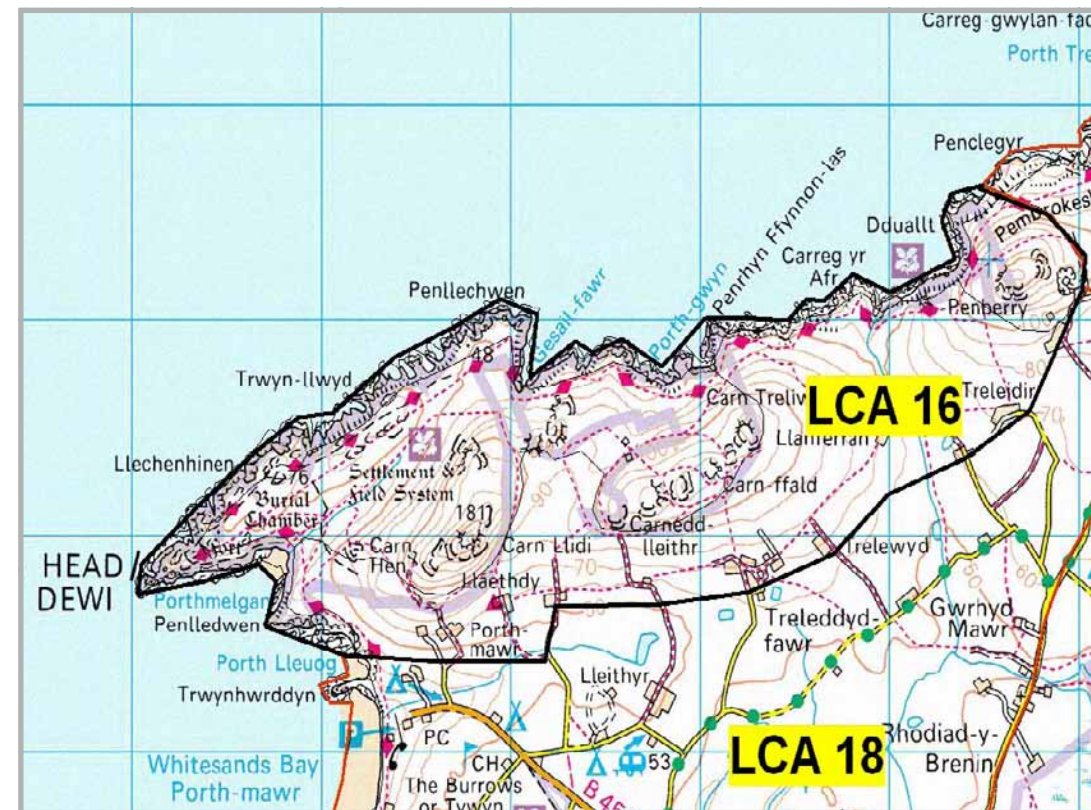
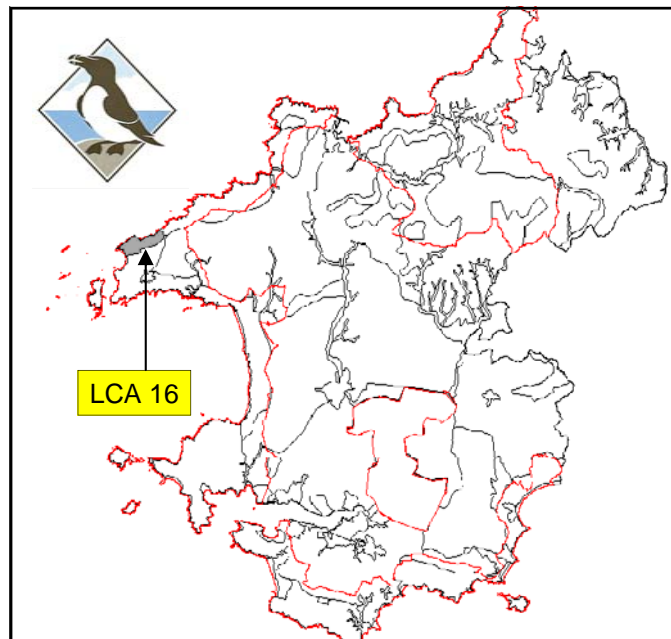


## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

### LCA 16 - CARN LLIDI



#### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A highly distinctive upland area strongly defined by the immediate coastline that forms the northern and western boundary and the rocky summits, culminating in St David's Head at the western extremity.

#### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

Carn Llidi is made up of two areas of hill summit, characterised by the larger area - including Carn Llidi and Carnedd-lleithr - and several smaller summits to the north east, focused on the peak of Carn Penberry. Very distinctive features are the exposed rocky hill tops with rough grazing/moorland and fields with prominent hedgebanks at their lower margins. Higher areas offer panoramic views of the nearby coastal cliffs.

#### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

There is a range of internationally significant habitats including dry heaths, and wet heathland with cross-leaved heath. Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats include purple moor grass and rush pasture, lowland heathland, maritime cliff and slope. The area supports important species including chough, peregrine falcon, rare invertebrates and lichens.

#### Geological Characteristics

The coast has a general WSW-ENE orientation. There are three large, distinctive, steep-sided rocky knolls - Carn Llidi, Carn Perfedd/Carnedd Lleithr and Carn Penberry. The area includes a narrow valley separating Carn Llidi from the rocky ridge forming St. David's Head itself. Slopes to the east and south are more gentle. Crags are formed of intrusive igneous rocks (dolerite-gabbro) with Ordovician slates between. There are rocky cliffs on the north side of the St. David's peninsula between St. David's Head and Abermawr. Areas of rocky foreshore are very limited and developed mainly around a few small coves, the most significant of which is Abereiddi Bay.

#### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

An extremely important prehistoric landscape, including field systems, chambered tombs on Carn Llidi and St Davids Head, and an Iron Age fort, all of national significance. The area surrounding the cathedral settlement of St David's is a rich archaeological landscape which contains prehistoric remains. This LCA lies wholly within the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

#### Map Notation:

- National Park Boundary
- LCA Boundary
- — LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary





Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
16	Carn Llidi	25 - Outstanding 26 - High 28-Moderate	87 - Moderate 90-Outstanding	396-Outstanding 440-High 787-Outstanding 996-Moderate	42267-Outstanding 42268-Outstanding 42279-Outstanding	004-Outstanding

LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:	
Outstanding:	Of International or National Importance
High:	Of Regional or County Importance
Moderate:	Of Local Importance
Low:	Of Little or No Importance
(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )	

**Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)**

- There is a pervading sense of exposure created by the bare rocky outcrops on the hill tops and lack of tall vegetation and a feeling of remoteness. The line of scattered farmsteads along a spring line on the lower slopes shows the human response to the exposure to north-westerly winds off the sea. The distinctive north Pembrokeshire vernacular architecture is strongly apparent, as in the adjacent Dowrog & Tretio Commons LCA
- There are panoramic views of coastal cliffs and beaches which reinforce the coastal sense of place
- The landscape appears naturalistic and largely undisturbed and has habitats of international significance of outstanding value
- The wealth of archaeological and historical features recorded hereabouts is nationally significant and of outstanding value. This is an extremely important prehistoric landscape with extant features covering thousands of years of use and settlement which have not been strongly overlain by modern land use. This has been formally recognised by its inclusion in the St. David’s Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales. There is extensive and well-preserved evidence of land use and intense ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards, including Neolithic chambered tombs and settlement, Iron Age forts and field systems.
- There is an important cultural reference to the patron saint of Wales because of St David’s Head and there are clear views across the intervening lower ground towards the city of St David’s and its cathedral. The cultural value is further supported by the large continuous tract of National Trust land along the northern coast of the area and including the hill summits
- This LCA has outstanding values recorded across all Aspects.

**Discernible Landscape Trends**

- There appears to be a constant state of low level management primarily for grazing
- Some of the hedgebanks have a high proportion of stone revetment work which is locally distinctive but they are dilapidated in places through inconsistent or inappropriate management
- The caravan sites associated with the nearby Whitesands Bay tourist activities have encroached onto the south-western boundary of this LCA.

**Management Guidance**

- Preserve the rocky outcrops and associated areas of rough grazing and moorland
- Avoid further agricultural improvement of naturalistic areas on the hilltops. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas and rough grazing
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls at key visual locations
- Ensure that bracken does not encroach on more valuable grassland and heathland habitats by appropriate control methods
- Manage the complex and important prehistoric remains, maintaining their integrity and their visual setting in particular
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged
- Conserve the sense of place by respecting the local distinctive architecture in any development considerations
- Improve the assimilation of existing caravan sites into the landscape through sympathetic boundary treatments and screen planting where appropriate, by agreement.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.