Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

Pombrokoshira Coast National Park Local Dovelopment Plan 2
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2
Caravan, Camping and Chalet
Supplementary Planning Guidance
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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This supplementary planning guidance supports Policy 41 Caravan, Camping and Chalet Development of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan 2.
- 1.2. The guidance provides a systematic assessment of the capacity of existing Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) in the National Park to accommodate a range of different types of caravan, camping and chalet developments including emerging types of accommodation. It provides advice on an LCA basis as to whether existing sites can be upgraded, extended to increase accommodation, extended to improve appearance and/or whether new sites can be accommodated.
- 1.3. Very small scale development such as a single caravans in a curtilage and matters relating to licensing of sites are outside the scope of this guidance.
- 1.4. The National Park has two statutory purposes, the first of which is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. In order to achieve this, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (the NPA) seeks to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park. The overarching qualities of particular relevance to this guidance are the area's coastal splendour, distinctive settlement character, rich historic environment, remoteness, tranquillity and wildness and space to breathe. Each individual landscape character area (LCA) has its own special qualities and characteristics.
- 1.5. The second Purpose is to help people understand and enjoy the special qualities of the National Park. The many visitors attracted to the Park has led, over time, to significant development of caravans, camping and chalet developments many of which precede the National Park designation. Whilst such developments have supported the local economy, they have in some instances also detrimentally impacted the very qualities that visitors seek to enjoy. When considering applications for new sites or changes to existing sites, where there is an irreconcilable conflict between the Purposes, the Sandford Principle gives supremacy to the 1st protectionist Purpose. In pursuance of the twin purposes the Authority has a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the national park. This guidance seeks to assist the National Park Authority to direct existing and new caravan, camping and chalet development to appropriate locations within the context of the Purposes and Duty.
- 1.6. This supplementary planning guidance is subject to public consultation before it is considered by the NPA and formally adopted. As the guidance is based on the NPA's evidence for the Local Development Plan 2 Examination's Policy 41 Caravan, Camping and Chalet Development it will be a material planning consideration in decision-making in the interim, i.e. during the consultation period.
- 1.7. The guidance is structured to explain the method used (Chapter 2), give an overview of the issues encountered in the assessment (Chapter 3), summarise the sensitivity and capacity of the LCAs (Chapter 4), and then to assess each LCA in turn (Chapter 5).
- 1.8. The appendices deal with a glossary of terms (**Appendix A**), and the statutory definition of a caravan (**Appendix B**).
- 1.9. The pattern of existing camping and caravan development is indicated on **Figure 1**.

2. Method

- 2.1. The method for this guidance has built on the principles of sensitivity and capacity assessment of the landscape to accommodate various types of development without detrimental impact.
- 2.2. The terms used in the study can be found in the glossary in **Appendix A**. This uses terms primarily defined by the latest landscape and seascape character guidance. Other sources include the European Landscape Convention, and LANDMAP, the Welsh landscape appraisal tool.
- 2.3. The relevant guidance and references taken into account by this guidance are as follows, in date order:
 - Topic Paper 6 Techniques and criteria for judging Capacity and Sensitivity, Countryside Agency, Carys Swanwick and LUC, 2004.
 - Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Edition 3, 2013 (GLVIA3).
 - Landscape character assessment for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, adopted as SPG in June 2011.
 - Seascape character assessment for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, adopted as SPG in December 2013.
 - The LANDMAP Information System, Countryside Council for Wales, March 2012.
 - An approach to landscape character assessment, Natural England, 2014.
 - Landscape and seascape sensitivity studies in Wales and England.

Guidance process and method

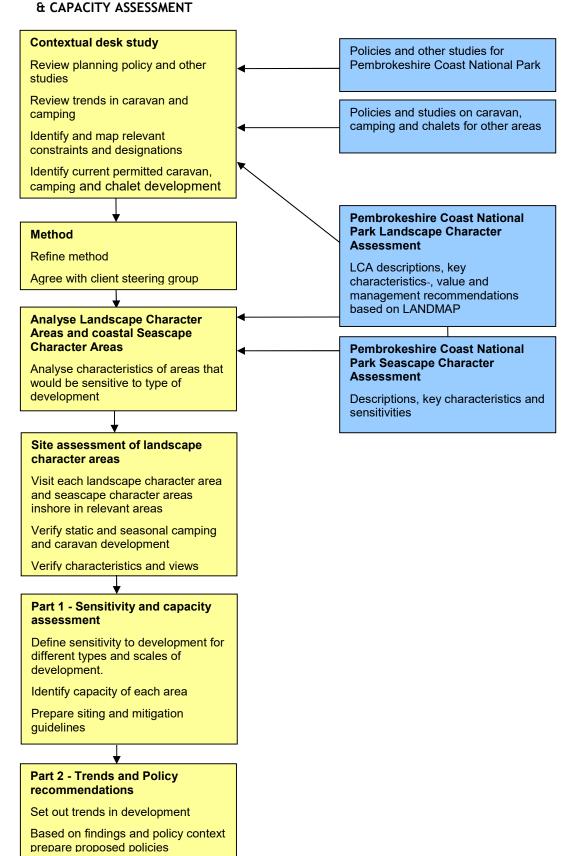
- 2.4. A flow diagram of the process is shown in **Box 1**. This shows the series of tasks and reporting undertaken for guidance preparation.
- 2.5. A desk study was carried out bringing together all relevant landscape, seascape and constraints mapping data. Using this context, the National Park was visited by an experienced landscape and seascape assessor with another landscape architect with similar knowledge of the area acting as a sounding board. Every landscape character area was visited and assessed and three boat trips were made to assess the views towards and along the coast from adjoining seascape character areas. These trips covered the south east coast between Amroth and Lydstep, St Brides Bay and Fishguard Bay / Newport Bay. All site visits were carried out in late July and August in order to ensure that the peak season for seasonal camping was covered, and tents and touring caravans would be most apparent.

Definitions

2.6. Sensitivity is taken to mean the extent to which a landscape character area (LCA) can accommodate a particular type and scale of change without adverse effects on its character. Sensitivity is derived from an appraisal of its landscape character sensitivity and visual sensitivity to development (or susceptibility as coined in GLVIA3).

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

SEPARATE CONTEXTUAL ASSESSMENTS



2.7. Capacity is taken to mean the amount of change that an LCA can accommodate without adverse changes to character or key characteristics or undue consequences for the achievement of landscape policies in the area. It takes into account existing development within the area as well as the sensitivity and deals with the issue of potential cumulative effects at a strategic level. Therefore an area which has a substantial amount of existing development may be considered to be at capacity even though its characteristics may be able to accommodate certain types of development. An area which has no existing development with characteristics which are highly sensitive would also have no capacity for development.

Definition of Different Types of Development

2.8. In order to establish the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape to accommodate different types of camping and caravan development it is necessary to categorize different types of development. There are static caravans, chalets, touring caravans, camping and glamping units such as pods. Some sites have a combination of these. The layout, density, unit colour and other factors can also influence the impact any given site. Whilst there are an increasing number of different types of accommodation it is not clear how successful the new types will be in the long term. The glamping market is moving swiftly with some creative options being pursued to capture the imagination of visitors. These include gypsy caravans, vintage camper vans and more exotic options such as grounded aircraft and upturned boats. It is therefore necessary to simplify the assessment focusing on the basic principles of whether a site / development is permanent throughout the year, i.e. static or seasonal, and its size / scale. These are set out below. The other factors that influence how a site should look and fit into the landscape are dealt with in the general guidelines in **Section 6** and guidelines for each LCA. The size thresholds were derived from a preliminary assessment of a sample of different developments in the Pembrokeshire landscape taking into account the scale and pattern of the landscape.

Table 1 Definition of Different Types of Development

Type of development and site size	Definition
Static: large	Static units including caravans, chalets and pods / hard structure glamping options on a site above 3 hectares.
Static: medium	Static units including caravans, chalets and pods / hard structure glamping options on a site >0.5Ha- 3 hectares.
Static: small	Static units including caravans, chalets and pods / hard structure glamping options on a site 0-0.5 hectares.
Seasonal: large	Seasonal units including touring caravans, tents, soft structure glamping options such as yurts, tepees and safari tents above 3 hectares.
Seasonal: medium	Seasonal units including touring caravans, tents, soft structure glamping options such as yurts, tepees and safari tents >0.5- 3 hectares.
Seasonal: small	Seasonal units including touring caravans, tents, soft structure glamping options such as yurts, tepees and safari tents 0-0.5 hectares.

- 2.9. There are some important provisos to be made to the above development definitions:
 - Touring caravans left on site for the majority of the summer season or stored in situ over winter are generally considered to be the equivalent of static caravans in terms of this assessment of sensitivity.

- Soft structure glamping options such as yurts, tepees and safari tents are assumed to be seasonal, being removed from the site for the majority of the year. They are also assumed to be free-standing without hard features such as timber decks or fences. Where the latter apply, they may generally be considered to be the equivalent of static caravans.
- Hard structure glamping options such as camping pods are generally considered to be the equivalent of static caravans especially if permanent, on foundations, with decking, connected to electrics or water or plumbed in. There may be particular situations where the structures are freestanding and are removed from the site for the majority of the year. These may be considered as exceptions on a case by case basis.
- 2.10. The sizes of site above act as a broad guide to capacity as there is a spectrum of effects from different types of development on different sites. There may be cases where smaller developments have a greater effect in some locations and slightly larger sites may have less effect in others. Infrastructure associated with different types of development will influence the impact of the development. The effects of individual sites and developments would need to be demonstrated on a case by case basis.

Deriving Sensitivity

2.11. Sensitivity is derived from combining landscape character sensitivity and visual sensitivity with value. The factors leading to a judgement of each are set out in Tables 2 and 3. Based on these, the levels of sensitivity are defined as follows:

Level	Definition
High	Landscape and/or visual characteristics of the landscape character area are very vulnerable to change and/or its intrinsic values are high or high/medium and the landscape character area is unable to accommodate the relevant type of development without significant character change or adverse effects. Thresholds for significant change are very low.
High / medium	Landscape and/or visual characteristics of the landscape character area are vulnerable to change and/or its intrinsic values are medium through to high and the landscape character area can accommodate the relevant type of development only in defined limited situations without significant character change or adverse effects. Thresholds for significant change are low.
Medium	Landscape and / or visual characteristics of the landscape character area are susceptible to change and/or its intrinsic values are medium/low through to high / medium and/or the landscape character type <i>may</i> have some potential to accommodate the relevant area of development in some situations without significant character change or adverse effects. Thresholds for significant change are intermediate.
Medium / low	Landscape and / or visual characteristics of the landscape character area are resilient to change and/or its intrinsic values are medium / low or low and the landscape character area can accommodate the relevant type of development in many situations without significant character change or adverse effects. Thresholds for significant change are high.
Low	Landscape and / or visual characteristics of the landscape character area are robust or degraded and / or its intrinsic values are low and the landscape character area can accommodate the relevant type of development without significant character change or adverse effects. Thresholds for significant change are very high.

Table 2 Landscape / seascape character sensitivity criteria for caravans, camping and chalet sites

Main criteria	Specific criteria/ factors	Characteristics that are less sensitive	Characteristics that are more sensitive
PHYSICAL			
Landform Scale of landform enclosure		Larger scale landforms which may be more able to accommodate larger developments.	Smaller scale well defined landforms which may be disrupted by larger development which may need cut and fill on slopes. Smaller developments may be able to be accommodated better.
	Topographic form	Plateaux or flat landscapes may be more suitable for larger developments and may be less visible (dependent on landcover).	Landforms with well defined changes in level including cliffs, coastal slopes, undulating landscapes, rounded landform, narrow ridges, steep sloping valley sides and hillsides and narrow valley floors as development could be visible unless small scale and dependent on landcover.
	Skyline	Areas / sites without skyline.	Skylines which are an important and noticeable component in the landscape/seascape e.g. as a backcloth to lower land or coastal margins.
	Relationship with sea	Areas inland from the coast which are not intervisible with it.	Coastal edges and islands which have a strong relationship with the sea.
Landcover pattern, scale and enclosure	Scale of landcover	Larger scale landcover /field pattern which is more able to accommodate larger developments.	Smaller scale landcover/field pattern which is less able to accommodate developments if spread over several fields.
	Type/ Pattern	Forestry plantations, large scale simple agriculture with rectilinear field patterns.	Irregular or complex pattern, often pastoral farmland with hedgerows and trees or semi-natural land where the scale and rectilinear character of larger developments may dominate or conflict with the pattern.
	Enclosure	Where tree or hedge enclosure limits views of developments in winter as well as summer.	Open, unenclosed landscapes / seascapes where developments may be highly visible including areas where traditional boundary banks without hedges predominate.
	Historic landscape / Time depth	More recent landscapes such as reclaimed land, late enclosure land where developments may cause less disruption.	Older landscapes with significant time depth and associated features where developments may be seen as additional intrusive elements e.g. ancient woodland, historic parkland, scheduled monuments and their settings, registered historic landscapes.
	Landscape / Habitat / Ecological character	Landscapes with little ecological diversity where development would not damage habitats e.g. improved pasture.	Landscapes with ecological diversity where development could conflict with the character and could damage habitats such as nationally and locally designated sites and nature reserves, permanent pasture and semi-natural habitats e.g. dunes, river corridors and woodland.
Settlement type and pattern	Settlement pattern	Large scale modern urban areas where larger developments may be seen in scale and character.	Undeveloped areas including the coastal edge. Rural villages and other clustered settlements especially with historic cores where medium and large developments may compete with the traditional character and pattern.
	Movement	Busy major roads and	No roads or only quiet country lanes where

Main criteria	Specific criteria/ factors	Characteristics that are less sensitive	Characteristics that are more sensitive		
		other areas of significant mechanised movement where developments may be more in character.	developments could be eye catching.		
Landscape features / foci / landmarks	Sensitive features / foci	Landscapes with no sensitive features where developments might detract from settings.	Landscapes with landmarks and features such as church spires and towers, follies, parks and gardens, prominent listed buildings and ancient monuments where developments might compete as landscape foci and detract from settings.		
PERCEPT- UAL					
How the landscape is experienced	Views	Presence of detractive views with no attractive views.	Presence of attractive views with no detractive views where developments may detract from, or interrupt, cherished views, such as from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, key viewpoints, recreational boat trip routes.		
	Tranquillity	Area of lower tranquillity where the developments may be accommodated in character.	Area of higher tranquillity and a sense of remoteness where developments, especially static developments, may be out of character.		
Relationship with and intervisibility with adjacent landscapes Limited or no visibility with seascape character areas partly indicated by the inland boundary of the seascape character area within LCA. Self-contained landscape with limited relationship with adjacent areas where the effects of developments may be limited to the character area e.g. large consistent character areas with subtle boundaries with adjacent LCAs.		Strong intervisibility with seascape character area partly indicated by the inland boundary of the seascape character area within the LCA. Strong backdrop provided by this or adjacent area where the effects of developments are noticeable from or are emphasised by adjacent landform e.g. cliffs, scarp slopes, steep valley sides, hills adjacent to lowlands or water.			

Table 3: Value Criteria

The value of an LCA would be derived from the following factors:

- Designations in and around the site for landscape e.g. national or local, cultural heritage i.e. historic or archaeological, or for biodiversity.
- LANDMAP aspects values.
- Indications of local or community interest or use e.g. country parks, area used for recreation where the landscape is important.
- Culture, art and literature, tourism or promotional literature including key views.
- Local conservation and / or landscape objectives.
- Assessment of scenic quality, tranquillity, sense of place / character, integrity / condition, rarity, representativeness and other perceptual qualities.

Deriving landscape capacity

- 2.12. The capacity of an LCA to accommodate further development has to be considered within the parameters of the primary purpose of the National Park. This is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. Where there are areas where existing development runs contrary to that purpose it is likely that the capacity for further development is very limited and that the existing development should be improved in order to enhance the area.
- 2.13. Capacity is derived from consideration of its sensitivities to different levels and types of development and the existing caravan and camping development within that area, and visible from it. The capacity assessment is divided into the capacity for new sites, the extension to existing sites increasing the number of units and the extension of existing sites in order to improve the existing with no overall increase in the number of units. The latter option offers the opportunity to improve the 'offer' of a given site. The capacity for improvement of sites is also set out.
- 2.14. The definitions for capacity are as follows:

Table 4 Capacity definitions

Level	Definition
No capacity / At capacity	The area is unable to accommodate further / any units as it has a high or high / medium sensitivity and / or it has substantial caravan / chalet / camping development which already significantly cumulatively adversely affects character and conflicts with the primary purpose of the National Park.
Limited	The area is only able to accommodate very limited further units relating to existing sites as it has a high or high / medium sensitivity and / or it has caravan / chalet / camping development which already significantly cumulatively adversely affects character and conflicts with the primary purpose of the National Park.
Moderate	The area may be able to accommodate some further units in some defined situations as it has between high / medium and medium / low sensitivity and / or it has some caravan / chalet / camping development which adversely affects character in parts and conflicts with the primary purpose of the National Park.
Substantial/ moderate	The area is able to accommodate further units in many situations without adverse effects on character as it has between low and medium / low sensitivity and / or it has caravan / chalet / camping development which slightly adversely affects character and slightly conflicts with the primary purpose of the National Park.
Substantial	The area is able accommodate a substantial number of further units without adverse effects on as it has between low and medium/low sensitivity and/or it has caravan / chalet / camping development which does not affect character and is consistent with the primary purpose of the National Park.

Guidance

- 2.15. Where there is potential for new units to be accommodated within an area guidance is given on how to minimise landscape, seascape and visual effects. A generic list of siting guidance is located in **Section 6** which should be taken as applying throughout. The relevant guidance for each LCA is also set out in the sensitivity and capacity assessment for each. This leads to some repetition within the report but hopefully avoids doubt.
- 2.16. Guidance on mitigation indicates how to enhance existing sites and how to achieve positive designs in new sites or extensions. As with the siting guidance an overall generic list is located in **Section 6** but the relevant factors are also listed for each LCA.

3. Overview of issues and sensitivities

- 3.1. The assessment has revealed a number of issues. These are:
 - a. Static caravans are the most highly visible form of development.
 - b. The sites that have the greatest adverse landscape and seascape effect are sites with static caravans and other hard structures located on coastal peninsulas and on open sloping sites facing the coast and sea.
 - c. The remaining stretches of coast and islands with no development are very valuable and encapsulate the character and qualities of the National Park.
 - d. There are many sites which have high densities of static caravans filling sites at minimum spacings to comply with regulations. They have a greater detrimental effect than sites where caravans are located around the edge of fields or surrounding defined green spaces.
 - e. Sites without a coherent and well designed layout and without appropriate screening can be unsightly when judged against the guidance and principles such as those expressed in the National Park Authority's Sustainable Design & Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (adopted June 2011, technical update December 2013).
 - f. There are examples of sites which fit into the pattern of the landscape and which are not widely visible from the public realm which indicate that it is possible to fit this type of development in some situations.
 - g. There is intervisibility with caravan and camping development in Pembrokeshire outside the National Park which can have adverse effects on both sides of the boundary. This is particularly apparent to the south east.
 - h. Static caravans which are coloured white or cream are more obtrusive generally, except where seen directly against the skyline. Those coloured light green with dark green caravans are generally less obtrusive when seen against vegetation. field banks or fields.
 - Significant variation in static caravan designs or colours within a site or combined with other development types can be unsightly unless they form a rational and coherent pattern e.g. white / cream caravans on skylines and dark green against hedaes.
 - j. Camping options such as yurts, tepees and pods form a very small proportion of the overall number of existing units and tend to be small scale. Where they are located carefully they can fit satisfactorily but where they are mixed with other forms of hard development in particular, such as static caravans within the same field, they can appear incongruous. As they remain for the length of the season, particular care needs to be given to their location and arrangement on sites.
 - k. There is a significant variation in the number of developments in different parts of the National Park. There is a particular concentration of caravan and camping development to the south east around Saundersfoot, Tenby and Lydstep. Other areas with significant development include St Brides Bay and near Whitesands Bay. There are more isolated developments to the north. Some areas have no caravan or camping development, such as the islands.
 - There appears to be a number of informal seasonal sites, mainly with tents, but some with a few touring caravans, which are not necessarily permitted. These tend to be small and low-key, with highly informal temporary signage and portable facilities such as portaloos. They include some sites where there is camping on semi-natural areas. Motor caravans are known to park up overnight in some locations.

- m. Some sites can cause disturbance beyond their boundaries where they are used for events such as music festivals. This is particularly noticeable in areas of tranquil coast.
- n. Caravan and camping sites beyond the boundaries of the National Park are intervisible with the National Park in places and contribute to cumulative effects in places such as around Saundersfoot and Tenby.
- 3.2. The issues are illustrated by photographs taken on the site visits.

Static caravan sites are highly visible from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path near Saundersfoot both sloping down to the coast as well as on the sloping high ground hinterland.



Static caravan sites with views of the sea and coast are also visible from the sea and coast.



Some caravans are visible from beaches on skylines -Wiseman's Bridge.



Views from high points are important and caravan sites can affect these views - Carn Llidi.



Some sites are highly visible from the sea as well as along the coast -Lydstep.



Sites on peninsulas tend to be the most prominent in views along the coast and from the sea -Fishguard Bay.



Part of static caravan site with no mitigation - the rest of the site within the valley is hidden from view by landform -Newgale.



Static caravans on the skyline visible from the sea and Pembrokeshire Coast Path - green paint assists in reducing effects -Caerfai Bay.



Yurts in prime position next to the Pembrokeshire Coast Path with other tents set around the edge of fields - Caerfai Bay.



Yurts in smallscale landscape associated with farmstead and lowkey facilities. These are discreet in the wider landscape although adjacent to the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.



Camping pod with assumed associated facilities tent - the structures are not associated with any specific features therefore appear rather isolated.



Well-screened caravan site with high hedges retained.



Moderately wellscreened caravan site with high hedges and trees retained.



Blackthorn hedge / scrub recently removed to expose caravan to view from public highway which therefore reduces integration. Timber decking adds further to built form.



Camping and touring caravan site at popular surfing and swimming beach. The highly noticeable development lies on the road approaches to the St David's Peninsula although is not visible at all from the sea because of the large shingle bank - Newgale

Apparently informal camping near Strumble Head.





- 3.3. The key characteristics and features which are sensitive to inappropriate development derived from the landscape and seascape character assessments include:
 - a. The intricate, complex, rugged, indented natural coasts with dramatic headlands and islands e.g. St David's Head, Skomer, Ramsey Island, Strumble Head, Stackpole Head.
 - b. Important focal points along the coast and out to sea including islands, islets, headlands and distinctive sweeping beaches such as Whitesands Bay, Freshwater West and Newport Bay.
 - c. Unspoilt hills and backdrops which contribute to seascape character e.g. Carn Llidi, Mynydd Carningli and the Preseli Hills.
 - d. Views from key places such as headlands, coastal hills and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.
 - e. Tranquil seascapes where there is little disturbance and signs of development and dark skies.

- f. Remote undeveloped seascapes with wild, highly natural, elemental character such as the islands, north coast south west of Strumble Head and Castlemartin peninsula.
- g. Secluded and tranquil, well treed character of the Daugleddau estuary with its historic quays.
- h. Small scale, traditional historic coastal settlements such as Solva, Abercastle, Porthgain and Newport, and harbours such as Porthclais and Stackpole Quay.
- i. Other coastal conservation areas with dramatic settlement features such as the skyline and harbour of Georgian Tenby.
- j. Presence of coastal and island historic features such as peninsula forts, castles, chapels e.g. St Govan, monasteries i.e. Caldey Island, other buildings and structures and other heritage features which have a strong relationship with the coast and sea visually, physically and culturally.
- k. Presence of coastal edge habitats with high biodiversity particularly the Skomer Marine Conservation Zone, National Nature Reserves such as Ramsey Island, Special Areas of Conservation covering the majority of the coast and out to sea around Carmarthen Bay Special Protection Areaand coastal Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- I. The connections of the area with St David and Giraldus Cambrensis and other historical figures.

4. Summary of recommendations for Landscape Character **Areas**

- 4.1. The main recommendations of this guidance are generally to site any new development away from the coast and Preseli Hills and not intervisible with them, and with no significant historic or nature conservation constraints, so that the key qualities of the National Park are conserved. Where there is existing development close to or on the coast, it is recommended that the sites are enhanced in places by revising the layout of static caravans in particular, placing preferably amenity space or seasonal units in more prominent locations within the sites.
- Some LCAs which have a significant density of existing development are considered to 4.2. be at capacity with some existing sites in need of enhancement. Other areas without development are considered to be highly sensitive and their character should be maintained without new development. These LCAs include the islands and exposed headlands and hills such as Carn Llidi. There are other LCAs where there is limited potential for new sites, usually small scale, or extending existing sites.
- 4.3. A key principle is that if the guidance considers that a particular type of development at a particular scale is acceptable in a given LCA, for example a new site of small scale seasonal development, this does not mean that, if implemented, that it would be appropriate or acceptable to increase the size or intensify the use of the site in future. The sensitivity and capacity in the LCA would remain unchanged as it is based on the National Park's qualities and principles.
- A summary of the sensitivity and overall capacity findings for each LCA is set out below 4.4. with summary figures indicating the pattern of sensitivity and capacity. Each LCA is considered individually in Section 5.
- These assessments provide a broad context for considering proposals and therefore due 4.5. to the wide range in the size, nature and location of sites, it is important that individual sites are considered on a case-by-case basis taking account of the site's individual circumstances and features.
- 4.6. The tailored recommendations and guidance for each landscape character area takes precedence over the generic guidance on siting, mitigation and enhancement which is set out in Section 6 of this report.
- 4.7. The cumulative effects of developments would also need to be considered including impacts on neighbouring planning authority areas.

Table 5 Landscape Character Areas- Sensitivity

LCA	Name .	Sensitivity						
no.		Static: Static:		Static: Seasonal:		Seasonal:	Seasonal:	
		large	medium	small	large	medium	small	
1	Saundersfoot Settled Coast	High/ medium	Medium	Medium	High/ medium	Medium	Medium/low	
	Coasi	High/	High/	Medium	High/	Medium/	Mediamilow	
2	Tenby	medium	medium	Medium	medium	low	Medium/low	
3	Caldey Island	High	High	High	High	High	High	
4	Manorbier/ Freshwater East	High/ medium	High/ medium	Medium	High/ medium	Medium	Medium/low	
5	Stackpole	High	High	High	High	High/medium	High/medium	
	Castlemartin/ Merrion			High/	High/	High/		
6	Ranges	High	High	medium High/	medium High/	medium High/	Medium	
7	Angle Peninsula	High	High	medium	medium	medium	Medium	
	Freshwater West/	i i i gi i	19				High/	
8	Brownslade Burrows	High	High	High	High	High	medium	
9	Marloes	High	High/ medium	Medium	High/ medium	Medium	Medium	
-	Skomer and	riigii	medium	Mediairi	medium	Medium	Wediam	
10	Skokholm	High	High	High	High	High	High	
	Herbrandston		High/	High/	High/			
11	Refinery Fringe	High	medium	medium	medium	Medium	Medium	
12	St Brides Bay	High/ medium	High/ medium	Medium	High/ medium	Medium	Medium/ low	
	Ot Bridge Bay		High/		High/	Woodan	Medium/	
13	Brandy Brook	High	medium	Medium	medium		low	
44	Calva Vallav	Lliada	Llimb	High/	High/	High/	Madium	
14	Solva Valley Dowrog and Tretio	High	High High	medium High/	medium High/	medium	Medium	
15	Commons	High	/medium	medium	medium	Medium	Medium	
16	Carn Llidi	High	High	High	High	High	High	
					g		High/	
17	St Davids	High	High	High	High	High	medium	
18	St David's Headland	High	High/ medium	High/ medium	High/ medium	Medium	Medium	
19	Ramsey Island	High	High	High High/	High High/	High	High	
20	Trefin	High	High	medium	medium	Medium	Medium	
	Pen Caer/Strumble	i i i gi i		High/	High/	High/	High/	
21	Head	High	High	medium	medium	medium	medium	
22	Mynydd Carningli	High	High	High	High	High/ medium	High/ medium	
	Wyffydd Carflifigli	підп	Підп	High/	Підіі	medium	medium	
23	Newport	High	High	medium	High	Medium	Medium	
			High/	High/	High/			
24	Dinas Head	High	medium High/	medium High/	medium High/	Medium	Medium	
25	Cemaes Head	High	medium	medium	medium	Medium	Medium	
	Cwm Gwaun/Afon						High/	
26	Nyfer	High	High	High	High	High	medium	
27	Mynydd Preseli	High	High	High	High	High/ medium	High/ medium	
	wynydd i lesell	riigii	riigii	High/	High/	High/	medium	
28	Daugleddau	High	High	medium	medium	medium	Medium	

Table 6 Landscape Character Areas - Capacity

LCA	Name	Capacity					
no.				Extensions	Extensions		
				with	with no		Landscaping
		Overall		increased	increase in	Changes	/layout
		rating	New sites	accomm	accomm	within sites	improvements
4	Saundersfoot Settled	No/at	None	None	Very	Voc	
1	Coast	capacity No/at	None	None	limited	Yes	
2	Tenby	capacity	None	None	None	Yes	
		No/at	110110	110.10	7.03.10		
3	Caldey Island	capacity	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Manorbier/						
4	Freshwater East	Limited	Limited	None	None	Yes	
5	Stacknolo	No/at	None	None	N/A	Limited	
3	Stackpole Castlemartin/ Merrion	capacity	None	None	IN/A	Limited	
6	Ranges	Limited	Limited	None	N/A	Limited	
7	Angle Peninsula	Limited	Limited	None	None	Limited	
1	Freshwater West/	No/at	Limited	None	None	Limited	
8	Brownslade Burrows	capacity	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		,		Very	Very		
9	Marloes	Limited	Limited	limited	limited	Yes	
	Skomer and						
10	Skokholm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
11	Herbrandston Refinery Fringe	Limited	Limited	None	None	Limited	
	Tremilery i mige	Littiled	Littileu	Very	INOTIC	Limited	
12	St Brides Bay	Limited	Limited	limited	None	Yes	
13	Brandy Brook	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	No need	
14	Solva Valley	Limited	Limited	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Dowrog and Tretio	Limitod	Limitou	14/7	1477	14// (
15	Commons	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	
		No/at					
16	Carn Llidi	capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
17	St Davids	No/at	None	None	None	Limited	
17	St Davius	capacity No/at	Very	INOTIE	INOTIE	Limited	
18	St David's Headland	capacity	limited	None	None	Yes	
		No/at					
19	Ramsey Island	capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
20	Trafic	Limette	Very	New	Niew	Vee	
20	Trefin Pen Caer/Strumble	Limited	limited Very	None	None	Yes	
21	Head	Limited	limited	None	N/A	Yes	
		Limitod	Very				
22	Mynydd Carningli	Limited	limited	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		No/at					
23	Newport	capacity	None	None	None	Limited	
24	Dinas Head	Limited	Limited	Very limited	None	Yes	
25	Cemaes Head	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	
26	Cwm Gwaun/Afon Nyfer	Limited	None	Limited	None	Limited	
27	Mynydd Preseli	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	
28	Daugleddau	Limited	Very limited	Very limited	Very limited	Yes	
20	Daugiculau	Limited	IIIIIICU	minteu	minited	100	

SUMMARY FIGURES

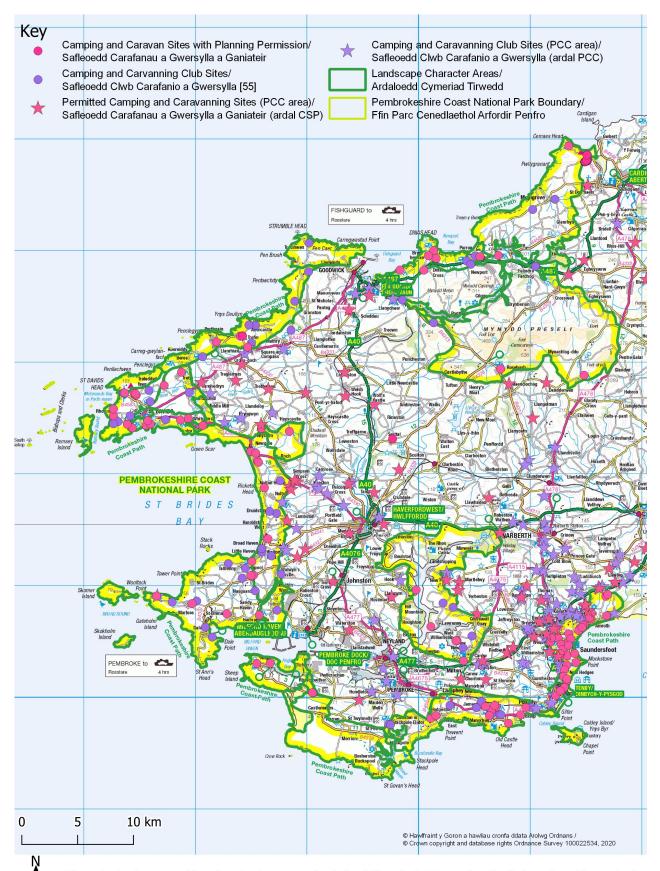


Figure 1 - Study area and location of existing permitted sites/Ffigur 1 - Ardal astudio a lleoliad y safleoedd a ganiateir presennol

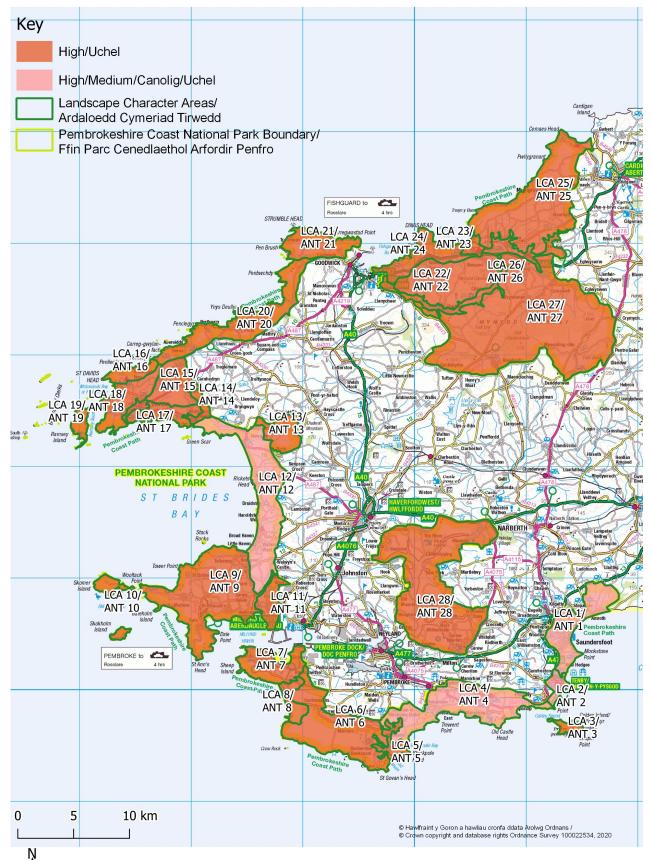


Figure 2 - Landscape sensitivity for static large scale development/Ffigur 2 - Sensitifrwydd tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad sefydlog graddfa fawr

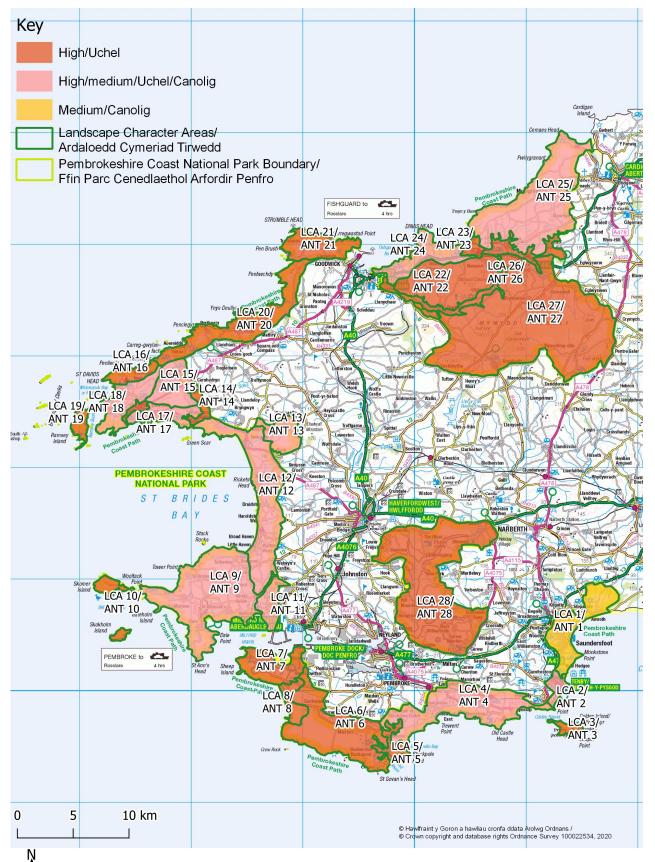


Figure 3 - Landscape sensitivity for static medium scale development/Ffigur 3 - Sensitifrwydd tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad sefydlog graddfa ganolig

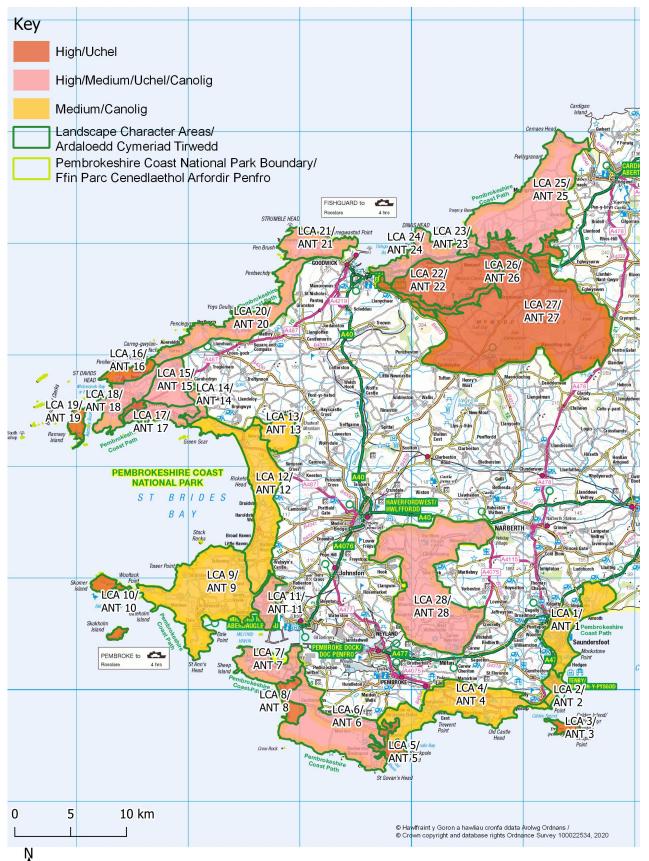


Figure 4 - Landscape sensitivity for static small scale development/Ffigur 4 – Sensitifrwydd tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad sefydlog graddfa fechan

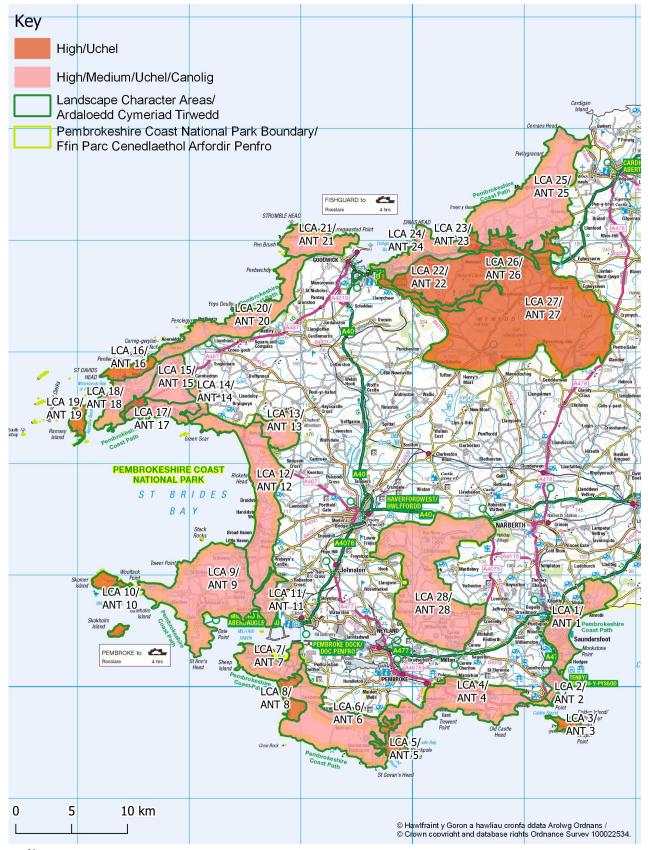


Figure 5 - Landscape sensitivity for seasonal large scale development/Ffigur 5 - Sensitifrwydd tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad tymhorol graddfa fawr

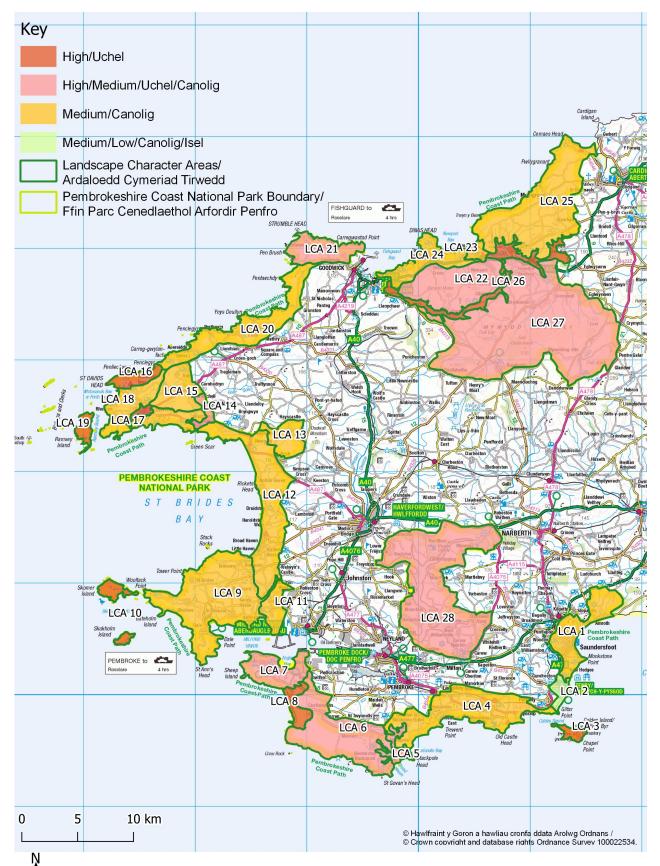


Figure 6 - Landscape sensitivity for seasonal medium scale development/Ffigur 6 - Sensitifrwydd tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad tymhorol graddfa ganolig

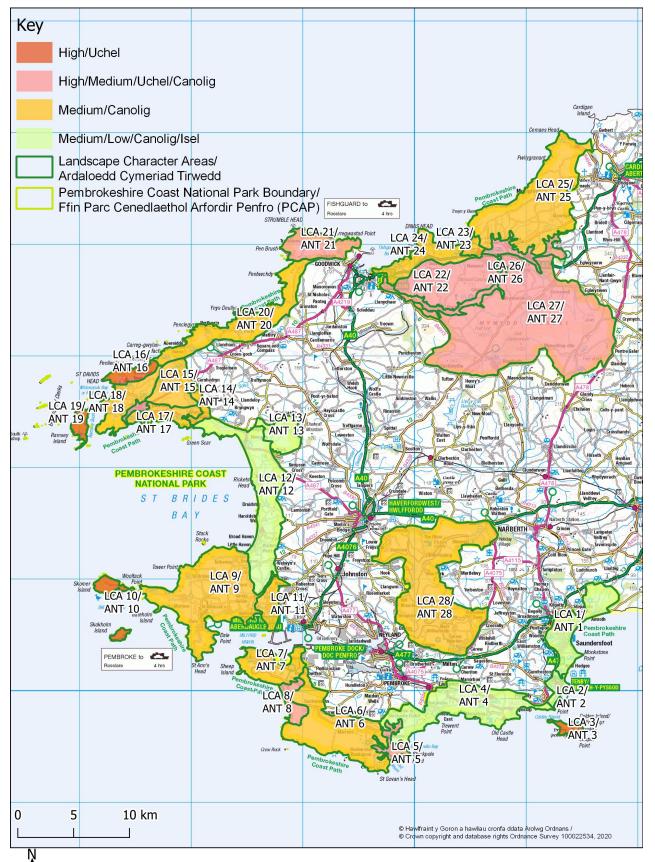


Figure 7 - Landscape sensitivity for seasonal small scale development/Ffigur 7 - Sensitifrwydd tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad tymhorol graddfa fechan

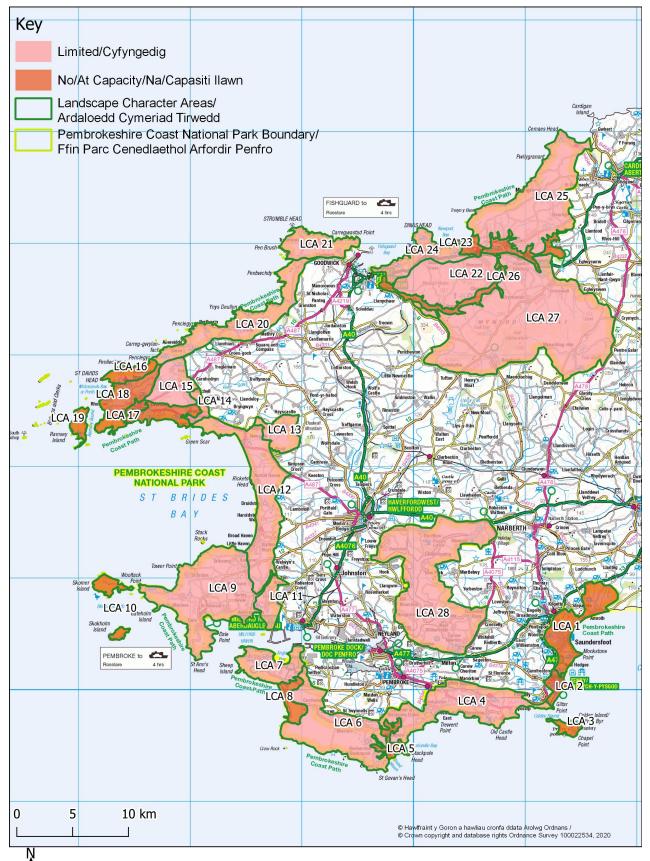


Figure 8 - Landscape capacity for caravan and camping development/Ffigur 8 - Capasiti tirwedd ar gyfer datblygiad carafanau a gwersylla

5.	Landscape Character Areas Sensitivity and Capacity

Key

	Permitted Caravan and Camping Sites/ Safleoedd Carafanau a Gwersylla a Ganiateir	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Boundary/ Ffin Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro (PCAP)
	Camping and Caravanning Club Sites/ Safleoedd Clwb Carafanio a Gwersylla	Registered Landscapes of Outstanding and Special Interest/ Tirweddau Cofrestredig o Ddiddordeb Eithriadol ac Arbennig
*	Permitted Camping and Caravanning sites (PCC area)/ Safleoedd Carafanau a Gwersylla a Ganiateir (ardal CSP)	Conservation Areas/ Ardaloedd Cadwraeth
*	Camping and Caravanning Club Sites (PCC area)/ Safleoedd Carafanau a Gwersylla a Ganiateir (ardal CSP)	Registered Historic Parks and Gardens/ Parciau a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig
CO:	Seascape Character Areas/ Ardaloedd Cymeriad Morlun	Sites of Special Scientific Interest/ Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arennig
	Landscape Character Areas/ Ardaloedd Cymeriad Tirwedd	National Nature Reserves/ Gwarchodfeydd Natur Cenedlaethol
	Scheduled Monuments/ Henebion Cofrestrig	 Pembrokeshire Coast Path/ Llwybr Arfordir Sir Benfro

Landscape Character Area

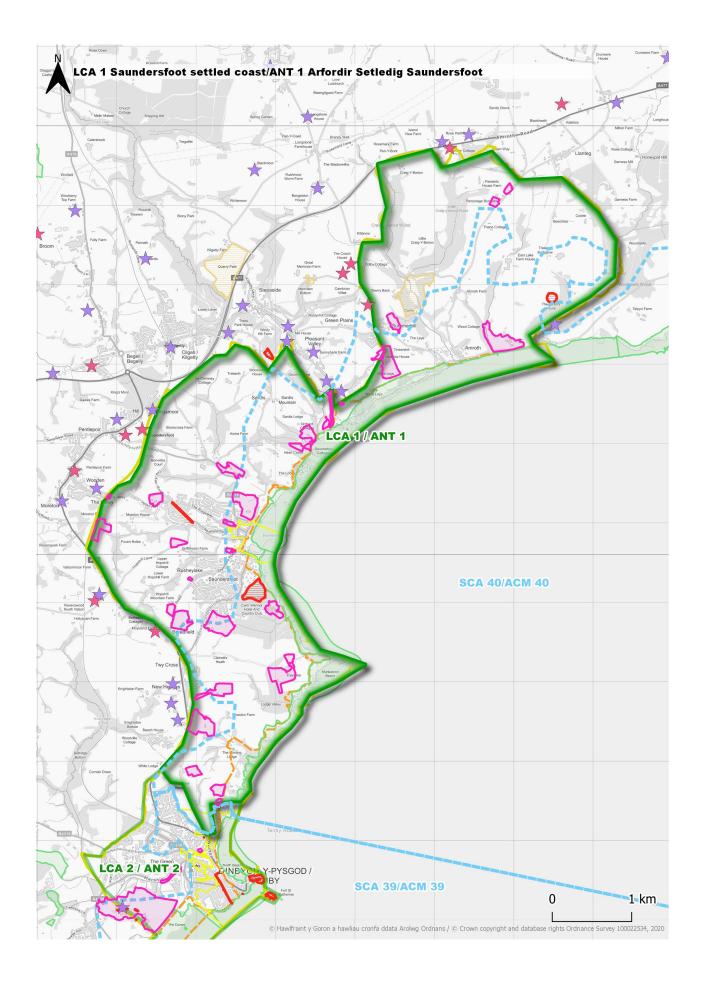
LCA1: Saundersfoot Settled Coast

Related Seascape Character Area

SCA40: Carmarthen Bay West

SENSITIVITY							
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies primarily in its undeveloped coastal edge in places, its highly visible slopes down to the coast visible across the bay, historic features and gardens, estate parkland, relative tranquillity to the east and views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and from the sea and boat trips.						
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High		
Static: large							
Static: medium							
Static: small							
Seasonal: large							
Seasonal: medium							
Seasonal: small							
Key sensitivities	The following ch	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:					
	 Undeve 	loped coastal edge,	cliffs and hinterlan	d.			
	Medium scale landform, steep in places, falling from up to 137m AOD towards the coast.						
	 Primarily pastoral sloping landscape which forms the backcloth to the coast, open in places. 						
		r small fields in plac	es.				
	Remaining rural green gaps between settlements.						
	 Distinctive historic estate landscape character around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall. 						
	 Historic features including the garden and setting at Colby Gardens, industrial relics including tramway and incline with their setting and Saundersfoot Conservation Area. 						
	Nationally important coastal habitats.						
	Strong intervisibility of the southern part of the area with the sea.						
	 Slopes and high ground, visible from the coast, across bays, from the sea and from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. 						
	 Areas of skyline set back from the coast on hilltops but also on top of cliffs in places. 						
	 Prominent headland at Monkstone Point and cliffs to north and south and around Wiseman's Bridge. 						
	 Key views from Amroth across towards Tenby, as well as Pembrokeshire Coast Path views to Tenby and St Mary's Church spire. Views from boat trips from Saundersfoot. 						
	 Tranquillity and lower development density increasing towards the east. The value of the area lies in its National Park status, historic features mentioned above. 						
Development in area	The area has a significant amount of caravan and camping development both on the coastal edge and inland, especially to the south west. Development thins out significantly inland to the north east. There is also prominent caravan development just outside the area on higher ground.						
CAPACITY							
Capacity of LCA for development or further	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited N	apacity /		

development/units					capacity		
Summary of capacity	The area is at capacity because cumulatively the existing sites are having an adverse effect on the landscape character. The gaps between developments in places, especially south west, are narrow and are needed to be retained to maintain a sense of a rural character. The more rural areas to the north east should be protected due to high visibility of slopes and skylines, as well as historic features.						
Capacity for new sites	There is no further capacity for more sites as there are many existing sites which are already cumulatively adversely affecting the landscape character.						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no further capacity for extensions to sites as many of the sites are medium or large with limited spacing between them and at dense spacing, and they are already cumulatively adversely affecting the landscape character.						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There may be very limited capacity for extending some static caravan sites where the extension is less prominent (e.g. in valley bottoms or on plateaux, and or screened by trees/hedges) and the existing sites are improved in line with the guidelines.						
Capacity for changes within existing sites	considered inste	r improvements on ad of static caravan guidelines and a re	s where improveme	ents in layout i			
GUIDANCE							
Siting guidance	N/A as the area	is at capacity.					
Mitigation guidance	native tree plants is tack up's low stack up's low 2. Consider state roads and sp 3. Consider reputations afaritents, 6. Change colours across 5. Maintain or comminimum are 6. Enhance the appearance, 7. Maintain and trees. 8. Maintain, reinviews to sites 9. Increase nation development 10. Conserve we enhance screen 11. Improve site materials and side stacks and side side side side side side side sid	tic unit layouts which laces. lacing static caravalespecially in more pur of caravans to lesuce visual impact. Assistes unless well hange lighting to do las where necessar appearance of site and mitigate effects enhance the field but has the control of the last and mitigate visual and	h are less rectilined in are less rectilined in are less rectilined in a with lower impact rominent locations. It is obtrusive shades avoid white roofs are integrated by intervolved integrated by intervolved in a country. It is with planting when soundary pattern in the ees and hedge ground in a country	where caravans or with curving ct units such as and tones, eand variety of first rening planting I low level light e a rural farm or appropriate. Cluding this he with to help filted to break up the sto maintain a sing rural details biding large or	s or chalets access s yurts or g. light hishes and . ing to complex dgerows er or screen e and ling, obtrusive		



Landscape Character Area

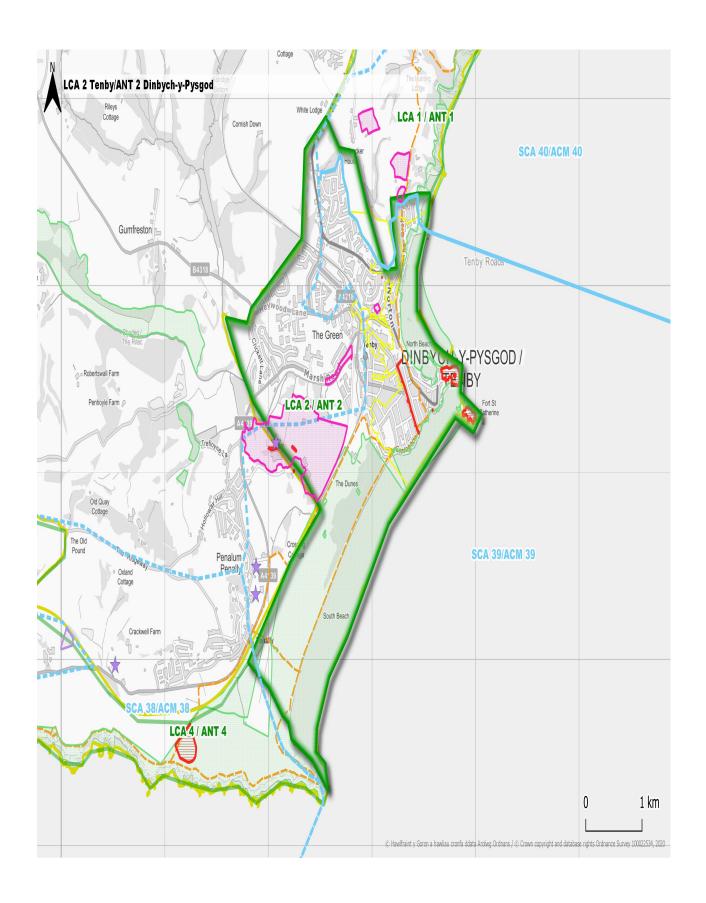
LCA 2: Tenby

Related Seascape Character Area

SCA 39: Tenby and Caldey Island

SENSITIVITY							
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the town's distinctive historic character, its Conservation Area and its setting, the open character of the Burrows, the habitats of national importance along the coast and Burrows, views of the area from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, Conservation Area and boat trips and the role of the Ritec valley with its semi-natural vegetation separating the town from Kiln Park.						
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High		
Static: large							
Static: medium							
Static: small							
Seasonal: large							
Seasonal: medium							
Seasonal: small							
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:						
	 spire and St Catherine's Island and their prominence along the coast. Framed views from the Conservation Area to The Burrows and beaches and views towards the town from Giltar Point, Caldey Island and boat trips in the bay. The Burrows/sand dunes and golf links are SSSI with semi-natural vegetation, are relatively open and form the backcloth to South Beach. The areas adjacent to the beaches and on rising land are visible from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The low lying river corridor of the Ritec Valley which forms a green buffer to the town separating it from Kiln Park caravan site. Rising agricultural land above the town. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 						
Development in area	The area has a significant amount of static caravan and camping mainly to the south west at Kiln Park with a smaller static site adjacent to the town. There are a number of other sites just to the north of the area in LCA 1.						
CAPACITY							
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity / At capacity		
Summary of capacity	The area is at capacity because the majority of the developable space is built up with only a few remaining corridors and the dunes undeveloped. The character of the area would be adversely affected if more caravan and camping development was implemented.						

Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for new sites.					
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no capacity for extensions of sites as this would be likely to increase visibility and erode green space.					
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no benefit in extending sites as this would be likely to increase visibility and erode green space. Though existing sites are densely packed and could be improved for users they tend to be discreet and well contained.					
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is room for improvement (see below).					
GUIDANCE						
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A as the area is at capacity.					
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space with native tree planting between caravans. Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing. 					



LCA 3: Caldey Island

Related Seascape Character Areas

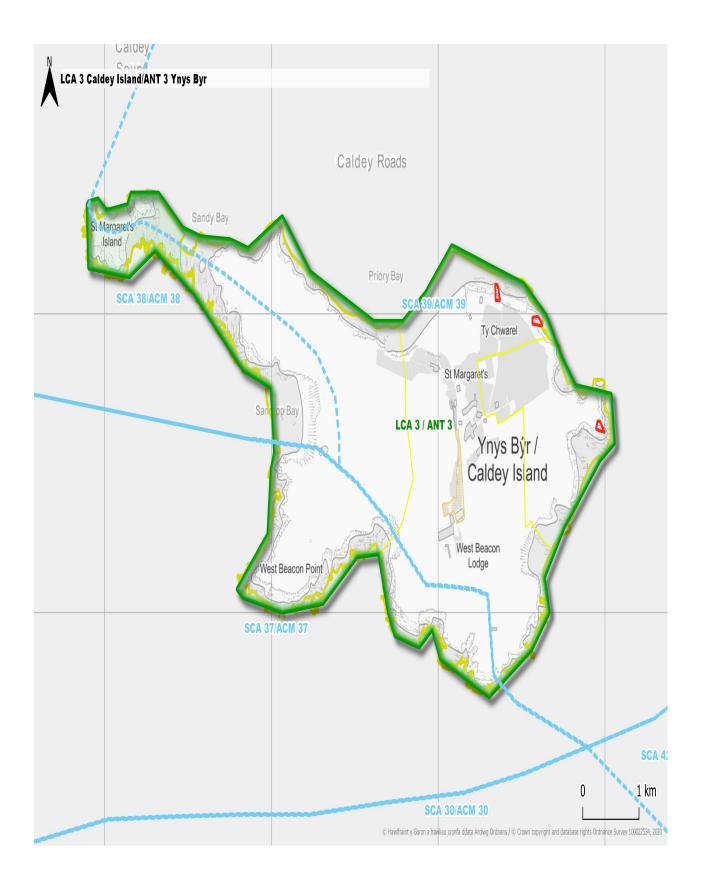
SCA 37: Freshwater East and Manorbier

SCA 38: Lydstep Haven coastal waters

SCA 39: Tenby and Caldey Island

SENSITIVITY								
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in its island character with unspoilt and undeveloped coastal edge, open countryside exposed to wide view from the sea on all sides including from boat trips, its historic character including distinctive Abbey and Priory, its religious function which gives a spiritual dimension to the landscape and its restrictive policy towards visitors.							
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Low Medium/Iow Medium High/medium High						
Static: large								
Static: medium								
Static: small								
Seasonal: large								
Seasonal: medium								
Seasonal: small								
Key sensitivities	The follow	ving characteristic	s make the area se	ensitive to developr	nent:			
Development in	 Traditional settlements settlements Historic classification of tranquil and caldey is settlement registered. Importants Deliberates Unspoilt of Strong into including The value features remarks 	 Traditional fields and hedgebanks result in open landscape except around settlements where there are trees. Historic character and religious use of Caldey Island giving the island a tranquil and spiritual quality. Caldey Island Conservation Area encompassing the medieval religious settlement including distinctive Arts and Crafts Abbey, priory and registered park and garden. Important coastal habitats and species. Deliberate visitor management policy to restrict visitors. Unspoilt character of island and countryside. 						
area	There are no apparent camping or caravan sites on the island.							
CAPACITY								
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial Substantial/ Moderate Limited No capacity/ At capacity						
Summary of capacity	The island has no development and		s high sensitivity for island character.	or all categories of				

Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for any sites.
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A



LCA 4 : Manorbier / Freshwater East

Related Seascape Character Areas

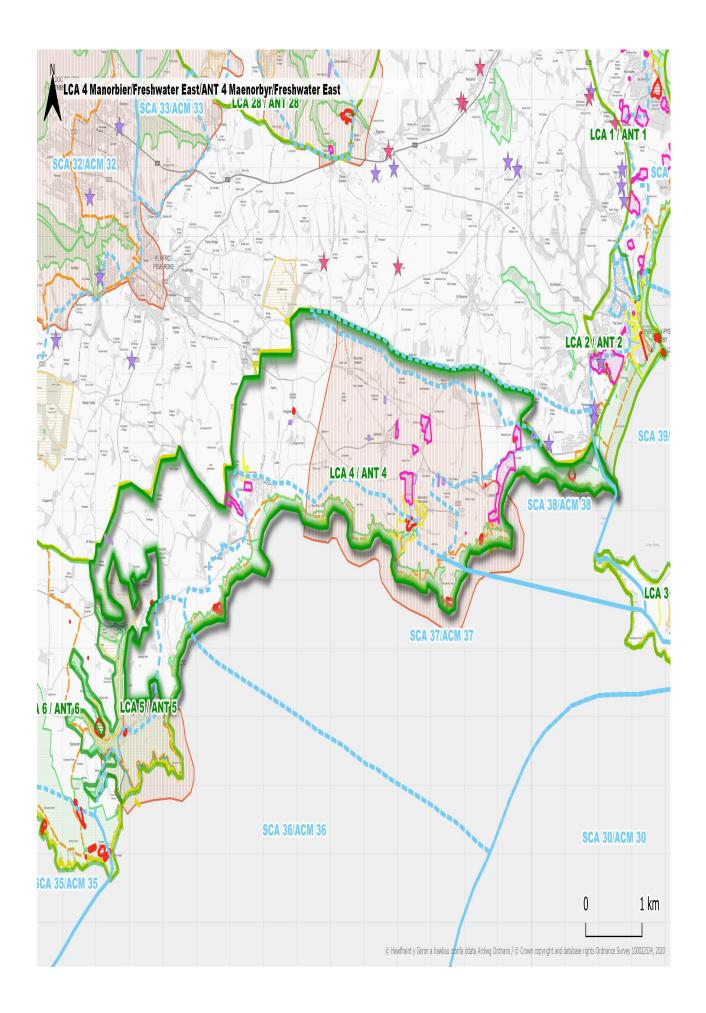
SCA 36: Stackpole coastal waters

SCA 37: Freshwater East and Manorbier SCA 38: Lydstep Haven coastal waters

SENSITIVITY						
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the generally undeveloped coastal edge and associated slopes, the ridge slopes to the north, the open character of the landscape and parts, the registered historic landscape with associated historic features and their settings, the Manorbier and Portclew Conservation Area, the coastal habitats of national importance, the particular scenic quality of the coast such as around Stackpole Quay, and views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and to and from Caldey Island.					
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High	
Static: large						
Static: medium						
Static: small						
Seasonal: large						
Seasonal: medium						
Seasonal: small						
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: Generally undeveloped coastal edge and cliffs and associated slopes. Exposed slopes and skyline of the coast facing ridge on the northern edge of the area. Open crowned slopes between Jameston and Manorbier. Historic and distinctive small-scale mediaeval strip field pattern with cut hedges and hedgebanks. Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest focused on Manorbier mediaeval / manorial landscape and settlements. Manorbier Conservation Area and Castle and related setting. Portclew House Conservation Area and setting. Scheduled monuments and their setting including on the coastal edge. Internationally important coastal habitats and species. Intervisibility with the sea on the coastal edge and from the ridge. Key views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and from Caldey Island. Features of particular scenic quality such as Stackpole Quay. The value of the area lies in its National Park status, the historic features mentioned above and the SSSI along the coast edge.					
Development in area	There is substantial development, mainly static caravans, at Lydstep, north of Manorbier, and around Freshwater East. There is also prominent caravan development just outside the area to the east.					
CAPACITY						
Capacity of LCA for development or further	Substantial Substantial/ Moderate Limited No capacity/ At					

development/units	capacity						
Summary of capacity	There is no capacity for further development where there are existing clusters as they already adversely affect the landscape character, discreet sites are very limited and further intensification would lead to cumulative impact. There may be potential for small sites away from the coast in flat, enclosed locations which are not overlooked, and preferably outside the Registered Historic Landscape and away from Stackpole.						
Capacity for new sites	There is limited capacity for development of small sites away from the coast in flat, enclosed locations which are not overlooked, and preferably outside the Registered historic landscape and away from Stackpole.						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There does not appear to be opportunity for further expansion of static caravan sites as this would increase the spread of effects.						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There does not appear to be benefit in extending existing sites as this would only increase the spread of effects /increase the impact on the landscape/seascape.						
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is room for improvements on sites. Pods or glamping tents may be considered instead of static caravans where improvements in layout in line with this document's guidelines and a reduction in visual impact can be demonstrated.						
GUIDANCE							
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on plateau or flat land, away from the coast and skylines, and provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time eg phased regeneration/replanting. Site adjacent to modern development. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including coastal heath and ancient woodland. Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. Avoid siting further static units in Registered Historic landscapes. 						
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space with native tree planting between caravans, especially where caravans or chalets 'stack up' slopes. Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider 						

- removing static units and using the space for amenity e.g. open space recreation, play, dog walking.
- 6. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting.
- 7. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary.
- 8. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting.
- 9. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites.
- 10. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 11. Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks.
- 12. Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees.
- 13. Replace conifer hedges with native hedges.
- 14. Replace conifers with deciduous native trees.
- 15. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 16. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc.
- 17. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.

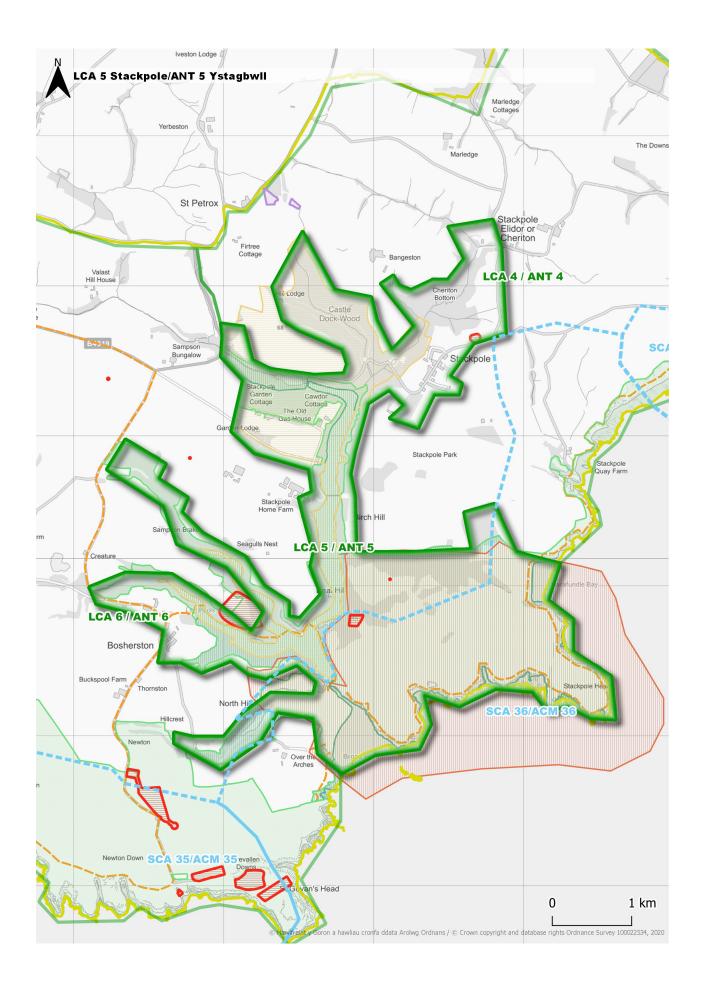


Landscape Character Area LCA 5: Stackpole

Related Seascape Character Areas SCA 36: Stackpole coastal waters

SENSITIVITY								
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in its undeveloped, unspoilt and scenic coastal edge, the open and exposed registered historic landscape of Stackpole Warren, the distinctive, tranquil and intimate designed landscape of Bosherston lakes and Stackpole Court, the habitats of national significance, and key views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path such as from Stackpole Head and Broad Haven.							
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Low Medium/low Medium High/medium High						
Static: large								
Static: medium								
Static: small								
Seasonal: large								
Seasonal: medium								
Seasonal: small								
	 Undeveloped coastal edge, cliffs especially at Stackpole Head and beach at Broad Haven. Small scale incised valleys with impounded waterbodies effectively forming a birdsfoot lake. Special relationship between Bosherston lakes inland with Broad Haven beach. Designed parkland landscape with water and woodland. The open and exposed landscape of Stackpole Warren which is a Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest. Associated scheduled monuments in Stackpole Warren. Internationally important coastal and other habitats. Small scale pastures and traditional settlements. Tranquillity in water dominated enclosed valleys. Key views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and views to and from Stackpole Head. The value of the area lies in its National Park status, the historic features mentioned above and the SSSI along the coast edge. 							
Development in area	informal.	ll seasonal camp	site south of Boshe	erston which appea	irs as very			
CAPACITY								
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial Substantial/ moderate Moderate Limited No capacity/ At capacity							
Summary of capacity	The area has no further capacity for development as it is has high or high/medium sensitivity and is a highly distinctive, small scale and historic landscape with an exposed coastal edge.							
Capacity for new	There is no capacity for new sites due to the character of the area.							

sites						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no potential for extension of the existing informal camp site.					
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A as there are no static sites.					
Capacity for changes within existing sites	The existing site is small and informal. If permitted it should remain as a seasonal camp site following guidance below.					
GUIDANCE						
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A					
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Restrict units to the edge of fields. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. 					



LCA 6: Castlemartin/Merrion Ranges

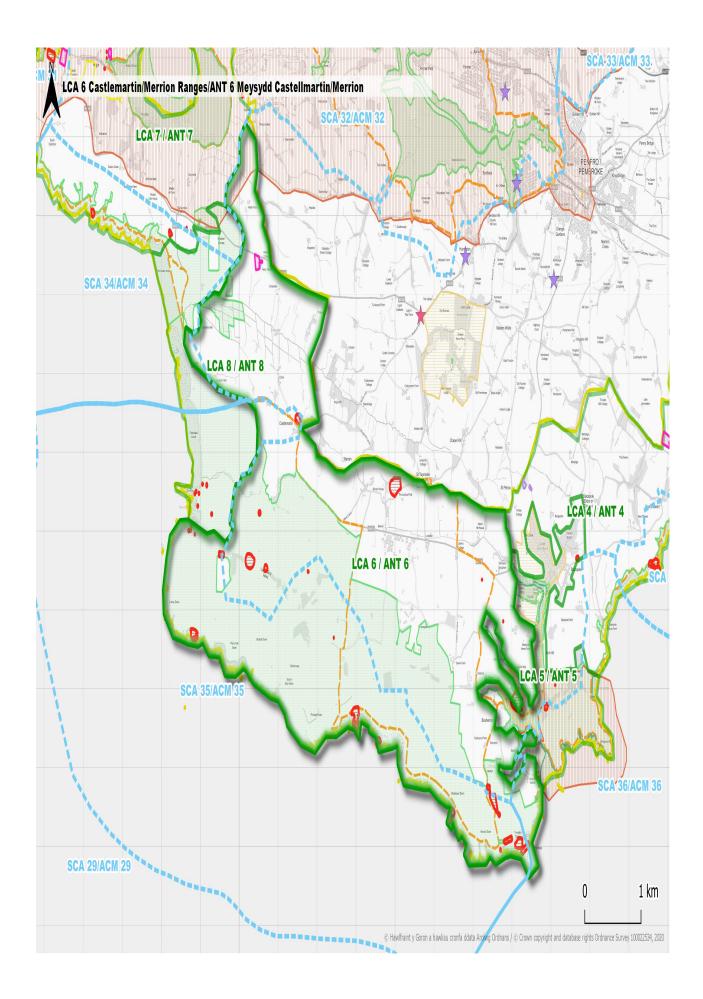
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 35: Castlemartin coastal waters

SCA 36: Stackpole coastal waters

SENSITIVITY									
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in its undeveloped and remote coast, its open character, its coastal habitats of national importance, its use as a military training area, its historic features both on the coast and inland, the ridgeline and slopes to the north which are exposed to view over the coastal plateau, the open valley floor of Castlemartin Corse in views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.								
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Low Medium/low Medium High/medium High							
Static: large									
Static: medium									
Static: small									
Seasonal: large									
Seasonal: medium									
Seasonal: small									
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive	to development:					
Development in area	 Small-scale field pattern in Castlemartin Corse valley. Scheduled monuments include promontory forts on the coast. Habitats of nationally important nature conservation interest along the coast and at Castlemartin Corse. Key views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path around Broad Haven and views to and from St Govan's Head. Its visual relationship with Stackpole and Broad Haven Beach to the east and as a backcloth to Freshwater West to the west. Ridgeline and slopes which define the northern edge of the area around Warren and St Twynells. Open valley floor of Castlemartin Corse with views to sloping valley sides on either side. The value of the area lies in its location in the National Park, the historic features and the SSSI along the coast edge. 								
·	There is a very limited development in the area with a small camping and caravan site to the north and two seasonal camping and caravan sites to the south east close to Broad Haven.								
CAPACITY									
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity / At capacity				
Summary of				on exposed slopes, ortunities for small s					

capacity	further inland to the north east in discreet locations screened by landform and vegetation including trees and hedgerows.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be some limited capacity for small seasonal sites inland to the north east in discreet locations screened by landform and vegetation including trees and hedgerows.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There appears to be no capacity to extend existing sites without increasing their impact on landscape/seascape character.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A as there are no apparent static caravan sites in the area.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	The existing sites to the east are informal. If permitted they should remain as seasonal camp sites following guidance below. The seasonal caravan site to the north west could be improved.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their cartilages. 				
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Do not spread caravan or campsites beyond permitted boundaries. Restrict caravan units to the edge of fields. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. 				



LCA7: Angle Peninsula

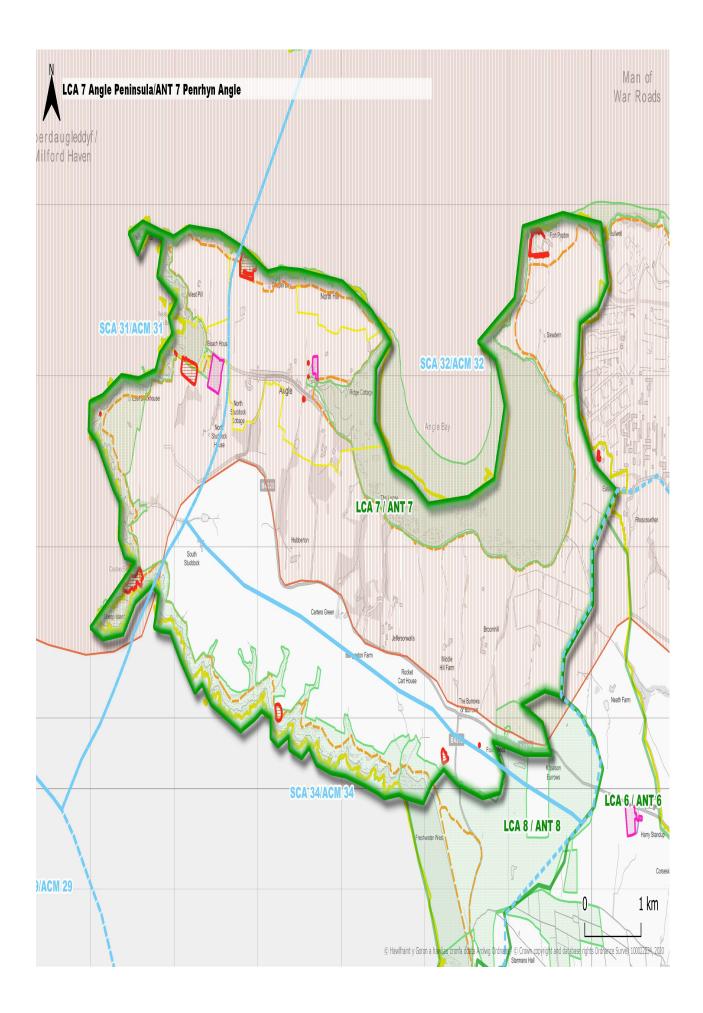
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA31: Outer Milford Haven

SCA32: Milford Haven SCA34: Freshwater West

SENSITIVITY							
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in its historic landscape features including medieval field pattern and the linear settlement at Angle, its open and exposed marine peninsula character with intervisibility with the sea or water on three sides, its sense of tranquillity to the south and west and its distinctive valley landform around Angle.						
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High		
Static: large							
Static: medium							
Static: small							
Seasonal: large							
Seasonal: medium							
Seasonal: small							
Development in area	 Undeveloped coastal edge, cliffs and hinterland. Relict mediaeval field system especially around and west of Angle village with the distinctive strip fields. Historic linear pattern of medieval planned village at Angle including its Conservation Area. Milford Haven Waterway registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest covering the northern part of the LCA indicates significant historical and cultural value including a very strong concentration of remains spanning prehistoric to modern periods. Historic features act as landmarks or seamarks e.g. Thorn Island Napoleonic wars fort Distinctive valley west of Angle, parallel to Milford Haven with northern slopes in particular exposed to view. Small scale pattern of fields. Exposed, and generally open marine peninsula character with a strong intervisibility with the Milford Haven to the north, its mouth and outer reaches to the west and the sea around Freshwater West to the south. Sense of tranquillity on western and southern parts of LCA. Nationally important coastal habitats and valued species including over wintering wildfowl and waders. Views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The value of the area lies in its location in the National Park, the registered historic landscape, historic features and the SSSI along the coast edge. 						
CAPACITY							
Capacity of LCA for	Substantial	Substantial/	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/		
development or further development/units		moderate			At capacity		
Summary of capacity	further static sites w	ould adversely affe	ct the distinctive and	has high or high / me historic character of t would be likely to be	the area to the north.		

	apparent.						
Capacity for new sites	There is no further capacity for more static sites but there may be limited potential for small seasonal sites in discreet locations.						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no further capacity for extensions to sites as these are large enough already and extensions would further impact on landscape/seascape character.						
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no capacity to extend existing sites as they are on lower slopes contained by field boundaries and extending would increase impact on landscape/seascape character						
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is room for improvement on the main existing site (see guidance below).						
GUIDANCE							
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site away from coastal edge and away from Angle, its medieval landscape and valley. Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees/woodland or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time e.g. phased regeneration/replanting. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including coastal heath, sand dunes and woodland. 						
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. seminatural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing. 						



LCA8: Freshwater West / Brownslade Burrows

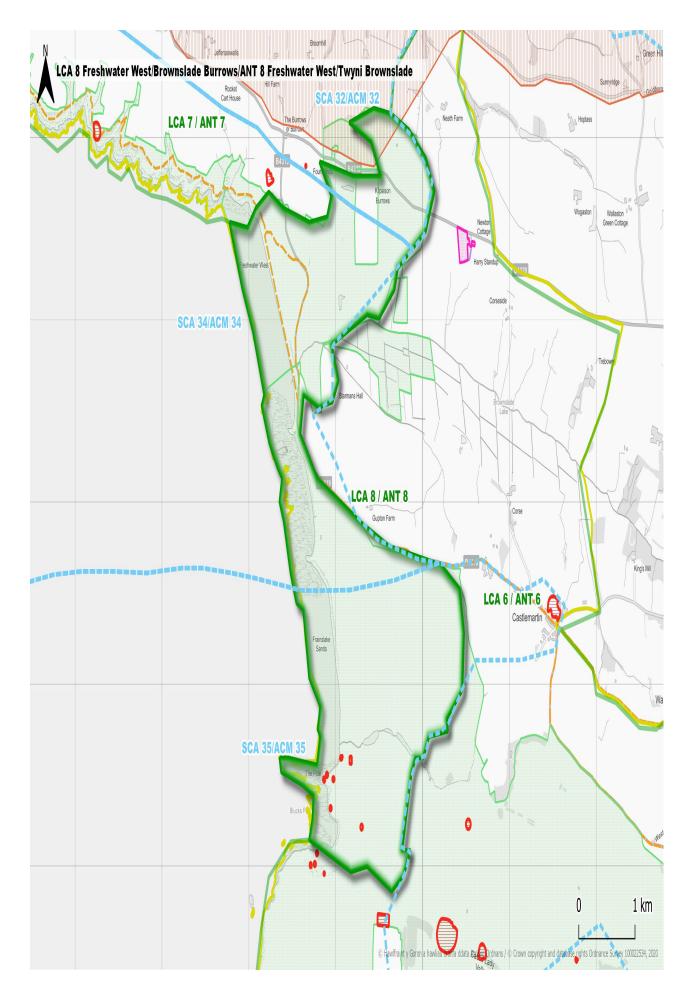
Related Seascape Character Area

SCA 32: Inner Milford Haven SCA 34: Freshwater West

SCA 35: Castlemartin coastal waters

SENSITIVITY									
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the unenclosed burrows and dunes, the highly exposed and wild coastal character, the lack of built development, the use of part of the area for military training, the nationally significant range of habitats and strong intervisibility with the sea and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.								
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	ow Medium/low Medium High/medium High							
Static: large									
Static: medium									
Static: small									
Seasonal: large									
Seasonal: medium									
Seasonal: small									
Key sensitivities	The following ch	naracteristics make	the area sensitiv	e to developmen	t:				
Development in area	 Highly exposed and wild coastal character. Undeveloped character with the exception of one car park. Military training area and ranges make the parts to the south unsuitable for camping and caravanning. Area almost entirely covered by SSSI designation. Some of the area lies on the exposed peninsula ridgeline/skyline including a small area of fields with negligible enclosure. All the area is highly intervisible with the sea and the valley floor is overlooked by adjacent valley sides. Key views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and war memorial to the north. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the SSSI. Though there are no official campsites within the area, camper vans park on the coast road to enjoy the superb views and also park in the visitor car park. Some								
CAPACITY	may stay overni	ight unomorally.							
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity / At capacity				
Summary of capacity	The area has no capacity because of its wild, open and undeveloped character and nature conservation value.								
Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for development.								
Capacity for	N/A								

extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance	No encouragement should be given to unofficial campers and so no facilities or additional hardstandings should be provided.
Mitigation guidance	N/A



LCA 9: Marloes

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 22: St Brides Bay coastal waters south - Borough Head

SCA 23: St Brides Bay south coastal waters - The Nab Head

SCA 25: Skomer Island and Marloes Peninsula

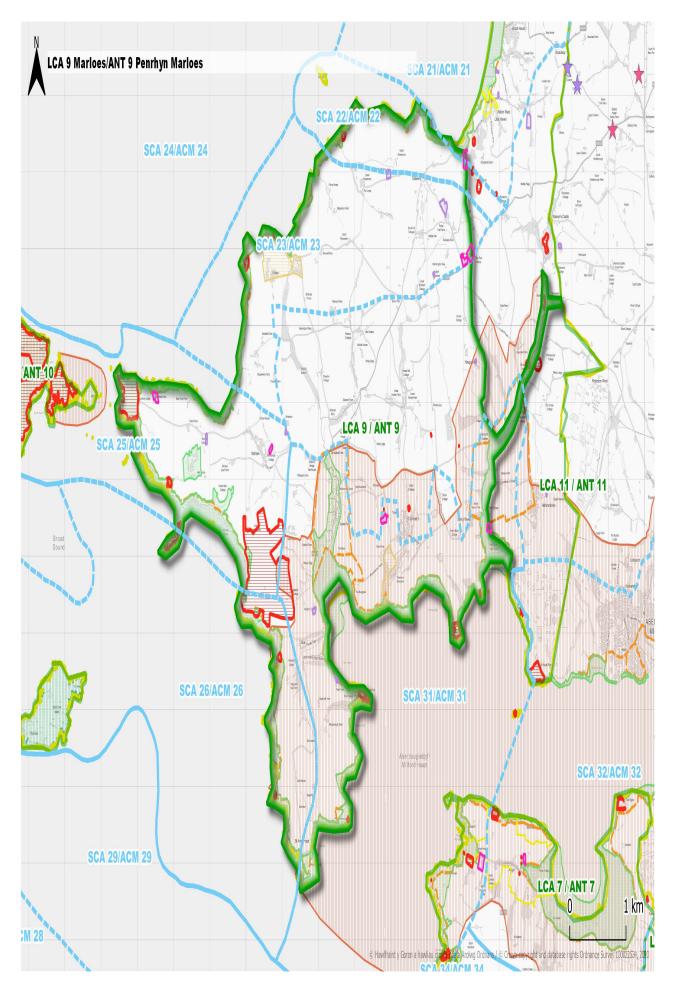
SCA 26: Skokholm and Gateholm coastal waters

SCA31: Outer Milford Haven

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	coast, distinctive a settlement pattern national importan	and open expose n, registered land ce, high intervisil vs from the Peml	ed character of the discape of historic bility of coastal e prokeshire Coast	eloped and unspoilt in ne peninsula, generall interest to the south, dge with the sea inclu Path and to and from	y sparse habitats of iding
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	Westerly north, soul Largely un semi-natu The steep Distinctive Ann's Heat Generally open loca Milford Hallnterest co Scheduler Coastal er The coast parts of the Key views and Skoklare panor The value	peninsula with a ath and west. Indeveloped and ral vegetation in a sides of incised and open chara ad. I sparse settlemention. I seven Waterway Fovers the souther downwents including beamic e.g. from n	unspoilt indented cluding bracken of valleys and skyl acter of Marloes part pattern with is Registered Lands rn part of the are cluding around Watuaries covered north, south and y intervisible with tokeshire Coast Foat trips and leist ear Wooltack Poin its National Parecluding Part of the coast Point of the coast Point Part of the coast Point Part of the coast Point Part Point Part Point Part Point Part Part Point Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Par	ines on ridges. peninsula and Dale peninsula and Dale peninsula and Dale peninsula character of Marcape of Outstanding and Dale by SSSI designation. It is a specially the wester	ffs with eninsula / St arloes in an Historical e airfield. n peninsula Skomer stal views I.
Development in area		land to the east.		tes scattered across t smaller sites on the e	

CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity
Summary of capacity	character. This me western and south The historic lands away from the coa	eans that there is nern peninsulas w cape limits static o ast, there may be	use of its generally no further capacity est of the valley bedevelopment to the potential sites on flaters (outside floodplaters)	on the coastal e tween St Brides south of the are at plateau away	edge or the and Dale. a. Inland,
Capacity for new sites	coast and register	ed historic landsc nd/or trees either o	for small/medium si ape where there ar on valley floors/gen nfield sites.	e relatively flat s	ites enclosed
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There appears to increasing their im		portunities to exten e character.	d existing sites	without
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)			ely to improve the e		pe character,
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is potential	for improvements	to existing sites.		
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance specific to LCA	adjacent t 2. Site withir 3. Site on placenclosure 4. Site units or woodla 5. Associate 6. Site on im 7. If siting in managem time e.g. p 8. Site adjace 9. Avoid nati 10. Avoid unit woodland 11. Avoid sitin Registere	o a site. In field boundaries, ateau or flat land, It close to the edge nd rather than in the with farm complete proved pasture, a woodland, ensured ent strategy is in chased regenerational or locally design proved pasture at the modern design of the control of		jacent fields. ey slopes, provi ents such as fie or spaces. ecially small site land. s protected and a ee cover betwee aservation sites of abitats including	ded there is Id boundaries es. a en units over or reserves. ancient as,
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	Reduce d native tree	ensity of static ca	egistered Historic la ravan development n caravans, especia op of slopes.	creating green	•

- 2. Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects.
- 3. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields.
- 4. Restrict units to the edge of fields.
- 5. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting.
- 6. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary.
- 7. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate.
- 8. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites.
- 9. Replace conifers hedges and hard boundary fencing with high native hedges over time.
- 10. Ensure that there is a tree planting programme within relevant sites to ensure tree cover in the long term. Consider replacement of conifers with deciduous native species over time.
- 11. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 12. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 13. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc.
- 14. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



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LCA 10: Skomer and Skokholm

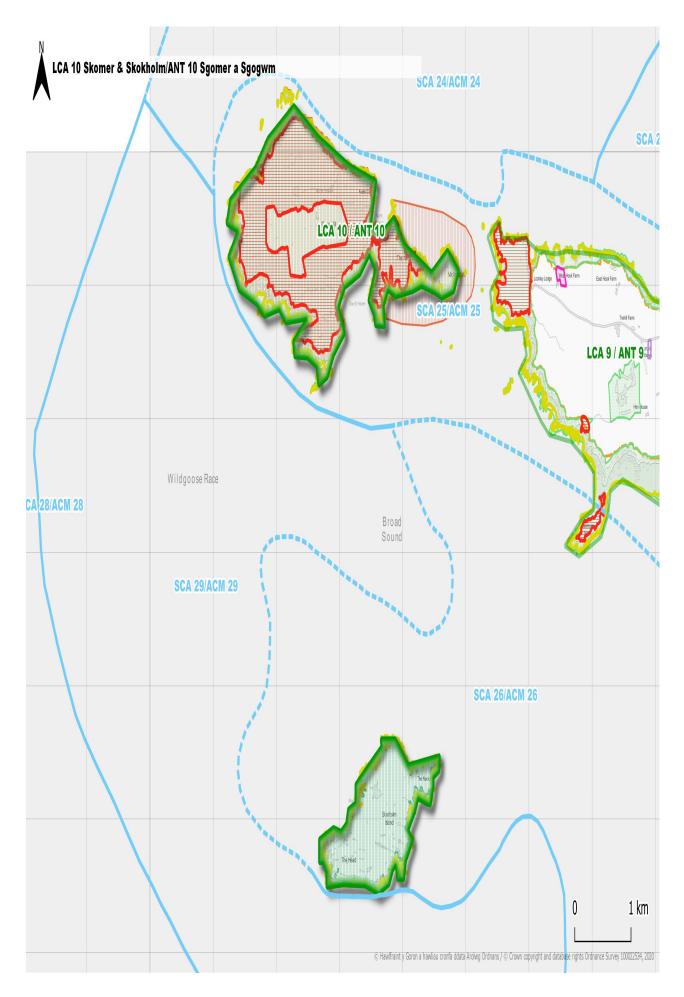
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 25: Skomer Island and Marloes Peninsula

SCA 26: Skokholm and Gateholm coastal waters

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	open character,	registered histori mportant habitats,	c landscape, statu	aritime character and sas National Natu wildness with supe	re Reserve
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive	to development:	
	Unspoilt is	slands with rocky	coastlines.		
Development in area CAPACITY	shrub cov Skomer F large sche Skomer a being Nat important Deliberate Open exp Strong int the island Path. The value nature co There are	Registered Landso eduled monument and Skokholm are tional Nature Reservisitor managem assed and wild matervisibility with the las, from boat trips as of the area lies in the no camping or category.	ape of Outstandin underpins the his very important in terves, Special Protection of the coast of the protection of the coast of the protection of the protec	with panoramic sea t and Pembrokesh status and the hist e. s islands.	t and very ne island. Is servation, Is and e. a views from ire Coast oric and
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity
Summary of capacity			o their high sensiti n, island character	vity for all categorie	es of
Capacity for new sites	There is no capac	city for any sites.			
Capacity for extensions to	N/A				

existing sites (increasing accommodation)	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A



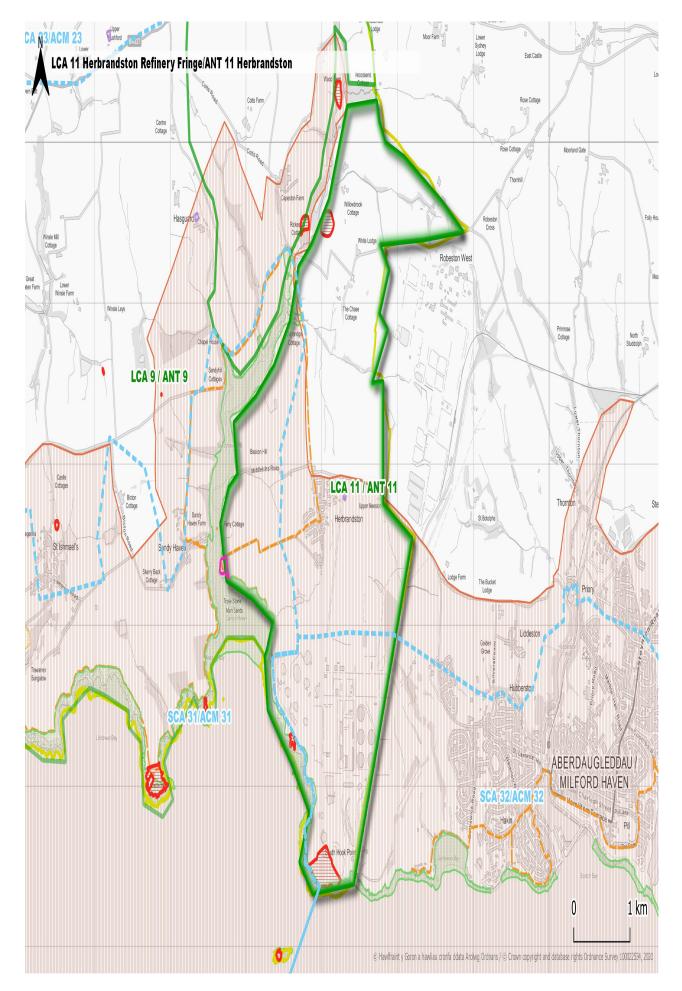
LCA 11: Herbrandston Refinery Fringe

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 31: Outer Milford Haven SCA 32: Inner Milford Haven

SENSITIVITY						
Summary of sensitivity	the Registered La	ndscape of Histor ats of national imp	ical Interest, the sc	andy Haven, the loc heduled monument estuary, and key vie	s and their	
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High	
Static: large						
Static: medium						
Static: small						
Seasonal: large						
Seasonal: medium						
Seasonal: small						
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:		
Development in area	 The Milfor Historical Scheduled Key views The value mentioned The visua of the oil redeveloped chicken sl 	Interest covers the dimonuments included are from the brain of the area lies in the diabove and the State of the refinery to the sound for camping in contents in fields to the dimensional diabove.	ay Registered Land e southern part of the earth make the adjace arrayanning. In the southern part of the southern	emontory fort on the e Coast Path. status, the historic fe et edge. ast and the physical nt areas highly unlik short-term, highly ur	coast. eatures presence kely to be asightly	
CAPACITY						
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity	
Summary of capacity	of Sandy Haven, t There may be limi	The area has limited capacity for development due to the intimate estuarial landscape of Sandy Haven, the open slopes and skylines and the registered historic landscape. There may be limited opportunities in places on gently sloping discreet sites.				
Capacity for new sites	at most or small/m Haven and its env	nedium seasonal s rirons and also av	sites, to avoid affect oid open slopes and	lld need to be small ting the character of d skyline. This leave ment but there may	f Sandy es few	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing	An extension to th character.	e existing site wo	uld be likely to incre	ease the impact on l	andscape	

accommodation)	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	An extension to the existing site would be likely to increase the impact on landscape character.
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is potential for some improvements.
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on flatter land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. Site on improved pasture, arable or brownfield land. Site adjacent to modern development. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. Avoid siting static units in Registered Historic landscapes.
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular.



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LCA 12: St Brides Bay

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north

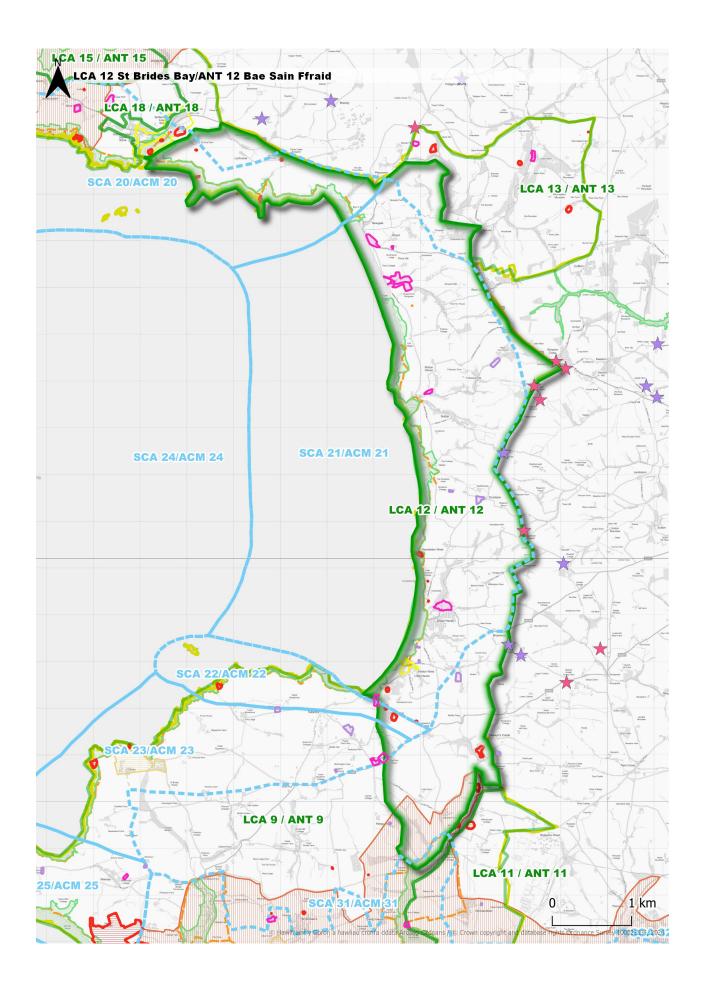
SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east

SCA 22: St Brides Bay coastal waters south - Borough Head SCA 23: St Brides Bay south coastal waters - The Nab Head

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the largely undeveloped indented coast especially to the north west, coastal facing slopes, open skylines, scheduled monuments and their setting, nationally significant habitats along the coast and areas intervisible with the sea and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Development in area	 Largely unespecially Medium socoast. Primarily places. Irregular socoast. Areas of home social so	ndeveloped inder to the north/north cale landform, st pastoral sloping landgebanks/lowed monuments included the coastal edurity of the area is remost area and skyline set back for cliffs in places. The headlands / roothead. The headlands / rootheadlands / roothe	nted coastal edges thwest. Iteep in places, slow and scape which ces and large opecut hedges or fenciluding promontoringe. In highly intervisible to the north toward from the coast on cive landmark or last at Dinas Fawruil coast to the north toward around Broad Hamokeshire Coast Fin its National Painted around Newgoven to the south,	re to development: e and cliffs with semi- oping from upto 121m forms the backcloth to en rationalised fields aces which tend to be ry forts and their setting e with St Brides Bay wards Brandy Brook. gently undulating pla on higher ground interes and Dinas Fach to the orth, east of Newgale. Ven. Oath and from boat trip ortk status, historic feat with some smaller side the National Park	in AOD towards the of the coast, open in in other places. In more open to view. Ings. With the exception atteau top but also evisible with the sea. In the north and at its including from the sand the SSSI. In the and around the sinland or in
	skyline.		•		
CAPACITY					

Capacity of LCA for	Substantial	Substantial/	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/	
development or further development/units		moderate			At capacity	
Summary of capacity	as detractors visib this area and the s coast and direct h	le from the sea an sloping land towar interland would a	nd the Pembrokesh ds the coast mean:	ted because some e ire Coast Path and s that further develo haracter. There may nes.	the openness of pment along the	
Capacity for new sites		There may be limited capacity for small static sites and medium and small seasonal sites back from the coast avoiding slopes and skylines and following the siting guidelines below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)		e coast. There ma		r expansion of static ed expansion of site		
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no capac effects.	ity to extend exist	ing sites as this wo	uld only increase th	e spread of	
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is potential	for some improve	ments.			
GUIDANCE						
Siting guidance specific to LCA	adjacent t 2. If siting or on the coa 3. Site withir 4. Site units woodland 5. Associate 6. Site on im 7. If siting in strategy is regenerat 8. Site adjact 9. Avoid nati 10. Avoid unit 11. Avoid sitin monumen 12. Avoid sitin	o a site. In plateau, use flateat side, to avoid la field boundaries, close to the edge rather than in the with farm comple proved pasture, a woodland, ensure in place to maintion/replanting. ent to modern definal or locally design static units in outs and listed building static units in R	land and set back to being skyline development. Is and setting of Collings and their curtil tegistered Historic Is being sand their curtil tegistered Historic Is the setting of the tegistered Historic Is th	jacent fields. Jents such as field be spaces. Jecially small sites. Jand. Jacent and a marked an	opes, especially oundaries or anagement e.g. phased eserves. scheduled ancient	
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Reduce deplanting between 2. Avoid place effects. Restrict states and the place effects. Restrict up to the place effects. Restrict up to the place effects. In more place effects. 	ensity of static caretween caravans, cing static caravar ratic and touring conits to the edge of static unit layouts	ravan development, especially where on very close to bou aravans to the edge of fields. which are less rects/fields and those d	creating green space caravans or chalets undaries so planting	'stack up' slopes. can help to buffer access roads and consider	

- play, dog walking.
- 7. In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider removing static units and using the space for lower impact units, preferably seasonal tents, yurts or safari tents.
- 8. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting.
- 9. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary.
- 10. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate.
- 11. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites.
- 12. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 13. Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks.
- 14. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 15. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc.
- 16. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.

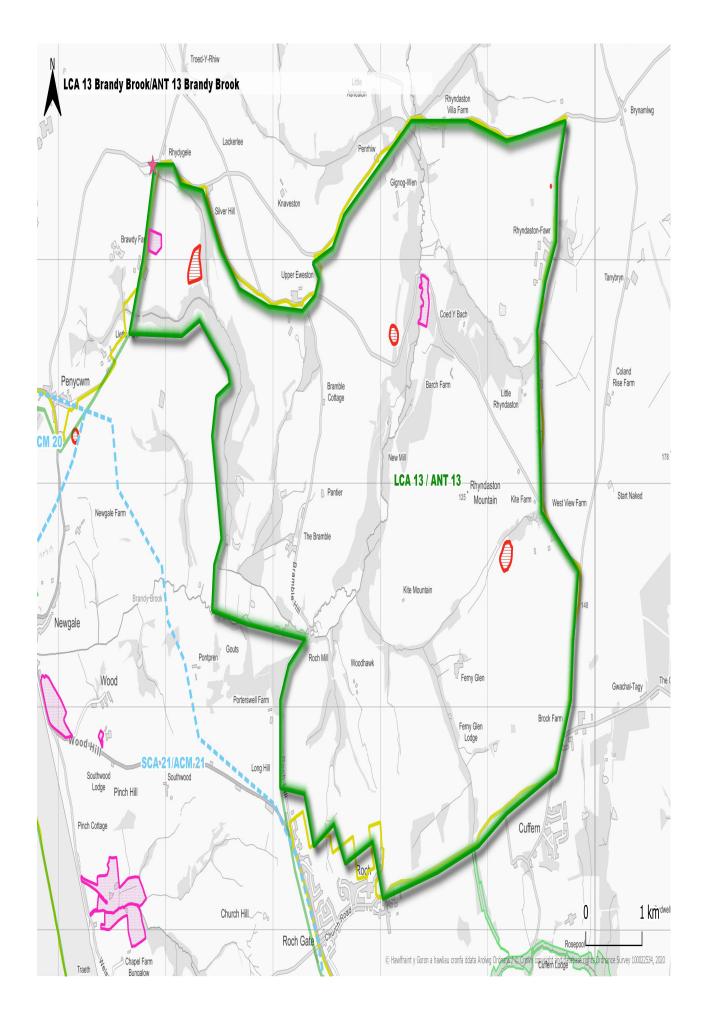


LCA 13: Brandy Brook **Landscape Character Area**

Related Seascape Character Areas None

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	intervisible with th	ne coast and St B t pattern, the sett	ne open upper valley rides Bay, the steep ing of Roch Castle a	slopes of the inci-	sed valleys, the
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:	1
	 Brides Bay. Steep slopes of incised valleys. Sparse rural settlement pattern. Setting of Roch Castle on upper slopes to the south. Wet alder woodland, heathland and wet grassland habitats. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the nature conservation features mentioned above. 				
	reatures r	nentioned above.			
Development in area		be one static / mi	ixed site discreetly l	ocated in Brandy E	Brook valley bottom
Development in area CAPACITY	There appears to	be one static / mi	ixed site discreetly l	ocated in Brandy E	Brook valley bottom
•	There appears to	be one static / mi	ixed site discreetly l	ocated in Brandy E	No capacity/ At capacity
CAPACITY Capacity of LCA for development or further	There appears to and another close Substantial The area has very I that larger development	Substantial/ moderate imited capacity becoments are likely to be in valleys enclosed at semi-natural hab	Moderate ause the relatively ope highly visible and and by landform and woolitats are not adversely	Limited en slopes and skyling fect the backcloth to dland / hedgerows o	No capacity/ At capacity es of the area mean the coast. Small n flat sites may be
CAPACITY Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	There appears to and another close Substantial The area has very I that larger developr scale development suitable provided th away from the coas	Substantial/ moderate imited capacity becoments are likely to be in valleys enclosed at semi-natural habit may be suitable if	Moderate ause the relatively ope highly visible and and by landform and woolitats are not adversely	Limited en slopes and skyline ffect the backcloth to dland / hedgerows o y affected. Sites facil	No capacity/ At capacity es of the area mean the coast. Small n flat sites may be ng on gentle slopes
CAPACITY Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units Summary of capacity	There appears to and another close and another close Substantial The area has very I that larger developr scale development suitable provided th away from the coas The capacity for new There may be poter	Substantial/ moderate imited capacity becoments are likely to be in valleys enclosed at semi-natural habit may be suitable if w sites limited to smitial for a small exp	Moderate ause the relatively ope highly visible and at by landform and woo litats are not adversely not on the skyline.	Limited en slopes and skyling fect the backcloth to dland / hedgerows o y affected. Sites facil vell screened location -sized valley bottom	No capacity/ At capacity es of the area mean the coast. Small in flat sites may be no gentle slopes ns only.
CAPACITY Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units Summary of capacity Capacity for new sites Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing	There appears to and another close and another close Substantial The area has very I that larger development suitable provided thaway from the coas The capacity for new There may be poter remains discreet an	Substantial/ moderate imited capacity becoments are likely to be in valleys enclosed at semi-natural habit may be suitable if w sites limited to so notial for a small expend does not adverse	Moderate ause the relatively ope highly visible and at by landform and wooditats are not adversely not on the skyline. mall sites in discreet, wansion to the medium.	en slopes and skylinder fect the backcloth to dland / hedgerows o by affected. Sites facilities facilities are related to the screened location and the sized valley bottom habitats.	No capacity/ At capacity es of the area mean the coast. Small n flat sites may be ng on gentle slopes ns only. site providing it
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units Summary of capacity Capacity for new sites Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation) Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in	There appears to and another close and another close Substantial The area has very I that larger development suitable provided thaway from the coas The capacity for new There may be poter remains discreet an	Substantial/ moderate imited capacity becoments are likely to be in valleys enclosed at semi-natural habit may be suitable if we sites limited to snot all ones and does not adverse and benefit in reducing the control of the contro	Moderate Moderate ause the relatively open highly visible and at by landform and wooditats are not adversely not on the skyline. Inall sites in discreet, was ansion to the mediumely affect semi-natural and the density of existing the density o	en slopes and skylinder fect the backcloth to dland / hedgerows o by affected. Sites facilities facilities are related to the screened location and the sized valley bottom habitats.	No capacity/ At capacity es of the area mean the coast. Small n flat sites may be ng on gentle slopes ns only. site providing it
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units Summary of capacity Capacity for new sites Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation) Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation) Capacity for changes	There appears to and another close and another close Substantial The area has very I that larger development suitable provided the away from the coast The capacity for new There may be poter remains discreet and There is no perceived.	Substantial/ moderate imited capacity becoments are likely to be in valleys enclosed at semi-natural habit may be suitable if we sites limited to snot all ones and does not adverse and benefit in reducing the control of the contro	Moderate Moderate ause the relatively open highly visible and at by landform and wooditats are not adversely not on the skyline. Inall sites in discreet, wansion to the mediumely affect semi-natural and the density of existing the density of existing the density of existing density.	en slopes and skylinder fect the backcloth to dland / hedgerows o by affected. Sites facilities facilities are related to the screened location and the sized valley bottom habitats.	No capacity/ At capacity es of the area mean the coast. Small in flat sites may be not on gentle slopes in sonly. site providing it

specific to LCA	adjacent to a site.	
	2. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.	
	3. Site on plateau sloping away from the sea, or flat land, provided there is enclosure, and avoiding skyline.	
	 Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. 	
	5. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites.	
	 If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time e.g. phased regeneration/replanting. 	
	7. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland.	
	Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their cartilages.	
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A	

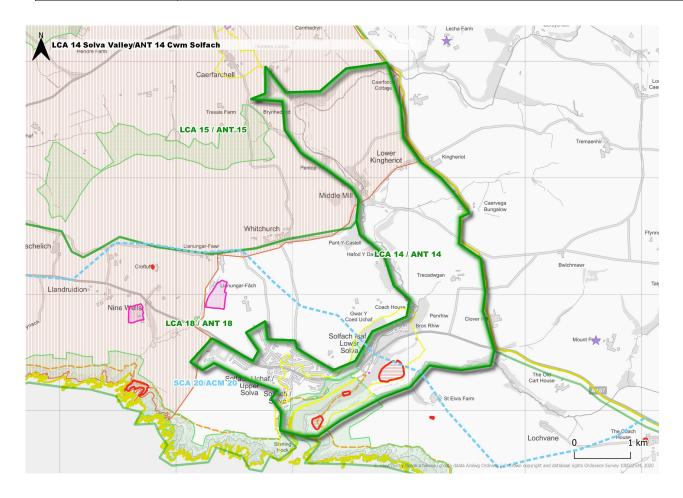


Landscape Character Area LCA14: Solva Valley

Related Seascape Character Areas SCA20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north

SENSITIVITY									
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the steep wooded slopes and semi-natural vegetation of the incised valleys, the open upper slopes on the plateau, Solva Conservation Area covering the village and harbour and their settings, the registered historic landscape to the north, coastal habitats and national significance, the intimate and tranquil character of the valley and views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.								
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	ow Medium/low Medium High/medium High							
Static: large									
Static: medium									
Static: small									
Seasonal: large									
Seasonal: medium									
Seasonal: small									
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive to	o development:					
Development in area	 bottoms. Open upper valley slopes and plateau tops. Solva Conservation Area in scheduled monuments and their setting including the scenic harbour with its strong sense of place. The area north of Middle Mill is included in the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. Intimate unspoilt and tranquil character of the valley and its environs. Semi-natural valley vegetation. Views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 								
CAPACITY		• •							
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity				
Summary of capacity	with highly sensiti	The area has no capacity for static development as it is very small in size and intimate scale with highly sensitive receptors to the south around Solva and the registered historic landscape to the north. There may be opportunity for a small seasonal site.							
Capacity for new sites	There may be opportunity for a small seasonal site in a discreet well-screened location.								
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A								
Capacity for extensions to	N/A								

existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on plateau sloping away from the sea, or flat land, provided there is enclosure, and avoiding skyline. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time e.g. phased regeneration/replanting. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland.
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A



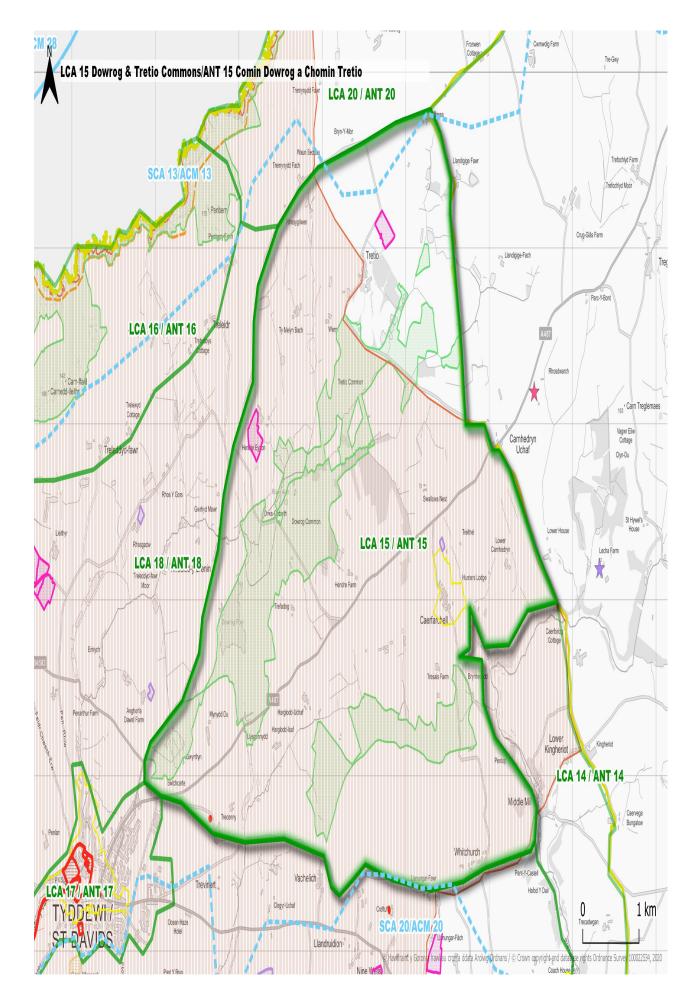
LCA15: Dowrog and Tretio Commons

Related Seascape Character Area

SCA 13: Penbwchdy to Penllechwen

SENSITIVITY									
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the open undulating slopes, highly distinctive small settlement pattern, open commons with nature conservation value, historic character and value and strong sense of place.								
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Low Medium/low Medium High/medium High							
Static: large									
Static: medium									
Static: small									
Seasonal: large									
Seasonal: medium									
Seasonal: small									
Key sensitivities	The following ch	haracteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:					
Development in area	 Distinctive small settlement pattern including the Conservation Area and its setting at Caerfarchell. The majority of the area is included in the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest which indicates the highly distinctive historical and cultural character of the area. Open commons with strong sense of place as well as internationally important heathland and grassland habitats. A small part of the area to the north has strong intervisibility with the sea. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. Static/mixed caravan sites at Hendre Eynon and Tretio and smaller site north of								
CAPACITY									
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity				
Summary of capacity	The area has limited capacity because of its generally high / high / medium sensitivity and open undulating landscape with commons and a particular sense of place and historical character. The historic landscape limits static development. There may be limited capacity for extension of existing sites provided they are contained within mature hedges / trees or for small seasonal sites.								
Capacity for new sites		apacity only for sma ated with farmstead		well-screened fla	t sites				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation) Capacity for	contained within use but a small strong screening	mited capacity for e n mature hedges/tre number of static cal g.	es. The extensions	would best be fo	r seasonal				
	This would be a								

extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	caravans, especially around the entrance, which would allow a more rural entrance to the site.							
Capacity for changes within existing sites	nere is potential for some improvement in existing sites - see below.							
GUIDANCE								
Siting guidance	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. Site adjacent to modern development. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats. Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. 							
	10. Avoid siting static units in Registered Historic landscapes where possible.							
Mitigation guidance	 Avoid sliting static units in Registered Historic landscapes where possible. Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space. Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. Restrict units to the edge of fields. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing. 							



LCA 16: Carn Llidi

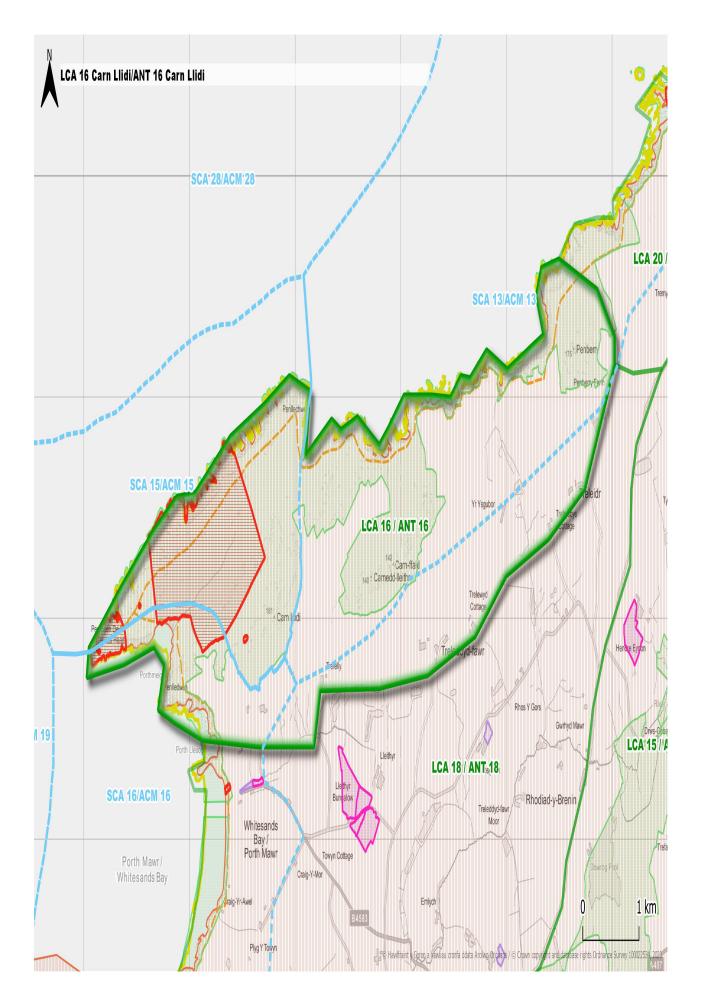
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 13: Penbwchdy to Penllechwen

SCA 15: St David's Head SCA 16: Whitesands Bay

SENSITIVITY								
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the highly distinctive and prominent landforms and headland with associated steep slopes open to wide view from land and sea, extremely important historic landscape, semi-natural vegetation of nature conservation value, sparse settlement and iconic views to and from the area.							
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High			
Static: large								
Static: medium								
Static: small								
Seasonal: large								
Seasonal: medium								
Seasonal: small								
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive	to development:				
	 Highly distinctive steep-sided rocky knolls with associated steep slopes and exposed rocky headland which defines Whitesands Bay. Prominent landforms are important landmarks open to wide view from the land, coast and sea. Undeveloped indented coastal edge and cliffs with semi-natural vegetation extending inland in parts. The open and exposed character of much of the landscape with low hedge banks or hedges and semi-natural vegetation. Distinctive settlement pattern limited to farmsteads on the spring line on slopes visible from the lower land and bay to the south. Undeveloped coastline to the north. The area is an extremely important prehistoric and cultural landscape with scheduled monuments and is included in the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. Internationally important coastal and heathland habitats. Feeling of remoteness on coastal edge and to the north. Key views are from St David's Head and Carn Llidi which offer iconic views of the peninsula seascape including towards Ramsey Island, the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and from boat trips including from Whitesands Bay, St Justinians and from kayaks. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and 							
Development in area	There is no deve	elopment in the a	rea.					
CAPACITY								
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units Summary of	Substantial There is no capac	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate to its high sensiti	Limited vity throughout whi	No capacity/ At capacity			

capacity	from its highly distinctive and prominent character on the coast and as an extremely important historic landscape.
Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for new sites.
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A



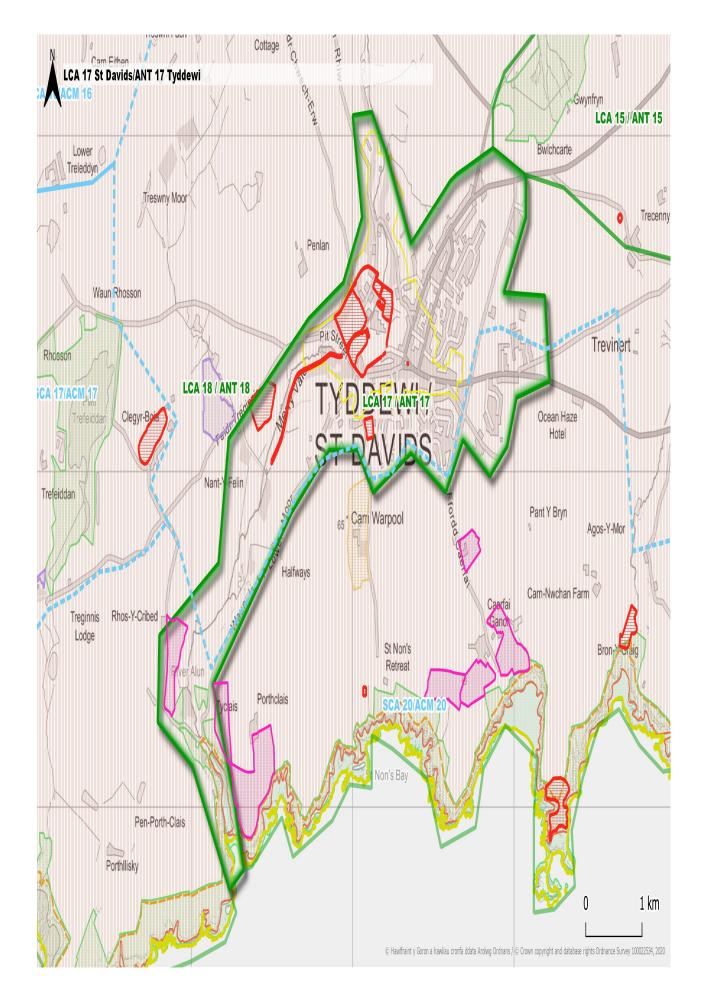
LCA 17: St Davids

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north

SENSITIVITY			-					
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the historic character and setting of St Davids and its cathedral, the historic significance of the valley and its link to the coast at Porthclais, the intimate scale and steep sides of the valley, the openness to views along the valley and from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, and the scenic quality of the harbour.							
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High			
Static: large								
Static: medium								
Static: small								
Seasonal: large								
Seasonal: medium								
Seasonal: small								
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive to	o development:				
Development in area	valley bot The histor Davids. St Davids including Other sch Scenic ha The area' David's H Historical Nationally and sides Intimate a environs. Views fror The value conservat	 Davids. St Davids Cathedral and the settlement's Conservation Area and their setting including glimpsed views towards them. Other scheduled monuments and their setting. Scenic harbour at Porthclais with its strong sense of place. The area's historical and cultural significance are indicated by its inclusion in the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. Nationally important coastal habitats and semi-natural vegetation on the valley floor and sides. Intimate and relatively unspoilt and tranquil character of the lower valley and its 						
Bovolopinone in aroa	camp site		site at Knos y Cribe	d and the Porthclais	s static and mixed			
CAPACITY								
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units Summary of	Substantial Substantial/ Moderate Limited No capacity/ At capacity The area has no capacity due to its high sensitivity for most categories of development							
capacity	which are due to its historic character and significance, distinctive character and openness in parts. Existing development already has some effect on the sense of place and further development would cumulatively affect this.							
Capacity for new sites	There is no capac	There is no capacity for new sites within St Davids environs or to the west.						

Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no capacity for extensions as these would cumulatively affect the upper slopes of the valley.							
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no capacity for extensions as these would cumulatively affect the upper slopes of the valley.							
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is limited potential for improvements such as improved screening without affecting the open character of the landscape e.g. low hedgebanks adjacent to Portclais.							
GUIDANCE								
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A							
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 In the adjacent caravan site, in more prominent locations/fields on the edge of the valley avoid statics and use the space for amenity e.g. open space recreation, play, dog walking, or seasonal tents at worst. In the adjacent caravan site, change the colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. 							



LCA 18: St David's Headland

Related Seascape Character Areas

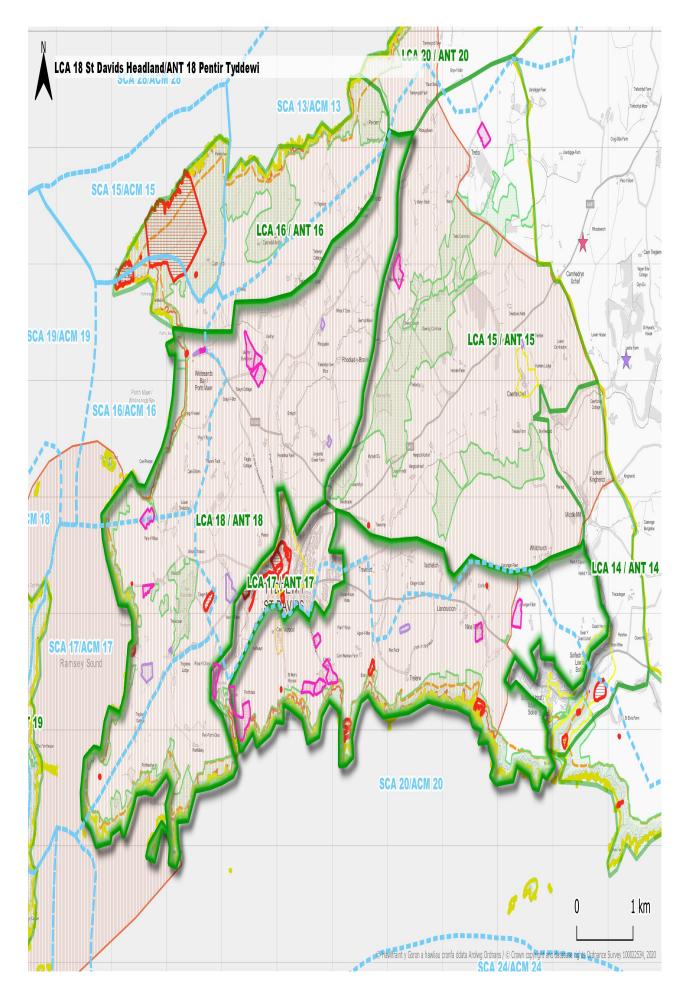
SCA 16: Whitesands Bay SCA 17: Ramsey Sound

SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north

OFNOIT"		, (20. 01 Bilder)	Day Coastal Waters						
SENSITIVITY									
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the largely undeveloped indented rocky coast of particular scenic quality, short slopes running down to the coast, generally open undulating plateau character with rocky knolls, registered historic landscape with strong cultural importance, valued semi-natural areas of heath and wetlands, iconic views to and from St David's Head and Ramsey Island and views to and from St Brides Bay and Carn Llidi.								
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	ow Medium/low Medium High/medium High							
Static: large									
Static: medium									
Static: small									
Seasonal: large									
Seasonal: medium									
Seasonal: small									
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:					
Dovolonment in area	 Largely undeveloped indented coastal edge and cliffs with semi-natural vegetation including coastal heath extending inland in parts. Distinctive rocky knolls which form features in the landscape e.g. around Clegyr Boia and Rhosson. Sea facing slopes adjacent to the coast. The open character of much of the landscape with low hedge banks or hedges and semi-natural vegetation allows wide views across slopes and towards the sea. Distinctive and sparse settlement pattern generally limited to farmsteads, some with highly distinctive vernacular form. The area is an extremely important prehistoric and cultural landscape with scheduled monuments and is included in the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. The area acts as setting to St Davids and its cathedral. Internationally important coastal habitats and lowland heathland, wetlands and grasslands, some covered by SSSI designation. Key views are from St David's Head and Carn Llidi which offer iconic views of the peninsula seascape across the area including towards Ramsey Island. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path offers views from elsewhere such as across to Ramsey Island, and across Whitesands Bay and St Brides Bay. Views are also possible from boat trips including from Whitesands Bay, St Justinians, Solva and from kayaks. Wild, tranquil and remote in some locations along the coast. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 								
Development in area	There are a number of large and medium scale static and mixed caravan sites on or close to the coast and inland. There are also seasonal campsites with tents in places. The concentration reduces away from the coast. It is not clear if all of the smaller sites are official.								
CAPACITY									

Capacity of LCA for	Substantial	Substantial/	Moderate	Limited	No capacity /				
development or further development/units		moderate			At capacity				
Summary of capacity	The area is very close to capacity as the coast is of particularly high scenic quality and the existing sites already act as detractors in places, so the remaining unspoilt stretches are particularly valuable. The camp sites on the south coast are particularly noticeable from St Brides Bay and from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. Also the area to the north is overlooked by Carn Llidi and acts as setting to St Davids and its cathedral. The area is covered by the Registered historic landscape designation.								
Capacity for new sites				e current density of s t away from Carn Lli					
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	they already have	There is no capacity for extending existing sites due to the impact on the landscape that they already have with the exception of small seasonal sites to the north east of the area, but away from Carn Llidi.							
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is generally no justification to extend existing sites as this would only increase the spread of effects.								
Capacity for changes within existing sites		aravans where im	provements in lay	amping tents may be out in line with this d monstrated.					
GUIDANCE									
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A								
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	planting b 2. Avoid place back, if possible constraints 3. Avoid place effects. 4. Restrict s 5. Restrict u 6. In more peremoving play, dog 7. In more peremoving seasonal 8. Change cereduce visusites unle 9. Maintain cereas who	etween caravans, cing static caravar pssible. Cing static caravar tatic and touring conits to the edge of the rominent locations static units and us walking. The rominent locations static units and us tents, yurts or safe colour of caravans sual impact. Avoid see well integrated for change lighting the appearance of the caravans of of the cara	ns on skylines, espensivery close to be arrayans to the edge of fields especially be solded and those sing the space for arritents. To less obtrusive sold white roofs and volume by intervening plate of a site facilities e.g.	by the coast. directly by the coast amenity e.g. open s directly by the coast lower impact units, p shades and tones, elerative of finishes and	the coast- set g can help to buffer consider pace recreation, consider preferably g light green, to d colours across ting to minimum complex				

- 11. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites.
- 12. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 13. Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks.
- 14. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 15. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. keeping traditional hedgebanks biodiverse, semi-natural habitats, watercourses and other field boundaries etc.
- 16. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



LCA 19: Ramsey Island

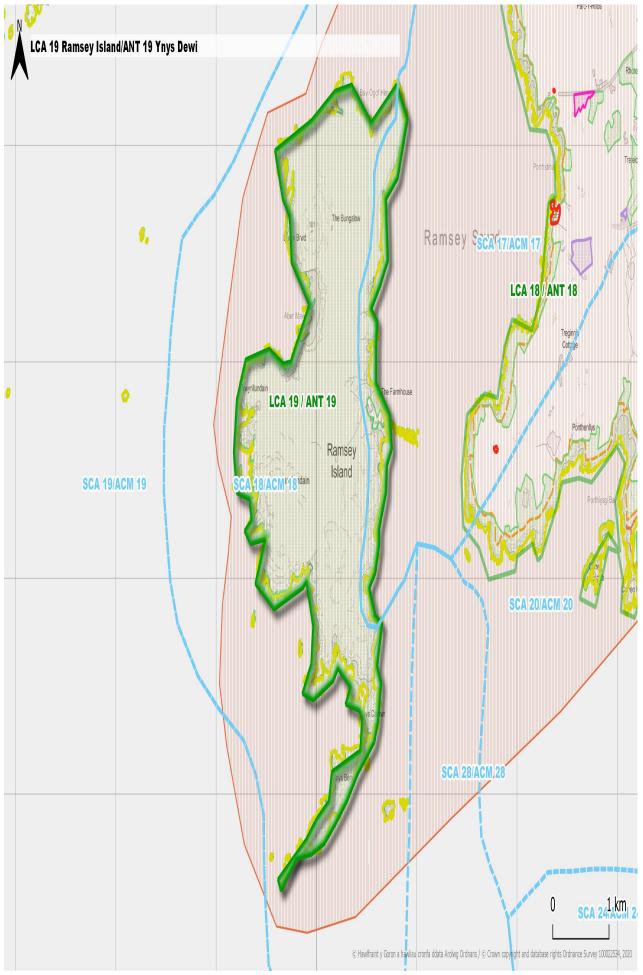
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 17: Ramsey Sound

SCA 18: Ramsey Island coastal waters

SENSITIVITY										
Summary of sensitivity	The very high sensitivity of the area lies in the island's spectacular and unspoilt character and coastline with exposed hills, open character, registered historic landscape, status as National Nature Reserve, remoteness and wildness with superb panoramic views to and from the island.									
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	ow Medium/low Medium High/medium High								
Static: large										
Static: medium										
Static: small										
Seasonal: large										
Seasonal: medium										
Seasonal: small										
Development in area	 Spectacular island with the dominant landform of Carn Llundain forming a major landmark and the most westerly significant Island in Pembrokeshire. Undisturbed and unspoilt island with rocky coastlines with jagged rocky coastal edge, cliffs and features with semi-natural vegetation extending inland in parts. Historic character and pattern of old stone field walls with grassland and seminatural vegetation interspersed with rocky outcrops but with no trees or shrub cover. The island is included in the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. The island is a National Nature Reserve and is covered by SSSI. The cliffs, associated coastal heath and grassland are designated as the Ramsey Island and St David's Peninsula Special Protection Area and they are also an Important Bird Area and nature reserve managed by RSPB. Very limited access to visitors. Pervading sense of exposure, isolation, remoteness, tranquillity and wildness emphasised by the strong tidal races of Ramsey Sound separating it from the coast. Strong intervisibility with the sea on all sides with panoramic sea views to and from the island, from popular round Ramsey Island boat trips and from the coast and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The value of the island lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 									
-	There are no carr	nping or caravan s	sites on the islands	5.						
CAPACITY										
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial Substantial/ Moderate Limited No capacity / At capacity								
Summary of capacity		The island has no capacity due to its high sensitivity for all categories of development and its unspoilt open, island character.								

Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for any sites.
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A



Caravan, Camping and Chalet Supplementary Planning Guidance Adoption Approval Date: May 2021 94

Landscape Character Area LCA 20: Trefin

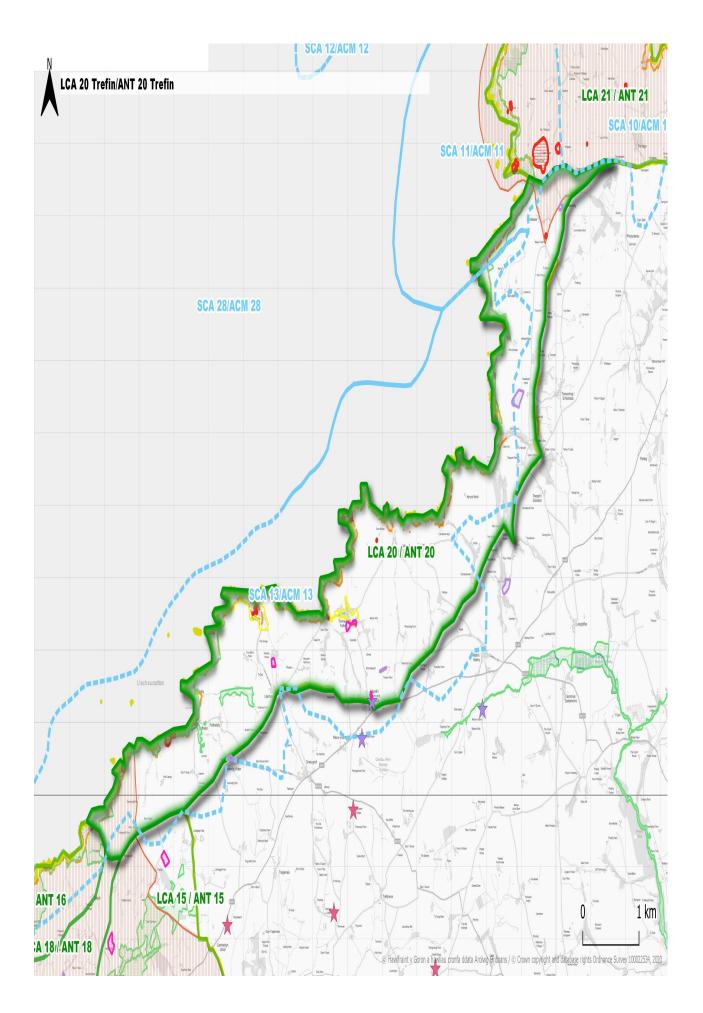
Related Seascape Character Areas SCA 11: Strumble Head to Penbwchdy

SCA 13: Penbwchdy to Penllechwen

SENSITIVITY			-		
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the almost entirely undeveloped indented coastal edge, the long sea facing slopes, the small scale field pattern, the sparse settlement pattern and tranquillity, the historic interest along the coast and to the north and west, and the coastal views in particular from Garn Fawr and Carn Llidi.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Development in area	 An almost entirely undeveloped indented coastal edge and cliffs with semi-natural vegetation including coastal heath. Sea facing slopes adjacent to the coast and steep incised valley slopes. The open character of much of the landscape with low hedge banks or hedges and dry stone walls allows long views along the coast and out to the sea. Very small scale field pattern in places especially west of Trefin. Sparse rural settlement pattern generally limited to farmsteads, with a few distinctive villages including Porthgain and Trefin with their associated Conservation Areas. Historic interest includes prehistoric promontory forts and industrial heritage particularly between Porthgain and Abereiddy. Many features are scheduled monuments. The far western part of the area and the far northern part lie within Registered Landscapes of Historical Interest, St David's Headland and Ramsey Island, and Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head respectively. Internationally important coastal habitats. Much of the coast is tranquil with limited vehicle access. Key unspoilt views are from Garn Fawr and Carn Llidi outside the area and from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path including around popular locations such as Porthgain, Abereiddy, Trefin and Abercastle. Views are also possible from kayaks and other occasional leisure sailors. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 				
	from the coast with a larger seasonal site close to the coast. The developments tend to be further to the south/west rather than north/east.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity / At capacity

Summary of capacity	There is very limited capacity for new sites. New development would be limited to small/medium seasonal sites in discreet locations only to minimise impact on the landscape character. There is potential for improvement particularly to the larger seasonal site close to the coast.		
Capacity for new sites	There is very limited capacity for new sites. New development would be limited to small/medium seasonal sites in discreet locations only.		
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There does not appear to be potential for extension to existing sites without increasing the impact on landscape character.		
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no apparent capacity to extend existing sites as this would only increase the spread of effects.		
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is potential for some improvements.		
GUIDANCE			
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time eg phased regeneration/replanting. Site adjacent to modern development. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including coastal heath and ancient woodland. Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. 		
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries or road edges so planting can help to buffer effects. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. Restrict units to the edge of fields. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. 		

semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc.
10. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials
and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright
lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



LCA 21: Pen Caer / Strumble Head

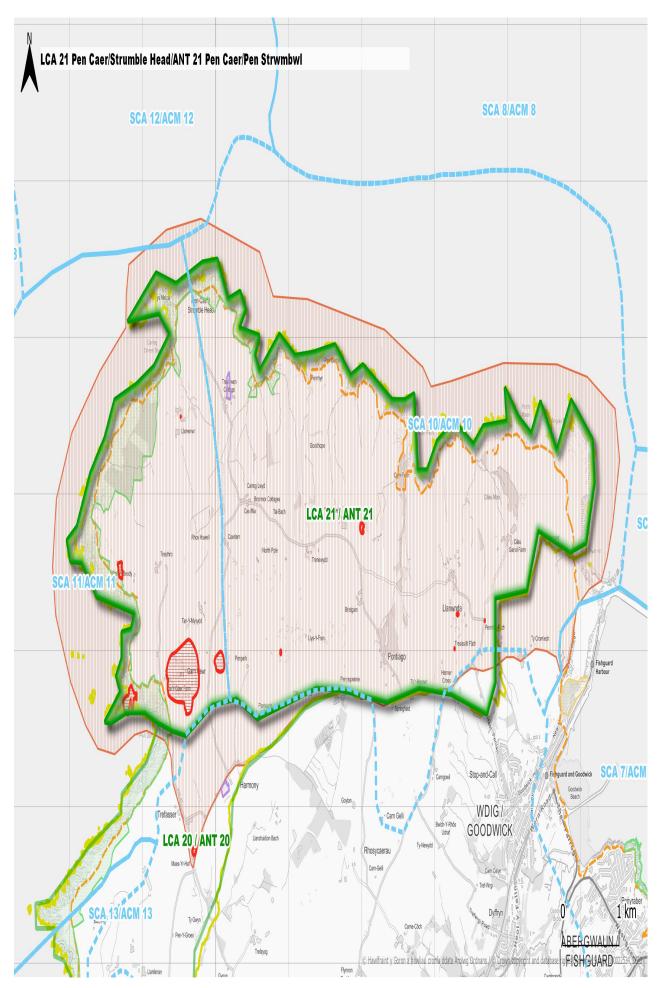
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 10: Crincoed Point and Strumble Head

SCA 11: Strumble Head to Penbwchdy

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The sensitivity of the area lies in the undeveloped and rugged indented coast, the rocky outcrops and the distinctive, wild, remote and exposed character of the area, the registered historic landscape with associated historic features, and the views in particular from Garn Fawr and the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive to	o development:	
Davidament in	 Undeveloped, rugged, indented coastal edge and cliffs with semi-natural vegetation including coastal heath. Distinctive rocky outcrops such as Garn Fawr and Garn Fechan and elevated sea facing slopes adjacent to the coast. Mosaic of semi-natural areas small scale and irregular field pattern with low hedge banks. Sparse rural settlement pattern generally limited to farmsteads, and a few very small settlements including Llanwnda. Historic interest includes Iron Age forts at Garn Fawr and Garn Fechan and prehistoric promontory forts which are scheduled monuments. The whole area lies within the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Registered Landscapes of Historical Interest. Nationally important coastal habitats and semi-natural areas inland on the elevated ground. Much of the coast and its hinterland feels wild, remote and exposed with limited vehicle access. The open and exposed character of much of the landscape allows long views along the coast and out to the sea, with the area highly intervisible with the sea. Key unspoilt views are from Garn Fawr, Strumble Head and from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. Views are also possible from occasional leisure sailors. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 				
Development in area	There are a very small number of small scale static or seasonal camping sites. It is not clear if the camp sites are official.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity

Summary of capacity	The area has a very limited capacity because it has high or high / medium sensitivity and further sites would adversely affect the distinctive and historic character of the area. The only possible opportunities are for small seasonal camping sites, preferably tents / yurts, rather than caravans. These should avoid the semi-natural areas and high ground.			
Capacity for new sites	There is no further capacity for more static sites but there may be limited potential for a limited number of small seasonal sites in discreet locations away from the coast, from Strumble Head and from Garn Fawr, possibly associated with farmsteads.			
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no further capacity for extension to the permitted site due to the sensitive location.			
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A. There are no static caravan sites in the area.			
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is room for improvement in the camping pattern in the area, as below.			
GUIDANCE				
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including heath and ancient woodland. Avoid siting static units in Registered Historic landscape. 			
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Avoid camping within semi-natural areas and on hilltops and upper slopes. Restrict units to the edge of fields. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. 			



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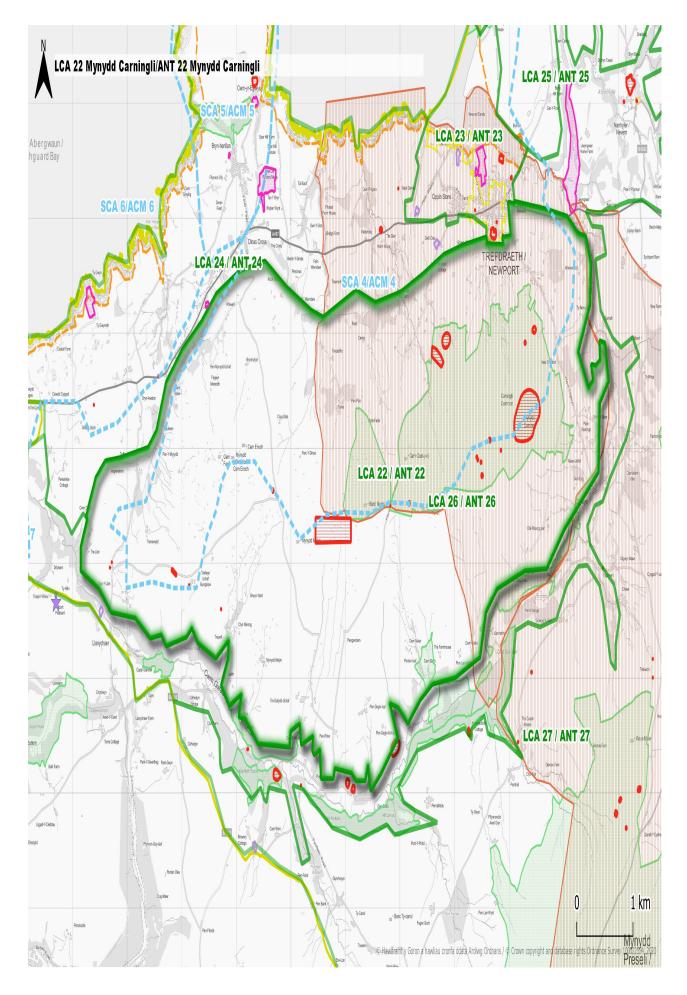
LCA 22: Mynydd Carningli

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 4: Newport Bay

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The distinctive hill backcloth to the coast with steep slopes and unspoilt skyline and the presence of open unenclosed moorland, small-scale irregular field and a highly valued range of historical features and important semi-natural habitats make the area sensitive to development. The area is also highly visible from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path as well as from the Preseli Hills and has a remote and wild character in parts.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following ch	naracteristics make	the area sensitive	to development:	
Development in	 Distinctive hills with upland character acting as a backcloth to the coast. Distinct slopes falling to the sea and inland. High intervisibility with the coast and sea to the north and the Preseli Hills to the south. Distinctive rock formations and cairns on the unspoilt skyline with strong sense of place. Open moorland on hilltops and very small irregular field patterns especially to the north and east. Generally fieldbanks or low cut hedges enclosing fields which with heathland results in relatively open landscape. Historic features and scheduled monuments including the Iron Age fort at the summit of Mynydd Carningli. The western half of the area is within the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historical Interest. The moorland on the hilltops are covered by SSSI designation. Key views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path including Dinas Head and sea in Newport Bay and Fishguard Bay. Also views from the Preseli Hills. The limited access and exposed upland historic character leads to a feeling of tranquillity, remoteness and wildness. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic features mentioned above. 				
area	None ap	oparoni.			
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity
Summary of capacity	sensitivity and n facing the sea, t	o apparent existing he upper slopes ge no capacity. There	sites. The open u nerally and the are	s high or high / medi pland moorland, the ea within the registe ed capacity for smal	slopes red

Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for static caravans or chalets and very limited opportunities for seasonal tent pitches at a small scale. The latter would only be acceptable in well-screened level locations away from the coast on lower slopes, possibly associated with farmsteads.		
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A		
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A		
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A		
GUIDANCE			
Siting guidance	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Avoid intervisibility with Cwm Gwaun / valley side skyline. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on flatter land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. Site on improved pasture, arable or brownfield land. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time e.g. phased regeneration/replanting. 		
Mitigation guidance	N/A as no development within the area.		

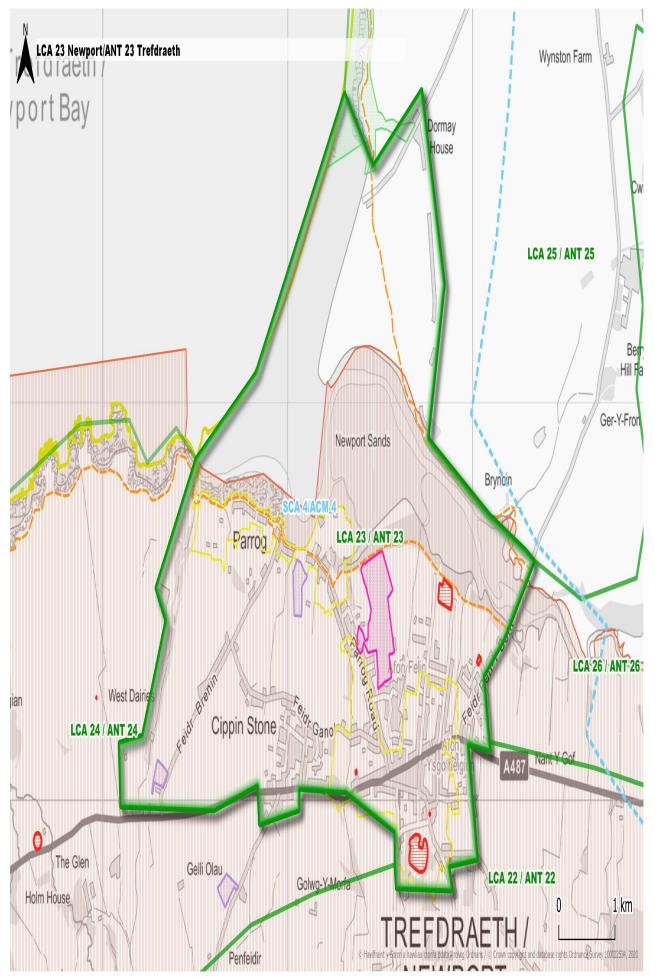


Landscape Character Area LCA 23: Newport

Related Seascape Character Areas SCA 4: Newport Bay

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The historic town and conservation areas, the open dunes/golf course and open slopes and running down to the scenic estuary mouth, the water frontage make the area sensitive to development. The area is also highly visible from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and across Newport Bay. The existing caravan site is very discreet.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive	to development:	
Development in area	 The historic settlement of Newport and Newport Parrog and their Conservation Areas and their settings including views to and from them from the coast and sea. Other scheduled monuments and their setting including the castles, and also the church. The area's historical and cultural significance are indicated by its inclusion in the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historical Interest. Small-scale irregular field pattern in places. Scenic Afon Nyfer estuary and waterfront and associated hinterland with its strong sense of place. Views from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path including unspoilt views across the bay. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic features mentioned above. 				
·	The existing static caravan site north of the town is very discreet and keeps development away from the water's edge which is helpful. This should be maintained. Seasonal camping sites lie west of the town on slopes.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	/	to capacity
Summary of capacity	development, and the character of the existing seasonal	I any further expane estuary and the campsites to the	nsion of the static historic character west of the town a	vities, particularly to caravan park may r of the settlement. are already at a hig r intensification of o	impinge on The h density

	would change the character of the open pastoral fields which contribute to the setting of the estuary, town and the Bay. There is no capacity on the exposed open coastal landscape north of the estuary.			
Capacity for new sites	There is no further capacity for static caravans or seasonal pitches.			
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no further capacity for extensions			
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no capacity to extend existing sites as this would only increase the spread of effects.			
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There may be potential for a slight increase in screening with trees/large native shrubs on the campsites to the west of Newport but this should be in character with the landscape using only native, wind-tolerant species found in the area.			
GUIDANCE				
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A as no further sites are recommended.			
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Restrict touring caravans and tents to the edge of fields. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing. 			



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Landscape Character Area

LCA 24: Dinas Head

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 4: Newport Bay

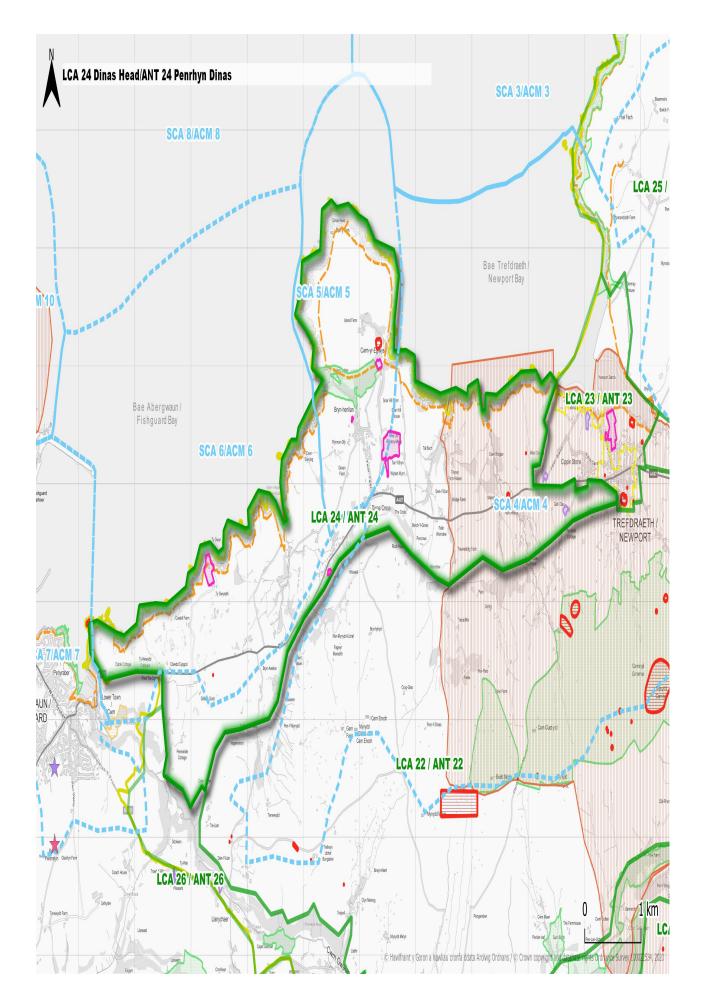
SCA 5: Dinas Island

SCA 6: Fishguard Bay west

CENCITIVITY		DA 0. I Isligualu L				
SENSITIVITY						
Summary of sensitivity	The largely undeveloped and unspoilt indented coastal edge, sea-facing slopes adjacent to the coast, features of historic interest, irregular small-scale fields, moorland, the prominent focal landmark of Dinas Island, visibility across Newport Bay and Fishguard Bay and along the Pembrokeshire Coast Path contribute to sensitivity. There are areas with larger fields with outgrown hedges with tree cover with less intervisibility with the coast.					
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High	
Static: large						
Static: medium						
Static: small						
Seasonal: large						
Seasonal: medium						
Seasonal: small						
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:		
	the coast Sea facing Isolated re The open allows vie Very sma Relatively with some Historic in monumer The weste Registere Semi-natu the steep Much of the are excep Key views Pembroke Dinas Croffishguard leisure sa	 Isolated rocky outcrops in semi-natural vegetation to the west. The open character of some of the landscape with low hedge banks allows views along the coast and out to the sea. Very small scale irregular field pattern in places. Relatively sparse rural settlement pattern generally limited to farmsteads with some small settlements (and the linear settlement of Dinas Cross). Historic interest includes Cwm yr Eglwys with church and scheduled monument. The western part of the area lies within the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historical Interest. Semi-natural areas including all the coastal edge and there are words on the steep incised valley sides. Much of the coast is tranquil with limited vehicle access, although there are exceptions with access. Key views are from Dinas Head, across Newport Bay, from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and from Carningli and a viewpoint south of Dinas Cross outside the area. The area also contributes to the setting of Fishguard Harbour. Views are possible from kayaks and other occasional leisure sailors. 				
Development in area	Larger static cara	van sites are loca	ated north west of D	inas Cross and on		
-	Larger Static Cara	van sites are idea	acou moran west of D	inas Oross and Off		

	Fishguard Bay, and at Cwm yr Eglwys. Seasonal camping sites lie west of Newport.					
CAPACITY						
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity / At capacity	
Summary of capacity	would affect the ma for views from News	inly unspoilt and und port Bay and Fishgu tively flat and have	further development i developed character of ard Bay. There are al tree and hedge cover acity	of the coast with the reas back from the	he potential e coastal	
Capacity for new sites	intervisible with the sites for very small,	sea and coast. The carefully designed of	tes with existing high re may also be opport developments. Howev Coast Path, or intervis	tunities in seconda ver, sites on or ne	ary woodland ar Dinas	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)			for extensions for inl screen the extension			
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There are no situati in accommodation.	There are no situations where there may be a benefit in extending sites without an increase in accommodation.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites		There would be benefit in making sites on the coastal edge more recessive through various measures such as those mentioned in the guidance below.				
GUIDANCE						
Siting guidance specific to LCA Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	adjacent to 2. Site within 3. Site on flat 4. Site units of woodland if 5. Associate of 6. Avoid unimancient wo 7. If siting in vistrategy is regeneration 8. Avoid siting Pembrokes land. 1. Reduce detree plantin 2. Avoid place buffer effect 3. Restrict sta 4. Consider stand spaces 5. In more proving splay, dog viste seasonal to 6. In more proving stands	of a site. Ifield boundaries, not land, provided there close to the edges of rather than in the midwith farm complexes approved pasture and codland. Woodland, ensure so in place to maintain on / replanting. If in a reas with key with the coast Path and the	f enclosing elements ddle of fields or space if possible, especially semi-natural habitated are woodland is protected from sensitive areas an development creates. Wery close to boundary wans to the edge of finish are less rectilineated and those directly the space for low tents.	such as field bourges. ly small sites. Is including coastal ected and a manal units over time e.g. from the sea, from so of designated opting green space time is so planting calleds. In with curving according to the coast conty e.g. open space of the coast conty er impact units, so the coast conty is the coast conty e.g. open space of the coast conty e.g. open s	ndaries or Il heath and agement g. phased In the ben access with native In help to bess roads asider the recreation, such as	

- reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting.
- Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary.
- 9. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate.
- 10. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites.
- 11. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 12. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 13. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses, woodland and field boundaries etc.
- 14. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



Landscape Character Area

LCA 25: Cemaes Head

Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 1: Teifi Estuary

SCA 2: Cardigan Island and Cemmaes Head

SCA 3: Pen y Afwr to Pen y Bal

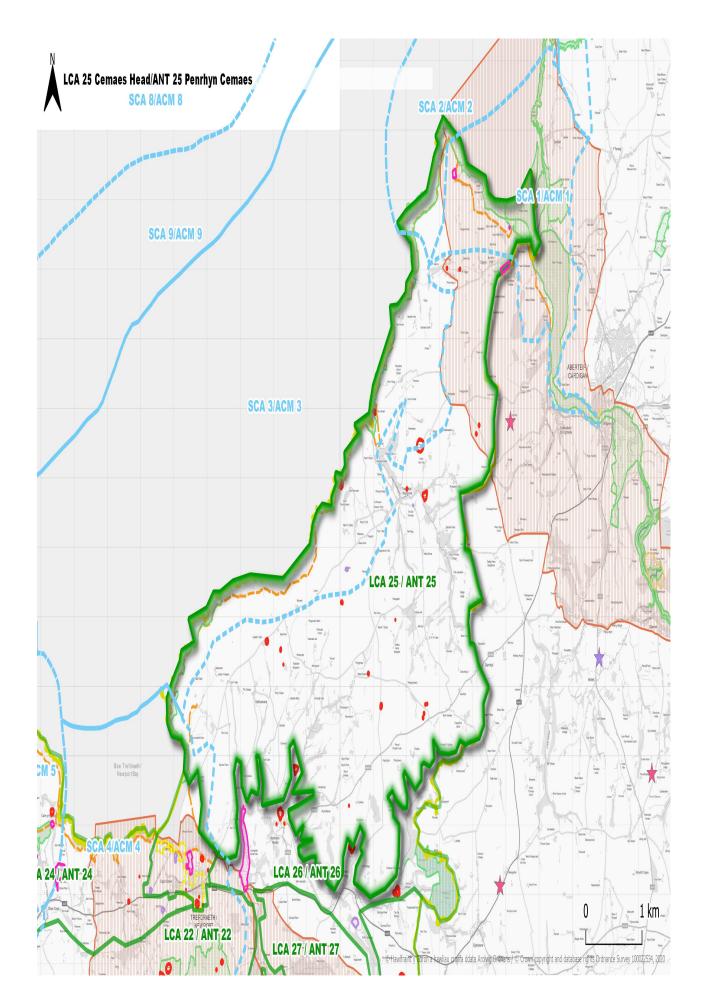
SCA 4: Newport Bay

SENSITIVITY						
Summary of sensitivity	The undeveloped and unspoilt indented coastal edge, sea-facing slopes and rounded skyline, open character, sparse settlement and remote character, features of historic interest, views along the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and intervisibility with Newport Bay, the Preseli Hills and the Teifi estuary contribute to sensitivity.					
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High	
Static: large						
Static: medium						
Static: small						
Seasonal: large						
Seasonal: medium						
Seasonal: small						
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive to	o development:		
	Undevelo	ped indented coa	stal edge and cliffs	with semi-natura	l vegetation.	
	 Sea facing slopes and rounded high points and skyline adjacent to the coast visible from the sea and from Newport Bay, Mynydd Carningli, the Preseli Hills and the Teifi estuary. Steep incised valley slopes such as around Moylgrove. The open, windswept farming character of much of the landscape with low hedge banks allowing long views along the coast and out to the sea. Very small scale irregular field pattern in places. Very sparse rural settlement pattern generally limited to farmsteads, with a small settlement such as Moylgrove. Historic interest includes Crugiau Cemmaes with intervisibility with Mynydd Carningli. 					
	 The far western part of the area lies within the Lower Teifi Valley Registered Landscape of Historical Interest. Semi-natural areas including the coastal edge much of which is SSSI. Much of the coast feels remote with limited vehicle access. 					
	 Key unspoilt views are from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path including from Cemaes Head, Newport and Poppit Sands, and also from Mynydd Carningli and the Preseli Hills outside the area. Views are also possible from kayaks and other occasional leisure sailors. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 					
Development in area	Static caravan site south of Poppit Sands and seasonal camping sites to the west of Poppit Sands.					
CAPACITY						
Capacity of LCA for development or	Substantial	Substantial/	Moderate	Limited	No capacity	

further		moderate			1	
development/units					At capacity	
Summary of capacity	edge and direct hin Teifi estuary are als slopes facing away in these areas wou flatter locations bac are screened by tre	The area has limited capacity because it is essentially undeveloped along its coastal edge and direct hinterland which is open and exposed. The slopes facing across the Teifi estuary are also sensitive and have a more complex landcover pattern. The slopes facing away from the coast are intervisible with the Preseli Hills. Development in these areas would affect the mainly unspoilt and undeveloped character. There are flatter locations back from the coast which are screened by topography in valleys or are screened by trees and high hedges (although the latter is relatively rare) where there may be limited capacity.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be opportuned on flatter land opportunities in or a designed developm skyline, on higher gvisible from Newpo	I not intervisible adjacent to seconents. However, pround and on or	with the sea and co ndary woodland site sites on or near the visible from the Pe	ast. There may a es for small very coastal edge an mbrokeshire Coa	lso be carefully d associated	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There appears to b to view or adverse			xisting sites with	out exposure	
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	landscape. There is	The existing static site is at a very high density but is not apparent in the wider landscape. There is more benefit to be gained by maintaining this limited visibility than extending the site to improve the internal layout.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	If the number of caravans in the static site were reduced it would improve its character. For other sites establishment of hedges and trees instead of fences would assist in integrating the sites. See guidance below.					
GUIDANCE						
Siting guidance specific to LCA	adjacent to 2. Site within 3. Site on flat	a site. field boundaries ter land, provide	ndform, trees or mands not spilling into adjed there is enclosure	acent fields.		
	or woodlan 5. Associate v 6. Avoid natio	d rather than in with farm comple nal or locally de	s of enclosing elem the middle of fields exes if possible, esp signated nature con and semi-natural ha	or spaces. ecially small site servation sites o	s. r reserves.	
	8. If siting in v strategy is phased reg	in place to maint eneration/replar	e some woodland is ain tree cover betw ting.		_	
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	Change co green, to re colours acr	educe visual imp oss sites unless	to less obtrusive sh act. Avoid white roo well integrated by i	ofs and variety of ntervening planti	finishes and ng.	
		change lighting reas where nece	to downward facing	g and low level liq	phting to	
	 Enhance the appearance Maintain, re 	ne appearance o e, and mitigate e einstate and enh	f site facilities e.g. t ffects with planting ance the field boun lgerows and trees t	where appropria dary pattern inclu	te. ıding	

sites.

- 6. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 7. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 8. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses, woodland and field boundaries etc.
- 9. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



Landscape Character Area

LCA 26: Cwm Gwaun / Afon Nyfer

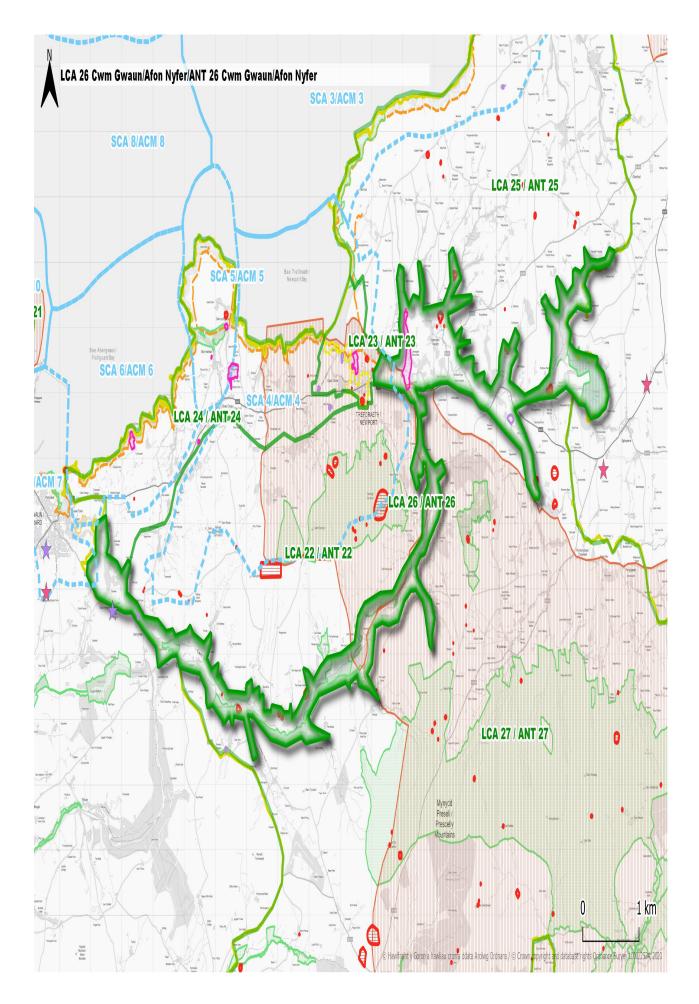
Related Seascape Character Areas

SCA 4: Newport Bay

SCA 7: Fishguard and Goodwick Harbours

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The tranquil, narrow valleys with steep wooded sides and flat linear bottoms, sinuous watercourses, the sparse traditional settlements, the historic features and nature conservation interest in grassland and woodland, all contribute to strong sense of place and to sensitivity.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive to	o development:	
Development in area CAPACITY	 Steep wooded and open slopes of small scale incised valleys and generally linear and narrow flat valley bottoms with sinuous watercourses. Traditional sparse settlement pattern in the Gwaun. The Nyfer has more settlement and roads but the settlement such as Nevern has a historic character. Iron Age forts and enclosures on outcrops along the valleys and their setting-these are scheduled monuments. The eastern part of the Gwaun Valley lies within the Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. There is nature conservation interest in grassland and woodland in the Gwaun Valley and Pengelli Forest is also an SSSI as well as a National Nature Reserve. The Gwaun valley has an intimate unspoilt and tranquil character with a strong sense of place. The Nyfer valley is similar away from the A487. The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above. 				
Capacity of LCA for development or	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate		No capacity/
further development/units					At capacity
Summary of capacity	The area is at capacity because of the consistently high sensitivity to development and the tranquillity and sense of place of these valleys are vulnerable to change with the narrow valley floors enclosed by steep wooded valley sides allowing virtually no opportunities for discreet sites.				
Capacity for new sites	There is no capac	ity for new sites.			

Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no capacity for extending the static site which is well contained – further expansion would go beyond that enclosing vegetation. There is very limited capacity for extending the existing caravanning camping sites without increasing the visibility of the sites.
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	The static site appears to be well laid out with units containing space and adjacent to boundaries and trees which screen the site. There is more benefit to be gained by maintaining this limited visibility than extending the site. The seasonal sites are not at a sufficient intensity of development to merit extension.
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is limited potential for changes to the sites.
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	N/A
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses, woodland and field boundaries etc.

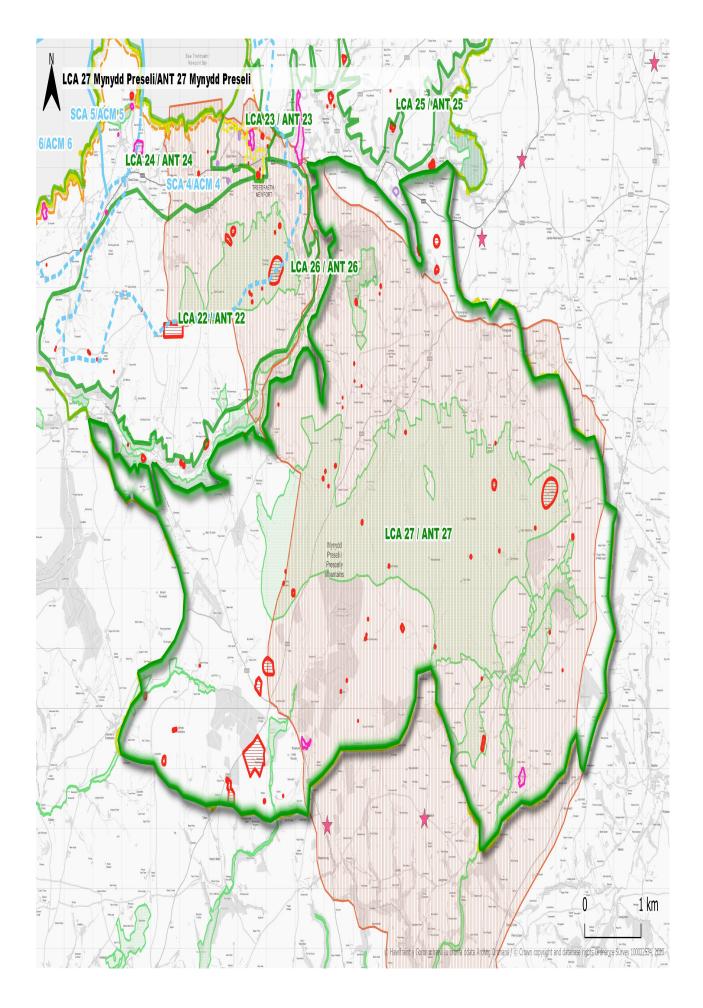


Landscape Character Area LCA 27: Mynydd Preseli

Related Seascape Character Areas None

SENSITIVITY						
Summary of sensitivity	highly visible back scale field pattern areas for nature of	The exposed and open hills with distinctive skylines and upland character acting as a highly visible backcloth to the surrounding lower landscapes, the moorland and small scale field pattern, historic features, nationally valued historic landscape, valued areas for nature conservation, the panoramic views from key viewpoints on the ridge, and the tranquillity and wild character of the landscape all contribute to sensitivity.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High	
Static: large						
Static: medium						
Static: small						
Seasonal: large						
Seasonal: medium						
Seasonal: small						
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:		
Development in area	 Distinctive Outliers s Open sem slopes ve Generally results in Very sma Historic fe cairns. Th Outstandi The semi- Key views Preseli Hi coast. The exposition The value 	 Outliers such as Mynydd Castlebythe with steep slopes and open tops. Open semi-natural vegetation including heathland on hilltops and upper slopes very small irregular field patterns. Generally fieldbanks or low cut hedges enclosing fields which with heathland results in relatively open landscape. Very small field pattern in places. Historic features and scheduled monuments including the Iron Age fort and cairns. The majority of the area is within the Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. The semi-natural vegetation on the hilltops are covered by SSSI designation. Key views include panoramic views from the summits and ridge path on the Preseli Hills and from a variety of more distant locations such as from the coast. The exposed upland character leads to a feeling of remoteness and wildness. 				
CAPACITY	Static caravan site	es in Rosebush ar	id north of Efailwen			
	Out of the	0.4.4.4.4	BA - James		NI.	
Capacity of LCA for development or further	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity /	
development/units					capacity	
Summary of capacity	or on associated h	nills. There may b	e some limited capa	of the Preseli Hills t acity for small seaso cover, disturbed la	onal sites	

	associated with farmsteads or settlement.
Capacity for new sites	Only small seasonal sites in flat well-screened sites, possibly associated with settlement, and not apparent from Preseli slopes.
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	The opportunities for increasing the existing static sites without increasing visibility in the wider landscape appear to be limited.
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	The existing static sites appear to be laid out with caravans around field boundaries and with some intervening spaces so any expansion would be very unlikely to improve the effect on landscape character.
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is limited potential for improvements to existing sites.
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on flat land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. Site on improved pasture or brownfield land. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time e.g. phased regeneration / replanting. Site adjacent to modern development. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland.
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	 Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.

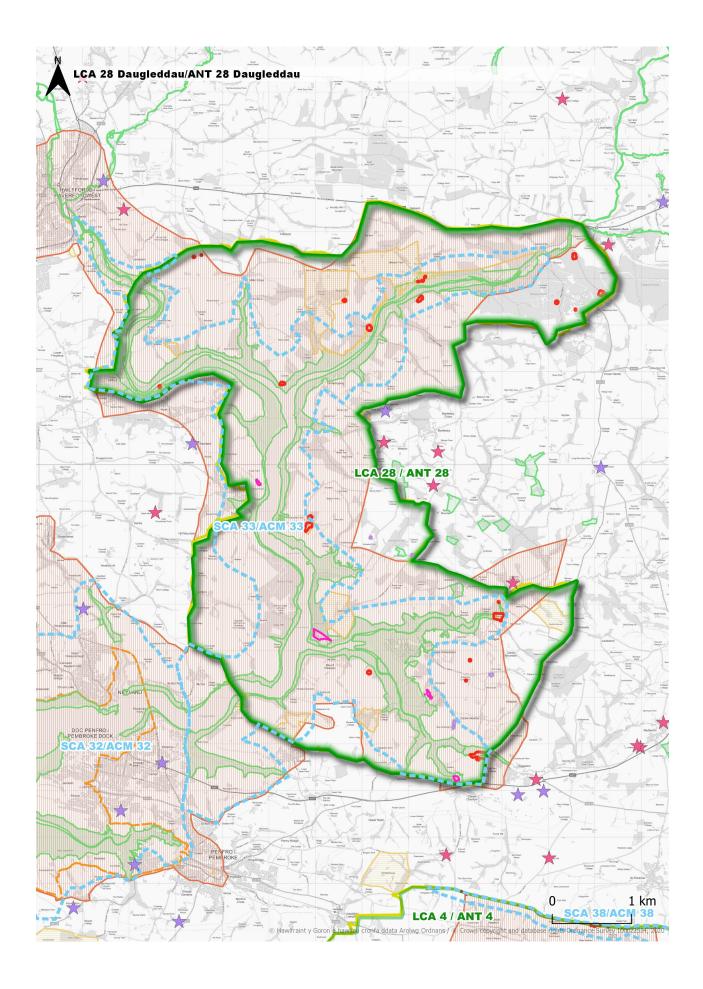


Landscape Character Area LCA 28: Daugleddau

Related Seascape Character Areas SCA 33: Daugleddau

SENSITIVITY						
Summary of sensitivity	sloping wooded a nationally valued	The highly distinctive character of the drowned ria with its scenic framed views, sloping wooded and pastoral valley sides, sparse settlements and features, nationally valued historic landscape, valued habitats, tranquillity with limited access and views from the Landsker Borderlands Trail all contribute to sensitivity.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High	
Static: large						
Static: medium						
Static: small						
Seasonal/ temporary: large						
Seasonal/ temporary:						
medium						
Seasonal/ temporary: small						
Key sensitivities	The following cha	racteristics make	the area sensitive t	o development:	1	
Development in area	 A highly distinctive sinuous drowned ria with many inlets creating scenic framed views. The tidal estuary and water's edge are particularly sensitive as well as the backcloth of the sloping wooded and pastoral valley sides. Sparse settlement on the water's edge, mainly of historic character with wharves and jetties. Unique tide mill at Carew with associated Castle and other scheduled monuments along the water's edge as well as up the slopes. Milford Haven Waterway registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest covers the majority of the LCA indicates significant historical and cultural value including a very strong concentration of remains spanning prehistoric to modern periods. An intimate tranquil landscape with limited access in parts. Nationally valued estuarine habitats and species as well as woodland. Key views include from the Landsker Borderlands Trail, Knights Way, Carew, Lawrenny and Cresswell Quay as well as from leisure users of the water body itself. The value of the area lies in its location in the National Park, its historical significance and through its nature conservation value. 					
CAPACITY	Bluestone resort with chalets, chalets and static caravans at Lawrenny Quay, various other smaller caravan and camping sites.					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/ At capacity	
Summary of capacity	The area has limited capacity due to its mainly high or high medium sensitivity and the high scenic quality of the water body and adjacent slopes. Development in these areas would affect this quality and the area's core character. There may be areas not intervisible with the water and the water's edge or trails which are screened by trees and high hedges where there may be limited capacity for small scale seasonal development.					

Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity along the water's edge or within the view shared of the ria or trails. There may be very limited capacity for small/medium sized sites on flat sites well screened by hedges and woodland.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is very limited opportunity to extend existing sites without increasing visibility or removing woodland. Any expansion would be likely to increase the impact on landscape.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is very limited opportunity to extend existing sites without increasing visibility or removing woodland. Any expansion would be likely to increase the impact on landscape character with limited benefits on site.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is room for improvement on the main existing sites (see below).				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance specific to LCA	 Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure. Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or 				
	 woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. 5. Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. 6. Site on improved pasture, arable or brownfield land. 7. If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time eg phased regeneration/replanting. 8. Site adjacent to modern development. 9. Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. 10. Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. 				
Mitigation guidance	 Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. Avoid siting static units in Registered Historic landscapes where possible. Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space with native tree 				
specific to LCA	 Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. Restrict units to the edge of fields. Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g.light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. Replace fences on site boundaries with native hedges. Increase native tree and shrub planting within chalets and caravan sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. 				
	semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. 13. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.				



General Siting, Mitigation and Enhancement Guidance 6.

Note: The siting guidance should be read in conjunction with the recommendations and guidance for each individual landscape area. The latter takes precedence.

Siting guidance

In siting units avoid the following:

- Tranquil, undeveloped areas
- Islands
- Coastal edge 3
- Coastal slopes most intervisible with the sea.
- Prominent sites.
- Skylines, especially visible from the coastal edge.
- Eroding gaps between settlements and other developments.
- National or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves.
- Unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including coastal heath, sand dunes and ancient woodland.
- 10. Siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
- 11. Siting static units in Registered Historic landscapes where possible.
- 12. Siting in areas with key views such as to and from the sea, from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path and other long distance paths and from sensitive areas of designated open access land.
- 13. Siting in distinctive landscapes or seascapes and those with a strong sense of place.

If the proposal meets the above criteria, the following more detailed siting requirements apply:

- Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.
- Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.
- Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.
- Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.
- Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites.
- Site on improved pasture, arable or brownfield land.
- If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time e.g. phased regeneration/replanting.
- 8. Site adjacent to modern development.

Mitigation and enhancement guidance

- All landscape improvements should be in character with the LCA in which they are located. For instance, trees and high hedges are not appropriate in open landscapes with low hedge banks, or in open moorland.
- Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space with native tree planting between caravans, especially where caravans or chalets 'stack up' slopes.
- Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects.
- In principle, restrict static, touring caravans and other 'hard' units to the edge of fields, and tents to the edge of fields in prominent coastal locations.
- Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces.
- In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider removing static units and using the space for amenity e.g. open space recreation, play, dog walking.
- In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider removing static units and using the space for lower impact units, preferably seasonal tents, yurts or safari tents.
- Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, e.g. light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting.
- Limit the extents of decks and associated timber railings and avoid wide decks on sloping ground to avoid unsightly areas beneath.
- 10. Consider native shrub planting to soften the hard appearance of decks.
- 11. Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary.

- 12. Place solar panels in discreet locations, preferably at a low level, to avoid wide visibility.
- 13. Where possible, place small scale wind turbines so they are visually associated and integrated with the structure/s they are serving.
- 14. Enhance the appearance of site facilities e.g. to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate.
- 15. Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites.
- 16. Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact.
- 17. Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks.
- 18. Replace conifer hedges with native hedges.
- 19. Replace conifers with deciduous native trees.
- 20. Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.
- 21. Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc.
- 22. Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours and overlarge areas of hard standing.
- 23. Improve active travel access out of sites to encourage linkages to the existing path network and places of interest whilst using discreet and appropriate detailing of stiles and gates.

APPENDICES



Term	Definition
Terms associated with	n landscape
Amenity (Planting)	Planting to provide environmental benefit such as decorative or screen planting.
Analysis	The process of dividing up the seascape / landscape into its component parts to gain a better understanding of it.
Ancient Woodland	Land continuously wooded since AD 1600. It is an extremely valuable ecological resource, usually with a high diversity of flora and fauna.
Apparent	Object visible in the seascape/landscape.
Approach	The step-by-step process by which seascape/landscape assessment is undertaken.
Arable	Land used for growing crops other than grass or woody species.
Aspect	In Wales, an aspect is a component of the LANDMAP information recorded, organised and evaluated into a nationally consistent spatial data set. The landscape information is divided into five aspects- geological landscape, landscape habitats, visual and sensory, historic landscape and cultural landscape.
Aspect area	Areas defined in each of the LANDMAP aspect assessments which are mutually exclusive
Assessment	Term to describe all the various ways of looking at, analysing, evaluating and describing the seascape/landscape or assessing impacts on seascape/landscape and visual receptors.
Biodiversity	The variety of life including all the different habitats and species in the world.
Capacity	The amount of change that an LCA can accommodate without adverse changes to character or key characteristics or undue consequences for landscape policies in the area.
Character	See seascape character or landscape character.
Characteristics	Elements, features and qualities which make a particular contribution to distinctive character. *
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character. *
Classification	Concerned with dividing the landscape into areas of distinct, recognisable and consistent common character and grouping areas of similar character together. *
Conservation	The protection and careful management of natural and built resources and the environment.
Carr	Woodland in waterlogged terrain. Characteristic species include alder, willow and sallow.
Clawdd/cloddau	Earth bank or mound relating to a hedge faced with stone in some areas
Complexity	[In the context of describing a skyline] How varied or complicated the skyline is from dead flat with even vegetation at one end of the scale to mountainous with varied vegetation at the other.
Coppicing	The traditional method of woodland management in which trees are cut down near to the ground to encourage the production of long, straight shoots that can be harvested.
Consistent	Relatively unchanging element or pattern across a given area of

	seascape/landscape.
Cultural heritage asset	See Heritage asset.
Cultural pattern	Expression of the historic pattern of enclosure and rural settlement.
Cumulative impacts/effects	Either additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with similar developments or the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together
Distinctiveness	See Sense of place
Diversity	[In terms of the function of an area] The variety of different functions of an area.
Dominant	Main defining feature or pattern.
Effects	Term used in environmental impact assessment [EIA] where effects are changes arising from the action, operation or implementation of a proposed development.
Effects, direct	Where development lies within a seascape/landscape and physically removes an element or feature e.g. rocks, cliff, coastal vegetation
Effects, indirect	Effects away from the development such as perceived change of character or from associated development such as transport infrastructure
Elements	Individual components which make up the landscape, such as trees and hedges.*
Features	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements, like tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines.*
Field Boundary	The defined edge of a field whether fence, hedge, bank, ditch or wall.
Field Size	Large: 2 hectares or more. Medium: around 1.5 hectares. Small: less than 1 hectare.
Geology	The study of the origin, structure, composition and history of the Earth together with the processes that have led to its present state.
Ground Type	Expression of the soil forming environment and its influence in determining the surface pattern of vegetation and land use.
Hedge	Fence of shrubs or low trees, living or dead, or of turf or stone. Though strictly a row of bushes forming a hedge, hedgerow has been taken to mean the same as a hedge.
Hedge bank	Earth bank or mound relating to a hedge
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of historical significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Designated heritage assets include world heritage sites, scheduled ancient monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, listed buildings and registered parks and gardens.
Horticulture	Intensive form of cropping, such as vegetables or fruit.
Impact	Used as part of overall term, as in EIA or LVIA, to help describe the process of assessing potentially significant effects - see effects.
Improved [in relation to soils or pasture]	Addition of fertiliser and, in the case of pasture, reseeding with more productive grass species.
Inherent	Dictionary definition - 'existing as an inseparable part'. In the context of sensitivity means the sensitivity of the seascape / landscape zone itself with all its component elements and features rather than its relationship

	with adjacent zones.
Integrity	Unspoilt by large-scale, visually intrusive or other inharmonious development
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements and features which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Landcover	Combinations of natural and man-made elements including vegetation that cover the land surface.
Landform	Combinations of slope and elevation which combine to give shape and form to the land.
LANDMAP	LANDMAP is the national Geographical Information System (GIS) based information system for Wales, devised by the former Countryside Council for Wales and now maintained by Natural Resources Wales, for taking landscape into account in decision-making. It is a nationally consistent dataset divided into 5 aspects - geological landscapes, landscape habitats, visual and sensory, historical landscapes and cultural landscapes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	Is an established methodology which is used to assess the impact of the development or other use change on landscape and visual amenity. It includes analysis of the effects during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the development, including any restoration or after uses. (GLVIA 2002)
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, features and qualities in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area [LCA]	These are single unique areas which are discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape character. Each has its own individual character and identity. These areas in Wales are primarily derived from LANDMAP aspects.
Landscape Resource	The overall stock of the landscape and its component parts. [The landscape considered as a measurable finite resource like any other e.g. minerals, land, water.]
Landscape value	The relative value or importance that is attached to different landscapes and LANDMAP aspects. A landscape may be valued by different communities of interest for many different reasons. These can include scenic beauty, tranquillity, wildness, special cultural associations, the presence of conservation interests, rarity or the existence of a consensus about importance, either nationally or locally. Some areas will be designated to express their value. Value is also attributed to each LANDMAP aspect using a variety of criteria. An indication of how an area is valued may also be gained from observation of how it is used – e.g. a popular path to a hilltop viewpoint.
Magnitude of effect	Degree of change
Mixed Farmland	A combination of arable and pastoral farmland
Mosaic	Mix of different landcovers at a fine grain such as woodland, pasture and heath.
Objective	Method of assessment in which personal feelings and opinions do not influence characterisation or judgements.
Outcrop	The area where a particular rock appears at the surface.
Pastoral	Land down to grass either grazed by animals or for cutting.

Physiography	Expression of the shape and structure of the land surface as influenced both by the nature of the underlying geology and the effect of geomorphological processes.
Polygon	Discrete digitised area in a geographic information system[GIS].
Prominent	Noticeable feature or pattern in the landscape.
Protect	To keep from harm.
Qualities	Aesthetic [objective visible patterns] or perceptual [subjective responses by the seascape / landscape assessor] attributes of the seascape / landscape such as those relating to scale or tranquillity respectively.
Receptor, visual	People in a variety of different situations who can experience views within an area and who may be affected by change or development. Receptors can include users of public footpaths, open access land, roads, rail or cycleways or urban or rural residents.
Receptor, seascape/landscape	Seascape/landscape character areas, designations, elements or features which may be affected by development
Remoteness	Physical isolation, removal from the presence of people, infrastructure (roads and railways, ferry and shipping routes) and settlement
Resource	See Seascape/landscape resource.
Restore	Repair or renew.
Riparian	Vegetation associated with the water body, usually a river or stream.
Scenic quality	Seascape/landscape with scenes of a picturesque quality with aesthetically pleasing elements in composition.
Semi-natural vegetation	Any type of vegetation that has been influenced by human activities, either directly or indirectly. The term is usually applied to areas which are reverting to nature due to lack of management.
Sense Of Place	The character of a place that makes it locally identifiable or distinctive ie different from other places. Some features or elements can evoke a strong sense of place eg islands, forts, vernacular architecture
Sensory	That which is received through the senses ie sight, hearing, smell, touch.
Setting, of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which the asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or a negative contribution to an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Settlement	All dwellings/habitations, whether single or clustered in cities, towns and villages.
Settlement Pattern	The predominant pattern of settlement in an area.
Sensitivity	The extent to which an LCA can accommodate a particular type and scale of change without adverse effects on its character.
Significance	In environmental impact assessment- the importance of an effect. A significant effect needs to be taken into account in decision-making.
Subjective	Method of assessment in which personal views and reaction are used in the characterisation process.
Topography	Term used to describe the geological features of the Earth's surface eg mountains, hills, valleys, plains.
Unity	Consistency of pattern over a wide area ie the repetition of similar elements, balance and proportion, scale and enclosure.
Value	See Landscape value

Vernacular	Built in the local style, from local materials.
Visual Effects	The likely visual effects undergone by people that would result from a development proposal or change in land management.
Visual sensitivity	Visual sensitivity or 'visibility' is a measure of the degree to which change is likely to cause a visual impact within a particular seascape / landscape.
Terms associated with	n seascape
Character	See Seascape character or Landscape character.
Characteristics	Elements, features and qualities which make a particular contribution to distinctive character. *
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character. *
Classification	Concerned with dividing the seascape or landscape into areas of distinct, recognisable and consistent common character and grouping areas of similar character together. *
Elements	Individual component parts of the seascape such as beaches, cliffs, submerged reefs, sea walls, groynes and rocky outcrops.
Features	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements such as lighthouses, rock stacks and coastal cliffs.
Key characteristics	Those combination of elements which help given area its distinct sense of place. They can in many cases to be 'positive' characteristics but they may also in some cases be 'negative' features which nevertheless are important to the current character of the seascape. *
Landward limits (of a seascape character assessment)	The distance which the seascape character assessment will expand onshore and inland. Such considerations relate to the mainland, peninsulas and islands, regardless of their distance out at sea. The extent is dependent on the purpose and / or scope of the assessment being undertaken.
Perception	Perception combines the sensory (that which we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
Seascape	An area of sea, coastline and land, as perceived by people, whose character results from the actions and interactions of land with sea, by natural and/or human factors.
Seascape character	Seascape character is a distinct and recognizable pattern of elements in the seascape that makes one seascape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Seascape character assessment (SCA)	SCA is the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the seascape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the seascape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make seascape distinctive.
Seascape character areas	These are single unique areas which are discrete geographical areas of a particular seascape character. Each has its own individual character and identity. These areas may be made up of a number of seascape types.
Seascape character types	These are distinct types of seascape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different locations but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of bathymetry, seabed geology and wave climate characteristics.
Seascape guidelines	Actions required to ensure that distinctive seascape character is maintained, enhanced or if appropriate, changed through the creation of new character.

Seascape quality	The physical state of the seascape. It includes the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, sometimes referred to as strength of character, the intactness of the seascape from visual, functional and ecological perspectives and the condition or state of repair of individual elements of the seascape.
Seascape sensitivity	The ability of the seascape to respond to and accommodate change. It reflecs the seascape character, the nature of change in the way both are perceived and experienced by people.
Seascape strategy	The objectives and overall vision of what the seascape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular seascape character type or area, as a whole.
Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA)	Is an established methodology which is used to assess the impact of the development or other use change on seascape, landscape and visual amenity. It includes analysis of the effects during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the development, including any restoration or after uses.

^{*}Natural England, An approach to landscape character assessment, (2014).

Abbreviations used in text

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

AONB Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

EIA Environmental impact assessment

GLVIA Guidelines for landscape and visual impact assessment

GIS Geographic information system

km kilometres

LCA Landscape character assessment or landscape character area

LDP Local Development Plan

LVIA Landscape and visual impact assessment

LW low water m metres

NRW Natural Resources Wales

PCC Pembrokeshire County Council

PCNP Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

PCNPA Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

PSAC Provisional Special Area of Conservation

RHL Registered Historic Landscape [Landscapes of outstanding or special historic interest in Wales]

SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument

SCA Seascape character assessment / seascape character area

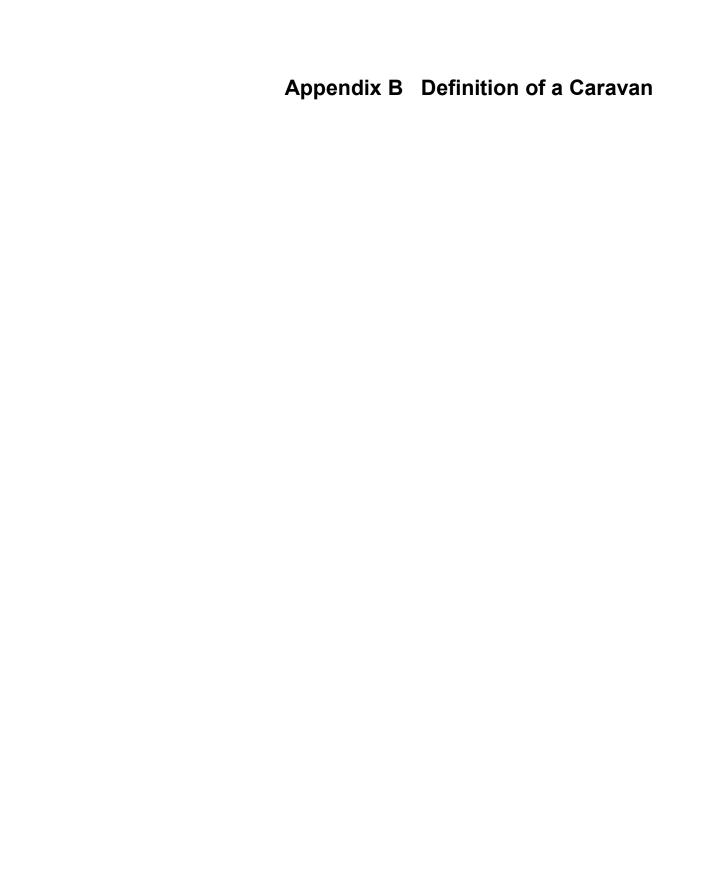
SCT Seascape character type SPA Special Protection Area

SPG Supplementary planning guidance

SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest

SNH Scottish Natural Heritage

SLVIA Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment



Statutory definitions of a caravan

The term 'caravan' is defined in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 as being:

'any structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) and any motor vehicle so designed or adapted...'

This definition was added to by Section 13 of the Caravan Sites Act 1968 and subsequently the Caravan Sites Act 1968 (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2007 to include a specific definition for so called twin-unit caravans which should be:

- (a) Composed of not more than two sections separately constructed and designed to be assembled on a site by means of bolts, clamps or other devices and:
- (b) When dis-assembled, physically capable of being moved by road from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) Provided that when assembled:
- (a) Its length (exclusive of any drawbar) does not exceed 65.616 feet (20m);
- (b) Its width does not exceed 22.309 feet (6.8m);
- (c) The overall height of the living accommodation (measured internally from the floor to the lowest level of the ceiling at the highest level) does not exceed 10.006 feet (3.05m)

Touring caravans are a form of caravan that is road legal and can be towed behind a vehicle on the public highway.

Static caravan is a term used for caravans that remain on site all year round but are nevertheless mobile and 'caravans' within the definition. These have a chassis and wheels and are sited on a surfaced pitch. Normally each carayan has on-pitch waste disposal, drainage, water and electricity connections, Some have associated decking and fencing. At the end of their life these units can be transported off site.