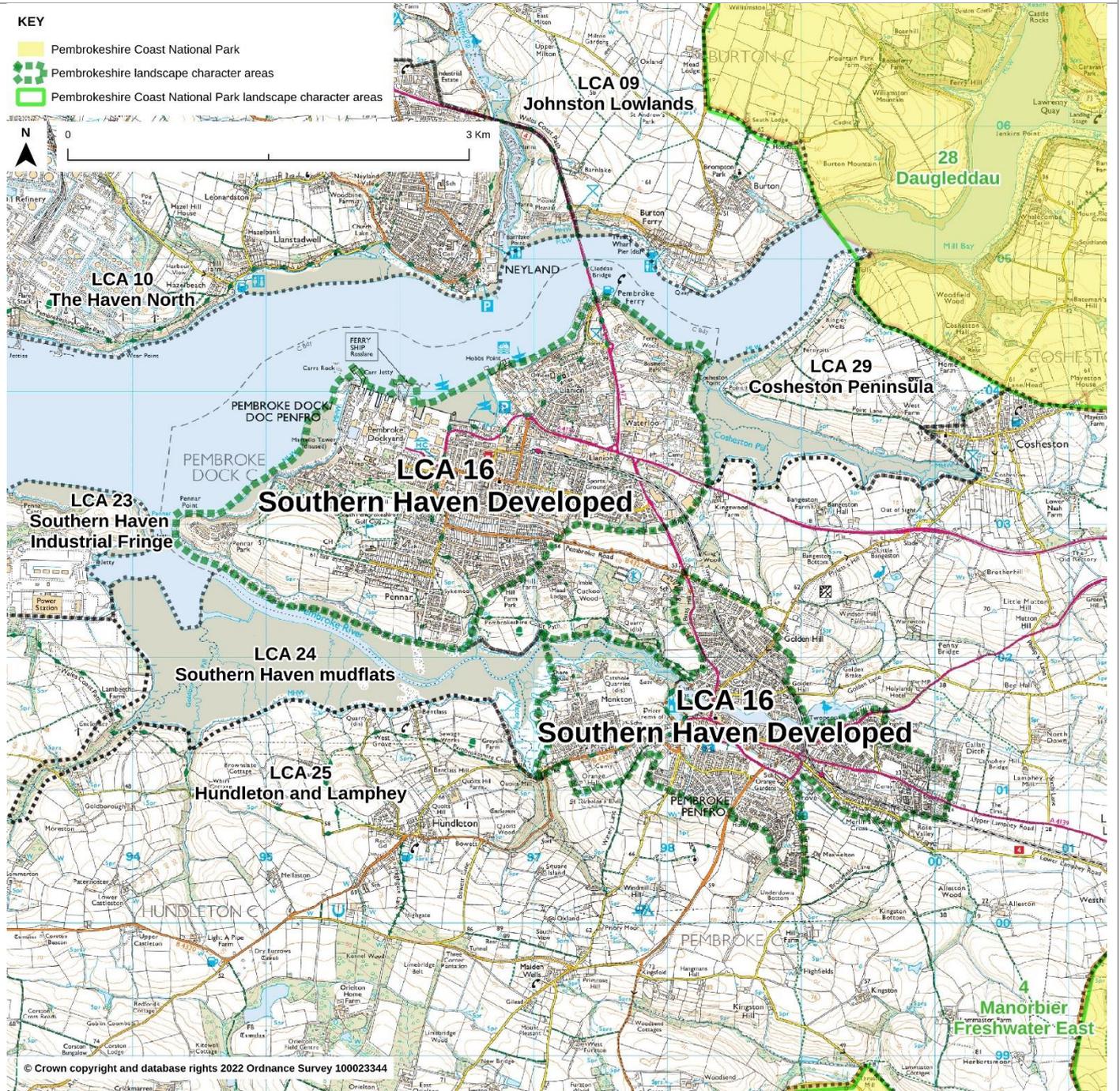
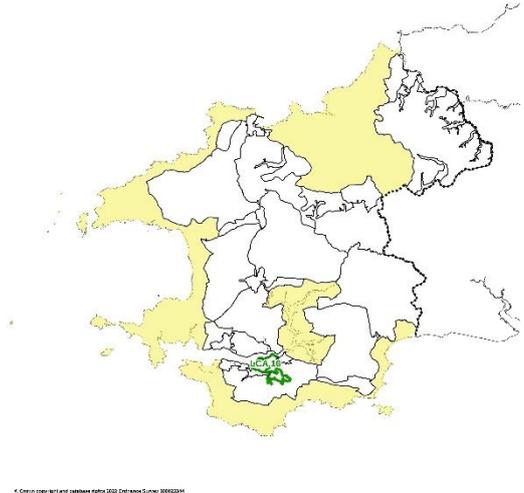


Landscape Character Area 16: Southern Haven developed

Location

This LCA is located at the southern shore of the Milford Haven Waterway and comprises the towns of Pembroke Dock at the water's edge and Pembroke town to the south east at the eastern end of the tidal reach of the Pembroke River.





Pembroke Dock from Hobbs Point with distinctive Martello tower on water's edge



Pembroke from St Daniels Hill to the south of the town

Summary description

Pembroke Dock is focussed on the waterside with the former Royal Dockyard to the west and its core set out in a planned grid pattern with traditional Georgian buildings surrounded by modern development including retail and light industry. The town developed to support the ship building role in the early 1800's and once had a strong military presence as a garrison town with associated structures including Napoleonic Martello towers. The small modern docks accommodate a range of services including a ferry service to Ireland which promotes movement in the settlement. The dense settlement form gives way to more open rising land between Pennar and Pennar Park to the south and around the Cleddau Bridge to the north.

Pembroke town is the older settlement with a dramatic Grade 1 Listed Anglo- Norman Castle and medieval town walls enclosing narrow burgage plots sitting along a limestone ridge with Mill Pond to the north and west. Main Street runs along its length. The prosperity of Pembroke rose particularly in the 18th century when it still functioned as a port but waned over time. During the 19th and 20th centuries Pembroke extended into earlier settlements including Monkton.

Key characteristics

- **The settlements lie on sloping landform rising from sea level to 50m AOD to the north by the Cleddau Bridge, 60m AOD at Pennar and 20m AOD at Pembroke.**
- Underlying geology largely formed by east west carboniferous limestone ridges and valleys to the north and south including Pembroke separated by an east west Devonian sandstone ridge which is most apparent at Pennar and which is a continuation of the Ridgeway landform (Penally LCA21) to the east.
- **Pembroke is an historic town distinctively located on a small ridge and dominated by the outstanding Grade 1 Listed Medieval Pembroke Castle** scheduled monument, birthplace of Henry VII in 1456, who was brought up there up until 1471. The castle is steeped in history, playing a prominent role in the Civil Wars 1642-1649, besieged by Oliver Cromwell and surrendered in 1648. The town of Pembroke has deep rooted

historical significance and much is **designated as a Conservation Area, set on a rocky outcrop above the Mill Pond which wraps around it to the north and west.**

- **Pembroke's distinctive settlement core pattern as a long narrow main street with some fine buildings and associated burgage plots derived initially in Norman times but also including 18th century and other listed buildings. This is defined by the Mill Pond to the north and Commons to the south- a linear green space** formerly subject to tidal flooding, **both of which effectively separate and define the old town from the new.**
- **Pembroke Dock** established as a garrison town in early 1800's and as a Royal ship building location **has a Conservation Area covering its former royal dockyard, grid pattern planned town, functional relationship with the Waterway and Llanion Hill all of which contribute to a strong sense of place.**
- Pembroke Dock's Napoleonic era water side **Martello towers and the imposing disused defensible barracks on the hill to the south are distinctive** scheduled monuments and there are numerous listed buildings and structures in the high walled docks and town.
- **Traditional terraces of stone cottages, Victorian and Georgian town houses with render and painted pastel,** whilst having lost original features in places, **provide a strong sense of the distinct historic character of both towns,** although at Pembroke the fronts hide older buildings in many cases.
- **To the north of Pembroke Dock the ridge and slopes either side of the Cleddau Bridge form an important green vegetated edge and skyline to the waterway and town with ancient woodland on the steep slopes to the west** helping to enclose the architect-designed former WDA business park and contributing to the setting to the constricted traditional waterside settlement of Pembroke Ferry. The open space to the east allows long views along the Haven with its associated commercial and recreational marine uses and setting.
- **To the south of Pembroke Dock the ridge around Pennar and the barracks provides an important green backcloth and skyline to the town and Waterway with golf club and semi-natural vegetation on slopes to the north and pastoral use to the south with regular fields and trimmed hedges with more semi-natural vegetation closer to the water's edge along the Pembroke River (LCA 24).**
- The A477 serving the ferry port and docks and running across the Cleddau Bridge to Haverfordwest is generally busy as are other linking roads and Pembroke's Main Street which limits the tranquillity in their vicinity. **Tranquillity increases towards the edges within the green spaces.**
- **Key views in Pembroke are to and from the Castle, along and across the Mill Pond and along Main Street.**
- **The Wales Coast Path and National Cycle Route 4 capitalise on views to Pembroke Castle as well as to the Waterway from the Pembroke Docks barracks (path only) and the park at Llanion and the Cleddau Bridge.**
- Culturally, the towns lie south of the Landsker Line and form part of English speaking South Pembrokeshire, historically protected by Pembroke Castle.

* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Continued expansion and development at the edge of the settlements including pressure to reduce separation between the settlements.
- Decline in built form condition of both historic cores, waterside and modern developments and vacant premises especially in Pembroke Dock.
- Modern commercial and industrial development increasing light pollution.
- Pressure of tourism on Pembroke reflected in the range of shops, cafes and accommodation within the town.

- Traffic causing congestion, noise and air pollution along key routes, with associated parking problems
- Water's edge and low lying areas at risk of flooding due to climate change.

Landscape guidelines

- Conserve the distinctive historic character of the towns through appropriate and sympathetic maintenance of historic buildings.
- Improve the relationship with the water's edge in and around Pembroke Dock eg Criterion Way, south of Pennar and Pennar Park, including creation of access and open green spaces with improved biodiversity which improve the setting of the settlement.
- Conserve and enhance the setting of Pembroke Castle and its Conservation Area, avoiding inappropriate development.
- Maintain green separation between the two settlements to maintain their distinct identities, allowing only agricultural, recreational and open space uses to maintain openness (note this applies primarily to LCA 25).
- Conserve and enhance the green setting to Pembroke Dock to the north east on rising land and to the south, taking particular care to maintain undeveloped skylines where remaining including the Conservation Area's setting.
- Ensure that lighting in future developments is sympathetic and appropriate to its location and minimises impact on the historic environment, biodiversity and character.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

None

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven- overlaps area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

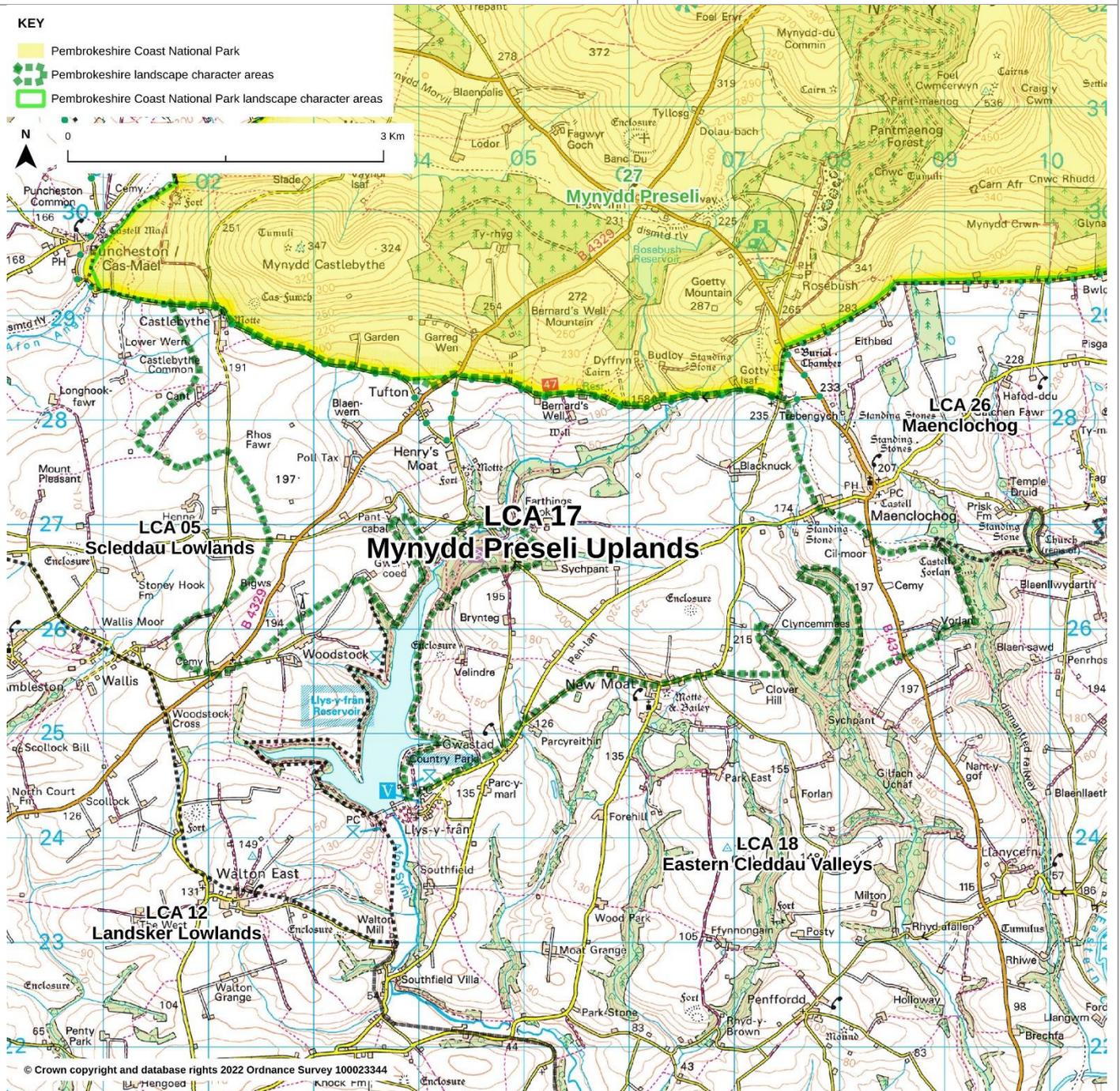
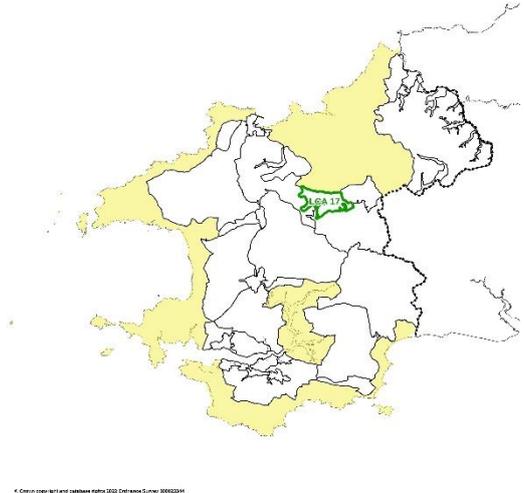
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
067 – moderate	43915 – moderate	220 – high	127	995 – low
061 – moderate	43875 – high	223 – moderate	128	879 – low
066 – moderate	43914 –	227 – moderate	122	392 – moderate
091 – high	outstanding	229 – moderate		608 – moderate
098 – high	43874 – outstanding	234 – moderate		586 – moderate
	46173 –	228 – moderate		549 – high
	outstanding	225 – moderate		584 – high
		128 - high		792- high

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 17: Mynydd Preseli Uplands

Location

This LCA is directly to the south of the Preseli Hills which are located in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.





Wooded valley east of Henry's Moat



View south across the area into Llys-Y-Fran to the south

Summary description

This undulating upland pastoral landscape falls south from the slopes of the Preseli Hills and is punctuated by a series of steep wooded valleys. Within these are watercourses such as Afon Syfynwy which feed into Llys-y-Fran reservoir and are part of the Cleddau river system. In addition to the ancient woodland and scrub in the valleys there are windswept trees on the upper slopes both in field boundaries and occasional mixed stands. The field pattern tends to range from small and linear systems through to semi-regular larger pastoral fields enclosed by hedgebanks, often with outgrown hedges with bracken. Scrubby commons lie to the west linking into larger commons on the Preselis. The settlement pattern is mainly scattered traditional farmsteads with the small historic settlement of Henry's Moat and Maenclochog to the east.

Key characteristics

- **Undulating open upland hill landscape with rounded slopes and summits falling from 247m AOD to the north east to 120mAOD to the south and cut through with incised valleys.**
- Underlying geology is dominated by Ordovician slate with glacial and periglacial as well as fluvial deposits present in valley bottoms.
- **Pastoral landscape characterised by small-medium regular and irregular enclosures with some relict medieval strip fields bounded by hedgebanks which are topped with hedges with occasional windswept trees.**
- **Ancient woodland and scrub in the valleys with windswept trees on the upper slopes and occasional mixed stands.**
- Land cover on slopes and tops is **largely improved grassland with limited amounts semi-improved grassland and arable, marshy grassland, scrub and moorland.**
- **Series of commons** from Castlebythe and Rhos Fawr in the west to Blacknuck to the east. Castlebythe Common **comprising moor, bog and scrubby land** has Medieval origins.

- Cleddau Rivers SAC covering the Eastern Cleddau SSSI and tributaries including Afon Syfynwy feeding into Llys y Fran reservoir to the west and the Afon Rhyd-afallen.
 - **Historic features include scheduled monuments at the medieval Castell Hendre (Henry's Moat) and Castell Mound at Castlebythe** to the west with small settlements, and a prehistoric enclosures to the east such as on a hill north of New Moat. The only listed building is a chapel at Woodstock.
 - **Dispersed rural settlement pattern of historic hamlets, farmsteads and isolated houses.** Farmsteads are small scale groups of farm buildings retaining a largely vernacular character.
 - **Open views to and from the Preselis - this area forms part of the southern setting to the Preseli Hills within the National Park.**
 - **Acts as rural hill and steep valley side setting for Llys y Fran reservoir.**
 - **The area bordering the Llys-y-Fran reservoir are in low key recreational use for community and tourism supported by a public right of way network into the reservoir.**
 - **The area is tranquil particularly away from the B4329.**
 - Culturally lies north of the Landsker Line and forms part of a bilingual population of Welsh and English-speaking communities where Welsh is more likely to be the first language, and Welsh place names are common.
- * **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Introduction of telecommunications masts.
- Construction of the Llys y Fran reservoir, whilst outside the area, has influenced the management of adjacent land and introduction of recreational activity which extends into this area.
- Location of National Development Framework 'pre-assessed' areas for large scale renewable energy developments to the east of this LCA with likely resulting visual impact.
- Pressures for intensification of agricultural management and potential amalgamation of small fields including relict strip fields and distinctive field patterns and potential introduction of drainage to wetter areas.

Landscape guidelines

- Maintain the openness and unspoilt character of the upland hills and associated skylines.
- Conserve and enhance irregular and regular historic field patterns, hedgebanks and associated trees.
- Conserve the areas of common by ensuring conservation grazing and access is well managed and protected.
- Reinforce the broadleaf woodland character of the incised valleys and plant broadleaf woodlands elsewhere where feasible avoiding the introduction of conifer only plantations.
- Avoid vertical structures and other large-scale development such as agricultural sheds on or near the skyline and upper slopes.
- Avoid renewable energy developments which adversely affect the setting of this character area and that of the adjoining National Park.
- Conserve character of nucleated farm buildings and settlement of appropriate scale and muted colour avoiding inappropriate residential developments.
- Encourage appropriate recreational use of the land within the management of Welsh Water and increased access to the countryside beyond.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA28 Daugleddau

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

-

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

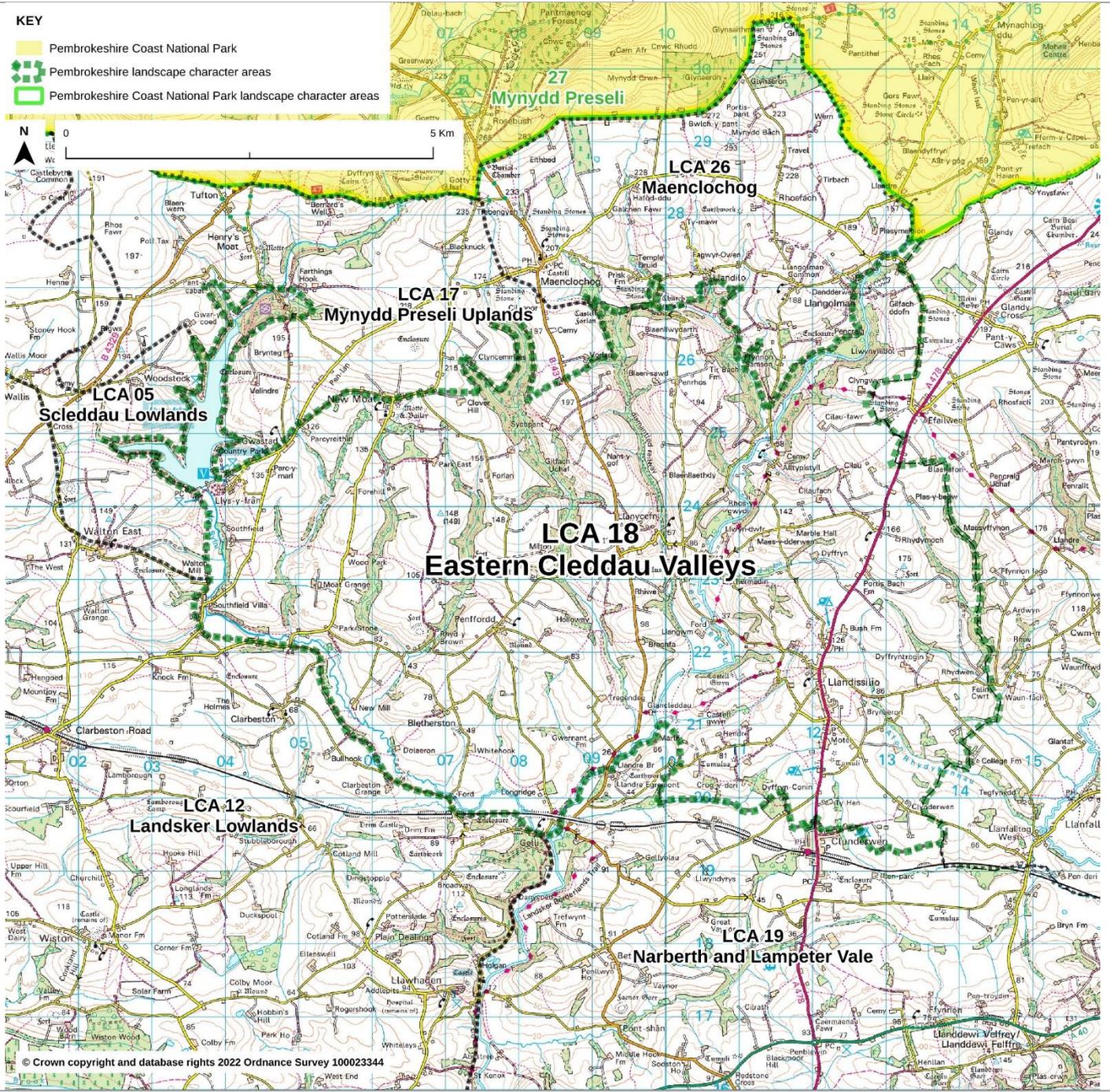
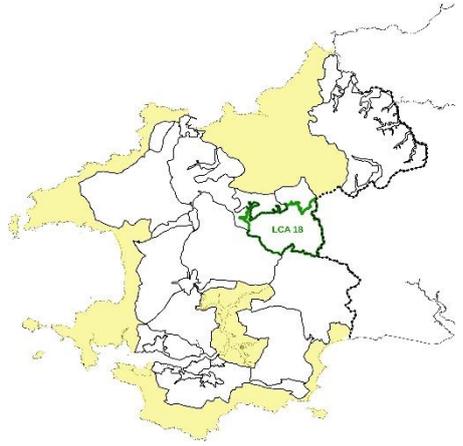
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>044 – high</i> 728 – high	<i>46092 – high</i> 46105 – moderate 46093 – high 46108 – high	<i>069 – moderate</i> <i>058 – moderate</i> 177 – moderate 176 – moderate 179 – moderate 048 – moderate 055 – moderate	<i>99</i> 227	<i>832 – moderate</i> <i>488 – moderate</i> 474 – moderate 800 – high

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 18: Eastern Cleddau valleys

Location

This area is located at the central eastern edge of Pembrokeshire in the Eastern Cleddau catchment, bordering Carmarthenshire.





View south near Llanycefn



View north over Eastern Cleddau Ddu from Llwyn-dwfr bridge

Summary description

A transitional pastoral landscape with a strong pattern of rounded ridges and incised wooded valleys falling from north to south. The dense network of tributary valleys such as Afon Syfynwy feed into the Eastern Cleddau to the south. The area is primarily dispersed historic rural settlements of farmsteads and cottages linked by narrow lanes but Llandissilio to the east lies on the moderately busy A487. Llys-y-fran reservoir and country park is a recreational focus.

Key characteristics

- **A transitional landscape with a strong pattern of north south rounded ridges and incised valleys falling from 198m AOD at Rhos Fach common to 34m AOD to the south at Cleddau Bridge.**
- Underlying geology dominated by Ordovician slate. In valleys/former glacial meltwater channels there are superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel, periglacial head and fluvial deposits.
- **The watercourses form part of the Eastern Cleddau system** which is an SSSI and in the Cleddau Rivers SAC and tributaries include Afon Syfynwy and Llys y Fran reservoir to the west and the Afon Rhyd-afallen.
- **Pastoral landscape of mainly improved grassland characterised by small-medium regular and irregular enclosures bounded by hedgebanks which are topped with hedges with occasional windswept trees.**
- **Extensive ancient woodland and some conifer plantations add drama and enclosure to steep valley sides and there are many trees in hedgerows on the lower slopes.**
- **The upper slopes and ridge tops tend to be more open with few trees.**
- **Commons lie at Rhos-fach on a ridge and close to Llys y Fran.**

- **Llys-y-fran reservoir is an enclosed, scenic linear stretch of water with inlets** and low concrete dam and bordered by amenity grassland, **broadleaf woodland and footpaths with views north to the Preselis.**
 - **Settlement comprises mainly dispersed farmsteads and hamlets** with Llandissilio the largest as a busy linear settlement with caravan park to the east on the A478. Materials include some traditional stone with render more common, slate roofs, some brick dressings and some more modern agricultural buildings are clad.
 - **Historic features include scheduled monuments at Castell Forlan and Rhyd Brown Camp prehistoric inland promontory forts** on edge of the incised tributary valleys, Castell Gwyn hillfort to south, Portis-Parc Camp prehistoric enclosure to east, the medieval **New Moat castle mound to north with small rural settlement with listed buildings such as church of St Nicholas nearby. Other scattered listed buildings are apparent** - mainly churches such as the medieval St Meilyr at Llys y Fran and the distinctive thatched cottage at Penrhos.
 - Mynydd Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest lies to the north east.
 - The area is crossed north south by the A478 as it passes through Llandissilio to the east but elsewhere the roads are minor, bounded by hedgebanks and running north south on ridgetops for the most part and at a greater density to the south on lower areas. The Landsker Borderlands Trail passes through the area.
 - **Extensive views are possible on the ridges towards the Preselis and to the south, east and west and these ridges are also visible from the hills to the north.**
 - **The intimate, sheltered valleys contrast with the more exposed and open ridges and higher ground although hedgebanks still give some form of enclosure at higher levels, framing views.**
 - **Tranquillity is apparent across the area away from the A478.**
 - Culturally the area falls just north of the Landsker line. Further north, Welsh influence increases with place names and communities more bilingual.
- * **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- The introduction of conifer plantations in valleys creating single species blocks.
- Former quarries in evidence.
- Introduction of large steel clad barns associated with farm complexes with potential for further intensification.
- Pressures for intensification of agriculture and resultant impact on field patterns.
- Construction of the Llys-y-Fran reservoir and dam and resultant flooded valley with increasing pressure for recreational and commercial development in the environs.
- Caravan parks are evident on some settlement edges eg Llandissilio and there may be further pressure.
- Location of National Development Framework 'pre-assessed' areas for large scale renewable energy developments in the eastern part of this LCA with likely large resulting landscape and visual impact.
- Potential pressure for other renewable energy developments on ridges/upper slopes to the west.
- Pressure to extend existing settlements, especially Llandissilio.

Landscape guidelines

- Maintain the openness and unspoilt character of the ridges and associated skylines.
- Avoid vertical structures and other large-scale development such as agricultural sheds on or near the skyline and upper slopes.
- Avoid renewable energy developments which adversely affect the setting of this character area and the adjoining National Park considering location and size of turbine.

- Conserve and enhance irregular and regular historic field patterns, hedgebanks and associated trees.
- Reinforce the broadleaf woodland character of the incised valleys and plant broadleaf woodlands elsewhere where feasible.
- Manage the conifer plantations to create mixed woodland with broadleaves on edges and along watercourses.
- Conserve character of nucleated farm buildings and settlement of appropriate scale and muted colour avoiding inappropriate residential developments.
- Encourage appropriate recreational use of the land within the management of Welsh Water at Llys y Fran and increased access to the countryside beyond.
- Encourage natural regeneration of disused /dormant quarries as this becomes possible.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

None

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

None

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

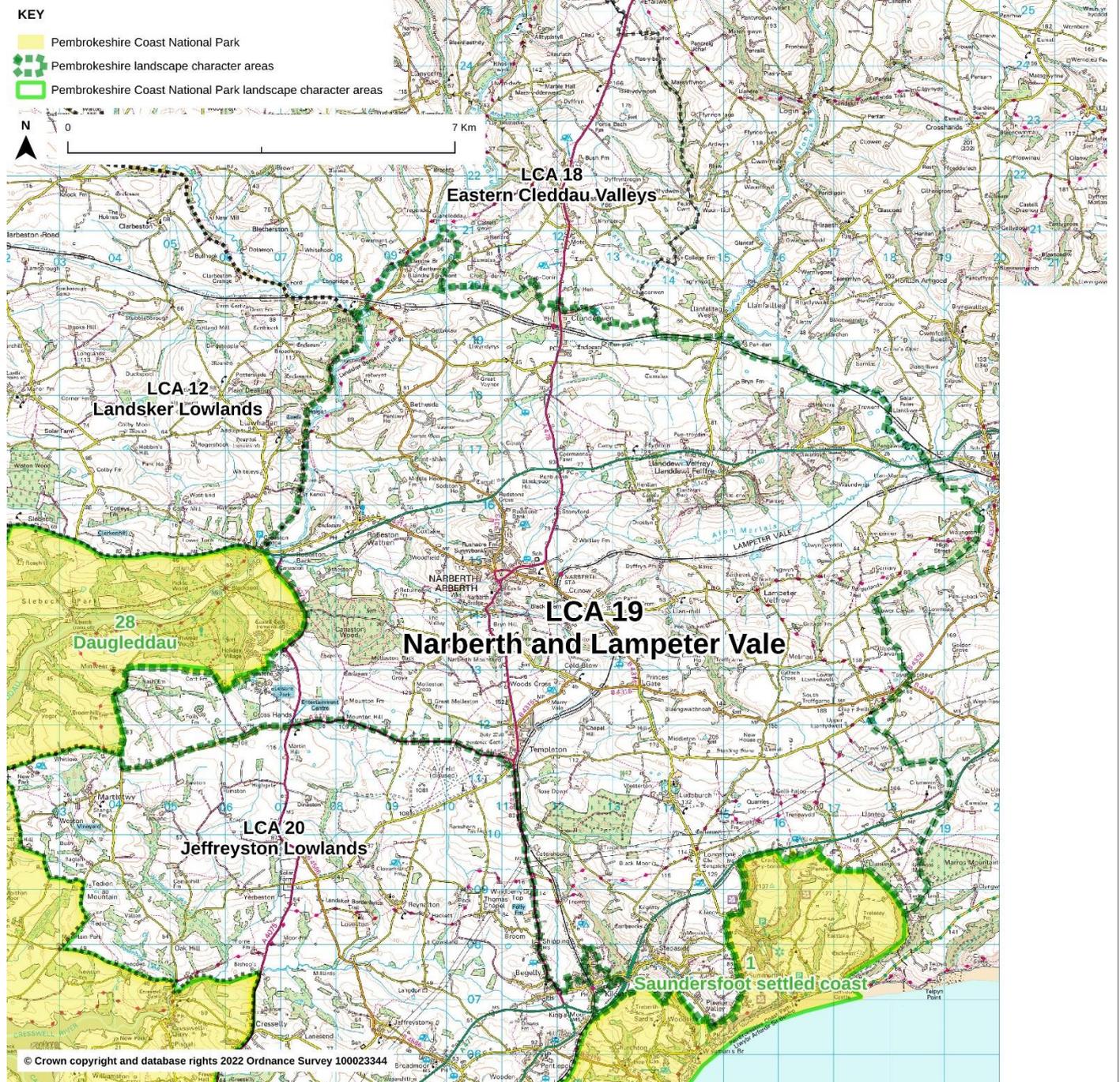
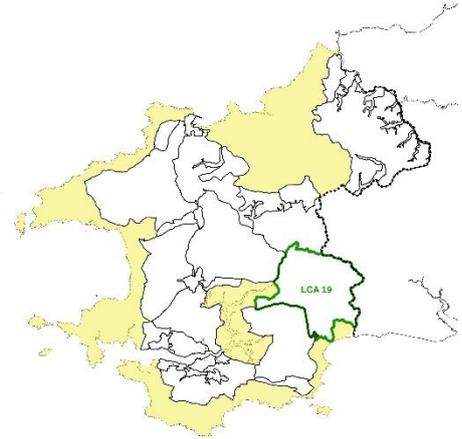
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>046 – high</i>	46226 – moderate	<i>176 – moderate</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>488 – moderate</i>
044 – high	42471 – moderate	181 – low	026	CRMR085 – moderate
459 – high	<i>46092 – high</i>	048 – moderate	100	512 – moderate
045 – high	42248 – high	179 – moderate	101	077 –high
728 - high	42472 – high	174 – moderate	102	938 – high
CRMR026 – high	42242 – high	057 – moderate	103	489 – high
CRMR964 – high	46208 -	056 – moderate	104	362 – high
CRMR459 – high	outstanding	177 – moderate	105	CRMR065 – high
	CRMR42471 – high	095 – moderate	142	CRMR066 – high
	CRMR42473 – high	053 – moderate	236	
	CRMR42472 – high	054 – moderate	238	
	CRMR42474 – high	059 – moderate		
	CRMR42248 – high	CRMR071 – moderate		
	CRMR42242 – outstanding	CRMR072 – moderate		
	CRMR42247 – outstanding	CRMR070 – moderate		
		CRMR073 – moderate		
		CRMR044 – moderate		
		CRMR045 – moderate		
		CRMR077 – moderate		
		CRM078 – moderate		

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 19: Narberth and Lampeter Vale

Location

This area is located on the eastern side of Pembrokeshire bordering Carmarthenshire, the National Park on the coast to the south and the Daugleddau environs to the west.





View south from the A40 west of Penblewin



Sea views to the south from near Ludchurch

Summary description

This large rural area is centred on the historic rural town of Narberth, surrounded by undulating pastoral landscape of generally east west trending low rounded ridges and hills, narrow wooded valleys and two large conifer plantations. The coast lies to the south, including the National Park and the Daugleddau, also in the National Park lies to the west. Quiet rural villages and smaller settlements are dispersed throughout. Busy transport routes cross the area including the A40(T), the A477 and main railway line. Large scale tourism development includes Oakwood theme park, parts of Bluestone holiday village and Folly Farm adventure park and zoo, and coastal leisure development features to the south.

Key characteristics

- **Ridges running east west reaching 178m AOD to the south and 100m AOD to the north with steep slopes towards the coast to the south from 90m AOD down to the floor of Pleasant Valley at 10m AOD.**
- **Distinct flat bottomed Lampeter Vale at around 40m AOD falling to the east bounded by pronounced slopes whilst narrower valleys, also with some steep valley sides, lie to the west** with watercourses such as Afon Daulan running towards the Eastern Cleddau and Daugleddau or south to the coast such as Ford's Lake.
- Cleddau Rivers SAC/Afon Cleddau SSSI covers the Eastern Cleddau and the western part of tributaries.
- Geology is defined by a series of east west ridges which north to south are Silurian sandstone and Ordovician slate, Silurian siltstone forming a lowland escarpment and Carboniferous limestone with associated quarries. Carboniferous sandstone and coal measures lie around Stepside and Kilgetty with remnant old workings. Lampeter Vale comprises fluvial deposits left by a former lake and fluvial deposits lie on valley floors and there are glacial and periglacial deposits, particularly to the north around Clunderwen.
- **Primarily a pastoral landscape of good quality improved grassland with very limited areas of arable, mainly on the limestone to the south, and rough grazing in places. The field pattern is largely small to medium irregular fields defined by species rich hedgebanks and hedges with some trees with some more regular fields in places**

and patches of relict medieval strip fields such as around Cold Blow, Templeton and Tavernspite.

- **Broadleaved woodland including ancient woodland is found in most narrow river valley bottoms and sides** particularly towards the Cleddau at Minwear, along Ford's Lake to the south and east of Princes Gate. **Mature tree belts are also apparent in places such as on the broad ridge south of Princes Gate and trees provide enclosure in many lower areas.**
- Rectilinear coniferous plantations are noticeable as large blocks at Canaston Wood surrounding belts of ancient woodland and visible from the A40 to the north, and on the gentle ridgetop and sides west of Ludchurch.
- Settlement pattern is largely centred around the rural town of Narberth and its extensive rural hinterland, smaller settlements such as Clunderwen with its railway and rural Ludchurch, scattered farms, hamlets and isolated rural dwellings throughout the area.
- **Historic interest includes the distinctive historic town of Narberth with its Conservation Area remarkably bounded by open countryside on three sides, medieval Narberth Castle scheduled monument and listed buildings such as St Andrews on the southern edge of town,** and in and around the Market Square.
- **Iron age hill forts lie on east west ridges** such as Llanddewi Gaer and associated Caerau Gaer above the Marlais valley, Castell Meherin north of Ludchurch and Molleston Camp to the west. Prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments include the burial chamber at Llan.
- **Blackaldern historic park and garden lies east of Narberth and Kilgetty to the south.**
- **Scattering of listed buildings lie across the area** including houses, dwellings, chapels and limekilns associated with quarries at Blaencilgoed to the south and engine houses associated with coal workings at Stepside.
- The busy A40 cuts across the area to the north serving the ports and coast to the west and the A477 runs along the southern edge serving the busy coastal resorts of Tenby and Saundersfoot. B roads run between and the railway runs on the northern edge so overall the area has more of a sense of movement and development pressure than LCAs to the north, although there are tranquil areas between the roads. The Landsker Borderlands trail crosses roughly east to west and along the western boundary related to the Eastern Cleddau.
- The large-scale tourism development at Oakwood Theme Park with its prominent rides and structures, and parts of tourism accommodation at Bluestone, are accessed from the A40 and border the National Park along the Daugleddau to the west. The car parks serving Folly Farm adventure park and zoo lie further south. Caravan parks and coast related development lie in and around Pleasant Valley to the south with other caravan/chalet parks elsewhere such as around Narberth.
- Power lines and associated pylons run east west across the ridge and valley sides with visually associated medium-sized wind turbines just back from the coast.
- **There are a series of open skylines and exposed upper slopes with low hedges such as west of Tavernspite.**
- **Open, simple and intact valley floors and sides such as Lampeter Vale are distinctive.**
- **Coastal facing tops, steep slopes and valley sides with sea views contribute to the setting of the coast in the National Park to the south whilst woodland, plantations and pastoral landscape provide the setting to the National Park around the Daugleddau.**
- **Tranquil areas lie away from the main roads, especially close to the Daugleddau to the west away from Oakwood.**

- Culturally this area comprises mainly of rural English speaking communities focused on Narberth with the Landsker Line passing along its northern fringes east of Llawhaden and the southern fringes culturally influenced by the former mining and industrial area around Kilgetty.

* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Large scale tourist attractions continue to grow and there is pressure for expansion and intensification/diversification.
- Accommodation for tourists, including caravan parks, lodges, chalets and tents to the south of the area in particular are likely to grow.
- Roads have been widened to accommodate traffic with associated signage and lighting and this trend may continue.
- Twin power lines with large pylons connecting energy developments at the Haven with the wider energy network and may be added to over time.
- Medium scale turbines lie within the area with views towards larger scale turbines outside of the area to the east and there is potential pressure for more as well as solar farms.
- Sand and limestone quarries are apparent locally and there may be pressure for expansion.
- Pressure for settlement expansion such as around Narberth.
- Introduced conifer plantations to the north and west of the area.

Landscape guidelines

- Manage expansion of large scale tourist attractions to avoid adverse effects on the National Park and to minimise wider impacts on the landscape with appropriate siting and mitigation including trees and hedges.
- Follow LDP guidelines for accommodation for tourists, including caravan parks, lodges, chalets and tents.
- Conserve and enhance the setting and edge of historic settlements such as Narberth when considering expansion which should be planned with green infrastructure linking into the town and out to the surrounding countryside.
- Manage expansion of rural settlements to reflect the traditional pattern and rural vernacular architecture and traditional materials and avoid removing or developing strip fields.
- Manage roads to minimise suburban/urban detailing and lighting.
- Locate and plan wind energy developments in the least sensitive landscapes at an appropriate scale especially avoiding the setting of the National Park and avoiding prominent skylines.
- Locate and plan solar energy developments in the least sensitive landscapes such as flat and enclosed landscapes with regular field patterns and high hedges.
- Minimise cumulative effects between renewable energy developments recognising that capacity may be reached in some areas.
- Site future power lines in least sensitive locations minimising adverse cumulative effects.
- Locate further sand and limestone quarries or extensions in discreet locations avoiding skylines and visible slopes with appropriate mitigation including advance planting in places if necessary.
- Conserve and enhance conifer plantations such as Canaston Wood through selective felling and replacement and improvement of edges with broadleaf planting.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA1 Saundersfoot settled coast
LCA28 Daugleddau

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA40 Carmarthen Bay west-overlaps area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

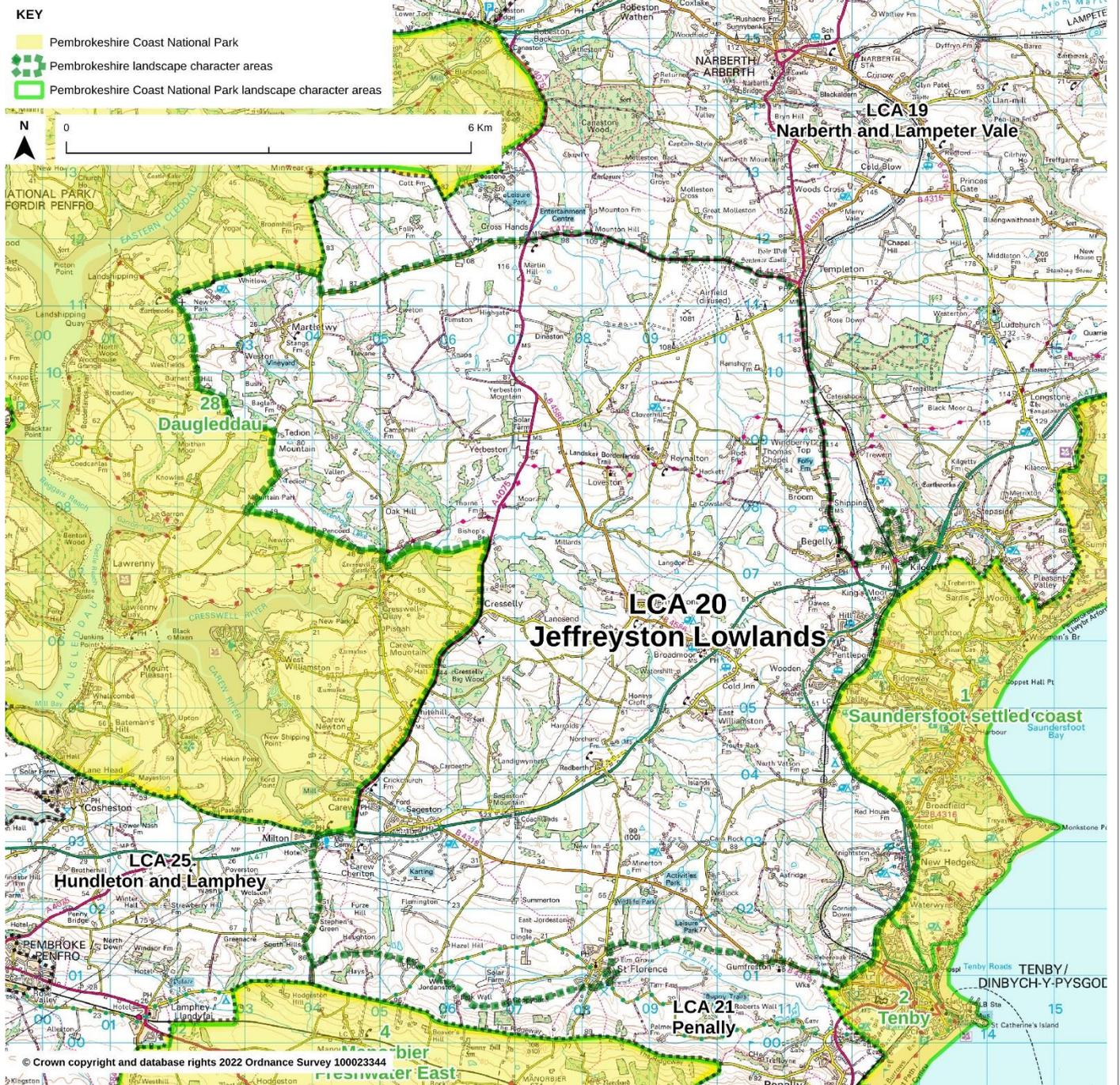
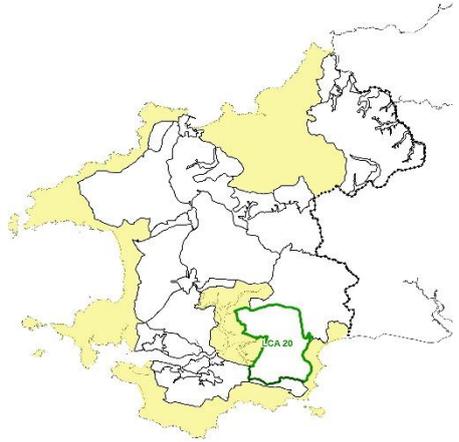
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>047 – moderate</i>	<i>46206 – high</i>	<i>197 – moderate</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>885 - moderate</i>
048 – moderate	46223 – low	195 – high	107	118 – low
049 – moderate	46222 – low	191 – high	108	120 – low
046 – high	46221 – low	192 – outstanding	115	636 – low
CRMR459 –high	43908 – moderate	CRMR081 – moderate	142	CRMR087 – moderate
	46165 – moderate	CRMR078 – moderate		512 – moderate
	46205 – moderate	CRMR080 – moderate		496- moderate
	42473 – moderate	CRMR079 – moderate		899 – moderate
	46163 – moderate	moderate		992 – moderate
	42471 – moderate	188 – moderate		731 – moderate
	40350 – moderate	174 – moderate		612 – moderate
	46163 – moderate	194 – moderate		696 - moderate
	46161 – high	189 – moderate		
	46162 – high	205 – moderate		
	46167 – high	201 – moderate		
	46168 – high	202 – moderate		
	46166 – high	200 – moderate		
	46164 – high	207 – moderate		
	46207 – high	206 – moderate		
	46164 – high	196 – moderate		
	46349 – high	193- moderate		
	40353 – high	170 – moderate		
	46206 – high			
	46207 – high			
	CRMR42473 – high			
	CRMR42471 – high			
	CRMR42472 – high			
	43906 - outstanding			

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 20: Jeffreyston Lowlands

Location

This area is located at the south east of Pembrokeshire and borders the National Park to the east around Tenby and Saundersfoot and to the west around the Daugleddau.





View to the north east from Stephens Green



View into the former Templeton Airfield

Summary description

This large rural area is an undulating pastoral and arable landscape of generally east west trending low rounded ridges and hills, narrow wooded valleys and mixed woodland plantations. The coast lies to the south east, including the National Park, and the Daugleddau, also in the National Park, lies to the west. Quiet rural villages such as St Florence and smaller settlements are dispersed throughout. The busy A477 and A478 cross the area with associated settlements, some with industrial origins such as Kilgetty, and the A478 serves the coastal resorts of Tenby and Saundersfoot to the east. Medium scale tourism development includes Folly Farm and Heatherton and there are numerous caravan, chalet and camping sites as part of the coastal hinterland.

Key characteristics

- **Undulating landscape of rounded hills and ridges around 70-100m AOD with open skylines in places with incised, steep sided valleys at around 50m AOD down to 7m AOD to the south west near Cresswell Bridge.** The highest point is the small gentler plateau around the disused Templeton airfield which lies at 123m AOD.
- **To the north, watercourses flow predominantly west towards the Daugleddau** including Foxhole Lake and its tributary Loveston Lake. **To the south, watercourses** such as Knightson Brook **flow to the Ritec** and thence to the coast south of Tenby.
- The geology is largely Carboniferous mudstone, shales and sandstones (mainly Coal measures) with previous glacial and periglacial processes leaving valley deposits and drift filled basins in areas such as around King's Moor. A broad band of Carboniferous limestone is located to the south west indicated by former quarries and borrow pits.
- **Primarily a pastoral landscape** of good quality improved grassland **with very limited areas of arable**, mainly on the limestone to the south such as around Sageston, **and rough grazing and unimproved pastures in places.**

- **The field pattern is largely small to medium irregular fields bordered by species rich hedgebanks and hedges with some trees with some more regular fields in places such as associated with arable land. Small-scale irregular field systems lie in places eg around East Williamston and Kilgetty and strip fields at Redberth, East Williamston, Cold Inn and Reynalton.**
- **There are a series of remnant wet pastures across the northern part of the LCA** which are SSSIs, named Yerboston Moors, and include Yerboston Top SAC. - Other SSSIs include Wyndrush Pastures south east of including Redberth and Jeffreyston Pastures.
- **Broadleaved woodland including ancient woodland is found in most narrow river valley bottoms and sides and in a few larger blocks** such as Martletwy Wood and Cresselly Big Wood where ancient woodland has been restored alongside residual conifer plantations.
- **Some areas form a pastoral farmland and woodland mosaic particularly towards the west where mature trees also feature within mature hedgerows.**
- **The settlement pattern is largely dispersed villages with the larger settlements** of Kilgetty and Begelly (both associated with coal mining) and Sageston concentrated along the busy A477 and Pentlepoir and Wooden on the A478 coastal resort approaches.
- Leisure developments such as Folly Farm, Heatherton and nearby 'Dinosaur Experience' create local areas of activity extending the tourism activity inland from the coast and there are also extensive noticeable caravan/chalet parks in places.
- **Away from main roads, small settlements, isolated farmsteads and dwellings are scattered across the rural landscape.**
- **Conservation areas include Carew, Carew Cheriton and St Florence to the south and south west with associated listed buildings including churches and chapels. Elsewhere churches and their towers are listed such as Jeffreyston on its hill.**
- Scheduled monuments are sparsely scattered but cover a wide range of time periods. They include Park Camp rath to the west, a round barrow south west of Redberth, primitive coal workings at Underhill Wood near Jeffreyston and Scotsborough House ruins to the south east and Landshipping Historic garden to the west.
- Two small areas lie in Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the west.
- **Commons lie on more poorly drained land** at the extensive Kings Moor to the east and Redberth and Sageston Mountain to the west **and provide noticeable islands of scrubby and other semi-natural vegetation within the wider agricultural landscape.**
- **Former Templeton WW2 Airfield is a large area of rough grassland with colonising scrub and woodland** used for training and walking with two masts and is a contrast to the former Carew airfield and its intensive and diverse industrial and tourism uses set in an open visually sterile mown grass setting.
- The Landsker Trail runs east west across the area.
- Power lines and associated pylons run north east/south west across the ridge and valley sides and appear to have a series of larger developments near their corridor.
- Medium/small solar energy developments lie to the south.
- **The area forms the setting of the National Park to the east (the coast) and west (the Daugleddau) with key views including up and down the Carew river from the distinctive long stone listed bridge.**
- **Tranquil areas occur throughout away from the road corridors, primarily in rural enclosed areas or valleys and especially to the north west.**

- Culturally, this area forms part of the rich lowland farmland and English-speaking communities south of the Landsker Line and modern cultural influences include tourism attractions and accommodation expanding into the area from the coast.

* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Roads have been widened and bypasses constructed to accommodate traffic with associated signage and lighting and this trend may continue.
- On the main approaches to coastal resorts the potential for cumulative development or ribbon development spoiling the essentially rural landscape such as pressure for settlement expansion such as around Pentlepoir and Sageston and modern tourism attractions expansion or other proposals with associated light pollution.
- Static caravan, chalets and camping sites are noticeable and may be expanded or others may be proposed.
- Permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites lie along the A477 and at Kilgetty.
- Twin power lines with large pylons connecting energy developments at the Haven with the wider energy network and may be added to over time.
- Agricultural landscape has seen an intensification of scale resulting in large groupings of agricultural buildings in places.
- Solar farms are at present small scale but may be expanded or others proposed.
- The introduction of WWII airfields within the area has historical significance.
- Introduced conifer plantations to the west of the area now being partially replanted.

Landscape guidelines

- Preserve the primarily pastoral and woodland mosaic character of much of the area which defines its character along with the perception of low levels of development.
- Manage expansion of large scale tourist attractions to avoid adverse effects on the National Park and to minimise wider impacts on the landscape with appropriate siting and mitigation including trees and hedges.
- Follow LDP guidelines for accommodation for tourists, including caravan parks, lodges, chalets and tents.
- Conserve and enhance the setting and edge of historic settlements such as St Florence.
- Manage expansion of rural settlements to reflect the traditional pattern and rural vernacular architecture and traditional materials.
- When considering expansion of larger settlements maintain separation and avoid ribbon development improving edges where possible with planting and other green infrastructure.
- Manage roads to minimise suburban/urban detailing and lighting.
- Conserve and enhance conifer plantations through selective felling and replacement and improvement of edges with broadleaf planting.
- Locate and plan solar energy developments in the least sensitive landscapes such as flat and enclosed landscapes with regular field patterns and high hedges.
- Minimise cumulative effects between renewable energy developments.
- Site future power lines in least sensitive locations minimising adverse cumulative effects.
- Recognise and retain the historic significance of former WWII airfields at Templeton and Carew and ensure any future use is sympathetic to the former airfields and surviving airfield buildings whilst optimising biodiversity and screening unsightly uses.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA1 Saundersfoot settled coast
 LCA2 Tenby
 LCA28 Daugleddau

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA33 Daugleddau
 SCA39 Tenby and Caldey Island
 SCA40 Carmarthen Bay west

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>052 – moderate</i>	<i>46162 - high</i>	<i>207 – moderate</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>612 – moderate</i>
053 – low	46222 – low	206 – moderate	110	618 – high
050 – high	46221 – low	214 – moderate		839 – high
	43908 – moderate	213- moderate		965 – high
	46169 – moderate	216 – moderate		347 – high
	43913 – moderate	209 – moderate		122- moderate
	46220 – moderate	219 – high		953- moderate
	43909 – high			731 – moderate
	46170 – high			885 – moderate
	46171 – high			392- moderate
	46172 – high			481 – low
	43914 –			
	outstanding			
	46173 -			
	outstanding			

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists