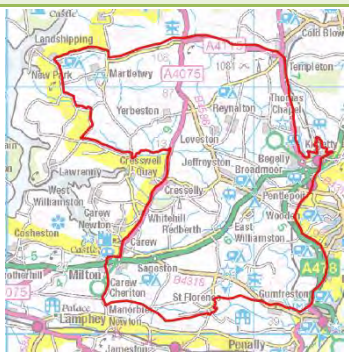
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 20: JEFFREYSTON LOWLANDS

Location :

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







view west from S of Jeffreyston



View to the north east from Stephens Green



View into the former Templeton Airfied

Summary Description :

This area generally comprises rolling lowland agricultural pasture. Scattered small woodland clumps and occasional villages including East Williamston, Broadmoor, Sageston and Begelly/Kilgetty, Pentlepoir, Wooden are connected by major roads and a network of hedgebank bordered lanes.

Key Characteristics
• The geological landscape is an extensive area of undulating terrain, dissected by stream systems over an outcrop of Carboniferous shales and sandstones (mainly Coal measures) with previous

glacial and periglacial processes leaving valley deposits and drift filled basins in areas. Small areas of Carboniferous limestone are located to the east and include former quarries and borrow pits.

- The settlement pattern is largely dispersed. Larger settlements including Sageston, Begelly and Kilgetty are concentrated along the main road network of the A477. These are partly associated with previous mining and more recently tourism. Away from main roads, small settlements, isolated farmsteads and dwellings are scattered across the rural landscape.
- The landscape forms an extensive area of similar character of generally smaller, grazed fields intersected by visually attractive tall hedgebank and hedgerow bordered lanes and includes more intensely developed areas associated with main roads. Some areas form agricultural and woodland mosaic particularly towards the west where conifer plantations form woodland blocks and mature trees feature within mature hedgerows. Areas of parkland are located in quiet, rural yet settled areas.
- The area contains some traditional stone and render properties, and many recent constructions which have used more modern materials such as brick, block stone with pebble dash render. There is a large proportion of agricultural sheds made from breeze blocks, steel framing and metal sheet roofing. They are generally low lying but extensive group of buildings within the landscape.
- Culturally, this area forms part of the rich lowland farmland and English speaking communities south of the Landsker. The former Templeton airfield now forms a training area and whilst it has lost its military buildings, the airfield roadway and runways survive. Modern cultural influences include tourism attractions at Folly Farm, and nearby Oakwood and Bluestone which are advertised nationally and have influenced the cultural perception of popular culture and visitor expectations.
- The historic landscape within this Character Area is rich and varied. All field types are represented including medieval strip fields associated with common land and medieval settlements at Redberth, East Williamston, Cold Inn, Reynalton and relic strip fields elsewhere. There are a very large number of archaeological sites, from all periods, and many Listed Buildings. Scheduled Monuments include prehistoric, iron age, medieval castles and churches and post-medieval including disused coal workings.
- Habitats landscape is dominated by improved grassland to a great extent, with lesser areas of semi-improved and marshy grassland, scrub, conifer plantation and semi-natural broad leaved woodland within wetter habitats generally bordering water courses.

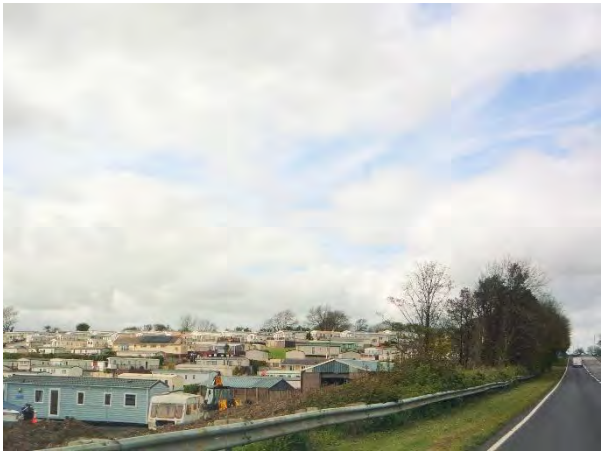
Key Qualities

An attractive rolling lowland pasture landscape forming part of a rich tapestry of settlement, history and archaeology. Caravan/camp sites concentrated around villages act as a detractor as do large pylons which traverse the landscape. At larger settlements, there is a busy, developed feel with built up areas of poor quality modern developments and roads dominating the perception of the area. The modern, sprawling development and infrastructure have little sense of place. Attractive views of the rural landscape within, including agricultural fields, parkland and moorland as well as borrowed views of the Daugleddau estuary near Carew introduce a coastal feel associated with the tidal river here and add to the local sense of place. To the south and east views out to the coast are limited, but the area is increasingly influenced by its proximity to the coastal resorts within the National Park, and has a coastal association. Caravan and touring sites are generally discrete and located at village edge locations at villages away from the A478, although in places a cumulative impact is perceptible. Near the A478, caravan parks are extensive and commercially focused. They tend to be large, commercial and highly visible within the landscape. Modern cultural influences include thriving tourist attractions which are nationally recognised.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- Modern tourist developments and accommodation, including touring and static caravan sites have been developed and a cumulative impact is noticeable at several settlements and individually towards the coast.
- This area provides permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites along the A477 and at Kilgetty.
- Large pylons traverse the landscape and connect the energy developments at the Haven with the wider energy network.
- Agricultural landscape has seen an intensification of scale resulting in large groupings of agricultural buildings which generally remain well located within the landscape.
- Improvements to main roads, and by-passes have contributed to the free flow of the trans-European highway network.
- Renewable energy developments are limited within the area and generally do not over dominate.
- The introduction of WWII airfields within the area has historical significance.



Caravan park at New hedges



Tent and touring site north of Gumfreston

Future

- Likely to see further pressures for tourism related developments due to proximity to large scale attractions and tourism orientated coastal areas.
- Potential for intensification of agricultural practices and further landscape impact through the introduction of large scale housing for animals.
- Potential for significant increases in light pollution associated with tourism, agricultural, highway development and settlement expansion.



View from Carew bridge to the east



The 'A' road cuts through the area

Key Sensitivities

- Character of the rural landscape is vulnerable to inappropriately sited developments which could erode character and be visually intrusive. These could include tourism or agricultural related developments.
- The cumulative impact of touring and static caravan sites is noticeable and particularly towards the A477.
- Impact on the perception of the landscape as an agricultural mosaic with low levels of development away from larger settlements should be maintained.

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character of much of the area which defines its character along with the perception of low levels of development.
- Consider the appropriateness of existing conifer plantations within the landscape and the potential for broad leaved woodland to replace them when felled.
- Careful consideration of the landscape character and visual impact of further tourism related developments, including caravan and other tourist accommodation and tourist attractions.
- Recognise and retain the historic significance of former WWII airfields at Templeton and Carew and ensure any future use is sympathetic to the former airfields and surviving airfield buildings.







Tourist attractions within the area include the above, and others.

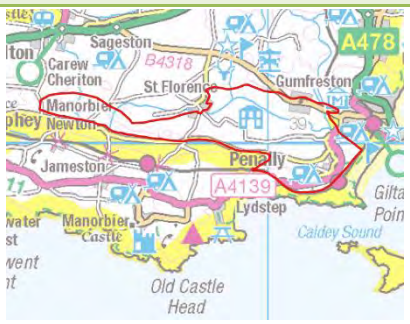
Adjacent Authority LCAs
PCNPA : LCA28 Daugleddau; LCA1 Saundersfoot settled coast; LCA2 Tenby

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 21: PENALLY

Location :

Located within the south east of Pembrokeshire and to the north and west of the National Park.







View from the Ridgeway to the north with this area in the foreground



Narrow lane of the Ridgeway provides limited views out



View of the edge of Penally and the Ridgeway from the B road to the east

Summary Description :

This area is centred upon the northern slope of the Ridgeway and the Ritec, a small open valley running between Tenby to the east and St Florence to the west and mostly forming an open agricultural landscape and riparian habitats. Penally village and Ministry of Defence Penally Camp with military buildings and nearby firing range are located within it. The main A4139 and railway line also pass through the area.

Key Characteristics
• Geology is dominated Old Red Sandstone which forms a prominent ridge generally running east to west and forming a significant landscape feature. To the eastern edge where it meets the National

Park boundary, forms part of a wider area of coastal river basins, now dominated by marshland and reed beds (Ritec valley) representing a former lake / lagoon in a drowned estuary and separated from sea by the sand dune barrier of the Burrows to the south.

- Occasional scattered farmsteads dominate much of the settlement pattern. The settlement of Penally forms the only settlement of size within the area, along with a caravan park, golf club and military camp and range which have strongly influenced the developed character of the area. Whilst Penally retains traditional cottage buildings at the centre, other more modern dwellings are laid out in more regularly spaces plots rather than along roads in a more traditional settlement pattern.
- Landscape is formed by open rolling lowland and ridgeway within of small scale fields with mature trees and over-grown hedgerows and hedgebanks at their boundaries.
- Culturally forms part of the area of rich farmland and English speaking communities below the Landsker line of defensive castles. To the eastern edge, the area is influenced by the expansion of caravan parks, golf course and buggy trails which are visually distinctive.
- Habitats reflect the pastoral agricultural use of much of the land and a large proportion is improved grassland, with much less arable, and less still forming semi-natural woodland or grassland. Some commoner LBAP species likely to be present. Small areas of woodland are present to the west as well as linear areas to the east, including land managed for tourism / recreation. Mature trees are present in hedgerows and shelter belts within the regular field pattern.
- The archaeological record, including scheduled monuments and listed buildings reflect the sparse settlement pattern and are concentrated within Penally, including stone buildings clustered around the medieval church and Conservation Area. The most significant archaeological elements are Pre historic, Medieval, and post Medieval, including early Christian monuments. A diversity in the landscape includes large regular and irregular fields, and strip fields that characterize the west but have been degraded elsewhere.
- The main road from Tenby to the east travels through the southern portion of the area, whilst the ridgeway forms part of the local highway network along the southern boundary.

Key Qualities

Borrowed views of the coast are limited by the rolling landscape, however to the east the Tenby roofscape provides a dramatic backdrop to the coast and seascape from higher points in particular. From the ridgeway, views to the north and south confirm the significance of the Ridgeway as a landscape and cultural feature. Coastal influence is visual, rather than permeating senses of sound and smell, however the low levels of built development contribute to the tranquillity of the area and contributes to the sense of place. Whilst Penally has lost much of its traditional character and the main road, railway and caravan park provide visual and noise detractors at times, the village benefits from looking out towards attractive coastal views and from its rural hillside setting.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- Modern residential and tourism related / recreational development has eroded the traditional rural character of much of this area, and introduced modern cultural associations.
- Small scale renewable energy developments, including wind turbines are visible from the Ridgeway, although views are limited in places.

- The development of Penally, caravan parks and the MoD camp to the north of the A4139 have introduced a scale of development which is not in-keeping with the generally rural undeveloped feel of the area away from the coast.



View out to the southwest from the ridgeway towards Lydstep



Penally village

Future

- MOD camp and range may be subject to changes in the structure and location of the MoD in future years, with resultant redevelopment pressure possible.
- Increasing pressure for recreational and tourism related development at areas close to the National Park.
- Further pressure for renewable energy development which capitalises on the exposure nature of the ridgeway.
- Much of the low lying land here is riparian and the potential exists for further intensification of flooding incidences and expansion of this habitat into grassland areas.



Historic core of Penally from the railway line to the south



Field gate view of the caravan site to the west of Penally

Key Sensitivities

- Intensification or extension of caravan parks and their visibility in the landscape
- Sense of exposure along the Ridgeway and open long distance views are vulnerable to development, including turbine development.

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- Retain the traditional architectural influences within the village of Penally as well as coastal views and woodland areas on the village outskirts which should be retained to help define its character.
- Ensure any future tourism development, particularly caravan parks and modern buildings are acceptably sited and integrated into landscape to minimise impact.
- Control the spread of grey willow into valuable grassland habitats.



Penally MoD site



Modern development at Penally



Eastern Penally does not impact on skyline

Adjacent Authority LCAs
PCNPA: LCA2 Tenby; LCA4 Manorbier /Freshwater East

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 22: MILFORD HAVEN

Location :

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







View west from the Rath



Charles Street from the east



A4076 main route into Milford from the north

Summary Description :

This area comprises the town of Milford Haven, including Steynton, Hubberston, Hakin and Blackbridge. It contains industry, leisure and public services and Milford Haven Waterfront (Milford Marina) as well as terraces of traditional Georgian buildings at the core of the town, which retains its original 18th century planned grid pattern. Retail and commercial development is focused within the town centre, marina and Haven's Head retail park at Hubberston Pill. Industry is generally located at small sites throughout the town, business parks and at the waterway. Modern residential development is located at the periphery of the town.

Key Characteristics

- Milford Haven is an area of urban development and few natural geological features remain although the bedrock is 'old red sandstone' (sedimentary Silurian and siltstones)
- The town originated as a whaling port in the 1790's, and continues as a fishing port and marina. The town expanded during the second half of the 20th century and now includes the older settlements of Priory (Pill Priory), Hubberston and Steynton.
- Traditional 2 storey terraced houses dating from the prosperous past of the town (from around 1800 to 1900) are attractively built in rendered stone and brick. The town has however become dominated by modern housing.
- Milford Haven has a rich diverse archaeological record, with evidence of human activity from the Iron Age period up to the present day, including the site of Pill Priory, 19th century artillery battery at Fort Hubberston and dockyard complex. The most significant archaeological elements are the 18th century (1790s) street grid pattern of the central town, its period buildings which are central to the Conservation Area, and the industrial archaeology of the docks. These include three storey buildings, mainly Georgian, set along the northern side of the main road through the town and overlooking the harbour and waterway.
- A large part of the dockyard has been converted to a marina. Many of the buildings associated with the original docks have been demolished, although a few survive particularly at the western end.
- Habitats within the built area are limited and green spaces generally formed by amenity sites and improved grassland, with some dense scrub remaining. There are few woodlands and trees. Some commoner LBAP species may be present.
- The coast forms part of a wider intertidal area of largely mud/sand or shingle/cobble with some hard cliffs and significant flora and fauna.
- Access to Haverfordwest is via the A4076. The national trail coast path runs through the town and allows access into the adjacent countryside.

Key Qualities

The historic core of Milford Haven sits above the docks and is poorly connected with it. The town retains a busy feel influenced by heavy traffic using the A4076. It's sense of place is heavily influenced by the historic and continuing relationship with the Milford Haven Waterway. Maritime activity has evolved from the grid pattern whaling town of the 1790's, through the industrial maritime activity of the late 19th century, and into a range of recreational and leisure activities during the 20th century. This diversification has provided an attractive recreational and leisure environment for residents and visitors to enjoy views into the Haven. Views out to the south across the Haven are culturally significant and remain dominated by maritime industry. Development has however introduced significant light pollution, including school related light pollution to the north of the town. Views into Milford Haven are limited and, from the east are dominated by large scale wind turbines located nearby. The town retains a strong sense of place, based on its industrial maritime past and together with Neyland and Pembroke Dock now form post-industrial communities. The cultural focus continues to change and is characterised by fishing and marina leisure.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- The town is dominated by modern development which detracts from its historic character.
- Most of the urban edge (and neighbouring farmland) is well defined, although to the west the urban fringe is poorly managed.
- Cultural character has been influenced by overall decline in the 20th century with post-industrial social issues arising from a lack of economic opportunity.
- Continuing expansion of the town has introduced modern housing development, largely lacking in sympathy for the historic core.
- Green spaces are generally mown grass and biodiversity interest has been reduced.
- Redevelopment of the dockyard has focused on leisure, retail and residential development and moved away from its original purposes to sustain viability into the future.
- Wind turbine development outside the area affects views to and from the east.



New housing development at the east of Milford Haven



Management of amenity space at the Rath

Future

- Low lying areas of the town are likely to incur additional flood risks.
- The town centre is increasingly vulnerable to changes in shopping habits.
- Changing role and scope of activity at the former dockyard / marina and the potential to influence the prosperity of the town.
- Increasing need for investment in older housing stock



Insensitive modern development



Potential for urban decay within the town centre

Key Sensitivities

- Character currently influenced by maritime links and coastal association.
- Historic town street plan and the historic buildings of the Conservation Area are sensitive to inappropriate changes to their historic fabric and detailing.
- The activity of the port area and marina and its ability to support wider economic activity
- Visual impact of large scale wind turbines and vertical structures on the views from the town.

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- Prevent unplanned sprawl on the urban edge by retaining or introducing well defined boundaries.
- Conserve the traditional built elements and character of the town.
- Enhance the relationship between the harbour and the town centre.
- Encourage wildlife friendly garden practices and preserve and enhance remaining small areas of habitat through changes to management.
- Improved management of public and private amenity land to encourage biodiversity.
- New development should respect the town's historic context and layout, character and quality of existing historic buildings where there is a spatial or visual connection.



Georgian historic core



well defined eastern urban edge



Castle Pill leading into the Haven

Adjacent Authority LCAs
PCNPA: SCA 32 Inner Milford Haven

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 23: SOUTHERN HAVEN INDUSTRIAL FRINGE

Location :

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







View into the Power Station from Pennar Point



View of the power station and refinery from Pennar Point



View of the Power Station from the south with the Haven beyond

Summary Description :

This LCA generally comprises large scale industrial sites on the fringe of the Haven and coastal land between them, including tidal creek and bird viewing hide. They form part of a larger network of large scale industrial sites located around the Haven.

Key Characteristics
• The geology beneath the industrial sites is considered engineered in geological terms. The land which separates the developed sites forms cliff, coastal slope and shoreline of Devonian mudstone with small areas of Old Red Sandstone inland. • The Refinery and Power Station which characterise this area contribute to the large scale industrial plant around the Haven. The large dominating oil refinery and power station, at the waterfront

are separated by a narrow coast belt of farmland and woodland at coastal cliffs. Intertidal mud flats and local stream inlet into the Haven (Pwllcrochan Flats) often has feeding birds at low tide and is a pleasant sheet of water at high tide.

- Borrowed views out into the Haven includes views onto Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven, including views of towns, large scale industrial areas and the naturalistic Haven.
- The dominant landscape pattern, represented by the extensive oil refinery complex and power station is extremely well defined and coherent with little evidence of the pre-existing regular fieldscape and pattern of isolated rural development having survived. The defended enclosure of West Popton Camp, enclosure and earthworks, and West Pennar Camp scheduled monuments, have survived outside the industrial perimeters. The area lies within the landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest of the Milford haven Waterway.
- Cultural landscape is strongly defined by the very visibly modern industrial and energy distribution landscape and provides a major point of entry and locks the current Pembrokeshire economy to the economy of the world. Whilst crucial to the prosperity of the area and the evolving cultural identity of Pembrokeshire, this element is vulnerable to global political and economic instability.
- Habitats at this coastal location has been strongly influenced the building of the refinery and power station here for ease of transport by sea and discharges to the marine environment. They have had a profound effect on the biodiversity of the area. Areas of dense scrub, narrow coastal tree belt and semi-improved grassland will be of ecological value to some species. There are areas of intertidal mud, shingle and cliffs where exposure and immersion, sea spray and wind greatly influences flora and fauna.
- The Wales Coast Path runs inland around the Power Station and re-joins the coastal edge via Pwllcrochan where it follows the narrow coastal strip through woodland and fields between the Oil refinery and the cliff edge, allowing for close views of the industrial landscape of the refinery and out into the Haven.

Key Qualities

The scale of industrial development and large scale turbine installations at the Haven create a strong industrial character which dominates the impression given to both visitors and residents. Attractive views provided out of the area to the waterway, farmland, settlements and cliff areas cannot be separated from the sense of large scale industrial development and the detractive and oppressive views presented. They overwhelm any sense of tranquillity and are quickly reinforced by smell, industrial noises and movement and results in a dominance of industry over a recreational marine environment. The industrial landscape does however provide a strong sense of place, also influenced by cultural references of towns at the Haven. At the shoreline, however, a naturalistic environment of intertidal mud with changing sights and sounds (particularly the evocative calls of wading birds at times) is generally pleasant in close views.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- The area is dominated by metal drums and other concrete and metal structures associated with the workings of the oil refinery and power station.
- A narrow strip of land at the coast, between the industrial sites is centered around a tidal creek, narrow woodland and scrub strip and pastoral fields.
- Historic monuments have been retained outside the industrial developed areas.
- Retention of the coastal path at the coastal edge for part of the area.



View into this area from near Rhoscrowther to the south



Fieldgate view of the power station from the west

Future

- Seek opportunities to enhance the landscape around the industrial works and consider options for alternative use or restoration of the sites if the plants are decommissioned.
- It may also be appropriate to plan to record the refinery prior to decommissioning and its future removal.
- Preserve any traditional features which remain in the area including traditional field boundaries, historic sites and natural features of ecological value including the tidal inlet and mud flats.
- Allow areas of scrub to increase to provide valuable habitat for species.
- Development pressures which seek to capitalise on industrial character and water front.



View of the Power Station to the north with coastal edge



Narrow stream inlet to the Haven

Key Sensitivities

- Continued natural intertidal processes at the mud flats which are vulnerable to pollution.
- Public access to the coastal edge via the Wales Coastal Path.
- Visual and sensory impact of these industrial developments within the wider area

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- The open mudflats with their tidal flow should be protected, including from pollution incidents and should remain open from any barrage.
- Ensure coastal path remains open to users and where possible enhance access and information in relation to historic sites
- Plan for long term decommissioning.



View South into neighbouring area from Valero



Sparsely planted industrial edge



View from the former church of St Mary Pwllcrochan, Grade II listed, includes vertical structures in close views.*

Adjacent Authority LCAs
PCNPA: LCA7 Angle Peninsula

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 24: SOUTHERN HAVEN MUDFLATS

Location :

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







View of the waterway from near Monkton



View South west across the waterway from Pennar



View towards Monkton from Pennar

Summary Description :

This broad embayment, into which the River Pembroke flows forms a virtually enclosed basin with a narrow entrance to the Cleddau estuary. It generally comprises intertidal mudflats and patches of shingle and some marginal saltmarsh at low tide.

Key Characteristics
• Underlying geology is estuarine alluvium. • The estuary features attractive mudflats at low tide , often with feeding birds evident and a pleasant sheet of water at high tide. Low management levels are appropriate and reflect the daily natural processes of the tide.

- The intertidal mudflats provide a scenic landscape and wildlife area and extends into the wooded lowland valley to the west with its small tributary stream feeding into the estuary and forms a closer relationship with the intertidal area than surrounding countryside.
- The intertidal area is unassessed in relation to the historic environment, however the feeder stream is included within the wider historic environment, although no records fall within this narrow stream area.
- Geology is limited to saltmarsh estuary and no significant landforms are noted
- Culturally, the water environment is associated with the natural deep water harbour of the estuary and its modern day roles, including a tourism and leisure destination, transport artery, route for oil carriers, fishing harbour and its rich coastal and maritime culture.
- Habitat is largely formed by intertidal mud and sand, with saltmarsh and limited intertidal shingle. Along with the wider estuary area, this area is important for supporting aquatic, mammal and bird species and forms a sensitive habitat of international importance that supports a number of key species

Key Qualities

The naturalistic environment gives a pleasant outlook from the urban development at the Haven and where changing sights and sounds, including the evocative sound and sight of wading birds at low tide and estuarine smell provide both valuable ecosystems and close naturalistic experience for residents and visitors. At high tide the area offers a tranquil sheet of water and views of the surrounding haven. Detractions include heavy industry, and large pylons along the haven and urban development which approaches close to the area in places. There is a clear visual-cultural relationship between the water and surrounding land including the agricultural landscape and developed areas.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- Low intensity management of the water environment and general lack of encroachment to the water line
- Low key recreational uses
- Outlook from the area has evolved as modern energy developments have come forward
- Key area of intertidal habitat



Shingle bank near Pennar



View into Pennar from shingle bank

Future

- Further pressure for development, including residential, recreational and energy related towards the water's edge.
- Changes to environmental management if use of the waterway changes



View into Bentlass



Pylons across the southern landscape

Key Sensitivities

- Levels of boat mooring should be maintained at low levels to ensure management maintains both visual naturalistic and ecological value
- There is the potential for ecological impact from industrial development at the waterway and potential for pollution into the waterway

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- Preserve the continued uninterrupted intertidal processes.
- Protect the area from pollution incidents that may result from surrounding industrial or dock activities in order to preserve the wildlife value of the area and the positive sensory features.



View from within the urban area of Pembroke Dock



Woodland edge to the valley inlet



View from near Monkton

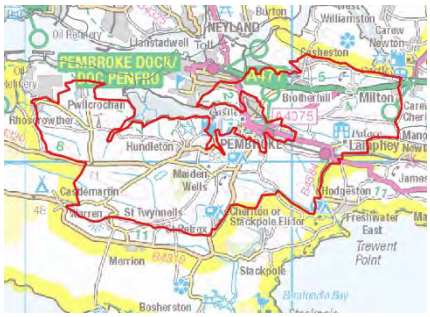
Adjacent Authority LCAs and SCAs
PCNPA: Seascape Character Area 32 Inner Milford Haven

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 25: HUNDLETON AND LAMPHEY

Location :

This are lies to the south f Pembrokeshire and is adjacent to but excludes built areas at Pembroke and Pembroke Dock and industrial developments at the Milford Haven waterway. Much of this area is bounded by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.







View from St Twynells towards St Petrox to the east



View from the Ridgeway across to Cosheston



Chapel Hill from near St Twynells

Summary Description :

This LCA generally comprises rolling lowland mosaic with scattered small scale rural settlements and isolated farm dwellings. Settlements include Hundleton and Maidenwells, Lamphey, Milton and Cosheston. Large scale pylons traverse the area.

Key Characteristics
• Geology is dominated by a broad outcrop of Old Red Sandstone (Silurian – Devonian). Carboniferous limestone and several narrow belts of Ordovician and Silurian slates and sandstones

are also present. Low escarpment ridges are evident to the east and north. River processes have resulted in deposition of late glacial or post glacial sediment.

- The majority of the area is rural with small local settlements and rural hamlets, with isolated farmsteads interspersed throughout the agricultural landscape. Most dwellings are stone an render finished with slate roofs of traditional style.
- The farmland landscape comprises small fields and minor roads. Field boundaries are hedged to the east, with stone walls more prevalent elsewhere with varying levels of management. Modern farm buildings are evident and generally form nucleated complexes alongside traditional buildings.
- The Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding historic Interest encroaches into the north of the area. Key elements of the historic environment include prehistory, and Bronze Age, Medieval buildings, and many small settlements have Medieval origins. Farm buildings are largely from the 19th Century. Cosheston is characterised by a planned linear settlement whilst Lamphey is a small nucleation around a small listed landmark medieval parish church. Both have Conservation Areas. Registered parks and Gardens exist within the area, including Orielton with its parkland and gardens.
- Culturally this area is part of a wider area characterised by rich farmland, English speaking communities and residential and commercial expansion. Both the rail system and major road arteries of the A40 and A477 traverse the area and form part of the trans European Road Network which has contemporary importance.
- Landscape habitat is largely formed by improved grassland within a mosaic fieldscape with arable, buildings and woodland, including linear broadleaf and conifer plantation forming a very minimal part of the habitat. There is potential for this area to support some of the commoner bird and bat Local Biodiversity Action Plan species. Hedgerows are dominant through the area with post and wire fencing limited.

Key Qualities

Localised light pollution at the settlements of Lamphey and Milton and from Pembroke to the north of the boundary impact upon the area. The open rural landscape has a strong coastal influence and some areas giving open windswept landscape views to the east of the area and a raised position offering views of the estuary to the north. Large electricity pylons crossing the area detract from views as do views of the industrial structures along the Haven, and more recently large scale turbines at the northern shoreline. The area is traversed by main roads which link Pembrokeshire to the wider area and introduce both noise and visual impacts to wide areas. They do not however significantly affect the nature of the area which retains a strong coastal influence in places.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- Encroachment of industrial development to the north of the area.
- Introduction of large scale electricity pylons across the landscape.
- Large scale solar park development has taken place to the south of the refinery, and large scale turbine developments impact upon the landscape.
- Introduction of mains roads which traverse the area and which introduce visual and noise impacts.
- Modern development has generally not significantly detrimentally impacted upon the historic core of settlements.
- Light pollution impacts on the area from towns and industrial development to the north, but is limited to the south.



View towards the Haven to the south



Cosheston Village

Future

- Pressure for further large scale vertical structures within the landscape.
- Increasing development pressure and expansion of built areas into the landscape.
- Changes to agricultural management and resultant impact on the field pattern and boundaries of the area.



Pylons near Lamphey



View from the A Road towards Court Hotel Lamphey

Key Sensitivities

- Traditional buildings and views of the waterway to the north.
- Introduction of further large scale vertical structures would be at odds with the agricultural mosaic, rich historic resource and domestic scale landscape.
- The agricultural mosaic is vulnerable to changes to field patterns, and boundaries through the intensification of agricultural practices.

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- Views out of the area and range of traditional buildings should be conserved as these enhance the character of the area.
- Historic surviving strip field system and field boundaries including stone walls should be conserved, retained and managed.
- Expansion of settlements and sporadic development will require careful consideration in order to maintain the historic character and setting of buildings and Conservation Areas.
- Introduction of further vertical structures within the area to be managed to ensure acceptable visual and landscape character impact.



Solar park near Rhoscrowther



Recreational area near the refinery



Traditional building at Lamphey

Adjacent Authority LCAs
PCNPA: LCA6 Castlemartin / Merrion Ranges; LCA4 Manorbier / Freshwater East

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 26: MAENCLOCHOG

Location :

Located at the southern edge of the Preseli Hills and north east of Haverfordwest. It contains the settlements of Maenclochog and Llangolman. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park boundary is directly to the north.







View East across the area and National Park beyond



View East from North of Maenclochog



View into Maenclochog from the west

Summary Description :

This LCA generally comprises part of a wider area of upland agricultural landscape with scattered farmsteads and settlements, including Maenclochog. Mature trees exist in hedges and woodland belts often along small valleys and small stands to provide farmhouse shelter. Conifer plantations add to the upland association of the landscape whilst views of the Preseli Hills add to the sense of place.

Key Characteristics

- The underlying geology is dominated by sedimentary Ordovician slate forming lowland hill terrain and incised valleys draining into the eastern Cleddau and past periglacial processes. Small areas of upland slopes with periglacial deposits feature to the north.
- Settlements contain a varied use of materials including traditional stone buildings with render and some small scale well located modern agricultural buildings with metal sheeting that do not generally stand out in the landscape. Maenclochog is a traditional linear settlement. The settlement pattern is however dominated by dispersed farms, cottages and houses. Farmhouses are predominantly 19th century vernacular stone built with render or bare stone.
- Views in and out of the area include onto scattered farmsteads, forest and scrub within the agricultural landscape with attractive borrowed views of the Preseli Hills to the north add to the sense of place as do the fine grained field patterns on upland slopes and views out towards the coast to the south. Away from the wooded narrow valleys the area is formed of small irregular and regular fields with boundaries mostly earth banks topped with hedges, but stone and earth and stone faced banks are also present. Strip fields appear particularly to the west of Maenclochog. Hedges above are mostly well maintained but some are poorly managed with gaps appearing, and post and wire on top of banks providing stock proof fencing.
- Low level care of upland areas of scrub and woodland are appropriate and are complemented by the more well-kept low intensively managed enclosed agricultural areas. Within the southern edge, a series of wooded valleys which feed into the eastern Cleddau with woodland cover is interspersed with scattered farmsteads. The valleys have a sheltered tranquil character with broadleaf woodland and an upland feel.
- Historic landscape contains numerous scheduled monuments including prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval sites, and listed buildings. The area lies within the Preseli landscape of outstanding historic interest.
- To the south of the area, agricultural land use is almost entirely enclosed improved grassland with very little rough grazing or arable, towards the slopes of the Preseli's and in wet hollows, rougher grazing and rushy ground persists. Transport links are generally confined to lanes and tracks although B roads cross the area.
- Forming part of the culturally outstanding area of the Preseli Hills and Carns, the area retains a strong sense of place. Recreational uses and association with the bluestones of Stonehenge.

Key Qualities

Strong cultural associations with close knit agricultural and Welsh speaking communities provide a strong and enduring sense of place. There is a sense of long settled and rugged life in communities where development retains its traditional character and scale. The landscape is managed at low intensity and retains its upland feel especially nestled below the Preseli Hills where vegetation and windblown trees provide a sense of exposure. Views out to the south from the high ground within the area are panoramic and encompass the mosaic lowlands. To the north of the area, the upland character is reinforced by views into the Preseli Hills which provide a dramatic Cwm backdrop to travellers along narrow stretches of road. Tranquillity throughout the area is complemented by the natural sounds of livestock and wind.

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

- Introduction of conifer plantations into the landscape, and areas of clearance has impacted on natural character.
- Farm steads with nucleated and small scale agricultural buildings are numerous through the landscape and provide a sense of small close knit farm holdings.
- Generally a lack of modern buildings and large scale renewable energy development within the area.
- Linear development of Maenclochog which its vibrant range of services and facilities serving the local area.



Farm buildings at the north of the area



View north to the Preseli Hills

Future

- Unity of the landscape is vulnerable to intensification of farming and introduction of large scale farm holdings created through modernisation.
- Potential for impact on the Welsh language and cultural landscape.
- Open landscapes vulnerable to light pollution and the impact of inappropriately scaled renewable energy developments.



View north east out of the area



View into wooded valleys to the south

Key Sensitivities

- Erosion of the historic character of the area including historic assets, field boundaries, and vernacular buildings including farm buildings at small scale farm holdings
- Historic farm buildings form an important component of this historic landscape

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

- Reinstate hedgerow management where field boundaries have become poorly managed
- Consider the appropriateness of conifer plantations within the landscape
- Conserve areas of upland rough grazing
- Preservation and conservation of the elements of the historic character of the area, including field scape, historic sites and buildings and field boundaries.
- Resist development which would have negative impacts upon the community



Single track lane along the top of the area



Local shop at Maenclochog



Trees within the hedgebank

Adjacent Authority LCAs
PCNPA: LCA27 Mynydd Preseli