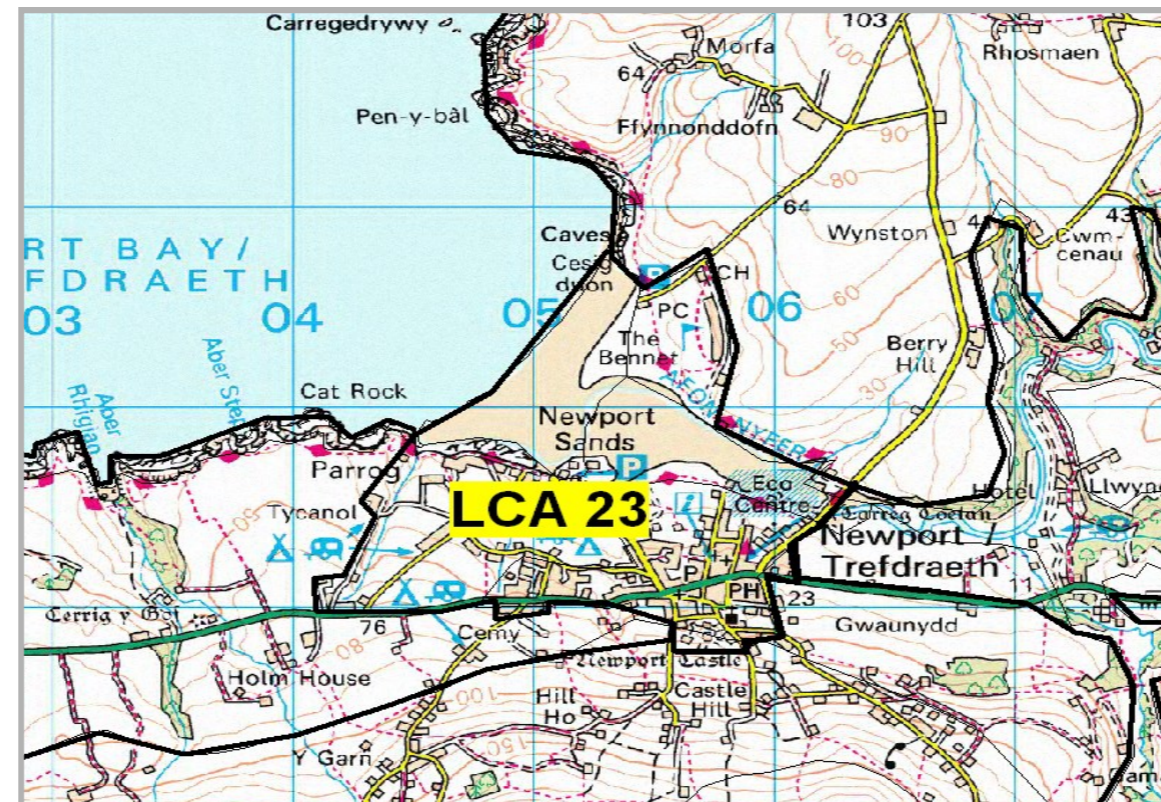
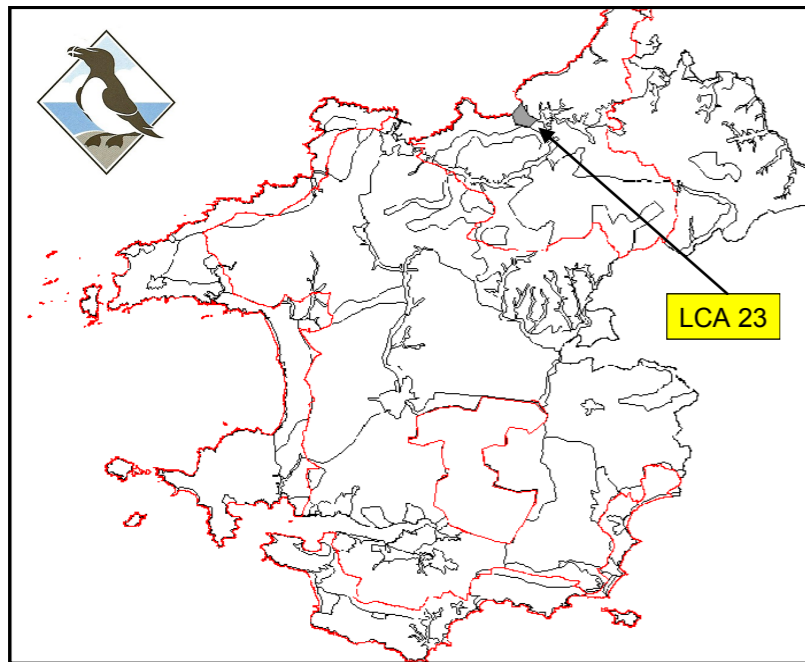


Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 23 - NEWPORT



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This small LCA is founded upon the built-up area of the attractive and popular coastal town of Newport for the most part, but also straddles the estuary mouth of the Afon Nyfer to include the beach and land on the eastern side of the Newport Sands. This is a settlement with a long history and is another excellent example within the National Park of a planned Medieval village site, with a number of surviving typical features. The coast provides a strong sense of place and the LCA straddles the estuary of the Afon Nyfer, reflecting the strong cultural association of the village with the opposite bank.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This traditional small coastal town is located on the southern edge of the Newport estuary, at the head of Newport Bay, with attractive views of coastal cliffs across the mouth of the estuary to the north and inland to the dominating high ground of Mynydd Carningli. Its strong natural setting contributes greatly to the sense of place. The importance of the overlapping effect of trees, woodland and hedgebanks within the area create the feel of a town in a woodland when viewed from the north east across the estuary - a unique feature in the coastal context of this part of the National Park.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Primarily, a built-up area dominated by housing with areas of amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland and an extensive sandy inter-tidal area. Habitats include sand and mudflats, sand dune and saltmarsh. Important species include otter and several species of bats are known to use the area.

Geological Characteristics

The sandy shore, dune complex, spit and marginal areas of saltmarsh form the estuary of Nant Duad (Quaternary: Holocene). The low and gently undulating platform on the south side of the Nyfer valley, including part of Newport town, is presumed to be dominated by glacial/ fluvio-glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene) over Ordovician bedrock. The LCA includes the relatively gentle lower slopes on the eastern side of the massif adjacent to Cwm Clydach. The bedrock geology includes Ordovician slates and volcanic rocks. The surface geology is, however, likely to include significant glacial and peri-glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

Almost all of this LCA lies within the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. The Neolithic chambered tomb of Carreg Coetan Arthur and the Medieval castle are features of national significance. There is a strong sense of place, largely derived from the layout, quality and historic nature. It has become an exceptionally attractive place to live and therefore has attracted inward migration. This has inevitably led to cultural change, perhaps most noticeable in the diminution of the everyday use of the Welsh language.

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
23	Newport	13 - High 16 - High	14 - Moderate 21 - Moderate 41 - Moderate	001 - High 358 - Moderate 701 - Moderate 761 - Low	46069 - Outstanding 46215 -High	129 - 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)

- Newport LCA was identified as being distinct from the adjacent coastal LCA's and meriting designation in its own right. This was based upon its strong sense of place and long history of settlement
- It has an attractive coastal character, with older buildings along the shore with maritime industrial and commercial references — especially at The Parrog — and the core of the town has many traditional built features and a pleasant setting, with a generally sympathetic level of development
- There are attractive unspoilt coastal views along shoreline, especially to the north along the beach to the headland, and to the west along the foreshore of Newport Bay towards Dinas Head. The appearance of a town set within a woodland and trees is a particularly strong perception when viewed from the north across the river estuary, with the church tower and castle as prominent landmarks in the scene
- There is a strong sense of history and the feel of a long-established settlement within the old core of the town, dating from around 1197 AD. Newport is almost as good an example of a planned Medieval settlement as Angle. The Anglo-Norman layout is preserved in the locations of the church and castle at the head of the town, and a single street running down to the Old Castle (earthwork) at the estuary shore, probably the original seat of control prior to the construction of the stone castle. The post-Medieval turnpike road cuts through the original street plan but burgage plots are still visible in the present property plots. The notable Neolithic chambered tomb of Carreg Coetan Arthur lies at the north eastern edge of the town close to the Afon Nyfer
- Newport forms the focus of the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales, which has the notable features of the Carreg Coetan Arthur, The Parrog, with its relict warehouses and limekilns, and the two castle sites
- There are extensive Conservation Areas at Newport and Newport Parrog (designated in July 1999) with only a narrow separation between them.
- The special character of Newport has been fashioned by generations who lived and worked in the town and its surroundings which should be assumed in all management guidance.

Discernible Landscape Trends

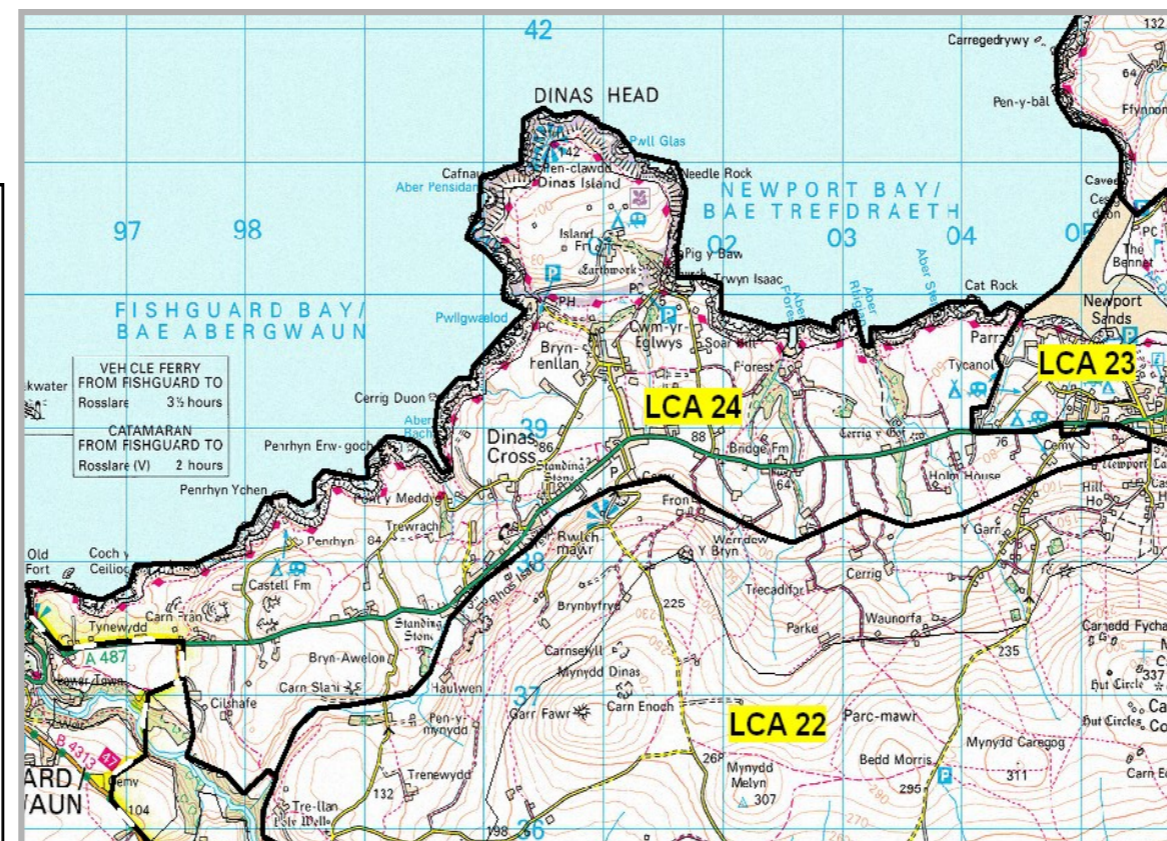
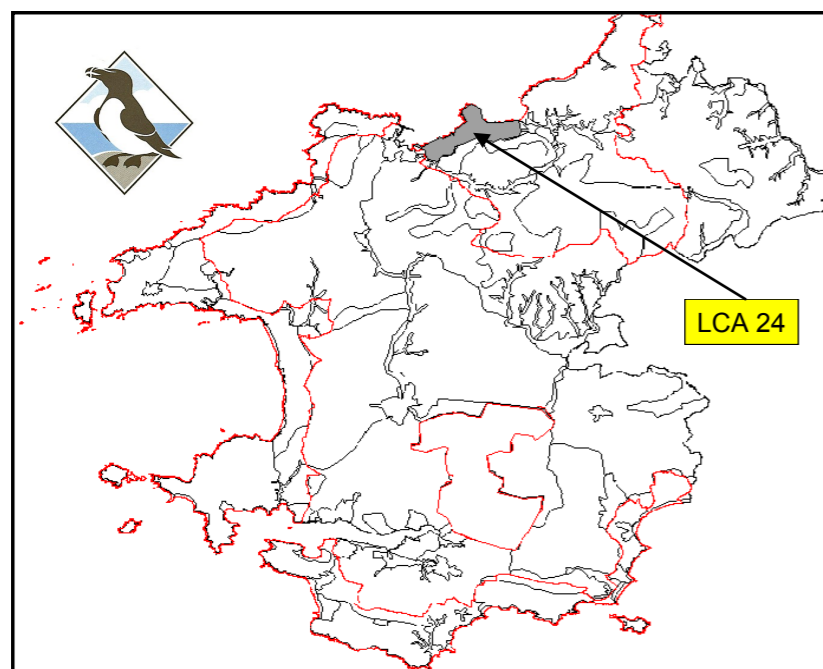
- Tourism related developments on the north shore (The Bennet) in more recent times have not respected the architectural form and character of the old town core and the traditional foreshore buildings at The Parrog
- The westwards expansion of residential areas between the A487 and Feidr Ganol has not been accompanied by a sufficiently strong landscape framework to assimilate these developments and their appearance is not in keeping with the character of the town when viewed from the beach and The Bennet.

Management Guidance

- Conserve and enhance the coastal character of the town through sympathetic building siting, layout, form and materials for any new development or re-construction. Ensure that future building and infrastructure changes respect the outstanding historical value of the Medieval planned layout and the setting of the key extant buildings and historic sites, especially within the Conservation Areas
- Retain and enhance wherever possible the woodland, trees and hedgebank vegetation which contributes strongly to the setting of the town, especially on the western edges.
- Consider the appropriateness of tourism development on the edge of the town and the impact on its character; ensure that the design of new buildings maintains the essential character of Newport and does not detract from its sense of place
- Conserve the pastoral agricultural and woodland mosaic character of the rising ground to the south which forms the attractive inland setting of the village
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife, with regular cyclical management of hedgerows as the characteristic field boundaries
- Ensure that the risk of water pollution incidents is kept to a minimum and conserve the beaches
- Maintain archaeological sites in favourable condition, especially with respect to their visual setting
- 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 24 - DINAS HEAD



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This large coastal and primarily linear LCA defines the stretch of coast between Newport in the north east and the outer edges of Fishguard in the south west, with Dinas Head at its centre. Newport Bay and Fishguard Bay lie to the east and west, respectively. The inland agricultural area is rather more densely settled than in comparable areas to the north of Newport, with the village of Dinas Cross at its heart. Dinas Head is a prominent landmark on the coastline, with a large area of land in National Trust ownership.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The area is made up of a gently rolling agricultural landscape lying along the north Pembrokeshire coast. Raised areas of land provide views of the steep rugged cliffs along the coast, with Dinas Head the prominent headland in the centre area and wide bays to either side. Views to the south east and south are dominated by the distinctive form of Mynydd Carningli and the western summits of the Preseli Hills, which form the southern backdrop up to the skyline and contribute to the sense of place. The field pattern is interspersed with scattered settlements and farmsteads, the largest of which is Dinas Cross, a linear settlement along the A487 with some buildings exhibiting traditional whitewashed walls and slate / grout roofs.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

The area is predominantly intensively farmed, with improved grassland and traditional field boundaries. Also present is some arable farming. Habitats include rocky shores, sandy beaches, scrub, fen, marshy grassland, maritime cliff and slope and lowland mixed deciduous woodland.





Geological Characteristics

A gently sloping coastal platform on the north side of the Mynydd Dinas-Mynydd Carningli massif, cut by several small stream valleys leading to the coast. The area includes relatively gentle lower slopes on the eastern side of massif adjacent to Cwm Clydach. The bedrock geology includes Ordovician slates and volcanic rocks. The surface geology, however, is likely to include significant glacial and peri-glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene). Dinas Island rises to around 125m AOD, the bedrock of which includes Ordovician sandstones and mudrocks. It is separated from the mainland by the Cwm-yr-Eglwys valley, a former glacial meltwater channel (Quaternary: Pleistocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

Almost a third of the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales lies within the easternmost section of this LCA, the approximate boundary running along the small wooded valley leading southwards inland from the coast near Bridge Farm. There are prehistoric standing stones, a notable Neolithic chambered tomb at Cerrig y Gof, and a Medieval church, all of national importance.

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
24	Dinas Head	18 - Moderate 19 - Outstanding	15-Moderate 16-Moderate 41-Moderate 62-Moderate	358 - Moderate 529 - High 534 - Moderate 552 - Moderate 748 - Moderate 785 - Moderate 818 - High 826 - Moderate	46070-Outstanding 46072-Outstanding 46144-Outstanding 46146-High 46147-High 46148-High 46149-Outstanding	001 - 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 this is a settled landscape, it is relatively peaceful — except for the effects of the busy main A487 road running along its main axis — and dominated by pastoral agriculture, with fields bounded mostly by traditional hedgebanks, and small pockets of woodland and scrub
- There is a distinctive sense of place derived from the extensive coastal views, across Newport Bay and Fishguard Bay, with the high prominent headland of Dinas Head providing a strong focal point and visual reference, especially when viewed from the A487 main coast road. The high ground of Mynydd Carningli, Carn Enoch and Mynydd Melyn also defines the southern boundary of this LCA and reinforces the sense of place
- Hedgebanks as traditional field boundaries are very important local landscape elements and their quality - as a direct consequence of their management - has a major influence on the perception of this landscape, including its scale and texture. They also relate directly to the long-established need to provide year-round shelter for livestock from the prevailing winds off the sea and are a locally distinctive feature of the West Wales coastal landscape
- There are important prehistoric remains in this area, notably the Neolithic tomb at Cerrig y Gof, and the extent of the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest recognises the probable links between the coastal plateau and the adjacent very important prehistoric landscape of the Preselis and Mynydd Carningli.

Discernible Landscape Trends

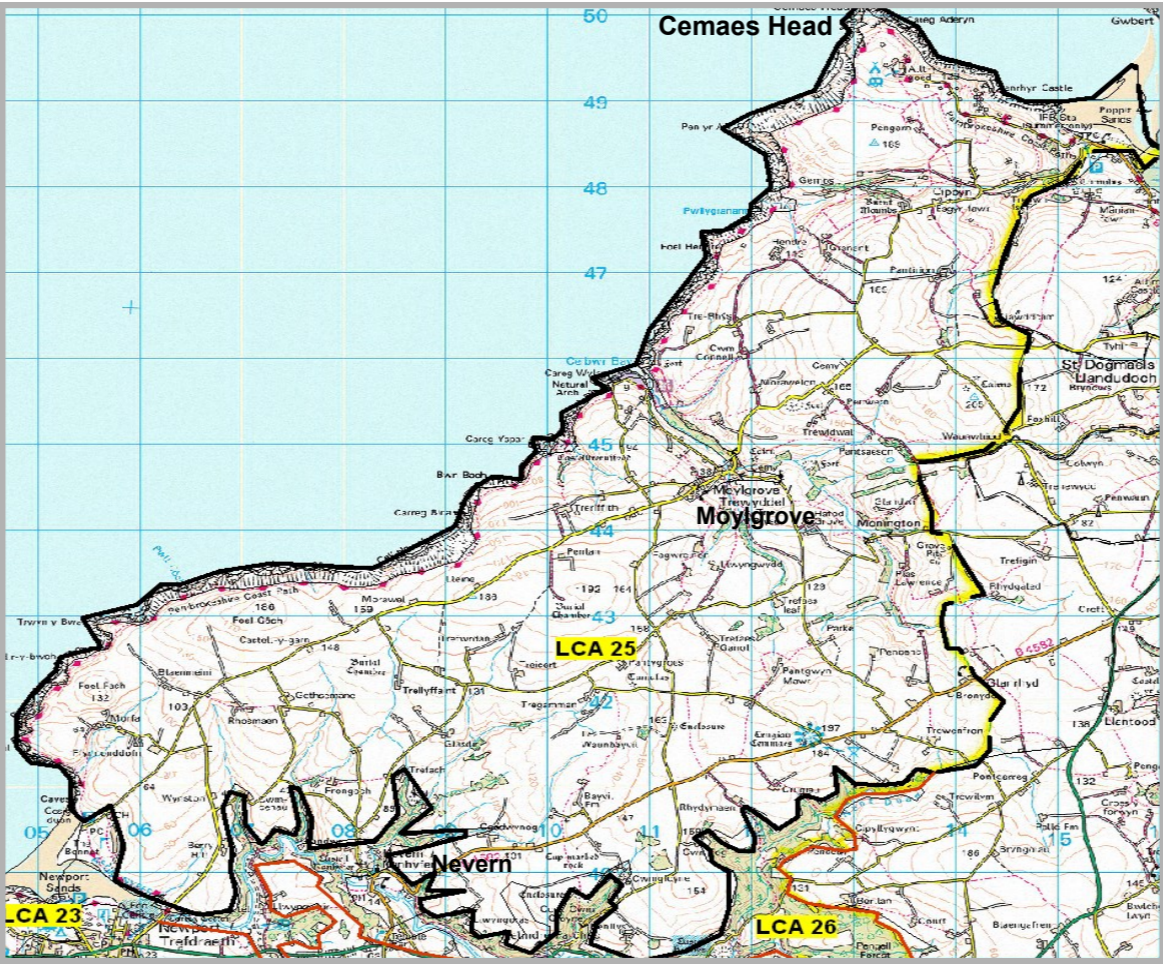
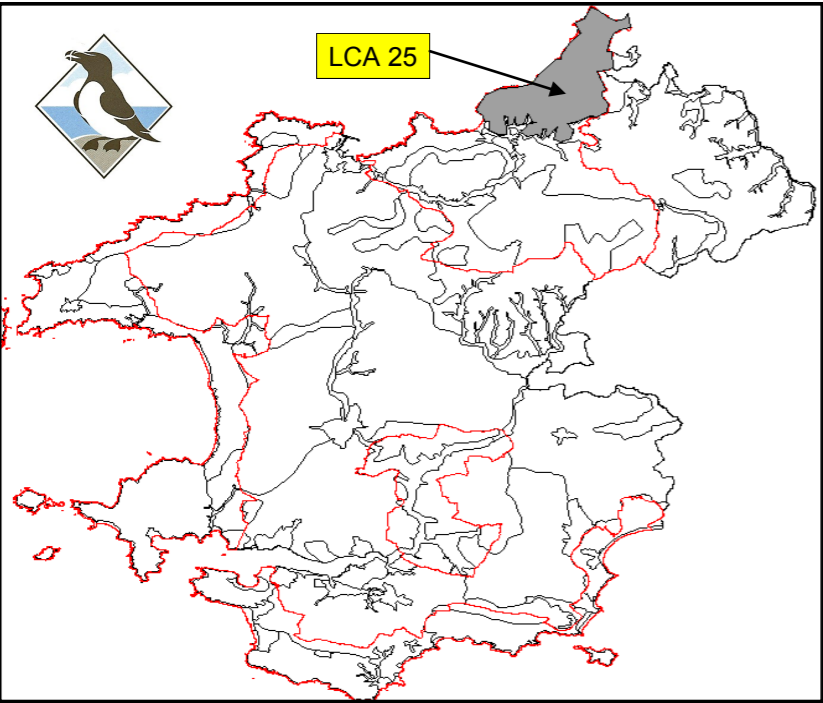
- The agricultural landscape falls under varied ownership and management across the area, with a reflected variety in land use and care, although the overall impression is of a well managed productive landscape.
- Local extensification of agriculture by the removal of traditional field boundaries to increase field size, together with the replacement of hedgebanks with post and wire fences, has resulted in very obvious detrimental changes to the landscape character on the visually prominent landward slopes of Dinas Head
- The management of field boundary hedgebanks is inconsistent, leading to a more muted texture and pattern in some areas
- The trend towards the erection of modern agricultural buildings which are discordant with the traditional vernacular of the old farmsteads and less harmonious with the wider scene is subtly altering the character of the settled farmland landscape.
- Proliferation of small to medium scale turbines. The cumulative impact of these individual turbines is beginning to create a 'visual belt' of turbine development along the National Park boundary (outside of National Park) (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Consider the siting, layout, form and construction materials of future developments to ensure that they are in keeping with the existing character of traditional built form in this settled agricultural landscape
- Conserve the pastoral agricultural and woodland mosaic character, promoting and supporting the regular cyclical management of traditional field boundary hedgebanks
- Actively promote the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks at key visual locations, including the replacement of hedgebanks lost to agricultural extensification on the landward slopes of Dinas Head
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife
- Promote active control measures to ensure that bracken does not encroach onto areas of open heathland, especially nationally designated wildlife conservation sites
- Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas or coastal grassland
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged
- Conserve the important archaeological sites, so as to retain their integrity and their visual context, especially within the Newport and Carningli Landscape of Special

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA - 25 CEMAES HEAD



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

Dramatic sea cliffs form the northern boundary of this large tract of rolling farmland at the northern extremity of the National Park. This very large LCA stretches from Cemaes Head at its northern extremity south westwards to the boundary with LCA23 on the Nyfer river estuary north of Newport. It has an eastern boundary defined by the National Park boundary between Poppit Sands in the north east and Pengelli Forest in the south east.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

A gently rolling predominantly farmland landscape with fields enclosed by hedgebanks that, together with the scattered farmsteads, small woodland blocks and quarries contribute to the overall mosaic pattern. There is a marked absence of settlements, Moylgrove being the sole village and this is hidden in a small wooded valley. The area is comprised of a tract of cliff coastline, marked by contrasting sandy bays at the northern end — Poppit Sands — and abuts the Newport Sands to the south west. This accounts for the strong coastal association and sense of place. Views out to the south are dominated by the Preseli Hills that form the southern skyline and provide a strong visual backdrop to the hinterland.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

The coastline within this area is dominated by some of the largest sea cliffs in the National Park. Habitats include sea cliff grassland and heath on the cliff tops and coastal slopes, rocky shores, and pebble/cobble beaches. Lowland mixed deciduous woodland occurs in the most sheltered coastal stream valleys. Away from the coast, this area is dominated by intensively farmed improved permanent pasture with traditional hedge banks.

Geological Characteristics

A coastal block with a broadly WSW-ENE orientation, forming a low ridge rising to around 190m AOD. Coastal cliffs lie to the north west and the lower terrain of Glanrhyd lies to the south east. In the west, the coastal slope is broken by a stepped area between Hendre and Cwm Connel. There are coastal slopes to the north east, defining the west side of the mouth of the Teifi River. The bedrock is dominated by Ordovician sandstones with a veneer of glacial deposits (Quaternary: Pleistocene), including several incised river valleys some of which are glacial meltwater channels.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments, Bronze Age barrows and Iron Age forts of national significance. The historic features include burial chambers and other tumuli including the high point at Crugiau Cemmaes (197mAOD). A multi-period archaeological landscape, with artistic and literary connotations. The eastern extremity of this LCA is within the Lower Teifi Valley 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
25	Cemaes-Head	10 - Moderate 7 - Outstanding 91 - Moderate	1 - Moderate 2 - Moderate 5 - Moderate 6 - Moderate 13 - Moderate 17 - Moderate 18 - Moderate	017-Moderate 018-Low 228-High 299-Moderate 484-High 554-Low 755-Moderate 799-Moderate	46127-Outstanding 46128-Outstanding 46129-High 46130-Moderate 46131-High 46236-High	001 - High 008-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)

- A predominantly open, windswept farmland landscape, with traditional hedgebanks as the dominant boundary feature, imparting a strong texture to the landscape, and providing evidence of long associations with pastoral agriculture and the sheltering of livestock from the prevailing winds off the sea
- There are frequent views down to the sea and unspoilt coastal cliffs from exposed sections of minor roads along high ground, where bordering hedgebanks allow views from the road
- There are impressive views across a large tract of land towards Mynydd Preseli and Mynydd Carningli, which form the southern skyline and contribute to the strong sense of place
- Long framed views along roads formed by steep hedgebanks to either side are also a local characteristic here
- There are strong feelings of remoteness, with a sparse settlement pattern comprised largely of scattered farmsteads and isolated hamlets, and a notable absence of settlements, Molygrove being substantially hidden from view
- There are sand dunes, sandy beaches and mudflats to the western side of the mouth of the Teifi estuary at Poppit Sands
- The wealth of archaeological and historical sites are of national importance in Wales. These include a small part of the Lower Teifi Valley Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest between Cemaes Head and the Park boundary near Poppit, stretching inland to the high point of Crugiau Maen Saeson to the west of St.Dogmaels, which has Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments.

Discernible Landscape Trends

- Hedgebank management and maintenance is inconsistent, leading to significant areas of apparent degradation of field boundaries. Hedgebank vegetation is providing less visual enclosure and shelter from prevailing westerly winds off the sea
- Replacement of some sections of hedgebank with post and wire fences, changing the character of the roadside landscape, and muting the texture of the wider landscape when this process has occurred at the scale of entire farm holdings
- Changes to the character of farmsteads by the erection of modern agricultural buildings which are not sympathetic to the character of the traditional farmstead buildings.

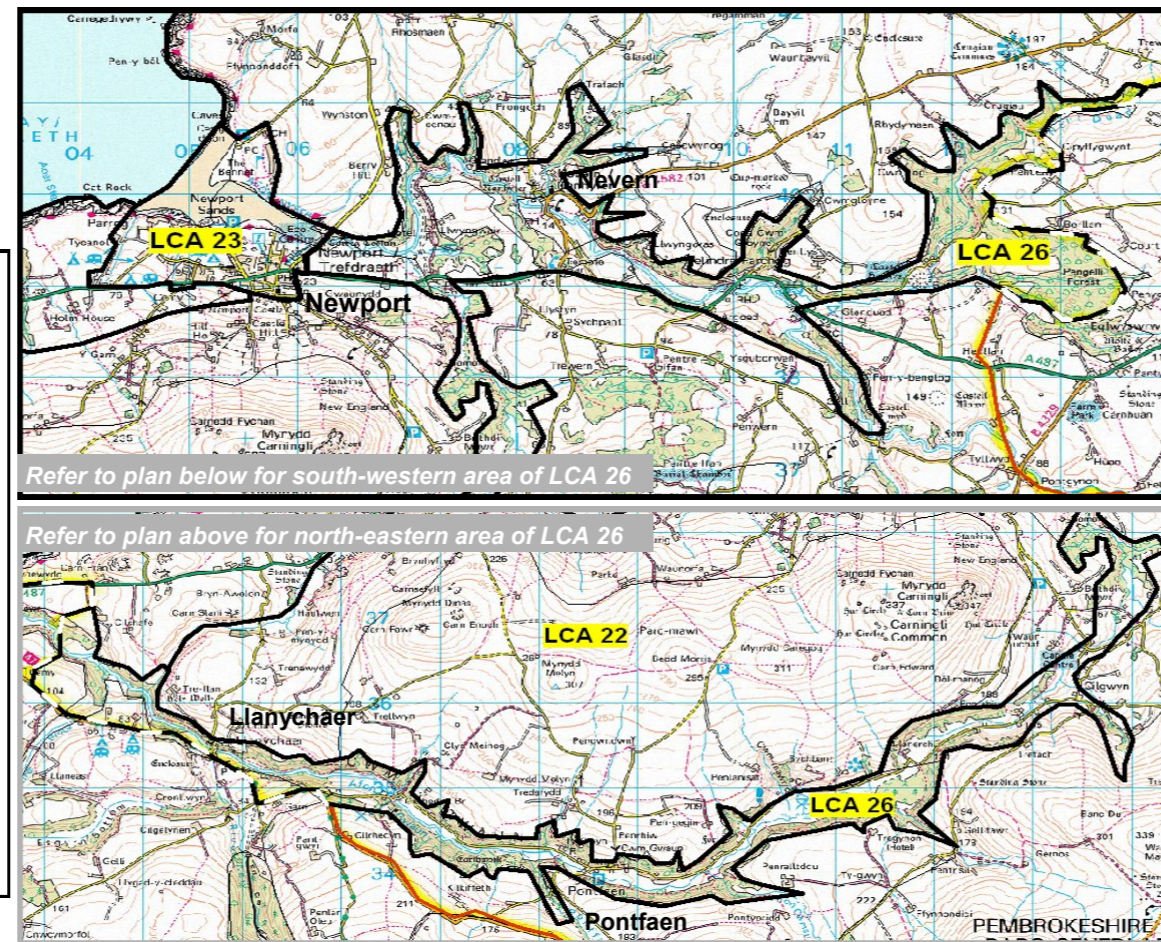
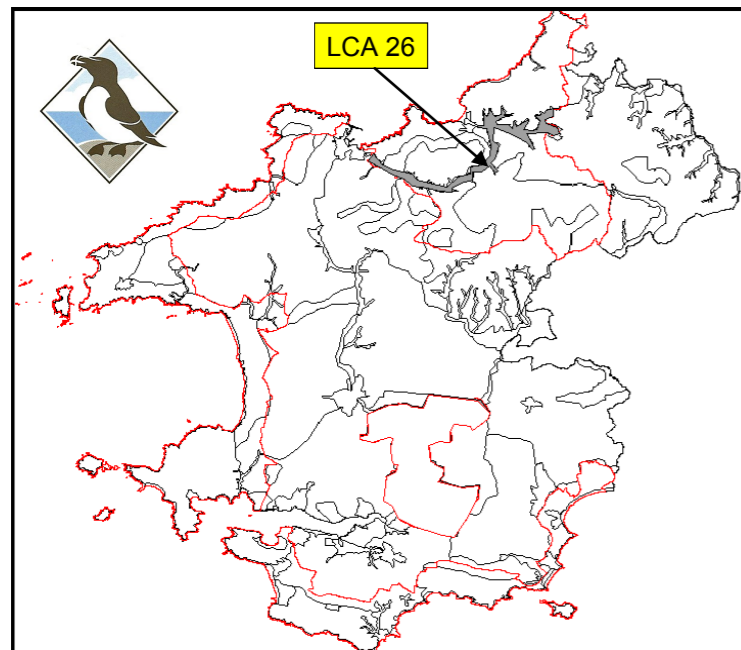
Management Guidance

- Protect the integrity of historic features and archaeological sites, with particular reference to their visual setting
- Maintain the local vernacular of stone buildings to conserve the scale and rural character of villages, hamlets and farmsteads
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife
- Maintain field boundaries and farm in a wildlife-friendly way, by encouraging landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around field margins
- Restore defunct quarry areas to increase habitat diversity, in accordance with adopted Local Biodiversity Action Plan priorities
- Promote the re-stocking of woodlands with broadleaved species
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged
- Conserve the semi-natural vegetation along the coastal path and do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into these areas.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.
-

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LCA 26 -

CWM GWAUN/AFON NYFER



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This extensive wooded lowland valley system of the two rivers running inland from Fishguard and Newport lies at an elevation of between c.10 and c.100m AOD. The valleys of the Afon Gwaun (Gwaun Valley) and the Afon Nyfer (Nevein Valley) are the dividing feature between the two similar but distinctive upland areas of Mynydd Preseli and Mynydd Carningli. Its narrow, enclosed and rather intimate valley landscape is in marked contrast to the bare and rocky hills adjacent. There are frequent views out onto the hills, the form and presence of which accentuate the incised nature of the Gwaun river valley in particular.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

A series of narrow enclosed and sheltered wooded valleys, overlooked by the Preseli hills, which provide a strong sense of place and accentuate the incised nature of these valleys. They are densely wooded valleys with small agricultural fields, often bounded by overgrown hedges, and there is rough grazing land on the upper valley fringes. The woodland blocks are composed of deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous species.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Two examples of glacial melt-water channels and now dominated by the Afon Nyfer and the Afon Gwaun. Both valleys are essentially wooded in character with grazed pasture and purple moor-grass and rough pastures in the bottoms of the valleys. Mature trees line the rivers and riparian habitats include wet (alder and willow) woodland.

Geological Characteristics

The drift-infilled base/floodplain of the Afon Nyfer includes a broad middle section upstream of Nevein, which narrows and is incised downstream towards the estuary. The level to gently-sloping floor of Cwm Gwaun includes the course and floodplain of the Afon Gwaun and a broad area south west of Llanerch. The incised course of the Afon Nyfer forms the floor of a major glacial melt-water channel with a minor modern stream/river system now in place (Quaternary: Pleistocene-Holocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

This LCA includes a very small part of the Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. In addition, a small part of the LCA lies within the Newport and Carningli Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales, notably for the presence of Neolithic tombs in the vicinity of Nevein. There are Iron Age forts, Medieval and post-Medieval buildings and structures of national significance. The valley supports a traditional Welsh-speaking community, and there is a real sense of community amongst local families that have lived in the valley for many generations and have retained aspects of Welsh rural life which date back centuries.

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
26	Cwm Gwaun/ Afon Nyfer	12 - High 20 - High	19 - Moderate 46 - Moderate	53 - Outstanding 315 - Moderate 426 - Outstanding 596 - Low 920 - High	42258 - Outstanding 42264 - Outstanding 46198 - Outstanding 46216 - Outstanding 46217-Outstanding 46232-High	O01 - High 129-Moderate 328 - 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)

- There is a pervading sense of shelter resulting in these valleys from a combination of landform, woodland and the dense mature hedgerow network bounding most of the fields
- There is a strong sense of enclosure and intimacy imparted by the above characteristics, resulting in a patchwork of small fields punctuated by woodland blocks, giving the landscape a rich texture. This contrasts strongly with the open moorland of the nearby Preseli Hills, with attractive broad views
- The scattered sparse settlement pattern is dominated by traditional building types, in intimate association with the ubiquitous landscape elements of mature hedgerows enclosing small fields. These factors contribute positively to the feeling of the valleys as being a landscape which is substantially unspoilt by recent built development or changes in agricultural management
- Between 30% and 40% of the Cwm Gwaun valley has national or internationally designated sites for nature conservation interest, covering purple moor-grass meadows, western acidic oak woodland and alder woodland on floodplains
- Part of the Afon Nyfer has internationally important habitats of dry heaths and wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, in addition to purple moor-grass meadows and western acidic oak woodland
- Oak and alder woodland habitats are of local priority importance for nature conservation, and the connectivity between woodland blocks through the hedgerow network is an important supporting factor
- Registered Landscapes of both Outstanding and Special Historic Interest in Wales are present in small parts of this LCA. There is a string of Iron Age forts and enclosures which perch on almost every available outcrop along these valleys.
- A traditional Welsh-speaking community survives here and the Gwaun Valley, at present, is not experiencing the same degree of cultural change that has occurred in nearby coastal areas

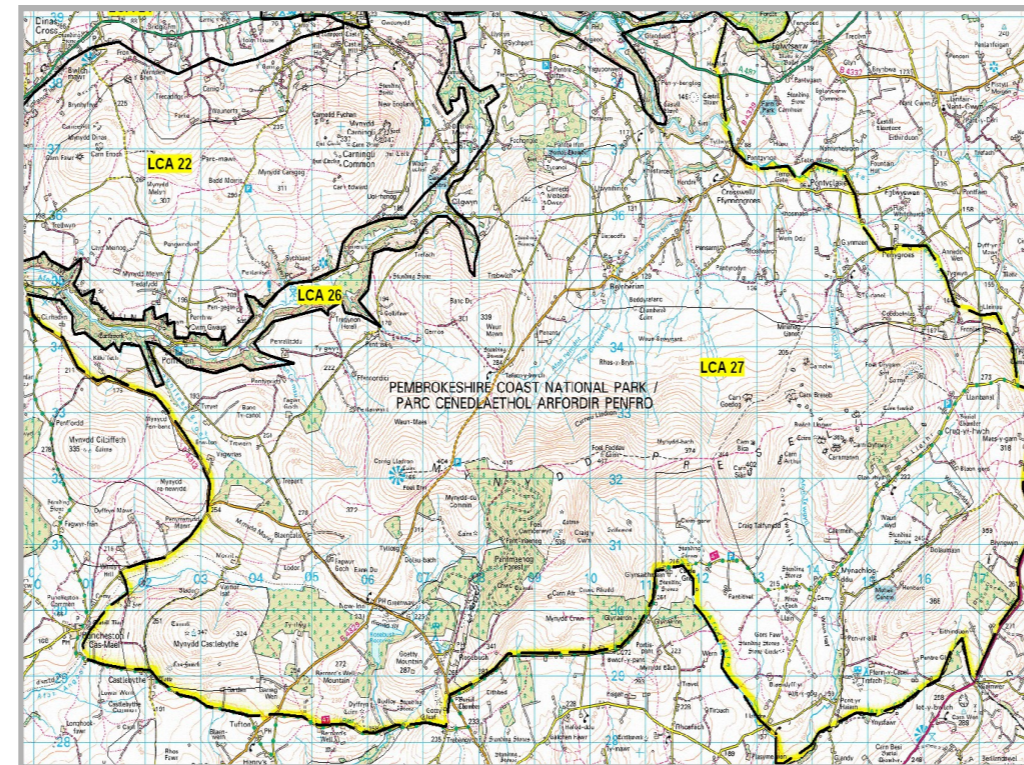
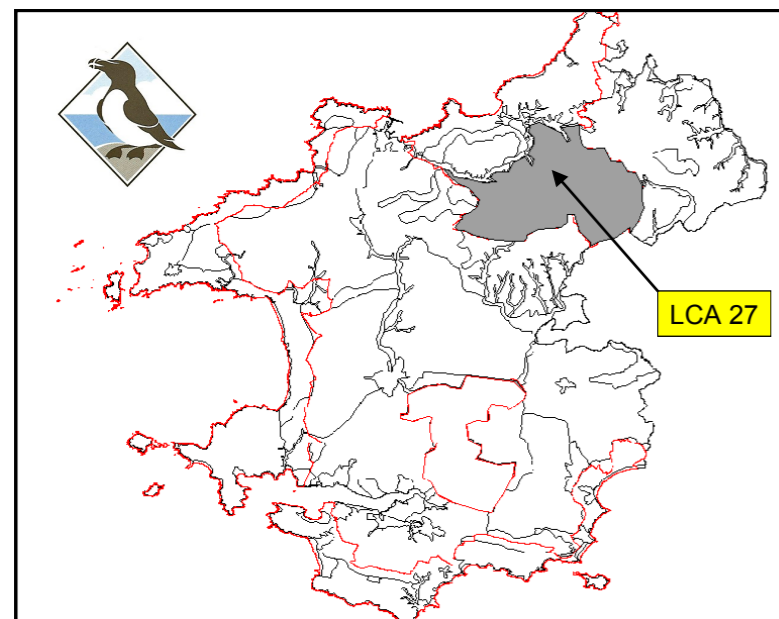
Discernible Landscape Trends

- Conifer planting is gradually displacing broadleaved woodland sites by encroachment
- Local degradation of traditional field boundaries and woodland is resulting from inconsistent or inappropriate management methods
- Modern agricultural buildings are being erected which have forms, materials and finishes which are discordant with the local vernacular.

Management Guidance

- Consider the appropriateness of conifer plantations in a broadleaved woodland and hedgerow landscape, and support clearance and re-planting with broadleaved woodland
- Ensure that recreational pursuits are monitored to allow continued sport but also minimise the disturbance and ensure the long term survival of local priority habitats and associated species.
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes; in particular, leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife
- Rehabilitate traditional field boundary features and reinstate traditional field boundary management practices, applied with consistency throughout the length of the valleys, especially at key visual locations
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged
- Conserve the important archaeological sites, and the areas designated as Registered Historic Landscapes especially from the effects of forestry, so as to retain their integrity and their visual *context*
- Conserve nature conservation value of the designated sites through appropriate management secured by agreement where practicable
- Seek to promote a viable and sustainable rural economy within the Gwaun Valley without losing its long-established cultural identity.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.
-

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 27 - MYNYDD PRESELI



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A large and very conspicuous inland upland area of heath and moorland, visible from a great distance. The views to the coast and the feeling of exposure provide a strong sense of place.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The Mynydd Preseli is a distinctive upland area characterised by open moorland and heath with rocky summits and scree slopes evident on the higher parts. Conifer plantations are also present, particularly on the southern flanks. The upland area affords wide-ranging views across to the neighbouring Mynydd Carningli, and along the coast.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

The main ridge is characterised by acidic grassland and heathland which grades into much wetter vegetation on both north and south facing slopes below ridge. Numerous springs occur with associated boggy flushes, marshy grassland and wet heath. In the Mynachlogddu valley and the lower south facing flanks of the main ridge, there are several conifer plantations. Deciduous woodland is very restricted although mature scrub has developed in places.

Geological Characteristics

A very conspicuous and famous upland ridge rising to 536m AOD and crested by a line of rocky crags/tors with associated block-littered slopes. The ridge is steep-sided, especially to the north. Includes the north east-orientated continuation of the ridge, but dropping to lower altitudes in the Gilgwyn Mawr area. The bedrock is dominated by Ordovician slates with igneous intrusions (dolerite) capping the peaks but the surface features are predominantly peri-glacial (Quaternary, Pleistocene). Broad, concave slopes occur on the north side of the Preseli Mountains, developed below a steep upper escarpment. This area is characterised by fan-like groupings of coalescing streams, which feed funnel-like features projecting into undulating farmland areas below. widespread surface scatters of blocks are typical.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

The unenclosed moorland contains nationally important features, including Iron Age Hill forts, Round Barrows and Deserted Settlements. This archaeological wealth has led to its designation as the Mynydd Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Interest in Wales. Much of the hill area is common land - 19th & 20th century enclosure of common land is evident on the southern flank of the mountain block. The boundary between cultivated land and moorland on the northern fringe, however, appears to have changed little since the early 19th century. The rectilinear field shapes were formed following enclosure of common land.

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
27	Mynydd Preseli	03 - Moderate 04 - High 44 - Moderate	40 - Outstanding 70 - Outstanding	154 - Moderate 324- Outstanding 426- Outstanding 431 - Moderate 435 - Moderate 596 - Low 622 - High 640 - Low 832 - Moderate 890 - High	42266 - Outstanding	001 - Outstanding 331 - 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)

- The Mynydd Preseli and Mynydd Carningli range of hills is unique within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park because of its extensive broad upland mass which stretches inland, contrasting strongly with the narrow ribbon of coastal land which characterises the great majority of the National Park. It is visible from large parts of the National Park and from extensive parts of the surrounding county of Pembrokeshire, providing a familiar and readily discernible reference point in conditions of moderate to clear visibility
- There is a pervading sense of remoteness and wildness, especially on the summits and the upper slopes of these hills, and a strong sense of exposure, resulting from the proximity of the sea and the lack of cover and shelter on the open high ground
- Distinctive rock formations at the summits provide visual punctuation points as the eye is drawn up the slopes and along the smooth ridges forming the horizon; this is a landscape of outstanding geological value
- This is a landscape of recognised national historical and cultural significance within Wales. There are close historical and archaeological links with the adjacent Mynydd Carningli and many common attributes, especially the prehistoric ritual landscape. The blue stones for the earliest stone phase of Stonehenge originated from Carn Menyn. Abandoned settlements are testimony to the repeated phases of human use of this landscape. The east-west ridge trail is popularly regarded as being prehistoric
- This archaeological and historical interest has been recognised by the inclusion of a large part of this LCA in the Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, representing the best surviving and most complete, typical historic cross-section across the Preseli Hills. The area contains remarkable and extensive evidence for prehistoric land use and ritual, superimposed in part by recent enclosure.

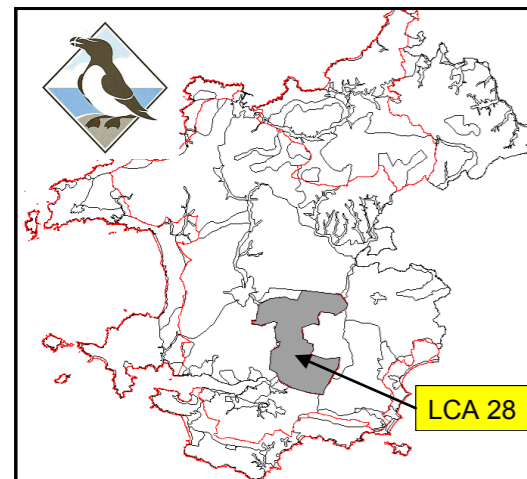
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The planting of coniferous woodland on lower slopes contrasts with the semi-natural character of the upper slopes and summits and this trend threatens to alter the predominantly open character of the hills, which have a visual effect far beyond the boundaries of this Landscape Character Area
- Unfavourable land management practices are altering key vegetation types to the detriment of the landscape and quality of habitats, including grazing and cropping and the failure to control bracken encroachment
- The appearance of the landscape is largely semi-natural except where angular blocks of coniferous woodland clothe the upper slopes and especially where they break the skyline. These dark colours and harsh lines contrast unfavourably with the soft, muted colours and textures of the open moorland and rush pasture.
- Much felling north of Rosebush and upper parts of forestry left unplanted resulting in softer edges which are less dominant than previously. (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report Final: March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Conserve the heathland and moorland so that they remain in a favourable condition
- Consider the appropriateness of conifer plantations with options including removal and replacement with heathland/moorland habitats, and planting broadleaved woodland on the lower slopes
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife, and alter grazing pressure to allow areas of acid grassland to flourish
- Manage the wealth of upstanding archaeological sites to retain their integrity and their visual context
- 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 28 - DAUGLEDDAU



Map Notation:

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



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

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

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

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

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

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

Geological Characteristics

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

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

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



Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
28	Daugleddau	50 - High 51 - Outstanding 52 - Moderate 68 - Low	128 - Moderate 185 - Moderate 208 - Moderate 210 - Moderate 215 - Moderate	392 - Moderate 441- Outstanding- ing 512- Moderate 584 - High 624 - Outstand- ing 602 - High 612 - Moderate 696-Moderate 731-Moderate 796-Outstanding 807 - Low 861 - Moderate	43903 - Outstanding 43907 - Outstanding 43909 - Outstanding 43910 - Outstanding 43912 - Outstanding 43899 - Outstanding 43906 - Outstanding	002 - Outstanding 006-Outstanding

LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:
Outstanding: Of International or National Importance
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Moderate: Of Local Importance
Low: Of Little or No Importance

(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified)

Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

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

Discernible Landscape Trends

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

Management Guidance

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