

Appendix 8.1 - Boundary Justification Details for each Landscape Character Area and Notes on the Key Relationships between the 'Natural' Aspect Areas

LCA1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast

This LCA is the easternmost section of the National Park, running northwards from the northern outskirts of Tenby, through Saundersfoot, then north eastwards through Wiseman's Bridge and Amroth to the eastern boundary of the National Park.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 54 classified as "wooded lowland valley"

GL 202 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain"

LH 885 classified as improved grassland.

The pattern of aspect areas ranges from 'single' (V&S) to 'split' (LH) and 'mosaic' (GL), and generally contained by the LCA.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS88 and LH541 'intertidal'), and 'cultural' aspects that detail the important tourism areas along the coast.

The landward boundary is predominantly formed by the National Park boundary. The exception is the extreme southern section of the LCA boundary, which is defined by the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS54 (Summerhill). The coastal boundary is formed predominantly by the boundary of VS88 (Saundersfoot Bay), with the exception being again the southernmost section, formed by the boundary of VS83 (Giltar Point). The coastal boundary is also supported by Landscape Habitats Aspect Area LH541 (South Beach) and Cultural Aspect Area CL003 (St Brides Bay to Carmarthen Bay).

LCA2 – Tenby

The Tenby LCA not only includes the town of Tenby but also the associated coastal areas of The Burrows, stretching south of the town to Giltar Point, together with a part of the lower Ritec valley.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS56 classified as an urban area

GL226 classified as "engineered features and reclaimed/infilled land"

LH 761 classified as 'residential/green space'.

Strong coastal association reflected in the contributing classes (VS 86 and LH 541 'intertidal' and GL 217 'rock-cliff and shore').

The pattern of these aspect areas ranges from 'single' (V&S) to 'split', and the pattern is generally contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspects confirm the strong coastal association and significance of this historic town.

The landward boundary to the west is formed by the National Park boundary. The northern landward boundary is demarcated by the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS56 (Tenby). The south western landward boundary is delineated by the boundary of VS85 (The Burrows). The coastal is formed by VS86 (Penally Beach) to the south east and by VS87 (North Beach) to the north east.

LCA3 – Caldey Island

This LCA is defined by the foreshore of the island lying south east of Tenby, off Giltar Point and characterised by the unique monastic history and cultural value of the settled and long-cultivated island.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 95 classified as "open rolling lowland",

GL 212 topography classified as "rock-cliff and shore"

LH 386 described as a mosaic of heath land and coastal habitats.

The pattern of aspect areas is 'single', and contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspects reflect the importance of the island's natural and archaeological heritage.

The LCA boundary correlates with the boundary of the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS95 (Caldey Island), Geological Landscape Aspect Area GL 212 (Caldey Island Coast) and Cultural Aspect Area 622 (Caldey Island).

LCA4 – Manorbier/Freshwater East

This is a large coastal LCA running eastwards from Stackpole Warren as far as the southern outskirts of Penally, including the coastal villages of Manorbier and Freshwater East.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 58 and 59 classified as "open rolling lowland"

GL 224 topography classified as "lowland plateau/coastal platform"

LH 392 classified as improved grassland.

The pattern of aspect areas ranges from 'single' (V&S) to 'split' (VS) and 'mosaic' (GL), and generally contained by the LCA.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS80 'cliffs' and LH467 'intertidal' GL222 'rock-cliff and shore'), and 'cultural' aspects that detail the important areas of historic landscapes.

The northern landward boundary corresponds to the national Park boundary. The western boundary is predominantly formed by the boundary of Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS61 (Castlemartin). The coastal boundary accords with the boundaries of VS80 (St. Govan's Head) and VS83 (Giltar Point).

LCA5 – Stackpole

The LCA boundary is tightly drawn around the complex estuary and valleys of Bosherton and Stackpole, together with Stackpole Warren.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 62 classified as "wooded lowland valley"

GL 242 topography classified as "ria/incised"

LH 573 described as a mosaic of woodland associated with river.

The pattern of aspect areas is broadly 'mosaic' and generally contained by the LCA.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS89 'dunes', LH377 and GL240 'sand dunes'). The 'cultural' aspects detail the important areas of historic landscapes.

The landward boundary is formed entirely by the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS62 (Stackpole Court). The coastal boundary is defined by the boundary to VS89 (Stackpole Warren).

LCA6 – Castlemartin/Merrion Ranges

The MOD firing ranges form the greater part of this extensive coastal plateau which runs from the southern extremity of the beach at Freshwater Bay eastwards to St. Govan's Head and north east to Stackpole Warren.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 63 classified as "flat open farmland"

GL 38 topography classified as "lowland plateau"

LH 146 classified as 'neutral grassland'

The pattern of aspect areas is broadly 'split' and generally contained by the LCA, except to the north.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS80 'cliffs', LH765 'maritime cliffs' and GL238 'rock-cliff and shore'). The 'cultural' aspects reflect the coastal association.

The landward boundary is largely formed along the northern section by the National Park boundary. The extreme north western section of the landward boundary is marked by the boundary with Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS61 (Castlemartin) and much of the western boundary also corresponds to the boundary of VS61, together with VS63 (Merrion Ranges). The coastal boundary is demarcated by the boundary to VS80 (St. Govan's Head) and the boundary of Cultural Aspect Area CL819 (Military Establishments) also substantiates the coastal boundary. Part of the western landward boundary also relates to the boundary of Historical Landscapes Aspect Area HA46187 (Castlemartin Range). The eastern landward boundary is formed by VS63 (Merrion Ranges).

LCA7 – Angle Peninsula

The Angle Peninsula LCA includes Angle Bay and the land to the east as far as the National Park boundary adjacent to the Texaco oil refinery and Rhoscrowther, and to the south east as far as the sand dunes of Kilpaison Burrows.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 65 classified as "open rolling farmland"

GL 233 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill"

LH 608 classified as 'improved grassland'

The pattern of aspect areas is broadly 'split' and generally contained by the LCA.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS74 'cliffs', LH376 'coastal mosaic' and GL237 'rock-cliff and shore'). The 'cultural' aspects reflect the coastal association.

The coastal boundary is formed by the boundary to visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS74 (St. Ann's Head). The landward boundary is formed by VS65 (Angle). The boundary of Cultural Aspect Area CL003 (St Brides Bay to Carmarthen Bay) also substantiates the coastal boundary. The north eastern boundary is formed by the National Park boundary and that of VS65.

LCA8 – Freshwater West/Brownslade Burrows

It encompasses the extensive inland sand dune systems together with the broad valley wetlands of Castlemartin Corse, which form the backdrop to the dramatic sweep of sandy beach in the bay of Freshwater West.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 79 classified as "dunes"

GL 235 topography classified as "sand dune"

LH 142 and 865 classified as "sand dune"

The pattern of aspect areas is broadly 'mosaic' and generally contained by the LCA.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS81 and LH531 'intertidal'). The 'cultural' aspects reflect the coastal association.

The coastal boundary is defined by the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS81 (Frainslake Sands), and by the boundary of the Geological Aspect Area GL235 (Broomhill-Brownslade Burrows). It is also supported by the Landscape Habitats Aspect Area LH531 (Freshwater West) and Cultural Aspect Area CL705 (Beaches). The landward boundary is formed along the north eastern and south eastern boundaries by the boundary of VS79 (Brownslade Burrows), that of the Geological Aspect Area GL235 (Broomhill-

Brownslade Burrows), and of the Historical Landscapes Aspect Area HA46188 (Kilpaison and Brownslade Burrows). The remainder of the eastern boundary was broadly defined by the change of land management to enclosed pastoral agriculture and partially by the boundary to Landscape Habitats Aspect Area LH780 (Castlemartin Corse).

LCA9 – Marloes Peninsula

This large and broad peninsula is bounded by the open coast to the north, west and south and the shores of the Milford Haven estuary to the south east.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 69 classified as "open rolling lowland"

GL 139 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill"

LH 746 described as mosaic of grassland habitats

The pattern of aspect areas ranges from 'single' (VS) to 'mosaic' (LH & GL) and generally contained by the LCA.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS29 'cliffs', LH691 'coastal mosaic' and GL149 'rock-cliff and shore'). The 'cultural' aspects reflect the coastal association.

The landward boundary is formed predominantly by the boundary to the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS69 (Marloes) and the extreme south eastern boundary marked by VS91 (Wooded Valley). The coastal boundary is demarcated by the boundaries of VS29 (St. Brides Bay) and VS74 (St. Ann's Head), and by that of the Cultural Aspect Area CL003 (St Brides Bay to Carmarthen Bay).

LCA10 – Skomer & Skokholm

These islands off the western extremity of the Marloes peninsula are a separate LCA.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 94 classified as "other coastal wild land"

GL 135 topography classified as "island"

LH 931 described as a mosaic of terrestrial and coastal habitats.

The pattern of aspect areas is 'single', and contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspects reflect the importance of the island's natural heritage.

The boundary is supported by that of Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS94 (Skomer Island), the Geological Landscape Aspect Areas GL134 (Skomer Island Coast) and GL135 (Skokholm Island); and by Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas LH478 (Skomer Coast) and LH281 (Skokholm); by the Historical Landscape Aspect Area HA42285; and by the Cultural Aspect Areas CL859 (Skomer Island) and CL860 (Skokholm Island).

LCA11 – Herbrandston

This small LCA lies between the narrow incised river valley of Sandy Haven Pill and Milford Haven estuary.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 68 classified as "open rolling lowland",

GL 142 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill"

LH 386 described as a mosaic of heath land and coastal habitats.

The pattern of aspect areas ranges from 'single' (VS) to 'split' (LH, GL) and predominantly contained by the LCA, except to the east.

The 'cultural' aspects reflect the importance of the areas natural and archaeological heritage.

The eastern boundary of this LCA is wholly defined by the National Park boundary. The western boundary is largely formed by the boundary to the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS68 (Hill Mountain). The boundary of the Historical Landscapes Aspect Area HA43890 (Herbrandston) boundary also forms the western boundary.

LCA12 – St Brides Bay

This very extensive coastal LCA runs from the eastern boundary of the Solva Valley in the north west around the great arc of St. Brides Bay, embracing Newgale, Broad Haven and on to Little Haven in the south.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 72 classified as "open rolling lowland"

GL 131 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill"

LH 944 classified as improved grassland

The pattern of aspect areas is broadly 'single' and generally contained by the LCA, except for the eastern boundary.

The strong coastal association is reflected by the smaller aspects areas (VS29 'cliffs', LH676 'intertidal' and GL119 'rock-cliff and shore'). The 'cultural' aspects reflect the coastal association.

The great majority of the landward boundary of this LCA is demarcated by the National Park boundary, which correlates closely with the boundaries of the Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas VS71 (Simpson's Cross) and VS72 (Druidston). The coastal boundary is defined by that of VS29 (St. Brides Bay) and that of the Cultural Aspect Area CL003 (St Brides Bay to Carmarthen Bay).

LCA13 – Brandy Brook

This is a small inland LCA comprised of small river valleys incised into the lowland coastal plateau and has no physical connection to the coast.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 36 classified as "wooded lowland valley"

GL 113 topography classified as "incised river/stream valley"

LH 096 described as a mosaic of woodland/grassland associated with river.

The pattern of aspect areas is broadly 'mosaic' and generally contained by the LCA.

The northern eastern and southern boundaries are delineated by the National Park boundary. The western boundary is formed by that of Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS71 (Simpsons Cross) and VS36 (Brandy Brook). The latter boundary is further substantiated by Historical Landscapes Aspect Area HA46060 (Mathry-Haycastle).

LCA14 – Solva Valley

This LCA is strongly founded upon the physical form of the enclosed Solva valley, incised into the coastal plateau and running to the sea.

The key patterns and relationship of the constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspect areas reflect this. The dominant classes are as follows:

VS 35 classified as "wooded lowland valley"

GL 101 topography classified as "incised river/steam valley"

LH 519 and the range of habitats strongly associated with the valley.

The pattern of aspect areas is 'split', and generally contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspects reflect the use of the valley linking the quarries at Middle Mill with the former industrial harbour at Solva.

The LCA boundary is based largely upon the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area boundaries (VS29, VS34 & VS35). This is supported by boundaries to the Geological Landscape Aspect Area GL101, Landscape Habitats Aspect Area LH519, Historical Landscape Aspect Area HA46091 and the Cultural Landscape Area CL565. It includes the small harbour village of Solva, at the mouth of the valley which runs northwards to beyond the hamlet of Middle Mill. The National Park boundary forms the north eastern boundary of this LCA. The St Bride's Bay LCA adjoins to the south east. The western boundary of the Solva valley LCA closely follows the edge of the settlement of Upper Solva and the edge of the old village of Solva, adjoining the St David's Headland LCA to the west, the

boundary being closely correlated with the upper edge of the valley side.

LCA15 – Dowrog & Tretio Commons

This is a large tract of inland plateau, substantially open and with large areas of open access on the Dowrog and Tretio Commons.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 30 classified as "flat lowland mosaic",

GL 95 topography classified as "lowland till plain/field",

LH779 that contains a mosaic of heath land habitats.

The pattern of aspect areas varies from 'single' (V&S) to 'mosaic' (LH and GL), generally contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspect reflects the rich archaeological landscape associated with the cathedral settlement of St David's.

The north eastern LCA boundary is defined by the National Park boundary. The remainder of the LCA boundary is formed by that of Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS30 (Dowrog Common).

LCA16 – Carn Llidi

These highly distinctive hills with their stark and rocky silhouettes form the basis of this largely upland LCA which runs eastwards along the coast from St David's Head to the east of Carn Penberry.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 26 classified as "hillside and scarp slopes grazing",

GL 87 topography classified as "lowland ridge",

LH 787 is described as a mosaic of heath land habitats.

The pattern of aspect areas varies from 'single' (GL), 'split' (V&S) to 'mosaic' (LH), generally contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspects reflect the rich archaeological landscape associated with the cathedral settlement of St David's.

The landward boundary is formed by the break of slope which marks the transition into the lower lying and 'softer' coastal plateau landscape of the St David's Headland LCA, and partially correlates with the boundary of the Geological Landscape Aspect Area GL87. The LCA is well defined by the landform, reinforced to a great extent by the local Historical Landscape characteristics.

LCA17 – St David's

This LCA is tightly drawn around the urban area of the city of St. David's, with an extension south westwards down the valley of the River Alun, Merry Vale, a long-established link from the city to the sea and an important transport link for commercial traffic during the height of lime production in the area.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 33 classified as "urban"

GL 100 topography is "undulating lowland hill terrain"

LH 775 described as 'built up areas'

The pattern of aspect areas is 'split', and generally contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspect confirms the significance of the cathedral settlement of St David's, and the inclusion of Merry Vale to Porth Clais.

The boundary of the urban area of this LCA is based upon the Visual & Sensory Aspect area boundary (VS33). The rural extension along Merry Vale to the south is based closely upon both the Historical Landscape (HA42281 and HA42272) and Landscape Habitats Aspect Area (LH575) boundaries. The urban part of the St David's LCA is also underpinned by a Cultural Aspect Area of outstanding value (CL150), reflecting the great importance of the city in Welsh culture. The St David's Headland LCA almost wholly encloses St David's LCA, except for a small section of the north eastern boundary, which abuts the open plateau landscape of the Dowrog and Tretio Commons LCA along the north eastern edge of the city.

LCA18 – St David's Headland

This is a very large LCA occupying much of the coastal plateau headland to the west of the city of St David's, and stretching along the coast eastwards of St. David's to meet the Solva valley.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 28 classified as "open rolling lowland",

GL 89 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain",

LH 996 and the mosaic of heath land habitats.

The pattern of aspect areas is 'split', and generally contained by the LCA.

The 'cultural' aspect reflects the rich archaeological landscape associated with the cathedral settlement of St David's.

The landward boundary of this LCA is formed by the boundary to the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS28 (Treswny Moor). The coastal boundary is formed by that of VS25 (St.David's Head) and the Cultural Aspect Area CL004 (St. David's Peninsula).

LCA19 – Ramsey Island

The Ramsey Island LCA lies off the St David's Headland LCA and its boundary is defined by its foreshore.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows:

VS 93 classified as "open rolling lowland",

GL 84 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain"

LH 297 described as a mosaic of heath land habitats. The pattern of aspect areas is 'split', and generally contained by the LCA. The 'cultural' aspects reflect the importance of the island's natural and archaeological heritage.

The boundary to Visual & Sensory Aspect Area 25 follows the foreshore. A single Geological Aspect Area, GL85 (Ramsey Island) and a single Cultural Aspect Area CL636 (Ramsey Island) also strongly support the boundary definition.

LCA20- Trefin

This is a large coastal LCA running southwards from the LCA21 boundary at Garn Fawr south westwards to the eastern end of the Carn Llidi hills.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows: VS 24 classified as "open rolling lowland", GL 106 topography classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain" LH 672 described as a mosaic of heath land habitats. The pattern of aspect areas varies from 'split' (V&S) to 'no pattern' (GL & LH), and - apart from the coastal boundary - generally spread over a wider area than the LCA. The strong coastal association is reflected in the 'cultural' aspects that detail the important industrial heritage along the coast.

The greater majority of the south eastern (landward) boundary of the LCA is defined by the National Park boundary. The southernmost section of the landward boundary is formed by that of Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS24 (St Nicholas) which also correlates with the National Park boundary as it runs southwards. The coastal boundary is defined by the boundaries of VS25 (St. David's Head) and the Cultural Aspect Area CL512 (Porth Gain to Strumble Head).

LCA21 – Pen Caer/Strumble Head

This coastal LCA lies to the north west of Godwick and Fishguard, running from Crincoed Point around Pen Caer/Strumble Head and thence southwards to the prominent feature of Garn Fawr.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects areas follows: VS 23 is classified as "hillside and scarp slopes grazing" GL 80 is classified as "glacio-depositional topography" LH436 described as a mosaic of heath land habitats. The pattern of aspect areas varies from 'split' (V&S, GL) to 'mosaic' (LH), generally contained by the LCA. The strong coastal association is reflected in the underlying 'cultural' aspects.

The eastern and part of the southern boundaries are defined by the National Park boundary. The remainder of the southern boundary is formed by the Visual & Sensory Aspect VS23 (Garn Fawr). The coastal boundary is defined by the boundaries of VS22 (Strumble Head) and the Cultural Aspect Area CL512 (Porth Gain to Strumble Head).

LCA22 – Mynydd Carningli

This large upland area is the westward extension of the Preseli range of hills, sharing many of its visual characteristics, but merits classification as a LCA in its own right.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows: VS 4 is classified as "upland grazing", GL 39 topography is classified as "upland ridge", LH 517 described as a mosaic of heath land habitats. The pattern of these aspect areas is broadly 'split', and the pattern is generally contained by the LCA. The upland association is reflected in the 'cultural' aspects that detail historical field enclosures that are preserved in places.

It is based upon a very well defined southern boundary with the Afon Gwaun valley and a positive correlation with the boundary of Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas VS4 to the south and east, and VS44 to the north and west. This LCA boundary is also supported to a large extent by the boundary to Geological Landscape Aspect Area GL39 (Carningli) and to a lesser extent by Cultural Aspect Area CL331.

LCA23 – Newport

This LCA is founded upon the settlement of Newport for the most part and straddles the estuary mouth of the Afon Nyfer.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows: VS13 classified as an urban area GL41 classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain" LH 761 described as built up area. Strong coastal association reflected in the contributing classes (LH 001 and GL 14 'Newport Sands'). The pattern of these aspect areas is broadly 'split', and the pattern is generally contained by the LCA. The 'cultural' aspects confirm the significance of this planned Medieval village, of which part of the layout is preserved.

The boundary to the southern arc correlates entirely with the boundary of VS13 (Newport), and that of the northern arc of the boundary correlates with that of VS16 (Newport Sands), and with the boundary of Historical Aspect Area HA46215 (Newport Beach).

LCA24 – Dinas Head

This large coastal LCA defines the stretch of coast between Newport in the north east and the outer edges of Fishguard in the south west, with Dinas Head at its centre. The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows: VS 18 classified as "mosaic rolling lowland", GL 41 topography is classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain" LH 358 described as 'improved grassland'. The pattern of aspect areas varies from 'split' (V&S, GL) to 'mosaic' (LH), generally contained by the LCA.

The National Park boundary forms the south western boundary at the Gwaun Valley east of Fishguard. The Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS18 (Dinas Cross) boundary forms the eastern and southern boundaries; VS19 (Dinas Head) forms the northern boundary along the coastline, together with the boundary of Cultural Aspect Area CL001 (Fishguard to Cemaes).

LCA25 – Cemaes Head

This very large LCA stretches from Cemaes Head at its northern extremity south westwards to the boundary with LCA23 north of Newport. The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows: VS 10 classified as "mosaic rolling lowland", GL 17 topography is classified as "undulating lowland hill terrain" LH 299 described as 'improved grassland'. The pattern of aspect areas varies from 'single' (V&S) to 'split' (GL) and 'mosaic' (LH), generally contained by the LCA.

It has an eastern boundary defined by the National Park boundary between Poppit Sands in the north east and Pengelli Forest in the south east. The heavily indented southern boundary is formed by that of Visual & Sensory Aspect Area VS10 (Foel Goch). The northern and western boundaries along the coastal edge correlate with the boundary of VS17 (Cemaes Head), together with the boundary of Cultural Aspect Area CL001 (Fishguard to Cemaes).

LCA26 – Cwm Gwaun/Afon Nyfer

This extensive wooded lowland valley system of the two rivers running inland from Fishguard and Newport is the dividing feature between the two similar but distinctive upland areas of Mynydd Preseli and Carningli, each forming its own LCA. Its narrow and enclosed valley landscape is in marked contrast to the bare and rocky hills adjacent and there are frequent views out onto the hills, the form and presence of which accentuate the incised nature of the Gwaun river valley in particular.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant constituent Visual & Sensory and 'natural' aspects are as follows: VS 12 & 20 as "wooded lowland valley",

GL 19 & 46 topography is “active lowland river-floodplain system”
 LH 53 & 920 and a range of habitats associated with the valleys.
 The pattern of aspect areas varies from ‘split’ (V&S, GL) to
 ‘mosaic’ (LH), generally contained by the LCA.
 The ‘cultural’ aspects reflect the important cultural heritage
 supported within the valleys.

A small section of the eastern boundary of LCA26 is formed by the
 National Park boundary. Elsewhere, its boundary is based very
 strongly upon the Visual & Sensory Aspect Area boundaries
 (VS12 & VS20). This is supported by boundaries to the Geological
 Landscape Aspect Areas GL19 (Afon Nyfer) and GL46 (Afon
 Gwaun); Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas LH53 (Sychbont) and
 LH920 (Pengelli Forest); Historical Landscape Aspect Area
 HA46198 (Gwaun Valley) and partially on the Cultural Landscape
 Area CL328, in respect of Cwm Gwaun.

LCA27 – Mynydd Preseli

The Mynydd Preseli range of hills is a highly distinctive large
 landform feature clearly visible from much of the National Park,
 and from many areas of Pembrokeshire outside the Park. It is
 the largest area of upland landscape within the National Park,
 much of the defined LCA rising from around 100 metres to well
 above 300 metres AOD.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant
 constituent Visual & Sensory and ‘natural’ aspects are as follows:

VS 4 as “upland grazing”,

GL 40 topography is “upland ridge”,

LH 324 mosaic of upland habitats.

The pattern of these aspect areas is broadly ‘split’, and the pattern
 is generally contained by the LCA.

The upland association is reflected in the ‘cultural’ aspects that
 detail historical field enclosures still evident on the flanks

The National Park boundary forms the greater part of the boundary
 of this LCA, and along the section from Rosebush to Crymych, the
 National Park boundary correlates with the boundary to the Visual
 & Sensory Aspect Area VS4. The northern boundary correlates
 with the boundary of VS3. The north western boundary correlates
 with the boundary of VS44 which marks the limits of the Cwm
 Gwaun valley.

LCA28 - Daugleddau

This distinctive LCA is unique in the National Park context in that it
 is physically detached from the main body of the Park, with no
 visual link to the open sea.

The key patterns and relationship arising from the dominant
 constituent Visual & Sensory and ‘natural’ aspects are as follows:

VS 51 as “river”,

GL 128 topography is “ria”,

LH 612, 512 and 807 a mosaic of terrestrial habitats associated
 with the estuary.

Strong association with estuary reflected in the contributing
 classes (LH 624 ‘intertidal mud/sand’). There is no pattern
 recognised, although the river forms a strong nucleus to the LCA.

The strong association with the estuary is reflected in the ‘cultural’
 aspects that detail the long use of the river as an important
 waterway.

The National Park boundary defines the entire LCA boundary and
 corresponds largely to the visual envelope of this complex, shallow
 estuarine river valley system. The sole supporting data from the
 evaluated Aspects is that of the Cultural Aspect Areas present,
 CL002 (Haven Tributaries) and CL852 (Landed Estates).