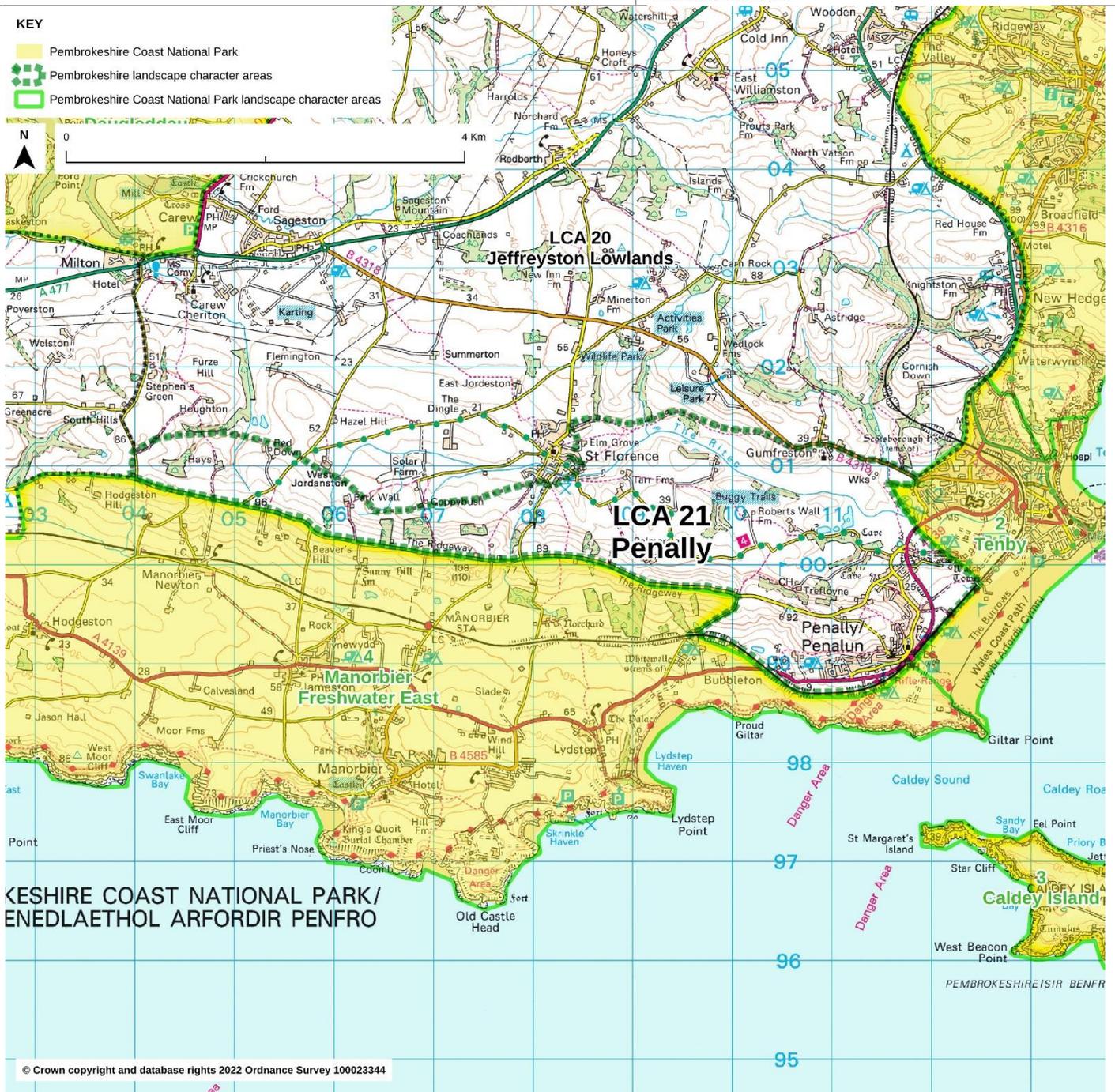
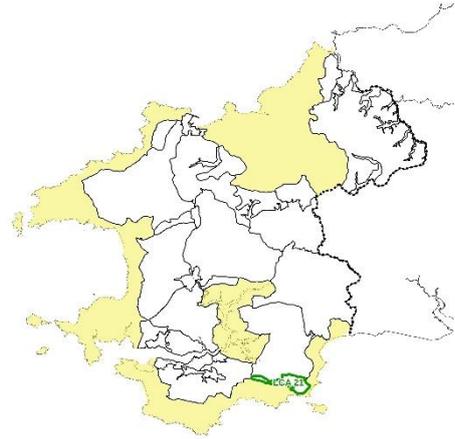


Landscape Character Area 21: Penally

Location

Located in the south eastern part of Pembrokeshire to the west of Tenby, including the settlement of Penally and bounded to the south and east by the National Park.





View of the edge of the ridge and skyline across valley floor from the north east



View out to the southwest from the Ridgeway towards the coast at Lydstep



View of ridge skyline and backcloth from the south west within National Park

Summary description

A distinctive and prominent east west ridge top and slopes falling north to the flat bottomed Ritec valley with marshland and slopes to the east falling south to the settlement of Penally with its Conservation Area and associated low lying land just behind coast within the National Park. The area is primarily pastoral with patches of broadleaved woodland on steep slopes. The ridge and slopes form part of the backcloth to the National Park to the south and the area forms a green gap between Penally village and Kiln Park in Tenby to the east.

Key characteristics

- **Prominent ridge top running east west rising to 108m AOD centrally and falling to just over 90m AOD to the east and west.**
- **To the north, the ridge slopes steeply at first and then in a series of gentler slopes and valleys to the then distinctive steep sided and flat bottomed valley of the Ritec at 5m AOD with some small open water bodies. To the south east the slopes are marked and consistent down to Penally at around 5-10m AOD.**
- Geology is dominated by Devonian Old Red Sandstone which forms a prominent ridge running east to west and forming a significant landscape feature. The lower slopes to the north and south east around Penally are formed of Carboniferous limestone which continues in a band to the west in LCA 20. The Ritec valley is a former lake/lagoon in a drowned estuary and separated from sea by the sand dune barrier of the Burrows to the south and similar fluvial lowland lies to the south. The northern slopes of the Ritec are a continuation of Carboniferous limestone/mudstone which covers much of LCA20 to the north.

- **Largely pastoral improved grassland in small to medium irregular fields, with some arable to the north near Gumfreston, enclosed by hedgebanks and hedges with limited trees.**
 - **Marshland and reedbeds lie on the valley floor of the Ritec valley** as part of Ritec Fen SSSI and to the south of Penally.
 - **Ancient woodland occurs in small patches on steep valley sides associated with the Ritec and tributaries and more extensively on the north facing ridge sides with other broadleaved woodland.** Little Hoyle and Hoyle's Mouth caves and woodland are SSSIs.
 - **Occasional scattered farmsteads dominate much of the settlement pattern, mostly being at breaks of slope or set down in the landscape and some with listed buildings** such as West Tarr and Carswell medieval houses and Palmerslake farmhouse. St Florence Conservation Area lies to the west just outside the area.
 - Scheduled monuments include Little Hoyle Cave and Longbury Bank Dark Age site on the edge of the valley floor and Carew Beacon round barrows on the western end of the ridge.
 - There are non-agricultural uses north of the ridge including golf course at Trefloyne Manor and small solar farm and quad bike trails at Roberts Wall Farm.
 - The settlement of **Penally** is the only settlement of size. It is **set on the lower slopes of the ridge just above the levels and has a Conservation Area at its core with associated listed stone and render buildings such as the church, houses and cottages, and pleasant sloping greens.** Housing has expanded to the north and west and there are caravan parks and MoD training camp all defined and constrained by the A4139 coast road to the south and east and a largely wooded backdrop to the north. Modern housing, such as Penally Heights to the west, intrudes on the skyline without mitigation in some views.
 - Part of Kiln Park holiday park lies to the east but is well contained by steep landform running up to Four Winds Lane as well as associated vegetation.
 - Access to the area is limited to the north apart from the Ridgeway and few minor roads one of which has National Cycle Route 4 running east west and climbing up its western end and the Ritec Walk along the distinctive valley. To the south there is the A4139, railway and the Wales Coast Path.
 - **Eastern part has role as green space** designated as Green Wedge in the adopted LDP separating **Penally from Tenby/Kiln Park with rough grassland, golf course, open pastoral/grass fields on gentle slopes up from the coastal burrows, with properties in large gardens and fields further inland.**
 - **Narrow ridge top forms a distinctive skyline running east to west and southern slopes are highly intervisible with the National Park to the south, contributing strongly to its backcloth.**
 - **The area is largely tranquil along the ridgeway and northwards although this decreases around Penally.**
 - **Key views are from the Ridgeway and footpaths on the ridge out to Caldey Island and Carmarthen Bay. Other key views are from the Wales Coast Path inland across the area and to the ridge and from the Ritec Walk.**
 - Culturally forms part of an area of rich farmland and English-speaking communities well south of the Landsker line.
- * **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Modern residential and tourism related/recreational development around Penally has eroded its traditional character and there is pressure to increase this.
- Kiln Park has been developed to the east and is well contained and screened by landform at present.

- MoD training camp may be subject to changes in future years, with resultant redevelopment pressure possible.
- Solar energy is small scale at present but there may be pressure for more.
- Small scale renewable energy developments, including wind turbines are visible from the Ridgeway, and there may be pressure for more within the area.
- Much of the low lying land here is prone to increased flooding risk due to climate change.

Landscape guidelines

- Avoid development on ridge skyline and slopes both to the south expanding Penally and to the north in the rural hinterland. The higher up the slope the more sensitive development is and extensions around Penally Heights to the north, east and west should be avoided.
- Maintain the separation between Penally and Kiln Park/Tenby and avoid expansion into the area eroding the separation and the open setting from the Coast Path.
- Avoid any development south and east of the A4139 coast road which tightly defines the housing and leisure developments associated with Penally.
- Improve and soften the built edges of Penally with appropriate planting and green space.
- Encourage broadleaved woodland and trees in hedgerows to reinforce the enclosure and contain built development at lower levels.
- Conserve and enhance hedgerows to maintain the landscape pattern laying if outgrown and avoid use of post and wire if possible.
- Follow County guidance on caravan, chalet and camping development for the area.
- Control the spread of grey willow into valuable grassland habitats.
- Avoid wind energy and solar energy on the ridge and slopes to avoid adverse effects on the National Park and the area to the north.
- Future solar energy should be well contained by trees and hedgerows from key views.
- Accommodate flooding with resilience measures and habitat adaptation.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA2 Tenby
LCA4 Manorbier /Freshwater East

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA38 Lydstep Haven coastal waters- overlaps area
SCA39 Tenby and Caldey Island- overlaps area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

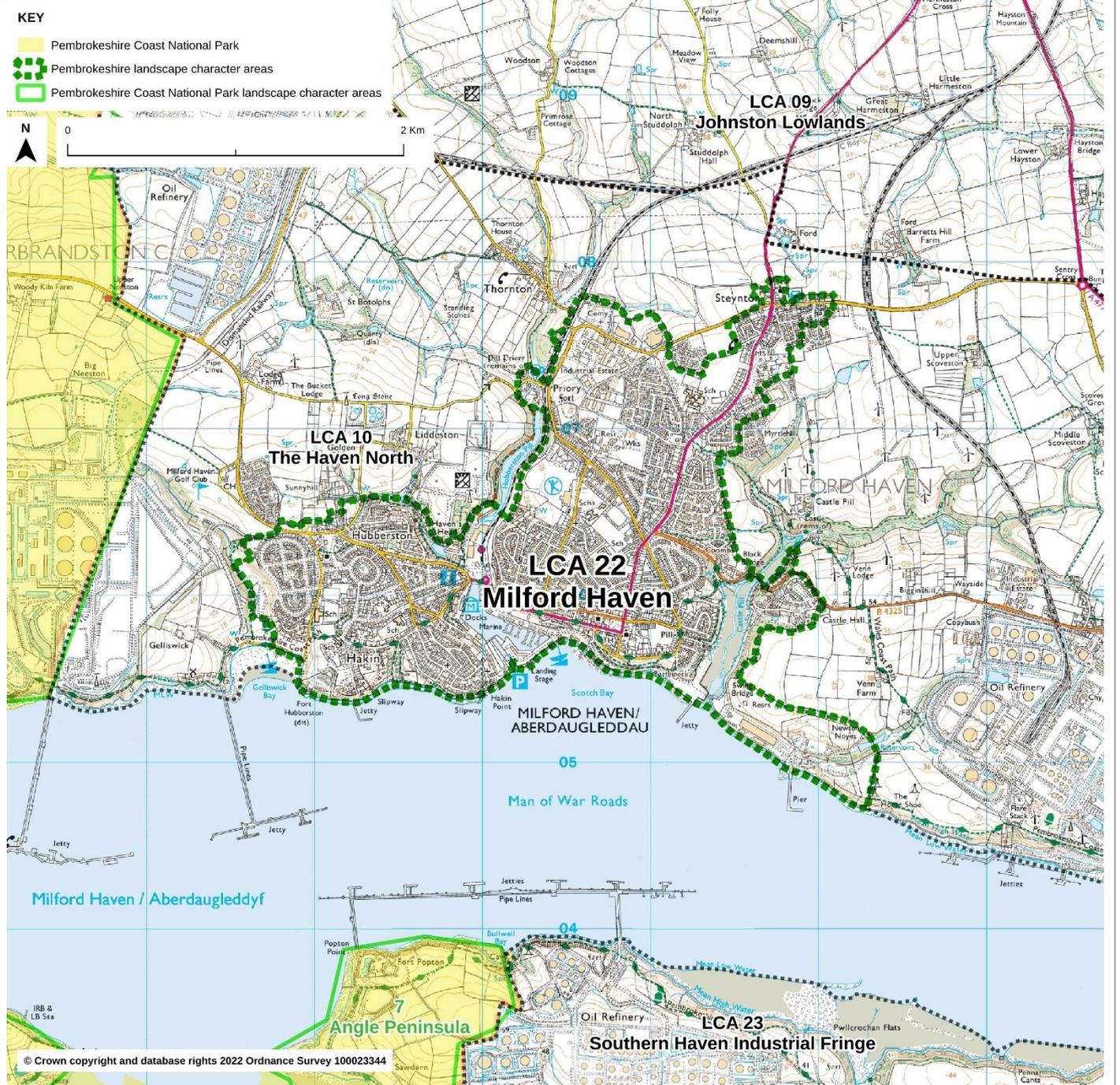
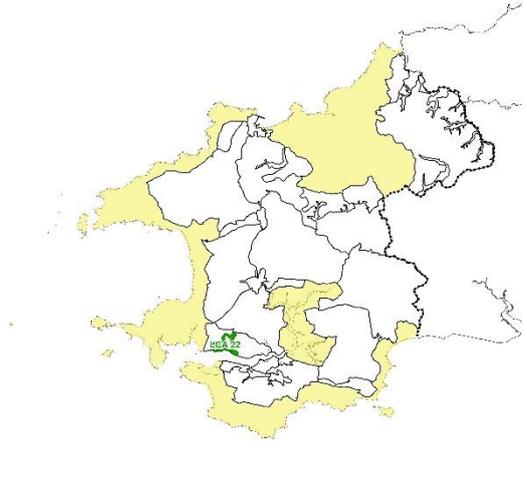
| Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas | Historic Landscape Aspect Areas | Geological Aspect Areas | Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas | Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>058 – moderate</i> | <i>46080 – high</i> | 207 – moderate | <i>109112</i> | <i>392- moderate</i> |
| 057 – moderate | 46175 – high | 216 – moderate | | 885 – moderate |
| 060 – moderate | 46177 – high | 224 - moderate | | 347 – high |
| 059 – moderate | 46154 – high | 220 – high | | |
| | 46153 – high | 219 – high | | |
| | 46173 – outstanding | | | |
| | 46176 – outstanding | | | |

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 22: Milford Haven

Location

This LCA is located on the north shore of the Milford Haven Waterway and to the south of Haverfordwest. The town has expanded to include Steynton, Hakin and Blackbridge.





Charles Street from the east



A4076 main route into Milford from the north

Summary description

The focus of the settlement is the Milford Haven Waterfront with fishing port, marina, graving dock and lock and the town centre of terraces of Georgian buildings retaining the original 18th century planned grid pattern on the slopes to the north east. The modern retail centre lies at Haven's Head retail park in the valley bottom at Hubberston Pill. The town has expanded to include Hakin, Hubberston, Priory, Steynton and Blackbridge. Industry is generally located at small sites throughout the town, business parks and along the waterway.

Key characteristics

- **The settlement lies on the Milford Haven Waterway on low rocky cliff slopes, then rising gently to around 70m AOD on the northern edge, largely defined by the north south valleys of Castle Pill to the east, Gelliswick Bay to the east and Hubberston Pill lying centrally which runs into the docks.**
- Underlying geology of Old Red Sandstone (sedimentary Silurian sandstone and siltstone) with areas of reclaimed or infilled land.
- Origin as a whaling port in the 1790's and the docks in the **Conservation Area include listed buildings such as the Customs House and former Milford Docks Company buildings and many listed elements such as bollards around the graving dock and still functional lock.**
- **Busy docks with a small functional fishing port to the west and marina to the east filled with leisure yachts** and associated warehouse style modern commercial buildings.
- **18th century planned settlement core on a distinctive grid pattern on the slopes to the north east also in the Conservation Area with many listed buildings particularly on Hamilton Terrace with its linear green space overlooking the Waterway.**

- **The painted rendered Georgian terraces are distinctive with some elegant buildings and the church of St Katherine forming a particular landmark at the eastern end of Hamilton Terrace.**
- Within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest with evidence of human activity from the Iron Age period up to the present day, including the **scheduled monuments at Priory Rath, Pill Priory and the imposing overgrown 19th century artillery battery at Fort Hubberston to the west.**
- Large housing estates, education and commercial development built in the second half of the 20th century and early 21st century now join smaller older settlements at Hakin, Hubberston and **Steynton. The latter retains a distinct rural character on the edge of the settlement with the distinctively tall tower of St Cewydd and St Peter's church acting as a feature.**
- **Pill Priory and the associated listed buildings and settlement retain a rural tranquil character distinctly separate from the main settlement to the east of the railway line which itself has a diffuse green rural edge in the setting of Priory Rath.**
- **The open space along the Rath provides commanding open views across the waterway towards the refineries and forms a green accessible edge to the settlement to the east whilst the footpath and semi-natural slopes to the west of Hakin Point provide a similar experience.**
- **Castle Hall historic park and garden and associated listed buildings lie to the east.**
- Milford Haven waterway SSSI covers much of the coastal edge and Pembrokeshire Marine SAC lies adjacent.
- Habitats within the built area are limited and green spaces generally formed by amenity sites and improved grassland, with some dense scrub and trees remaining on the western fringes and steeper slopes.
- The settlement has no major through roads with access to Haverfordwest via the A4076.
- Industrial development along the waterfront to the east beyond Castle Pill lies disused and inaccessible with associated semi-natural regeneration.
- The Wales Coast Path and National Cycle Route 4 run through the town and allow access into the adjacent countryside and coast.
- Culturally, the area lies a long way south of the Landsker Line and the area is dominated by English-speaking communities.

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

Landscape change

- 20/21st century settlement expansion has changed or disguised the historic character of the settlement/s.
- Character of built environment influenced by overall decline in prosperity in the 20th century with post-industrial character in places including derelict land and buildings.
- Redevelopment of the dockyard has focused on leisure, retail and residential development and moved away from its original purposes and a change in character.
- Low lying areas of the town are likely to incur additional flood risks due to climate change.
- Wind turbine development outside the area in LCA 10 affects views to and from the settlement.
- Decline in the town centre and related shops.
- Dereliction of industrial premises such as on the waterfront to the east.
- Solar Farm development north of the Docks

Landscape guidelines

- Continue to conserve and enhance the traditional built elements and character of the town focussing initially on the listed buildings and structures.
- Reinforce the marine character and viability of docks and town core.

- New development should respect the town’s historic context and layout, character and quality of existing historic buildings where there is a spatial or visual connection.
- Avoid development separating or adversely affecting the rural context and setting of outliers such as at Priory Pill, Priory Rath and Steynton.
- Expand settlement if required avoiding skylines and retaining green infrastructure generally linking the countryside to the coast.
- Manage existing green infrastructure such as waterbodies and woodland scrub to optimise biodiversity and improve access, including along and to the Milford Haven Waterway.
- Rationalise and group retail uses if possible in main commercial streets if possible.
- Bring derelict industrial premises into beneficial use, especially taking the opportunity to improve the waterfront.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

-

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

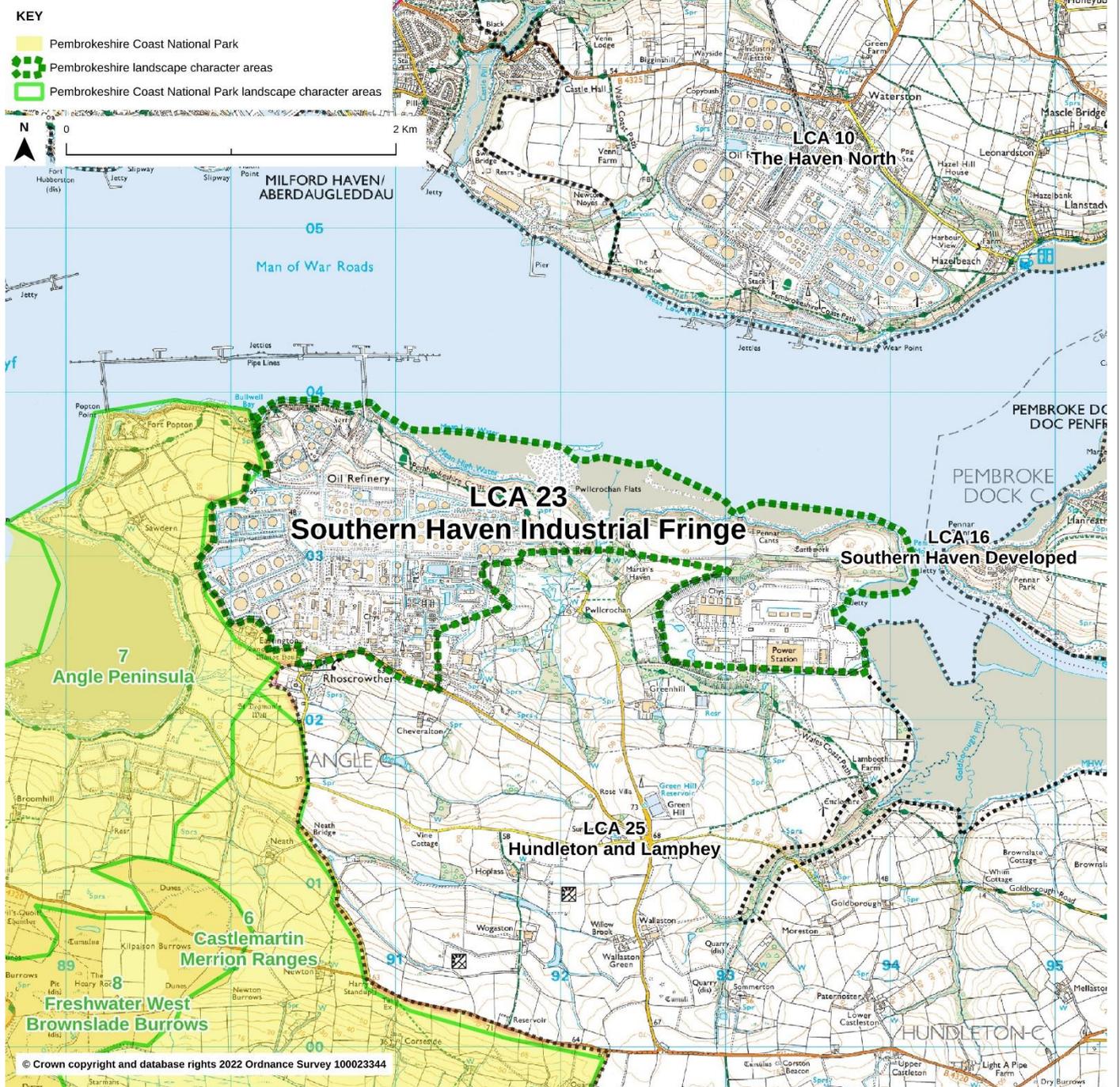
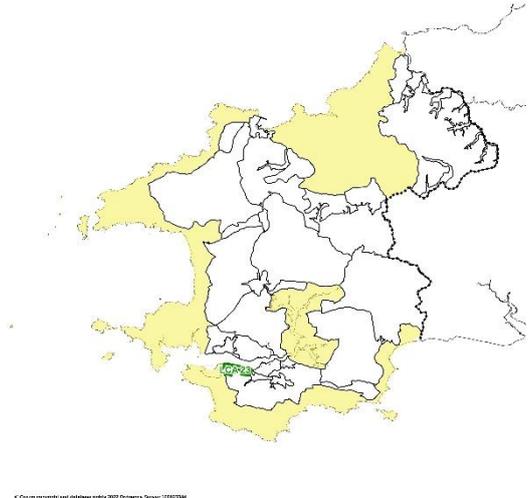
| Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas | Historic Landscape Aspect Areas | Geological Aspect Areas | Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas | Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>092 – low</i> 068 – moderate | <i>43876 – outstanding</i> | <i>161 – low</i> 163 - moderate 142 – moderate 165 - moderate 164 - high | <i>181</i> 129 | <i>649 – low</i> 943 – low 602 – high |

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 23: Southern Haven Industrial Fringe

Location

This LCA is located at the southern coast of the Milford Haven Waterway. It is to the west of Pembroke Dock and opposite Milford Haven and Neyland across the waterway.





View of the power station and refinery from Pennar Point



View of the power station from the south with the Haven beyond

Summary description

This LCA comprises of the Valero refinery at Rhoscrowther and Pembroke gas-fired power station on Milford Haven Waterway separated by a sheltered tidal inlet at Pwllcrochan and with open coastal land and low wooded cliffs and slopes.

Key characteristics

- **The coastal topography of low rock cliffs and steep slopes 25-40m high rising from the intertidal margins of sand and shingle and wavecut platform with a tidal inlet at Pwllcrochan Flats.**
- Inland the natural landform crowns to the west at around 44m AOD and within the industrial areas is terraced in cut and fill to form flat platforms around 6m AOD to the east but rising to 63m AOD near Rhoscrowther to the west.
- The underlying geology is Devonian mudstone with small areas of Old Red Sandstone inland.
- The refinery is the largest scale industrial complex in the County with three tall stacks along with smaller stacks and a series of large structures including oil storage tanks. This is the dominant development in the area, highly visible along the length of the Waterway and the stacks widely visible, such as across St Brides Bay from the north.
- The power station is more discreetly located on low lying land screened by landform and vegetation to the north and south with five small identical stacks and mostly hidden ancillary structures – although open to view from the east from around Pembroke Dock.
- **The developments are separated from the Waterway by a narrow coast belt of farmland which is pastoral/cut for grass with outgrown hedges and security fencing (by the refinery) to the west and largely arable to the east.**
- **Broadleaf woodland and scrub (ancient woodland to the east) lie on the steep slopes and low cliffs.**
- **A local stream runs in an small enclosed wooded valley into the Haven at Pwllcrochan Flats with intertidal mud flats which often have feeding wading birds at low tide.**

- Nature conservation interest lies in the Milford Haven Waterway SSSI on coast and Pembrokeshire Marine SAC in Milford Haven adjacent.
- The scheduled monuments at West Popton Camp and Lewiston Hall, both inland promontory forts, and West Pennar Camp enclosure have survived outside the industrial perimeters.
- The area lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.
- **Wide views are possible along and across the Haven from the Wales Coast Path where it follows the narrow coastal strip west of Pwllcrochan. This is the only public access.** Whilst there are frequent views of onshore and marine energy infrastructure there are also **closer views of a more tranquil and rural nature.**
- Culturally this area is 20th century energy related and surrounded by English speaking communities within the area.

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

Landscape change

- The area is dominated by the oil refinery and more recent gas-fired power station development but this may change as renewable energy sources predominate.
- Views across the waterway now include wind turbines around Milford Haven.
- Improvements have been made to replant woodland on the coastal fringes and allow access along the coast to the west.

Landscape guidelines

- Seek opportunities for alternative use or restoration of the sites without tall structures such as stacks when/if the refinery and power station are decommissioned in order to reduce effects on the National Park.
- Avoid wind energy development due to the effects on the setting of the National Park.
- Reinforce historic pattern including field boundaries and historic sites and where possible enhance access and information in relation to historic sites.
- Manage the woodland sites for biodiversity and consider increasing areas of scrub to increase to provide valuable habitat for species.
- Maintain the open mudflats character, protecting the tidal flow.
- Undertake pollution control measures away from the coastal edge.
- Ensure Coast Path remains open to users.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA7 Angle Peninsula

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven- overlaps whole area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

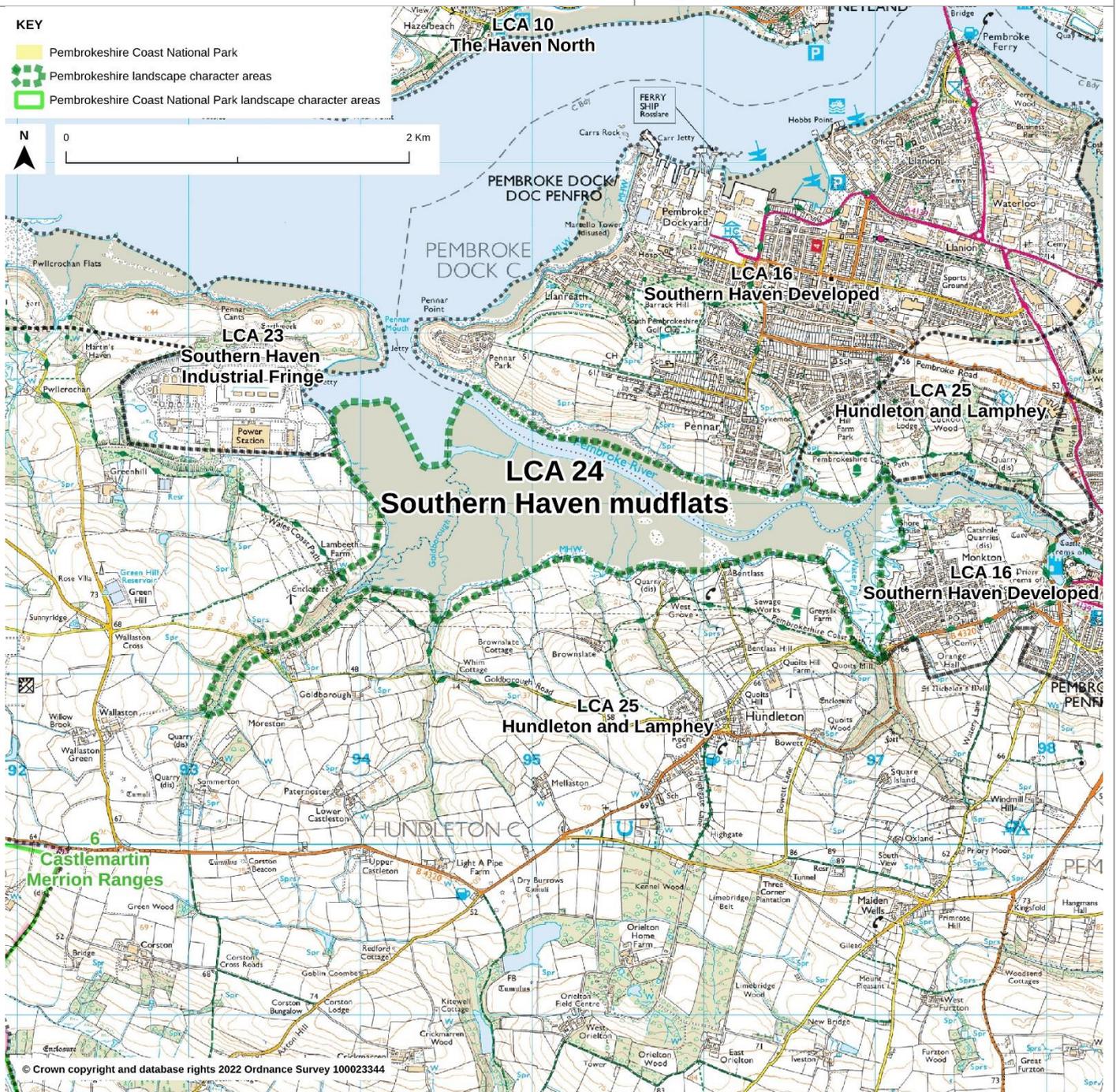
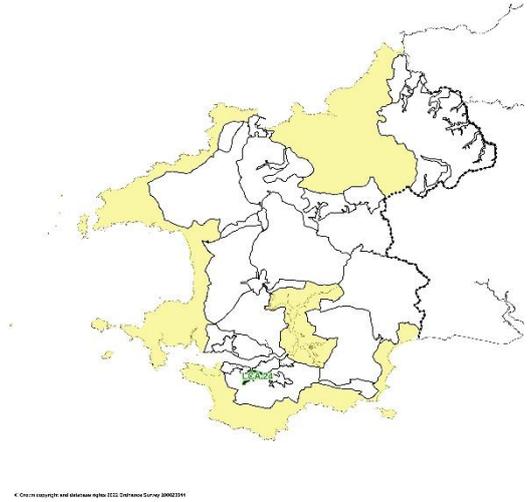
| Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas | Historic Landscape Aspect Areas | Geological Aspect Areas | Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas | Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 090 – low | 43916 – moderate | 232 – low | 171 | 771 – low |
| 065 – moderate | | 231 – low | 172 | 608 – moderate |
| 061 – moderate | 43882 – low | 244 – moderate | 122 | 584 – high |
| 098 – high | 43920 – high | 234 - moderate | 199 | 549 – high |

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 24: Southern Haven mudflats

Location

This area is located at the southern fringe of Pembroke Dock and is formed by the intertidal mud flats where Pembroke River mouth reaches the Haven Waterway





View south west across the waterway from Pennar



View towards Monkton from Pennar

Summary description

This broad embayment, into which the River Pembroke flows, forms a virtually enclosed tidal basin with a narrow mouth to the Cleddau estuary at Pennar. It comprises primarily of intertidal mudflats with patches of shingle and some marginal saltmarsh at low tide and a narrow wooded valley to the south west.

Key characteristics

- **Tidal estuary with narrow mouth with sinuous watercourses including the Pembroke River and mudflats, limited intertidal shingle and saltmarsh margins at low tide.**
- Underlying geology of **estuarine alluvium**.
- **Intertidal area includes habitats of international importance** and important species covered by Pembrokeshire Marine SAC and Milford Haven waterway SSSI.
- **Habitat for feeding wading birds** which add interest and movement.
- **Strong open, exposed and dynamic character**, increased as an open sheet of water at high tide, but enclosed to an extent by sloping largely pastoral land outside the area to the north and south.
- **Essentially a wild, natural seascape** with modified perceptions due to surrounding land uses.
- **Steep sided wooded lowland valley to the south west with its small tributary stream** feeding into the estuary contrasts in scale and enclosure.
- Part of the Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and its rich coastal and maritime culture, although now literally a backwater.
- Though not navigable today, ships used the Pembroke River to access the busy port at Pembroke up until the early 18th century, which gives the area some historical significance.
- **Very low key recreational uses** such as small boats with very limited access.
- **There are fine views across the water from rising land to the north and south from the Wales Coast Path** and some minor roads but very limited access to the water's edge.

- Views are possible across the estuary in conjunction with the gas-fired power station to the west with the refinery beyond, to Pembroke Dock outskirts at Pennar to the north, Monkton to the east and the rural landscape to the south, with some pylons.

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

Landscape change

- Potential for rising water levels linked to climate change and increased erosion of banks at the water's edge and effects on habitats such as salt marsh and adjacent trees.
- Potential increased pressure for recreational access to the water's edge.
- Potential expansion of settlement and energy-related development outside but intervisible with area.
- Potential for pollution and other impacts from wider Milford Haven Waterway uses.

Landscape guidelines

- Manage the haven primarily for nature conservation allowing uninterrupted intertidal processes.
- Protect the area from pollution incidents that may result from surrounding industrial or dock activities.
- Avoid any hard development into the intertidal area or associated saltmarsh to maintain its natural character.
- Avoid intensification of recreational use or commercial use.
- Manage valley woodland habitat to the south west to maintain enclosure and optimise biodiversity.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

-

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven- fully overlaps area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

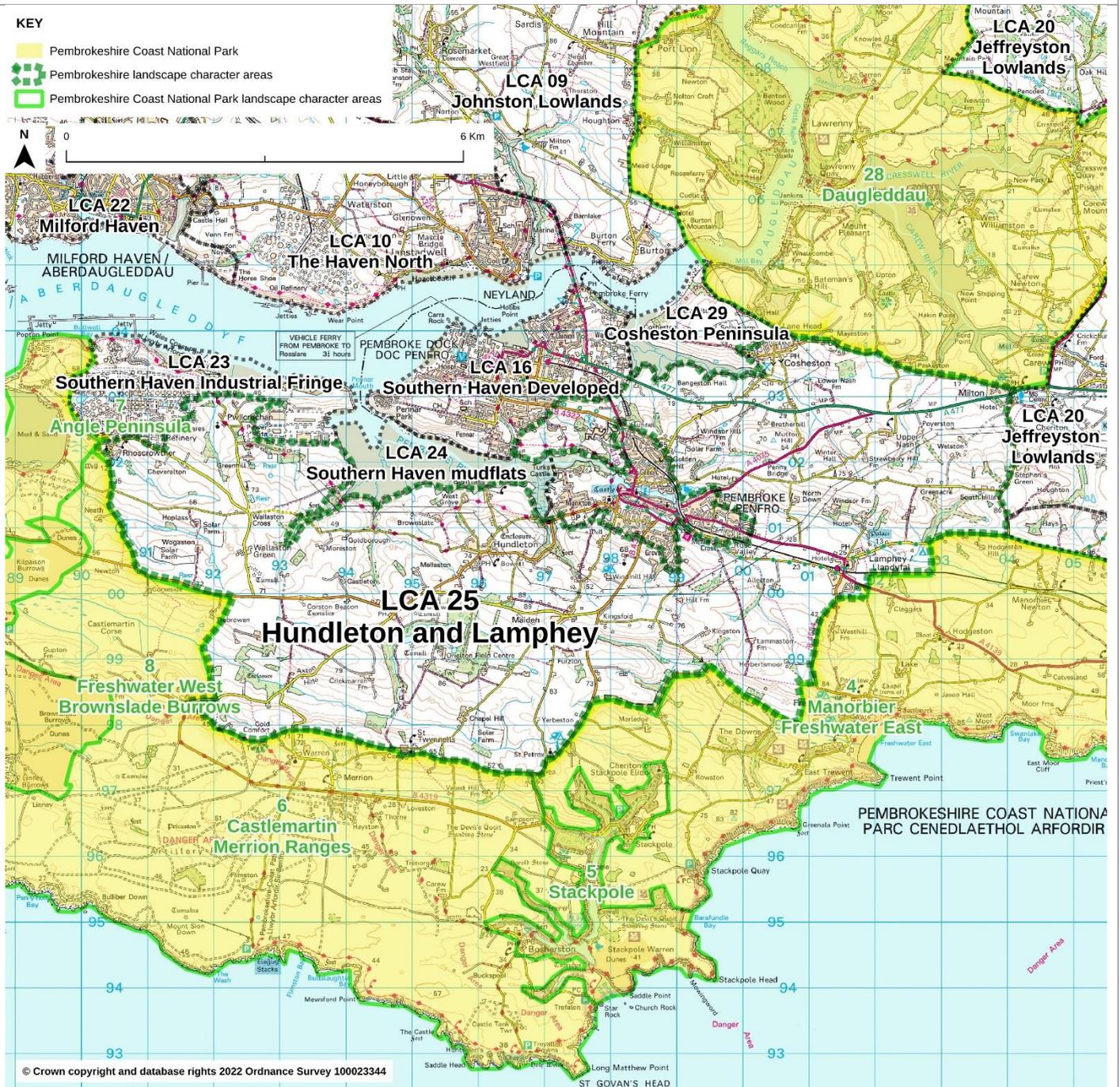
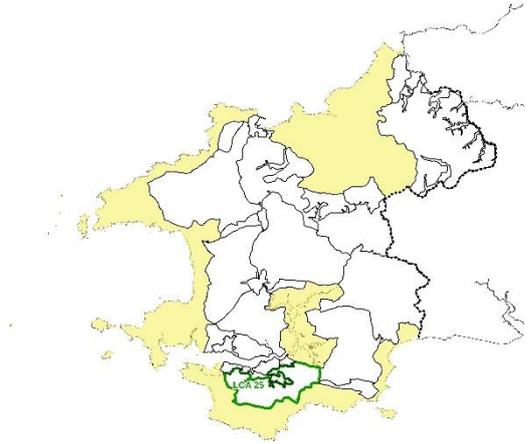
| Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas | Historic Landscape Aspect Areas | Geological Aspect Areas | Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas | Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 098 – high 091 – moderate | Area not assessed 43920 – high | 227 – moderate 234 – moderate | 201 178 | 549 – high 608 – moderate |

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 25: Hundleton and Lamphey

Location

This area lies to the south of Pembrokeshire and wraps around Pembroke separating it from Pembroke Dock. It also lies south of the Valero refinery and gas fired power station on the Milford Haven waterway and is bounded by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park to the north, south and west.





View from the Ridgeway across to Coshleston



Chapel Hill from near St Twynells

Summary description

This rural LCA comprises of a series of low east west rolling pastoral and arable ridges and hills interspersed with valleys. It is largely open to the south with a close to coast character of low cut hedges and wide views to the south and north to the Valero refinery and Milford Haven but also to Pembroke River. Orielson's historic park woodlands and landmark church towers provide focal features within the area. To the north it is more enclosed with trees and features strip fields close to Coshleston and the largely extant Lamphey Bishops Palace and associated historic park and garden. To the north west the area wraps around Pembroke, separating it from Pembroke Dock and falling to the Pembroke River with fields and woodland. Power lines and solar farms are also apparent.

Key characteristics

- **A series of east west trending lowland escarpment ridges and rounded hills rising to between 60m AOD and 80m AOD with valleys between, often with steep slopes, falling to around 10m AOD.**
- **Streams to the north fall west to the Pembroke River or Coshleston Pill or to the coast to the south west towards Castlemartin Corse.**
- Geology is dominated by a broad east west outcrop of Old Red Sandstone (Silurian – Devonian) to the south and parallel belts to the north. East west Carboniferous limestone belts lie between these. There are also east west valley fluvial deposits.
- **The area is mainly intensively managed pastoral farmland/improved grassland and there is a larger component of arable use in irregular fields ranging from small to medium/large. The fields are bounded primarily by low cut hedges/hedgebanks/ stone walls to the south of Pembroke giving an open character such as north of St Twynells. There are more trees on boundaries creating enclosure to the north towards Coshleston Pill where there are also distinctive strip fields.**
- Gweunydd Somerton Meadows SSSI east of Wallaston Green is an example of **less intensively managed grassland in the area.**

- **Woodland, including ancient woodland, occurs mainly on valley bottoms or steeper hillsides although there are large blocks of restored woodland at Orielton Park on a ridge top which forms a noticeable feature.** Small coniferous plantations are located to the south west.
- **Ancient woodland at Quoits Wood in a narrow incised valley on the approaches to Pembroke from the south west.**
- **The majority of the area is rural with small settlements and rural hamlets, with isolated farmsteads with nucleated complexes alongside traditional buildings.**
- **Lamphey is a small settlement cluster/Conservation Area with a small listed landmark medieval parish church and associated with the largely extant Lamphey Bishop's Palace scheduled monument and historic park and garden.**
- **Cosheston is characterised by a planned linear settlement and Conservation Area.**
- **Listed buildings associated with parks and occasionally scattered elsewhere eg landmark church towers at St Petrox and St Twynells on their ridge tops, Saint Daniel south of Pembroke and St Decumanus at Rhoscrowther, and houses such as Welston Court and farmhouses.**
- **Orielton Estate historic park and garden with its large woodland belts and stone walls forms a distinctive feature in the otherwise open ridge and valley landscape to the south.**
- Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest lies on the north western fringes.
- **Prehistoric monuments are more prevalent to the west indicating time depth** but do not tend to be noticeable features eg Wallaston, Corston Beacon and Dry Burrows round barrows on high ground, Kings Mill inland promontory fort and Kingston burial chamber.
- There are vertical elements in places including power lines with pylons running east west to the Pembroke gas power station, wireless masts and small wind turbines which are noticeable on ridge tops.
- The area is influenced to the north west by chimney stacks and other structures and lighting associated with the Valero refinery and, to a lesser extent, the Pembroke Gas power station.
- Prominent solar farms with ragged edges in irregular fields to the south and west on south facing slopes bounded by low cut hedges and overlooked from adjoining ridges. Solar farm also lies north of Pembroke located near a sub-station.
- Both the rail system and the A477 traverse the area to the north linking through to Pembroke Dock.
- Wales Coast Path runs adjacent to Milford Haven waterway and around Pembroke River to the north and National Cycle Route 4 passes through Lamphey to the east.
- **Intervisibility with the National Park to the south, north east, east and west with views to the sea from the southern boundary and to Milford Haven to the north giving a near coastal character to the west.**
- **Key views are from and to the listed churches mentioned above, south towards the sea and from the Wales Coast Path.**
- **Tranquillity increases in valley floors and to the south.**
- **The area between Pembroke and Pembroke Dock is more influenced by development such as a school within it but its minor ridge character, open skyline and slopes bounding the Pembroke River to the south contain a series of irregular pastoral fields and restored ancient woodlands and playing fields which all contribute to separating the urban areas and contributing to the setting of the Pembroke Conservation Area.**
- **The series of low escarpment ridges to the south have open slopes and skylines including on the boundary with the National Park.**

- Culturally this area is part of a wider area characterised by rich farmland, English speaking communities some way south of the Landsker Line and historically protected by Pembroke Castle.

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

Landscape change

- Encroachment of energy related development to the north of the area.
- Introduction of power lines and associated pylons.
- Widening of roads to accommodate traffic.
- Large scale solar farms particularly to the south and west with likely pressure for more.
- Potential pressure for wind energy development.
- Expansion of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock.
- Intensification of agriculture and introduction of post and wire fencing instead of hedgebanks/hedges in places.
- Light pollution impacts on the area from energy development and towns to the north.

Landscape guidelines

- Manage expansion of energy related developments such as solar, wind and power lines so that the capacity of this largely open landscape is not exceeded.
- Maintain separation between Pembroke and Pembroke Dock conserving and enhancing the pastoral and recreational use and reinforcing woodland and hedge boundaries.
- Conserve the landscape setting of Conservation Areas, parks and gardens and listed buildings including views to and from these features.
- Minimise the potential for further light pollution in future developments.
- Manage caravan and camping developments in line with county guidance.
- Conserve and enhance surviving strip field systems.
- Conserve and enhance field boundaries including stone walls and hedgebanks.
- Conserve and enhance biodiversity to provide corridors and patches within the intensively managed fields.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA4 Manorbier / Freshwater East
LCA6 Castlemartin / Merrion Ranges

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven- overlaps area
SCA33 Daugleddau- overlaps area
SCA37 Freshwater East and Manorbier
SCA38 Lydstep Haven coastal waters

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 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 061 – moderate | 43915 – moderate | 234 – moderate | 122 | 608 - moderate |
| 058 – moderate | 43920 – high | 208 – moderate | 119 | 982 – moderate |
| | 46190 – high | 225 – moderate | 171 | 392 – moderate |
| | 46179 – high | 228 – moderate | | 586 – moderate |
| | 46235 – high | 224 – moderate | | 723- high |
| | 46191 – outstanding | 230 – moderate | | |
| | 46173 – outstanding | 229 – moderate | | |
| | 43914 - high | 239 – high | | |
| | | 220 – high | | |
| | | 219 – high | | |

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists