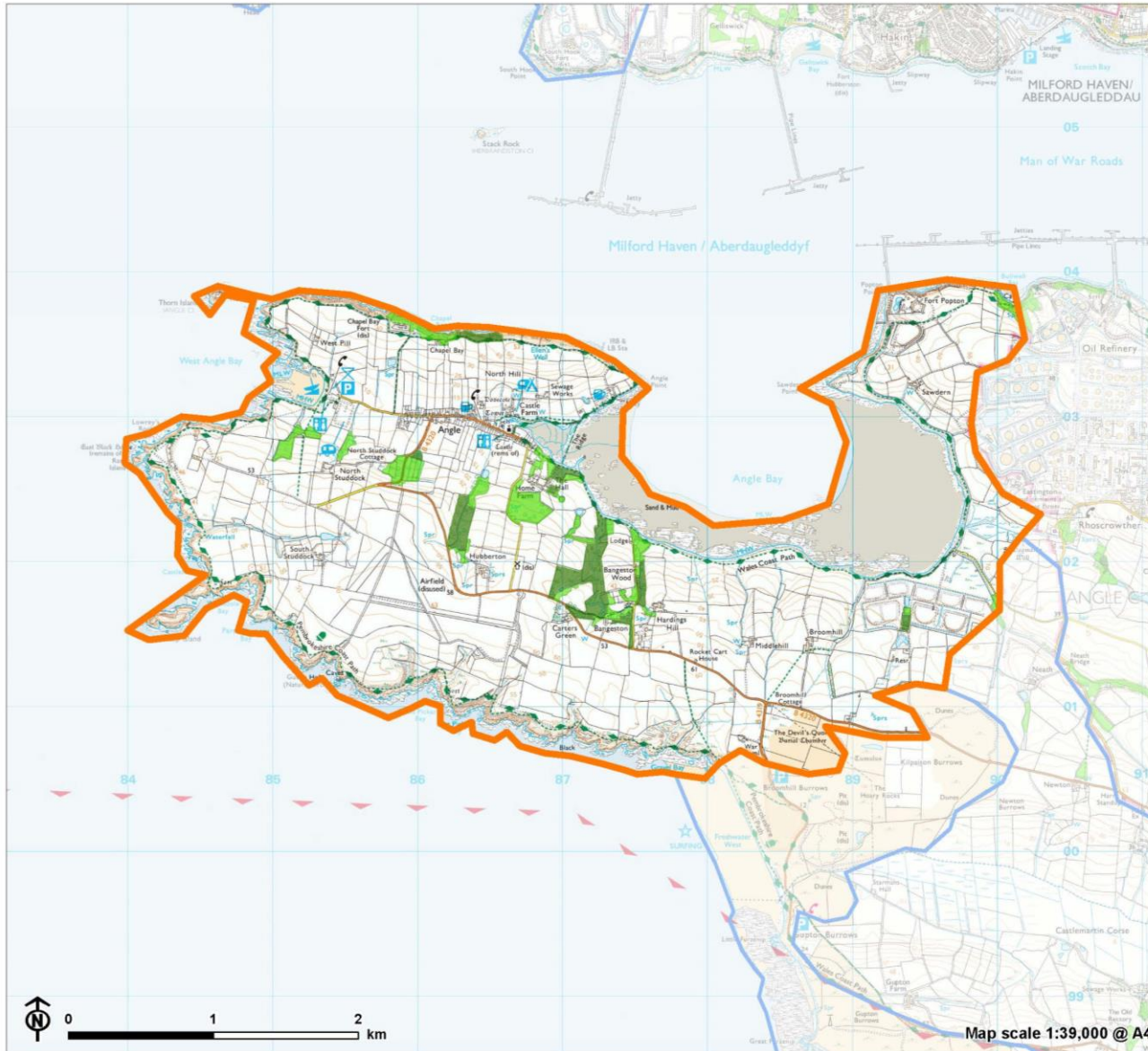


LCA 7: Angle Peninsula



Trees and Woodland Siting and Design Guidance
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority



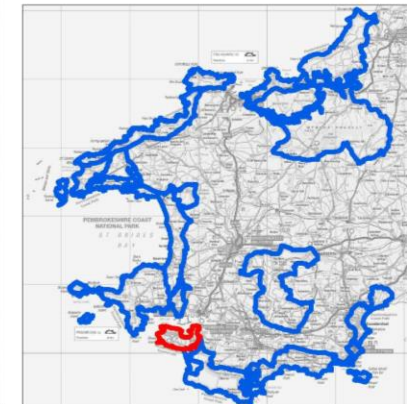
LCA 7 location and existing woodland coverage

- LCA 7: Angle Peninsula
- Neighbouring LCA

Existing Woodland

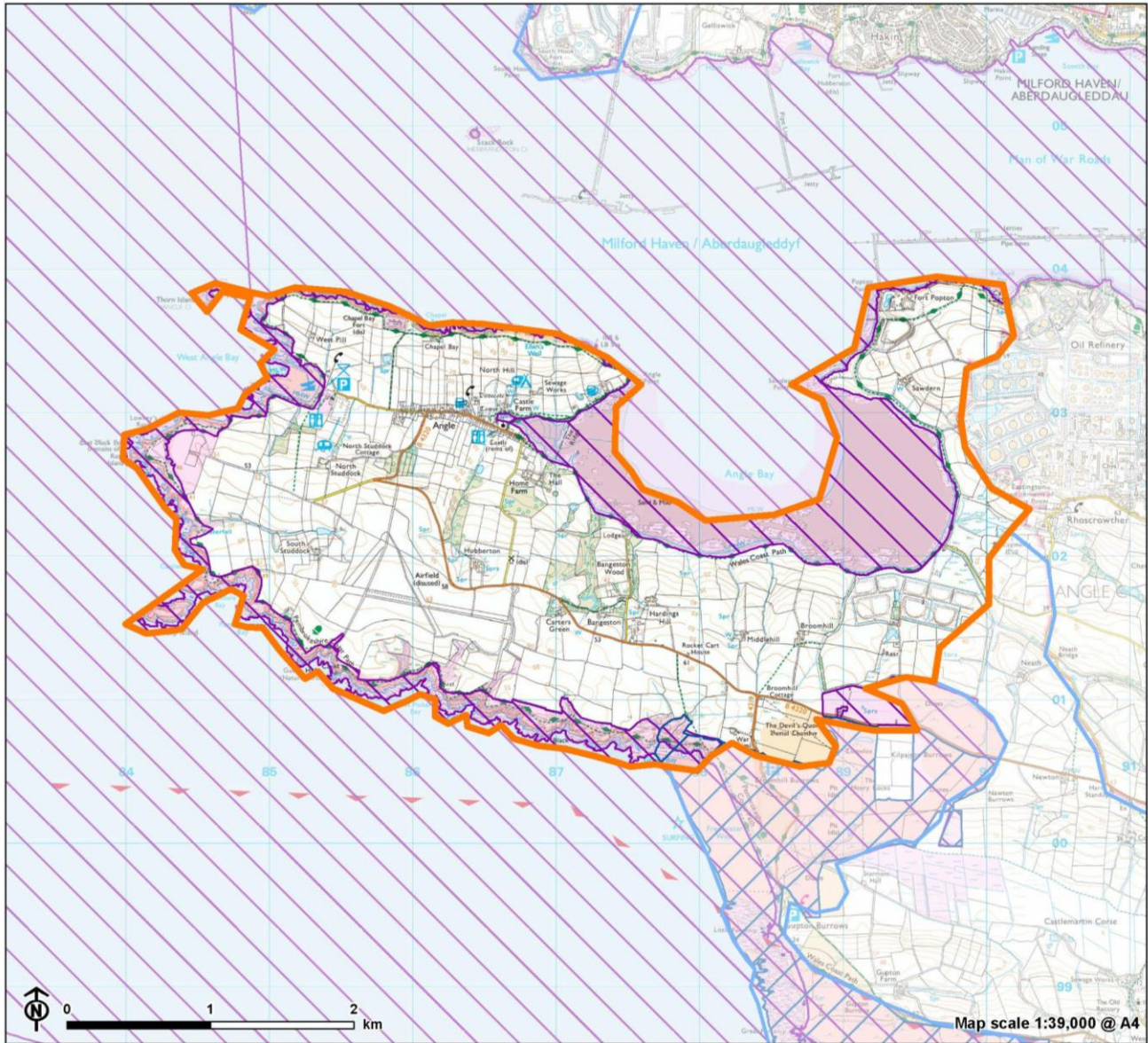
- Ancient woodland
- National Forest Inventory woodland*

*The NFI definition of woodland is a minimum area of 0.5 hectares



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CB:AHB EB:Collins_N LUC FIGX_11664_r0_LocationAndWoodland_A4L_09/11/2021
Source: OS, FC, NRW

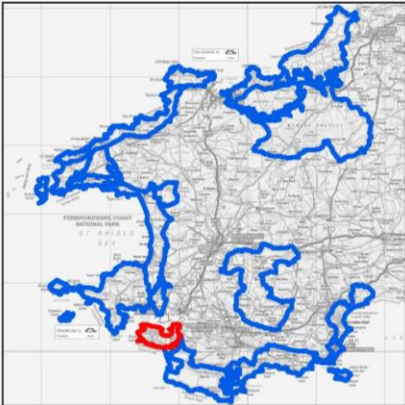


Trees and Woodland Siting and Design Guidance
 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority



LCA 7 nature conservation designations

-  LCA 7: Angle Peninsula
-  Neighbouring LCA
-  Special Protection Area
-  Special Area of Conservation
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest

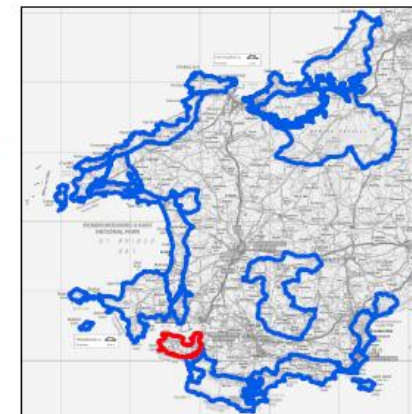
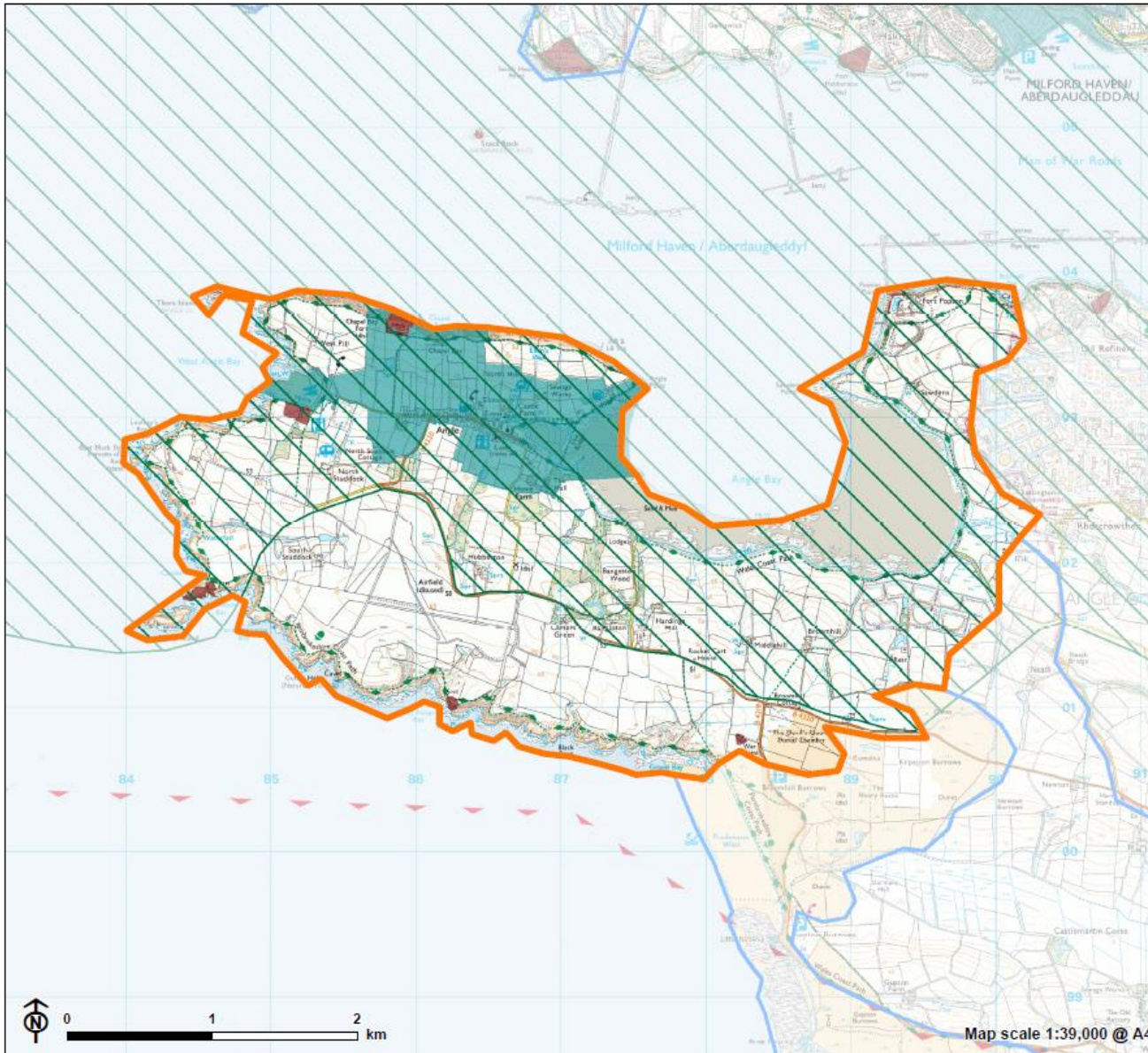


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 Source: OS, NRW

LCA 7 Historic Environment Designations

- LCA 7: Angle Peninsula
- Neighbouring LCA
- Outstanding Historic Landscape
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area



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CB:AHB EB:Hardie-Brown_A LUC FIGX_11664_r0_CulturalHeritageDesignations_A4L 30/08/2022
Source: OS, Cadw

Existing woodland coverage within the LCA



View north from Hubberton, showing broadleaved woodland along a small stream valley and regular strip fields bound by hedgerows to the north of Angle village.

This Landscape Character Area (LCA) is characterised by rolling lowland with low cliffs and estuarine habitats in the north of the area at Angle Bay. Landcover is primarily farmland, with woodland limited to small pockets (generally less than 10 hectares). Woodland comprises 3.7% of the total land cover, the majority of which (92.7%) is broadleaved including hazel, ash, blackthorn, elm, grey willow and field maple. A narrow band of mostly broadleaved woodland traces the coast at Chapel Bay on the northern edge of the peninsula and includes elm, ash, sycamore as well as maritime pine trees. Field boundaries generally consist of very low hedges of hawthorn or blackthorn, often overgrown with brambles. Hedgerow trees are infrequent due to the exposed coastal conditions.

Designated features and valued attributes within the LCA

The focus of this Guide is on the sensitivity and opportunities for woodland creation in relation to landscape character. It can only play an advisory role in the weighing of potential benefits of woodland creation against likely impacts on non-woodland habitats and cultural heritage assets, which should be considered in more detail at site level. Please refer to the main report for more detail.

Natural heritage	SAC, SPA, SSSI NNR, LNR (including Wildlife Trust/ RSPB reserves) RIGS Ancient woodland	SACs within this LCA; including Limestone Coast of South West Wales, Pembrokeshire Marine, West Wales Marine cover 392.9ha (28.8% of the LCA). There are 3 SSSI in the LCA which cover 342.1ha (25%) There are 4 RIGS, covering 170.ha (12.4%) of the LCA. Ancient woodland covers 22.6 ha, or 1.66% of the LCA
Cultural heritage	National Park Register of Historic Landscapes	The Milford Haven Waterway is a Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales and covers 982ha (71.9%) of the LCA.

	Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and HER data	<p>There are 27 Listed Buildings in the LCA. There are 11 Scheduled Monuments which cover 7.3ha (0.5% of the LCA).</p> <p>Angle is a Conservation Area which covers 162.3ha (11.9%) of the LCA.</p> <p>The LCA includes 310 HER records, which cover a range of archaeological and historical features, including scheduled and undesignated monuments, listed and non-listed historical buildings and locations of finds. These features date from prehistory up to recent times.</p>
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Landscape sensitivity to new woodland planting

<p>Key sensitivities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The rolling lowland landform which transitions to cliffs and bays at it meets the coast. A ridge runs along the peninsula. ■ The small areas of broadleaved woodland, including areas of ancient woodland. ■ The coastal habitats, including large stretches of open coastal grasslands along the southern coastline of the peninsula and at Sawdern Point and the old BP farm, with patches of heathland and cliff habitats which are nationally designated as SAC/SSSI. These support diverse plant and animal species (e.g. chough which forage on open grassland habitats). ■ Valued habitats within the farmed landscape (including hedgerows, field margins and fallow plots) which support declining farmland birds and scarce arable flora, or coastal grasslands or grassland on poorer soils which support the rare Shril Carder bee. ■ The distinctive pattern of medieval strip fields, particularly to the north-west of Angle Bay. ■ The presence of nationally important historic and archaeological sites including coastal forts and the site of a medieval settlement. Angle is designated as a Conservation Area. ■ The inclusion of much of the peninsula in the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest. ■ The open and exposed character due to low hedgerows with few trees, resulting in large, undeveloped skylines and long views along the coast. ■ Its largely undeveloped and remote character; a tranquil wild landscape with little human disturbance.
<p>Overview</p>	<p>The area surrounding the village of Angle (including the Conservation Area) would be sensitive to woodland planting which could mask the distinctive pattern of intact medieval strip fields.</p> <p>The farmed landscape is less sensitive to woodland creation, up to small-medium scale, which could link with existing areas of woodland to form a mosaic of land cover types and would not be out of place with the existing woodland character. There is a specific opportunity for carefully designed medium to large-scale woodland planting adjacent to the Pembroke Refinery (located on the western boundary of the LCA outside of the National Park) which could provide visual screening of these large scale industrial structures.</p> <p>Areas of the LCA adjacent to the coast, particularly in the south of the LCA, are characteristically open and would be more sensitive to woodland planting of any scale.</p> <p>Landscape sensitivity to all scales of mixed woodland for this LCA is high.</p>

Landscape Sensitivity Scores

<p>Small-scale broadleaved woodlands (≤5ha)</p>	<p>Low</p>				
<p>Small-medium scale broadleaved woodlands (>5- 15ha)</p>			<p>Moderate</p>		
<p>Medium-scale broadleaved woodlands (>15-30ha)</p>			<p>Moderate</p>		
<p>Large-scale broadleaved woodlands (>30ha)</p>				<p>Moderate-high</p>	

Opportunities for future tree and woodland coverage within the LCA

- Woodland creation could be used to soften the edges of some existing woodlands which form geometric shapes within the landscape.
- There are opportunities to screen the former BP terminal to the southwest of Rhoscrowther (on the eastern edge of LCA), although unimproved grasslands should be avoided.
- New woodland planting (up to large scale) could provide opportunities to screen views of detracting features in nearby landscapes such as the Pembroke Refinery north of Rhoscrowther and LNG terminals across the Milford Haven Waterway.
- There are opportunities for small or small medium scale woodland creation on the disused Angle airfield to the east of South Studdock, extending from existing woodland to the north of the B4320.
- Small or small-medium scale woodland creation (including farm woodlands) could provide opportunities to increase the connectivity of existing broadleaved woodlands to reinforce the traditional mixed character of the agricultural landscape and increase habitat connectivity.
- There are opportunities for the creation of wood pasture to integrate more trees into the agricultural landscape.
- Site new small-scale woodland to screen farm-based development or small-scale tourism developments/infrastructure (such as camp sites and car parks) and integrate within the existing pattern of woodland distribution and land-use.
- Consider the potential for natural regeneration of semi-natural woodland and scrub extending around Angle Bay to enhance water quality, biodiversity and to help prevent soil erosion.
- There are opportunities to enhance or to reinstate hedgerow boundaries that have been historically lost, for example at the disused airfield to the south of Angle village. New planting should be in keeping with the existing low-lying character of hedgerows.
- Consider the opportunities for the regeneration and extension of traditional orchards using heritage varieties.
- Any new planting should follow principles of good design as set out in the UK Forestry Standard.
- Choose appropriate native species suited to local conditions (e.g. climate, soil, hydrology, existing vegetation) to achieve a diverse woodland mosaic character.

Strategic guidance for new woodland / tree planting

Landform and scale

- Avoid masking distinctive landform features including the rugged cliffs and bays.
- Design woodland to align along existing contours and undulations of the landscape, such as the minor stream valleys running from the ridge to the coast.

Landcover (including semi-natural habitats)

- Avoid adversely affecting existing areas of non-woodland semi-natural habitats, directly or indirectly, and encourage diversity of habitat networks. This includes internationally/nationally designated coastal grassland and heathland habitats on the coastal edges of the peninsula.
- Consider the importance of unimproved grasslands, uncultivated field margins or fallow plots within farmed landscapes.

Field pattern

- Preserve the distinct pattern of medieval strip fields around Angle village. Restore traditional field boundary hedgebanks relating to the relict strip-field system and where hedgerows have been replaced by post and wire fencing.
- Tree planting should be considered to address the potential loss of diseased mature ash trees in hedgerows, replacing the mature trees with other locally distinctive species such as oak.

Existing tree and woodland character

- Conserve and restore existing semi-natural broadleaved woodlands and trees in the landscape, including field boundaries, to improve connectivity and strengthen the landscape framework.
- Protect, and where appropriate, extend the existing woodland along the minor watercourses which flow to the coastal

bays, to provide habitat networks and ecosystem services including flood prevention and reducing agricultural run-off.

- Protect pockets of ancient woodland located to the south of Angle, including replanted areas. Buffer ancient woodland by establishing fringing areas and encourage natural regeneration.
- Encourage a diverse range of native species to build resilience to the impact of pathogens, pests and diseases, e.g. *Phytophthora*, *Chalara* (ash dieback), acute oak decline.

Historic character

- Avoid adversely affecting, directly or indirectly, the rich cultural heritage of the area, particularly the numerous archaeological remains, including coastal forts from the prehistoric to the modern age, the site of an early medieval settlement and Bronze Age standing stones.
- Protect the character and setting of Angle Conservation Area, which extends beyond the settlement extent and includes the medieval strip field system which surrounds the village. Avoid siting woodland across multiple fields which may mask these historic field patterns.
- Consider the impact of woodland creation on the character of the northern part of the LCA which forms part of the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest, particularly on the coastal forts which are a distinct feature of the designated area.

Visual character

- Conserve the extensive coastal views, particularly from the Wales Coast Path/Pembrokeshire Coast Path. When designing and siting woodland, ensure that it does not obscure these important views which provide a distinct sense of place.

Perceptual and scenic qualities

- Conserve the open and exposed character on the western and southern parts of the peninsula.
- Enhance the experience for recreational users, ensuring public access is maintained along the coast path and the public rights of way in the adjacent farmland.
- Have regard to the cumulative impact of woodland creation and tree planting, ensuring it does not lead to a change of landscape character, particularly in the more open parts of the peninsula.



View north-west from near Devil's Quoit showing large scale open pasture fields and views to Pembroke Refinery.



View west towards the village from Angle Bay, showing mature trees along the river mouth.