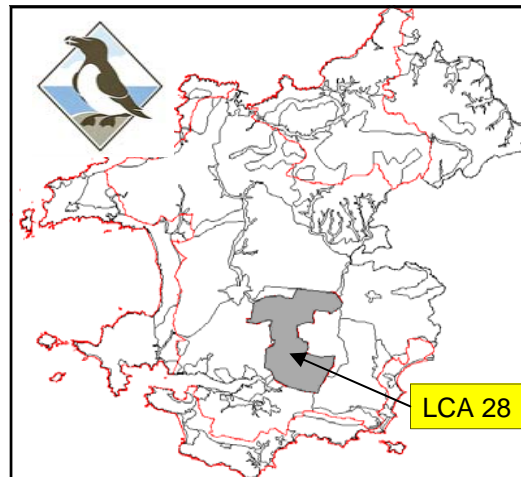


Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA 28 - DAUGLEDDAU



Map Notation:

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



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A unique area of upper tidal river estuary, with a branched form and associated rolling lowland. An detached part of the National Park with no visual link to the coast.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The Daugleddau is a peaceful, enclosed and intimate landscape of estuarine river and associated riparian areas and mudflats, surrounded by rolling woodland mosaic landscape of parkland, mixed woodland and fields. The river is the dominant unifying factor, provides a strong sense of place for the adjacent areas.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

A very sheltered estuarine landscape. Estuarine habitats include saltmarsh, extensive inter-tidal mudflats and reed beds. Woodland is an important feature with both coniferous and semi-natural oak woodlands, together with small areas of wet woodland especially in the upper reaches associated with the reed beds.

Geological Characteristics

A classic example of a 'drowned' river system or ria, including broad meanders and extensive mudflats in marginal creeks. Upper parts of the system include areas of flood plain [Quaternary: Holocene]. Northern area is dominated by a block of Carboniferous Millstone Grit and Coal Measures' shales and a sandstone outcrop, forming a platform-like area within the fork of the Cleddau estuary. To the south, a triangular massif dominated by Old Red Sandstone, siltstones and sandstone forms a promontory between the main Cleddau estuary channel and side-creeks.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are Bronze Age round barrows, Iron Age hill forts, standing stones, parkland landscapes and remains of limestone quarrying and coal mining industry which are of national significance. The area includes Carew castle and tide-mill. The great majority of this LCA lies within the extensive Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.



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
28	Daugleddau	50 - High 51 - Outstanding 52 - Moderate 68 - Low	128 - Moderate 185 - Moderate 208 - Moderate 210 - Moderate 215 - Moderate	392 - Moderate 441 - Outstanding 512 - Moderate 584 - High 624 - Outstanding 602 - High 612 - Moderate 696 - Moderate 731 - Moderate 796 - Outstanding 807 - Low 861 - Moderate	43903 - Outstanding 43907 - Outstanding 43909 - Outstanding 43910 - Outstanding 43912 - Outstanding 43899 - Outstanding 43906 - Outstanding	002 - Outstanding 006 - 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)

- This large LCA is unique in the National Park in that it is physically detached from the remaining areas of the Park by some distance. There is no sense of being close to the sea, except for the movement of the tides, and the smell of salt on the air and occasional lumps of seaweed on the strand line.
- There is a great sense of tranquillity here, produced by the enclosed large water body, whether at high or low tide, and the feeling of being on a quiet backwater. A strong sense of enclosure and shelter is provided by the surrounding landform, dense stands of woodland and belts of trees. There are framed views at intervals along shoreline roads and paths. The water body has a major unifying influence on the scene, whether at high or low tide
- There is a prevailing sense of a sheltered, well cared-for wooded farmland and parkland landscape of long-established private estates and secluded houses, contrasting with the more open shoreline villages and hamlets with views along the branches of the estuary
- This is a landscape of outstanding historical significance within Wales. This area includes traces of the county's small-scale coal mining industry as well as historic agricultural landscapes, including landed houses, farms and cottages set in distinctive field patterns. The working tide-mill at Carew is unique in Britain and contributes to the outstanding cultural value of this LCA.
- The Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales encompasses virtually all of this LCA. This river valley and estuary landscape has an unsurpassed concentration of remains, reflecting maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing, defence and industry spanning the prehistoric to modern periods.

Discernible Landscape Trends

- Woodland management appears to be largely appropriate and favourable, except through planting of coniferous woodland in some areas

Management Guidance

- Encourage active management of woodlands and planting of broadleaved species where the naturalistic character has been altered through conifer planting; maintain parkland character by systematic re-planting to ensure continuity of tree cover
- Conserve the unspoilt estuarine character, with traditional rural built form on the margins and ensure that development in villages is in keeping with the character and respects outstanding historical significance of the area
- Conserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical management of field boundary hedgerows, and appropriate woodland management methods to maintain canopy cover
- Ensure that recreational pursuits are monitored to allow continued sport but also minimise the disturbance and ensure the long term survival of the estuarine habitats and associated species
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife
- Ensure that the risk of water pollution incidents is kept to a minimum
- Re-use historic farm buildings at end of their economic agricultural life.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.