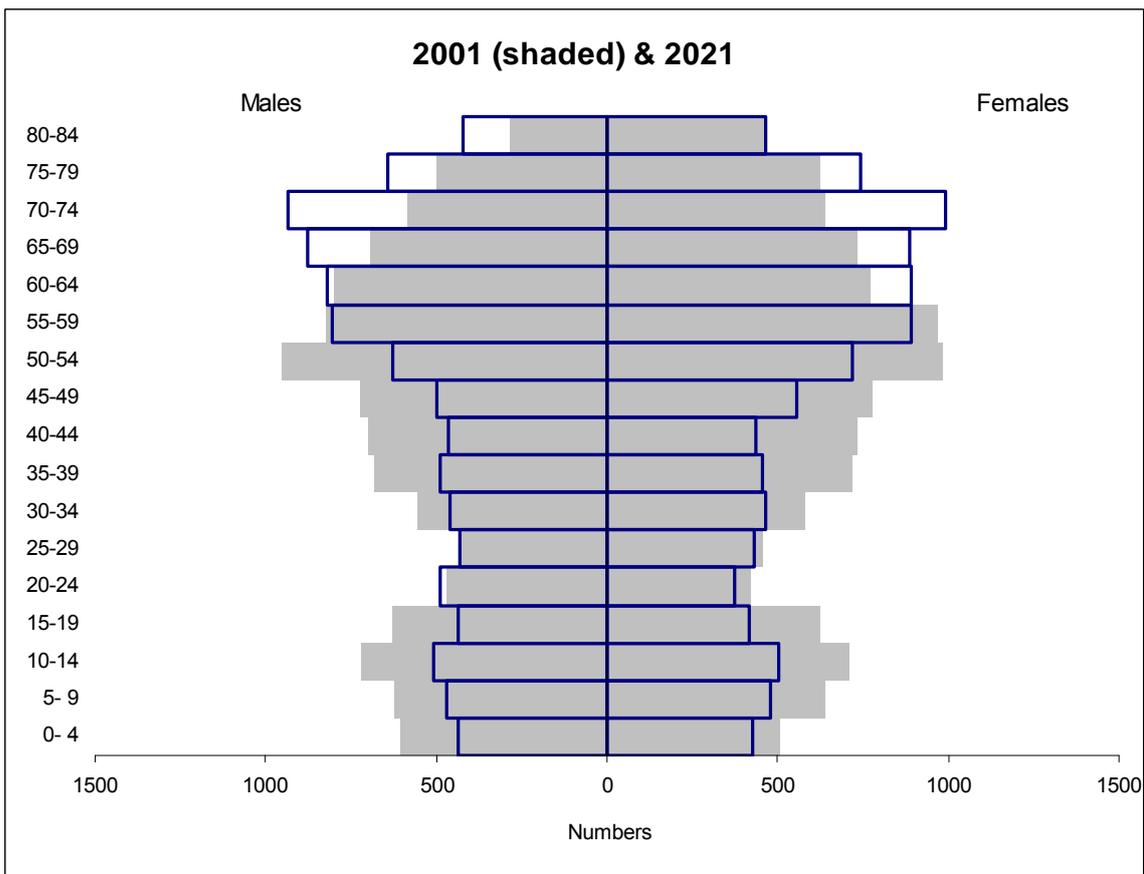
Population projections to 2021 were prepared for Pembrokeshire by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)¹ and Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC)², and for the National Park by Pembrokeshire County Council. These are shown in the following chart.

¹ Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Local Authority Population Projections.
<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/population/pop-project/popprojla/?lang=en>

² Pembrokeshire County Council (2008) Population, Household and Labour Force Projections for the County of Pembrokeshire and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.
http://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/objview.asp?Language=&object_id=4136

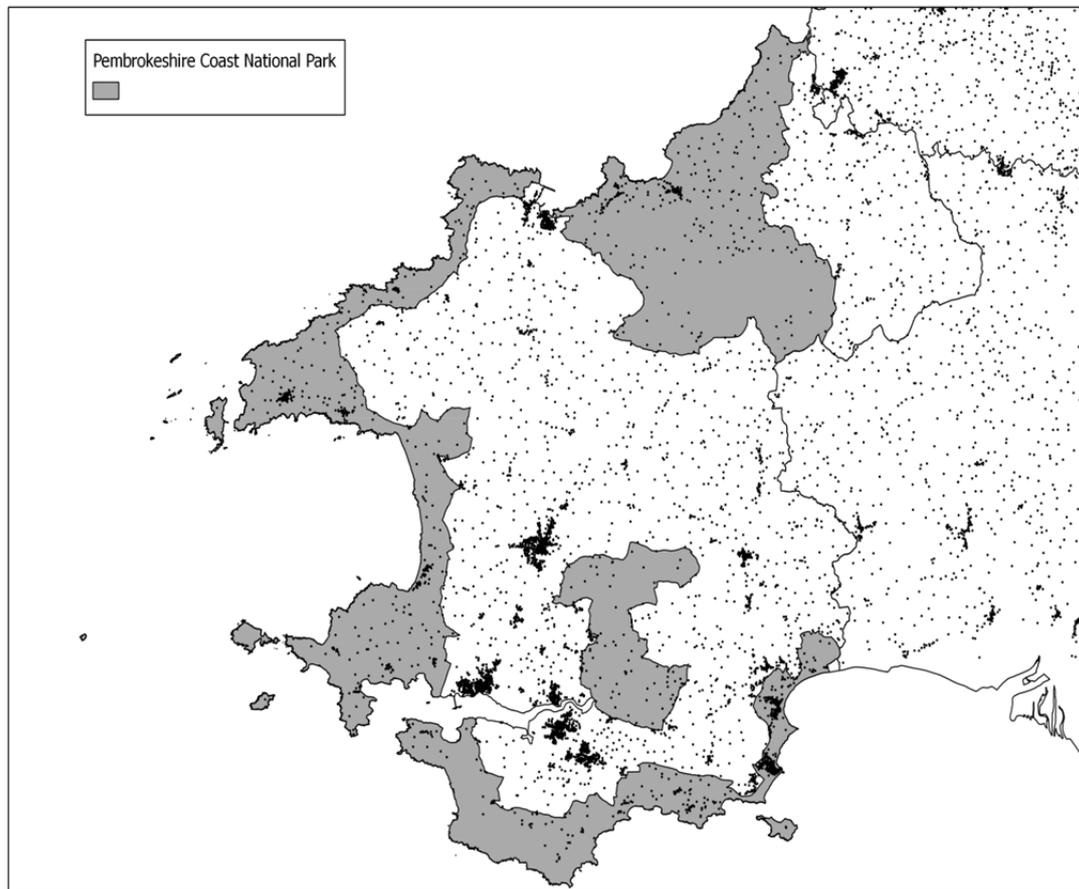


The projected age distribution for the Pembrokehire Coast National Park is shown in the following chart.



Population distribution

The following map shows the settlement pattern of the National Park and surrounding areas of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion. Each dot indicates an address in the Ordnance Survey's Address Point dataset³ for March 2014.



The distribution of points on this map suggests that even outside towns and villages the National Park is well populated with only a few significant unpopulated areas.

³ © Crown Copyright. Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority - copyright licence/account number 100022534

Migration

Migration data derived from Health Authority records indicates a net migration inflow to Pembrokeshire from the rest of the UK in 2003/4 of 510 people, this level of in migration is fairly consistent for the period of 2003 – 2007, with 2008 showing a significantly higher rate. Subsequent years show consistently lower rates of net in migration.

| | | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wales | Inflow | 67050 | 62170 | 61870 | 62770 | 59610 | 55900 | 56530 | 57120 |
| | Outflow | 53850 | 55220 | 55780 | 55880 | 54820 | 55570 | 53990 | 54590 |
| | Net | 13200 | 6940 | 6100 | 6900 | 4790 | 330 | 2540 | 2530 |
| Pembrokeshire | Inflow | 4250 | 4030 | 4110 | 4270 | 4320 | 3760 | 3860 | 3590 |
| | Outflow | 3740 | 3540 | 3550 | 3720 | 3460 | 3860 | 3700 | 3560 |
| | Net | 510 | 480 | 560 | 560 | 860 | -110 | 160 | 30 |

[StatsWales: 2013](#)

Bespoke data showing Migration in and out of the National park has been prepared from the National Patient Register by the Office for National Statistics for Pembrokeshire County Council. This data breaks migration down to that between the National Park and the rest of Pembrokeshire, and that between the National Park and England & Wales outside Pembrokeshire. The following table shows total migration between July 2001 and June 2006.

| Age | Inflow from rest of Pembrokeshire | Inflow from rest of England & Wales | Outflow to rest of Pembrokeshire | Outflow to rest of England & Wales | Balance |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| All ages | 2,335 | 3,770 | 3,265 | 2,690 | 145 |
| 0-4 | 155 | 165 | 210 | 80 | 30 |
| 5-9 | 140 | 205 | 195 | 95 | 55 |
| 10-14 | 140 | 220 | 190 | 125 | 40 |
| 15-19 | 165 | 160 | 235 | 445 | -355 |
| 20-24 | 190 | 420 | 235 | 460 | -85 |
| 25-29 | 165 | 325 | 235 | 290 | -30 |
| 30-34 | 210 | 275 | 305 | 210 | -30 |
| 35-39 | 210 | 310 | 255 | 130 | 135 |
| 40-44 | 160 | 275 | 235 | 120 | 85 |
| 45-49 | 140 | 245 | 190 | 120 | 70 |
| 50-54 | 140 | 265 | 195 | 105 | 100 |
| 55-59 | 150 | 315 | 190 | 120 | 155 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 240 | 155 | 85 | 100 |
| 65-69 | 60 | 170 | 100 | 80 | 50 |
| 70-74 | 45 | 45 | 80 | 60 | -50 |
| 75+ | 165 | 140 | 260 | 165 | -125 |

Data source: Office for National Statistics

As can be seen from the table above in-migration to the National Park is predominantly from England & Wales outside Pembrokeshire, and this is true for most age groups. However there is a slight dominance in out-migration from the National Park in migration to the rest of Pembrokeshire. Moreover this migration shows differences between age groups, out-migration in the 15 to 30 age group is predominantly to England & Wales outside Pembrokeshire, whilst that for over 30s is predominantly to the rest of Pembrokeshire. It is possible that, whilst out migration of the under 30s is motivated by educational, employment or cultural opportunities more available outside Pembrokeshire, out migration of the over thirties is motivated by difficulty in accessing appropriate housing within the National Park.

Migration data is also gathered at National Censuses. The following table shows net migration (excluding international migration) by for the Wards within or intersecting the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park in the year up to the Census in 2001.

| WardName | Net migration April 2000 to April 2001 as a percentage of April 2001 population | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | All ages | 16-24 year olds | 55-74 year olds |
| Manorbier | 4.55 | -0.66 | 4.41 |
| Newport | 4.07 | 10.71 | -0.63 |
| Burton | 2.89 | -13.16 | 0.55 |
| Tenby: South | 2.48 | 12.26 | 0.16 |
| Carew | 2.39 | 6.74 | 2.56 |
| Fishguard North East | 2.28 | -6.00 | 2.38 |
| Saundersfoot | 2.15 | 4.17 | 1.16 |
| Camrose | 1.88 | 1.87 | 0.58 |
| The Havens | 1.87 | 0.00 | 4.23 |
| East Williamston | 1.75 | 6.67 | 1.04 |
| Llangwm | 1.72 | -16.33 | 1.21 |
| St. David's | 1.57 | -4.00 | 1.30 |
| Tenby: North | 1.51 | -4.44 | 4.88 |
| Crymych | 1.50 | -1.98 | 0.77 |
| Merlin's Bridge | 0.92 | 6.30 | -0.28 |
| Maenclochog | 0.77 | 7.02 | -1.32 |
| Scleddau | 0.59 | -0.76 | 1.01 |
| Amroth | 0.48 | -6.14 | 4.36 |
| Llanrhian | 0.41 | -5.38 | 4.56 |
| Letterston | 0.05 | -3.43 | -0.75 |
| Rudbaxton | -0.43 | -7.26 | -0.70 |
| Lamphey | -0.51 | -5.51 | -1.38 |
| St. Ishmael's | -0.57 | -13.24 | -1.84 |
| Dinas Cross | -0.98 | -10.22 | -0.71 |
| St. Dogmaels | -1.08 | -12.05 | 1.92 |
| Penally | -1.20 | 3.13 | -0.21 |
| Hundleton | -1.64 | -9.29 | -1.55 |

| WardName | Net migration April 2000 to April 2001 as a percentage of April 2001 population | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | All ages | 16-24 year olds | 55-74 year olds |
| Goodwick | -2.96 | -10.12 | 1.22 |
| Martletwy | -3.58 | -17.82 | -6.76 |
| Solva | -4.07 | -16.67 | 0.00 |

Data source: Census 2001 (An update to this based on Census 2011 data will be made once the data is made available)

There were 217 National Insurance registrations from non-UK nationals resident in Pembrokeshire in 2012/13 (Source: Department for Work and Pensions⁴)

Both principal sources of migration data suffer some weaknesses, the health authority data published annually by the NAW are limited to the geographic level of UAs and rounded to the nearest 100 individuals (unless a bespoke data request is made to ONS). There is also concern that migrants do not always register immediately with the Health Authority, and the effects of this will not be the same across all age groups. The Census data are more precise, and probably more accurate, but only offer a sample of one year's migration out of ten. Also the Census cannot give information on international migration out of an area of the UK. Given the belief that migration is a factor in many of the issues of concern in the National Park, better migration statistics are desirable.

Housing

Housing stock

Permanently occupied housing stock by tenure in the PCNP at the 2011 Census is shown in the following table.

| All households | Owner occupied (with or without mortgage) | Shared ownership (Pays part rent and part mortgage) | Rented from Council | Rented from Housing Association | Rented privately or other types of renting |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 10,277 | 7,323 | 33 | 845 | 328 | 1,467 |

Source: 2011 Census

The following table summarises the composition of households resident in the National park at the 2011 Census

| All households | One person households | Family with no children | Family with children | Other household without children | Other household with children |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10,277 | 3,386 | 3,329 | 2,985 | 396 | 181 |

Source: 2011 Census

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/non-uk-nationals-registering-for-a-national-insurance-number-and-claiming-dwp-working-age-benefits>

Completions of market and affordable housing

Affordability of housing is a key issue for the National Park, with market house prices significantly higher than those in the wider county. The number of completions of affordable housing units (predominantly social rented) has been low; the following table shows the completions of market and affordable housing for comparison.

| Year | Overall Completions | Affordable units |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2007 – 2008 | 106 | 0 |
| 2008 – 2009 | 80 | 14 |
| 2009 – 2010 | 39 | 7 |
| 2010 – 2011 | 26 | 0 |
| 2011 – 2012 | 26 | 0 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 35 | 0 |
| 2013 – 2014 | 30 | 3 |
| 2014 – 2015 | | |
| Total | 312 | 24 (7.7%) |

Data source: PCNPA land availability monitoring

Commitments of market/affordable housing

Commitments to affordable housing (permission and construction) have also been low. The following table shows the current commitment to the construction of affordable and market housing in the National Park.

| Sites with permission (approved since September 2010) | Sites under construction | Units under construction (2014-2015) | Affordable units under construction (2014-2015) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 21 | 21 | 144 | 7 (4.86%) |

Data source: PCNPA land availability monitoring

Housing need

Pembrokeshire County Council Housing Department maintains the waiting list for social housing for the County; from this the Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) is prepared. The most recent LHMA for 2014-2019 indicates the following need for the County by number of bedrooms per year:

| Tenure | 1 Bed | 2 Bed | 3 Bed | 4 bed | 5 bed | 6 bed | Total per annum |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Affordable Rent | 1170.6 | 200.1 | 4.1 | 61.2 | 13.9 | 0.5 | 1450.5 |
| Low Cost Home Ownership | 284.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 288.7 |
| | | | | | | Grand Total | 1739.2 |

[Source: Pembrokeshire Local Housing Market Assessment 2014 - 2019](#)

Housing Need in the National Park

Taking the total housing need from the LHMA for each of the Community Council Areas within the National Park, and applying a proportionate split to those that fall partially within the National Park by population distribution, the total need for affordable housing within the National Park each year from 2014 to 2019 is estimated to be ~371 units (not taking into account existing provision/supply).

Second and holiday homes

At the 2011 Census the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has one of the highest percentages of households with “no usual resident” in England & Wales. This is indicative of second residences or holiday homes. The following table shows numbers of households with no usual resident in the National Park, Pembrokeshire and Wales.

| | All Household spaces | Number second/holiday homes | Percent second/holiday homes |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| PCNP | 14,207 | 3,937 | 27.7% |
| Pembrokeshire | 60,668 | 7,590 | 12.5% |
| Wales | 1,383,814 | 82,845 | 6% |

Data source: 2011 Census

If anything second and holiday home use of newly built housing is higher as indicated occupancy surveys of housing completed between 1991 and 2004 summarised in the following table.

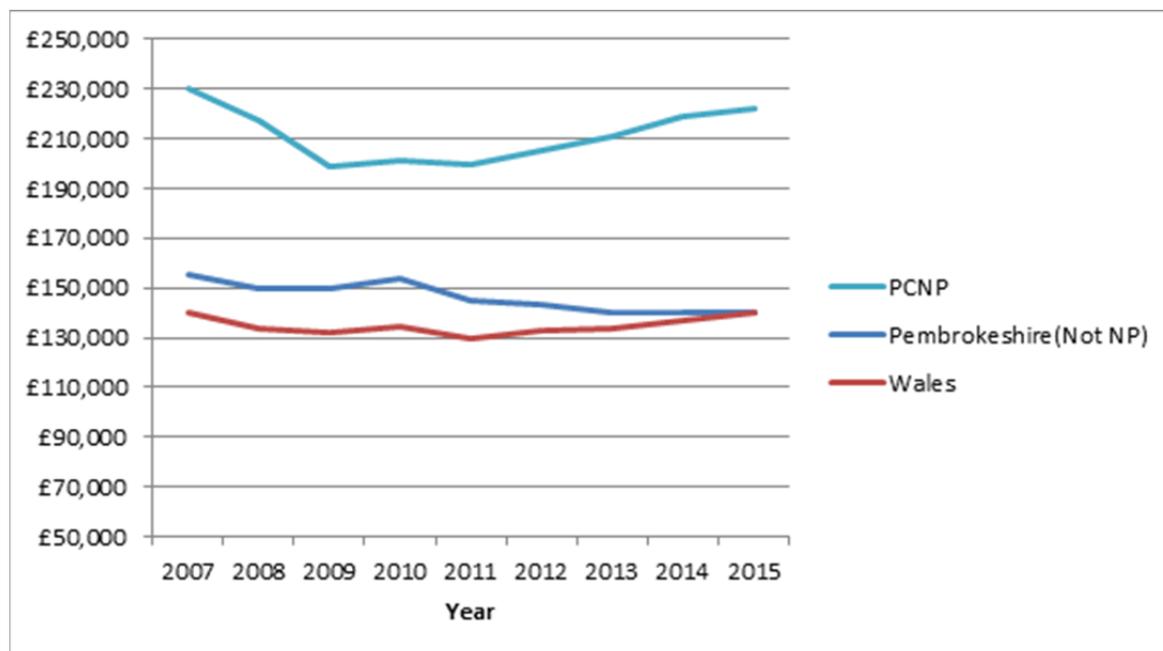
| Use | Completions between 1991 and 2004 (95% CI $\pm 3.5\%$) | Completions between 2001 and 2004 (95% CI $\pm 7.9\%$) |
|--|---|---|
| Main residence | 81% | 75% |
| Second home | 10% | 14% |
| Second home also rented as a holiday let | 4% | 3% |
| Holiday let | 5% | 8% |

Data source: An occupancy survey of dwellings completed in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park between June 2001 and September 2004 and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Residential Occupancy Survey, June 2001, available from PCNPA

House prices

House prices in the National Park have increased sharply since 2000, and are consistently higher than those for Pembrokeshire as a whole and Wales. The following chart shows the change in median price paid for all types of housing in the National Park and comparators.

A more detailed analysis of the changes in house prices is available from the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.



Median prices for all types of housing 2007 to 2014 calendar years for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, the area of Pembrokeshire outside of the National Park and the whole of Wales.
(Data Source: [Land Registry Price Paid](#))

Health

The following table illustrates estimated life expectancies from birth in Pembrokeshire compared to the national average. Both in 2003 and in 2011 (the latest data) Pembrokeshire compares favourably with the rest of Wales, with marginally higher life expectancies for women in both years and male life expectancies equal to the national average.

| | Pembrokeshire | | Wales | |
|--------|---------------|------------|-------|-------------|
| | 2003 | 2011 | 2003 | 2011 |
| Male | 76.1 | 78.8(+2.7) | 75.81 | 78.0(+2.19) |
| Female | 80.5 | 82.7(+2.2) | 80.31 | 82.2(+1.89) |

(Data source: Office for National Statistics).

Generally the health of people in Pembrokeshire is similar to that for Wales as a whole. The Welsh Health Survey Local Authority Reports give the rates of selected health issues in populations. The following table shows the percentage of people under treatment for selected

conditions in Pembrokeshire and Wales. The figures have been adjusted to account for the differing age profiles of the two areas. It should be noted that only the difference in the rate of treatment for mental illness can be considered statistically significant.

| Condition | Pembrokeshire | | | | Wales | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2003/05 | 2008/09 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2003/05 | 2008/09 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
| High Blood Pressure | 18 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Heart Condition | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Asthma | 10 | | | | 10 | | | |
| Respiratory Illness | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Mental Illness | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Limiting Long-term Illness | 25 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 28 | 27 | 34 | 33 |
| Over-weight or Obese | 56 | 63 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 57 | 58 | 59 |

[Source: Welsh Government 2013](#)

An important role of National Parks is to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and exercise, as a result of this National parks can make a significant contribution to public health. The literature⁵ suggests that there are 5 key ways in which exposure to the natural environment is beneficial to human health. These are:

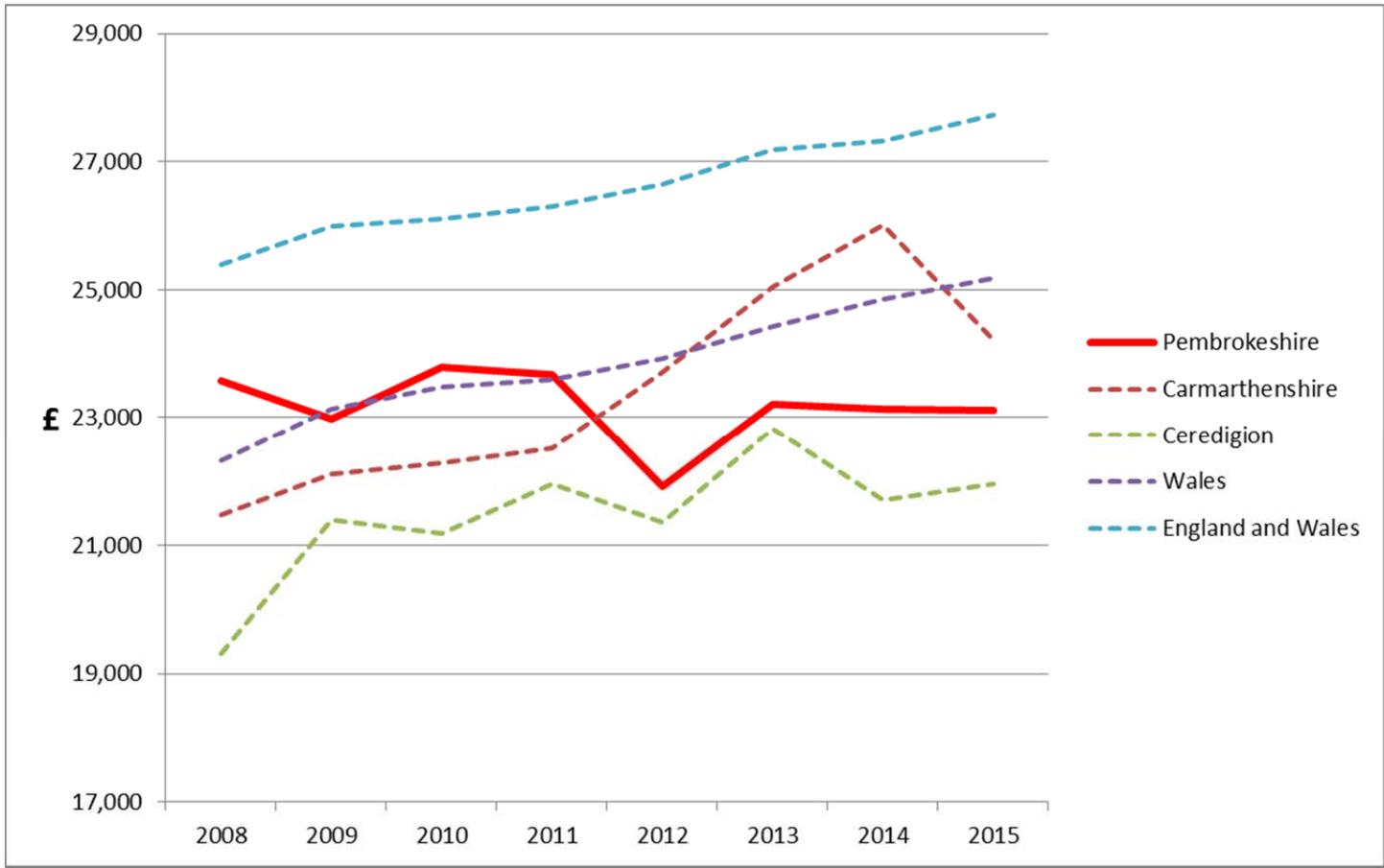
- Enhanced personal and social communication skills.
- Increased physical health.
- Enhanced mental and spiritual health.
- Enhanced spiritual, sensory, and aesthetic awareness.
- Ability to assert personal control and increased sensitivity to one's own well-being.

⁵ Literature review conducted for OPENspace: the research centre for inclusive access to outdoor environments. Morris N. (2003) *Health, Well-Being and Open Space Literature Review* (available at www.openspace.eca.ac.uk/rtf/healthwellbeing.rtf, accessed 16 February 2007)

Income & Employment

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Pembrokeshire | 23,572 | 22,987 | 23,786 | 23,671 | 21,911 | 23,208 | 23,141 | 23,108 |
| Carmarthenshire | 21,464 | 22,118 | 22,276 | 22,507 | 23,712 | 25,045 | 26,015 | 24,205 |
| Ceredigion | 19,313 | 21,387 | 21,181 | 21,951 | 21,354 | 22,822 | 21,698 | 21,965 |
| Wales | 22,324 | 23,124 | 23,490 | 23,606 | 23,918 | 24,427 | 24,848 | 25,178 |
| England and Wales | 25,397 | 26,000 | 26,113 | 26,307 | 26,643 | 27,189 | 27,315 | 27,732 |

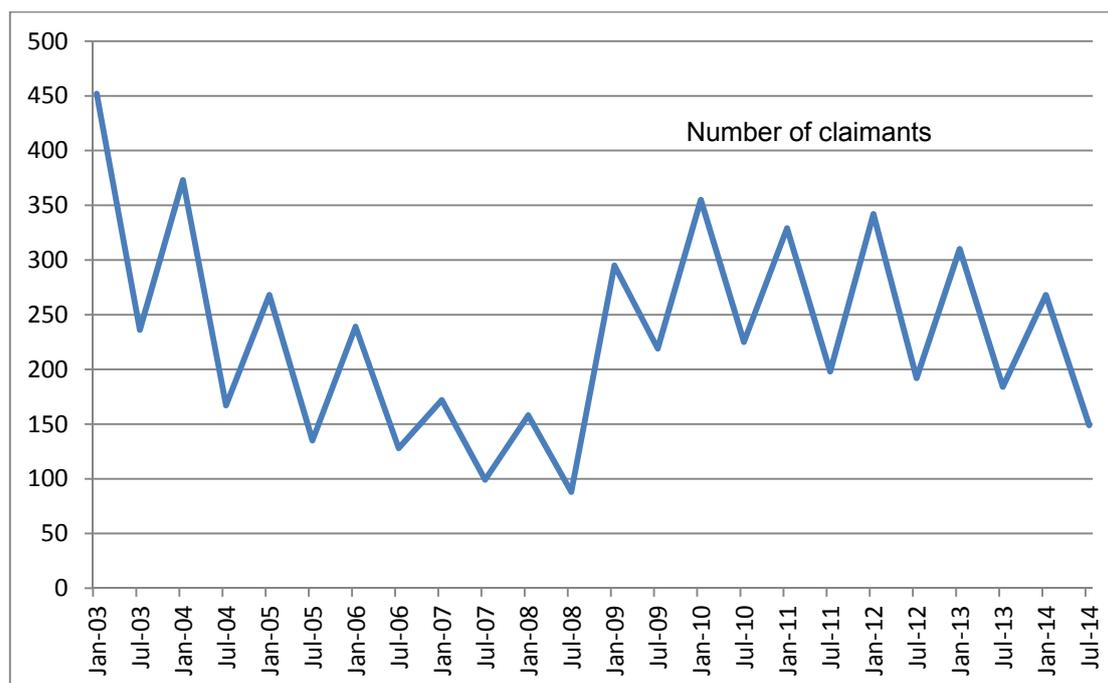
Median gross annual earnings for full-time workers by residence (NOMIS 2015)



Median gross annual earnings for full-time workers by residence (NOMIS 2016)

Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates in the National Park fell significantly between 2003 and 2008, continuing a 10 year trend for reduction, but with wide degree of seasonal variation. The economic crisis in recent years has caused the unemployment rates to rise to levels roughly equivalent with 2003 in 2009. However, recent data (2009-2014) indicates that unemployment levels in the National Park are beginning to decline again. The chart below shows the number of claimants in the 1991 frozen Wards where over half of the population are resident in the National Park (as indicated by residential address point)⁶. Data are presented for January and July and the years 2003 to 2014. 'Claimants' are people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. This is not an official measure of unemployment, but is the only indicative statistic available for areas smaller than Local Authorities.



Data source: Office for National Statistics (Nomis)

Employment rates

Though unemployment rates are declining and favourable in comparison with other parts of the UK, the rates of employment are also low in some areas in and around the National Park. The number of jobs per resident of working age was 0.79 for the UK as a whole in 2013. The Haverfordwest Travel to Work Area⁷ (TTWA) compares well to this at 0.82 jobs per resident, but other TTWAs in the National Park area fare less well - 0.71 for Cardigan, 0.7 for Pembroke & Tenby, and 0.63 for Fishguard & St David's. The Office for National Statistics will be updating the Travel to Work Areas using commuting flow data from the 2011 Census, it is estimated that this update will be available in 2016. This section of the baseline will be updated with this new data once it becomes available.

⁶ 1991 frozen Wards identified as having more than half their population in the National Park are Dinas Cross, Lamphey, Manorbier, Newport, Saundersfoot, Solva, St. David's, St. Ishmael's, Stackpole, Tenby, and The Havens.

⁷ Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are approximations to self-contained labour markets based on commuting to work patterns.

Industries of employment

The following table shows the percentage of people aged 16-74 in employment in each industry of employment in the National Park with figures for Pembrokeshire as a whole and Wales for comparison.

| Industry | Pembrokeshire Coast National Park | Pembrokeshire | Wales |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 6.2 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 6.5 | 7.6 | 10.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Construction | 9.5 | 10.7 | 8.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles | 13.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| Transport and storage | 3.3 | 4 | 3.9 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 13.9 | 8.7 | 6.2 |
| Information and communication | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| Real estate activities | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 5.5 | 9.3 | 7.9 |
| Education | 9.7 | 7.4 | 10.1 |
| Human health and social work activities | 11.4 | 13.4 | 14.5 |
| Other | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 |

Data source: 2011 Census

Economy

Business

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park has a high rate of self-employment, 19% of 16-74 year olds at the 2011 Census (Wales, 8.6%).

Compared to Wales as a whole, businesses in Pembrokeshire tend to be very small, as evidenced by the relatively high proportion of businesses operating in Pembrokeshire with fewer than ten employees across their whole operation.

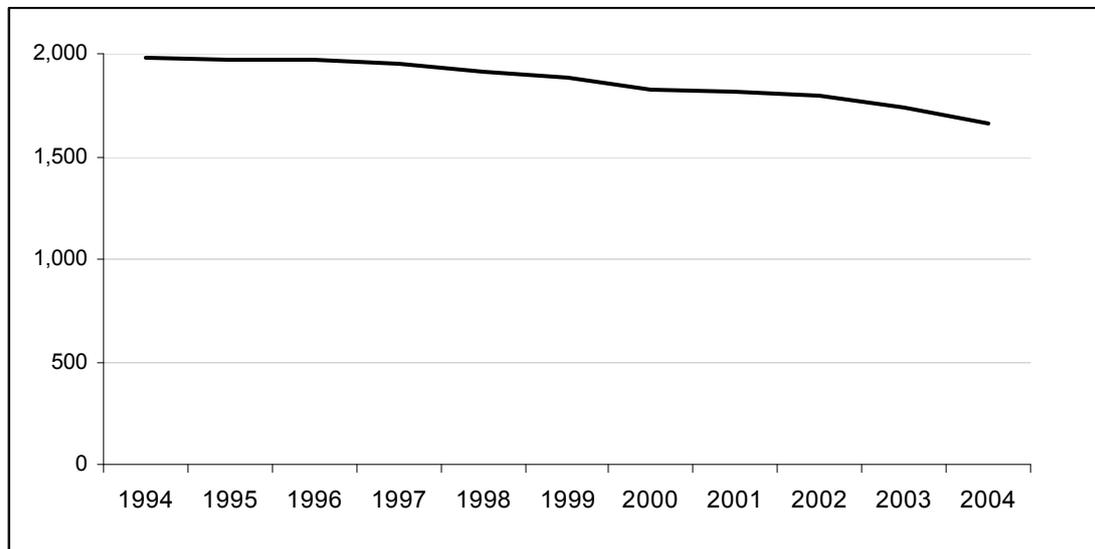
| | Wales | Pembrokeshire |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|
| Micro (0 - 9) | 94.5 | 94.1 |
| Small (10 - 49) | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Medium (50 - 249) | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Large (250 +) | 0.8 | 1.7 |

Source: Welsh Assembly Government (data from 2011).

The Pembrokeshire SME Survey 2012 found that 58% of business expected that their business would grow in the next 12 months (compared with 41% for the same survey in 2006). Those Businesses that expected to grow cited that a weak economy was the largest barrier to growth

Agriculture

There is a steady decline in the number of businesses involved in Agriculture, Forestry or Fisheries. The graph below shows the number of VAT registered businesses in Pembrokeshire in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector between 1994 and 2004.



Data source: Office for National Statistics (Nomis)

The publication of statistics for VAT registered businesses by ONS has been discontinued and replaced by a more general count of UK enterprises, this data set is relatively new and only data for the last three years (2011-2013) has been released thus far. Over the last 3 years the number of agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses in Pembrokeshire has fallen 25 from 1,425 to 1,400. This indicates that the trend identified above has continued.

Unlike for 2001 and 2011, data for the 1991 Census were not published for the areas of National Parks in England and Wales. The following table shows the numbers employed in agriculture in 1991, 2001 and 2011 for Pembrokeshire, and selected Wards (wholly or substantially within the National Park) with consistent boundaries in 1991 and 2001. Note that the data for 1991 is based on a 10% sample of Census returns, so the figures for wards will be subject to a wide margin of error (10 to 14%)

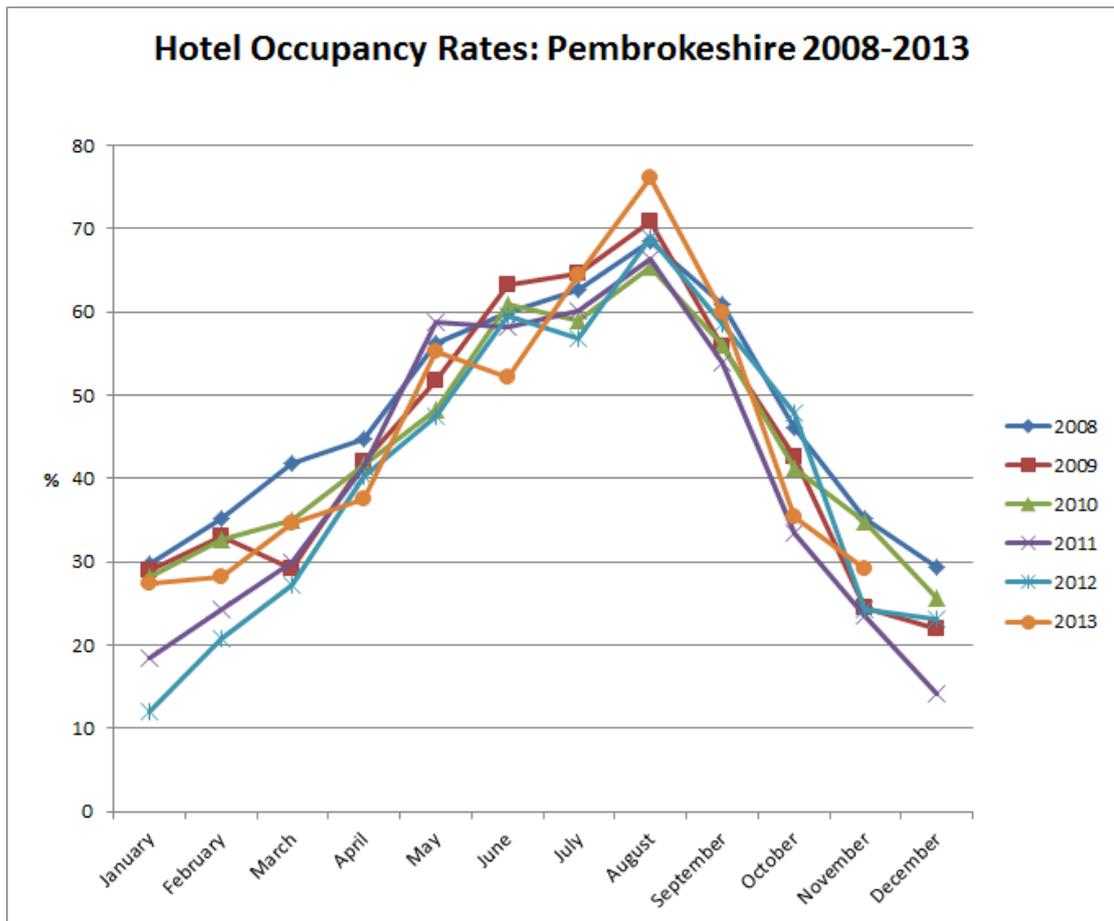
| | Percentage of workforce employed in agriculture, forestry & fishing | | |
|---------------|---|-------|-------|
| | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Wales | 3.45 | 2.49 | 1.7 |
| Pembrokeshire | 9.44 | 6.83 | 4.7 |
| Newport | 12.5 | 6.67 | 5.24 |
| Dinas Cross | 38.36 | 20.83 | 14.65 |
| St Davids | 18.67 | 9.59 | 6.31 |
| The Havens | 14.29 | 9.7 | 8.53 |
| St Ishmaels | 16.13 | 10.48 | 7.75 |
| Amroth | 12.2 | 5.05 | 5.06 |

Source: Census 1991, 2001 & 2011

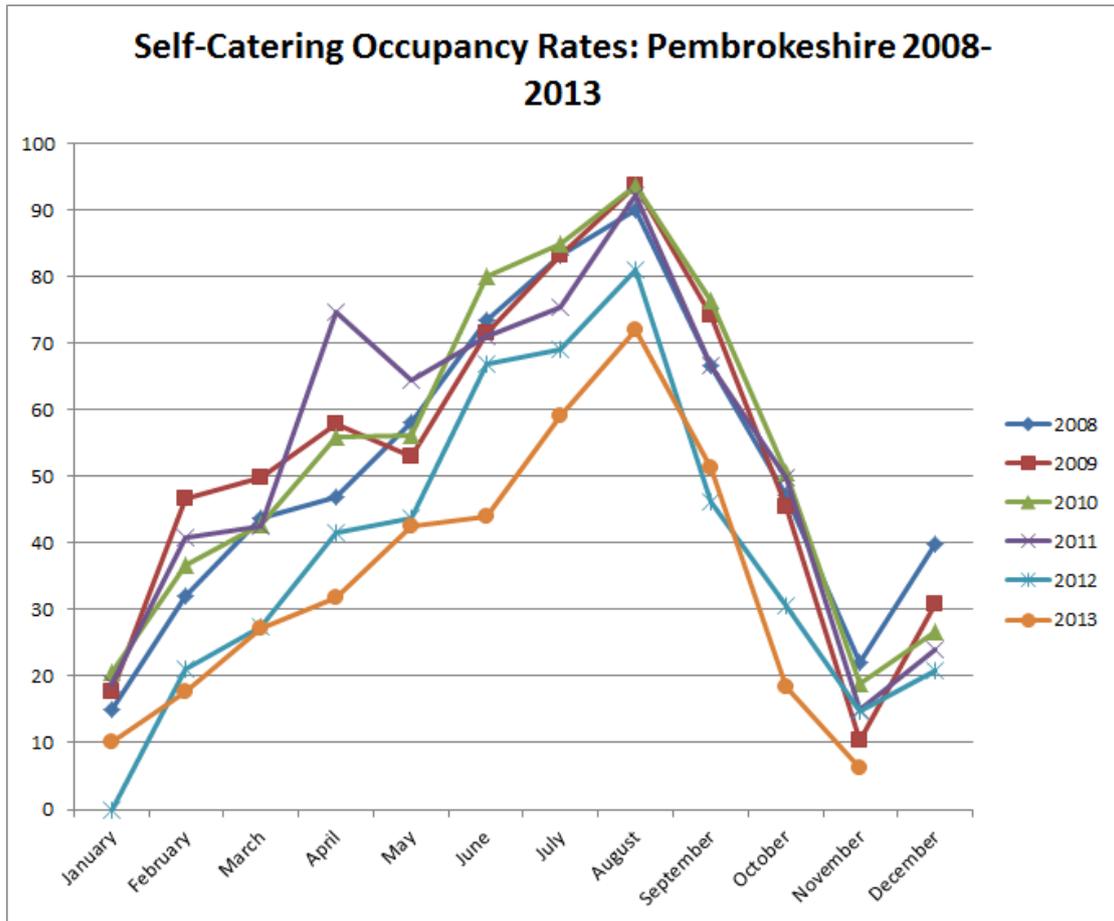
Tourism

Statistics for visitor numbers to the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (or Pembrokeshire) are generally unavailable. Statistics for visitor numbers for South West Wales were produced by Welsh Government and Visit Wales for 2011, these indicate that visitor numbers to South West Wales were between 3.4 and 3.8 million in 2011, no reliable trend data is currently available. Data are available on occupancy rates for hotels and self-catering units in Pembrokeshire, produced by Pembrokeshire County Council and available from the Pembrokeshire Tourism website⁸.

⁸ <http://www.tourismhelp.co.uk/>

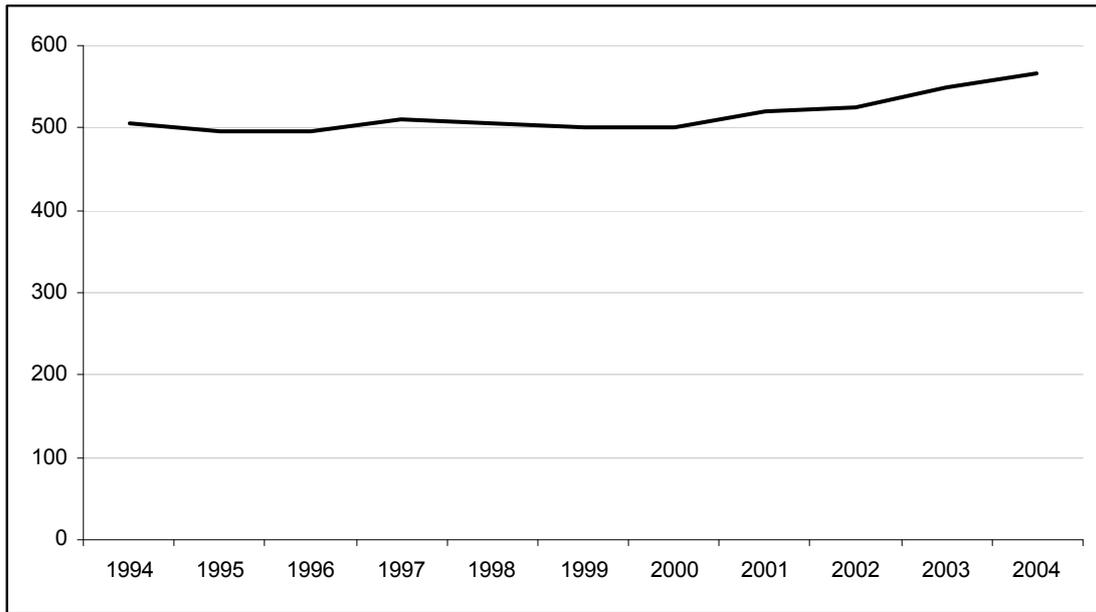


Source: Pembrokeshire County Council 2014



Source: Pembrokeshire County Council 2013

Some indication of the health of the tourism sector can be gained from changes in the number of VAT registrations in the Hotels and Restaurants sector. The following chart shows the number of VAT registered businesses in Pembrokeshire in the Hotels and Restaurants sector between 1994 and 2004.



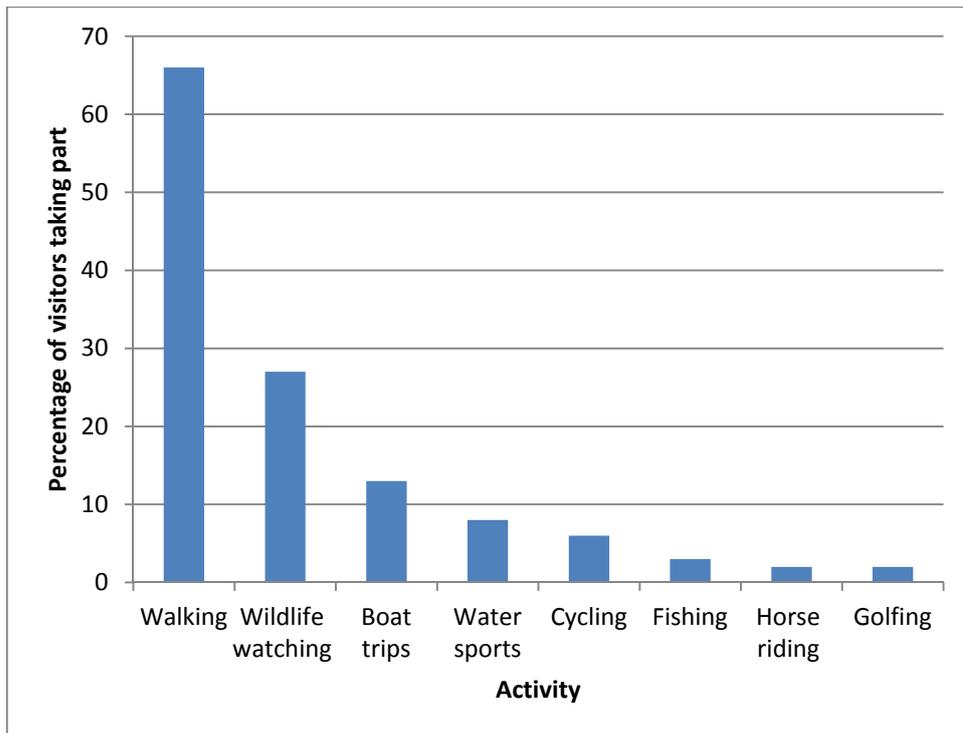
Data source: Office for National Statistics (Nomis)

The publication of statistics for VAT registered businesses by ONS has been discontinued and replaced by a more general count of UK enterprises, this data set is relatively new and only data for the last three years (2011-2013) has been released thus far. Data for 2011 – 2013 shows that the number of hotel and restaurant businesses has remains consistent into the present at between 500 and 600 enterprises.

Given the apparent importance of tourism to the economy of the National Park, and the second purpose of National Parks the lack of robust and directly relevant data on visitor numbers and tourism activity in the Park is a problem.

Recreation

The 2012 Pembrokeshire Tourism Survey demonstrated that walking is the most significant recreational activity undertaken by visitors to the National Park, involving about 70% of visitors. Other popular activities are shown in the following chart.



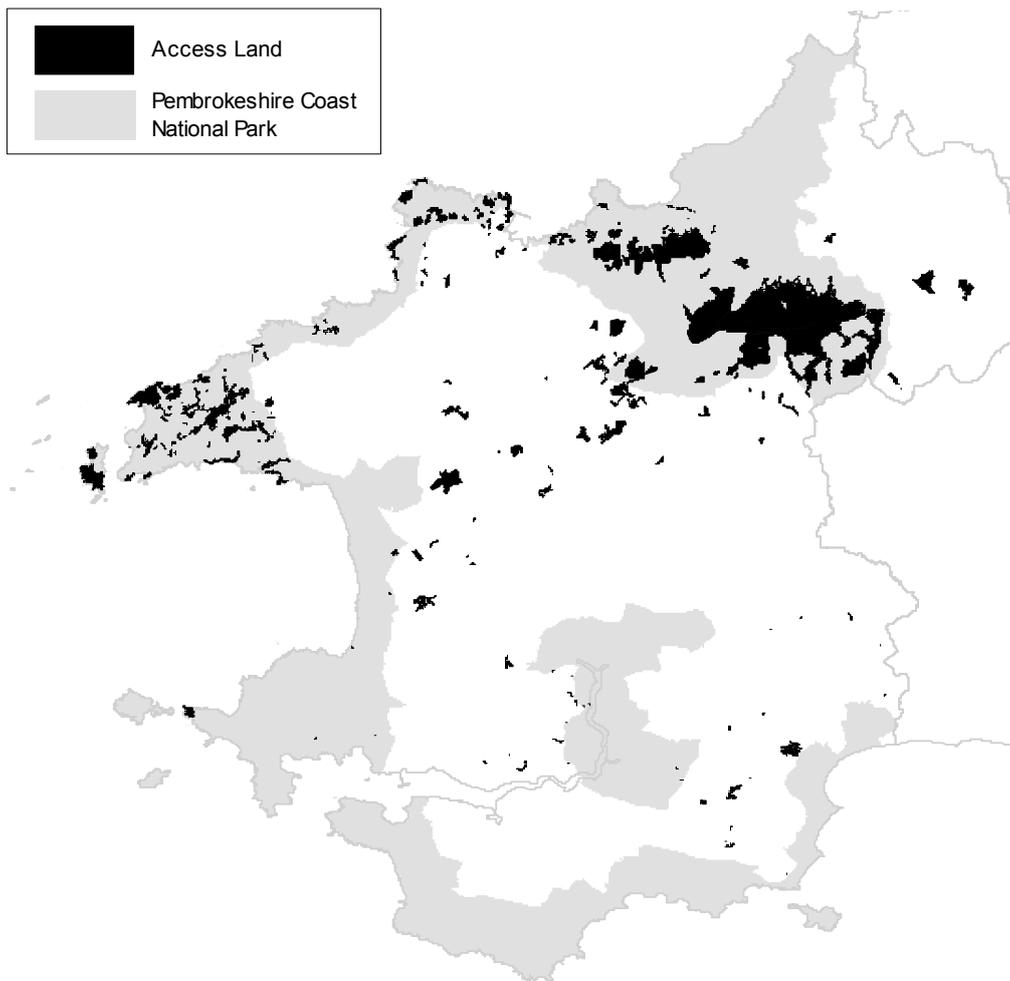
Source: Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey 2012

The core resource for recreational walking is the Public Rights of Way network and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail. The National Trail covers 316km around the coast of Pembrokeshire. The nature of the rest of the Rights of Way network in the National Park is summarised in the following table.

| | Kilometres open | Kilometres unusable | % open |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Footpath | 478.47 | 119.26 | 80.05% |
| Bridleway | 170.35 | 7.6 | 96.00% |
| Byway open to all traffic | 6.41 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Total | 655.23 | 126.86 | 80.64 |

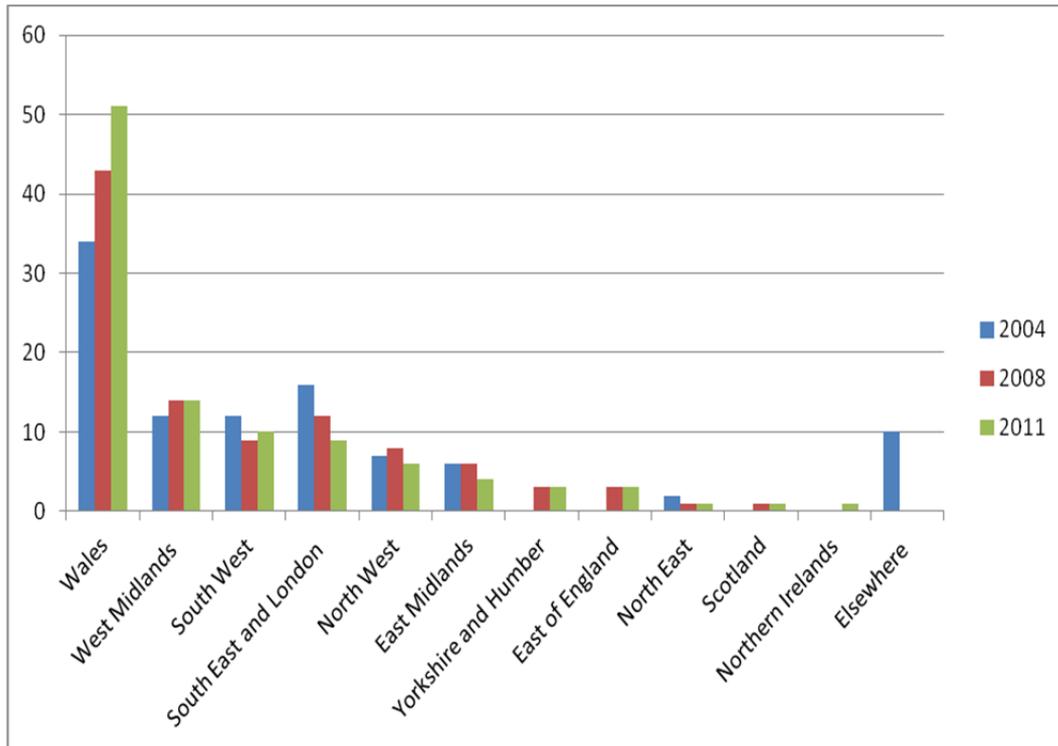
Source: PCNPA ROW Team (March 2013)

There are about 6616 hectares of Access Land in the National Park, most of it in the north. Access Land in Pembrokeshire is shown on the following map.

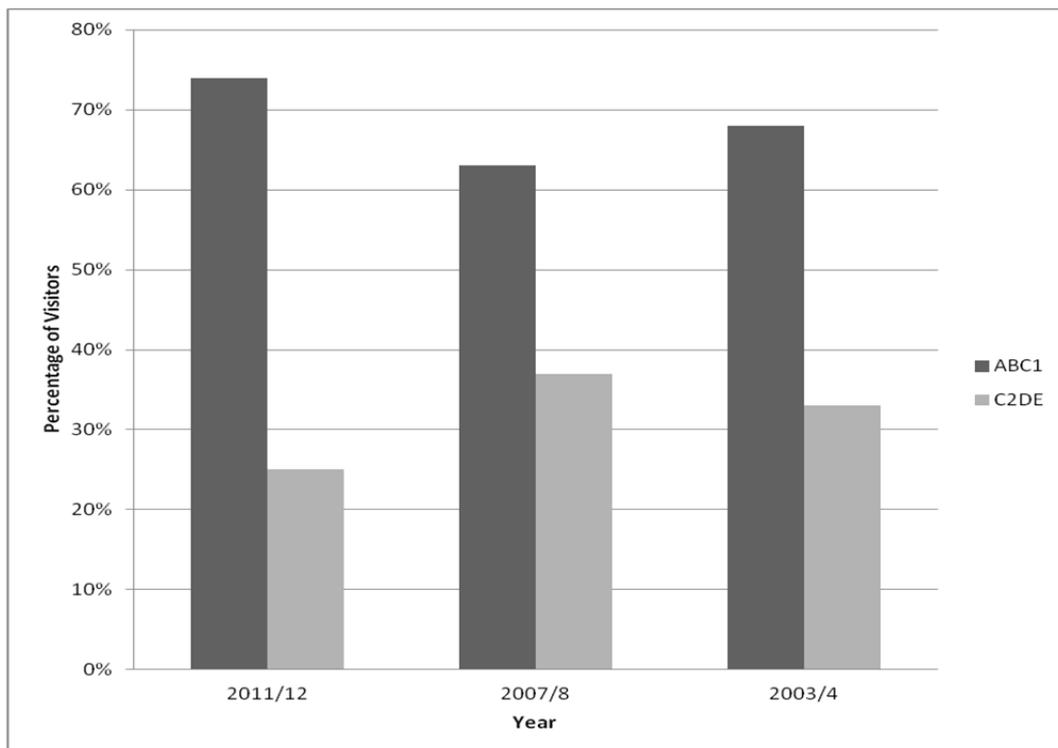


The origin of visitors to Pembrokeshire as determined by the Pembrokeshire Tourism Survey is shown in the following chart. The occupation group⁹ (sometimes referred to as socio-economic classification) of the visitors is shown in the subsequent chart. Between the surveys of 2004 and 2011 a marked increase in the proportion of visitors from Wales is noted, along with a slight decline in years subsequent to 2004 in visitors from London. The increase in visitor numbers from the rest of Wales may be indicative of the economic situation.

⁹ For details of these groups see <http://www.mrs.org.uk/pdf/occggroups6.pdf>



Source: Pembroke Visitor Survey (2004 – 2011)



Proportion of visitors by occupation group

Source: Pembroke Visitor Survey 2011

As for tourism there is a need for more detailed information on recreational use of the National Park, particularly on absolute numbers participating in different activities and their impact on the environment, residents and other users of the National Park.

In addition to the recreation function of the area relating to its designation as a National Park, there is also a requirement to provide recreation facilities for residents. An Open Space Assessment has been carried out as part of the LDP process in accordance with TAN 16 - Sport, Recreation and Open Space. Details of this assessment is included in the Local Development Plan Background Papers 'Open Space Assessment' and 'Open Space Assessment Methodology'.

Education & Skills

The table below shows the percentage of people aged 16-74 in the National Park with a various levels of qualifications¹⁰, with the percentages in Pembrokeshire and Wales for comparison.

| | No qualifications | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4/5 | Other qualifications / level unknown |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| PCNP | 21.4 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 10.8 | 30.9 | 4.2 |
| Pembrokeshire | 24.6 | 13.6 | 16.8 | 11.8 | 24.8 | 8.45 |
| Wales | 25.9 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 12.3 | 24.5 | 4.3 |

Data source: 2011 Census

Access to services

Most County Council Wards in the National Park are classified amongst the 10% most deprived in Wales in the Access to Services domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014. The exceptions were St David's, Newport and the area around Tenby and Saundersfoot. The Access to Services domain of the WIMD considers access to: a food shop; GP surgery; primary school; post office; public library; leisure centre; NHS dentist; and secondary school.

In January and February 2006 Pembrokeshire County Council surveyed its Community Panel on their experience of accessing key services. This study gives an insight into the perception of access to services, as opposed to the WIMD domain which is a comparative analysis of the physical distance to services. The following table shows the percentage of respondents finding it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to access the stated services, in rural and urban parts of Pembrokeshire (those not answering fairly or very easy found accessing the service fairly or very difficult).

| Service | Rural | Urban | All |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| A park or open space | 91% | 94% | 93% |
| Childcare facilities | 65% | 85% | 74% |

¹⁰

Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.

Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1's), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ.

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ 'AS' levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ.

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Heath Visitor.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Civic amenity site (e.g. local tip) | 69% | 76% | 72% |
| Council office | 65% | 89% | 76% |
| Cultural or recreational facility (e.g. theatre, cinema) | 66% | 78% | 71% |
| Library | 83% | 97% | 90% |
| Local hospital | 71% | 85% | 77% |
| Local schools | 91% | 96% | 93% |
| Pharmacy / chemist | 91% | 98% | 94% |
| Public transport (e.g. bus stop, train station) | 74% | 94% | 84% |
| Recycling facilities | 77% | 85% | 81% |
| Shopping facilities | 89% | 98% | 93% |
| Sports or leisure centre | 78% | 88% | 83% |
| Your GP | 87% | 94% | 91% |
| Your place of work | 84% | 92% | 88% |

Source: Pembrokeshire County Council

Community/ cultural distinctiveness

Welsh Language

| | Welsh speakers 2001 Census (%) | Welsh speakers 2011 Census (%) | Change (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Pembrokeshire Coast National Park | 23.3 | 21.5 | -1.8% |
| Pembrokeshire | 21.5 | 18.4 | -3.1% |

Source: ONS

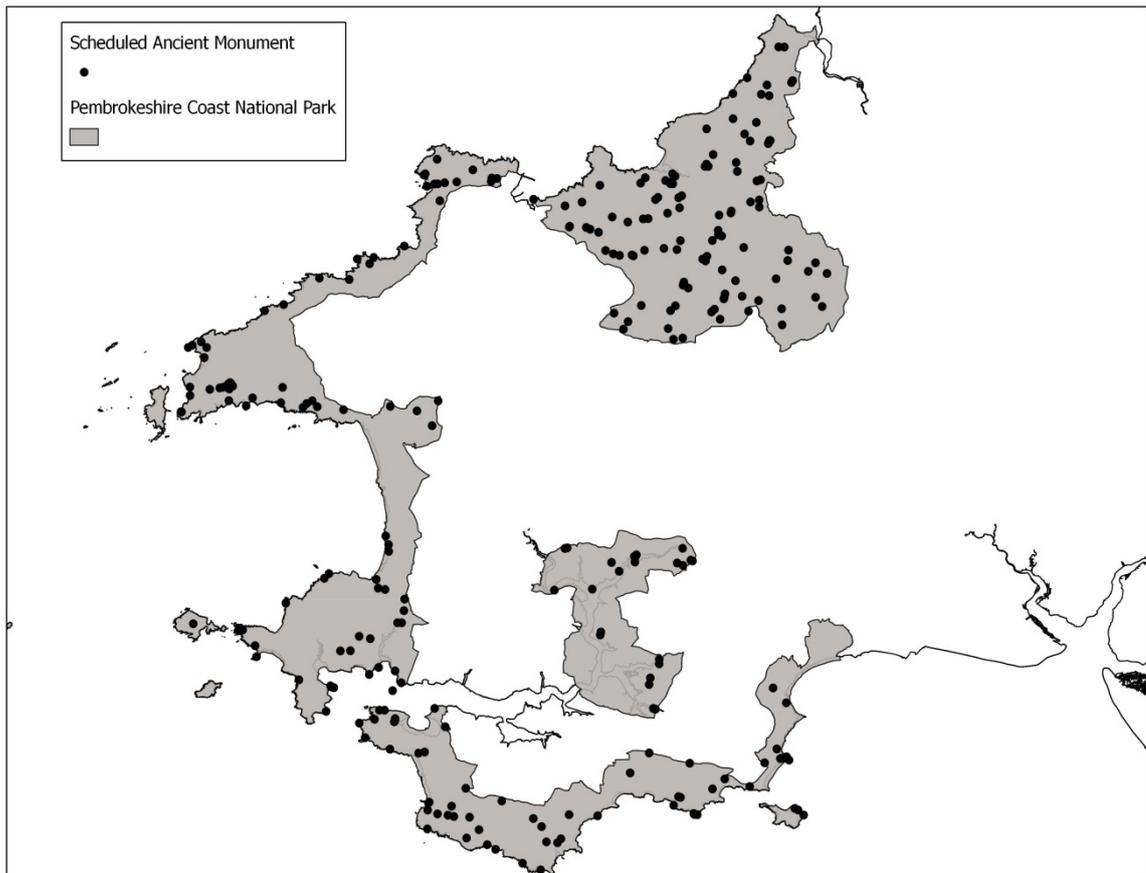
For more detailed information on Welsh Language please see the Local Development Plan Background Paper on Welsh Language.

Other indicators of cultural distinctiveness

Culture is an aspect of the LandMap landscape characterisation programme for Wales. This aspect will soon be complete and may provide indicators of cultural distinctiveness in the National Park. Cultural distinctiveness, whilst considered a special quality of the National Park, is likely to prove difficult to measure.

Historic environment

There are over 280 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the National Park, and over 7500 sites in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The locations of SAMs are shown in the following map.



Some data on the condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the National Park is available and has been provided by CADW (July 2014). However, the data is not comprehensive and no trend data is currently available.

Summary of Scheduled Monument condition in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park:

| Condition | Count | Percent |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| Greatly improved | 6 | 2.42 |
| Improved | 33 | 13.31 |
| Stable | 120 | 48.39 |
| Worsened | 88 | 35.48 |
| Very much worse | 1 | 0.40 |

Details of SAMs condition in PCNP:

| Site Name | Assessment date | Condition |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| Huts, Enclosures & Field Systems, Bernards Well Mountain | 22/11/2006 | stable |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Aberfelin Mill | 30/11/2004 | worsened |
| Angle Castle | 03/10/2007 | worsened |
| Angle Dovecot | 31/07/2007 | stable |
| Banc Llwydlos Hut Group | 18/05/2005 | stable |
| Bedd Arthur | 19/05/2014 | stable |
| Bedd Morris Standing Stone | 10/02/2004 | stable |
| Bedd Yr Afanc Burial Chamber | 21/02/2008 | improved |
| Bickny Round Barrow | 17/02/2006 | worsened |
| Bier Hill Round Barrows | 03/06/3008 | improved |
| Black Rock Quarry Lime Kilns | 18/08/2008 | improved |
| Blackpoint Rath | 25/02/2009 | very much worse |
| Blackpool Iron Furnace | 09/07/2014 | stable |
| Brandy Brook Camp | 26/05/2006 | worsened |
| Brawdy Promontory Fort | 06/02/2004 | improved |
| Brownslade Round Barrow | 03/05/2005 | worsened |
| Buckspool Down Camp | 29/04/2009 | stable |
| Budloy Standing Stone | 09/06/2006 | improved |
| Bulliber Camp (East) | 29/04/2009 | worsened |
| Bulliber Hill Camp | 29/04/2009 | stable |
| Burial Chamber | 15/07/2008 | stable |
| Burnt Mound 120m SSE of Cippin Fach | 16/10/2006 | stable |
| Burnt Mound 160m E of Woodsend | 22/04/2008 | stable |
| Burnt Mound 160m SW of Wern-Ddu | 16/10/2006 | stable |
| Burnt Mound 320m S of Winsle Leys | 23/01/2008 | stable |
| Caer, Bayvil | 21/02/2005 | worsened |
| Caerau | 08/12/2003 | worsened |
| Caerau Promontory Forts | 28/05/2014 | stable |
| Caerfai Camp | 19/02/2004 | worsened |

| | | |
|--|------------|----------|
| Capeston Rath | 22/04/2008 | stable |
| Carew Bridge | 25/01/2007 | improved |
| Carew Castle | 11/06/2007 | stable |
| Carew Cross | 25/01/2007 | stable |
| Carn Alw Hillfort | 15/05/2007 | stable |
| Carn Ffoi Camp | 04/10/2006 | stable |
| Carn Ffoi Prehistoric Settlement | 04/10/2006 | worsened |
| Carn Inqli Camp | 29/06/2004 | worsened |
| Carn Inqli Common Hut Circles | 25/04/2005 | stable |
| Carn Inqli Round Barrows | 04/10/2006 | stable |
| Carn Llidi Burial Chambers | 13/10/2004 | stable |
| Carn Wnda Burial Chamber | 23/10/2003 | stable |
| Carreg Coetan Burial Chamber | 25/04/2005 | stable |
| Carreg Samson Burial Chamber | 18/11/2004 | stable |
| Castel Mael | 16/06/2008 | stable |
| Castell Cleddyf | 23/10/2003 | stable |
| Castell Coch | 15/07/2009 | improved |
| Castell Coch Promontory Fort | 18/11/2007 | improved |
| Castell Coch Promontory Fort (on Penmorfa) | 18/11/2004 | improved |
| Castell Coch Promontroy Forts | 08/11/2004 | worsened |
| Castell Heinif | 19/02/2004 | worsened |
| Castell Henllys | 15/05/2007 | stable |
| Castell Llwyd | 07/12/2004 | worsened |
| Castell Mawr | 10/02/2004 | worsened |
| Castell Mound | 19/05/2014 | stable |
| Castell Nanhyfer | 30/10/2003 | worsened |
| Castell Pengegin | 16/06/2006 | stable |
| Castell Poeth | 24/11/2004 | worsened |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Castell Tre-Riffeth | 08/10/2013 | worsened |
| Castell y Fuwch | 09/06/2006 | worsened |
| Castle Lake Camp | 12/02/2009 | stable |
| Castle Mound | 23/01/2008 | worsened |
| Castle Point Old Fort | 23/10/2003 | improved |
| Castlemartin Castle | 10/06/2008 | worsened |
| Cerig-y-Gof Burial Chamber | 04/10/2006 | worsened |
| Chapel Bay Fort | 12/07//2004 | improved |
| Clegyr-Boia Camp | 06/02/2004 | stable |
| Cnwc Round Cairns | 05/10/2004 | worsened |
| Coetan Arthur Burial Chamber | 12/10/2005 | stable |
| Corn Drying Kiln 130m E of Mirianog-Ganol | 22/11/2006 | stable |
| Cottage, Mill and Lime Kiln at Caerbwdy | 19/02/2004 | worsened |
| Court Moated Site | 19/05/2014 | worsened |
| Cresswell Castle 100m W of Cresswell Quay | 08/05/2009 | improved |
| Crocksydam Camp | 29/04/2009 | stable |
| Cronllwyn Earthwork | 25/05/2007 | stable |
| Crow Back Tumulus | 03/05/2005 | greatly improved |
| Crugiau Cemmaes Round Barrows | 08/10/2013 | worsened |
| Cup-Marked Stone 350m E of Tre-Fael | 15/09/2005 | stable |
| Cwm Gloyn Camp | 05/09/2008 | stable |
| Cwm-Pen-y-Benglog Camp | 07/12/2004 | worsened |
| Dale Point Fort (Unoccupied Parts) | 26/09/2008 | worsened |
| Dale Point Promontory Fort (Defences) | 26/09/2009 | worsened |
| Daylight Rock Mesolithic Site | 16/10/2008 | stable |
| Deer Park Promontory Fort | 25/08/2009 | stable |
| Deserted Medieval Site at New Inn | 29/01/2008 | stable |

| | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| Devil's Quoit Burial Chamber | 26/11/2007 | stable |
| Dinas Mawr Camp | 09/10/2006 | stable |
| Dyffryn Stone Circle | 29/01/2008 | worsened |
| Eastington Manor House | 19/08/2009 | worsened |
| Enclosed Settlement 70m S of The Little Haven Hotel | 01/07/2004 | worsened |
| Enclosure 200m SE of Solva Village | 12/09/2008 | stable |
| Enclosure in Tycanol Wood | 20/07/2005 | stable |
| Enclosure Site 80m N of Ty Mawr | 10/02/2004 | worsened |
| Enclosure Site on Allt Pen-Gegin-Isaf | 10/02/2004 | worsened |
| First World War Practice Trenches, Penally Range | 11/09/2007 | improved |
| Fishpond Camp | 10/06/2008 | stable |
| Five Pillar-Crosses in Churchyard | 25/05/2007 | worsened |
| Flimston Bay Camp | 29/04/2009 | stable |
| Flimston Farmhouse | 26/04/2009 | improved |
| Foel Cwm-Cerwyn Round Cairns | 08/11/2007 | stable |
| Foel Drygarn Camp | 09/11/2006 | worsened |
| Foel Eryr Hut Group | 22/11/2006 | stable |
| Foel Eryr Round Cairn | 10/02/2004 | stable |
| Foel Feddau Round Cairn | 18/05/2005 | stable |
| Fort Popton (Curtain Walls and Gun Emplacements only) | 31/07/2007 | worsened |
| Fort St Catherine | no visit | worsened |
| Garden Earthworks at Coedcanlas Farm | 08/05/2009 | stable |
| Garn Fawr Camp | 09/10/2006 | stable |
| Garn Fechan Camp | 25/09/2006 | stable |
| Garn Gilfach Burial Chamber | 15/07/2008 | worsened |
| Gate Standing Stone | 11/03/2005 | worsened |
| Glan-Dwr-Isaf Camp | 02/03/2009 | worsened |

| | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| Glyn Gath Round Barrow | 13/09/2004 | worsened |
| Gors Fawr Stone Circle | 11/03/2005 | worsened |
| Great Castle Head Rath | 18/05/2009 | stable |
| Greenala Camp | 22/05/2008 | worsened |
| Hanton Round Barrows | 25/03/2002 | improved |
| Harold Stone | 25/02/2009 | stable |
| High Cross in Churchyard | 15/09/2005 | stable |
| Hodgeston Moated Site | 11/06/2007 | improved |
| Holy Well | 16/06/2006 | stable |
| Howney Stone Rath | 25/02/2009 | stable |
| Hut Circles and Ancient Enclosures NW of Carn Llidi | 12/10/2005 | stable |
| Huts on Mynydd Melyn | 11/12/2007 | stable |
| Incised Cross at Cemetery Cross Roads | 23/10/2003 | stable |
| Inscribed Stone 130m E of Penwaun | 23/10/2003 | stable |
| Inscribed Stone in Churchyard | 15/09/2005 | stable |
| Iron Age Enclosure in Kilkiffeth Wood | 16/06/2006 | worsened |
| Kings Quoit Burial Chamber | 03/06/2008 | worsened |
| Lamphey Palace | 03/10/2007 | worsened |
| Landshipping House Garden Remains | 08/05/2009 | stable |
| Lecha Burial Chamber | 10/01/2007 | worsened |
| Lime Kilns | 12/09/2008 | worsened |
| Linney Deserted Medieval Village | 29/04/2009 | improved |
| Linney Head Camp | 29/04/2005 | stable |
| Linney Head Tumulus | 29/04/2009 | worsened |
| Llanwnwr Cross-Slab | 24/11/2004 | stable |
| Llech-y-Tribedd Burial Chamber | 20/07/2005 | improved |
| Lower Tregennis Burial Chamber | 19/08/2013 | stable |
| Manorbier Castle | 03/06/2008 | stable |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------------|
| Manorbier Dovecot | 03/06/2008 | worsened |
| Martin's Haven Early Christian Inscribed Cross | 19/06/2009 | stable |
| Medieval Pottery Kiln, Newport Memorial Hall | 04/10/2006 | stable |
| Merrion Camp | 10/06/2008 | worsened |
| Mill Haven Rath | 25/02/2009 | stable |
| Minwear Ringwear | 15/07/2009 | worsened |
| Moated Site 100m East of Caeforiog Bridge | 10/01/2007 | worsened |
| Mounds on the Island | 12/02/2009 | greatly improved |
| Mountain Burial Chamber | 11/03/2005 | stable |
| Mynydd Caregog Hut Circle | 04/10/2006 | stable |
| Nanna's Cave | 16/10/2008 | stable |
| Newport Castle (unoccupied parts) | 25/04/2005 | worsened |
| Newton North Church | 15/07/2009 | worsened |
| Old Castle Head Promontory Fort | 18/08/2008 | stable |
| Pant-y-Groes Round Barrow | 15/09/2005 | improved |
| Parc y Castell Mound + Bailey Castle | 13/10/2004 | worsened |
| Parc-Lan Standing Stones | 11/12/2007 | worsened |
| Parc-y-Meirw Standing Stones | 08/12/2003 | worsened |
| Penparke Standing Stone | 15/10/2003 | stable |
| Penrallt yr Esgob Cairn | 08/12/2003 | worsened |
| Pentre-lfan Burial Chamber | 11/02/2014 | worsened |
| Pen-y-Castell Promontory Fort | 16/10/2006 | worsened |
| Picton Castle Mound | 12/02/2009 | improved |
| Picton Point Camp | 12/02/2009 | stable |
| Pillar Cross 140m SE of Newport Church | 25/04/2005 | stable |
| Pillar Cross in Newport Churchyard | 25/04/2005 | stable |
| Pillar Stone in Penparke | 15/10/2003 | stable |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------------|
| Pointz Castle Mound | 26/05/2006 | worsened |
| Porthgain Quarry and Harbour | 10/01/2007 | greatly improved |
| Porth-y-Rhaw Camp | 28/05/2014 | stable |
| Potter's Cave | 16/10/2008 | stable |
| Pricaston Farmhouse | 26/04/2009 | improved |
| Promontory Fort at Sheep Island | 31/07/2007 | improved |
| Promontory Fort on Great Castle Head | 23/01/2008 | worsened |
| Promontory Fort on Little Castle Head | 23/01/2008 | stable |
| Promontory Fort S of Solva Harbour | 12/09/2008 | worsened |
| Rath S of St. James Church | 22/04/2008 | stable |
| Remains of East Blockhouse N of Rat Island | 31/07/2007 | worsened |
| Remains of Medieval Farmhouse with Round Chimney at Croftufty | 12/09/2008 | worsened |
| Rhode Wood Shaft Mounds | 26/06/2009 | stable |
| Rhyndaston-Fawr Standing Stone | 22/01/2004 | worsened |
| Rickeston Rath | 19/03/2009 | stable |
| Rock Hewn Cross 220 m W of Church | 05/10/2007 | stable |
| Round Barrow N of Rosemary Lane | 22/01/2004 | improved |
| Round Barrow S of Rosemary Lane | 25/01/2007 | stable |
| Sampson Cross Standing Stone | 22/05/2008 | improved |
| Sister's House | 21/04/2009 | worsened |
| Slade Camp | 19/05/2006 | worsened |
| Slebech Old Church | 12/02/2009 | greatly improved |
| South Hook Camp | 27/07/2007 | worsened |
| South Hook Fort | 18/05/2009 | worsened |
| St Davids Cathedral Close: Archdeacon of Cardigans Ground | 27/06/2005 | stable |
| St Davids Cathedral Close: Chanter's Orchard | 27/06/2005 | worsened |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------------|
| St Davids Cathedral Close: Cloister Hall (Undercroft only) | 27/06/2005 | worsened |
| St Davids Cathedral Close: The Free School | 27/06/2005 | stable |
| St Davids Cathedral Close: Vicar's College | 27/06/2005 | worsened |
| St Davids Cathedral Mill Leat | 17/02/2006 | worsened |
| St Govan's Chapel and Well | 26/11/2007 | improved |
| St. Davids Head Camp | 12/10/2005 | stable |
| St. D's Bishops Palace | 28/06/2006 | greatly improved |
| St. D's Close Wall + Gateways | 27/06/2005 | stable |
| St. Justinian's Chapel | 19/02/2004 | stable |
| St. Non's Chapel | 19/02/2004 | stable |
| St. Patrick's Chapel | 13/10/2004 | worsened |
| Stackpole Earthwork | 10/06/2008 | stable |
| Stackpole Farm Standing Stone | 22/05/2008 | improved |
| Stackpole Warren Hut Group | 22/05/2008 | stable |
| Stackpole Warren Standing Stone | 22/05/2008 | improved |
| Standing Stone | 10/02/2004 | improved |
| Standing Stone 290m S of Mabesgate | 23/01/2008 | stable |
| Standing Stone NNW of Sandy Haven House | 23/01/2008 | stable |
| Standing Stone NW of Trecenny Farm | 31/11/2004 | worsened |
| Standing Stones Near Upper Lodge | 25/02/2009 | stable |
| Syke Rath | 19/03/2009 | stable |
| Tafarn-y-bwlch Deserted Rural Settlement | 31/08/2006 | stable |
| Tafarn-y-Bwlch Standing Stones | 22/11/2006 | stable |
| Tal-y-Gaer Corbelled Hut | 18/11/2004 | stable |
| Tenby Castle | 29/10/2007 | improved |
| Tenby Market Cross | 29/10/2007 | stable |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------------|
| Tenby Town Wall | 29/10/2007 | improved |
| The City Cross | 19/02/2004 | stable |
| The Old Castle | 17/03/2009 | improved |
| The Old Palace, Lydstep | 03/06/2008 | stable |
| The Tower | 31/07/2007 | stable |
| The Watchtower | 18/08/2008 | worsened |
| Tower Point Rath | 25/08/2009 | stable |
| Tramroad Incline at Saundersfoot | 26/06/2009 | greatly improved |
| Tre-Bwlch Pillar Crosses | 15/10/2003 | stable |
| Tre-Fach Camp | 15/09/2005 | worsened |
| Tre-Fach Standing Stone | 21/02/2005 | worsened |
| Tre-Gynon Camp | 11/02/2014 | stable |
| Trellyfaint Burial Chamber + standing stone | 08/12/2003 | stable |
| Two Early Christian Crosses in Morvil Churchyard | 30/10/2003 | improved |
| Two Pillar-Crosses in Churchyard | 25/05/2007 | stable |
| Two Pillar-Crosses in Churchyard, Llanllawer | 25/05/2007 | stable |
| Ty-Meini Standing Stone | 16/06/2006 | worsened |
| Ty-Newydd Standing Stones | 11/03/2005 | stable |
| Watery Bay Rath | 25/08/2009 | worsened |
| Waun Clyn-Coch Hut Group | 18/05/2005 | stable |
| Waun Llwyd Standing Stones | 08/11/2007 | stable |
| Waun Mawn Standing Stones | 21/02/2008 | improved |
| Wern Camp | 04/03/2005 | worsened |
| West Blockhouse Fort | 18/05/2009 | stable |
| West Pickard Camp | 26/11/2007 | worsened |
| Whitewell | 18/08/2008 | worsened |
| Whitewell | 19/02/2004 | stable |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|
| Woodland Rath | 11/09/2006 | worsened |
| Woodland Round Barrow | 11/09/2006 | worsened |
| Ynys y Castell | 25/09/2006 | stable |

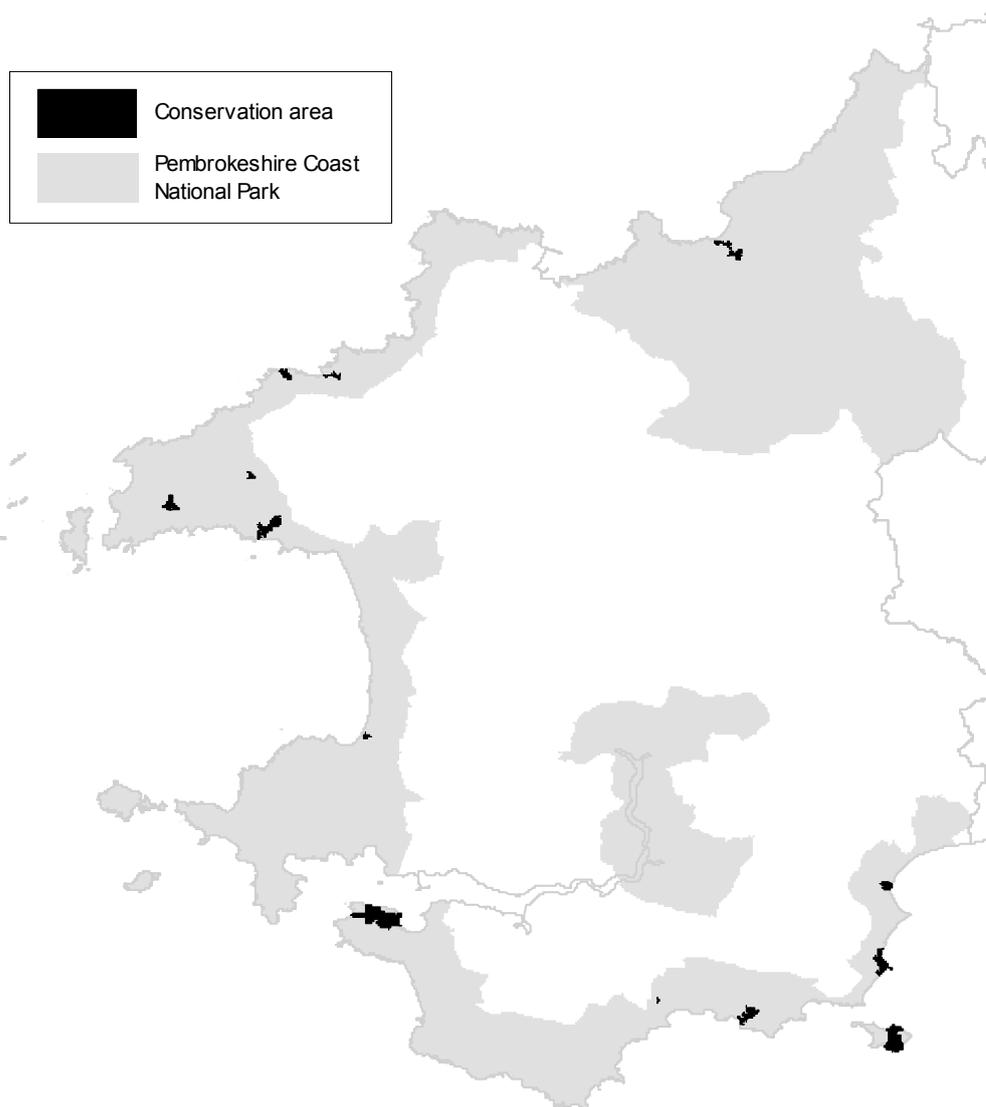
Source: CADW (2014)

There are 14 Conservation Areas within the National Park, with the addition of Newport Parrog in 1999. The National Park Authority also produced and adopted a "Conservation Area Proposals" Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in October 2011.

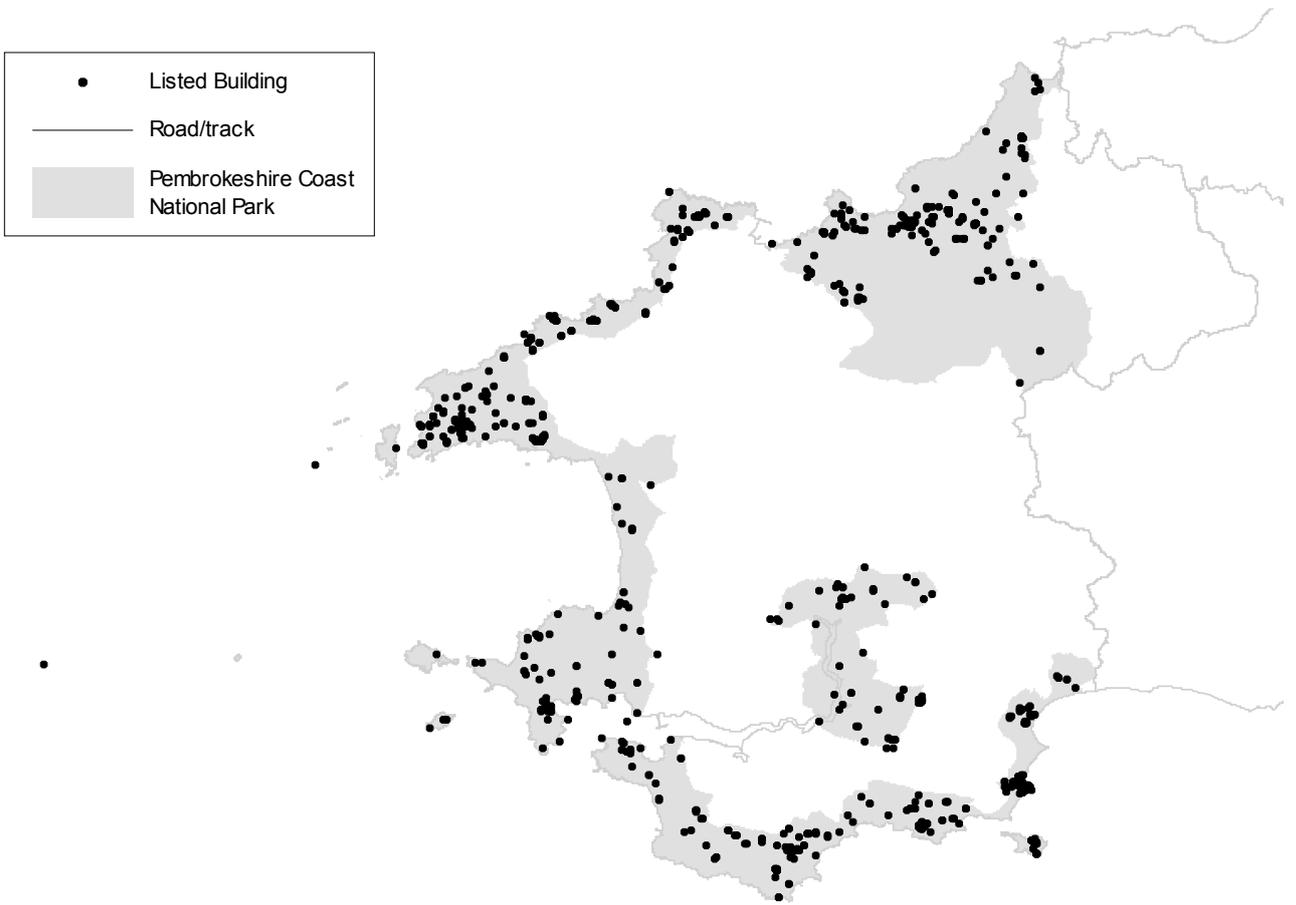
In 2014 article 4 directions were applied to St Davids conservation area, which restricts permitted development and will help to further protect this area from development impacts.

Details of the Park's Conservation areas including size and location can be found in the table and map below.

| Conservation Area | Size (hectares) |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Angle | 166.815 |
| Caerfarchell | 9.836 |
| Caldey Island | 97.028 |
| Little Haven | 5.435 |
| Manorbier | 41.266 |
| Newport and Newport Parrog | 33.43 |
| Portclew | 2.85 |
| Porthgain | 17.8 |
| Saundersfoot | 20.73 |
| Solva | 62.366 |
| St Davids | 32.75 |
| Tenby | 49.449 |
| Trefin | 9.797 |



There over 1200 listed buildings in the National Park, 29 of these are Grade I, and 70 Grade II*. The locations of these buildings is shown on the following map, Newport, St David's and Tenby are shown at greater detail (note these maps are intended to indicate the distribution of listed buildings in the National Park, they do not show the definitive locations of the buildings).



Listed buildings in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



Listed buildings in Newport

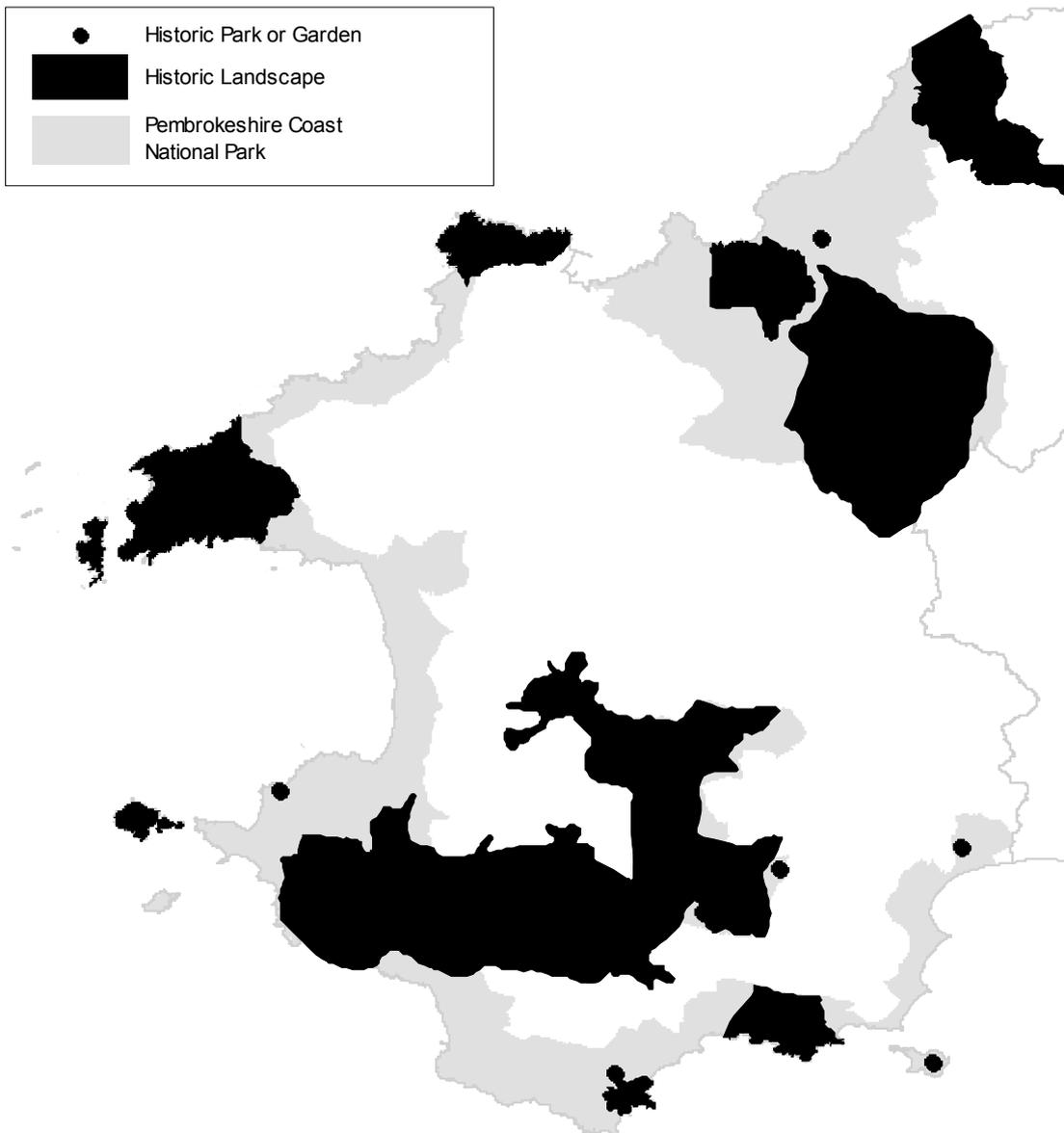


Listed buildings in St David's



Listed buildings in Tenby

There are 9 Historic Landscape areas all or partly within the National Park. These are: Mynydd Preseli; St David's Peninsula & Ramsey Island; Skomer Island; Milford Haven Waterway; Newport & Carningli; Pen Caer; Stackpole Warren; the Lower Teifi Valley; and Manorbier. There are 15 historic Parks and Gardens in the National Park: Boulston Old Hall; Colby Lodge; Cosheston Hall; Cresselly; Lawrenny; St Brynachs Churchyard; St Brides Castle; Upton Castle; Warpool Court Hotel; Caldey Priory; Trewarren; Picton Castle; Slebech Park; Coedcanlas; and Stackpole Court. They are shown on the following map.



Though it is clear from the above information that there is a rich historic environment in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, more information is needed on the condition and management of sites. There is also likely to be a significant offshore historic resource (wrecks and submerged prehistoric sites) and more information on this is desirable.

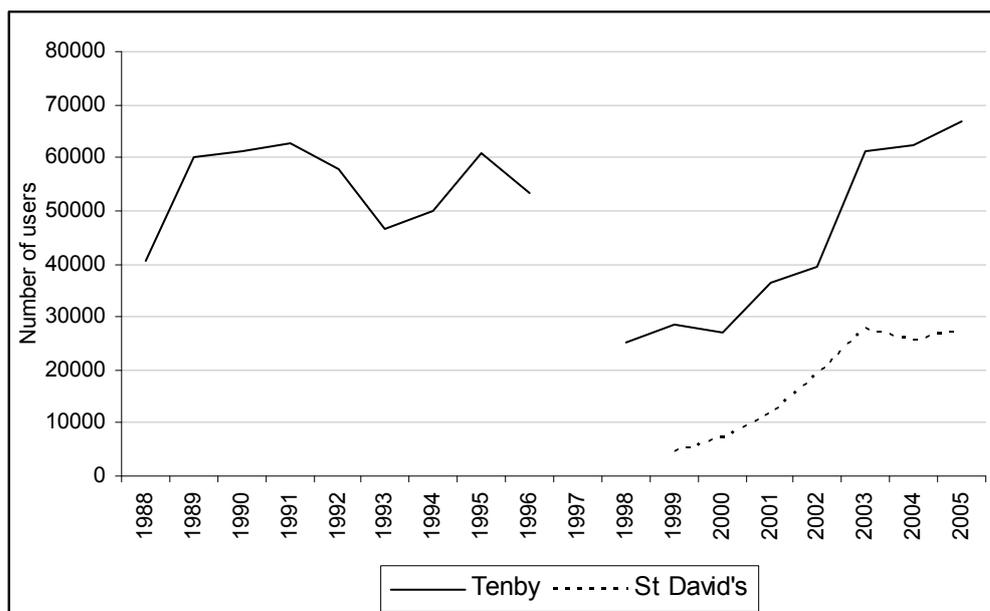
Transport

Car ownership

At the 2011 Census there was found to be 1.0 cars or vans per household in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. However it was also found that 16.4% of households had no car or van, the highest percentage of non-car ownership of any National Park in England & Wales.

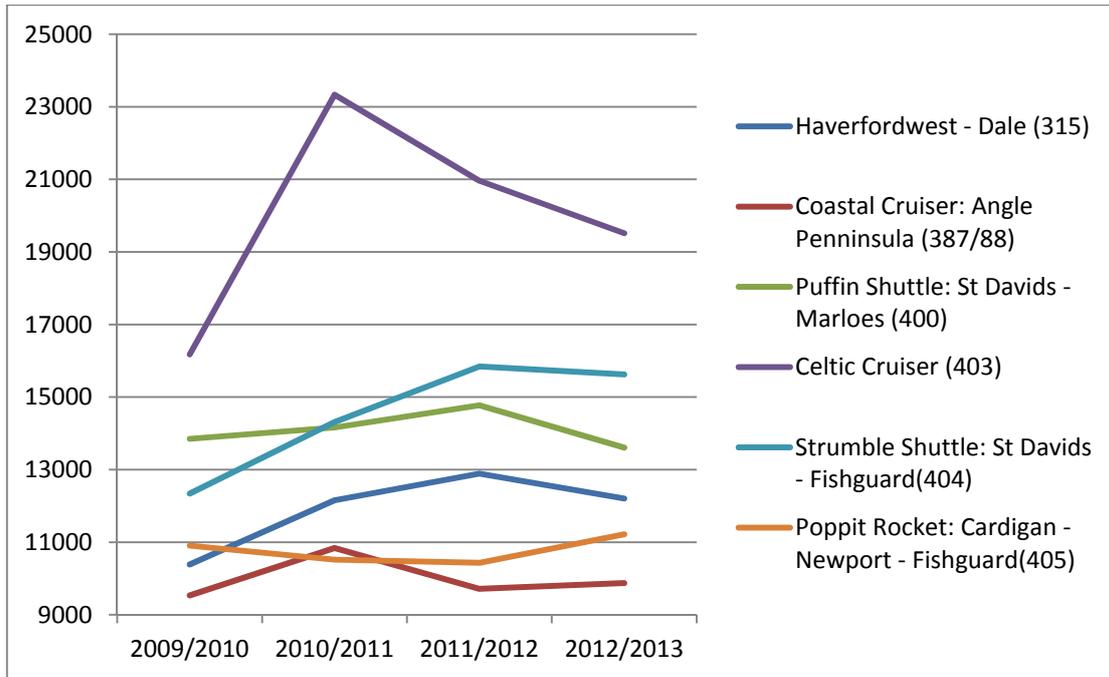
Use of cars by visitors

The Pembrokeshire Visitor Survey conducted in 2012 found that 88% of visitors travelled to Pembrokeshire by car (this is down 3% on 2003/4). Park and Ride schemes have operated in Tenby since 1988 and St David's since 1999. The numbers of users of the Park and Ride schemes are shown in the following chart.



Note: there is no data for 1997 as the park and ride service did not operate that year. Source: PCNPA

| Service | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Haverfordwest - Dale (315) | 10386 | 12155 | 12892 | 12205 |
| Coastal Cruiser: Angle Penninsula (387/88) | 9535 | 10841 | 9714 | 9871 |
| Puffin Shuttle: St Davids - Marloes (400) | 13849 | 14160 | 14775 | 13608 |
| Celtic Cruiser (403) | 16178 | 23333 | 20962 | 19517 |
| Strumble Shuttle: St Davids - Fishguard(404) | 12342 | 14312 | 15840 | 15624 |
| Poppit Rocket: Cardigan - Newport - Fishguard(405) | 10905 | 10520 | 10433 | 11221 |
| Total | 73195 | 85321 | 84616 | 82046 |



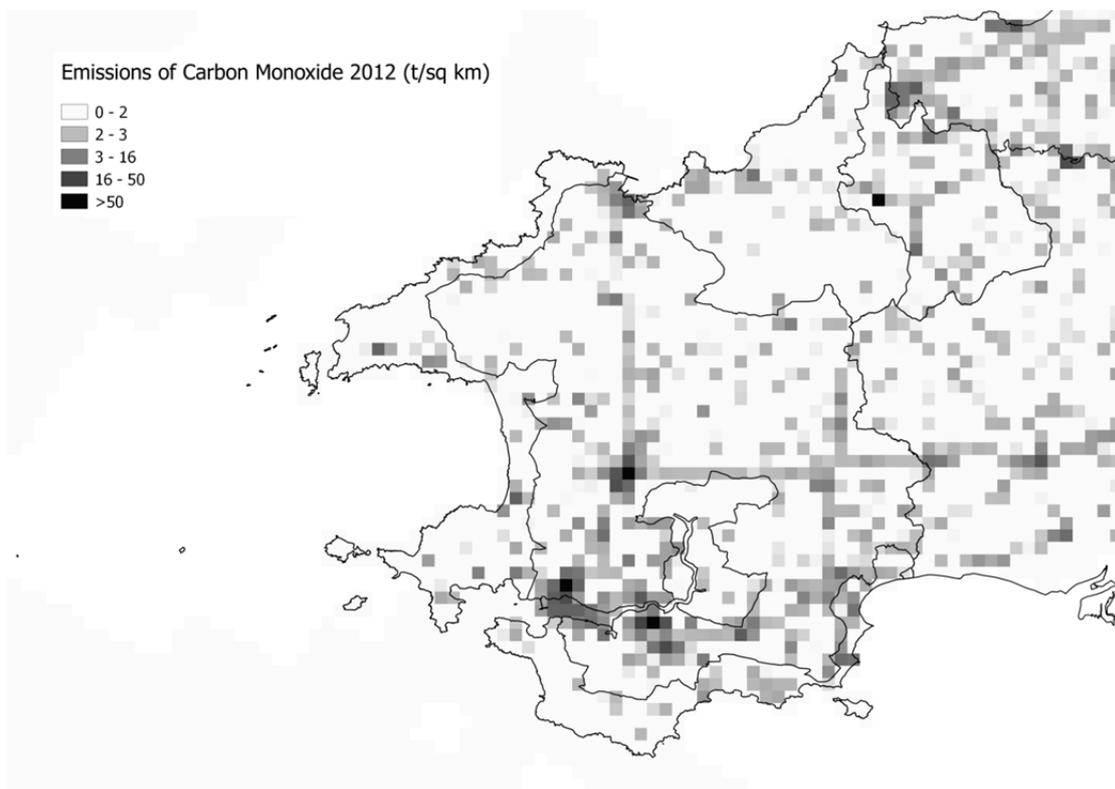
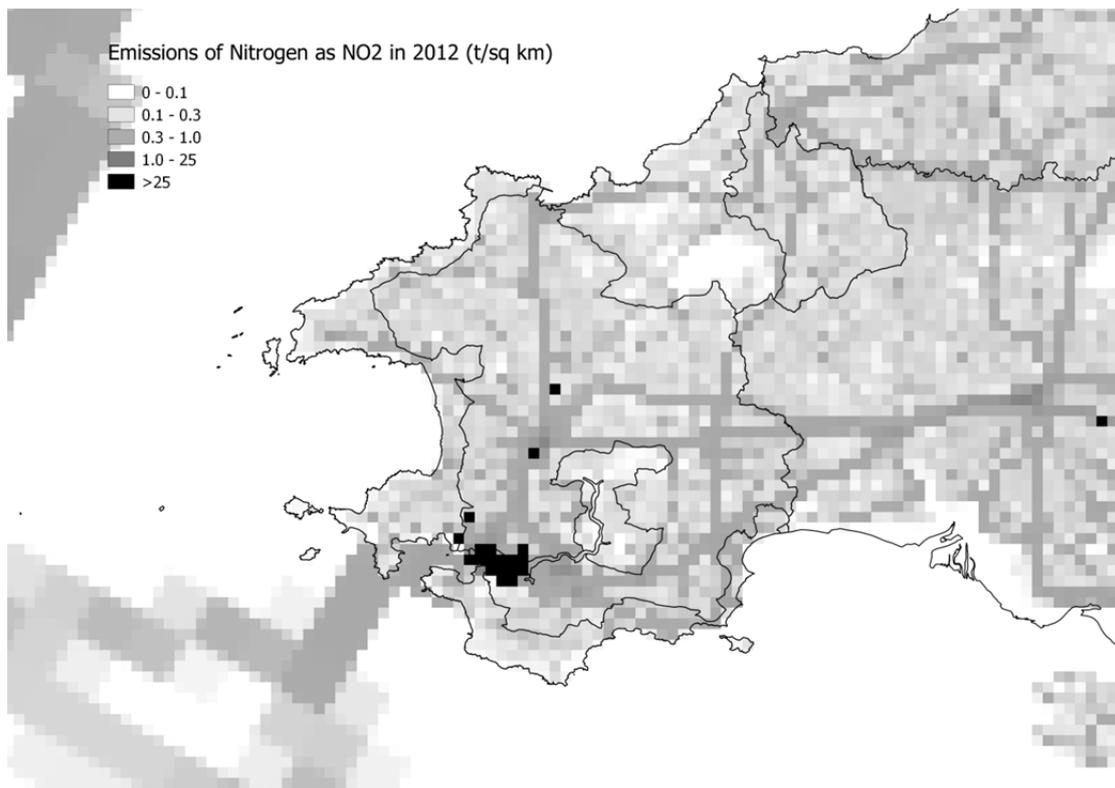
Pembrokeshire County Council

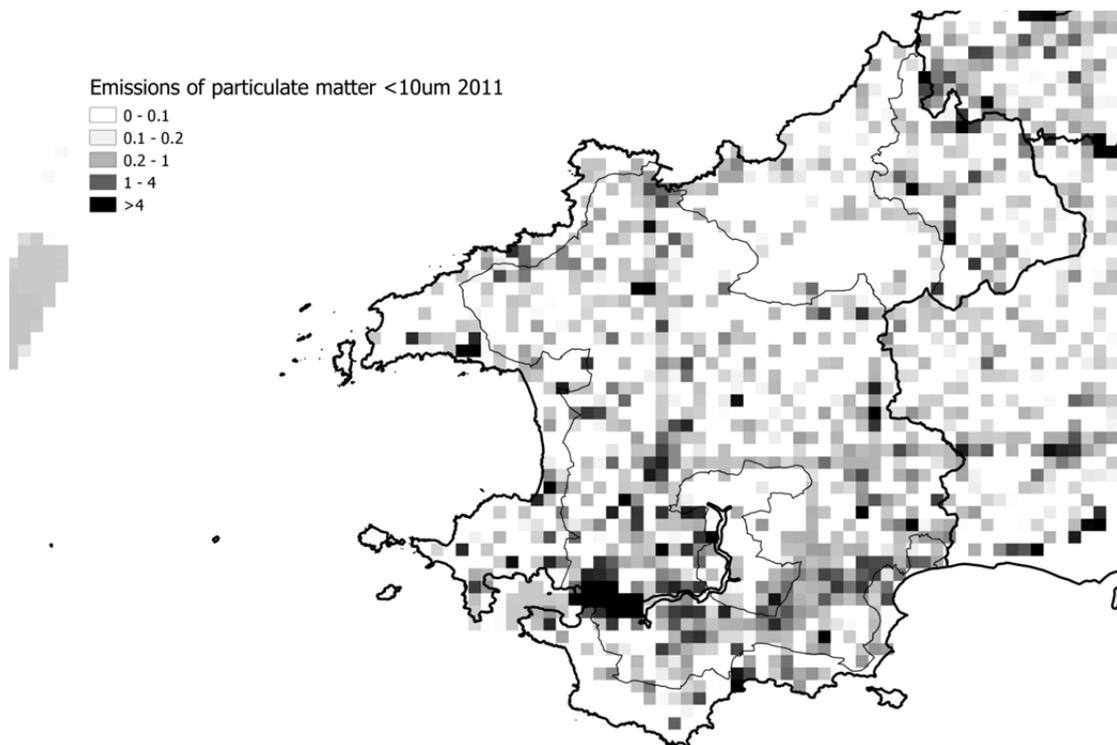
In order to monitor use of private road transport, more monitoring data for roads within and leading into the National Park is needed.

Pollution

Air pollution/quality

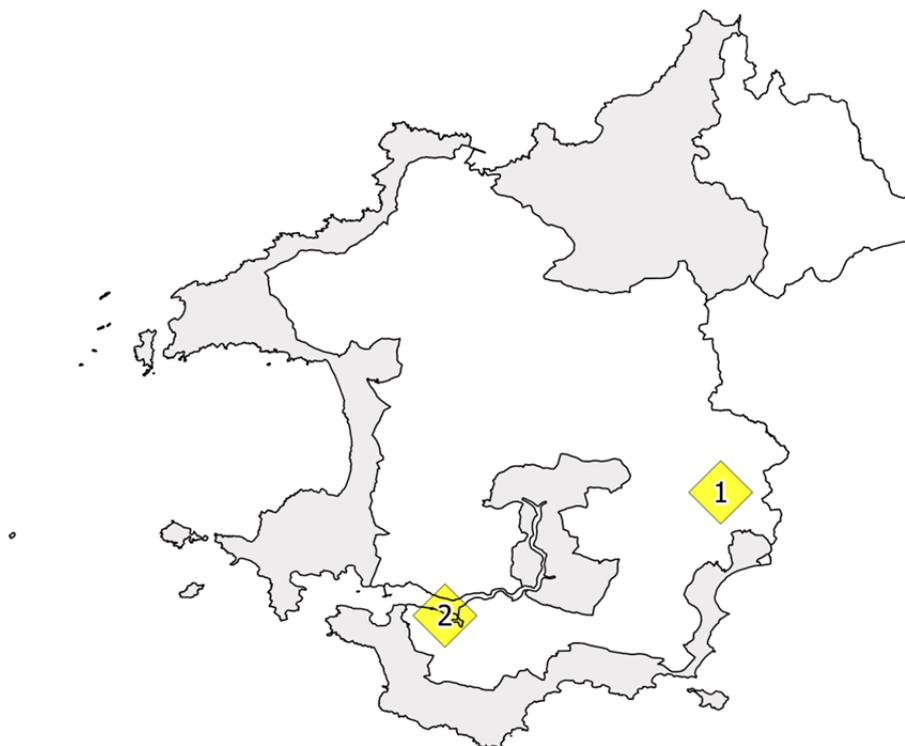
A range of air pollution emissions data and maps, with emissions broken down by sector are available from the web site of the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (<http://www.naei.org.uk/index.php>). Emissions maps for Pembrokeshire in 2012 are presented below for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and Carbon Monoxide, and the 2012 emissions map for particulate matter smaller than 10µm.





There are two automatic air quality monitoring stations operating in Pembrokeshire:

1. Near Narberth on a rural site near the B4314 (grid ref SN146127), operated on behalf of DEFRA since 1997.
2. Adjacent to agricultural land, behind Pembroke Powerstation, Pennar Cants (grid ref SM931030). Operated by RWEnPower since October 2013.



| Narberth Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Station: Annual Averages | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| NOx as NO ₂ (max daily mean µm ⁻³) | 48 | 46 | 38 | 40 |
| Particulates <10µm (max daily mean µm ⁻³) | 71 | 67 | 82 | 63 |

Source: [Welsh Air Quality Forum](#)

| Pennar-Cants Air Quality Monitoring Station: Annual Averages | | | | |
|---|------|------|-------------|------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| NOx as NO ₂ (max daily mean µm ⁻³) | - | - | 17(Oct-Dec) | 40 |
| Particulates <10µm (max daily mean µm ⁻³) | - | - | 47(Oct-Dec) | 46 |

Source: [Welsh Air Quality Forum](#)

It has not been possible to source data to estimate air quality across the National Park as this would require samples from a relatively large number of locations in and around the Park. Whether it is desirable to acquire this data is debatable, collecting it may involve significant effort, and air quality issues for the National Park relate more to the role of activities in and around the Park in contributing air pollutants (covered by the NAEI data) rather than the air quality experienced at sites in the National Park.

Water quality

The classification (under the Water Framework Directive (2000) classification system) of water bodies in the National Park is generally “Moderate” according to the most recent assessments, which were carried out in 2012. A water body that is of “moderate” status is one that “Good” or “High” ecological status but is failing to achieve a “Good” chemical status. The table below shows a summary of the overall status of water bodies under the Water Framework Directive classification system

| | | Overall status | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|------|----------|------|-----|------------------|
| Water Body Category | Total No. Water Bodies | High | Good | Moderate | Poor | Bad | Not yet assessed |
| River | 85 | | 13 | 69 | 3 | | |
| Lake | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Transitional | 5 | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Coastal | 5 | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Ground Water | 5 | | 2 | | 3 | | |

Source: Natural Resources Wales (2012)

Bathing Water Quality

Natural Resources Wales carry out bathing water quality assessments at a number of locations throughout Wales between May and September each year; the results are then used to project an annual rating/classification (see below). This rating is based primarily on the concentrations of faecal coliforms present in the water¹¹.

Data is collected at 29 locations within the National Park:



Bathing Water Quality Classification Scale:

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Excellent | ★ ★ ★ |
| Good | ★ ★ |
| Sufficient | ★ |
| Poor | — |

In 2015 all of the bathing water locations assessed in the National Park were classified as “Good” or “Excellent” (2 or 3 stars).

¹¹ For more information see Natural Resources [Wales Bathing Water Quality web pages](#).

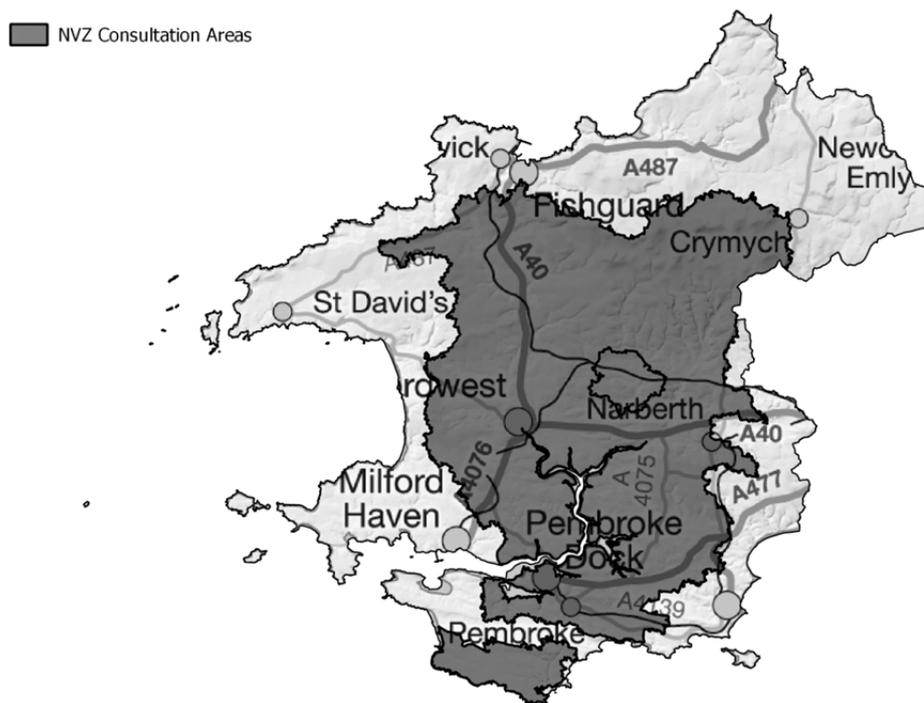
| Location Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Abereddy | No classification | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Abermawr | No classification | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Amroth Central | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Barafundle | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Broad Haven (Central) | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Broad Haven (South) | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Caerfai | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Castle Beach, Tenby | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Coppet Hall | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Dale | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Druidston Haven | No classification | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Freshwater East | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Freshwater West | No classification | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |

| Location Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Little Haven | No classification | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ |
| Lydstep | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Manorbier | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Marloes Sands | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Newgale | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Newport North | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ |
| Nolton Haven | No classification | ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ |
| Penally | No classification | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Poppit West | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Sandy Haven | No classification | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ |
| Saundersfoot | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Tenby North | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Tenby South | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |

| Location / Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| West Angle | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Whitesands | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ | ★ ★ ★ |
| Wiseman's Bridge | No classification | ★ | ★ | ★ ★ | ★ ★ |

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) is designed to protect waters against nitrate pollution from agricultural sources. Member states are required to identify waters which are, or could become, polluted by nitrates and to designate as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) all land that drains to those waters. A review of NVZ designations in Wales is currently underway.



Climate Change

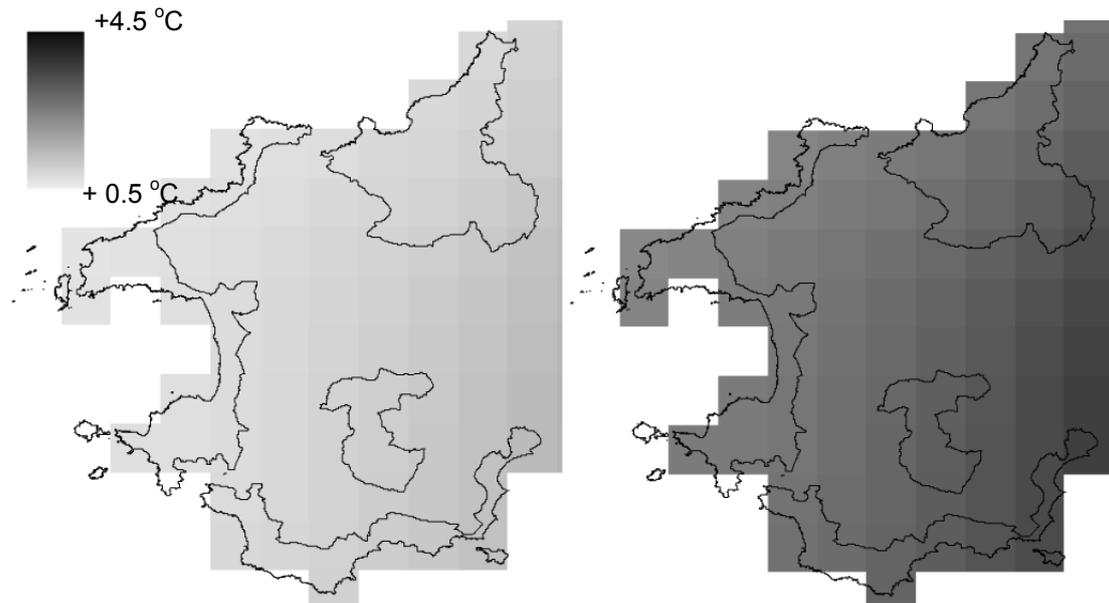
Baseline

Historic weather station data is available for Tenby (5 metres above mean sea level) and Aberporth (133m AMSL) from the Meteorological Office (<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/averages/index.html>). The table below shows that 30

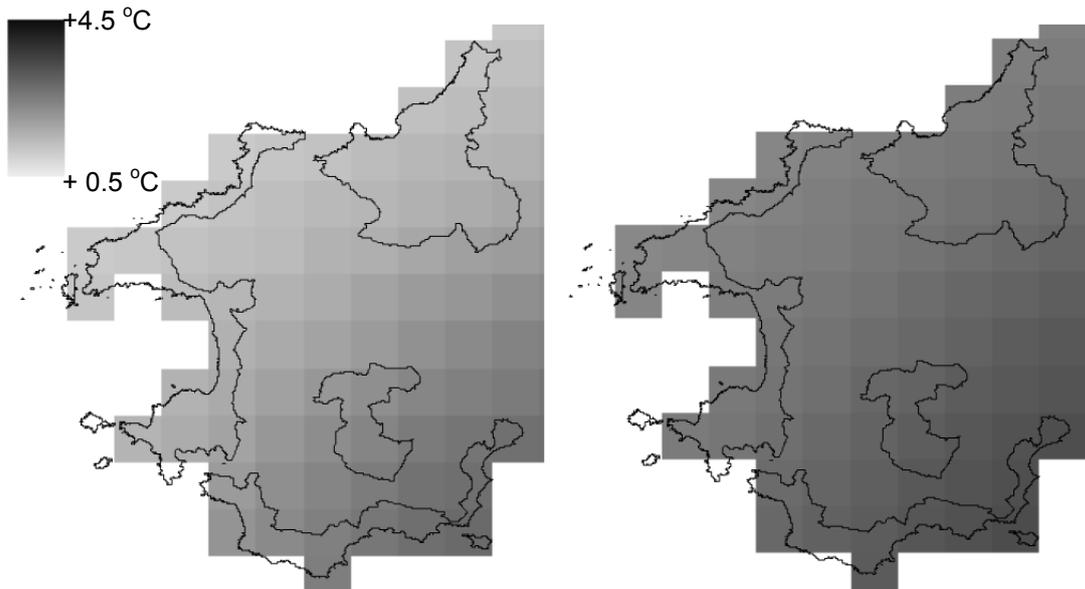
year average temperatures have increased and the 30 year winter rainfall average has increased while the summer average rainfall has decreased.

| | Max temperate (°C) | | | Min temperature (°C) | | | Rainfall (mm) | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1961-1990 | 1971-2000 | 1981-2010 | 1961-1990 | 1971-2000 | 1981-2010 | 1961-1990 | 1971-2000 | 1981-2010 |
| Tenby (January) | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 110.2 | 115.4 | 113.5 |
| Tenby (July) | 19.1 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 11.7 | 12 | 12.3 | 53.9 | 52.7 | 68.8 |
| Aberporth (January) | 7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 85.7 | 88.5 | 83.7 |
| Aberporth (July) | 17.6 | 18 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 51 | 49.5 | 61.4 |

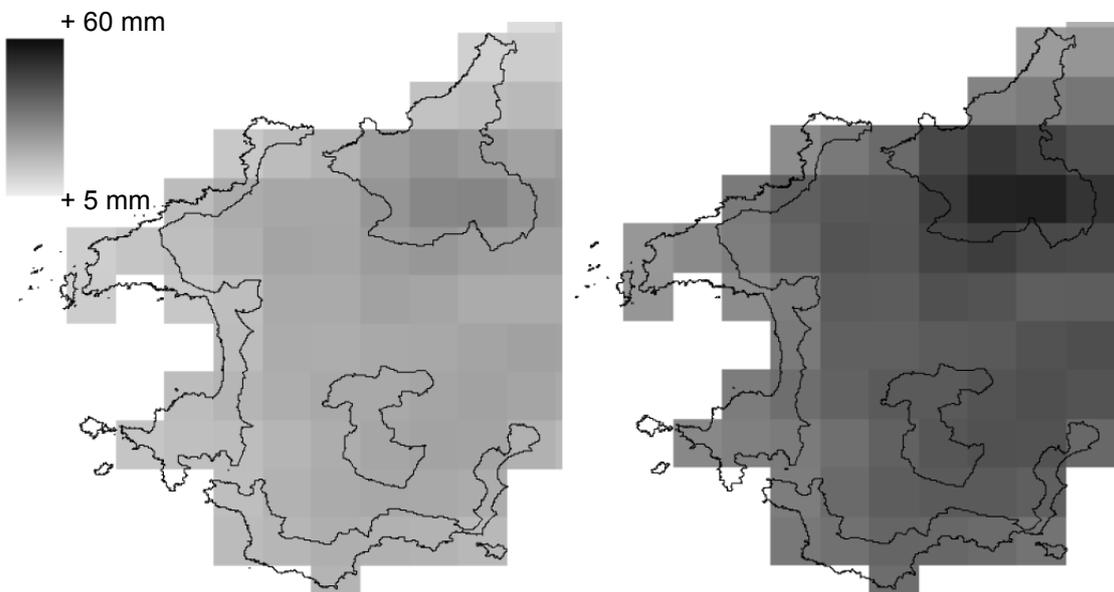
Climate change predictions (the UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios) suggest that the trends in temperature and rainfall observed since 1961 are likely to continue. The following maps show predicted changes in the maximum daily July temperature, the minimum daily January temperature between 2000 and the 2080s, and the average total monthly January rainfall and the average total monthly July rainfall between the period 1961-1990 and the 2080s.



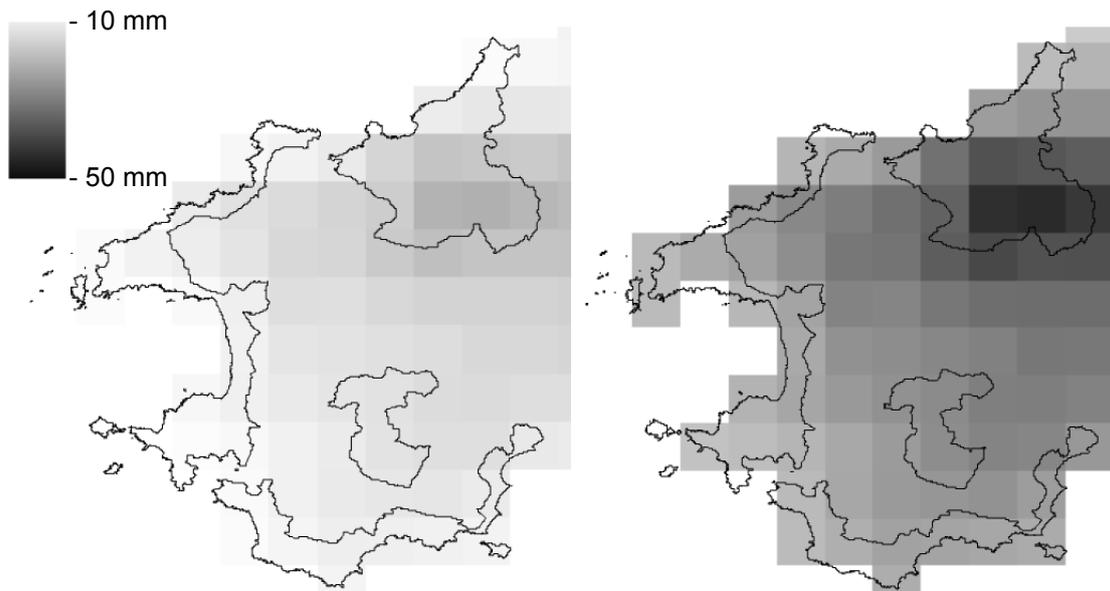
July max daily temperature change 2000 to 2080 under scenario of low emissions (left) and high emissions (right)



January min daily temperature change 2000 to 2080 under scenario of low emissions (left) and high emissions (right)



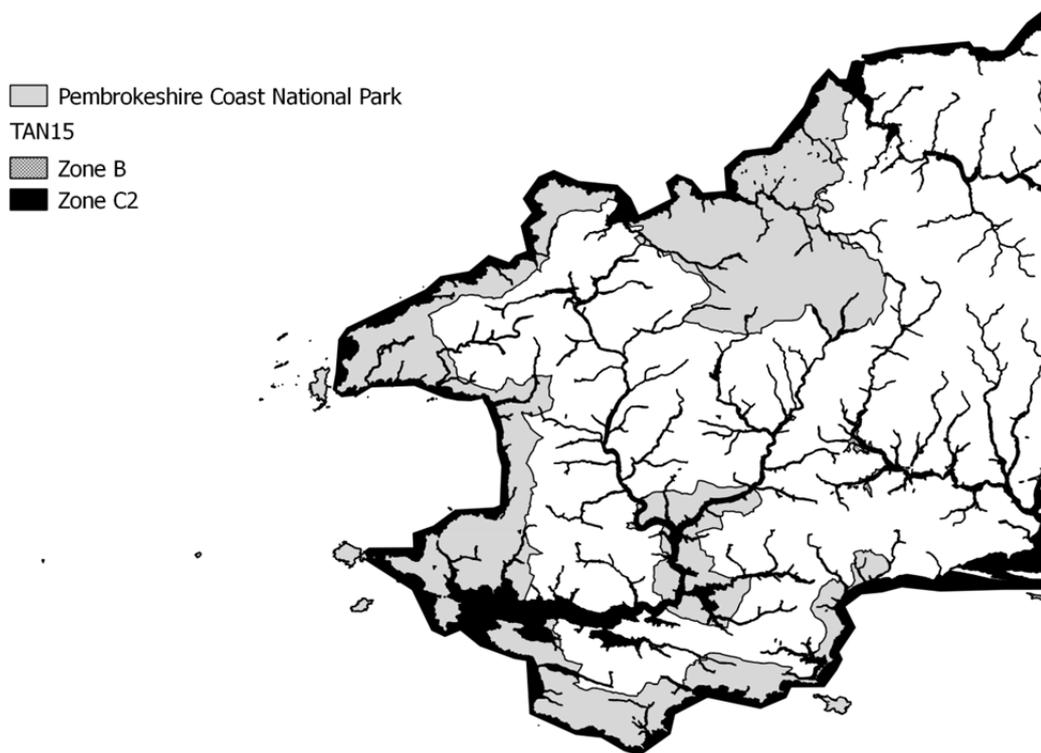
January average total monthly rainfall change 1961-90 to 2080s under scenario of low emissions (left) and high emissions (right)



July average total monthly rainfall change 1961-90 to 2080s under scenario of low emissions (left) and high emissions (right)

Flooding

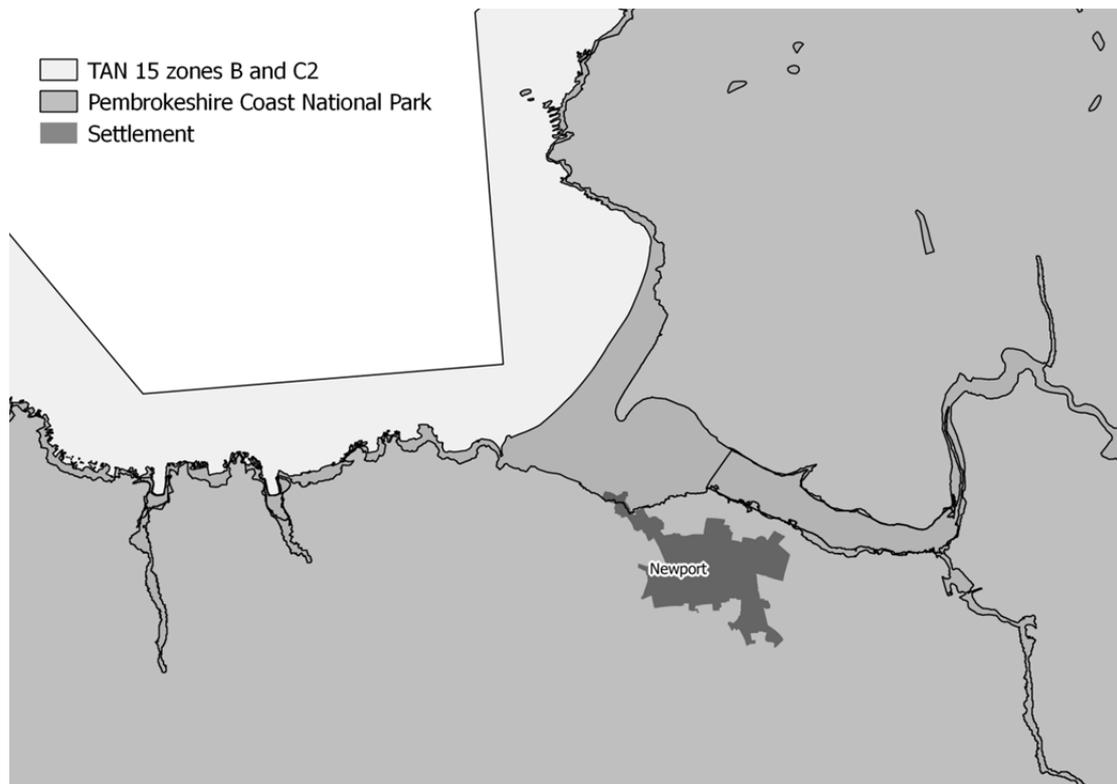
Risk of flooding in the National Park is confined to river valleys and certain low lying coastal areas. Maps of areas at risk of flooding are available on the website of Natural Resources Wales (<http://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/flooding-and-water/>). Currently around 2% of addresses in the National Park are within areas identified as at risk of flooding by Natural Resources Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government TAN 15 (Development and Flood Risk) defines areas where risk of flooding should be considered in planning matters, these are shown on the following map (the areas around Tenby and Newport are shown in two subsequent maps). TAN 15 zone B identifies areas known to have flooded in the past due to the presence of sedimentary deposits, zone C2 identifies areas at 0.1% or greater risk of flooding, without significant flood defence structures (there are no C1 areas (at risk of flooding, served by flood defences) in the National Park).



TAN 15 flooding zones. Source: Welsh Assembly Government



TAN 15 flooding zones in the Tenby area. Source: Welsh Assembly Government

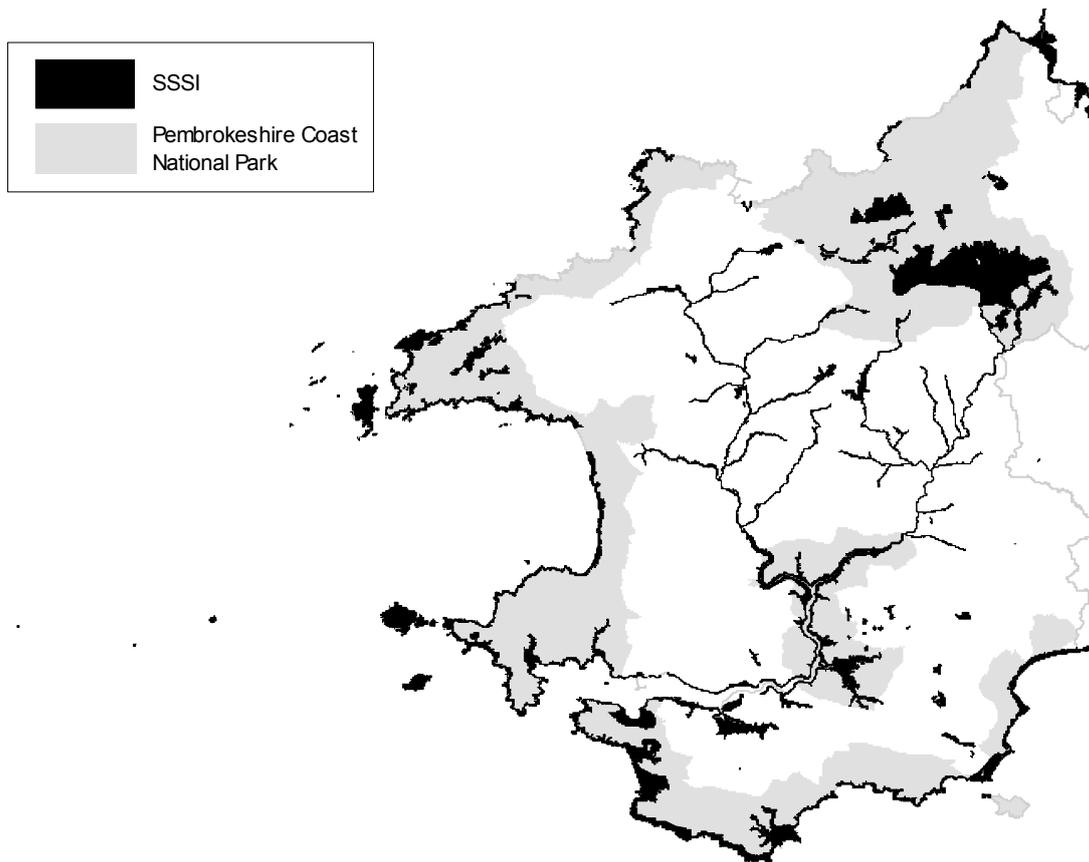


TAN 15 flooding zones in the Newport area. Source: Welsh Assembly Government

Biodiversity

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park contains, either entirely or in part, 60 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), five Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and 12 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

The following map shows the location of SSSIs in and around the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.



Natura 2000 sites

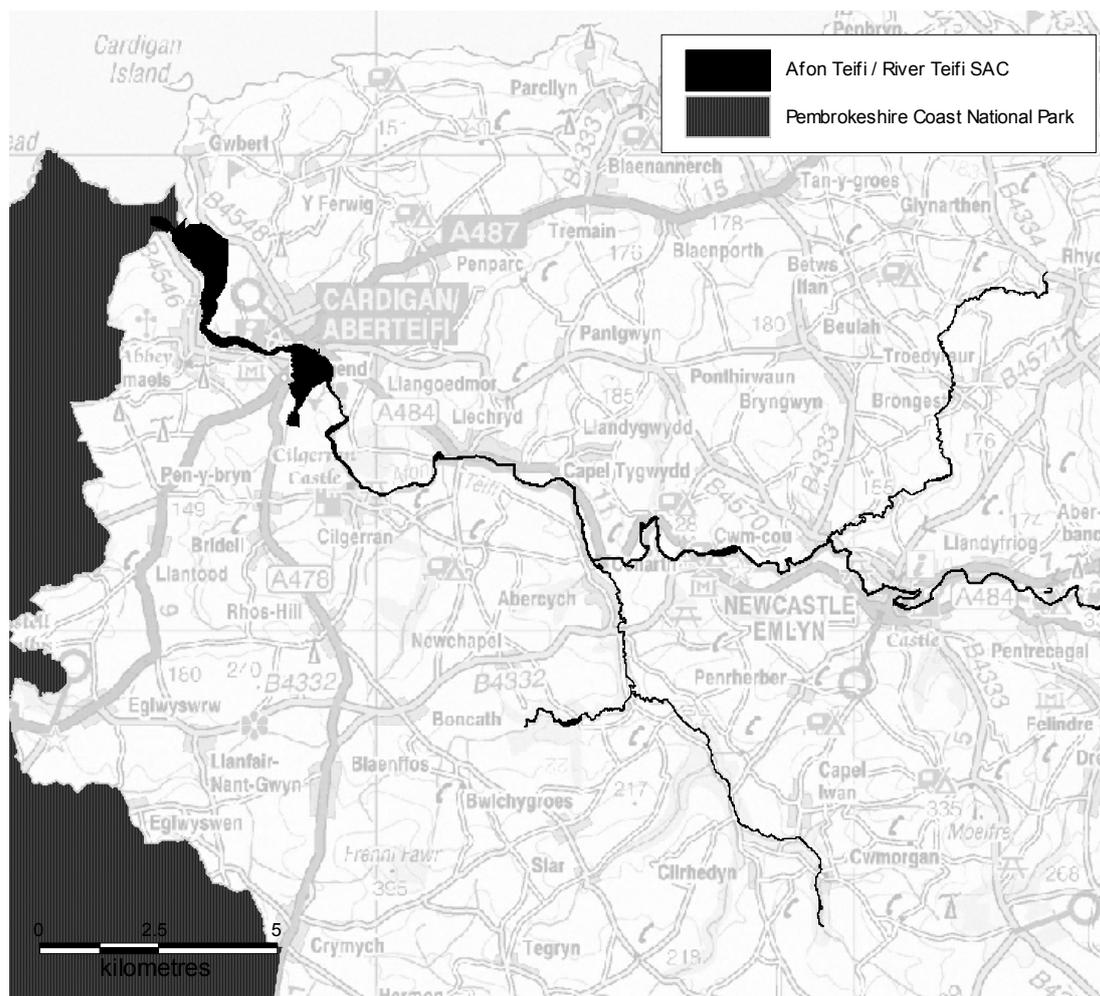
Information on Natura 2000 sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - has been provided by the Countryside Council for Wales, or obtained from the website of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. More information on Natura 2000 sites in the area of and surrounding the National Park can be found in the Screening and Appropriate Assessment reports of the Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan.

Special Areas of Conservation

UK0012670 Afon Teifi / River Teifi

General site character

Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (20%); Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (1.7%); Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (45.1%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (8.9%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (2.7%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (1.7%); Improved grassland (7.5%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (10.5%); Inland rocks. Scree. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (1.1%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.8%).



Map A1.1: Afon Teifi / River Teifi SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation | Favourable: Unclassified |
| 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> | Favourable: Unclassified |
| 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> | Unfavourable: Recovered |
| 1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> | Unfavourable: Recovered |
| 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> | Unfavourable: No change |
| 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> | Unfavourable: Unclassified |
| 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | Favourable: maintained |
| 1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> | Favourable: maintained |
| 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> | Unfavourable: Unclassified |
| 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation | Favourable: Maintained |
| 7110 Active raised bogs | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i> | Unfavourable: Un-classified |

| Feature | Condition |
|---|-----------|
| excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) | |

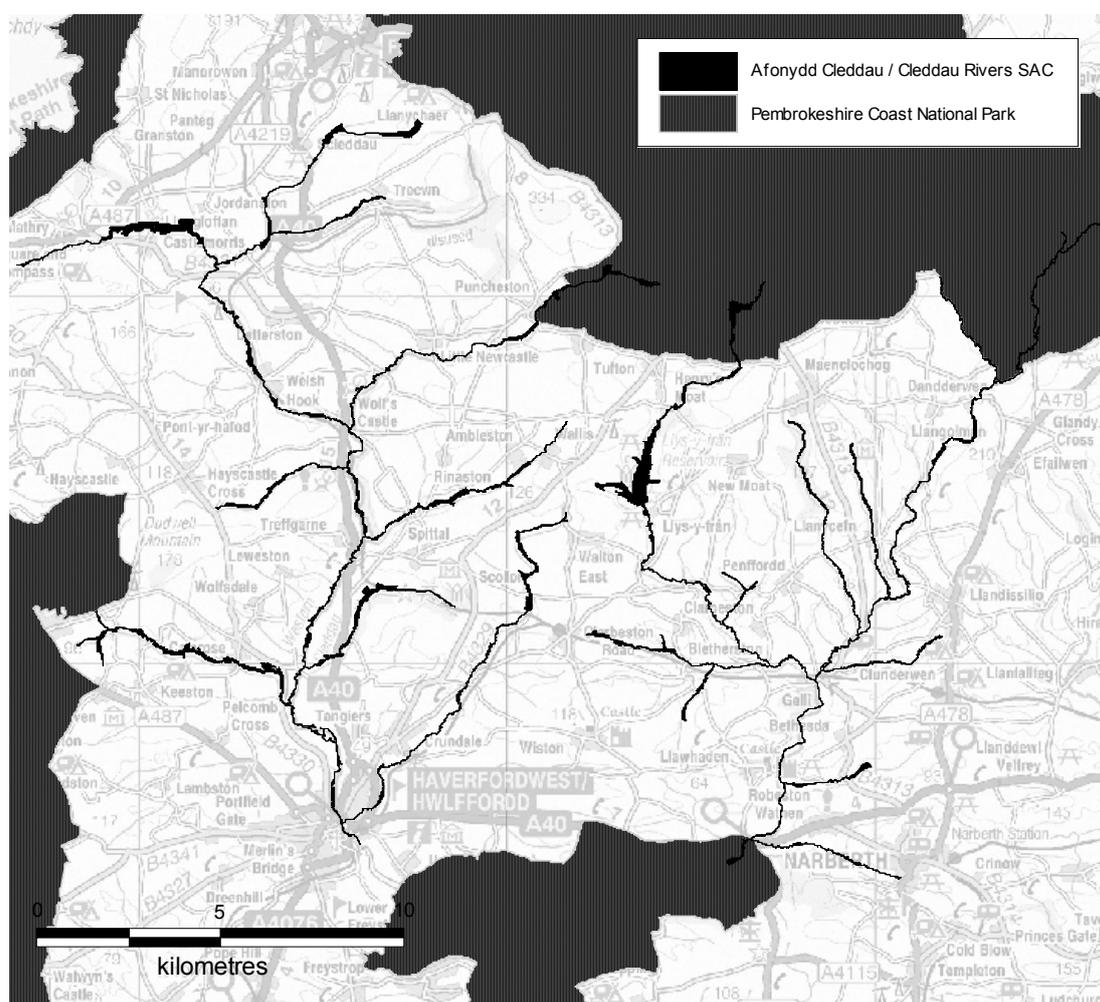
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012670>

UK0030074 Afonydd Cleddau / Cleddau Rivers

General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (26%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (17%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (17%); Dry grassland. Steppes (2%); Improved grassland (9%); Other arable land (0.3%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (26%); Coniferous woodland (2%); Mixed woodland (0.2%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.5%).



Map A1.2 Afonydd Cleddau / Cleddau Rivers SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---|--------------------------|
| 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation | Favourable: Maintained |
| 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> | Favourable: Unclassified |

| Feature | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> | Unfavourable: Unclassified |
| 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> | Unfavourable: Unclassified |
| 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | Favourable: maintained |
| 1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> | Favourable: maintained |
| 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation | Favourable: Maintained |
| 7110 Active raised bogs | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) | Unfavourable: Un-classified |

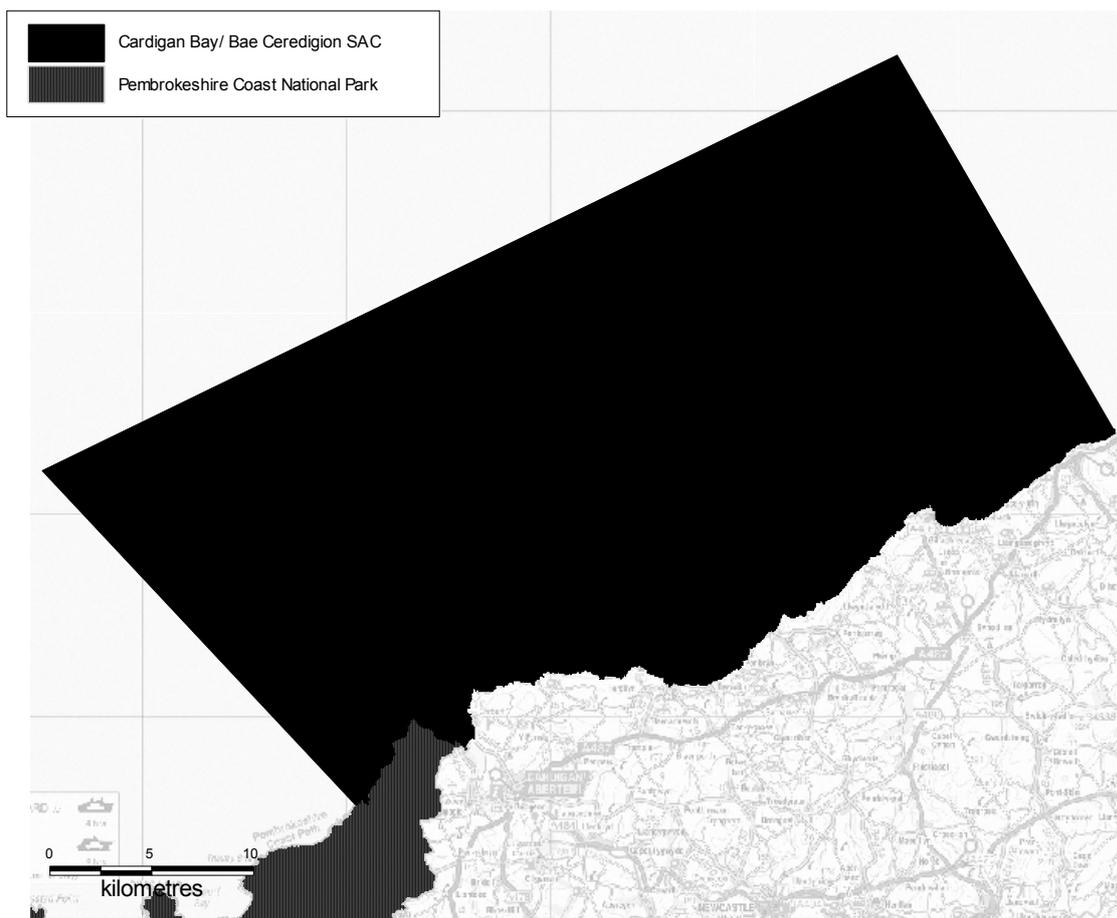
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030074>

UK0012712 Cardigan Bay / Bae Ceredigion

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (99.5%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (0.01%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (0.39%); Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (0.01%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (0.07%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (0.02%).



Map A1.3 Cardigan Bay/ Bae Ceredigion SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | Unfavourable |
| 1170 Reefs | Unfavourable |
| 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | Favourable |
| 1349 Bottlenose dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | Favourable |
| 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> | Unfavourable |
| 1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> | Unfavourable |
| 1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> | Favourable: Declining |

condition and trend information is provisional

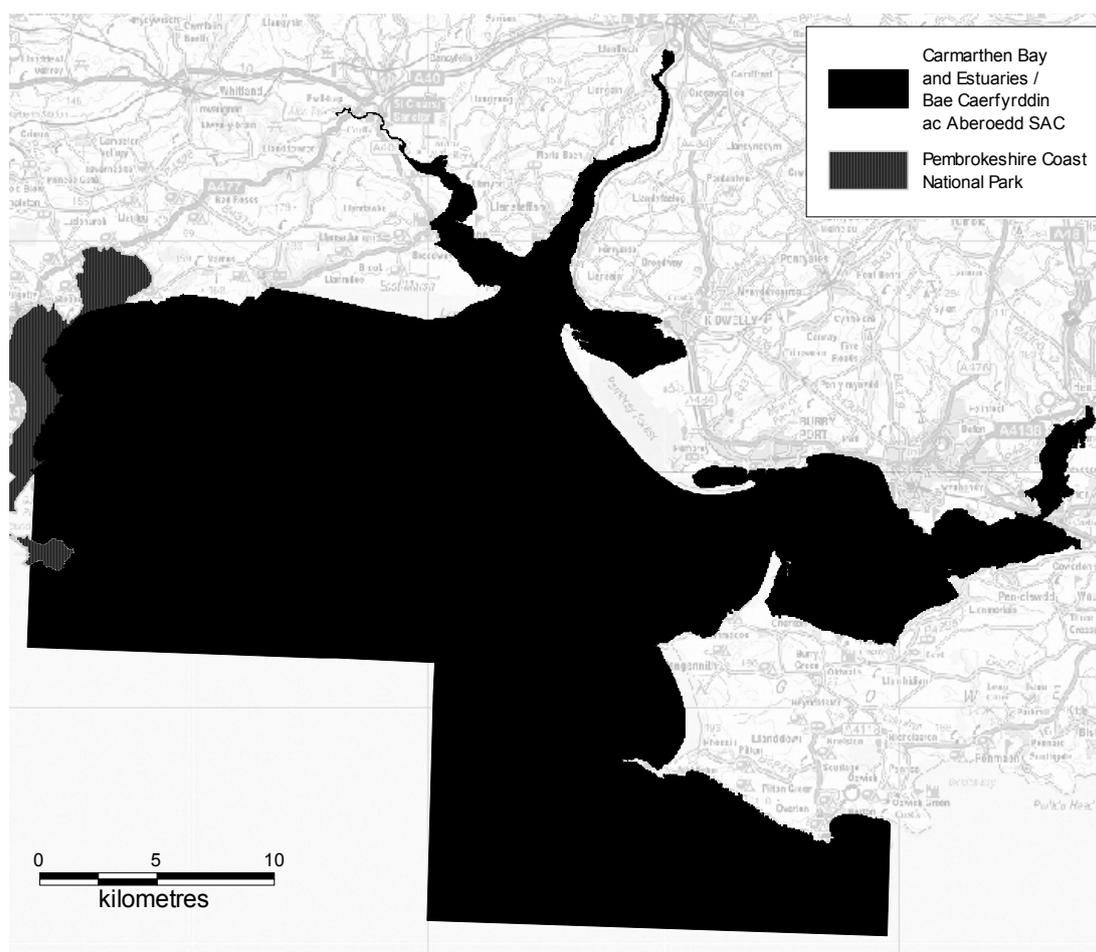
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012712>

UK0020020 Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries / Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (82.1%); Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (13.7%); Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (4.1%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (0.1%).



Map A1.4: Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries / Bae Caerfyrddin ac Aberoedd SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | Favourable |
| 1130 Estuaries | Favourable |
| 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide | Favourable |
| 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays | Favourable |
| 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand | Favourable |
| 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) | Unfavourable |
| 1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> | Unfavourable: No Change |
| 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> | Unfavourable |
| 1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> | Unfavourable |
| 1102 Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> | Unfavourable: No Change |
| 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | Favourable |

condition and trend information is provisional

More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0020020>

UK0030144 Gweunydd Blaencleddau

General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (19%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (10%); Dry grassland. Steppes (1.5%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (54.5%); Improved grassland (5%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (9.5%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.5%).



Map A1.5: Gweunydd Blaencleddau SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|--|----------------------------|
| 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 7130 Blanket bogs | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 6410 Molinia Meadows | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs | Unfavourable: No change |
| 7230 Alkaline fens | Favourable: Maintained |
| 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> | Unfavourable |
| 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> | Unfavourable: Unclassified |

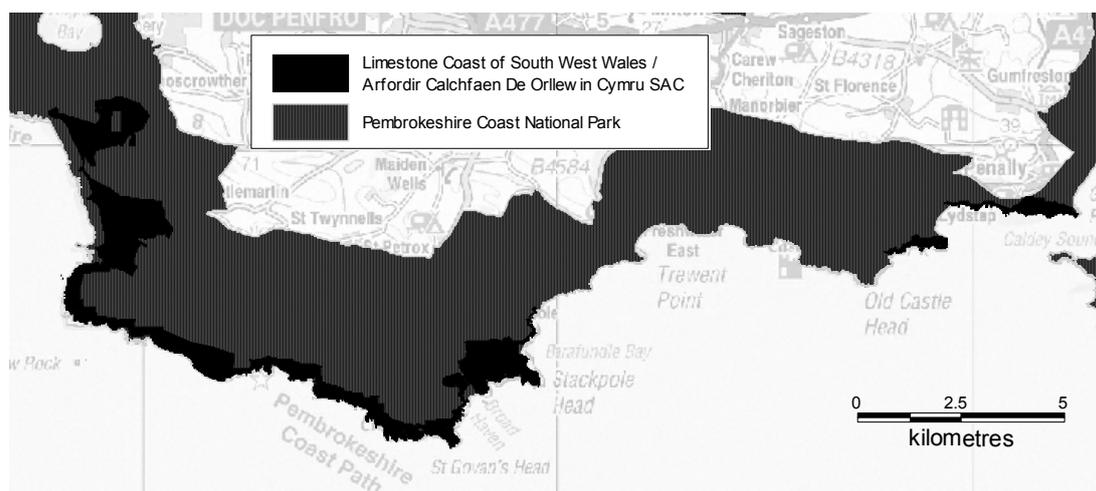
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030144>

UK0014787 Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru

General site character

Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (15%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (27%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (22%); Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (1%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (1%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (14%); Dry grassland. Steppes (2%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (10%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (1%); Coniferous woodland (1%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (6%).



Map A1.6 Limestone Coast of South West Wales / Arfordir Calchfaen De Orllewin Cymru SAC (the SAC also includes sections of the Gower coast between Worm's Head and Pwlldu Head)

| Feature | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') | Favourable |
| 4030 European dry heaths | Unfavourable: Unclassified |
| 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 8310 Caves not open to the public | Favourable |
| 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | Favourable: Maintained |
| 1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> | Favourable |
| 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> | Unfavourable: No-change |
| 1395 Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> | Favourable: Maintained |

More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0014787>

UK0030227 North Pembrokeshire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro

General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (0.3%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (0.6%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (13%); Dry grassland. Steppes (3%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (9%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (70%); Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (0.1%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (4%).



Map A1.7 Pembrokeshire Woodlands / Coedydd Gogledd Sir Benfro SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|--|---------------------------|
| 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) | Favourable: Maintained |
| 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> | Favourable: Un-classified |

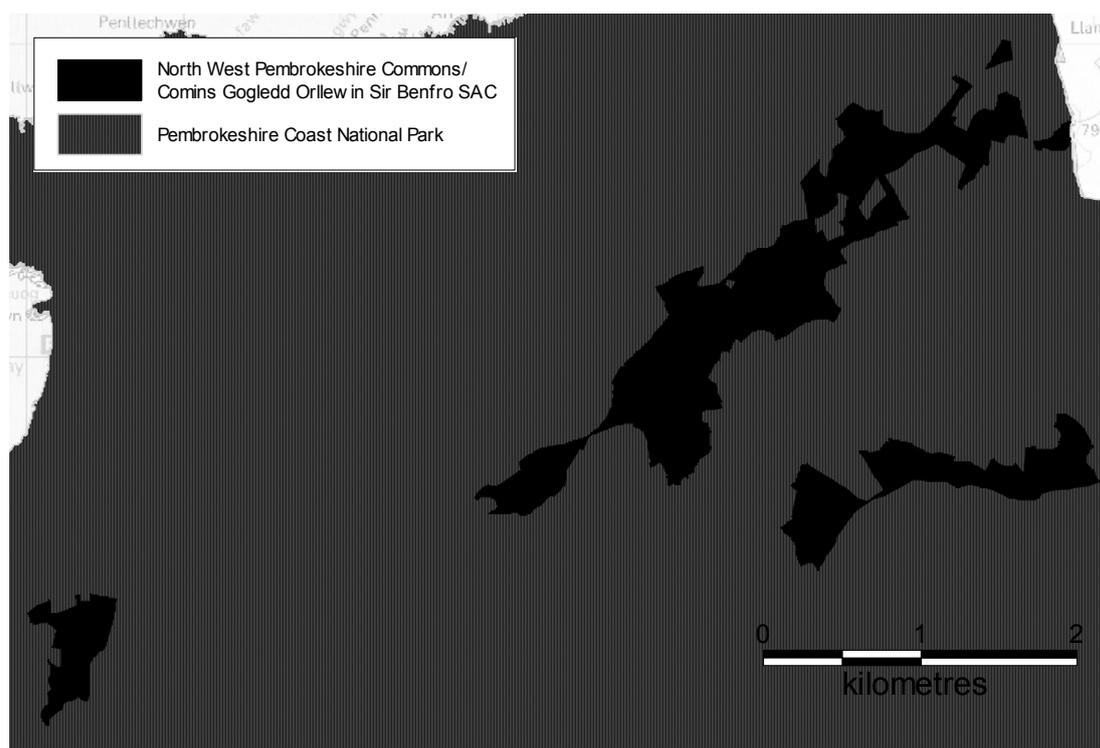
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030227>

UK0030229 North West Pembrokeshire Commons / Comin Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro

General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (0.3%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (14.4%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (29.7%); Dry grassland. Steppes (0.2%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (42%); Improved grassland (0.4%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (11.6%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (1.4%).



Map A1.8: North West Pembrokeshire Commons/ Comins Gogledd Orllewin Sir Benfro SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 4030 European dry heaths | Unfavourable: No-change |
| 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs | Unfavourable: No-change |
| 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> | Unfavourable: Un-classified |

More information:

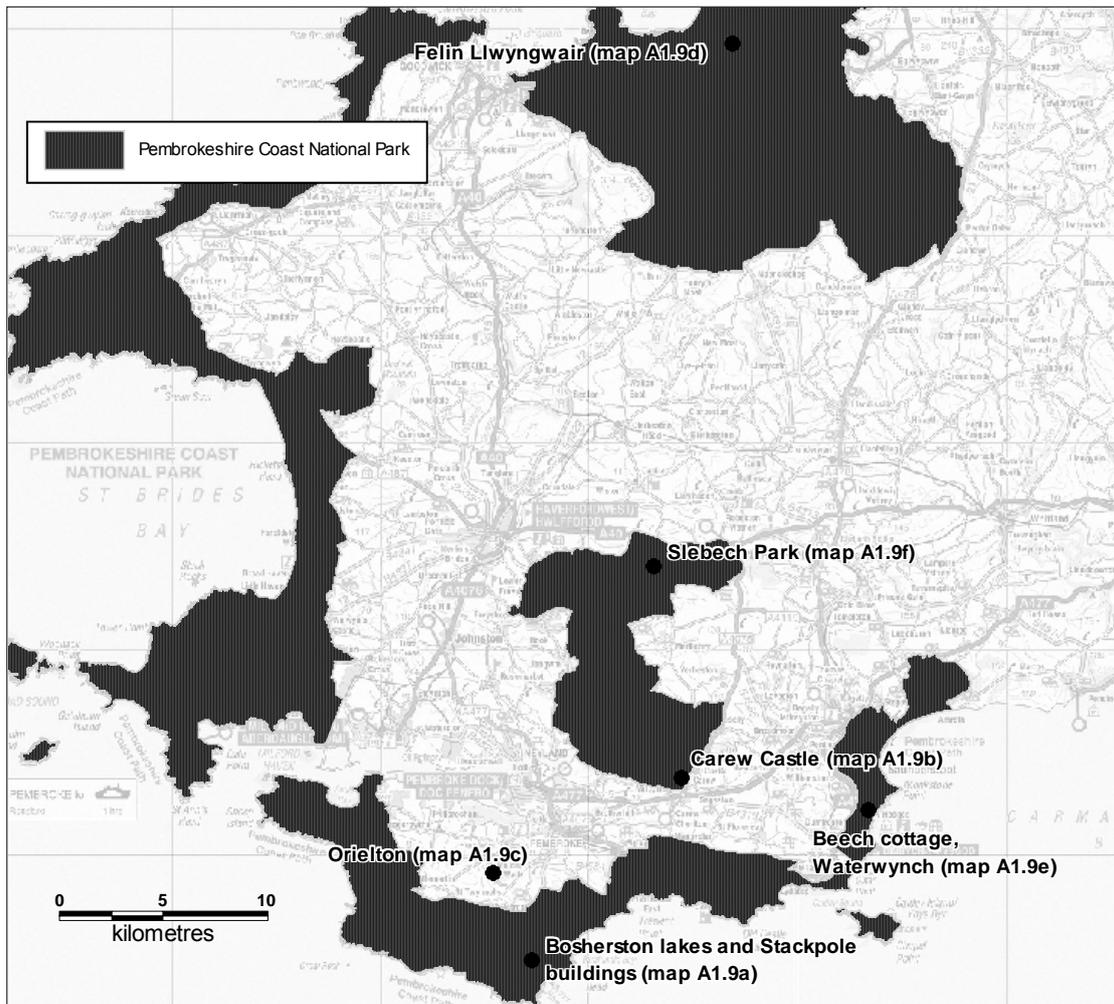
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030229>

UK0014793 Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton

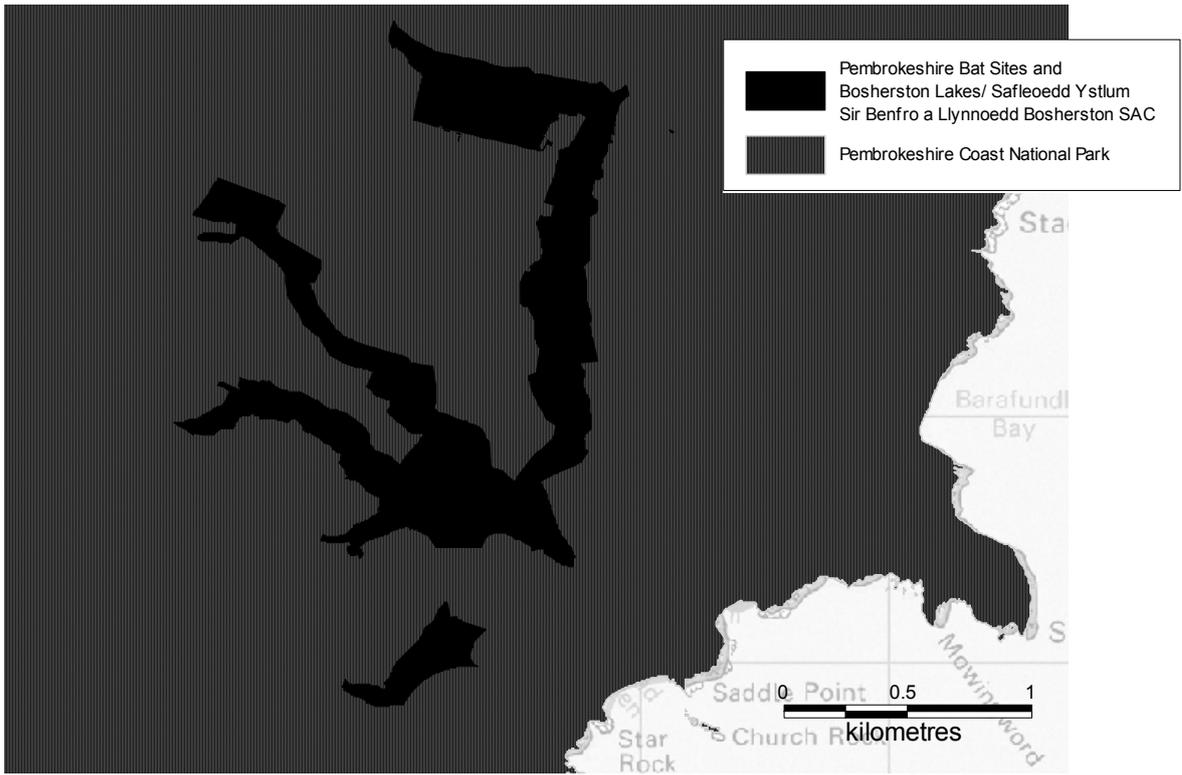
General site character

Inland water bodies (standing water, running water) (33%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (5%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. *Phygrana* (13%); Dry grassland. Steppes (3%); Improved grassland (1.8%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (29%); Mixed woodland (15%); Other land (including towns, villages, roads, waste places, mines, industrial sites) (0.2%).

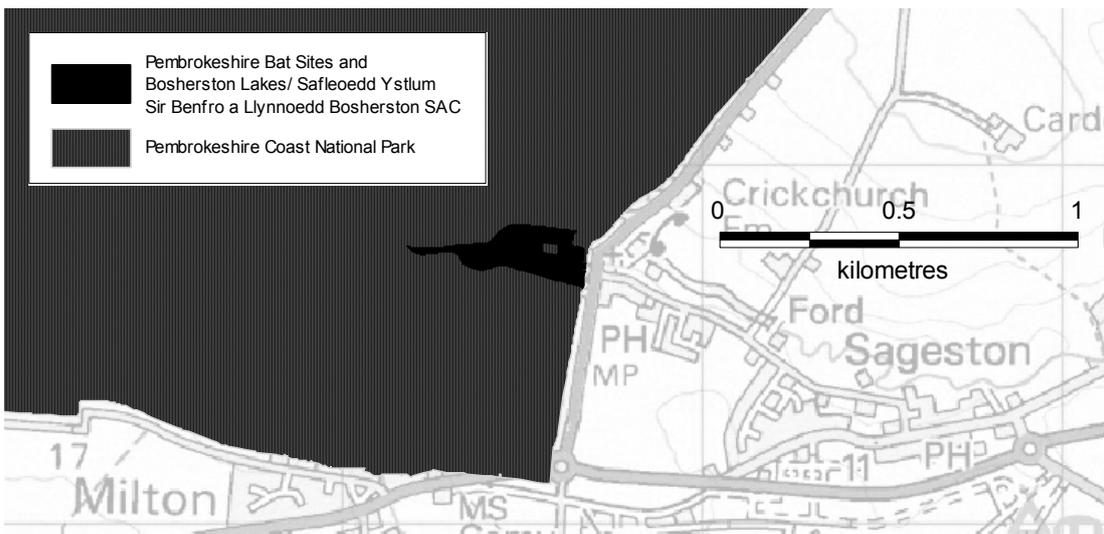
This SAC is comprised of a number of separate sites: Bosherton Lakes; Park House Outbuildings, Stackpole; Stackpole Courtyard Flats and Walled Garden; Felin Llwyngwair; Carew Castle; Beech cottage, Waterwynch; Slebech Stable Yard Loft, Cellars and Tunnels; and Orierton (outside the National Park).



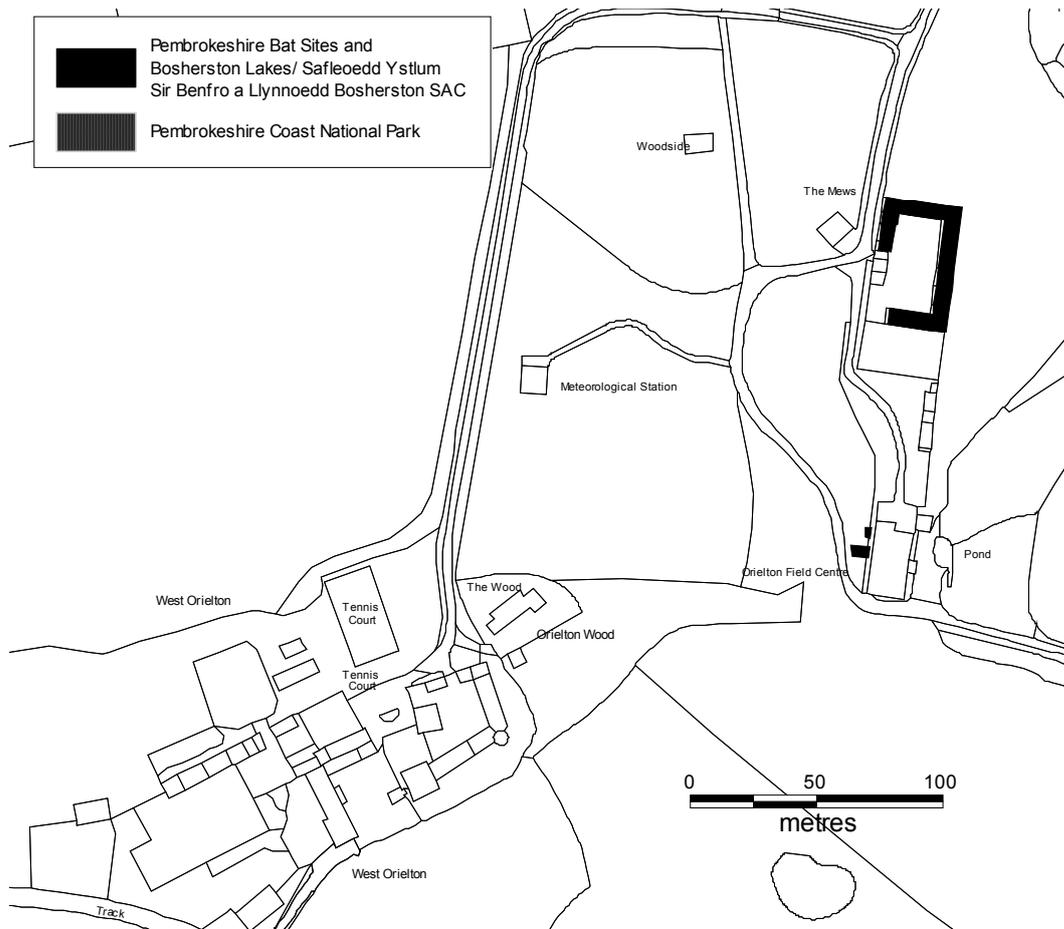
Map A1.9: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



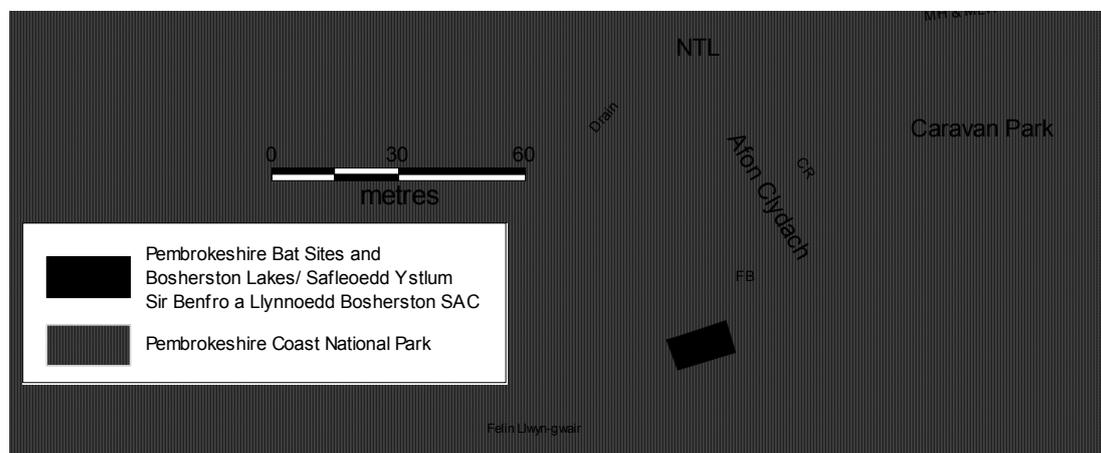
Map A1.9a: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



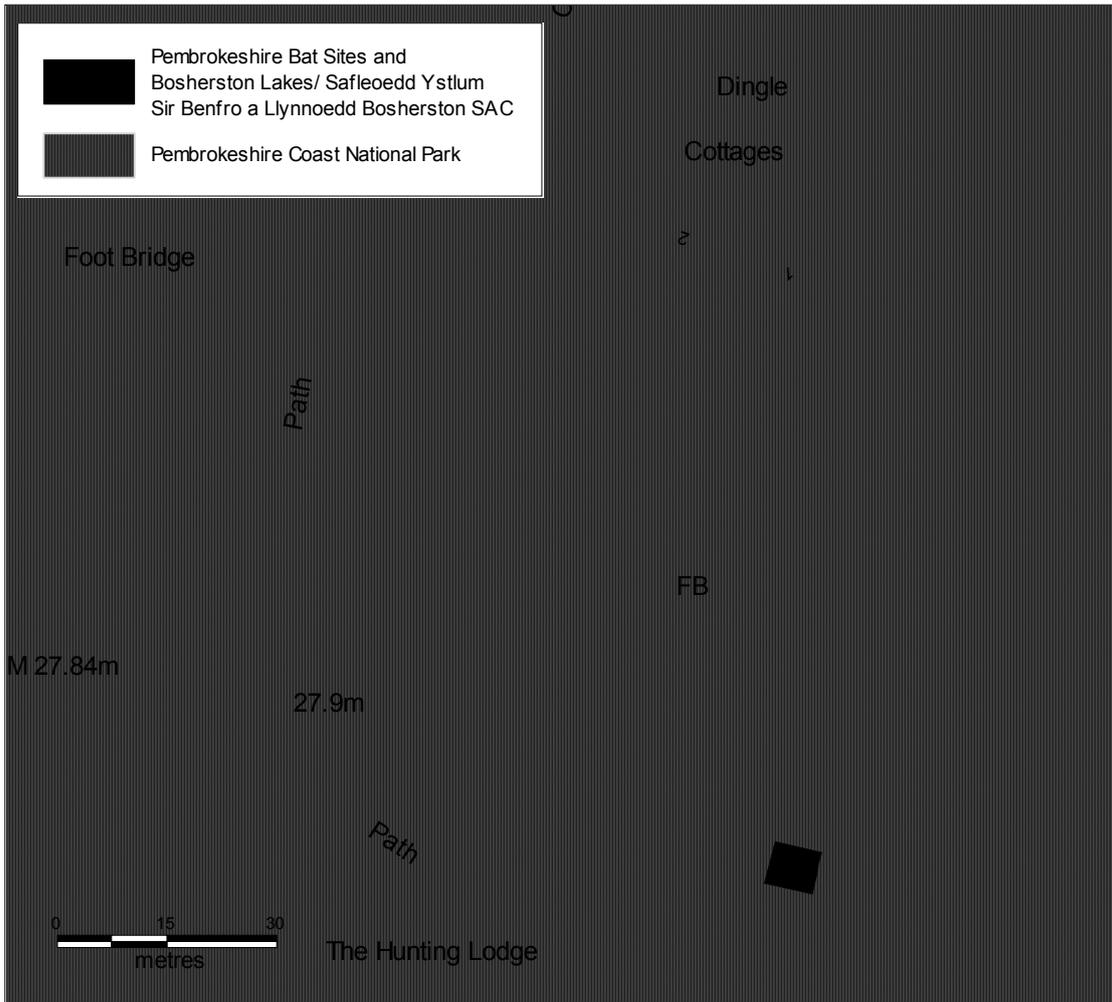
Map A1.9b: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



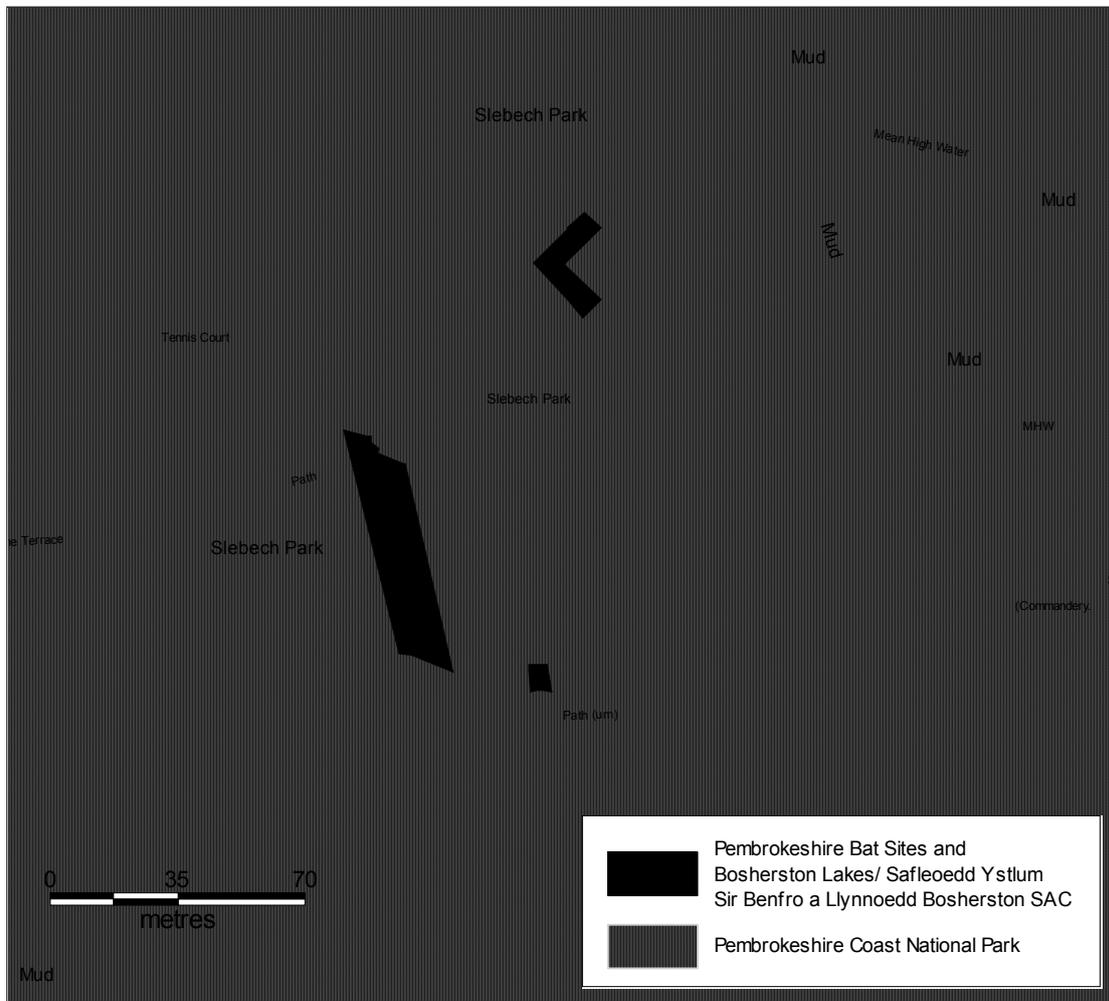
Map A1.9c: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



Map A1.9d: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



Map 1.9e: Pembrokehire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC



Map 1.9f: Pembrokeshire Bat Sites and Bosherton Lakes / Safleoedd Ystlum Sir Benfro a Llynnoedd Bosherton SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i> | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1304 Greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> | Favourable: Maintained |
| 1303 Lesser horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | Unfavourable: Un-classified |

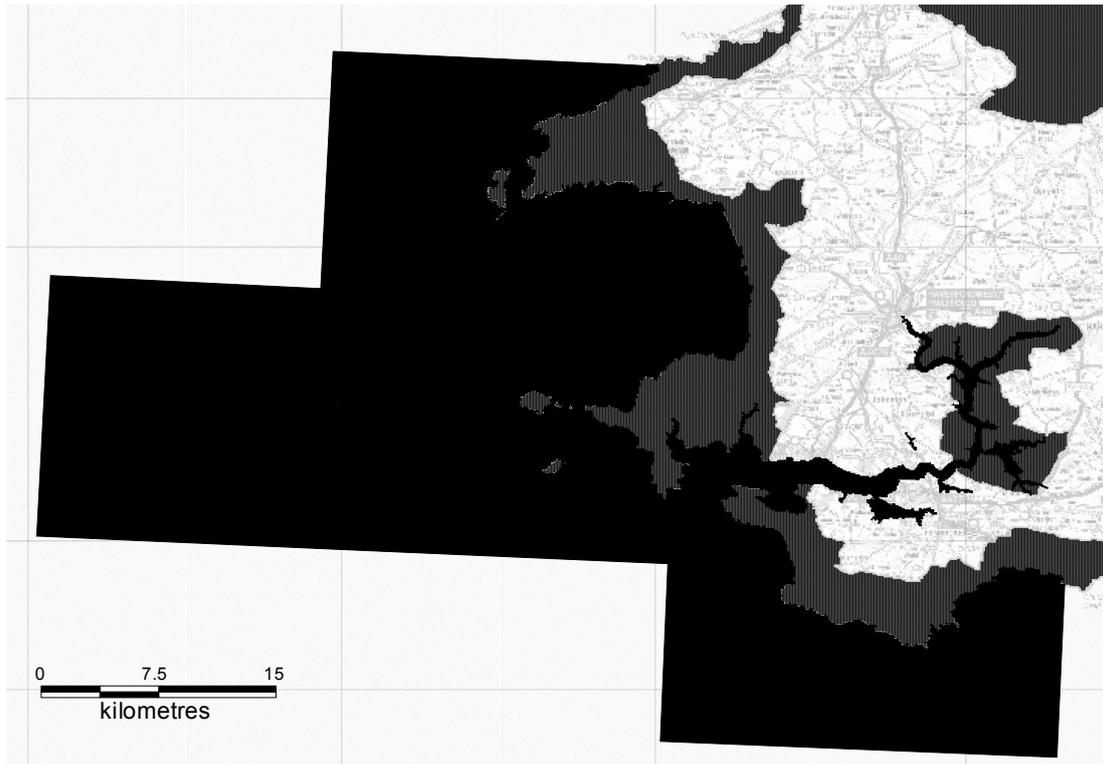
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0014793>

[UK0013116 Pembrokeshire Marine / Sir Benfro Forol](#)

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (96%); Tidal rivers. Estuaries. Mud flats. Sand flats. Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (3.8%); Salt marshes. Salt pastures. Salt steppes (0.2%).



Map A1.10 Pembrokehire Marine/ Sir Benfro Forol SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1130 Estuaries | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1170 Reefs | Unfavourable: No Change |
| 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | Unfavourable: No Change |
| 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1150 Coastal lagoons | Favourable |
| 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves | Favourable |
| 1364 Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> | Unfavourable: No Change |
| 1441 Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> | Favourable |
| 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 1099 River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> | Unfavourable |
| 1102 Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> | No Data |
| 1103 Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> | No Data |
| 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> | Favourable |

condition and trend information is provisional

More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0013116>

UK0012598 Preseli

General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (36%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (31%); Dry grassland. Steppes (32%); Inland rocks. Screes. Sands. Permanent snow and ice (1%).



Map A1.11 Preseli SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 4030 European dry heaths | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> | Unfavourable: Declining |
| 7230 Alkaline fens | Favourable: Un-classified |
| 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i> | Unfavourable: Unclassified |
| 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i> | Unfavourable: Un-classified |
| 1393 Slender green feather-moss <i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i> | Favourable: Maintained |

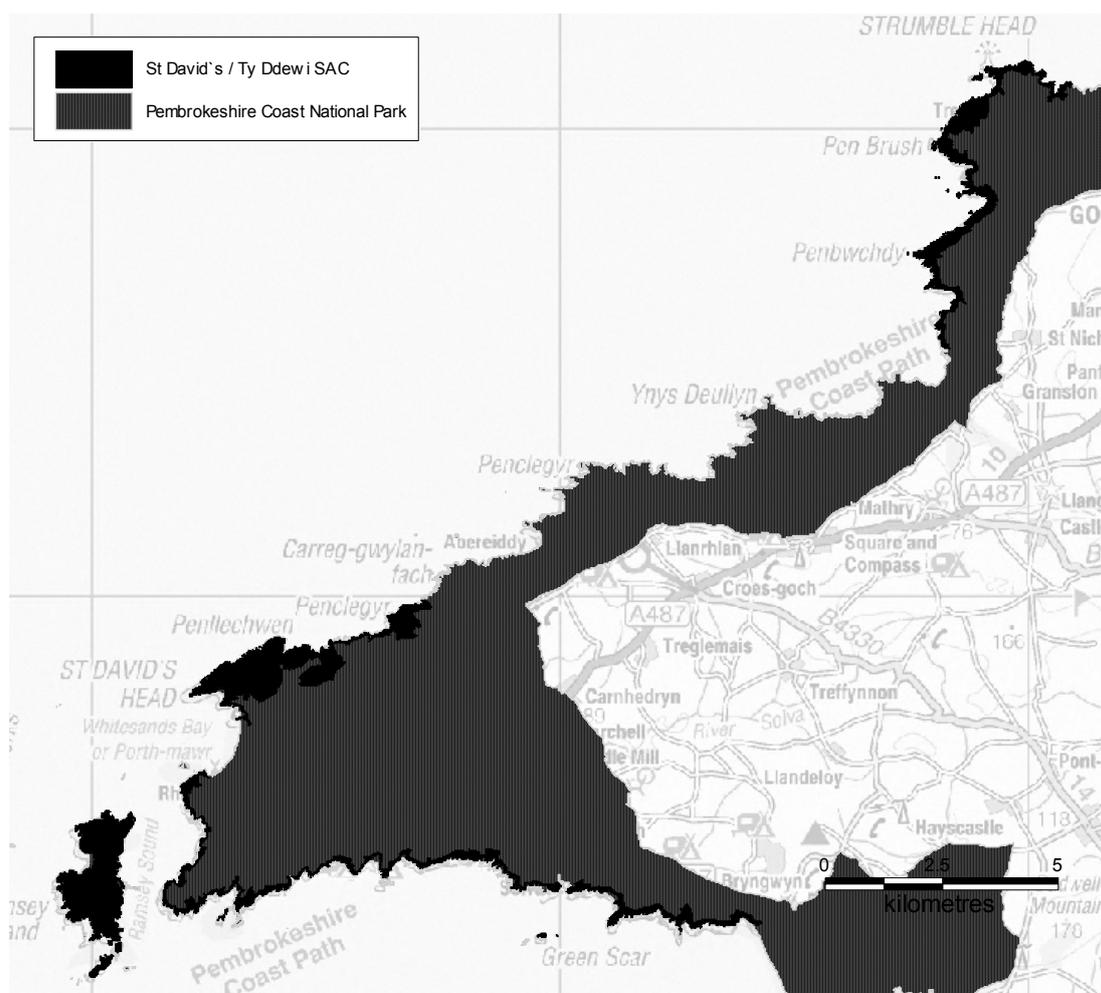
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012598>

UK0013045 St David's / Ty Ddewi

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (12%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (1%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (86%); Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (1%).



Map A1.12 St David's / Ty Ddewi SAC

| Feature | Condition |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 4030 European dry heaths | Unfavourable: Recovering |
| 1831 Floating water-plantain <i>Luronium natans</i> | Favourable: Maintained |

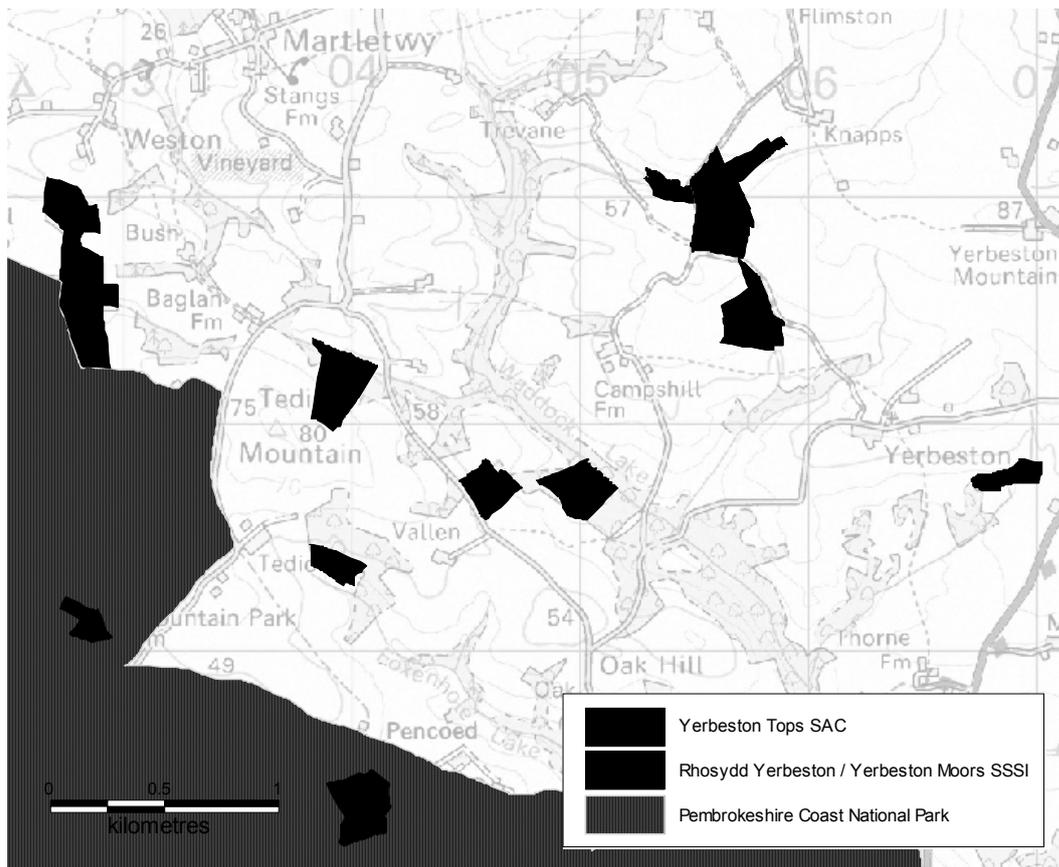
More information:

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0013045>

UK0030305 Yerboston Tops

General site character

Bogs. Marshes. Water fringed vegetation. Fens (3.7%); Heath. Scrub. Maquis and garrigue. Phygrana (9.1%); Humid grassland. Mesophile grassland (25.7%); Improved grassland (9.6%); Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (51.9%).



Map A1.13 Yerbeston Tops SAC with parts of Rhosydd Yerbeston / Yerbeston Moors SSSI

| Feature | Condition |
|---|-------------------------|
| 6410 <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) | Unfavourable: No-change |
| 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly, <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i> , <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i> | Unfavourable: No-change |

More information:

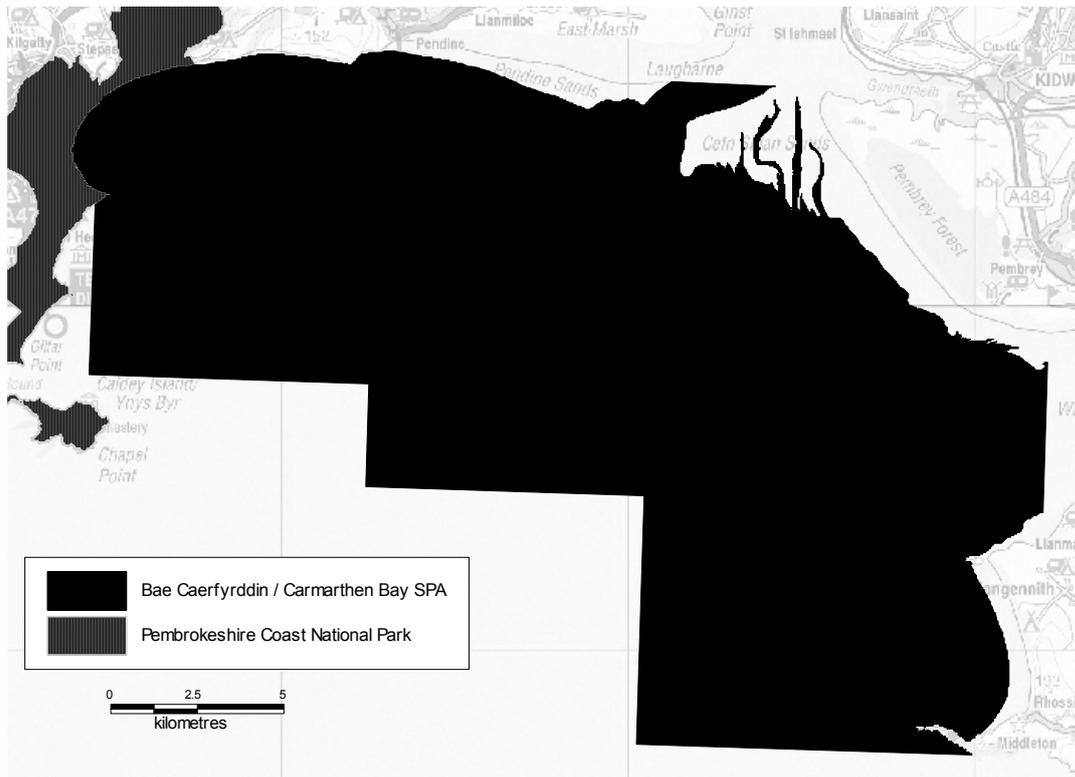
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030305>

Special Protection Areas

UK9014091 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (100%).



Map A1.14 Bae Caerfyrddin / Carmarthen Bay SPA

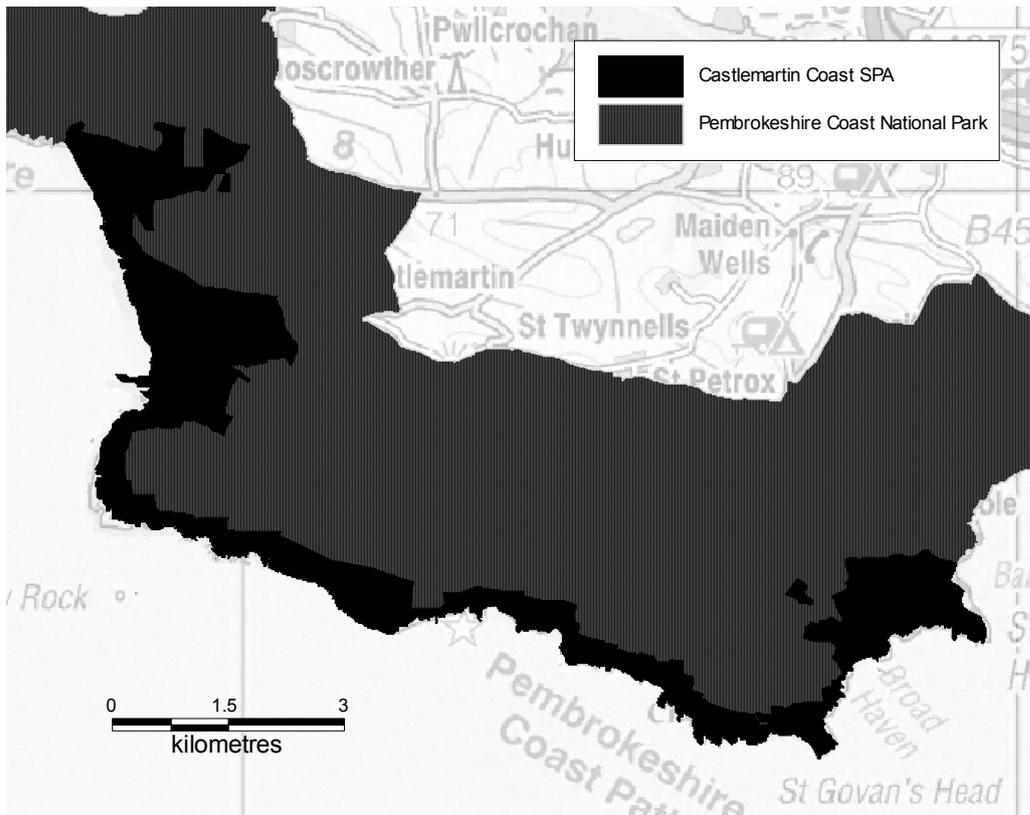
| Annex 1 bird species | Condition |
|---|-----------|
| Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>), over-wintering area | |

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014091.pdf>

UK9014061 Castlemartin Coast

General site character

Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (56%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (44%).



Map A1.15 Castlemartin Coast SPA

| Annex 1 bird species | Condition |
|--|------------|
| Chough (<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) | Favourable |

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014061.pdf>;
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2062>

UK9014041 Grassholm

General site character

Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (100%)



Map A1.16 Grassholm SPA

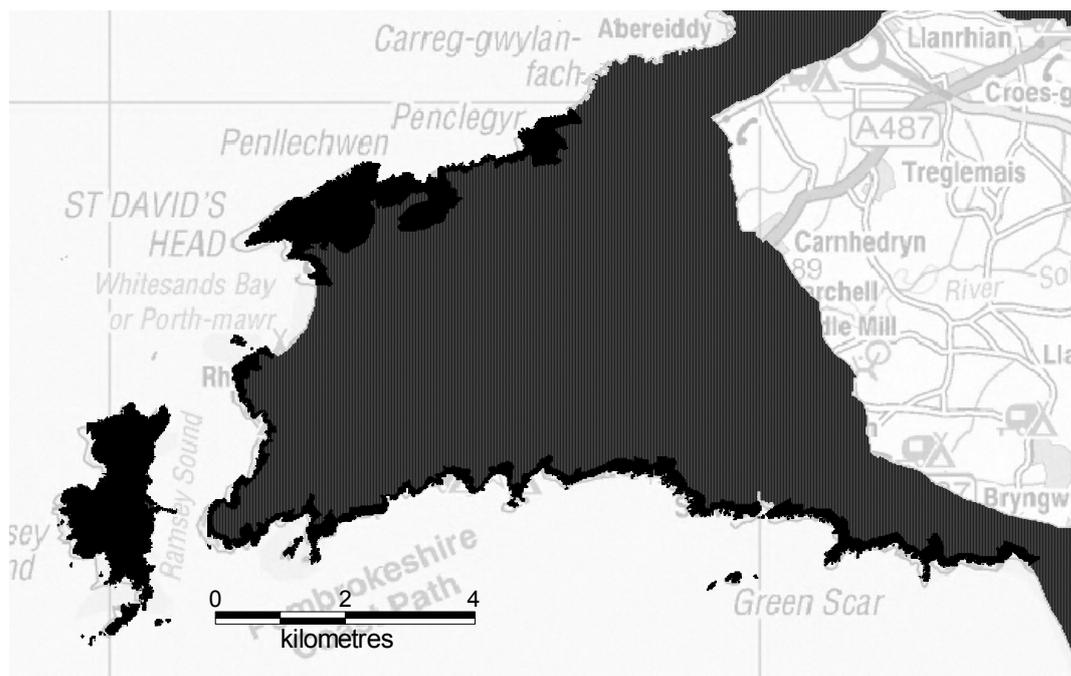
| Annex 1 bird species | Condition |
|---|------------------------|
| Gannet (<i>Morus bassanus</i>), breeding area | Favourable: Maintained |

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014041.pdf>;
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2060>

UK9014062 Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast

General site character

Marine areas. Sea inlets (11%); Coastal sand dunes. Sand beaches. Machair (1%); Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (88%).



Map A1.16 Ramsey and St David's Peninsula Coast SPA

| Annex 1 bird species | Condition |
|---|---------------------------|
| Chough (<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>) | Favourable: Un-classified |

More information: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/SPA/UK9014062.pdf>;
<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2063>

UK9014051 Skokholm and Skomer

General site character

Shingle. Sea cliffs. Islets (100%).