



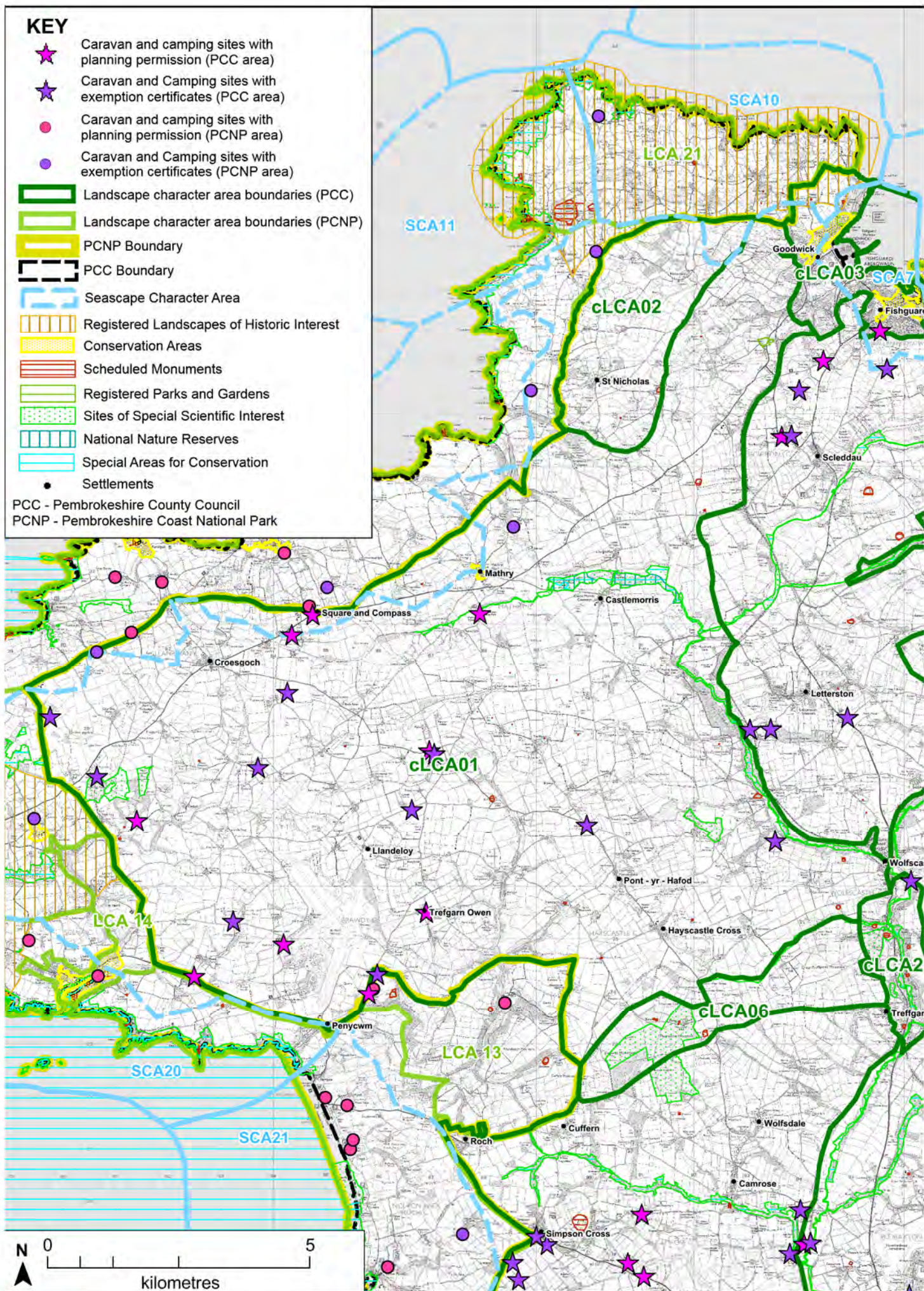
5. Landscape Character Areas Sensitivity and Capacity Assessments

Landscape Character Area
Related Seascape Character Area

LCA1: Treffynnon
SCA13: Penbwhchdy to Penllechwen
SCA20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north (adjacent to the south)

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in its openness to long views across rounded rolling ridges and hills including some to the coast and sea, the small scale valley sides and valley floors of the Western Cleddau, River Solva and Brandy Brook with their associated marshy vegetation, and the distinctive hilltop village of Mathry. The value lies in the role as setting to the National Park to the north, south and west, the setting of the Mathry Conservation Area, various scheduled monuments, Corsydd Llangloffan National Nature Reserve, the Cleddau Rivers SAC to the east and SSSIs like Ysgeifiog Moor to the west. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low broad ridges with open skylines (eg Manorowen Hill) and low hedges and hedgebanks.• Rounded open hills such as at Mathry.• The Western Cleddau river and tributary valleys, and small scale valleys such as the River Solva and Brandy Brook with associated marsh, marshy grassland and woodland.• Steep slopes in places, such as associated with the narrow valleys.• Long views across the open landscape.• The setting of the National Park and areas of with intervisibility with the coast and sea in places (eg within SCA13).• Setting of the hilltop village of Mathry and its Conservation Area.• Semi-natural areas including nature conservation designations in the river valleys and commons.				
Development in area	Park Farm and The Mount near Brawdy, Torbant and Mabws Bridge near the A487, others including Trefgarn Owen. These sites are mainly a mix of statics and touring caravans.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has very limited capacity in the areas near the National Park particularly in those areas intervisible with the coast and sea. Any development which contributes to ribbon development or cumulative impact on the A487 should be avoided. The general openness of the area means that development on higher ground, particularly skylines and sloping ground would be likely to be too visible. The small scale valleys are also sensitive in landscape character and nature conservation value terms. There may be opportunities in intermediate relatively flat areas with some existing tree or outgrown hedge cover, and/or associated with 20th century settlement development.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be capacity for small to medium enclosed sites inland and away from the coast and National Park, potentially associated with 20th century settlement development.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There may be some capacity for extension of existing sites providing they are contained within existing outgrown hedgerows and trees. Improvements to the existing sites should also be sought as part of this to increase planting and mitigation of existing units. Ideally, any extension should be for seasonal use but small number of static caravans may be acceptable subject to screening.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	This would be applicable to one of the caravan sites to reduce the density and visibility of existing static caravans.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is potential for some improvement in existing sites- see below.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.• Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites.• Site adjacent to modern/20th century development.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats. • Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space. • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Restrict units to the edge of fields. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.

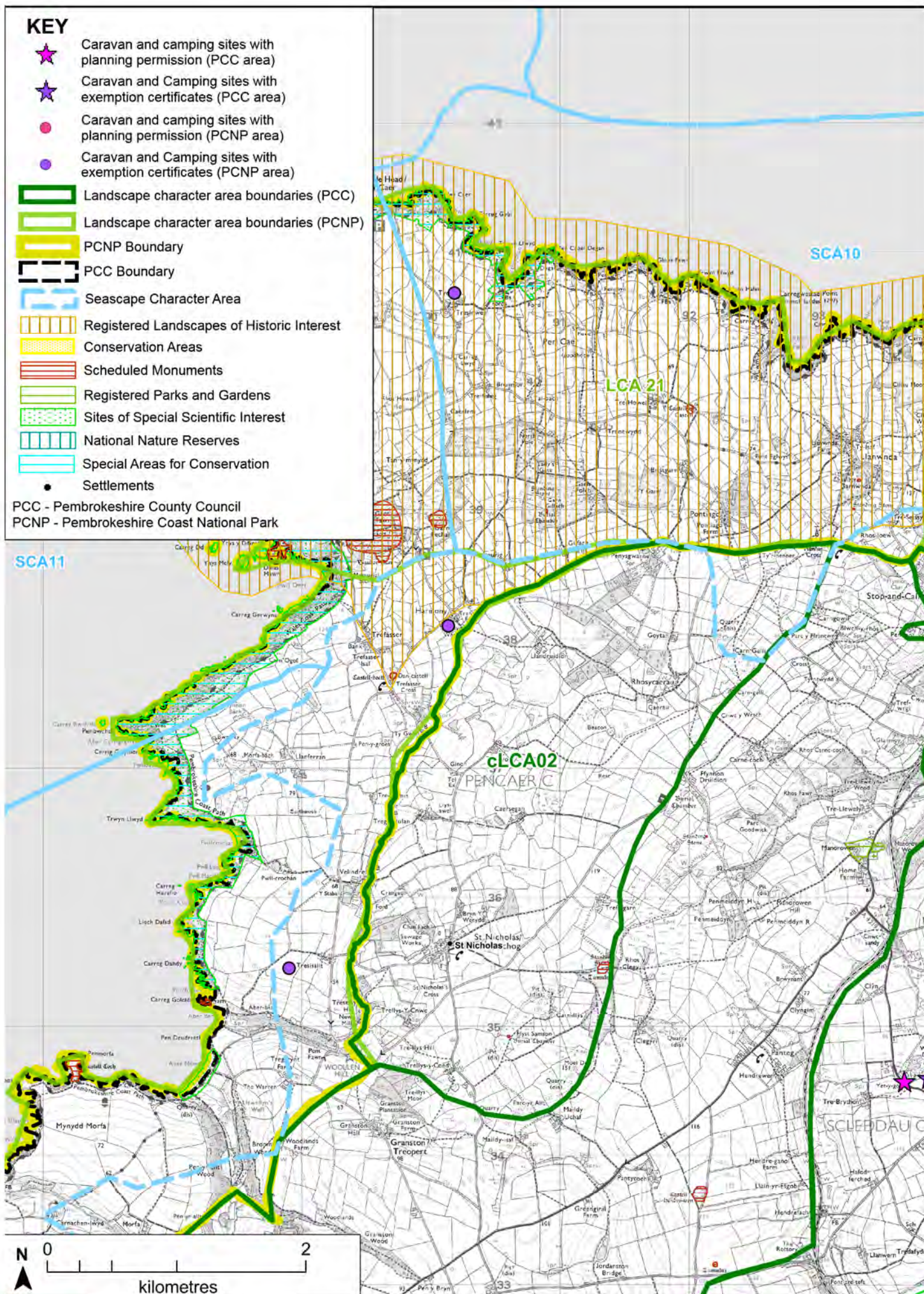


Landscape Character Area
Related Seascape Character Area

LCA2: St Nicholas
SCA10: Crincoed Point and Strumble Head

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of this small area lies in the openness of its hilltops and sides, the low-lying marshy pastures, small-scale traditional settlement pattern, intervisibility with the National Park and coast in places and tranquillity. Value lies in the scheduled monuments, listed buildings including St Nicholas church, the relationship with the National Park to the north and west and its tranquillity. The LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Visual and Sensory aspect area, high for the main Historic Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small hilltops and sides with open skylines and rock outcrops eg Carn Gelli.• Hill slopes facing the coast to the north and west and the wider countryside to the east.• Low lying marshy pastures.• Low hedge banks bounding pastures providing limited cover.• Setting of scheduled monuments including Rhos y Clegyrn Circle and standing stone and also Ffyst Samson burial chambers.• Setting of small traditional settlements including St Nicholas and its church, and traditional farmsteads.• Relationship with the National Park as setting including overlooking from Garn Fawr and Garn Gilfach.• Relationship with SCA10: Crincoed Point and Strumble Head to the north• Sense of tranquillity.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has very limited capacity because it is generally high/high medium sensitivity and openness and tranquillity and relationship with the National Park with associated sensitive receptors. There may be limited capacity for small seasonal sites associated with farmsteads providing they are discreetly located and screened by trees, hedges and/or landform.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be limited capacity for small seasonal sites associated with farmsteads providing they are discreetly located and screened by trees, hedges and/or landform.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.• Associate with farm complexes if possible.• Site adjacent to modern development.• Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats.				
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restrict units to the edge of fields.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid lighting or provide downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Ensure site entrances have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.
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Landscape Character Area
Related Seascape Character Area

LCA3: Fishguard Coastal
SCA7: Fishguard and Goodwick Harbour
SCA10: Crincoed Point and Strumble Head

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the Conservation Areas and their settings, the harbour and coastal frontage at high and low levels, the steep coastal slopes above Goodwick, the higher open pastoral land by Penrhiw and the setting of the National Park, and the open valley and wetland between the two settlements. The value lies in the Conservation Areas, the Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, scheduled monuments, the setting of the National Park to the north and west and scenic views along the coast. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic and Cultural Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fishguard Conservation Area with associated quay and River Gwaun corridor, and associated setting.Coastal strip and hinterland north of FishguardGoodwick Conservation Area and its setting.The steep coastal slopes above Goodwick and harbour including semi-natural areas.The open pastoral slopes around Penrhiw with low hedgebanks, exposed to long views along the coast.Harbour/coastal frontage between settlements.The low lying valley floor and wetland of Goodwick Moors separating the two settlementsThe setting of the National Park to the north west and south east including the areas covered by SCA7: Fishguard and Goodwick Harbour and SCA10: Crincoed Point and Strumble Head.The open slopes south of Goodwick Brook around Cwmbrandy Farm.Public open spaces and corridors, some of which separate urban form. <p>Much of the area is inappropriate for development due to the existing built form.</p>				
Development in area	Fishguard Holiday Park				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	Capacity is limited by the need to avoid sites intervisible with the coast and National Park and to maintain separation between Fishguard and Goodwick. Capacity is also limited by built form and the need to retain all public open space, and the other sensitivities described above. There may be opportunities in some more enclosed locations inland at lower levels.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be limited capacity for small new sites in enclosed locations.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	Fishguard Holiday Park lies on the edge of the settlement on rising slopes. The field pattern to the south (in LCA05) comprises of long fields with low hedges and few trees running up the slope. There is some new housing development extending up the slope to the south east. Any extension would have to be very carefully considered as it may be widely visible, adversely affect the field pattern and would need more significant mitigation including trees and native shrubs than the existing site- which would also be contrary to local character.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	This would not be desirable as this would extend the urban form into open countryside with limited benefit.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	The existing development lies within the urban area and so further mitigation, whilst desirable, is not essential. However, any further intensification of the site development or reduction in boundary screening would be undesirable.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site away from coastal frontage.Avoid slopes, especially overlooking the coast.Avoid skylines.Site where enclosed by vegetation or buildings.				
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain and enhance the field boundary pattern including hedgerows and trees.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain, reinstate or increase trees and hedge growth to help filter or screen views to sites.
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PCC caravan, camping and chalet landscape capacity assessment

Landscape Character Area

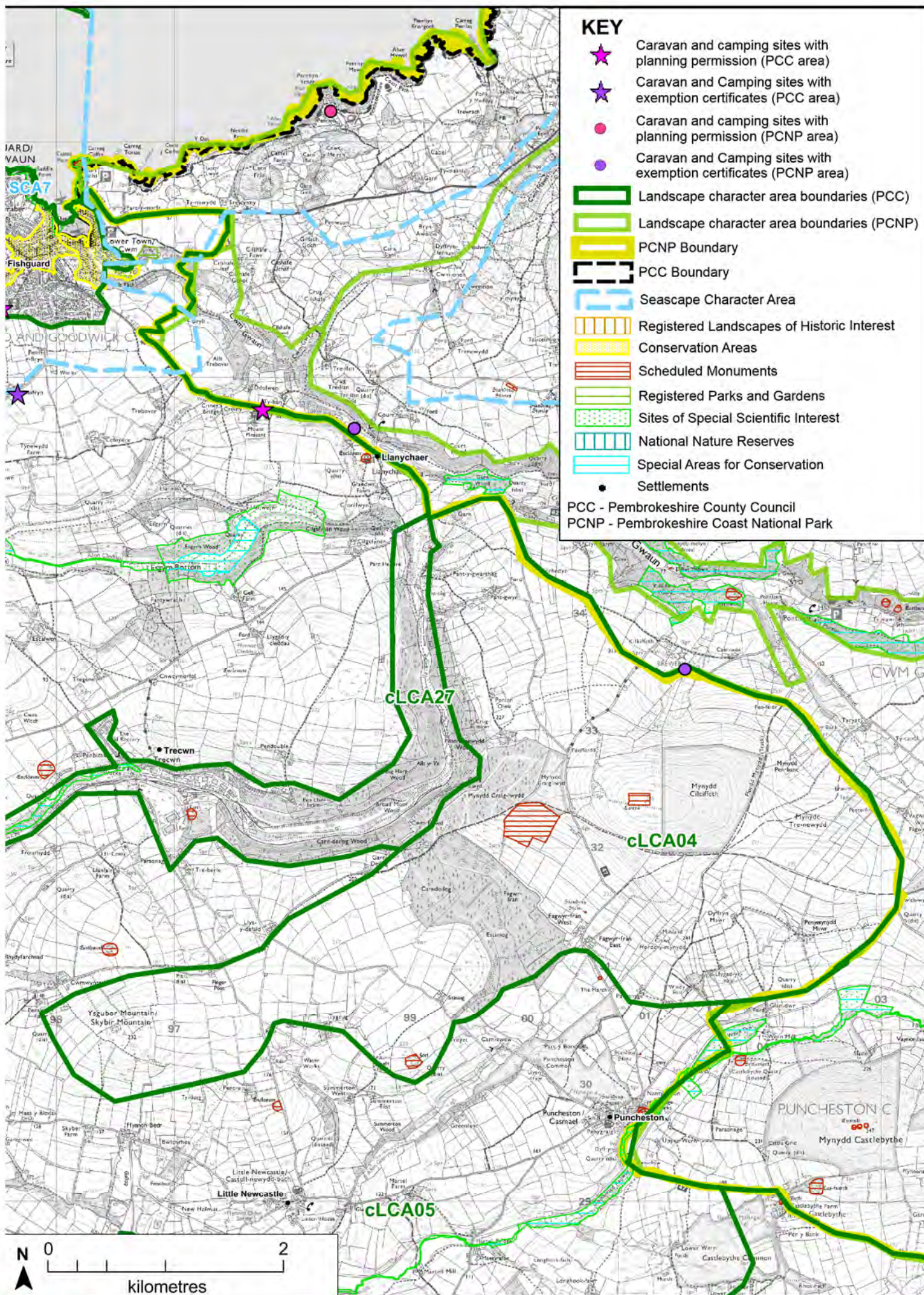
LCA4: Mynydd Cilciffeth

Related Seascape Character Area

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Related Landscape Character Area					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the exposed and open hills with their rounded skylines and heathland character which act as outliers to the Preselis and form the backcloth to the surrounding lower landscapes, the open moorland/heathland, small-scale irregular field pattern, rock outcrops and historic features. The value lies in the historic features and the presence of the National Park which runs along the western boundary of the area. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Visual and Sensory and Historic Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ysgubor and Mynydd Cilciffeth massifs with their open, exposed slopes and skylines which form outliers of the Preselis and act as the backcloth to adjoining lowland.Exposed rock at the summit of Mynydd Cilciffeth.Mynydd Cilciffeth is characterised by open moorland and wet heathland.Regular and irregular smaller scale fieldscapes with hedgebanks and post and wire boundaries which contribute to openness.Limited trees on higher areas.Small scattered farmsteads and isolated cottages, mainly on the lower slopes.Prehistoric ritual/funerary activity on Mynydd Cilciffeth and Ysgubor Mountain and an extensive, well-preserved series of multi-period settlement/agricultural features including the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement at Fagwr-Fran Moor.Extensive panoramic views to and from the upland slopes, especially from the Preselis.Sense of tranquillity particularly in the open upland areas.The western part of the area forms part of the setting of the National Park.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has very limited capacity because it is generally high/high medium sensitivity and openness and tranquillity and relationship with the National Park with associated sensitive receptors. There may be limited capacity for small seasonal sites associated with farmsteads providing they are discreetly located and screened by trees, hedges and/or landform.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be limited capacity for small seasonal sites associated with farmsteads providing they are discreetly located and screened by trees, hedges and/or landform.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees/forestry or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.Associate with farm complexes if possible.Site adjacent to modern development.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict units to the edge of fields. • Avoid lighting or provide downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Ensure site entrances have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



Landscape Character Area

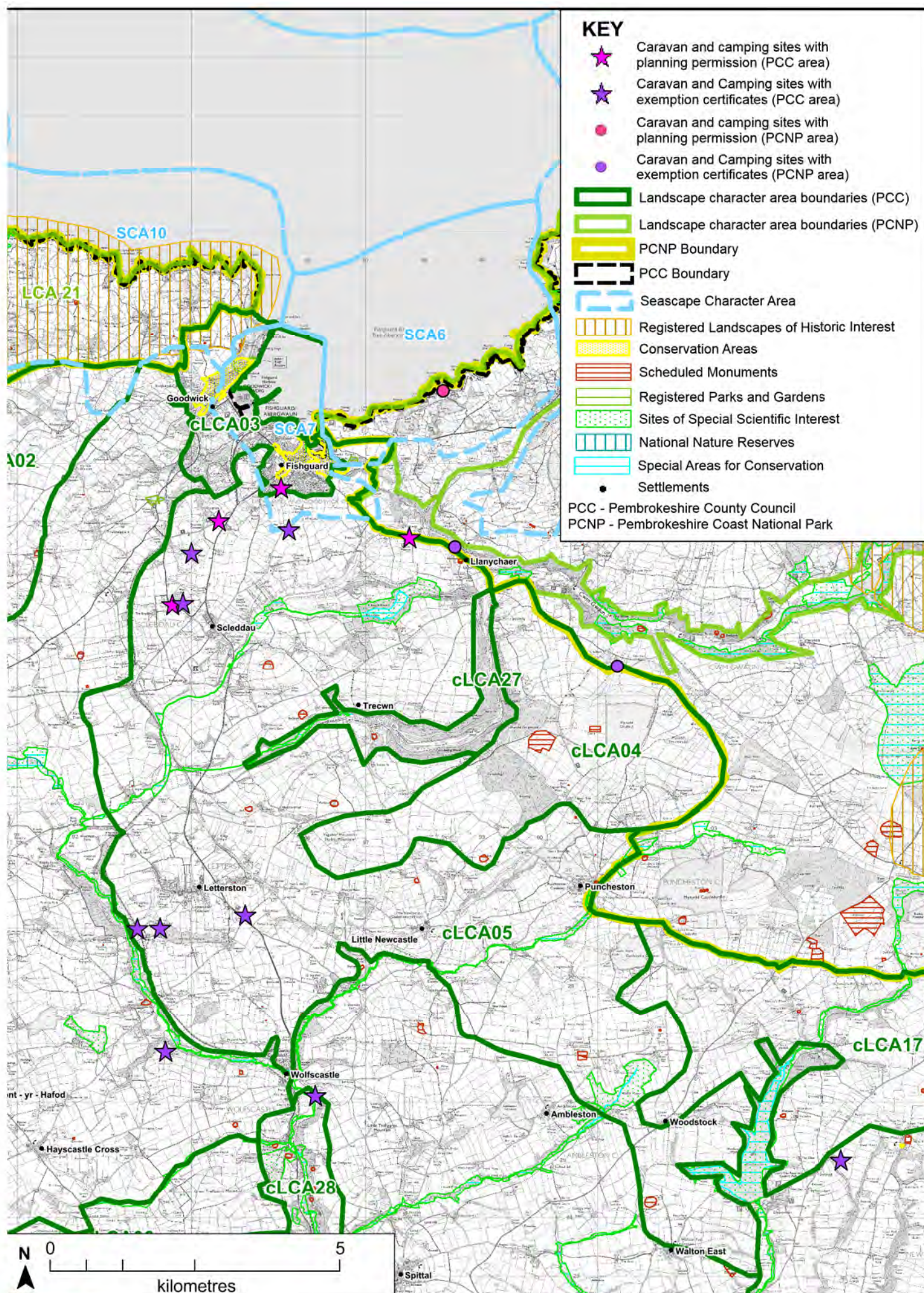
Related Seascape Character Area

LCA5: Scloddau Lowlands

SCA7: Fishguard and Goodwick Harbour

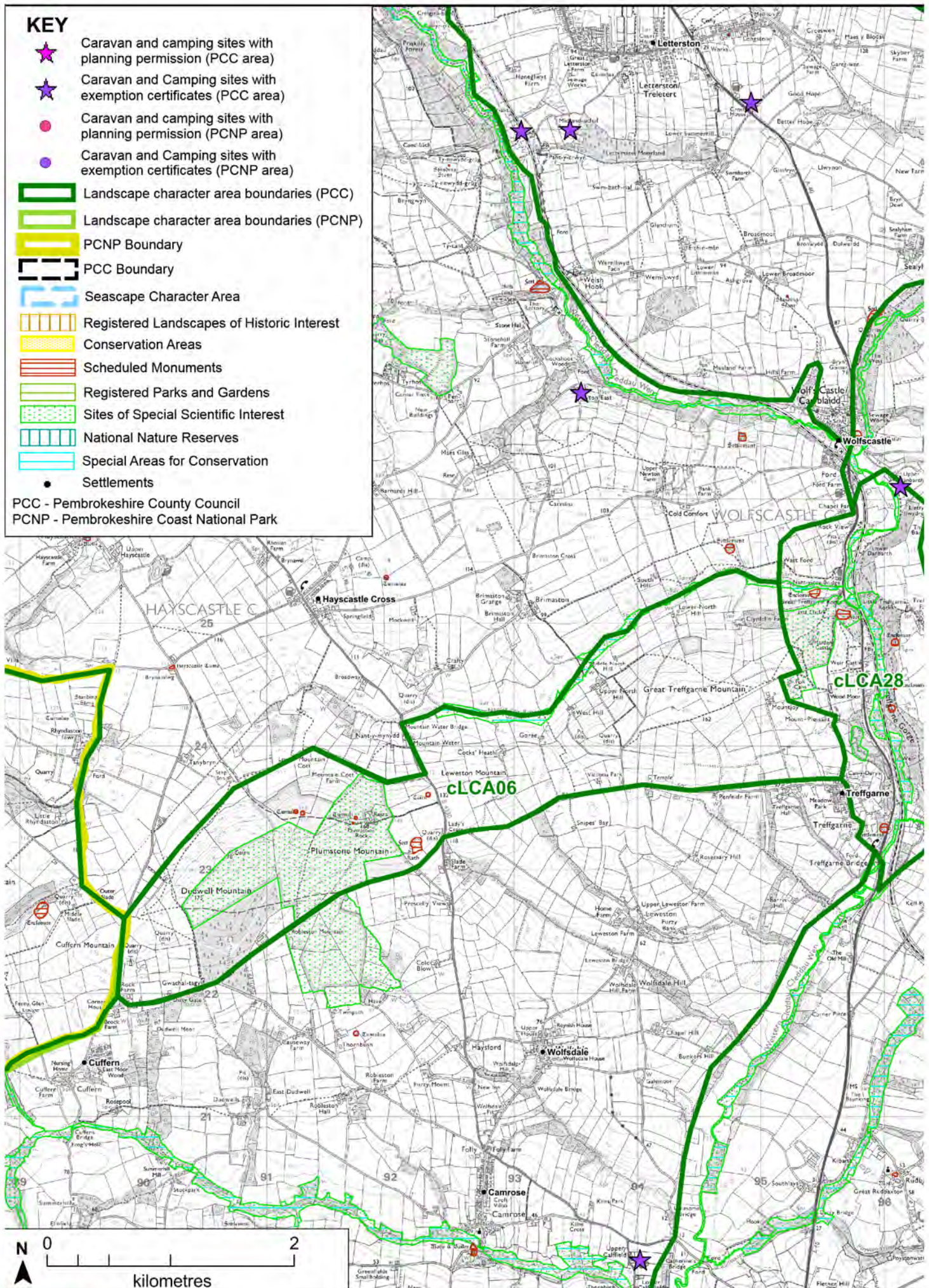
Related Landscapes Character Area					
SCA7: Fishguard and Goodwick Harbours					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the rounded ridge and hill skylines and upper slopes, the valley sides of the Cleddau, small-scale valley floors and sides, smaller scale fieldscapes including mediaeval strips, and wet grassland, marsh and woodland cover. The value lies in there is scheduled monuments, often high points, errors in nature conservation interest including the Cleddau Rivers SAC, and the relationship of the area with the National Park, with overlooking from adjacent areas within the Park. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic Landscape aspect area and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor ridges and rounded hills, some with open skylines and upper slopes.• The valley sides of the Cleddau,• Small-scale valley floors and sides, some steep, with wet grassland, marsh and woodland.• Moorland scrub and woodland.• Regular and irregular smaller scale fieldscapes with hedgebanks and post and wire boundaries which contribute to openness. Medieval strip fields or particularly sensitive.• Small scattered farmsteads and isolated cottages.• Scattered scheduled monuments, often on high points including Castell Pant-y-Philip and Cwm-Wyntyll, and Flemish and Bucket Camp.• Various listed buildings such as Ciliauwen.• Areas of nature conservation interest including Cleddau Rivers SAC, Esgryn Bottom and Wallis Moor SSSI.• The eastern part of the area forms part of the setting of the National Park at Mynydd Castlebythe and the Gwaun valley.• The sloping setting of Llys-y-fran to the east.• The northern edge of the area overlooks Fishguard harbour and is included in SCA7.				
Development in area	Tregroes and Yet-y-Gors close to the A40, and Gwaun Vale to the east. All are touring or camping parks.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	There is no capacity on the fringes of the National Park, especially the Gwaun valley, on the valley floors and sides of the Cleddau and on open hill and ridge tops. There is limited capacity elsewhere in line with the guidance below.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be limited capacity for medium associated with 20 th century development or small sites associated with farmsteads providing they are discreetly located and screened by trees, hedges and/or landform.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is little opportunity for expansion of existing sites within the area which are either already detractive or which are in a very sensitive location (Gwaun Vale). Fishguard Holiday Park lies on the edge of the settlement on rising slopes in LCA03. The field pattern to the south in LCA05 comprises of long fields with low hedges and few trees running up the slope. There is some new housing development extending up the slope to the south east. Any extension would have to be very carefully considered as it may be widely visible, adversely affect the field pattern and would need more significant mitigation including trees and native shrubs than the existing site- this would be out of character with the landscape.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	This would not be desirable as this would extend development into open countryside with limited benefit.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	Further mitigation, including native trees and hedging would be desirable for some sites where there is exposure to view.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure. • Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • Site adjacent to modern/20th century development. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats. • Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. • Avoid the potential for cumulative/ ribbon development on the A40.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Restrict units to the edge of fields. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



Landscape Character Area
LCA6: Treffgarne and Plumstone Mountains

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the narrow ridge with open and exposed skyline and slopes, widely visible to the north and south, its distinctive rock outcrops at Treffgarne and Plumstone Mountains and its open moorland. Value lies in the Bronze Age barrows, defensive Rath, Plumstone Mountain SSSI and Nant-y-coy Brook and the tranquillity available on the top of the ridge. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic Landscape and Geological aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A narrow ridge east-west with rocky tor features and steeply sloping in places.• Open skyline and slopes exposed to views to the north and south• Open moorland at Dudwell mountain• Very limited settlement of scattered farmsteads and isolated dwellings below the ridgeline.• Plumstone and Treffgarne rocks are locally recognised landmarks• PROW along parts of the ridge and limited vehicle access• Historic value lies in Bronze Age barrows, defensive Rath and post-medieval quarries.• Nature conservation value lies in Plumstone Mountain SSSI and at Nant-y-coy brook.• Views to and from Roch Castle.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has very limited capacity because the open slopes and skylines of the area mean that developments are likely to be highly visible over a wide area. Small scale seasonal development in low lying areas to the north may be possible but discreet sites enclosed by mature hedgerows and trees would be necessary.				
Capacity for new sites	The capacity for new sites limited to small sites in discreet, well screened locations only.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites..• Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland.				
Mitigation guidance specific to LCA	N/A				



Landscape Character Area

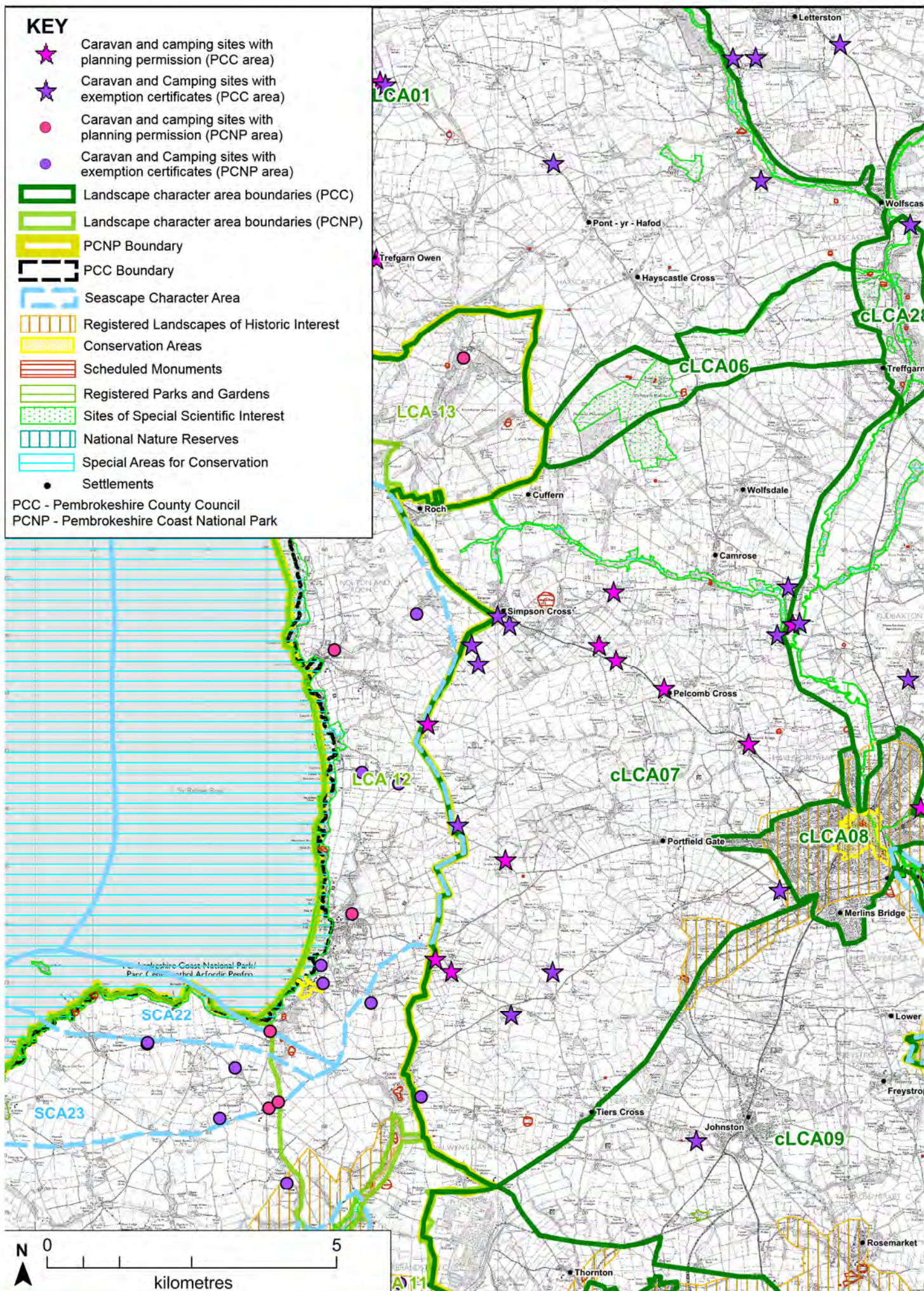
Related Seascape Character Area

LCA7: Pelcomb and Simpsons Cross

SCA21: St Brides coastal waters east (adjacent)

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in its open ridge and hilltops, often with low hedge banks, the inter-visibility of parts of the area with the National Park and the coast to the west, the narrow partly wooded valleys forming part of the Cleddau catchment and the setting of the area is heritage features. The value of the area lies in the relationship with the adjacent National Park to the west, the Cleddau River SAC and Plumstone Mountain SSSI, Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and scheduled monuments including Keeston Castle and Raths. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic and Cultural Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Series of east/west ridges and rounded hill slopes, some with open skylines eg west of Haverfordwest, and around Simpsons Cross and Pelcomb Cross.• Deeply cut stream valleys with steep sides, narrow floors and some woodland.• High ground overlooking coast to the west, some forming the skyline.• Areas of hedgebanks which form limited cover/screening.• Part of the area forms the setting of the National Park such as around Nolton Cross and Roch.• Small – scale field pattern including relict strip fields (eg Wolfsdale).• Tranquil valleys.• Nature conservation interest including Cleddau River SAC and Plumstone Mountain SSSI.• Heritage interest including Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest west of Haverfordwest, scheduled monuments including Keeston Castle and Raths.				
Development in area	Static and touring sites include those close to the National Park boundary to the west such as the Simpson campsite, Nolton Cross, South Cockett and Rosehill, those along the A487 including Dunster Caravan Park and The Rising Sun site and a scattering of small sites elsewhere.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has limited capacity in the areas near the National Park particularly in those areas intervisible with the coast and sea. Any development which contributes to ribbon development or cumulative impact on the A487 should be avoided. The general openness of the ridge and hill tops means that development on higher ground, particularly skylines and sloping ground would be likely to be too visible. The small scale valleys are also sensitive in landscape character and nature conservation value terms. There may be opportunities in intermediate relatively flat areas with some existing tree or outgrown hedge cover, and/or associated with 20th century settlement development.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be capacity for small to medium enclosed sites inland and away from the coast and National Park, potentially associated with 20th century settlement development.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There may be some capacity for extension of existing sites providing they are contained within existing outgrown hedgerows and trees. Improvements to the existing sites should also be sought as part of this to increase planting and mitigation of existing units. Ideally, any extension should be for seasonal use but small number of static caravans may be acceptable subject to screening.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	This would not be desirable as this would extend development into open countryside with limited benefit.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is potential for some improvement in existing sites- see below.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.• Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site adjacent to modern/20th century development. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats. • Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. • Avoid static units in the Registered Historic Landscape.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce density of static caravan development creating green space. • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Restrict units to the edge of fields. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.



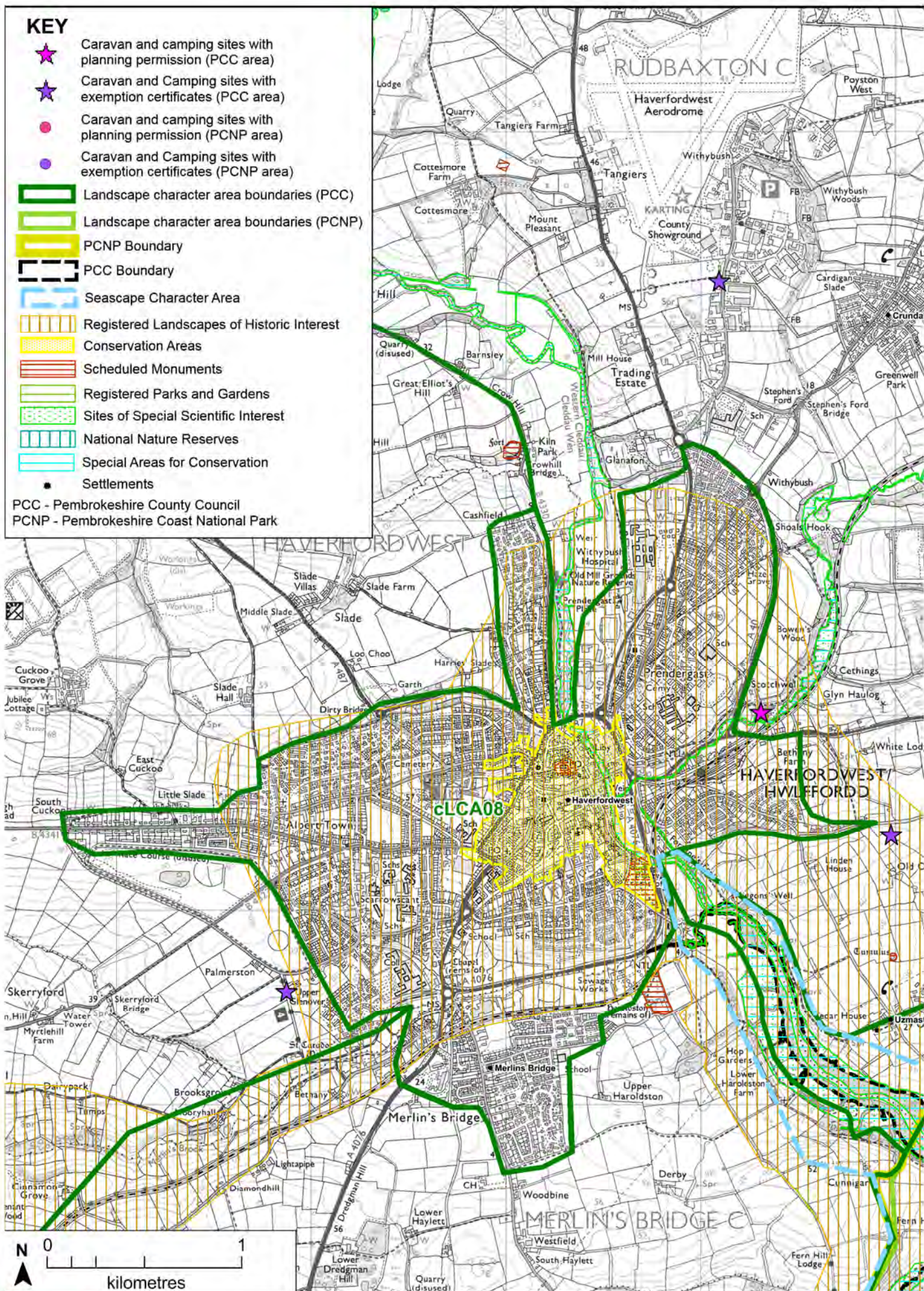
LCA07 - Pelcomb and Simpsons Cross

PCC caravan, camping and chalet landscape capacity assessment

Landscape Character Area
Related Seascape Character Area

LCA8: Haverfordwest
SCA33: Daugleddau

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the Conservation Area and its setting, the Priory and its setting, the Western Cleddau corridor, Merlin Brook valley floor and steep wooded slopes and the public open spaces and corridors. The value lies in the scheduled monuments, Conservation Area, Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and the SAC of the Western Cleddau/Daugleddau. The LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Historic Landscape aspect area, the main Cultural Landscape aspect area and low for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Haverfordwest Conservation Area with the associated Castle and Priory and Western Cleddau river corridor• Merlin Brook valley floor with associated semi-improved grazing• Steep valley sides of Merlin Brook with associated woodland• Public open spaces and corridors, some of which separate urban form. <p>The vast majority of the area is inappropriate for development due to the existing built form.</p>				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	Capacity is very limited by built form and the need to retain all public open space, and the sensitivities described above, including the Western Cleddau. There may be very limited opportunities in some more enclosed locations away from the Conservation Area.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be very limited capacity for small new sites associated in enclosed locations.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site away from the Western Cleddau and Conservation Area• Site where enclosed by vegetation or buildings.• Avoid open slopes and skylines.				
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain and enhance the field boundary pattern including hedgerows and trees.• Maintain, reinstate or increase trees and hedge growth to help filter or screen views to sites.				



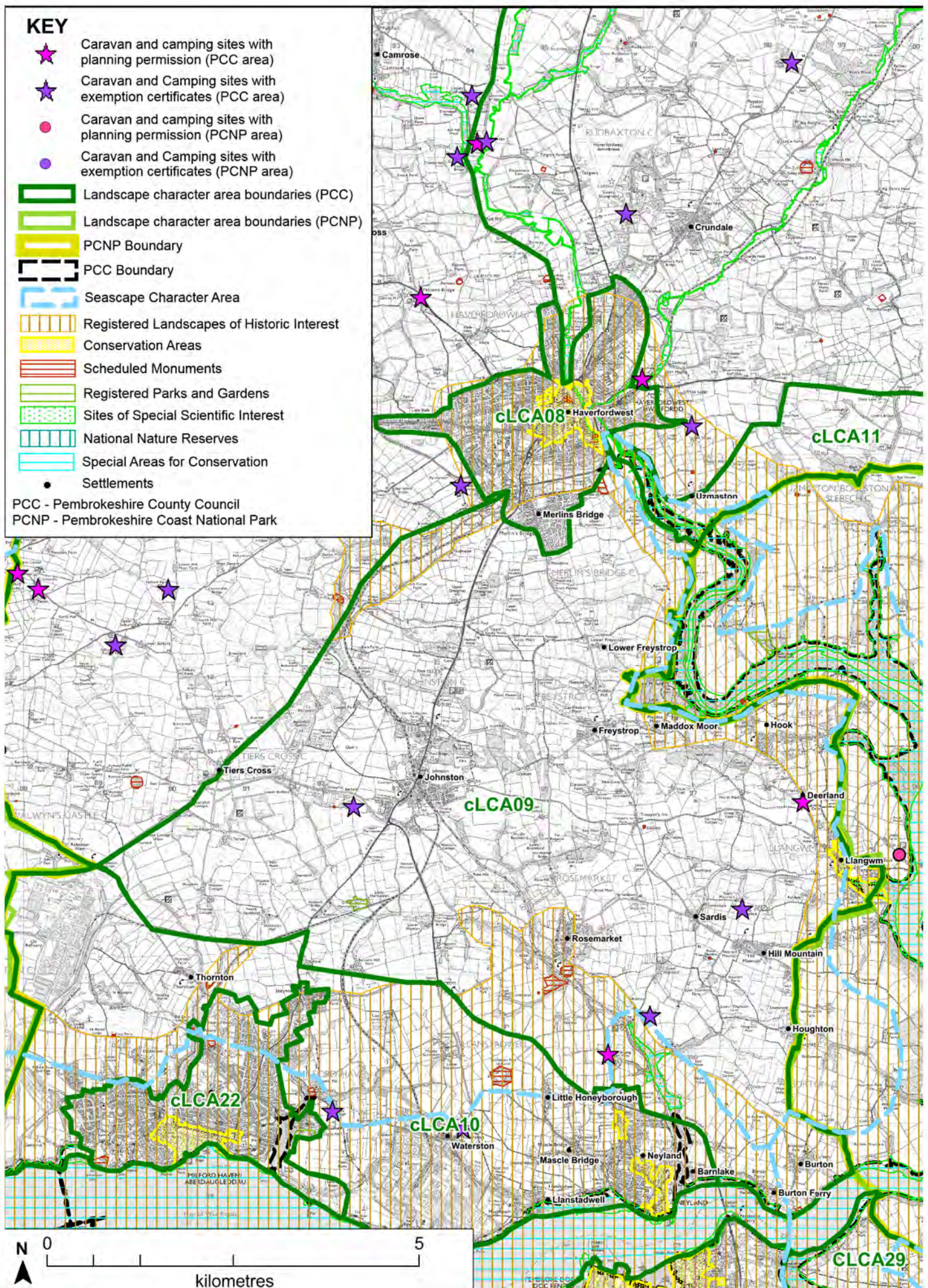
Landscape Character Area

LCA9: Johnston Lowlands

Related Seascape Character Area

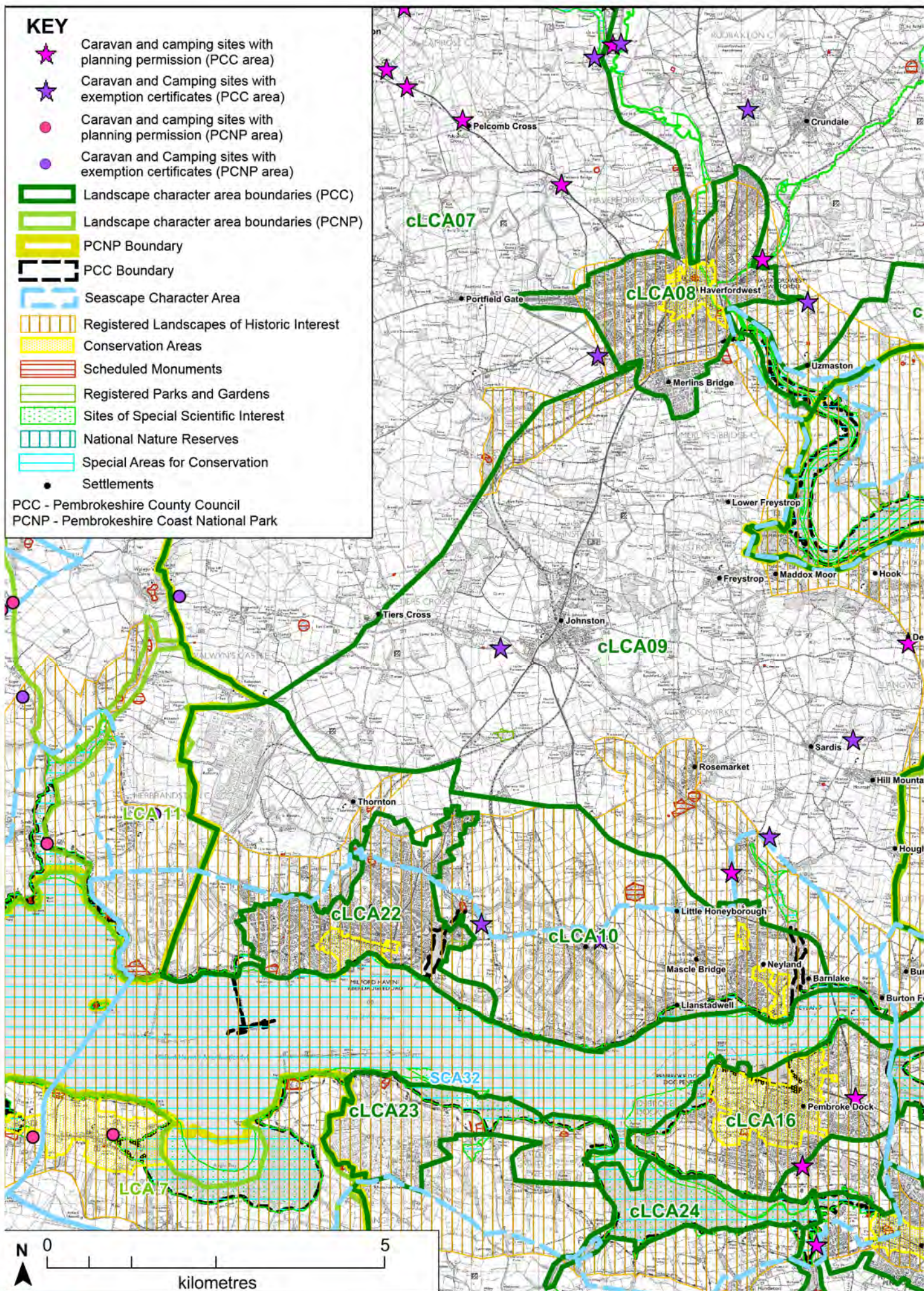
Related Landscape Character Area					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in where there are open views across open rolling farmland, areas with smaller field patterns, narrow valley floors and sides often associated with broadleaf woodland, and the more rural and tranquil area to the east especially associated with the Daugleddau. The value of the area lies in its role as part of the setting of the National Park to the east, the area within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Llangwm Conservation Area, the scheduled monuments related to Rosemarket. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic, Cultural and Geological Landscape aspect areas, moderate for Visual and Sensory and low for the main Landscape Habitats aspect area.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tops and upper sides of open rolling farmland with trimmed hedges and wide views.• Areas with smaller field pattern including mediaeval strip fields.• Narrow valley floors and sides.• Areas of broadleaf woodland, such as in valley corridors.• Areas with more rural settlement pattern with nucleated villages, farmsteads and isolated houses.• Tranquil areas, away from main roads, especially towards the east.• Areas within the setting of the National Park especially close to the Daugleddau to the east, some with scenic views.• Areas within Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.• Llangwm Conservation Area and Rosemarket scheduled monuments including the Rath and their setting.				
Development in area	There are a few scattered sites mainly towards the south and east.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	As an extensive area, there is capacity for further development. However this should avoid intervisibility with the Daugleddau to the east and Milford Haven to the south with potential associated effects on the National Park and the landscape of historic interest. The capacity of the area lies in flatter areas either in gentle valleys or on gentle plateau with existing outgrown hedges and trees to integrate the development and avoid overlooking. The extension of existing sites near the National Park or within the area of historic interest is not encouraged.				
Capacity for new sites	The capacity of the area lies in flatter areas either in gentle valleys or on gentle plateau with existing outgrown hedges and trees to integrate the development and avoid overlooking. New sites may be near main road corridors through the area but development should not be apparent from the roads, apart from discreet signage. Any new sites should be implemented in line with the guidance below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	The extension of existing sites near the National Park or within the area of historic interest is not encouraged.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no particular need to extend existing sites to improve their appearance.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is no overriding need for improvements within existing sites although any measures that help to integrate sites within the wider landscape are welcomed.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, away from the coast and skylines, and provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland				

	<p>rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time eg phased regeneration/replanting. • Site adjacent to modern development. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. • Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of the Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce density of static caravan development or lodges creating green space with native tree planting between caravans/lodges, especially where units 'stack up' slopes. • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. • In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider removing static units and using the space for amenity eg open space recreation, play, dog walking. • Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. • Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees. • Replace conifer hedges with native hedges. • Replace conifers with deciduous native trees. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours, painted render, annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.



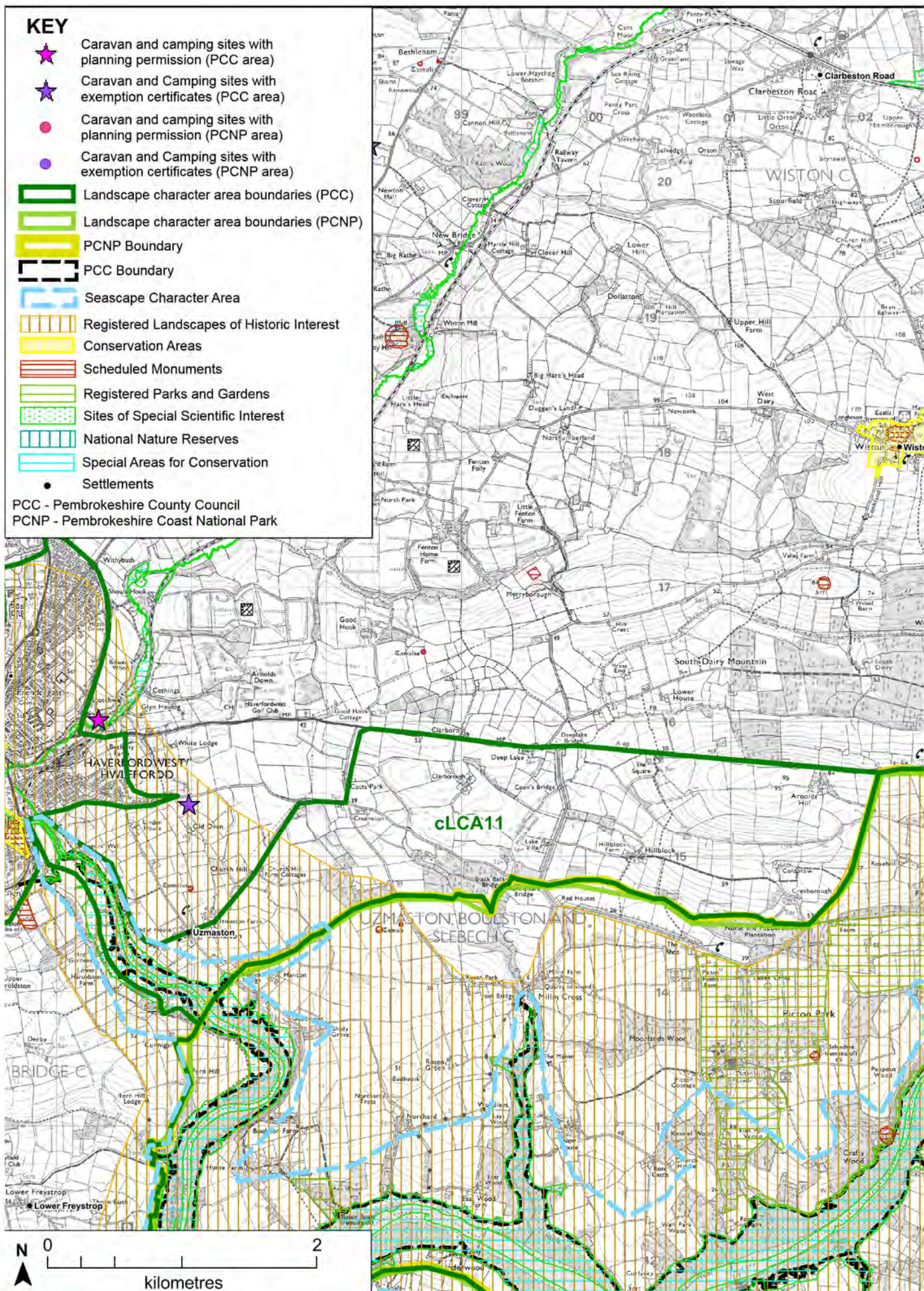
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the coastal edge which is generally overdeveloped already and needs to be kept clear of further development, the slopes down to the Milford Haven, open landscapes including skylines such as around Fort Scoveston, and semi-natural woodland areas. The value of the area lies in the proximity to the National Park to the west, Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest covering majority of the area, scheduled monuments at Fort Scoveston, Castle Pill and Thornton Rath, Neyland and Honeyborough Conservation Areas, various listed buildings such as churches, and the Wales Coast Path passing through the area. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic and Cultural Landscape aspect areas, moderate for the main Visual and Sensory and Geological Landscape aspect areas and low for the main Landscape Habitats aspect area.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The coastal edge of Milford Haven which is already overdeveloped and the environs of the Wales Coast Path.• The slopes down to the Milford Haven Waterway forming a backcloth to it.• Open landscape with low hedges, such as around Scoveston Castle.• Semi-natural vegetated areas and woodland, including in valley floors and slopes down to the Haven.• Small-scale field patterns.• Open local skylines.• The setting of scheduled monuments such as Scoveston Fort, and Honeyborough Conservation Area.• Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest• The limited green gaps between settlements and development such as oil refineries and storage, and recently wind and solar farms, which already modify the rural character and are having cumulative impact.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has limited capacity particularly in those areas intervisible with Milford Haven waterway. Any development which contributes to ribbon development or cumulative impact, particularly in the Historic Landscape should be avoided. The general openness of the area including around Scoveston Fort means capacity is limited. The area is unlikely to be developed back from the Waterway due to detractors such as the oil refineries, wind and solar farms, but if carried out should follow the guidelines below.				
Capacity for new sites	The area is unlikely to be developed back from the Waterway due to detractors such as the oil refineries, wind and solar farms, but if carried out should follow the guidelines below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland				

	<p>rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site adjacent to modern/20th century development or farm complexes for small sites. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats. • Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages. • Avoid static units in the Registered Historic Landscape.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Restrict units to the edge of fields. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hardstanding.



SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the ridgeline to the north including its skyline, the steep slopes from the ridges/small hills, the Western Cleddau valley floor and sides and associated semi-natural areas, the small scale stream corridors and field pattern in places, and the sparse rural settlement pattern. The value of the area lies in the relationship with the National Park to the south, the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the east and the Cleddau SAC. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Visual and Sensory, Historic and Cultural Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prominent ridgeline skyline and slopes, visible especially to the north.• Western Cleddau valley floor with semi-natural habitats and steep valley sides.• Small scale stream corridors.• Small scale field pattern in parts.• Rural character and sparse settlement pattern consists of small hamlets, scattered farmsteads with associated farm buildings, isolated dwellings.• Setting of the National Park to the south.• Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest lying within the eastern part of the area.• Tranquillity away from the A40.				
Development in area					
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The capacity is very limited by the tranquil rural character and landform/river pattern, and relationship to the National Park, so new sites should only be small/medium seasonal sites carried out as per the guidelines below.				
Capacity for new sites	The capacity is limited by the tranquil rural character and landform/river pattern, and relationship to the National Park, so new sites should only be small/medium seasonal sites carried out as per the guidelines below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.• Site adjacent to farm complexes for small sites.• Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats.				
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restrict touring caravans to the edge of fields.• Restrict units to the edge of fields.• Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas				

	<p>where necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Make site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hardstanding.
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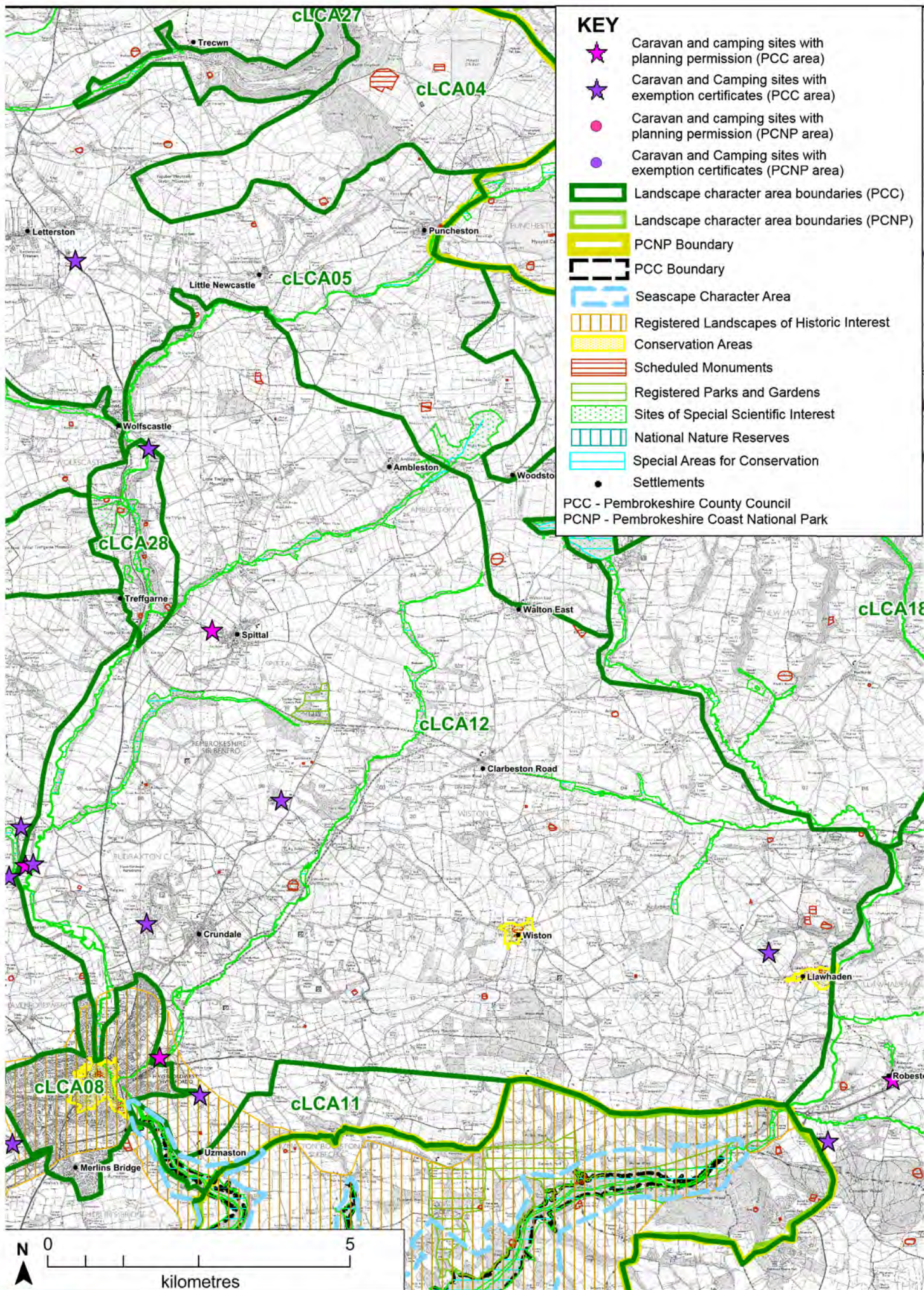
Landscape Character Area

LCA12: Landsker Lowlands

Related Seascape Character Area -

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of this large area lies in the prominent ridgeline and slopes to the south, other ridgeline skylines and upper slopes, the incised valleys and associated narrow valley floors, the semi-natural vegetation usually associated with the valleys, the rural character with sparse settlement and associated tranquillity. Value lies in village Conservation Areas, various scheduled monuments and their setting, Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the south, the Cleddau River SAC and the National Park to the south east. The LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Historic Landscape aspect area, high for the main Cultural Landscape aspect area and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prominent ridgeline skyline and slopes to the south, visible from the north.• Other ridge and hilltops and upper hill or valley sides with open/low hedges• Western Cleddau and Eastern Cleddau systems valley floors with semi-natural habitats and steep valley sides.• Other deeply cut stream valleys with steep sides, and narrow floors.• Small scale field pattern in parts including mediaeval strip fields such as at Amblesstone and Crundale.• Rural character and sparse settlement pattern consists of small villages, hamlets, scattered farmsteads with associated farm buildings, and isolated dwellings.• Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the south, settings of Conservation Areas at Wiston and Llawhaden, and scheduled monuments and listed structures including bronze age round barrows, a large number of iron age defended enclosures, medieval earthwork castles, 19th and 20^m century farm buildings and gentry houses.• Nature conservation interest including Cleddau River SAC.• Setting of the National Park to the south east south of the A40.• Tranquillity away from the A40.				
Development in area	Static and touring caravan site at Spittal with some smaller scattered sites eg near Llawhaden.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	As an extensive area, there is capacity for further development but this should not adversely affect the rural, tranquil character historic features such as Conservation Areas or the Cleddau SAC. The capacity of the area lies in flatter areas either in gentle valleys or on gentle plateau with existing outgrown hedges and trees to integrate the development and avoid overlooking. The site at Spittal is discreet and well screened and it may be difficult to expand this without increasing visibility in the wider landscape either from Treffgarne Rocks to the west or to the open landscape to the south. New sites may be near the A40 road corridor but should avoid detracting from the rural character either side of the road.				
Capacity for new sites	The capacity of the area lies in flatter areas either in gentle valleys or on gentle plateau with existing outgrown hedges and trees to integrate the development and avoid overlooking. Any new sites should be implemented in line with the guidelines below and generally.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	The site at Spittal is discreet and well screened and it may be difficult to expand this without increasing visibility and adverse effect on the wider landscape either from Treffgarne Rocks to the west or to the open landscape to the south.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no overriding justification for this as existing sites are not at too high a density.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is no particular need for improvements on existing sites.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. • Site on plateau or flat land, away from skylines, and provided there is enclosure. • Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • If siting in woodland or forestry, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover on boundaries and between units replacing as necessary with broadleaf overtime using phased regeneration/replanting. • Site adjacent to modern development, or for smaller sites, associate with farmsteads. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. • Avoid siting static units in the setting of Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. • In more prominent locations/fields consider removing static units and using the space for amenity eg open space recreation, play, dog walking. • Use static caravans with less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. • Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees. • Replace conifer hedges with native hedges. • Replace conifers with deciduous native trees. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours, painted render, annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.



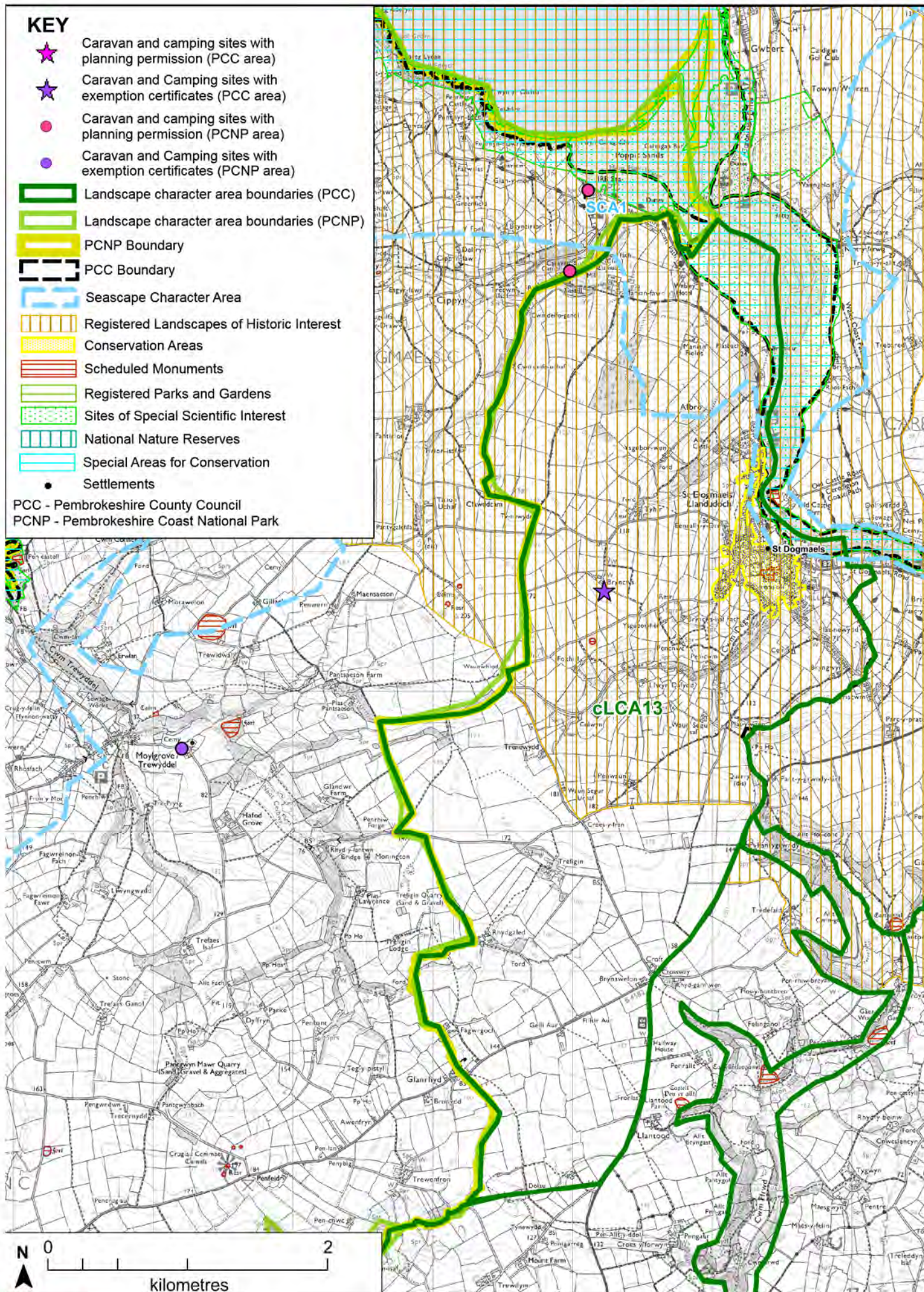
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the saltmarsh, edge and slopes down to the Teifi estuary with associated scenic views, the Wales Coast Path, steep slopes to the main and tributary valleys, broadleaf woodland cover, the openness of the western and south parts of the area with wider views and the historic character and setting of St Dogmaels and its abbey. The value of the area lies in role as part of the setting to the National Park, the registered historic landscape, St Dogmaels Conservation Area and the Abbey as scheduled monument and the Teifi SAC and SSSI. The LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Cultural Landscape aspect area, high for the main Historic Landscape aspect area and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The saltmarsh and dunes, the water's edge, and slopes down to, the Teifi estuary with associated scenic views and strong sense of place.• Steep slopes to the main and tributary valleys• Small scale irregular field pattern in places.• Broadleaf woodland, especially on slopes.• The open, rolling, windswept farming character of much of the landscape to the south and west with low hedge banks allowing long views to the estuary or beyond, and to the Preselis.• Sparse rural settlement pattern of farmsteads and isolated houses away from St Dogmaels.• The northern half of the area lies within the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest.• St Dogmaels Conservation Area and Abbey scheduled monument and their setting.• Other scheduled monuments including a round barrow.• Teifi SAC and SSSI.• Key unspoilt views are from the Wales Coast Path along the northern edge and from within the National Park, from Poppit Sands, and also from Mynydd Carningli and from leisure sailors on the Teifi.• The location of the northern part within SCA 1 Teifi Valley.• The value of the area lies in its National Park status and the historic and nature conservation features mentioned above.				
Development in area	One small caravan and camping site with no evidence that it is currently used.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	There is no capacity for sites adjacent to, or intervisible with, the Teifi estuary and associated Wales Coast Path as the character of this area should be conserved. There may be very limited opportunities for smaller sites away from the estuary avoiding the higher slopes and widely visible locations, and associated with existing settlement as per the guidelines below.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be very limited opportunities for smaller sites away from the estuary avoiding the higher slopes and widely visible locations, and associated with existing settlement as per the guidelines below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site on plateau or flat land, away from the coast and skylines, and provided there is enclosure. • Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. • Associate with farm complexes if possible. • If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover on boundaries and between units replacing as necessary with phased regeneration/replanting. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. • Avoid siting static units in the registered historic landscape or in the setting of Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. • In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider removing static units and using the space for amenity eg open space recreation, play, dog walking. • Use static caravans with less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. • Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees. • Replace conifer hedges with native hedges. • Replace conifers with deciduous native trees. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Design site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours, painted render, annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.

KEY

- ★ Caravan and camping sites with planning permission (PCC area)
- ★ Caravan and Camping sites with exemption certificates (PCC area)
- Caravan and camping sites with planning permission (PCNP area)
- Caravan and Camping sites with exemption certificates (PCNP area)
- ▬ Landscape character area boundaries (PCC)
- ▬ Landscape character area boundaries (PCNP)
- ▬ PCNP Boundary
- ▬ PCC Boundary
- ▬ Seascape Character Area
- ▬ Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
- ▬ Conservation Areas
- ▬ Scheduled Monuments
- ▬ Registered Parks and Gardens
- ▬ Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- ▬ National Nature Reserves
- ▬ Special Areas for Conservation
- Settlements

PCC - Pembrokeshire County Council
PCNP - Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



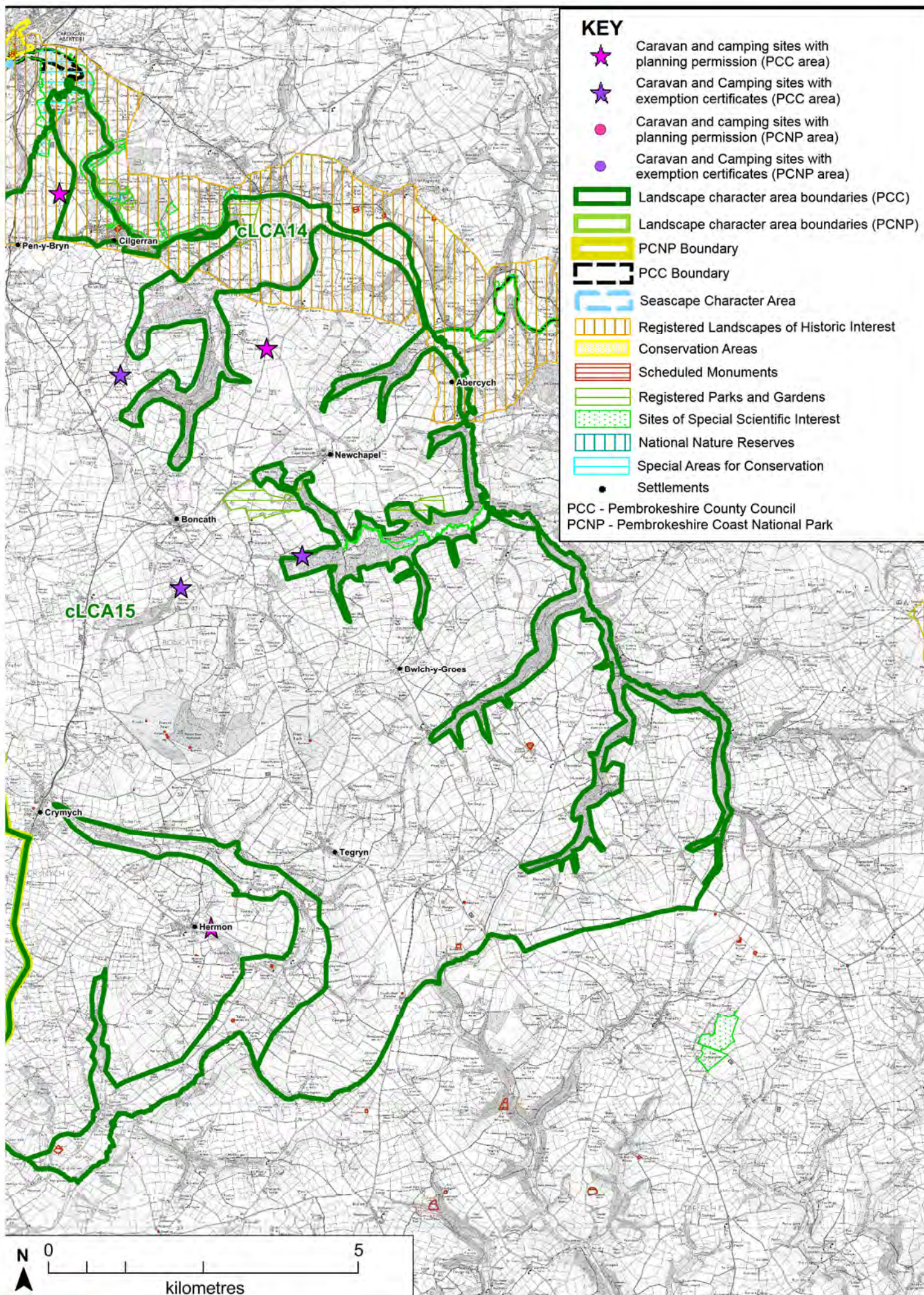
Landscape Character Area

LCA14: Afon Cych & Afon Taf Wooded Valleys

Related Seascape Character Area -

Related Scenarios Character Area					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in its tranquil, narrow valleys with steep wooded sides and sinuous watercourses, the very limited and traditional rural settlement, the historic features and nature conservation interest in the river corridors, all of which contribute to a strong sense of place. The value lies in the Landscape of Outstanding Historic interest, the scheduled monuments and the River Teifi SAC and SSSIs. The LANDMAP value is high for all main aspect areas apart from the main Geological Landscape aspect area.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sinuous, relatively narrow steep sided valleys• Broadleaf woodland landcover on valley sides and bottoms.• Small scale wet rough grazing, usually in valley bottoms.• Very limited rural settlement within area• Value and distinctive linear character of Cilgerran with associated castle.• Value of the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, whilst the wider area is rich in prehistoric and medieval and post medieval records including Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Monuments.• Value of SAC and SSSI associated with the River Teifi and tributaries, and part of Cilgerran wildlife centre located in the area.• Tranquillity in enclosed valleys.				
Development in area	Fforest low density glamping site with domes/tepees/structures near Cilgerran				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The only area which may have a small amount of additional capacity is north west of Cilgerran where there is the existing Fforest development. However this is limited by the space available and the need to retain the character and experience of this carefully designed low intensity site. Elsewhere, the area has no or very limited capacity because of the consistently high sensitivity to development and the tranquillity and sense of place are vulnerable to change with the narrow valley floors enclosed by steep wooded valley sides allowing virtually no opportunities for discreet sites.				
Capacity for new sites	Very limited- to small scale seasonal camping only.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	Fforest may have very limited potential for expansion providing the existing low density model is used, ensuring that there is no further visibility from the river corridor or the access to the wildlife centre.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	See above.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There may be potential for limited change within Fforest providing the design principles and low density model prevail.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restrict units to the edge of fields.• Units on one side of fields only to maintain low density character.• Access on grass, not surfaced tracks, apart from main access.• Units sited so not visible from river corridor, wildlife centre access and other public rights of way.• Maintain low key, discreet semi-rural site entrance				
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise lighting to avoid nighttime effects and maintain dark skies.• Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to site if required.• Increase native tree and shrub planting or regeneration within site to break up the development.• Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses, woodland and field boundaries etc.
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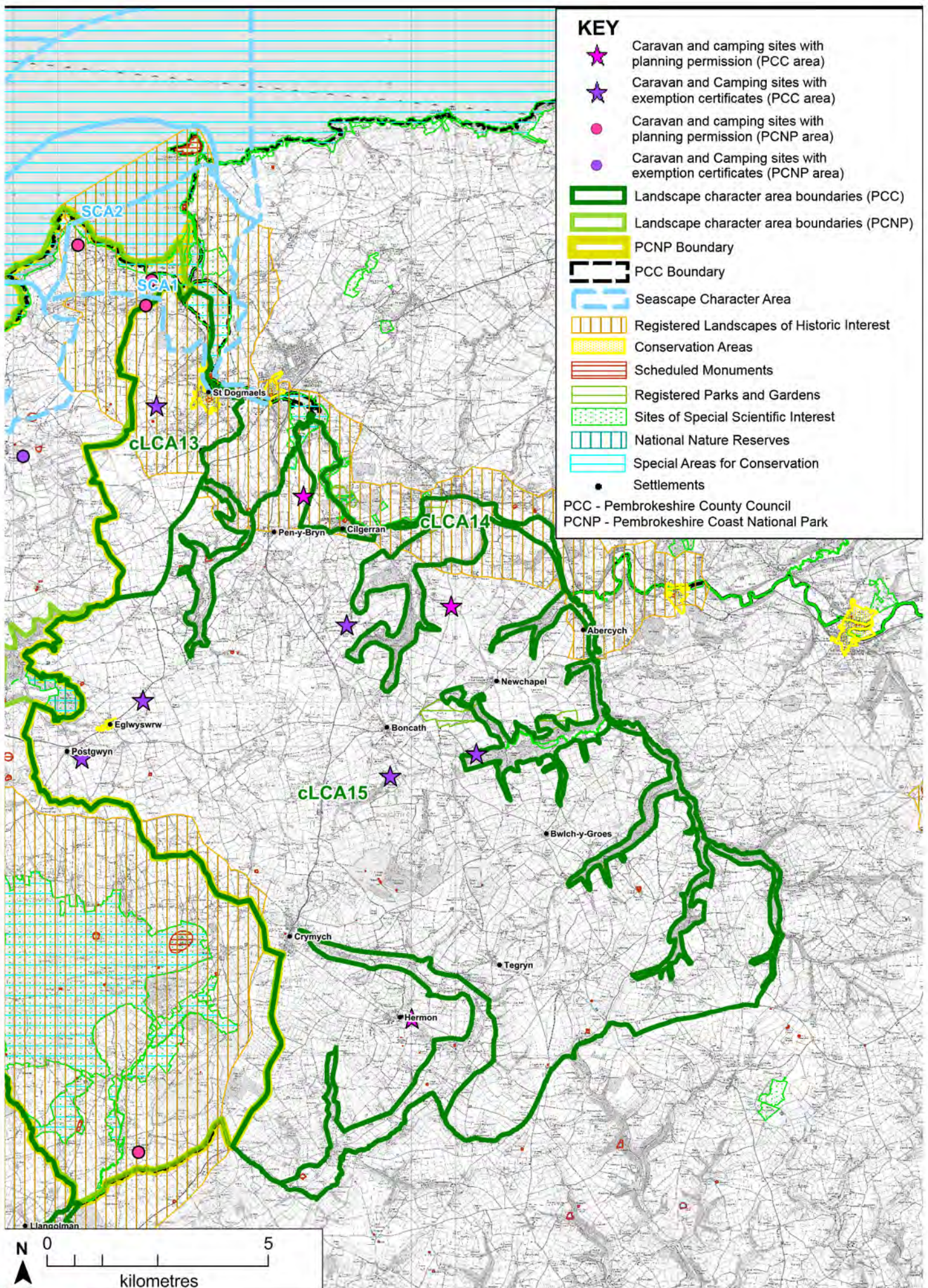


Landscape Character Area LCA15: Boncath

Related Seascape Character Area

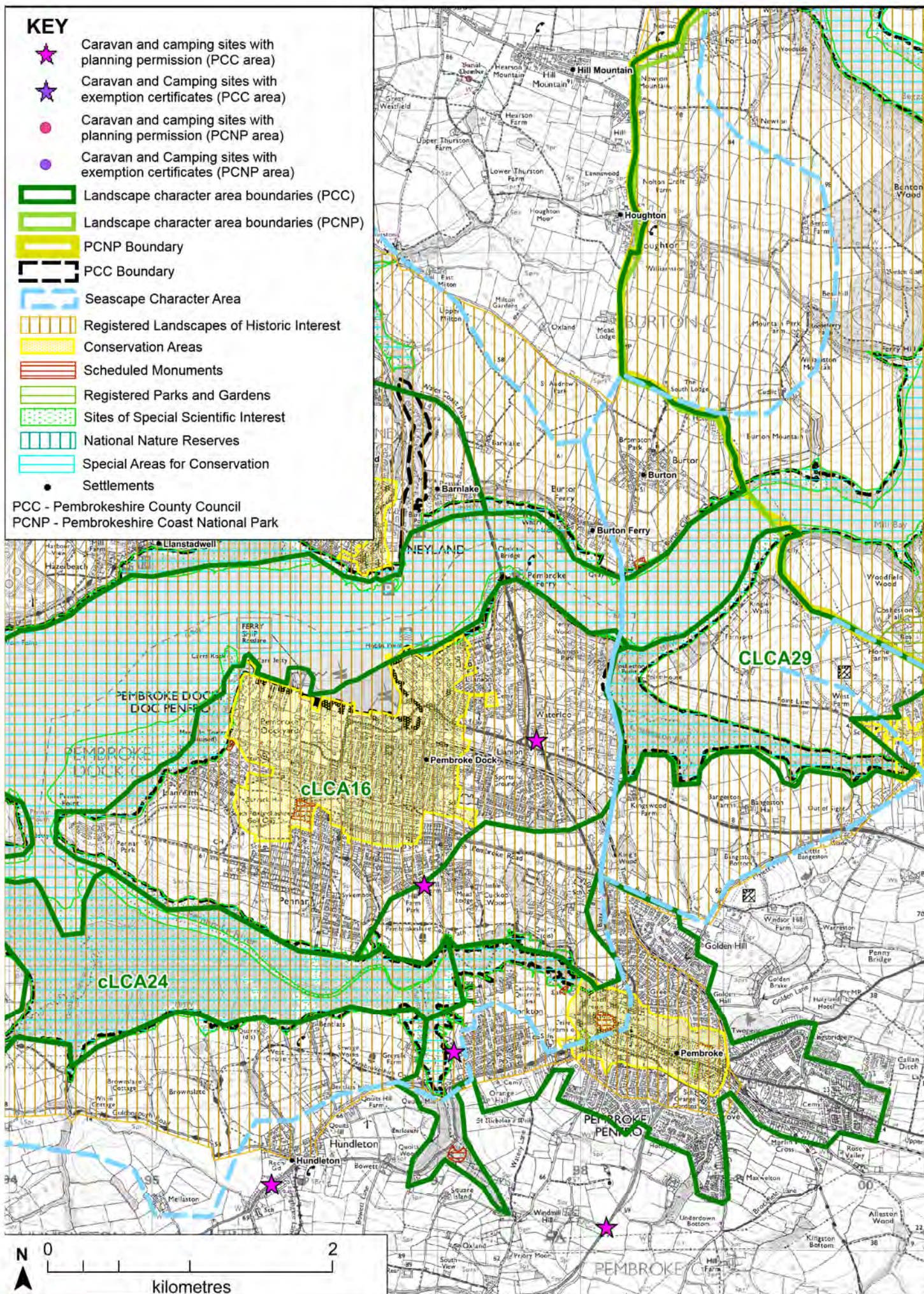
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the high open slopes and skylines of Frenni Fawr and Frenni Fach, the setting of the Preseli Hills to the south west and the Teifi to the north, the areas of open hedgebanks allowing wide views, and small scale field patterns and rural settlements. The value lies in the Landscapes of Historic Interest to the north and south, the range of scheduled monuments often associated with higher ground and the Eglwysrw Conservation Area. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Cultural Landscape aspect area and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The high open slopes and skylines of Frenni Fawr and Frenni Fach.• Open convex slopes in other locations.• Areas of unimproved or semi-improved grassland and dry heath.• Small scale field pattern in places.• Open hedgebanks or trimmed hedges allowing open views in places.• The small scale rural settlement pattern in places.• The setting of the Preseli Hills to the south west and associated views to and from the hills.• The setting of the Teifi and associated river corridor.• Lower Teifi Valley and Mynydd Preseli Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest to the north and south respectively.• Prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, post medieval structures and sites, and part of the parks and gardens associated with the gentry mansions at Ffynone and Cilwendeg.• Eglwysrw Conservation Area and setting.				
Development in area	Small seasonal sites south of Llechryd and south west of Eglwysrw and small sites elsewhere, scattered across the area.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	This extensive area may have opportunities in flat areas unimproved grassland within trees or mature hedgerows which are not overlooked by the Preselis and outliers, and near modern settlement. Existing sites may be able to be extended in line with the guidelines set out below although the sites close to the National Park are the least appropriate to extend.				
Capacity for new sites	This extensive area may have opportunities in flat areas unimproved grassland within trees or mature hedgerows which are not overlooked by the Preselis and outliers, and near modern settlement.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	Existing sites may be able to be extended in line with the guidelines set out below although the sites close to the National Park are the least appropriate to extend.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no overriding need to extend sites in order to mitigate the existing effect. It is more important to keep the existing sites within existing boundaries.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	As seasonal sites the scope for improvements are limited but allowing boundary hedges to grow to increased heights and encouraging trees on boundaries would be desirable, especially where overlooked.				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, away from skylines, and provided there is enclosure.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.• Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites.• Avoid siting in woodland.• Site adjacent to modern development, or for smaller sites, associate with farmsteads.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. • Avoid siting static units in the Registered Historic Landscape or in the setting of the Conservation Area, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. • Use static caravans with less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. • Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees. • Replace conifer hedges with native hedges. • Replace conifers with deciduous native trees. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours, painted render, annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.



SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of Pembroke lies in the castle and Conservation Area and their setting, Pembroke River and its setting and public open spaces and corridors. The susceptibility of Pembroke Dock lies in the former royal dockyard and associated Conservation Area, Milford Haven and associated waterways and their setting, the openness of the Pennar peninsula slopes and skyline and public open spaces and corridors. The value lies in the scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the SAC/SSSI of Milford Haven and scenic views along Milford Haven. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic Landscape aspect areas are outstanding or high, the main Geological Landscape aspect area is high, the main Visual and Sensory aspect areas are moderate and the other main aspect areas are low.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <p>Pembroke:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pembroke Castle and associated historic town Conservation Area and their setting to the west.Views from Pembroke Castle.The mudflats and setting of Pembroke River.The public open spaces and corridors. <p>Pembroke Dock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pembroke Dock Conservation Area.Open slopes falling down to Milford Haven to the north and west, and adjoining Pembroke River some of which are steep.Skyline at Pennar.Public open spaces and corridors. <p>Much of the area is inappropriate for development due to the existing built form.</p>				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	<p>Pembroke:</p> <p>Capacity is very limited by built form and the need to retain all public open space, and the sensitivities described above. It is unlikely that there is opportunity in the area.</p> <p>Pembroke Dock:</p> <p>Capacity is limited by built form and the need to retain all public open space, and the sensitivities described above, including the open slopes and skyline of the Pennar peninsula. There may be opportunities in some more enclosed locations which do not adversely affect the setting of the Haven.</p>				
Capacity for new sites	There may be very limited capacity for small new sites associated with the built form in enclosed locations.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site away from Milford Haven and Pembroke River frontageSite where enclosed by vegetation or buildings.Avoid open slopes and skylines.				
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain and enhance the field boundary pattern including hedgerows and trees.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain, reinstate or increase trees and hedge growth to help filter or screen views to sites.
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Landscape Character Area

LCA17: Mynydd Preseli Uplands

Related Seascape Character Area

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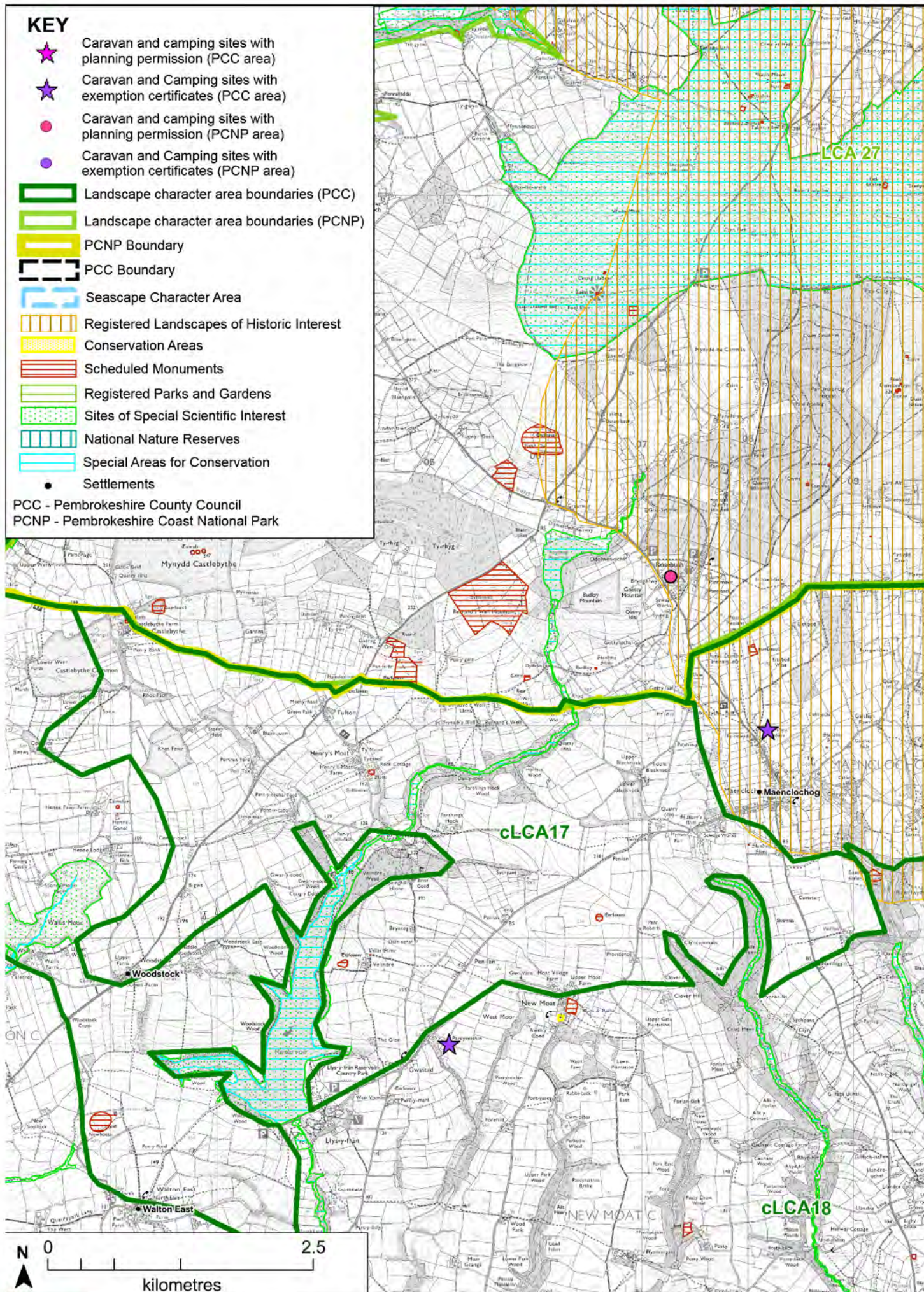
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the open hill landscape with low hedge banks and local skylines which is overlooked by the Preseli Hills, the small scale incised valleys with associated woodland and scrub vegetation, small-scale field pattern, Llys-y-fran setting including steep slopes and dispersed rural settlement pattern. The value lies in its relationship with the National Park to the north, scheduled monuments, the Cleddau River SAC and in its tranquillity. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Visual and Sensory and Historic Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hills with open upper slopes and rounded summits forming local skylines.• Incised valleys draining into the eastern Cleddau with semi-natural vegetation including woodland and scrub.• Fields with low hedgebanks and hedges, creating a relatively open landscape in parts.• Small-scale field patterns with some relict medieval strip fields in places.• Dispersed rural settlement pattern of historic hamlets, farmsteads and isolated houses.• Open views to and from the Preselis- the area forms part of the southern setting to the Preseli Hills.• Llys-y-fran environs and setting including associated steep slopes.• Tranquil area, especially away from B4329.• Prehistoric standing stones, defence and enclosure sites and Medieval castle mound, and motte defence and their settings.• Nature conservation interest including Cleddau River SAC.• Semi-natural vegetation such as at Castlebythe Common and nearby commons.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The capacity of the area is limited due to the area's openness and intervisibility with the Preselis and its role contributing to its setting. Only small-scale seasonal sites may be appropriate.				
Capacity for new sites	There are very limited opportunities for new sites especially in the northern part of the area on steeper slopes by Llys-y-fran to the south and on the hill landscape around New Moat to the south. Any new sites should be small scale and seasonal and follow the guidelines set out below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	N/A				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	N/A				
GUIDANCE					
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on plateau or flat land, provided there is enclosure and overlooking from the Preselis is minimised.• Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces.• Associate with farm complexes if possible.• Site adjacent to modern development.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict units to the edge of fields. • Avoid lighting or provide downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Carefully design the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance, and mitigate effects with planting where appropriate. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Ensure site entrances have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, painted render, bright lighting, bright colours and over-large areas of hard standing.

KEY

- ★ Caravan and camping sites with planning permission (PCC area)
- ★ Caravan and Camping sites with exemption certificates (PCC area)
- Caravan and camping sites with planning permission (PCNP area)
- Caravan and Camping sites with exemption certificates (PCNP area)
- ▬ Landscape character area boundaries (PCC)
- ▬ Landscape character area boundaries (PCNP)
- ▬ PCNP Boundary
- ▬ PCC Boundary
- ▬ Seascap Character Area
- ▬ Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest
- ▬ Conservation Areas
- ▬ Scheduled Monuments
- ▬ Registered Parks and Gardens
- ▬ Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- ▬ National Nature Reserves
- ▬ Special Areas for Conservation
- Settlements

PCC - Pembrokeshire County Council
PCNP - Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



Landscape Character Area

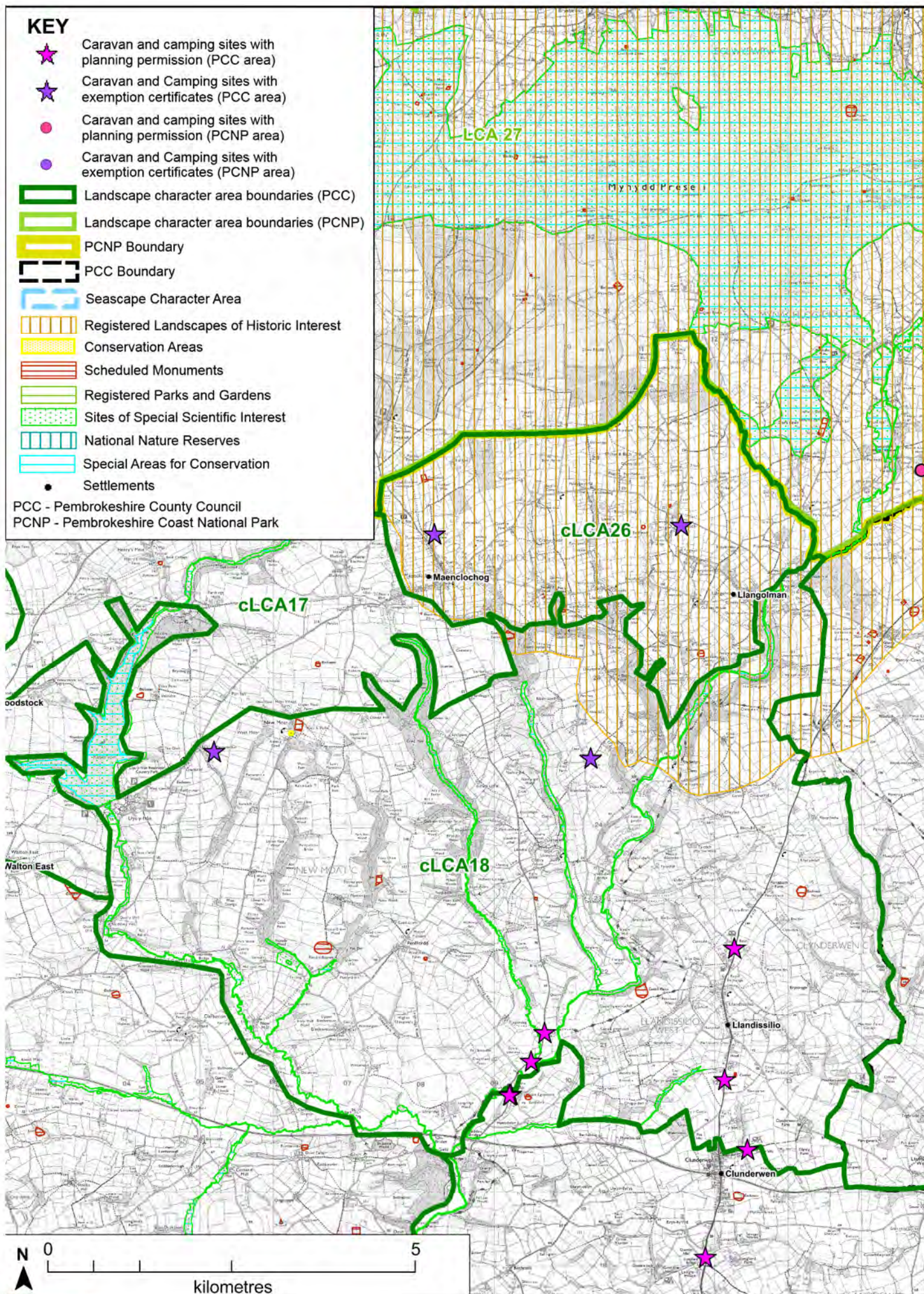
LCA18: Eastern Cleddau Valleys

Related Seascape Character Area

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SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of this large area lies in the open and narrow ridgelines, their skylines and upper slopes, the small narrow valleys and floors with associated with the river corridor vegetation, Llys-y-fran and its setting, and the small scale field pattern in places. Value lies in New Moat Conservation Area, various scheduled monuments and their setting, Mynydd Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the north east, the Cleddau River SAC, the Landsker Borderlands Trail and the National Park to the north east. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Visual and Sensory and Historic Landscape aspect areas and moderate for the other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The more open ridges, especially with narrow tops, with their associated skylines and upper slopes.• Small narrow river valleys forming part of the Eastern Cleddau system with associated narrow valley floors semi-natural river corridors and woodland.• Llys-y-fran and its environs and setting.• Small-scale field pattern in places.• The potential for ribbon development/cumulative development on the A478 corridor.• Mynydd Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the north east.• Prehistoric enclosures, motte and bailey, prehistoric fort and bailey churches and settlements of medieval origin.• Nature conservation interest including Cleddau River SAC.• Setting of the Preseilis/National Park to the north, especially north west.• Landsker Borderlands Trial• Tranquillity away from the A478.				
Development in area	Static sites on A478- north and south of Llandisilio, Gower Villa touring park, Clynderwen, static sites off the B4313 north of Gelli, and a few small scattered sites elsewhere.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	There is some capacity in the area but it should avoid the narrow ridge and valley landscapes within the area and avoid adversely affecting the Landscape of Historic Interest to the north bordering the National Park. There may be potential capacity to the south and south east but the latter also needs to avoid cumulative/ribbon development on the A478 as the existing sites on the A478 are noticeable along with other built development along the road. The sites north of Gelli are the most part very discreet within the landscape and this should remain so.				
Capacity for new sites	There may be potential capacity to the south and south east but the latter also needs to avoid cumulative/ribbon development on the A478.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	The sites on or near the A478 may be difficult to expand without increasing visibility and adverse effect on the wider landscape without advance native hedge and tree planting. The B4313 sites away from the road are very discreet and there may be a very limited opportunity to expand but would need to ensure views from the road and Landsker trail were avoided. The site next to the road could not be expanded without significant adverse effects.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no overriding justification for this as the likely effect of an expansion would outweigh the potential gain. The only site where this might be the case is north of Llandissilio which would benefit a great deal from additional native tree and hedge planting to improve the entrance and boundaries and break up the massing of the site.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	The site south of Llandissilio has replaced a high, outgrown conifer hedge with a new conifer hedge. This is not an improvement and remains out of character with the surrounding landscape. A native hedge with trees should have been implemented. The site north of Llandissilio would benefit a great deal from additional native tree and hedge planting to improve the entrance and boundaries and break up the massing of the site. It also has rendered a previously stone clad wall at the frontage. Whilst neither is in character, the rendered wall is more suburban and more disruptive to the character of the road and area. A more discreet improvement to the wall in line with rural character would have been desirable.				
GUIDANCE					

Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. • Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. • Site on plateau or flat land, away from skylines, and provided there is enclosure. • Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • Avoid siting in woodland. • Site adjacent to modern development, or for smaller sites, associate with farmsteads. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. • Avoid siting static units in the Registered Historic Landscape or in the setting of the Conservation Area, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. • In more prominent locations/fields consider removing static units and using the space for amenity eg open space recreation, play, dog walking. • Use static caravans with less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. • Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees. • Replace conifer hedges with native hedges. • Replace conifers with deciduous native trees. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours, painted render, annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.



SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of this extensive area lies in its steep valley slopes and tops close to the coast, the tops and upper slopes of ridges where there are low hedges, the open simple and intact valley floors, tranquil areas away from the main lines of communication. Cumulative development should also be avoided near the coast, along some roads, such as the A477, and around Narberth, in order to maintain the essentially rural character of the area. The value of the area lies in its role as part of the setting of the National Park both along the coast and the Daugleddau, Narberth Conservation Area, prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, Iron age forts, medieval castles and churches and the river corridors linking into the Daugleddau. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape aspect areas and moderate for all other main aspect areas.				
Sensitivity to types of development	Low	Medium/low	Medium	High/medium	High
Static: large					
Static: medium					
Static: small					
Seasonal: large					
Seasonal: medium					
Seasonal: small					
Key sensitivities	<p>The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ridges running east west with 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.• Coastal facing tops, slopes and valley sides.• Steep slopes, especially near the coast.• Broadleaf wooded valley sides.• Relict medieval strip fields including Cold Blow, Templeton and Tavernspite.• Setting of the National Park on the coast and the Daugleddau.• Setting of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, Iron age forts, medieval castles and churches.• Setting of Narberth Conservation Area.• Tranquil areas, especially close to the Daugleddau to the west away from Oakwood.• On main approaches to the county and coastal resorts- the potential for cumulative development spoiling the essentially rural landscape.				
Development in area	Sites in and around Pleasant valley and Summerhill close to the coast, A477 corridor including Little Kings Park, Tavernspite environs, Narberth environs eg Noble Court and Brookside Caravan Park/Castlewood Lodges, isolated sites such as Grondre, near Clunderwen and Redford near Princes Gate.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/At capacity
Summary of capacity	As an extensive area, there is capacity for further development. However, parts have already reached capacity including Pleasant valley, Summerhill and surrounding areas close to the coast and National Park, and around Narberth. The capacity of the area lies away from the coast in flatter areas either in gentle valleys or on gentle plateau with existing outgrown hedges and trees to integrate the development and avoid overlooking. New sites or the extended sites are likely to be near main road corridors through the area but development should not be apparent from the roads, apart from discreet signage.				
Capacity for new sites	The capacity of the area lies away from the coast in flatter areas either in gentle valleys or on gentle plateau with existing outgrown hedges and trees to integrate the development and avoid overlooking. New sites are likely to be near main road corridors through the area but development should not be apparent from the roads, apart from discreet signage.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is very limited if any capacity to extend sites further in and around Pleasant valley, Summerhill and surrounding areas close to the coast. This is in order to protect the setting of the National Park and views to and from the coast. There is very limited if any capacity to extend sites further around Narberth as several existing sites have already expanded significantly and risk eroding and spoiling the rural environs of the settlement including the Conservation Area. There may be potential for expanding sites elsewhere but not where new development would spill over into more exposed areas such as on steeper slopes or with limited existing screening or overtop skylines.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no overriding justification for this even though some sites are densely populated with units and could be improved in terms of layout and mitigation. It is more important that existing sites are limited in extent and do not expand beyond existing boundaries.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	There is room for improvements on sites. Pods or glamping tents may be considered instead of static caravans where improvements in layout in line with this document's guidelines and a reduction in				

	visual impact can be demonstrated.
GUIDANCE	
Siting guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges both within and adjacent to a site. • Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields. • Site on plateau or flat land, away from the coast and skylines, and provided there is enclosure. • Site units close to the edges of enclosing elements such as field boundaries or woodland rather than in the middle of fields or spaces. • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • If siting in woodland, ensure some woodland is protected and a management strategy is in place to maintain tree cover between units over time eg phased regeneration/replanting. • Site adjacent to modern development. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. • Avoid siting static units in or in the setting of Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and their curtilages.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce density of static caravan development or lodges creating green space with native tree planting between caravans/lodges, especially where units 'stack up' slopes. • Avoid placing static caravans very close to boundaries so planting can help to buffer effects. • Restrict static and touring caravans to the edge of fields. • Consider static unit layouts which are less rectilinear with curving access roads and spaces. • In more prominent locations/fields and those directly by the coast consider removing static units and using the space for amenity eg open space recreation, play, dog walking. • Change colour of caravans to less obtrusive shades and tones, eg light green, to reduce visual impact. Avoid white roofs and variety of finishes and colours across sites unless well integrated by intervening planting. • Maintain or change lighting to downward facing and low level lighting to minimum areas where necessary. • Enhance the appearance of site facilities eg to give a rural farm complex appearance where appropriate, and mitigate effects with planting. • Maintain, reinstate and enhance the field boundary pattern including traditional hedgebanks, hedgerows and trees to help filter or screen views to sites. • Increase native tree and shrub planting within sites to break up the development and mitigate visual impact. • Replace fences with native hedges or hedgebanks. • Soften hard edges such as walls along roads with trees. • Replace conifer hedges with native hedges. • Replace conifers with deciduous native trees. • Conserve woodland planting in and adjacent to sites to maintain and enhance screening. • Improve the biodiversity within sites to enhance habitats and wildlife corridors e.g. semi-natural habitats, watercourses and field boundaries etc. • Improve site entrances to have a rural character, using rural detailing, materials and planting reflecting the vernacular, avoiding large or obtrusive signs, bright lighting, bright colours, painted render, annual bedding and over-large areas of hard standing.

