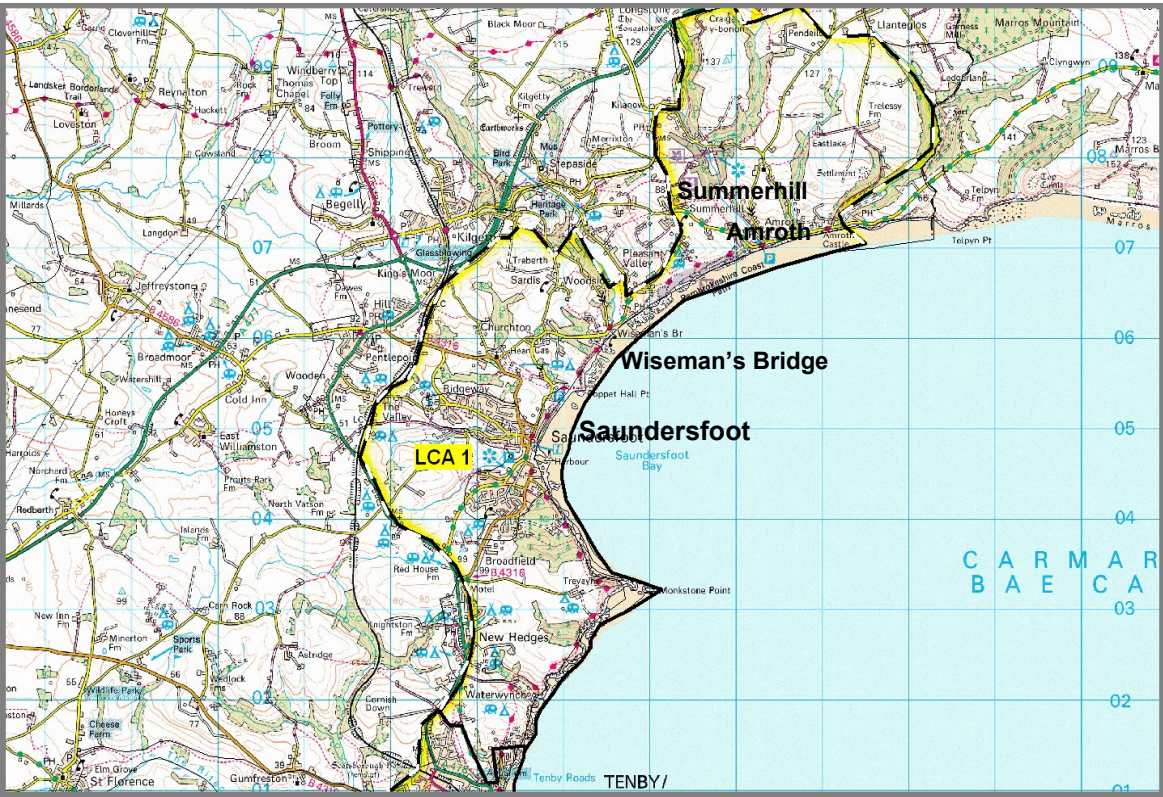
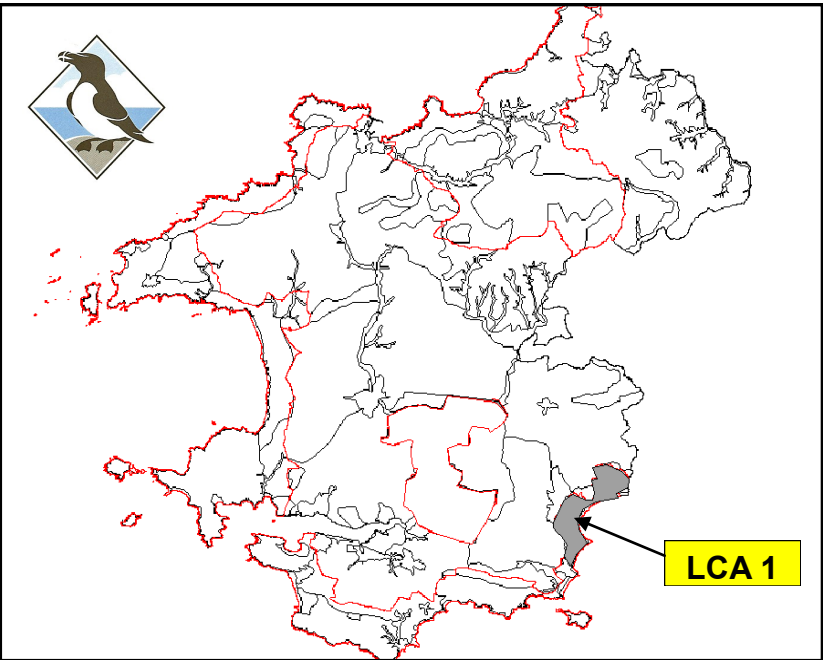


Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 1 - SAUNDERSFOOT SETTLED COAST



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An area of land fronting a broad bay with associated rolling lowland and settlement, between Tenby and the eastern boundary of the National Park. The strong link with the coast provides a sense of place in much of the area.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This is a pleasant area of valleys with some visual links to the coast along Saundersfoot Bay. It contains several other small villages including Summerhill, Amroth, Wiseman's Bridge and Sardis, set amongst wooded areas along several small valleys with streams flowing to the coast. The valley sides are largely wooded with mixed species of trees within a wider agricultural landscape. There is a distinctive estate landscape character locally around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall. Although quite densely settled, the rolling landform with small river valleys running to the coast, and the amount of woodland cover and intervening agricultural land, mean that the built form is not generally intrusive, except for the higher parts of Saundersfoot when viewed from across the bay. Saundersfoot is dominated by the urban development of this large town. The built style is characterised by growth around the historic town centre that is predominantly modern housing, much of which has little association with the coastal location of the town, but the seafront and centre do have a strong coastal link that provides a sense of place. Coastal caravan parks are visually intrusive at Trewayne and New Hedges

Map Notation:

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

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Semi-natural habitats include deciduous and coniferous woodlands (mostly plantations); mature scrub; sheltered wooded stream valleys; coastal scrub; cliffs; rocky and sandy shores and artificial structures (coast defences); cobble/pebble storm beaches. Old mine adits and tunnels on the coast are used by bats. In winter – huge numbers of scoter gather off-shore; gulls, oystercatchers and turnstones gather on shore.

Geological Characteristics

An area with broad sandy beaches with significant areas of rock platform, with cliffs behind and an associated steep coastal slope. Includes a shingle ridge at Amroth and sea defences at Saundersfoot and Tenby. There is a deeply incised coastal valley system which includes a narrow level base in extreme S. Uppermost part not significantly incised and with narrow flood plain. Dominated by 'Coal Measures' (Carboniferous) shales and sandstones.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments, Iron Age forts and post medieval buildings and structures, all of which are of national significance. Holiday resorts in Pembrokeshire are a microcosm of change in holiday trends in Britain and their physical development reflects these changes. Saundersfoot is an example of this.

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
1	Saundersfoot Settled Coast	88 - High 54 - Moderate 55 - Low	217-Outstanding 200-Moderate	481 - Low 541-High 885-Moderate 533-Moderate	46160-High 46161 - High 46162-High 46173-High	003 - Outstanding 439-High

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)

- Although substantially settled, the area contains some attractive farmland and woodland patches which intersperse the smaller settlements and farmsteads
- There is a coastal feel with an open nature and attractive views along the coast, the view southwards from Amroth towards Tenby being notable for the prominent landmark of the church spire in the distance, seen above Monkstone Point in the middle ground
- Inland, the country estate landscape and parkland character around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall is very attractive and locally distinctive
- There are some habitats of international importance here, contributing to some parts of the landscape having a high ecological value
- The historical and archaeological features recorded here are such that the whole area merits a high historical value, especially industrial relics, such as the tramway and incline, which are comparatively rare surviving elements of local extractive industries. This industrial past is a historical quality possessed by many of the coastal towns and villages in the National Park
- The recent changes in holiday trends have eroded the original seaside town character, but the essential feel is not yet lost.
- Saundersfoot has a Conservation Area centred on the old town area along the sea front and the harbour (designated in September 1995)

Discernible Landscape Trends

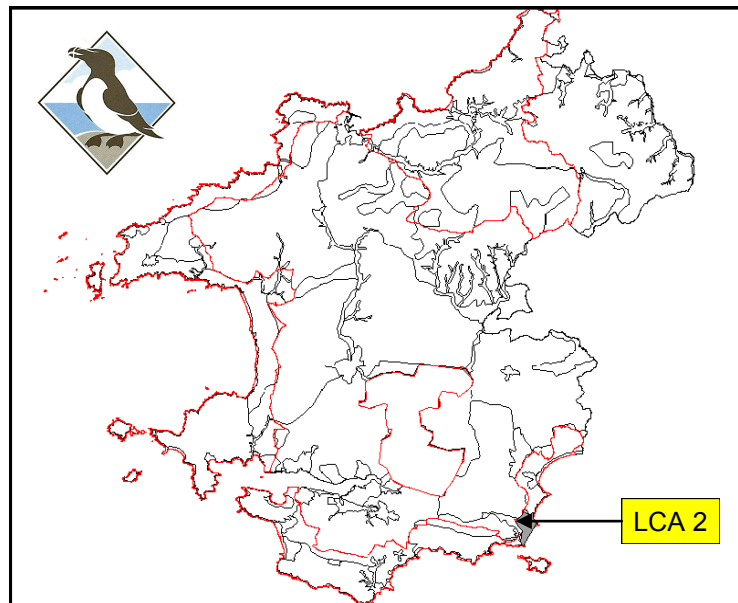
- The agricultural landscape is of mixed use with a large proportion of shelterbelts and pleasant wooded valleys
- Overgrown hedges indicate a decline in traditional field boundary management practices
- Modern urban and tourism-related developments of this area have been insensitive in some locations and this has led to an apparent decline in the condition of the town, although the decline is not dramatic.
- Intensification of tourism (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Conserve the sandy beaches and minimise the risk of water pollution incidents
- Conserve the traditional buildings along the Saundersfoot sea front, around the harbour and in the town centre, along with the tree-covered green areas to the rear of the town, especially the agricultural land to the west which divides the two sections of the built area and contributes strongly to the local sense of place
- Conserve the important archaeological sites, especially the tramway and the incline, so as to retain their integrity and their visual context
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, especially that of the estate landscape and parkland around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall, with the regular cyclical management of hedgerows; encourage the positive management of woodland and shelterbelts
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on the promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls, especially at key visual locations
- Screen any extensions to existing caravan sites more sensitively where the location is particularly visually sensitive; reject any proposed new sites or extensions to caravan sites where the visual context is particularly sensitive, especially on the higher ground or on the skyline.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA 2 - TENBY



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This is an historic town on the coast, set within rolling lowland. The two bays either side of St. Catherine's island are strongly characteristic and contribute greatly - along with the harbour at North Bay - to the coastal sense of place.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The town features an attractive Georgian architectural seafront overlooking the adjacent beaches and harbour, and a traditional old walled town and castle remains. These are surrounded by dense urban development. Views out from the northern side of the old town, the harbour and North Beach are across Saundersfoot Bay. The close proximity of Caldey Island provides a focal point for views southwards from the town out to sea, especially along the southern edge of the old town and from South Beach.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

A built up area dominated by housing with some retail and open areas. Habitats include reed beds, coastal sand dunes, dune grassland, sea cliff grassland, sea cliffs and rocky and sandy shores. The area supports important species including otter, several species of bats and is very rich in marine life eg. (on Gosker rock and St Catherine's Island).

Geological Characteristics

Urban area of Tenby including St. Catherine's Island. Bedrock dominated by Carboniferous limestone. Branching, coastal river basins now dominated by marshland and representing former lake/ lagoon in drowned estuary (Quaternary: Holocene). Separated from sea by sand dune barrier of The Burrows. Sand dunes and sandy foreshore SW of Tenby and E of Penally (Quaternary: Holocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

The Medieval town, walls, castle, watchtower and limekilns are all of national significance. The holiday resorts in Pembrokeshire represent in microcosm a range of cultural change as the cultural nature of the holiday resorts is undergoing change. Caravan parks have long been part of the cultural landscape in Pembrokeshire. In the sixties and seventies, caravan sites and chalet developments increased in number, size and quality. Kiln Park in Tenby is among the best of their kind, and makes an important contribution to seasonal employment.

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
2	Tenby	56 - High 57 - Moderate 85 - Moderate 86 - High 87 - High	216 - Moderate 218 - Moderate 226 - Low	347 - High 392 - Moderate 402 - Low 541 - High 645 - High 885 - Moderate	46152 - Outstanding 46154 - High 46219 - High	003 - Outstanding 183 - High 439 - High

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 LCA, centred on Tenby, warranted its separate status by virtue of its traditional urban character typified by the Georgian architecture, old town walls and castle, all of which give the town a very strong sense of place
- The coastal topography is distinctive and there is an intimate association between the town and the shore - with framed views from some streets out to the traditional harbour and the sandy beaches and The Burrows - and Caldey Island, lying close off shore
- There is a tangible atmosphere of a long-established historical centre, with later influences from its role as a coastal resort town popular with visitors from England as well as Wales; a centre of national cultural significance
- The historical built features are of national importance, especially the presence of three distinct elements which reflect the evolution of the town: the Medieval castle and town walls; the Georgian urban architecture; and the relics of the post-Medieval extractive industries, especially the lime kilns at Kiln Park, which are unique structures. This industrial past is a historical quality possessed by many of the coastal towns and villages in the Park
- The contrasting naturalistic Ritec valley and the sand dunes of The Burrows to the rear of South Beach.
- Tenby has an extensive Conservation Area (first designated in 1971 and extended following review in 1990, a further review was approved in July 2002). This extends along the sea front southwards from First Point, around Castle Hill, including St.Catherine’s Island, and as far south as the north end of South Beach west of Bacon’s Hole; the walled town is also included within the boundary. Following a further review in 2019, the boundary of the Conservation Area has undergone a major change to the west to include the Southcliffe area, important outlying streets, the Old Rectory and the Cemetery. The extensions include the best preserved later C19 (post railway) development of the town, a phase under-represented within the previous boundary. Much of the area contains speculative development, artisan housing and the two main Nonconformist Chapels, a telling contrast to the sea-front terraces

Discernible Landscape Trends

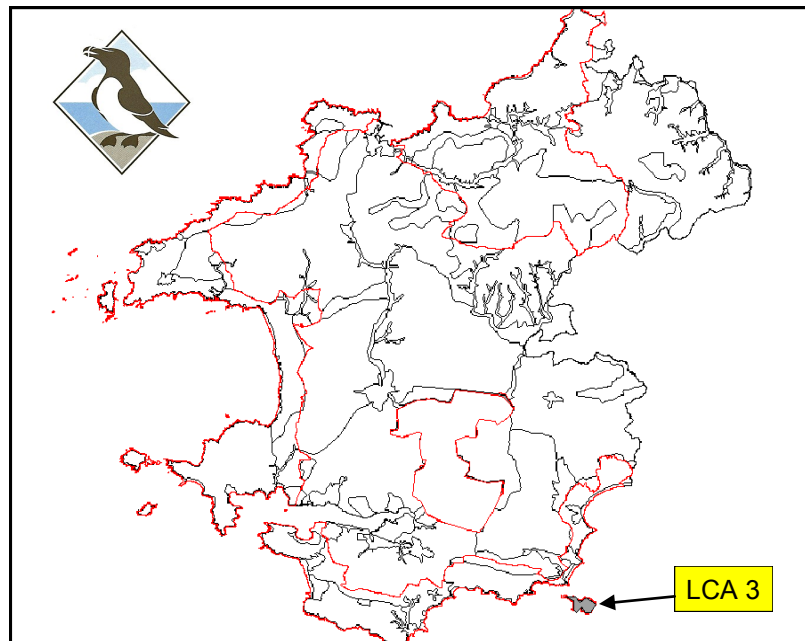
- The old town appears to be in a fairly constant state of condition and management of its fabric
- The outer edges of the town have become very much influenced by 20th century holiday developments - caravan parks and chalets - to the extent that the visitor is unaware of the distinctive atmosphere and high quality architecture of the town prior to entering the old core of Tenby.
- Intensification of tourism (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Preserve the traditional coastal town character, through planning of developments to ensure they are in keeping with the character of the traditional built form, whilst balancing the need for sustainable economic development serving the needs of visitors and residents alike
- Conserve the historical and vernacular architectural features including the castle remains, old town walls, the Georgian architecture and the relics of post-Medieval extractive industries, so as to retain their integrity and their visual context
- Seek to maintain the balance between varying cultural demands so as to retain the essential physical characteristics of the resort
- Conserve the naturalistic aspects of the Ritec Valley through the restoration of wetland habitat areas and avoiding built development which would encroach upon them
- Conserve the sandy beaches and avoid the risk of water pollution incidents; conserve the fixed dune habitat of The Burrows.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA 3 - CALDEY ISLAND



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A settled offshore island with low cliffs lying a short distance to the south east of Giltar Point, near Penally, to the south of Tenby.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The Caldey Island Aspect Area is made up of the central area of a small island on the south Pembrokeshire coast that consists of more managed landscape types than other islands along the Pembrokeshire coastline. The area is primarily managed as farmland to support the monastery within and contains various traditional buildings associated with this historical use of the land. The lighthouse at Chapel Point on the southernmost headland is a prominent local landmark when viewed from the mainland.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include deciduous and coniferous plantations, maritime cliffs and slopes, sand dunes, rocky and sandy shores. Important species present include choughs and seabirds (especially on St Margaret's

Geological Characteristics

Terrestrial surface of island forms a flat to very gently sloping surface at around 60m above sea level. Dominated by Carboniferous limestone in the N and Old Red Sandstone in the S. Northern part of the island slopes towards an area of dunes in the NE. There are rock cliffs and foreshore platform and local sand beaches on Caldey Island and St. Margaret's Island.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There is a Medieval priory, park and garden, together with a lighthouse and associated buildings, all of which are of national significance. Caldey Island Conservation Area covers the built area of the island.

Caldey Island is the home of the first human settlement in this area, and it was not an island during the Mesolithic period, with the consequence that the inter-tidal zone has enormous archaeological potential. Potters and Nanas are Scheduled Ancient Monuments for their pre-historic remains.

Map Notation:

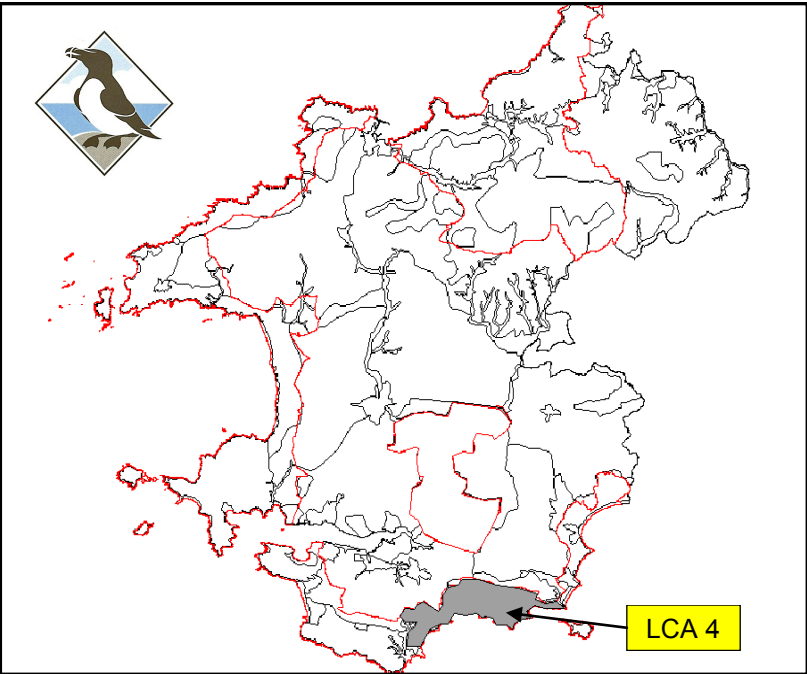
- National Park Boundary
- Boundary
- LCA Boundary
- - - LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary



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	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)
3	Caldey Island	83 - Outstanding 95 - High 96 - High	211- Moderate 212 - Moderate	386 - High	46157- Outstanding 46158- Outstanding 46159 - Outstanding	622- Outstanding	
Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics) <ul style="list-style-type: none">The aspect area consists of a small scale settled agricultural area offering a close contact with the coastal environment, with a more cultivated feel than that of the other offshore islands within the National ParkCaldey Island is unique amongst the off-shore islands of Pembrokeshire in that it has a long, continuous history of human settlement with formal religious associations.There is a strong historical and spiritual aspect provided by the long-established church and monastery buildingsCaldey Island Conservation Area (designated in August 1997) covers much of the eastern section of the island, running from The Quay in the north to the south coast at Chapel Point, encompassing the Abbey, the settlement and the lighthouse.							Discernible Landscape Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none">The area is managed in a constant state as small scale farmland, with consideration for wildlife evident in the presence of woodland areas and wildflowers in hedgerows and on coastal grassland. Management Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none">Preserve the agricultural field pattern and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical management of hedgerowsConserve and enhance the physical fabric of the priory and gardens as key extant features of the important Medieval religious settlement on the islandEncourage 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.Conserve the cliff top habitats with biodiversity as the main concern, allowing for public access for quiet enjoyment which is compatible with habitat and species conservation measuresConserve the foreshore and inter-tidal zone in the light of its very significant archaeological potential.Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 4 - MANORBIER/FRESHWATER EAST



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A large tract of rolling lowland with an indented cliff coastline lying between Stackpole and Tenby.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This area is characterised by agricultural land on the hinterland of the south east Pembrokeshire coast. Small and medium-sized fields, occasionally with overgrown hedgerows, are interspersed with settlements, including Jameston and scattered farmsteads; the villages of Manorbier and Freshwater East lie on the coast. Attractive views to coastal cliffs to the east enhance the coastal feel. Visual detractors include caravan sites and modern housing, especially on the steeply sloping coastal edge at Freshwater East. There is an extensive series of rocky cliffs and steep slopes with some small sheltered coves and coastal grassland above. The cliffs are particularly impressive at Lydstep Point and Proud Giltar, at around 35 metres AOD, from which there are fine views of Caldey Island to the south east.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

There is a diverse range of habitats including sand dunes, cliffs, sandy beaches, rocky shores, reed bed (at Freshwater East), scrub, deciduous woodland and dry heathland. The area supports numerous important species including chough, peregrine falcon and a large number of rare plants.

Geological Characteristics

Rock cliff and shore between Skrinkle Haven and Freshwater East. Above cliff, steep grassy coastal slope often present. Rocky foreshore well developed along the Manorbier coast, with areas of sand. Includes the sandy bay of Freshwater East with dunes behind. Dominated by by Old Red Sandstone, siltstones and sandstones (Silurian-Devonian). Broad and remarkably level area around 35-50m developed on Carboniferous limestone which rises slightly north and south towards Old Red Sandstone escarpments.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments and round barrows, Bronze Age forts, Iron Age forts, a Medieval castle, and Post-Medieval buildings, all of which are of national significance. The eastern part of this LCA includes the Manorbier Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales whilst the western part contains a small area of the Stackpole Warren Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Manorbier was the home of the chronicler Gerald of Wales who provided the earliest description of the Medieval landscape of Manorbier.

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
4	Manorbier/ Freshwater East	58 - Moderate 59 - Moderate 61 - Moderate 80 - Outstanding 83 - Outstanding	222-Outstanding 224-Moderate	392 - Moderate 453- Outstanding 470-Outstanding 467 - High 608-Moderate 808-Outstanding 982-Moderate	46076-Outstanding 46077-Outstanding 46078-Outstanding 46080-Outstanding 46082-Outstanding 46083-Outstanding 46084-Outstanding 46173-High	003-Outstanding 005-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 LCA has outstanding values attributed across all five of the evaluated landscape Aspects.
- This area of farmland landscape with traditional built forms predominant in the villages and agricultural buildings is pleasant, with a coastal feel, enhanced by attractive views of coastal cliffs to the east. Hedgerows are especially important landscape elements, providing a tangible link to earlier settlement
- The exposed nature of the cliff tops contrasts strongly with the sheltered coves
- There are some internationally important habitats present, contributing to the outstanding ecological value of some landscapes
- There is a very strong historical and cultural sense of place here, which is very different from that encountered in north and west Pembrokeshire, typified by the Medieval open field system which has survived remarkably well in the area - the strip-fields which lie either side of the Ridgeway between Lamphey and to the south of St Florence. The wealth of historical and archaeological sites documented means that extensive areas of historic landscapes have an outstanding value attributed to them. Of particular note are the Medieval buildings: the Lamphey Bishop’s Palace, a moated house site at Hodgeston and the extremely well preserved manorial landscape of Manorbier, with its imposing castle dominating the village scene, the prominent church and a dovecote
- The historical value in turn supports the cultural value of this landscape as being outstanding. This has been formally recognised by its inclusion in the Manorbier Registered Landscape of Special Historical Interest in Wales. The present day landscape is one almost wholly shaped by Medieval territorial organisation, settlements and land use. It has associated historical cultural value as the home of Gerald of Wales
- There are Conservation Areas at Manorbier (designated in September 2001) and Portclew (designated in February 2002).

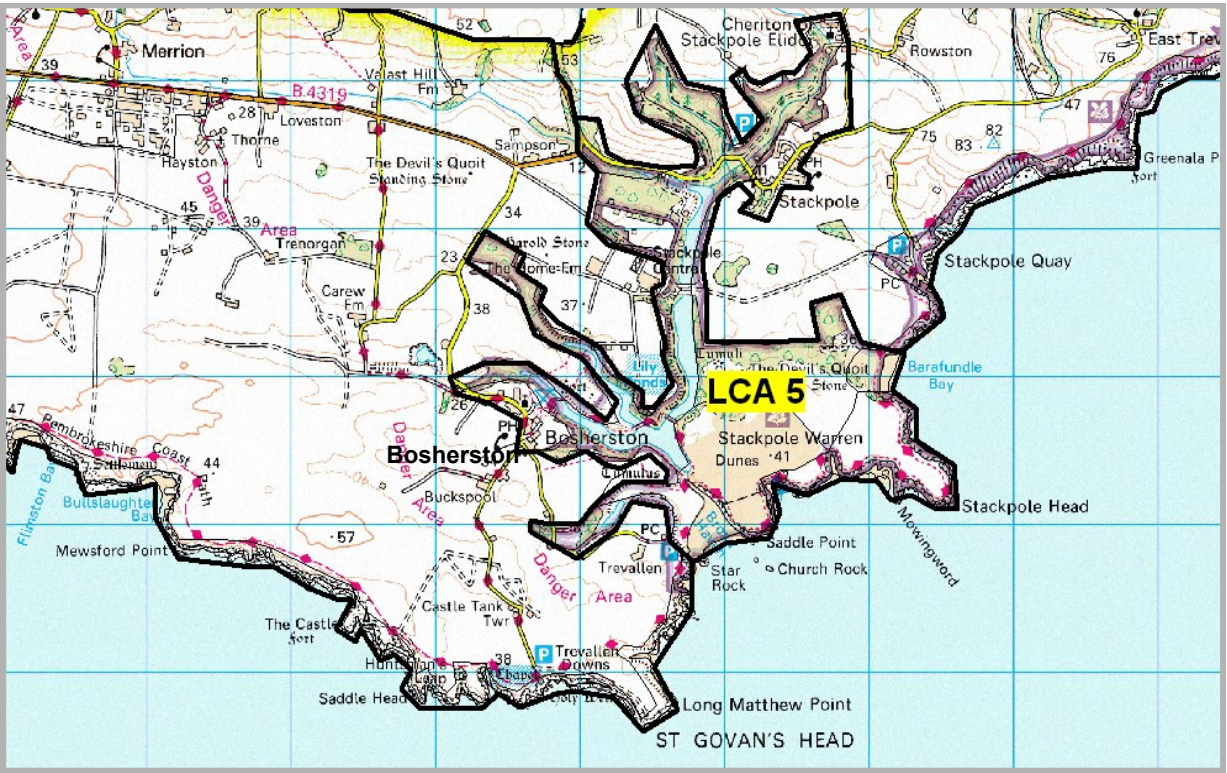
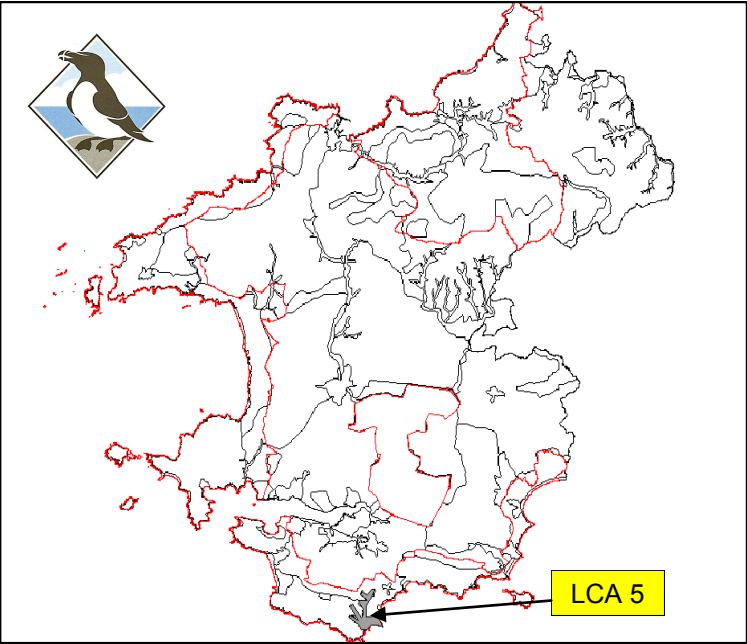
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The area is in a generally well maintained condition that is appropriate to the agricultural nature of the landscape. However, there are signs of a reduction in traditional hedgerow management practices and the management of small woodlands
- Caravan parks have eroded the visual quality in places, especially in the vicinity of Freshwater East.

Management Guidance

- Improve the integration of tourism development into the landscape, especially the more effective assimilation of caravan parks into the rural coastal landscape
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical management of hedgerows, reflecting their importance as historic boundary features
- 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
- Prevent degradation of the Medieval strip-field system and its boundary hedgerows
- Ensure that the risk of water pollution incidents is kept to a minimum and conserve sandy beaches
- Find appropriate new use for traditional farm buildings at end of their agricultural life
- Conserve coastal habitats by managing footpaths along the cliff tops to protect sensitive vegetation and prevent over-grazing. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into semi-natural vegetation areas.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 5 - STACKPOLE



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A wooded branched lowland river valley and associated coastal dune system, sandy beaches and low sea cliffs at the southernmost tip of Pembrokeshire.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

Stackpole Court is defined by a landscape of a tranquil valley system with densely wooded sides to the upper valley areas and with estuarine waters. There is a mosaic of agricultural areas and woodland in the riparian zone. These lower areas include open sheets of water created by damming to create lagoons, work undertaken during significant historical landscaping of the former Stackpole estate. Stackpole Warren is situated at the mouth of the Stackpole Court valleys. This area forms a series of mature dunes fronting a small sandy bay and a raised rocky outcrop, which gives the majority of the area a sheltered feel. The margins of the area have a coastal grassland cover. There are two small stream outlets from the dammed river behind.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

There is a diverse range of habitats associated with the old Stackpole Estate, including rocky and sandy shores, sand dune, dune grassland, calcareous fresh water lakes. Other habitats include lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and a small amount of lowland heathland. Notable species include chough, adder, grass snake, slow worm, several species of bat and rare invertebrates. There are also significant colonies of seabirds on the cliffs.

Geological Characteristics

Flooded coastal, incised, branching valley system with steep sides - water level artificially maintained. Sand dunes form barrier with sea. Bedrock dominated by Carboniferous limestone. Stackpole Warren is an area of sand dunes, partly stabilised/modified overlying a Carboniferous limestone platform (averaging around 35m above sea level). Includes adjacent sandy beaches at Barafundle Bay and Broad Haven.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric settlements, an Iron Age fort and Post-Medieval estate buildings, all of national significance. The estates represent, in landscape terms, the residual effect of feudalism and landed gentry. The tendency today is for the estates to function as visitor attractions, incorporating the conservation ethic. The National Trust's Stackpole Estate, which includes Barafundle Bay and the delightful freshwater lily ponds at Bosherton, is situated between the villages of Stackpole and Bosherton. Stackpole Warren - between Linney Head and Stackpole Head - is a Registered Landscape of Special 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	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)
5	Stackpole	61-Moderate 62 - High 89 - High	240-Outstanding 242-Moderate 243-Moderate	377- Outstanding 444- Outstanding 467 - High 573 - High 608 - Moderate	46173-High 46182-Outstanding 46183-Outstanding 46184-High	705-Outstanding 852-High	

Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- This area is made up of a naturalistic yet previously much landscaped series of wooded valleys that are generally very sheltered and pleasant. There is a distinct feel of being within a long-established estate parkland and woodland landscape within the confines of the river valley
- The diverse range of habitats present, some of international importance, include landscapes of outstanding ecological value
- The historical and archaeological value of the area is also outstanding, with evidence of long-term continuous management of landed estates since feudal times. The Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales at Stackpole Warren contains a rare survival in Wales of buried archaeological landscape - covered by wind-blown sand which is extremely well preserved. It includes horizons and deposits representing diverse land use and ritualistic activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, with a proven and exceptional potential for further study
- The beaches of Pembrokeshire form a very important part of the coastline and the concept of the National Park. Culturally they hold high significance in the minds of local inhabitants and visitors
- The National Trust’s Stackpole Estate is set in an area of outstanding natural beauty, and much of it is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Some 202 of its 810 hectares are also designated National Nature Reserves managed jointly with the National Trust and Natural Resources Wales. These factors underpin the outstanding cultural landscape value attributed to this area.

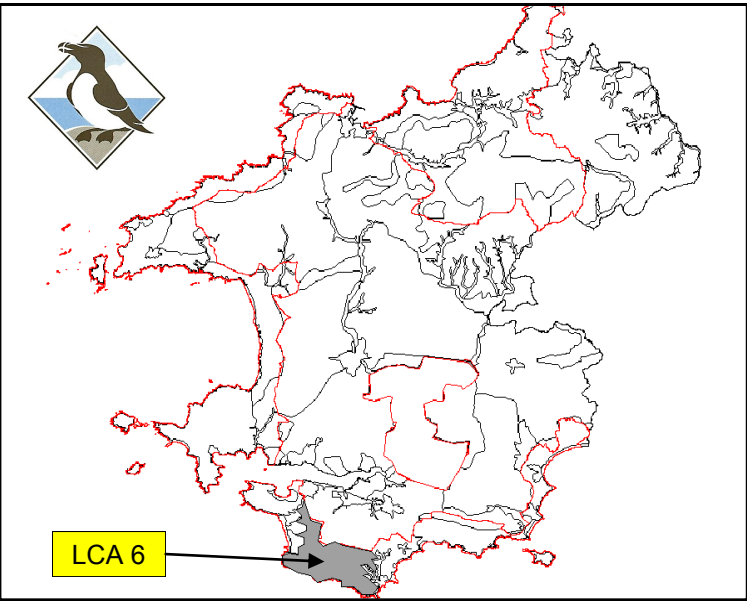
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The estates landscape has undergone attractive landscape work in the past, followed by abandonment, with natural succession reclaiming the designed landscape and threatening some species, such as those dependent upon open water. New management approaches propose a compromise between restoring the historic landscapes and the SSSI and retaining the richest parts of the new landscapes
- Stackpole Warren appears to be under an appropriate low intensity management regime which is in keeping with this fragile dune environment.

Management Guidance

- Retain the historically-altered landscape, with a reflection of previous landscaping to create current attractive features
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks, fences and walls at key visual locations, accompanied by environmentally sympathetic practices of soil and water management
- Ensure that the risk of water pollution incidents is kept to a minimum and conserve the sandy beach
- Promote the restoration of the estate parkland character and key elements, and ensure that any new buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Maintain character to ensure preservation of the integrity and the visual setting of archaeological sites, especially at Stackpole Warren
- Preserve the Stackpole Warren dune system through minimising footpath erosion
- Manage visitor pressures throughout so as to minimise the impact of erosion on vulnerable ground and visually sensitive locations, including implementing a policy of dispersing visitors into the parkland.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 6 -
CASTLEMARTIN/MERRION RANGES



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A very exposed broad expanse of rolling lowland with associated coastal cliffs. The area is largely occupied by the Ministry of Defence for national defence purposes for both live fire and dry military training.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This area is gently undulating grassland on an exposed coastal plateau on the southern tip of Pembrokeshire. The area has a low level of built development, yet is characterised by evidence of former quarries and scattered villages and a strong military influence on range areas to the north and west of the Aspect Area. There is a series of rocky cliffs and steep slopes with some small sheltered coves on the south coast. The cliffs contain fewer sharp indentations than cliffs elsewhere in the National Park and feature high levels of cliff-top coastal grassland.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Semi natural habitats include dry heathland, sea cliff grassland, neutral grassland, lowland heathland, cliffs, rocky and sandy shores. The area supports numerous birds including peregrine falcon, chough and skylark. Other important species include grey seal, greater horseshoe bat, marsh fritillary, butterfly, and other rare invertebrates, rare lichen and the biggest sea bird colonies on the mainland of S.W. Britain.

Geological Characteristics

Distinctive coastal platform averaging 50m above sea-level and developed on Carboniferous limestone. Some shallow valley systems present and karstic features significant, including dolines. Extensive areas modified by military ranges. Bounded by coast to the S and Old Red Sandstone escarpment to the N, both with a WNW-ESE orientation. High limestone cliffs are characteristic (up to around 40m) and include a range of classic geomorphological features including caves, stacks and arches. Very little foreshore area. The cliff line has a characteristic WNW-ESE orientation.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments, Iron Age hill forts, medieval and post-mediaeval buildings and sites, all of national significance including Brownslade, Flimston and Pricaston. Castlemartin Range was established in 1938 and is the single largest element in the Defence Training Estate Pembrokeshire. It is used by Regular and Territorial Army, Cadet Forces, other services, some overseas forces, and (uniquely in the UK) by armoured fighting vehicle units for direct-fire live gunnery exercises, with both on-land impact areas and a large offshore safety area. During non-firing periods there is public access to the coastal path. Very small areas of the Stackpole Warren Landscape of Special Historic Importance in Wales and the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales lie within this LCA.

Map Notation:

- National Park Boundary
- 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
6	Castlemartin/ Merriion Ranges	61 - Moderate 63 - Moderate 80 - Outstanding	38-Moderate 238-Outstanding	146- Outstanding 359 - High 608 - Moderate 765- Outstanding	46173-High 46186-High 46187-High 46189-High 46190-High	003-Outstanding 819-High 852-high

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 tract of exposed open coastal grassland landscape has a settled feel with strong coastal character. There are extensive views of the open sea from much of the higher ground and along the coast from the coastal path
- The prominent line of church towers and spires along the ridgeline villages of Warren, St. Twynnels and St. Petrox are locally distinctive features which still dominate the horizon, in spite of the siting of military range observation towers at intervals along parts of the same ridge
- The periodic noise of heavy gunfire is discordant and intrusive but when absent, this is a highly exposed, wild and rather tranquil area of the National Park
- There are habitats of international importance here and areas are of outstanding ecological value as a consequence
- Some of the limestone cliff coast has fine examples of rock formations, notably at Ele-gug Stacks, underlining the outstanding geological landscape value in parts of the area
- The recorded historical and archaeological features are of national significance, justifying the high value attributed to the historical landscape, of which the churches are the most obvious elements
- The long-established military training area and ranges co-exist with the National Park status, but contribute to wildlife conservation by reducing human disturbance, and public access along the coastal path is permitted when live-firing is not in progress. An alternative route is also available via the Range trail which provides uninterrupted access along the inland perimeter of the Castlemartin Range.

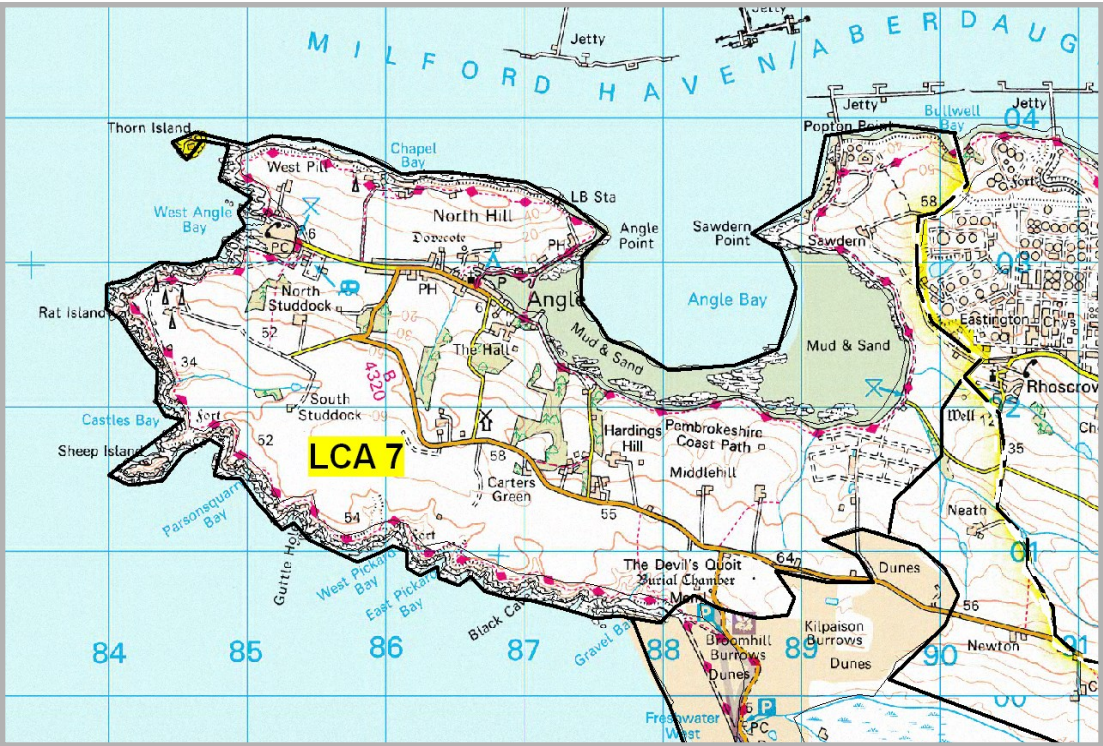
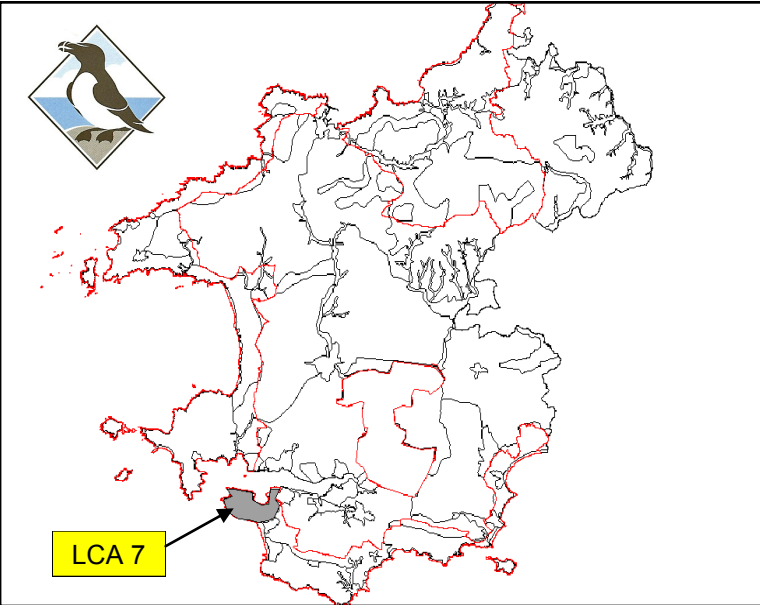
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The use of parts of the area for military dry training (using blank ammunition and pyrotechnics) and armoured fighting vehicle live-firing leads to relatively low levels of management in these areas, resulting in a rather neglected appearance. However, the lack of general human disturbance and by dogs will have benefited the wildlife species in the area. The site is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The excusive effects of military use have prevented damage to many archaeological sites except at a very localised level, since there has been no deep ploughing, sub-soiling or land drainage work. Active consolidation and management means that many features are improving.

Management Guidance

- Retain coastal character with low levels of built development and maintenance of traditional field boundaries. Ensure that any new agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Walls and hedges that have suffered neglect should be restored with appropriate management including regular cutting hedges
- 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
- Monitor the spread of bracken to prevent extending into heathland areas. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas, sea cliff grassland or neutral grassland.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged. Support the continued management of the listed building complexes of Brownslade, Flimston and Pricaston between the MoD and National Park Authority.
- Support the continued management of the Castlemartin Ranges, recognising that development approval may be required to support defence operational requirements, and encourage the removal of any assets once they are declared redundant.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 7 - ANGLE PENINSULA



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A peninsula of rolling lowland and associated coastal land with low cliffs and a stretch of low estuarine frontage on the south side of the outer part of Milford Haven, at Angle Bay.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The area contains some exposed hill tops with scattered farmsteads in an agricultural landscape. The open landform and borrowed coastal views of indented cliffs and slopes give the area a strong coastal feel, especially to the west. There is a high incidence of traditional cottage buildings in Angle village and a distinctive local linear field pattern. Views over Milford Haven Waterway to the oil refineries and installations creates a visual detractor but views to West Angle Bay and over to St Ann's Head are attractive.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Semi-natural habitats range from sheltered inter-tidal mud flats in the shallow embayment of Angle Bay to exposed cliffs, sandy and rocky shores on the south and west facing coasts. There are several areas of lowland mixed deciduous woodland, (mostly planted) and semi-natural deciduous woodland has developed on the north facing coast which overlooks the Milford Haven Waterway. Notable species include chough and peregrine falcon, and Angle Bay in particular is an important over-wintering ground for waders and wildfowl.

Geological Characteristics

Cliff, steep coastal slope and rocky foreshore around the Angle headland. Dominated by Old Red Sandstone siltstones and sandstones (Silurian-Devonian) with some Carboniferous limestone in N. Includes important raised beach features (Quaternary: Pleistocene). WNW-ESE orientated headland, including Angle Point. Highest in N, sloping to the central valley and then rising gently to base of the Old Red Sandstone escarpment to S. Dominated by Carboniferous limestone. Broad embayment with entrance to Cleddau estuary/ria narrowed slightly by points on either side. Shore area dominated by sands with scattered areas of flat rock (including Carboniferous limestone and Devonian sandstone).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are Bronze Age standing stones and an Iron Age fort of national significance. Angle is a fine example of an Anglo-Norman planned village with several buildings surviving from the Medieval period. There is a wide range of archaeological material present from prehistoric through to modern military. The headland has long had a key defensive role because of its location, evidenced by the nationally significant Chapel Bay fort on the north shore, and the fort at Thorn Island dominating the vista from West Angle Bay. Much of this LCA lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic interest in Wales, including Angle village. The distinctive architecture in Angle village results from the local landed gentry's plans to make Angle into a holiday village.

Map Notation:

- National Park Boundary
- 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
7	Angle Peninsula	65 - Moderate 74 - Outstanding	233-Moderate 236-Moderate 237-Outstanding	376 - High 401 - High 584 - High 605 - Moderate 608 - Moderate	43917-Outstanding 43918-Outstanding 43920-Outstanding	003-Outstanding

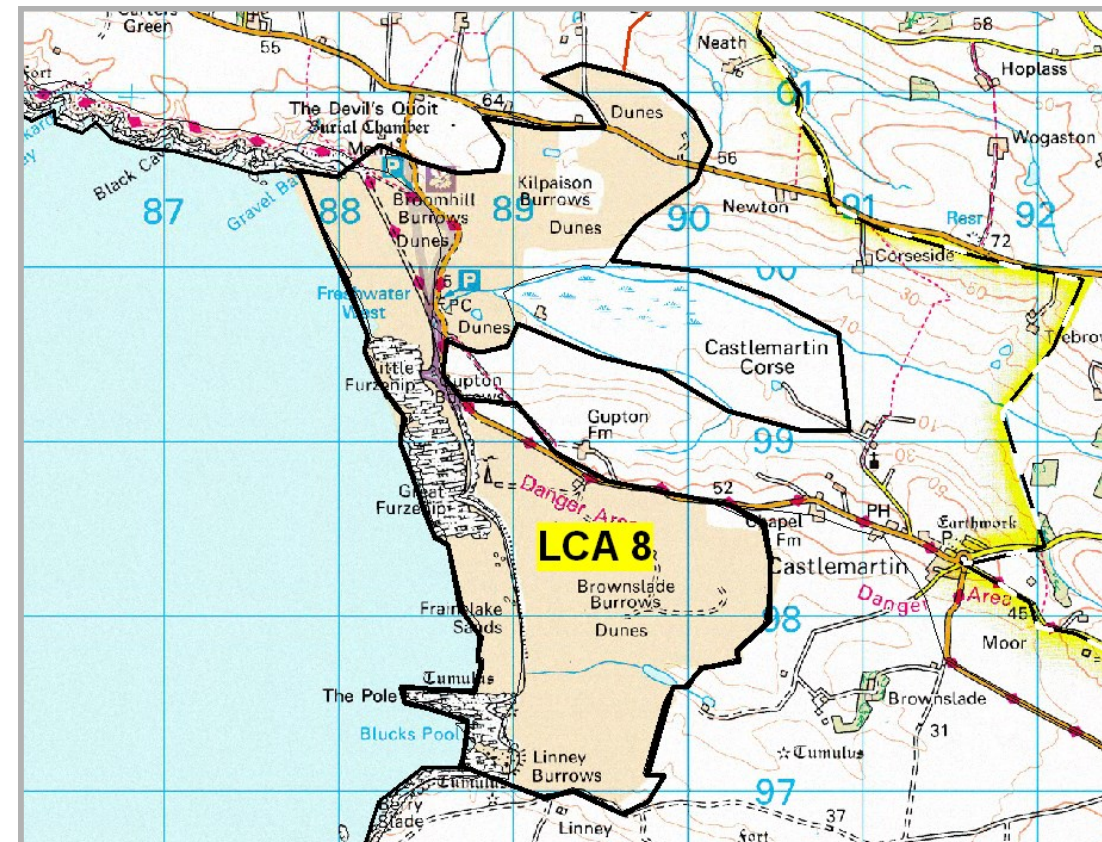
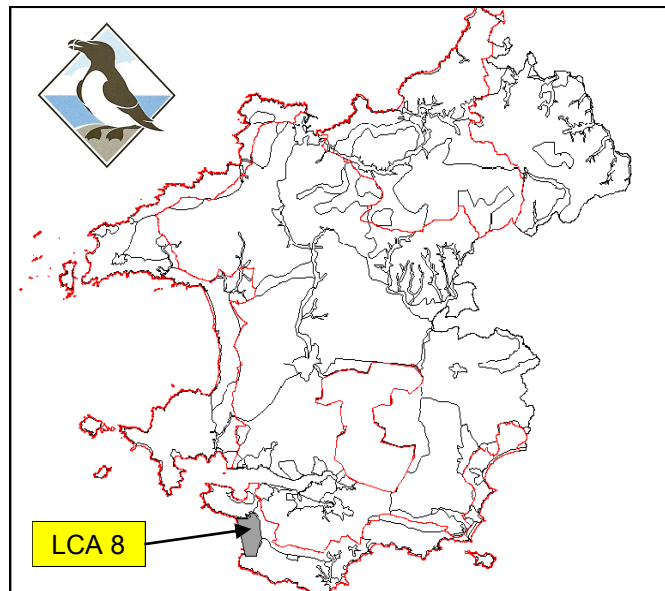
LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:	
Outstanding:	Of International or National Importance
High:	Of Regional or County Importance
Moderate:	Of Local Importance
Low:	Of Little or No Importance
(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified)	

Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The area of Angle village and its surroundings is characterised by traditional agricultural field patterns with hedges and hedgebanks, interspersed with small wooded valleysThere is a strong coastal feel imparted by the peninsula and the views out over the mouth of Milford Haven to the headland of St Ann’s Head, with its lighthouses and cottages, and up the estuary to the oil terminal piers. This atmosphere is enhanced by the traditional building character within Angle villageAreas to the west and south are very exposed, contrasting with the more sheltered areas of West Angle Bay, and particularly Angle Bay, which is inward-looking and an integral part of the Milford Haven estuary shorelineThere are some shoreline habitats of international importance which result in areas of high ecological valueThe recorded historical and archaeological sites are of such importance that the landscape throughout is of outstanding historical value. Of particular note is that Angle is a great survival of a planned Medieval village, with a single main street, the magnate core at one end (with many buildings having survived, including the dovecote, the church, the ‘nunnery’ and the tower house), and strip-fields running back from burgage plots along the village streetThe outstanding cultural landscape value is underpinned by its historical and archaeological wealth. The Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales encompasses the northern section of this LCA including Angle Bay. 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.Angle village has a Conservation Area designated in August 1997, extending to the edges of West Angle Bay and Angle Bay, and encompassing much of the relict Medieval field system.

Discernible Landscape Trends
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The agricultural management is small scale and varied with wooded valleys and hedgerows maintained and development being generally considerate of traditional techniques, and the overall trend is considered to be constantThe dismantling of oil installations on the south side of Angle Bay has reduced the impact of industrial development on the area to a significant degree, especially the views from Angle village.<u>Visual impact from new turbines and terminals are evident in the northern half of the area. (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)</u>
Management Guidance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Retain the unique and special character of Angle village and its Conservation Area when considering any future development, particularly with respect to the quality of the architecture and the street planPreserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical appropriate management of hedgerows, especially the Medieval field pattern around Angle villageEncourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks relating to the relict strip-field system and stone walls at key visual locations. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into sensitive semi-natural vegetation areasProtect archaeological sites from damage by visitors and natural erosionPromote careful management of adjacent industrial areas [the oil refinery at Rhoscrowther] to control their impact, especially on the visual setting.Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA 8 - FRESHWATER WEST/ BROWNSLADE BURROWS



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An area of rolling lowland, almost devoid of settlement, with associated coastal areas of fixed sand dunes, low sea cliffs and bays.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The landscape is characterised by a distinctive gently undulating open area dominated by sand dunes backed by marshy fields at the western end of Castlemartin Corse. The close visual and sensory association with the coast adds to the sense of place, especially when strong south-westerly winds blow and raise a high surf along the broad sweep of exposed beach and rocky foreshore.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include coastal sand dunes, fens, reedbeds, purple moor grass and rush pastures, lowland calcareous grassland, maritime cliffs, littoral and sub-littoral. The area supports numerous important species include chough, over-wintering lapwings, waders, grey seal, adder, grass snake, slow worm, rare invertebrates (including scarce blue tailed damselfly and great green bush cricket), and several important plant species, including fen pondweed and marsh helleborine.

Geological Characteristics

Extensive sand dune system which rises from beach level over former cliff areas (Quaternary: Holocene), in part stabilised and with sand pits. Includes a sand beach and extensive area of rocky foreshore in centre of Bay with adjacent sea cliffs.

Castlemartin Corse is WNW-ENE orientated valley with moderately steep slopes on either side and a broad floor. Latter includes a lower, flat area which is marshy to the W and a slightly higher very gently sloping terrace-like features on the S side of the valley. Seaward end of valley to W blocked by dunes of Broomhill Burrows. Includes a minor side valley to N with a narrow floodplain. (Quaternary: Pleistocene-Holocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are abandoned military structures and Iron Age forts of national significance. Many of the features have been preserved through sand inundation, and so the dunes at Kilpaison and Brownslade Burrows are very important in the physical preservation of archaeological sites. Castlemartin Corse is also of historical significance.

The beaches form a very important part of the coastline and the concept of the National Park. Culturally they hold high significance in the minds of local inhabitants and visitors.

Map Notation:

- National Park Boundary
- 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
8	Freshwater West	61 - Moderate 79 - High 81-Outstanding	235 - Outstanding 239 - High	142 - Outstanding 359 - High 531 - High 780 - High 865 - High	46188 - Outstanding 46189 - High 46190 - High	003 - Outstanding 705 - 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 LCA was defined by its vast stretch of sand beach backed by an extensive system of fixed sand dunes, which are very rare in the National Park. These are in turn backed by a broad, shallow lowland valley managed for pastoral agriculture on land largely reclaimed from marsh. It is a landscape of outstanding geological value
- There is a highly exposed feel to this landscape with a constant awareness of the wind and the sea, sharpened by the sound of crashing of waves along the beach when the prevailing south-westerly winds reach sufficient strength
- Although there is a well-used paved public road passing through the dune system, its alignment and the scale of the adjacent sand dunes mean that it is not visible for much of its length along the low ground, thus contributing to the sense of remoteness of this place
- The high level of exposure, together with its relative isolation and lack of settlement, contribute strongly to a pervading sense of remoteness and wilderness here, evoked by the wind-swept undulating sand dune landscape. This in spite of the proximity of the Castlemartin firing ranges and the tops of high stacks at the Texaco oil refinery which intrude above the horizon to the north-east
- The range of habitats present is of nationally significant importance
- Old military installations provide reminders of the historical national importance of the nearby Milford Haven as a sea port and the need to protect its installations against attack.
- The elevated cultural value is supported by the presence of a tract of National Trust land in the northern section on part of Broomhill Burrows.

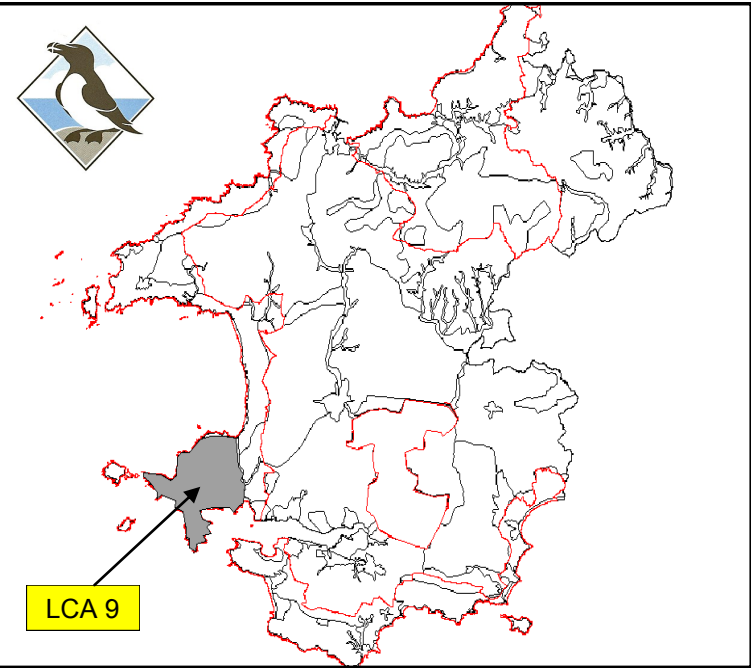
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The natural sand dune succession appears to be in a constant state with only local signs of erosion along informal footpaths through the dunes
- Accumulations of litter and debris in the dunes and at the car parks is a local phenomenon derived largely from flotsam being blown inland from the exposed beach when the winds blow from the south west.

Management Guidance

- Retain and conserve the sense of remoteness
- Ensure that the area is not spoilt by accumulations of flotsam and jetsam
- Protect the natural sand dune succession with marram grass communities to the rear of the Burrows by managing footpath use and avoiding any development which would disrupt this succession
- Ensure that scrub/bracken spread are monitored and subject to appropriate control measures as necessary to prevent colonisation of dunes and coastal grassland
- Ensure that drainage is not altered to detriment of semi-natural marshland communities on Castlemartin Corse, including integrated catchment management in collaboration with the National Trust.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 9 - MARLOES PENINSULA



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

Essentially a large broad promontory, comprised of rolling lowland with associated coastal fringe, sea cliffs to the north west and south along St. Ann's Head and estuarine land along the outer northern shores of Milford Haven.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This area has a large tract of agricultural landscape, with scattered villages and farmsteads, forming the coastal hinterland of this large headland. This landscape is interspersed with occasional small wooded valleys and woodland belts. Views of the coast add to the sense of place as do the disused airfields at Talbenny and south of Marloes which may be considered as having a detracting effect on the landscape. There is a wetland area associated with the Dale estuary and a series of artificial ponds to the east of St Ishmael's. There are very extensive coastal cliffs between Little Haven and Dale, contrasting with the lower-lying north western shoreline of the Aberdaugleddau estuary. Each area contains a series of indented cliffs and slopes which are generally less pronounced than on more exposed parts of the coast to the north, particularly within small coves, beaches and sheltered parts of the coast. The western section of this area enjoys extensive coastal views including views of the offshore islands of Skomer and Skokholm. Views of South Hook LNG are a feature of the eastern section of the LCA.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

The area has a diverse range of habitats including sea cliffs, sandy and rocky shores, mudflats, saltmarsh and wet and dry heath. There are small areas purple moor grass and rush pasture, and lowland mixed deciduous woodland has developed in sheltered coastal valleys eg. Dale. Notable species include chough, peregrine fal-

Geological Characteristics

Rock cliffs and narrow rocky foreshore around St. Ann's head promontory are dominated by Old Red Sandstone siltstones and sandstones (Silurian-Devonian). Rocky cliffs and marginal sandy beaches and rocky foreshore of the Marloes promontory are dominated by Silurian volcanic rocks with some sandstones. The main terrestrial area of the Marloes peninsula is a level platform, mainly at around 60m AOD. Locally rises in the N to around 70m. Dominated by Silurian volcanic rocks with some areas of glacial clay [Quaternary: Pleistocene].

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments, Iron Age forts, round houses, standing stones, Medieval buildings and earthworks, 19th century military fortifications and the St Ann's Head lighthouse, all of which are of national significance. There is a small 19th century parkland at Monk Haven. Much of the LCA lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

Map Notation:

- National Park Boundary
- 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
9	Marloes	29 - Outstanding 69 - Moderate 73-Outstanding 74 - Outstanding	136-Moderate 137-Moderate 138-Moderate 139-Moderate 140-Moderate 144-Moderate 155-Moderate	127 - Low 365 - High 602 - High 619 - Moderate 661 - High 632 - Moderate 667 - Moderate 679-Low 698 - Moderate 746-Moderate 822-High	43883-Outstanding 43884-Outstanding 43885-Outstanding 43887-Outstanding 43888-Outstanding 43891-Outstanding 43901-Outstnding 46053-Outstanding 46054 - High	003-Outstanding 819-High

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)

- The Marloes peninsula features attractive open rolling farmland contrasting with more sheltered wooded valleys, notably south of St. Brides, around Dale, St. Ishmael’s and bordering the Sandy Haven Pill
- The high proportion of coastal views, including those out to the islands of Skomer and Skokholm, contribute greatly to the sense of place and the often outstanding visual and sensory landscape value of this large area
- There are heathland and shoreline habitats of international importance which result in some landscapes of high ecological value
- The recorded historical and archaeological features are of national importance and are such that much of this area is of outstanding historical landscape value. The long-established defensive role of the peninsula is underlined by the range of archaeological features recorded, ranging from the Iron Age through to modern military installations.
- The Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales encompasses a large arc of land in the southern part of this LCA, including St. Ann’s headland, the villages of Dale and St. Ishmael’s, up to the LCA boundary at Sand Haven Pill. 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.
- The historical landscape attributes also support an outstanding cultural aspect evaluation, in addition to the influence of the large areas of National Trust land to the west of Marloes village and on the western side of the St. Ann’s headland. St. Ann’s Head is particularly atmospheric with an enhanced maritime cultural awareness raised by the attractive range of lighthouse structures and cottages present.

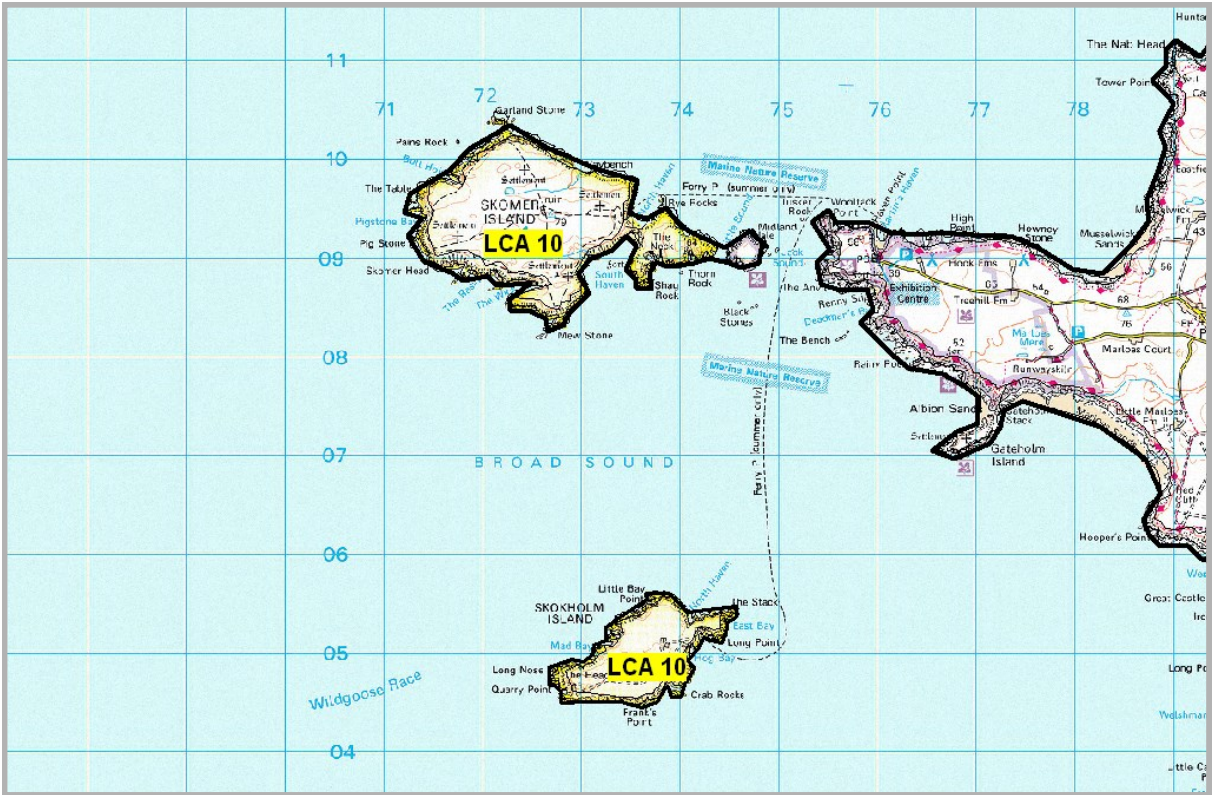
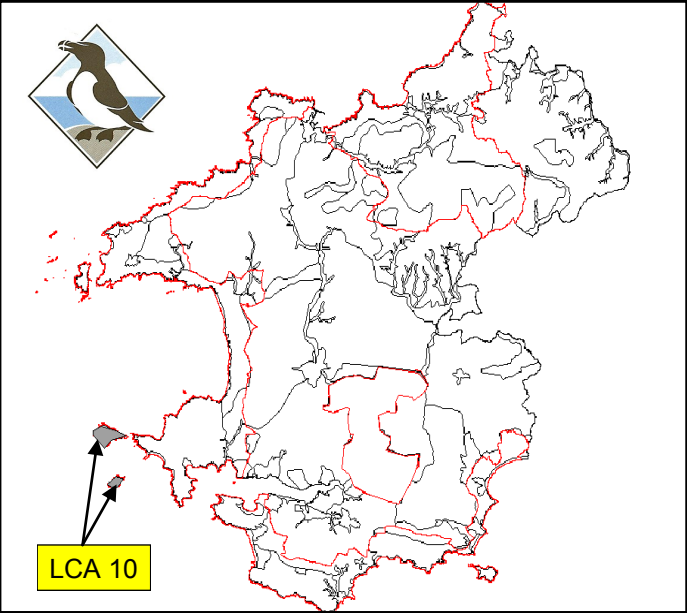
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The area is generally well managed with maintained hedgebanks and occasional attractive wooded valleys
- Former military airfields at Talbenny and south of the village of Marloes are gradually being assimilated into the landscape through natural processes but they remain incongruous features in the landscape, especially where the old buildings are skyline features to the south east of Marloes.
- Wind turbines in the Haven are visible on the North shore from St. Ann’s Head. Not all visible from everywhere but there are glimpses of turbines along various vantage points along the Haven (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Preserve woodland within the landscape through small scale thinning and felling to ensure a mixed age and diversity of native tree species
- Retain the agricultural character of the area through requiring that development remains low-key and in keeping with the existing area, conserving the undeveloped diverse coastline and associated views
- Ensure that any new agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical appropriate management of hedgerows
- 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. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into sensitive areas of semi-natural vegetation
- Address neglect of some older farm buildings, and consider their re-use when coming to the end of their agricultural life
- Promote positive management of the garden features at Monk Haven.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or dam-

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 10 - SKOMER & SKOKHOLM



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

Skomer and Skokholm lie a short distance off the mainland coast west of Marloes. These two islands rise to 79m and 40m AOD, respectively. They are separated by Broad Sound and the waters surrounding Skomer and Marloes Peninsula are designated as a Marine Nature Reserve (MNR).

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

Skomer and Skokholm are very attractive islands on the west Pembrokeshire coast. These are rich in natural vegetation with coastal grassland and scrub developed particularly well due to low levels of agricultural management in the recent history of the islands. Being of a particularly unspoilt nature adds to the scenic value of the area set within the seascape of which it offers panoramic views.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Both Islands are dominated by their dramatic sea cliffs and rocky shores and inland plateaus. Vegetation is very heavily influenced by exposure to wind and salt and is dominated by sea cliff grassland with small areas of heath. The interior plateaus where soils are deeper and a little more sheltered from salt spray are dominated by extensive areas of bracken. On both islands in the spring there are sheets of bluebells and red campion and these give way to thrift and sea campion on the cliffs and coastal slopes.

The Islands are important for a number of species including Manx shearwater, storm petrel, auks, peregrine falcon, grey seal, chough and rare species of lichen.

The marine environment, both subtidal and intertidal is extremely rich in habitats and species, some of which reach their northern-most limits; some their southern-most limits of their UK distribution in the Skomer MNR.

Geological Characteristics

Planned surface of Skomer Island, averaging at around 50-60 m but rising locally to just under 80m AOD. Surface crags are typical. Includes The Neck, a smaller island to the east and linked by a narrow ridge. Rocky coast of Skomer Island mainly has cliffs with virtually no foreshore, excepting a small beach in the Haven area. Dominated by Silurian volcanic rocks. Flat-surfaced Skokholm Island, at around 40-45m, has steep cliffs and narrow rocky foreshore areas. Composed of late Silurian or early Devonian siltstones and sandstones of the Old Red Sandstone.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

Prehistoric field system and settlements, Iron Age fort and standing stones are all of national significance. The offshore islands of the Pembrokeshire coast are of international importance for their spectacular natural heritage, diversity of habitats and species, and archaeological evidence. Skomer, in particular, has an extremely good survival of a prehistoric field system with dwellings, fields and water management features. Skomer Island is a Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Importance in Wales. The Trinity House Lighthouse on Skokholm adds to sense of place.

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
10	Skomer & Skokholm	94 - Outstanding	133-Outstanding 134-Outstanding 135 Moderate	281- Outstanding 478- Outstanding 931- Outstanding	42284-Outstanding 42285-Outstanding	859-Outstanding 860-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)

- These islands are highly attractive coastal wilderness areas, virtually undisturbed and rich in wildlife
- There are extensive sea views and, although visible from much of the local mainland, they remain out of site from the main embarkation landing at Martin’s Haven, which adds a sense of mystery and heightens the arousal of curiosity and the desire to travel out to explore them
- Evidence of old stone walls gives an indication of the islands’ culture and history of human occupation, a landscape of outstanding historical and cultural value. Skomer can be regarded as being worthy of international value in view of the quality of its archaeological sites
- Skomer Island is a Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, significant in that it shows human activity in a closed microcosm, with extensive, well-preserved,, relict remains of prehistoric settlements, field systems and recent farming activity
- The offshore islands of the Pembrokeshire coast are of international importance for their spectacular natural heritage, diversity of habitats and species, and archaeological evidence. Skomer and Skokholm have long been recognised as such, with their status as bird sanctuaries and the designation of Skomer Marine Nature Reserve. Both Skomer and Skokholm are SSSI sites and are National Nature Reserves. They are of international importance with European designations as SPAs. The waters surrounding both Skomer and Skokholm lie within the Pembrokeshire Marine SAC.
- Uniquely, these islands have a preponderance of outstanding values recorded across all five evaluated landscape Aspects.

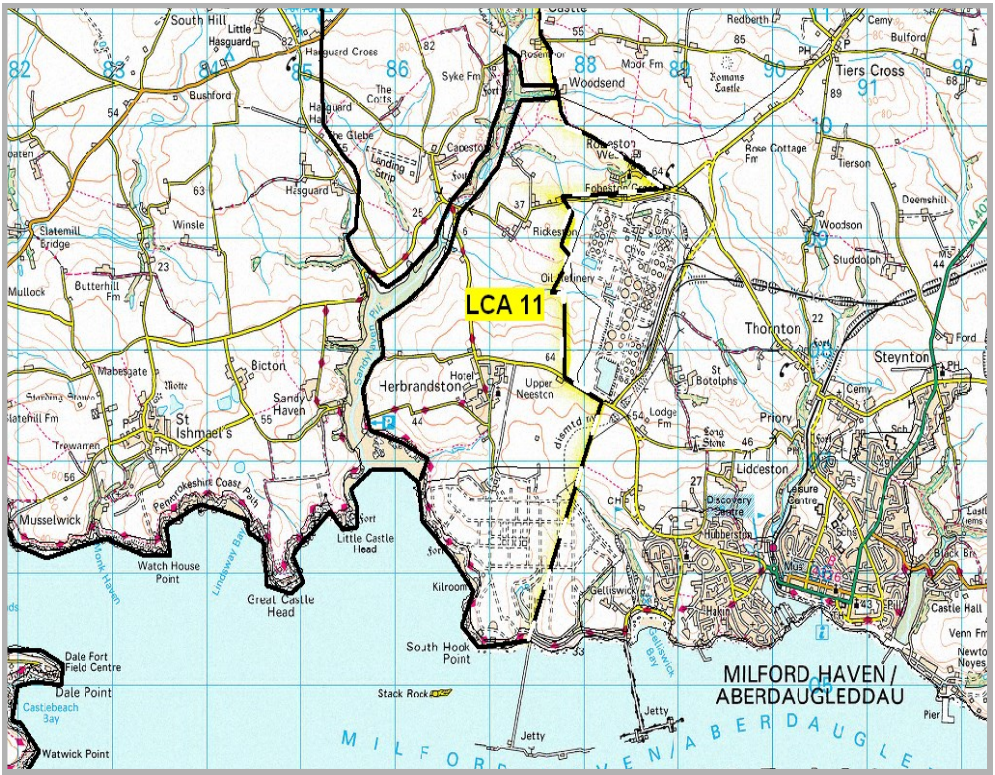
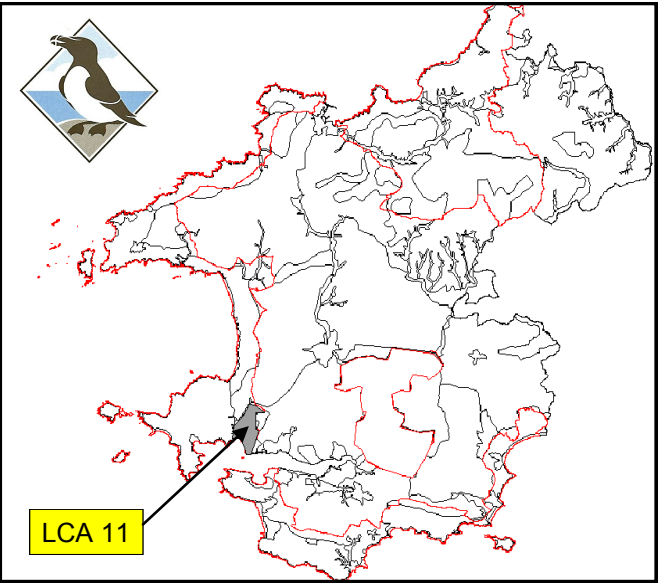
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The islands are under an appropriate low level of maintenance as wilderness areas, and the trend appears to be constant
- There is aerial photographic evidence of the spread of bracken adversely affecting the visibility and integrity of archaeological remains on Skomer over the past 10 years.

Management Guidance

- Continue the management of the area as a wildlife reserve, in line with wider legislative policy and in order to preserve the attractive naturalistic landscape features of coastal grassland
- Preserve the unspoilt island character of the LCA through avoiding inappropriate development or land use.
- Maintain historic farm buildings and other elements of the agricultural landscape, especially field boudaries
- Manage the land so as to conserve the complex and important prehistoric remains
- Monitor the spread of bracken and implement appropriate control measures if the bracken growth is confirmed as adversely affecting archaeological features
- Monitor seabird numbers
- Monitor the environmental impact of visitors in relation to the conservation of coastal heathland and grassland habitats and their associated fauna.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 11 - HERBRANDSTON



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An area containing a mixture of industrial land and farmland, with an associated stretch of estuarine fringe along Milford Haven and its tributary, Sandy Haven Pill, at the edge of the National Park.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

An area of lowland rural landscape predominantly used for agriculture with woodland belts bordering small valleys, with small areas of coastal cliffs and shingle at its base along the edge of Milford Haven. The area has a single village and scattered farmsteads, dominated by the presence of very large scale industrial plants. These house vast oil refineries and chemical works with some small areas of agricultural field, coastal mud and settlements on the perimeters of the area. Extensive views of pylons and adjacent industrial sites and oil refineries act as significant visual detractors.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include inter-tidal mud/sand, estuaries, saltmarsh and coastal scrub. The small tributary estuary of Sandy Haven supports several species of birds during the winter.

Geological Characteristics

Area north of Herbrandston is relatively level area at around 50-60m AOD and cut by stream valleys to give an undulating surface. Levelled and landscaped area for oil refinery in the south overlooking Milford Haven. Bedrock is Old Red Sandstone siltstones and sandstones (Silurian-Devonian).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There is a Neolithic chambered tomb, an Iron Age fort, and the South Hook fort and gun emplacement which are part of an extensive array of military fortifications within and around the waterway, constructed to defend the harbour of Milford Haven. Much of this LCA lies within the Milford Haven Waterway 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
11	Herbrandston Refinery Fringe	68 - Low 77-High 90 - Low	152 - Low	365 - High 649 - Low 943 - Low	43880-Outstanding 43890-Outstanding 43902-Outstanding	003-Outstanding 007-High 196-Moderate

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)

- The farmland in the western section of this area is peaceful and pleasant but there is an overwhelming presence of the nearby very large scale oil refinery and industrial plants which completely dominate the scene, especially the refinery on the higher ground to the north east of the area
- Only in views to the west does the refinery cease to have this influence over the sense of place
- There are habitats of high value along the shore of the estuary
- The low visual and sensory values of this landscape belie the outstanding historical and cultural value of much of the area, especially in relation to the shoreline of Milford Haven, which is of national significance. The Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales encompasses all of this LCA including Sandy Haven Pill. 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.

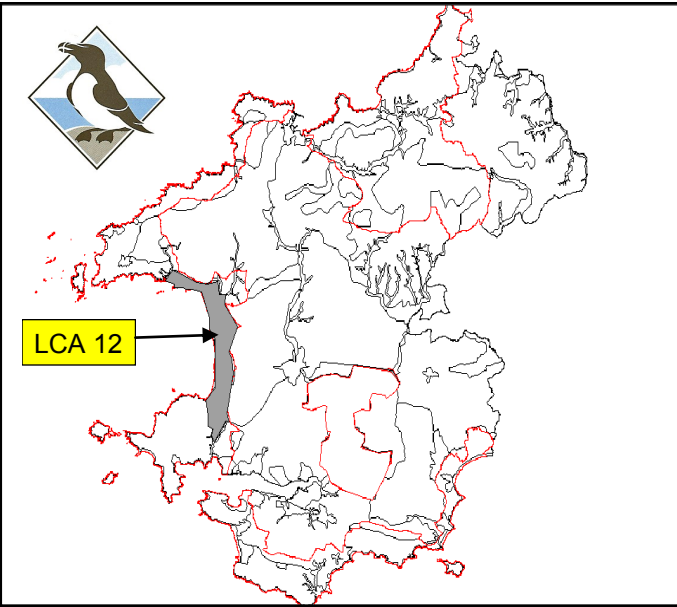
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The farmland and scattered residential settlements of the area are, in general, appropriately managed with some overgrown hedges present. However there is an underlying declining trend resulting from the domination of the landscape by the industrial works and related activities on adjacent land.
- The construction of the new Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal on the former oil refinery site south east of Herbrandston village is intensifying the encroachment of industry onto this edge of the National Park.
- Large scale wind turbine development close to the National Park has led to increased industrial clutter along the skyline from certain viewpoints to the north, west and south. (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Conserve small areas of remnant ‘wild’ habitat, especially along the shores of Sandy Haven Pill
- 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
- Promote careful management of ongoing landscape changes, with specific reference to the visual effects along the western and northern edges of the industrial installations under construction and their visual relationship with Herbrandston village and the surrounding edges of the National Park
- Consider appropriate re-use of historic farm buildings at end of agricultural life and ensure that any new agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Provide public access to the South Hook fort
- Avoid further negative impact on the landscape that may result from infrastructure or industrial developments in the area and wider vicinity, especially upon the visual setting of the nationally significant historical sites.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 12 - ST. BRIDE'S BAY



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A very large expanse of rolling lowland and associated coastal cliffs and beaches between Solva and Little Haven. The coastal features here provide a strong sense of place.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This agricultural landscape overlies a gently undulating landform on the coastal hinterland of this area on the west coast of Pembrokeshire. The landscape contains small wooded valleys and some overgrown hedges and areas of scrub. It has scattered small villages and farmsteads, some with tourism developments, including caravan parks. The strong coastal character arises from a repeated pattern of shallow indentations of small scale rocky headlands and inlets, interspersed with a number of broad sandy beaches. There are extensive views along the coastline and across St. Bride's from the coastal villages and many of the local roads and footpaths.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

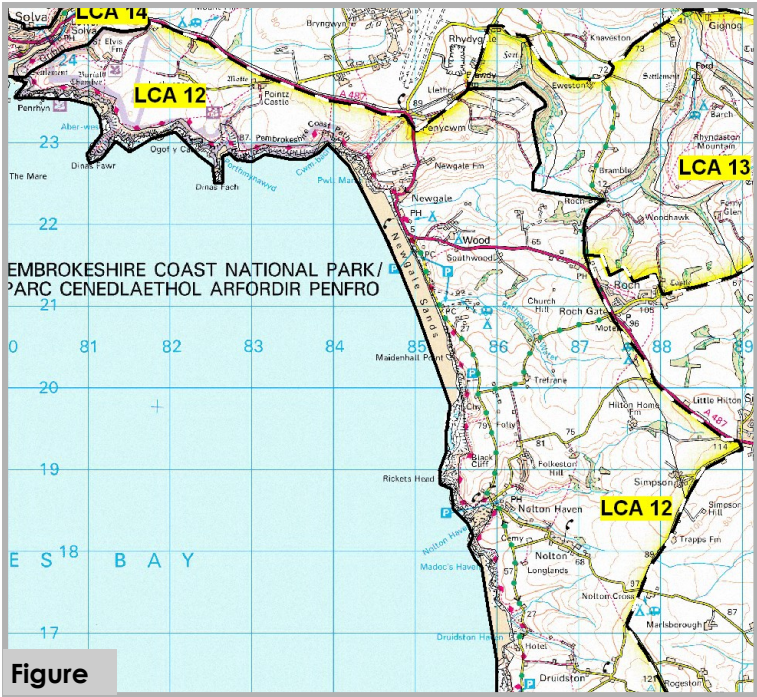
Habitats include sea cliff heath and grassland, deciduous woodland and scrub. The coastline is dominated by cliffs with extensive rocky and sandy shores. The flood plain of the Brandy Brook at Newgale is characterised by areas of marshy grassland and reed bed.

Geological Characteristics

Rock cliffs - up to c.80m AOD - and associated beaches of the central and southern part of St. Bride's Bay, between Nolton Haven and Little Haven. This section includes some areas of rocky foreshore and short lengths of barrier beach (with incised valleys behind), dominated by sandstones and shales of the Carboniferous Coal Measures. An extensive, stream-dissected area occupying the hinterland of the Havens coast and passing inland is cut by coastal, incised valleys. The bedrock here is dominated by Carboniferous shales and sandstones

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric ritual sites, round houses, standing stones, Iron Age hill forts, and Medieval earthworks, all of which are of national significance. A small part of this LCA includes an area of the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.



Figure

Refer to Figure 2 for southern area

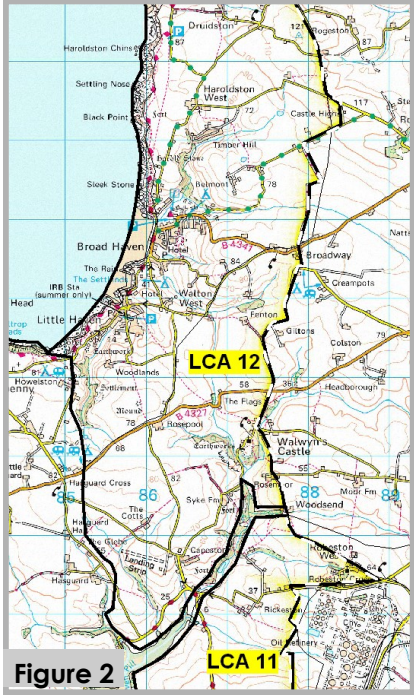


Figure 2

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
12	St Brides Bay	29 - Outstanding 72 - High	119-Outstanding 120- Moderate 123 - Moderate 131 - Moderate	437 - High 502 - Moderate 672 - Moderate 746 - Moderate 753 - High 944 - Moderate	43891-Outstanding 46054 -High 46056 - Moderate 46058 -High 46060 -High 46229 -High	003 -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 is a very large tract of landscape with a strong visual relationship to the coast from the broad views across St. Brides Bay and along the coastline, which is mostly undeveloped
- There is a high degree of exposure, especially along the higher ground and along the wide expanse of cobble beach that is Newgale Sands; there is more shelter within the lower areas of the rolling farmed landscape
- The sight and sound of this expanse of sea is a constant presence, a perception heightened by the sound of waves breaking onto the cobble beach when there is sufficient wind to raise the swell, and apparent in short, medium and long distance views
- There are some landscapes of high ecological value with habitats of international importance
- The historical and archaeological features present result in a historical landscape with mostly high value and some outstanding value, which underpins the outstanding cultural value. The cultural value is further supported by the continuous tract of open access National Trust land along the northern stretch of coast running eastwards from Solva almost to the northern tip of Newgale Sands.

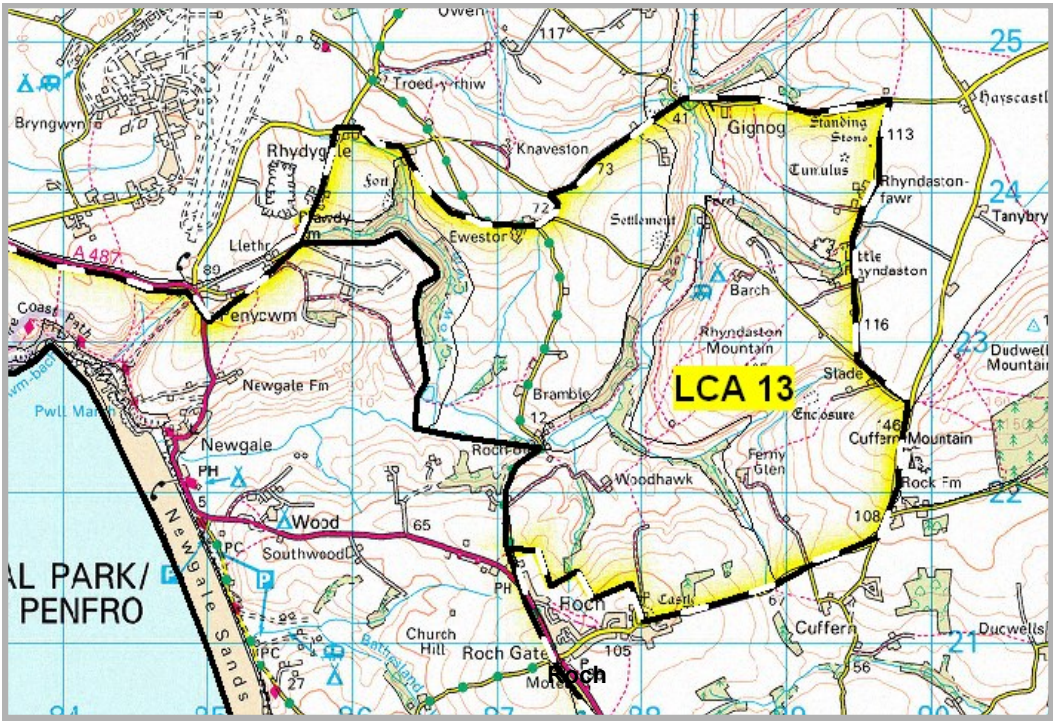
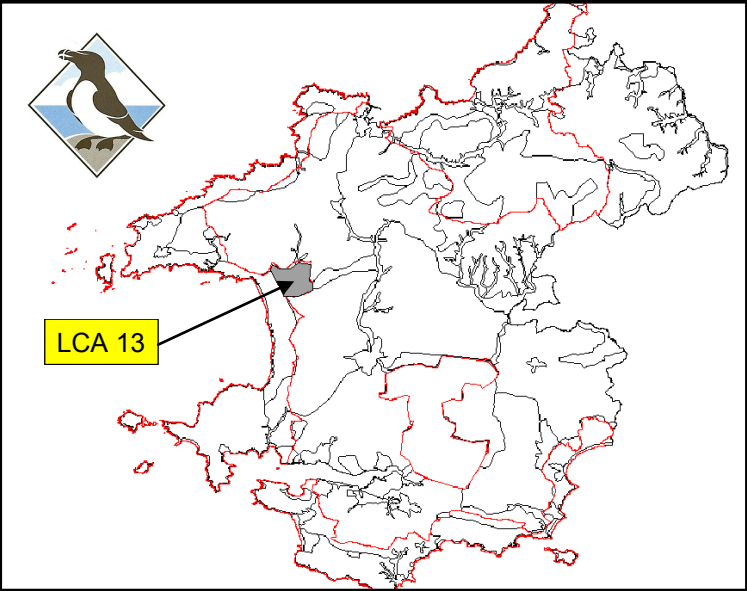
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The area is managed in a fairly constant state as generally low intensity farmland with frequent grazing including some rough scrub areas towards the coast
- The landscape remains generally attractive and relatively unspoilt except for some of the fringes of the coastal settlements where there are several caravan parks

Management Guidance

- Tourism developments - particularly extensions to caravan parks - should be sited and designed to avoid adverse landscape and visual impacts
- Ensure that any new agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical management of hedgerows, including the reinstatement of appropriate hedgerow management where these field boundaries have become overgrown
- 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 the risk of water pollution incidents is kept to a minimum and conserve the single beach, within defined limits of sustainable management in the context of the more immediate effects of global warming
- Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas
- Assimilate developments into the landscape at the edges of settlements through careful siting, selection of materials, form and screening.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 13 - BRANDY BROOK



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A distinctive inland branched lowland river valley and associated rolling lowland with no connection to the coast to the north east of Roch.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

Brandy Brook contains a network of small scale watercourses with mostly wooded lower slopes to their valley sides. Tree cover is generally of broadleaved species and predominantly occurs on the valley floor with some agricultural hedgerow boundary trees on the upper valley margins. Occasional isolated farmsteads are scattered throughout the valleys and on the edge of the surrounding higher ground. The prominent and distinctive form of Roch Castle is a recurrent defining landmark feature on the skyline in many views both across and within this area.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

A diverse range of habitats is associated with the river valley, including alder woodland, wet heathland, dry heath and purple moor-grass meadows. Local BAP priority habitats include purple moor grass and rush pasture, wet woodland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and lowland heathland. The area supports important species that include otter, marsh fritillary and lesser butterfly orchid.

Geological Characteristics

A steep-sided, incised inland river valley system. The bedrock dominated by sandstones and shales of the Coal Measures , with overlying alluvium (Quaternary: Pleistocene-Holocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

Prehistoric ritual monuments, Iron Age hill fort, and Medieval earthworks, all of national significance. The prehistoric survivals are probably the most important historical features of this landscape.

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
13	Brandy Brook	36 - Moderate 71 - Moderate	113-Moderate	096- High 672 - Moderate 944 - Moderate 971 - Moderate	46060-High	003-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 secluded area of low-lying wooded valleys cutting through rolling lowland is very settled sheltered, tranquil and inward-looking, with an intimate atmosphere in places
- There is a scattered settlement pattern consisting entirely of isolated farmsteads
- There is no link to the sea and views of the sea, although not far away, are only possible from the higher ground of the upper valley slopes. Views within the valley are generally short-distance
- There is a strong visual relationship with the prominent local landmark of Roch Castle in the south western corner of the LCA, which forms a skyline feature in many views from within the LCA
- There are some habitats of international importance, notably wet alder woodland as well as heathland and wet grassland areas
- The incidence of a number of historical and archaeological sites - especially the prehistoric survivals - results in a landscape of high historical value and outstanding cultural value.

Discernible Landscape Trends

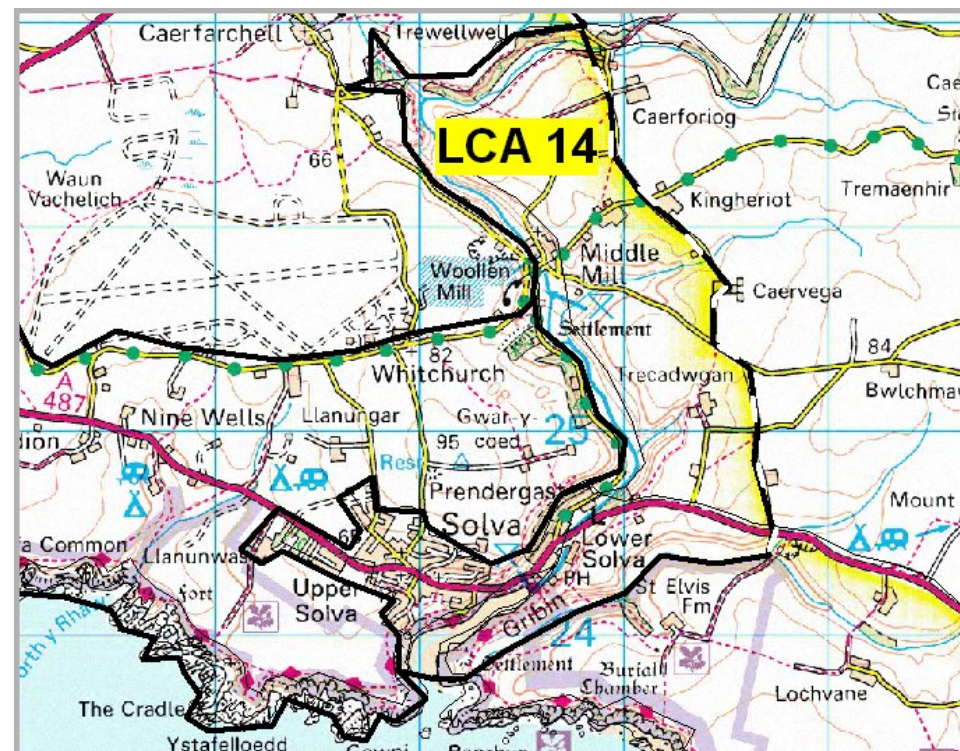
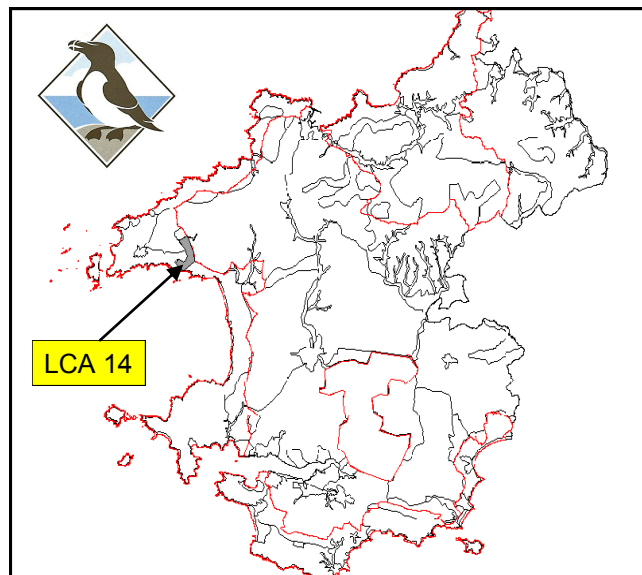
- The wooded and agricultural areas of land are generally managed at low yet appropriate intensity, and the trend appears constant
- There has been a noticeable change in the scale and texture of the farming landscape to the north of Roch village caused by the removal of traditional field boundary hedgebanks, the creation of larger field by amalgamation and new boundaries being demarcated by post and wire fences.
- Wind turbines built/allowed but not highly visible. Landscape with very occasional turbines (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with the regular cyclical appropriate management of hedgerows
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into sensitive areas of semi-natural vegetation
- Conserve the existing woodland cover with its predominantly broadleaved character
- Hedgebanks should be managed more appropriately in places, so as to retain the herb-covered bank topped with a dense species-rich hedge that is of high value to wildlife. The replacement of post and wire boundary fences with traditional hedgebanks should be promoted and encouraged, especially where viewed from main public roads
- Create a softer northern edge to residential areas in Roch village through appropriate planting on nearby land by agreement
- Preserve the landscape setting of Roch Castle (a Grade I listed building) in the south western area of this LCA and conserve distant views from viewpoints along public roads in the area.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA 14 - SOLVA VALLEY



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A narrow estuarine lowland river valley incised into the surrounding rolling lowland and coast. The coast provides a strong sense of place for the adjacent harbour settlement.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

A small scale and attractive estuarine village well situated on the west bank of the lower Solva river. The oldest parts of the village possess a traditional character due to the prevalence and extent of traditional cottages, running inland from the harbour - with its colourful small boats - along the pleasant wooded valley of the Solva river. The village has a strong coastal association and the views to the coast from the harbour impart a strong sense of place to the village.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

There is a diverse range of habitats associated with the valley, including some internationally important habitats such as wet heathland with cross-leaved heath and dry heath. Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats include lowland mixed deciduous woodland, lowland heathland and maritime cliff and slope. Priority species present are chough, peregrine falcon, rare lichens and invertebrates.

Geological Characteristics

Incised, steep-sided lower section of the Solva Valley, excluding the inter-tidal area. Locally flat base indicates infill, probably including estuarine alluvium. Bedrock is Cambrian sandstone and mudstone. Gently undulating terrain west of the Solva river and rising to around 90m is dominated by Cambrian slates and sandstones with Pre-Cambrian to the NE.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric ritual monuments, an Iron Age hill fort, a medieval earthwork and a moated site, together with Post-Medieval buildings and structures, all of which are of national significance.

The indigenous cultures are now less obvious because of being replaced by a yachting culture; but Solva still has remnants of a Welsh language culture and way of life. A small part of this LCA lies within the St Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island 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
14	Solva Valley	28-Moderate 29-Outstanding 34 - High 35 - High 72-High	97 - Moderate 101- Moderate	519 - Moderate 641-Outstanding 672 - Moderate 773-High 996 - Moderate 957 - High	42278-Outstanding 46060-High 46090-High 46225-High 46091-Outstanding	003-Outstanding 004-Outstanding 565 - High

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)

- The Solva Valley is very sheltered by being incised into the surrounding rolling coastal plateau, with an intimate and tranquil atmosphere on the valley floor
- The old core of the village around the western side of the harbour has a strong sense of place and many of the buildings retain a traditional appearance, stemming from its past function as an industrial harbour settlement with an important post-Medieval lime works trade
- The valley has several extant reminders of its industrial past, especially the lime-kilns by the harbour, and there is a working woollen mill at the hamlet of Middle Mill, to which the valley provided an important transport link. Although there is an active hard rock quarry near Middle Mill, it does not intrude visually into the valley landscape
- The historical and archaeological sites recorded in the area are such that it has landscapes of outstanding and high historical value
- The cultural value is high, resulting from a residual Welsh culture in spite of dilution by more recent influx of marine-related recreational pursuits. The cultural value is further supported by the tract of National Trust land along the lower estuary and across the river mouth.
- There is an extensive Conservation Area (designated in June 1997) covering Lower Solva, an extensive section of the Solva valley and the oldest parts of Upper Solva, reflecting the historical and cultural importance of the settlement.

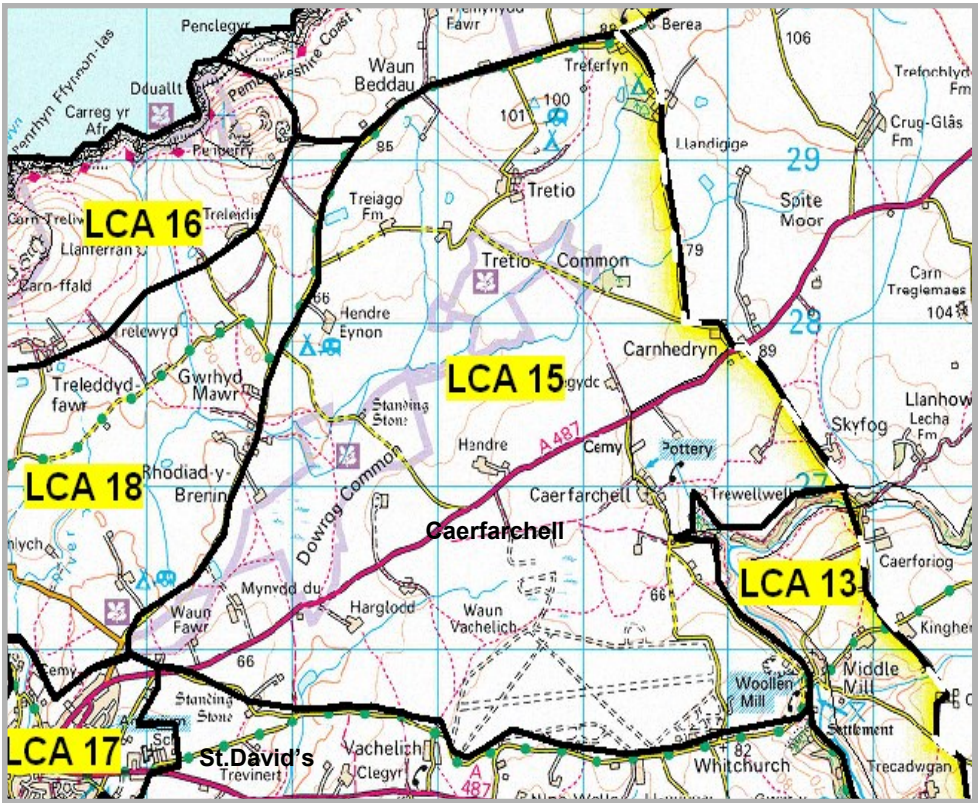
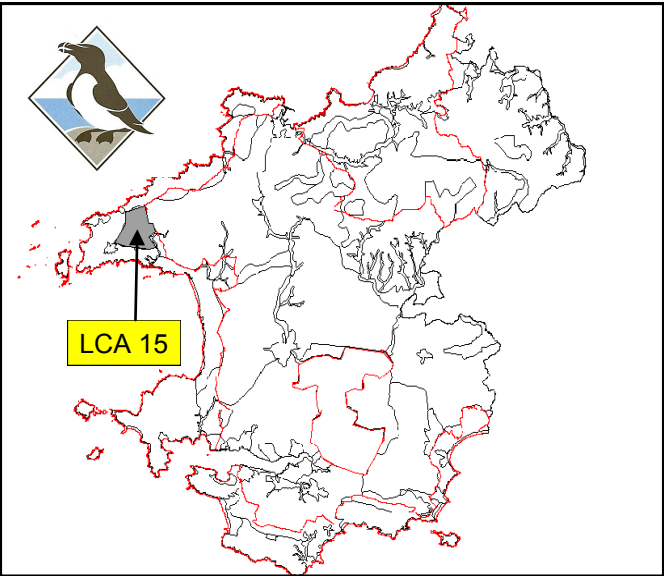
Discernible Landscape Trends

- Communal and residential areas of the village and harbour in Lower Solva are generally well managed and there is an attractive tree cover along the narrow wooded margins of the village
- The upper parts of the more recently settled western fringe areas of the village have lost their traditional built form and character, with the result that the sense of place is lost beyond the oldest parts of Upper Solva.

Management Guidance

- Conserve the small estuarine character of the village with its associated harbour and wooded valley, including the promotion of appropriate broadleaved woodland management, especially in the vicinity of the quarry near Middle Mill
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with the regular cyclical appropriate management of hedgerows
- 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
- Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into coastal heath areas
- Ensure that any new agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Conserve the important archaeological sites, especially the lime kilns, so as to retain their integrity and their visual context
- Conserve the traditional built character of this coastal village and its landscape setting, and promote the proper visual assimilation of the edges of Upper Solva into the surrounding agricultural landscape through planting schemes by agreement
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 15 -
DOWROG & TRETIO COMMONS



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An inland area of exposed and slightly undulating lowland immediately north east of St David's, with two large areas of common land, Dowrog Common and Tretio Common, and the former St.David's military airfield in the south.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

A lowland area that consists of a slightly undulating open farmland landscape, interspersed with areas of marshy grassland and scrub, the largest of which is Dowrog Common. The landscape contains scattered farmsteads and the former St.David's Airfield to the south of the area has a significant impact on the landscape. Borrowed views of the distinctive Carn Llidi hills forming the local horizon to the north west add to the sense of place.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include dry heath, purple moor-grass and wet heathland. The area supports important species such as otter, water shrew, short-eared owl, hen harrier, Merlin, reed bunting, marsh fritillary butterfly and very rarely wintering Bewick's swan. There are also a number of scarce or rare plants, including lesser butterfly orchid.

Geological Characteristics

A broad basin and connected valleys with a level to very slightly undulating surface, dominated by glacial clays (Quaternary:Pleistocene). The southern land area adjacent is gently rising towards the west, to form a low dome at around 75m in the St. David's area. The bedrock is dominated by Pre-Cambrian igneous rocks.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are chambered tombs, round barrows, standing stones, and Early Christian monuments, all of which are of national significance. Archaeologically, the area is very similar to the remainder of the St David's Headland.

The area which surrounds 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 Historical Interest in

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
15	Dowrog & Tretio Commons	30-High 31-Moderate	95-Moderate 100-Moderate	524-High 672-Moderate 779-High 917-Outstanding 949-High 996-Moderate	42273-Outstanding 42274-Outstanding 42276-Outstanding 42277-Outstanding 42279-Outstanding	004-Outstanding 819-High

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 exposed, slightly undulating area has a largely open character comprised of a mosaic of farmland, marshy grassland and scrub
- Its character is enhanced by views north-westwards to the distinctive hills of Carn Llidi and south westwards towards the city of St. David's
- There are internationally significant habitats here which contribute to the high ecological value of much of the area
- The wealth of historical and archaeological features recorded here is of national significance and result in a landscape of outstanding value. The scattered farmsteads and hamlets have a very strong architectural 'signature' which contributes very strongly to the sense of place here. There are strong archaeological similarities to the adjacent St David's Headland LCA - a historical landscape of outstanding value
- The prehistoric significance of this landscape is a key attribute, some exceptional survivals indicating that this landscape has been occupied for thousands of years. This has been formally recognised by its inclusion within 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 within this Historic Landscape.
- The cultural value is outstanding by virtue of its position in relation to the cathedral city of St David's. Dowrog and Tretio Commons are important elements in the traditional agricultural management of the landscape. This cultural value is further supported by their acquisition by the National Trust.
- There is a Conservation Area at the long-established small hamlet of Caerfarchell (designated in March 1997), which is unusually centred on an open green.

Discernible Landscape Trends

- Appears to be in a declining state. Over a period of time the area is undergoing degradation of the marshy grassland which nonetheless remains relatively intact.

Management Guidance

- Conserve the extent and character of areas of moorland and rough grassland through appropriate livestock management. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland and rough grassland areas.
- Preserve the agricultural and mosaic character, with the regular cyclical appropriate management of field boundary hedgerbanks
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgerbanks and stone walls at key visual locations
- Ensure wet heath and marshy grassland habitats remain in favourable condition
- Monitor the effects of burning and grazing on vegetation
- Consider appropriate future re-use of historic farm buildings at end of agricultural life and ensure that any agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.