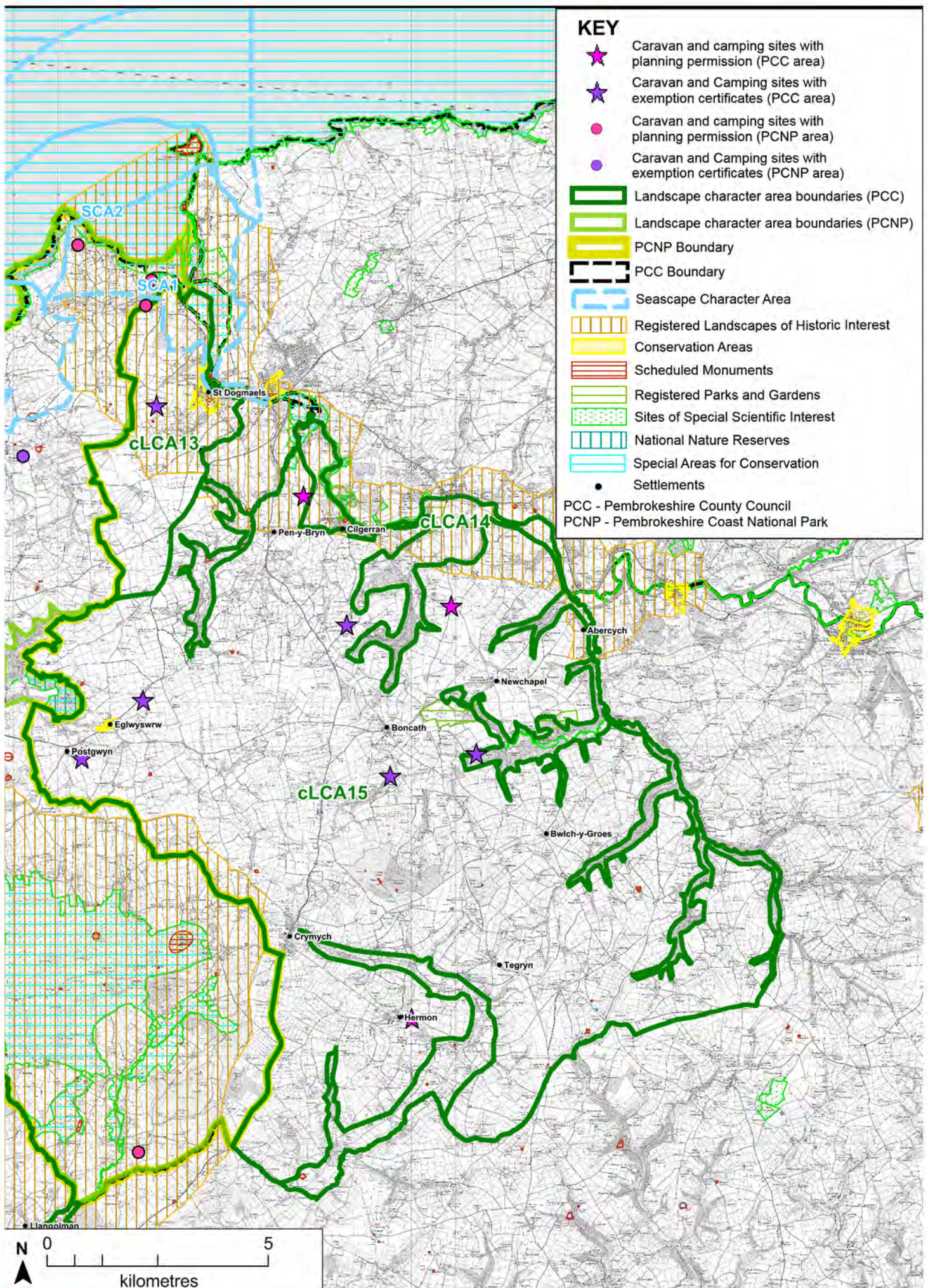


Landscape Character Area LCA15: Boncath

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 Eglwyswrw 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.• Eglwyswrw Conservation Area and setting.				
Development in area	Small seasonal sites south of Llechryd and south west of Eglwyswrw 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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PCC caravan, camping and chalet landscape capacity assessment

Landscape Character Area

LCA17: Mynydd Preseli Uplands

Related Seascape Character Area

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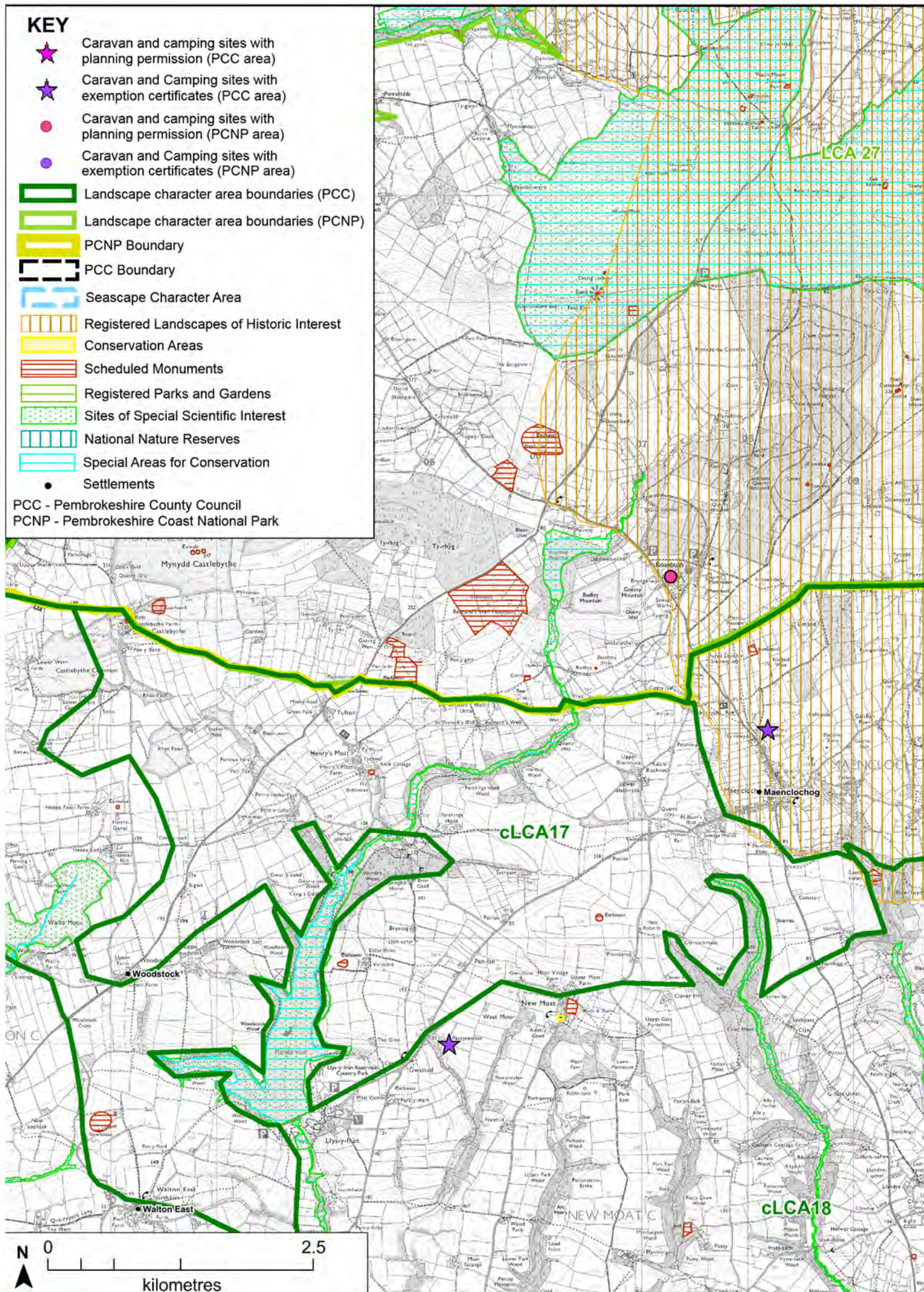
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the open hill landscape with low hedge banks and local skylines which is overlooked by the Preseli Hills, the small scale incised valleys with associated woodland and scrub vegetation, small-scale field pattern, Llys-y-fran 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	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <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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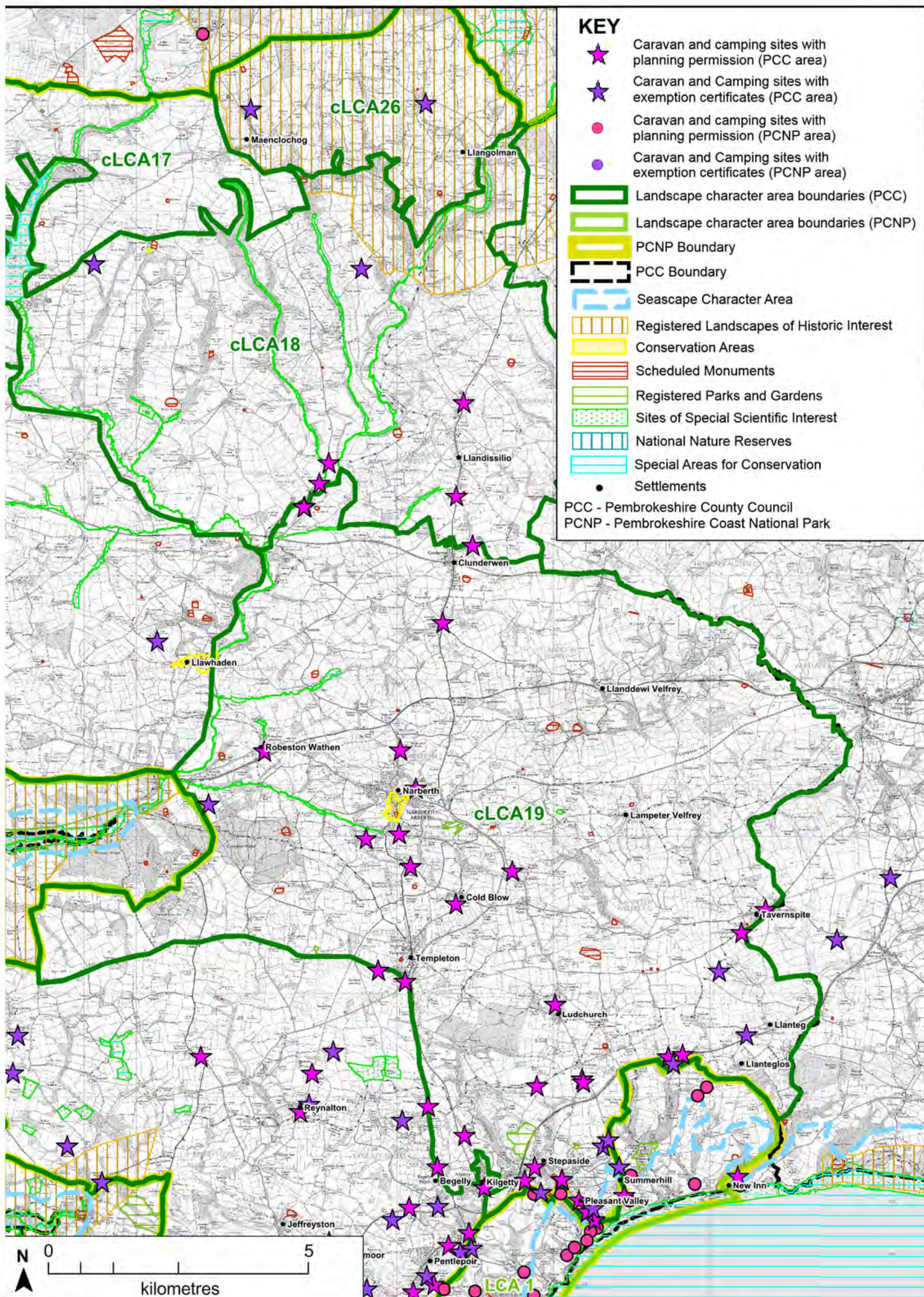
Related Landscape Character Area					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of this large area lies in the open and narrow ridgelines, their skylines and upper slopes, the small narrow valleys and floors with associated with the river corridor vegetation, Llys-y-fran and its setting, 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.



Landscape Character Area

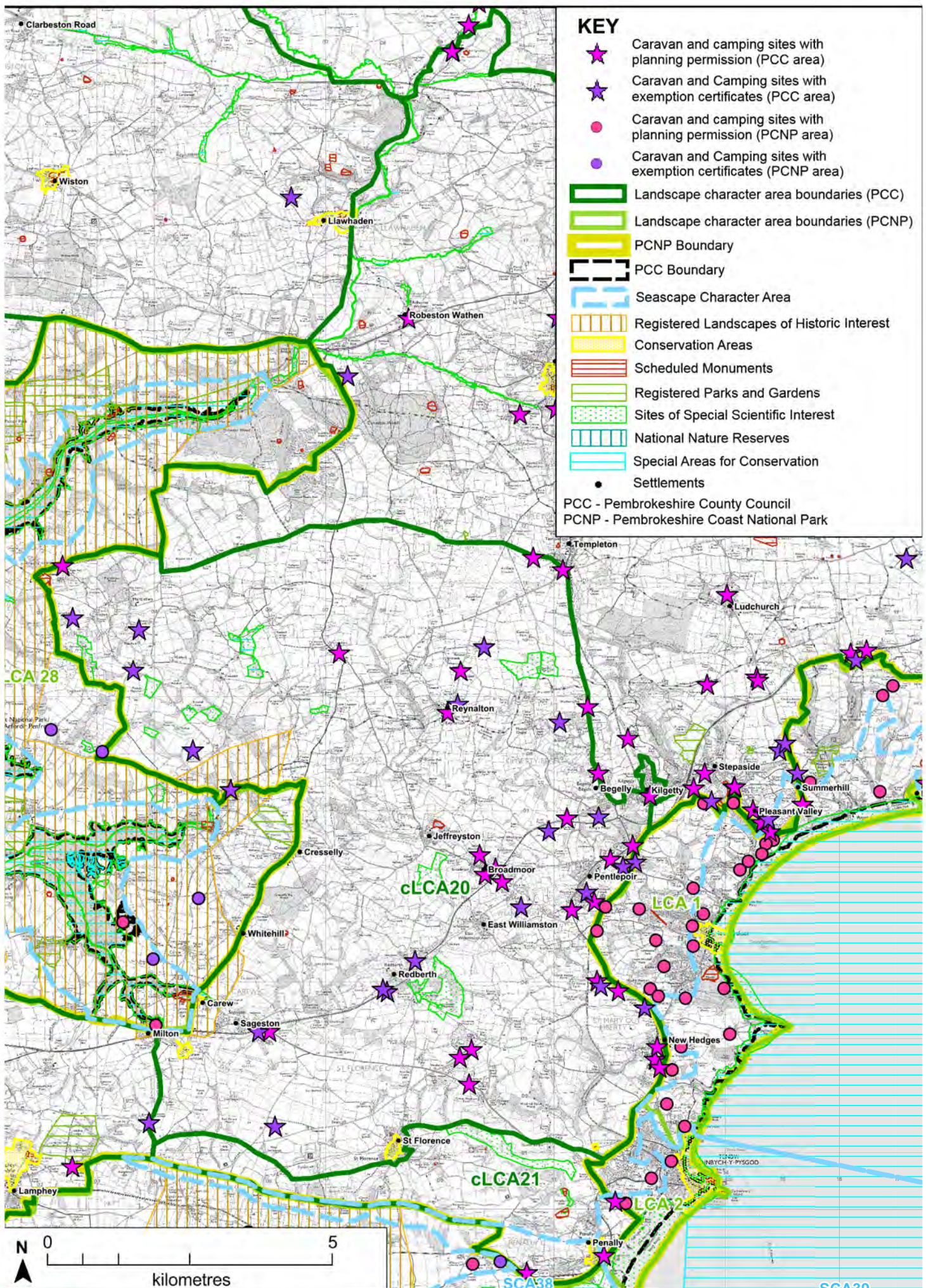
LCA20: Jeffreyston Lowlands

Related Seascape Character Area

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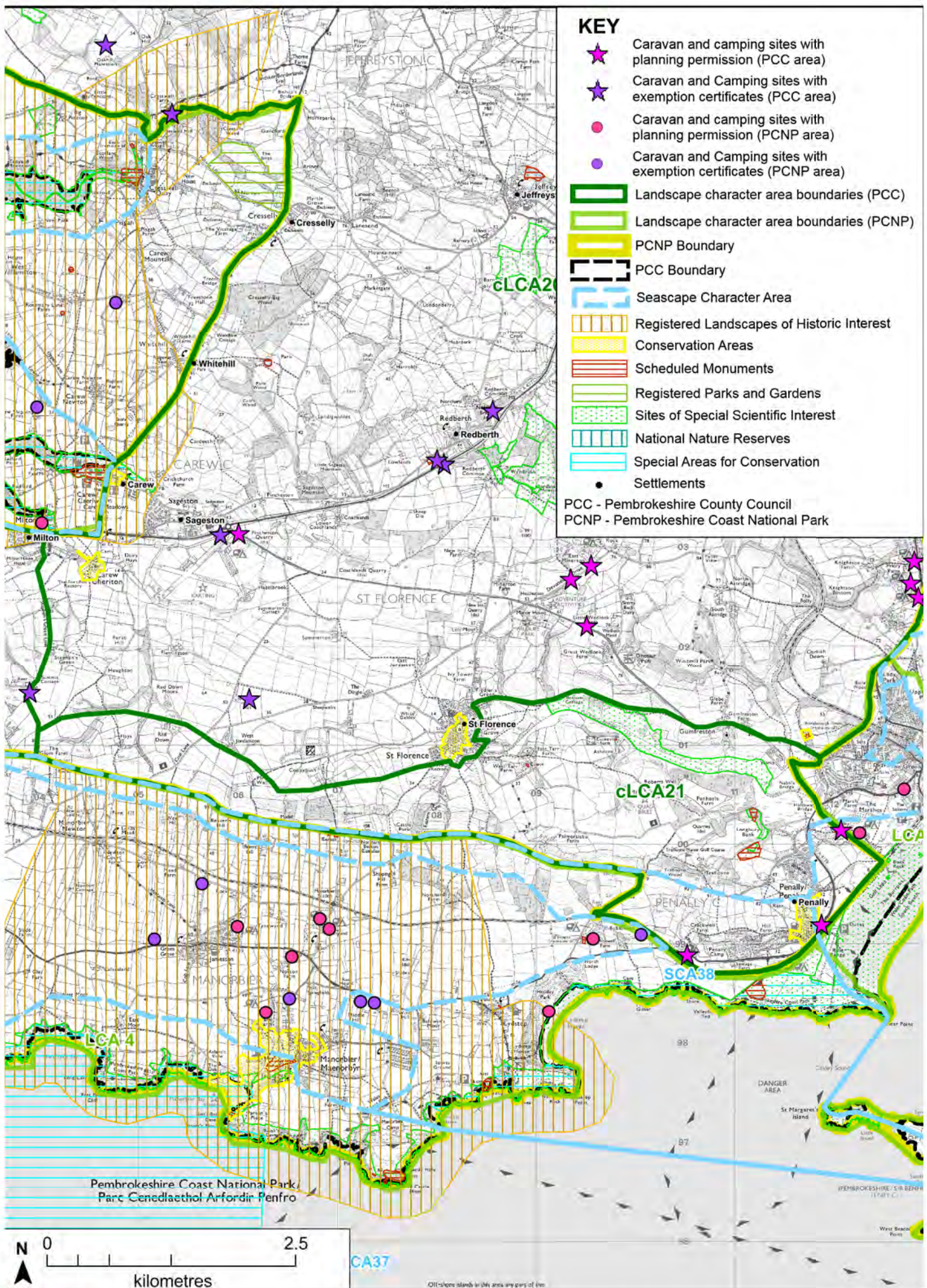
Related Landscape Character Area					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the open skylines in places associated with rounded hills and ridges, the open slopes of hills, steep sided valleys, broadleaf woodland, semi-natural areas, and small-scale regular fields systems. The value of the area lies in its role as setting to the National Park, the presence of Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the setting of various conservation areas, SSSIs including Redberth Common and tranquillity of the area away from the main roads and lines of communication. 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	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undulating landscape of rounded hills and ridges with open skylines in places.• Upper open slopes on hills.• Incised, steep sided valleys.• Broadleaf wooded slopes.• Semi-natural areas such as Redberth Common.• Small-scale irregular field systems in places eg around East Williamston and Kilgetty• Two small areas to the west lie within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.• The setting of various conservation areas including Carew, Carew Cheriton and St Florence.• The setting of the National Park to the east (the coast) and west (the Daugleddau).• Tranquil areas especially to the north west.• On main approaches to coastal resorts- the potential for cumulative development or ribbon development spoiling the essentially rural landscape.				
Development in area	Along the A478 in particular including clusters around Pentlepoir and New Hedges to the south east close to the National Park, along the A477 (T) including a cluster around Broadmoor, clusters at Heatherton Sports Park and Reynalton, and a scattering of sites elsewhere.				
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, parts have already reached capacity including the area around New Hedges close to the National Park, and around Broadmoor. 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. Any new sites should be implemented in line with the guidance below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is limited capacity to extend small sites further along the A478 and A477 provided these extensions follow the guidelines and are not apparent from the roads or overtop skylines or locate on exposed or steeper slopes visible to the wider landscape. The larger sites, eg at New Hedges and Broadmoor, appear to be already at their limits, potentially causing significant adverse effects if extended. There may be potential for expanding sites elsewhere but not where new development would overtop skylines or locate on exposed or steeper slopes visible to the wider landscape.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	Some static caravan parks are in prominent locations with dense layouts and very limited mitigation. The most noticeable is Rumbleway Caravan Park at New Hedges. Here, additional tree and hedge planting to break up the caravans on the sloping site would be highly desirable combined with screening tree planting from the A478 and reduction of unsightly clutter relating to signage for the adjacent bar/eatery which may form part of the site. A carefully designed small extension to make up for the lost caravan spaces with native tree and hedge mitigation may be possible to the west but with no overall addition in unit numbers. Elsewhere, 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.

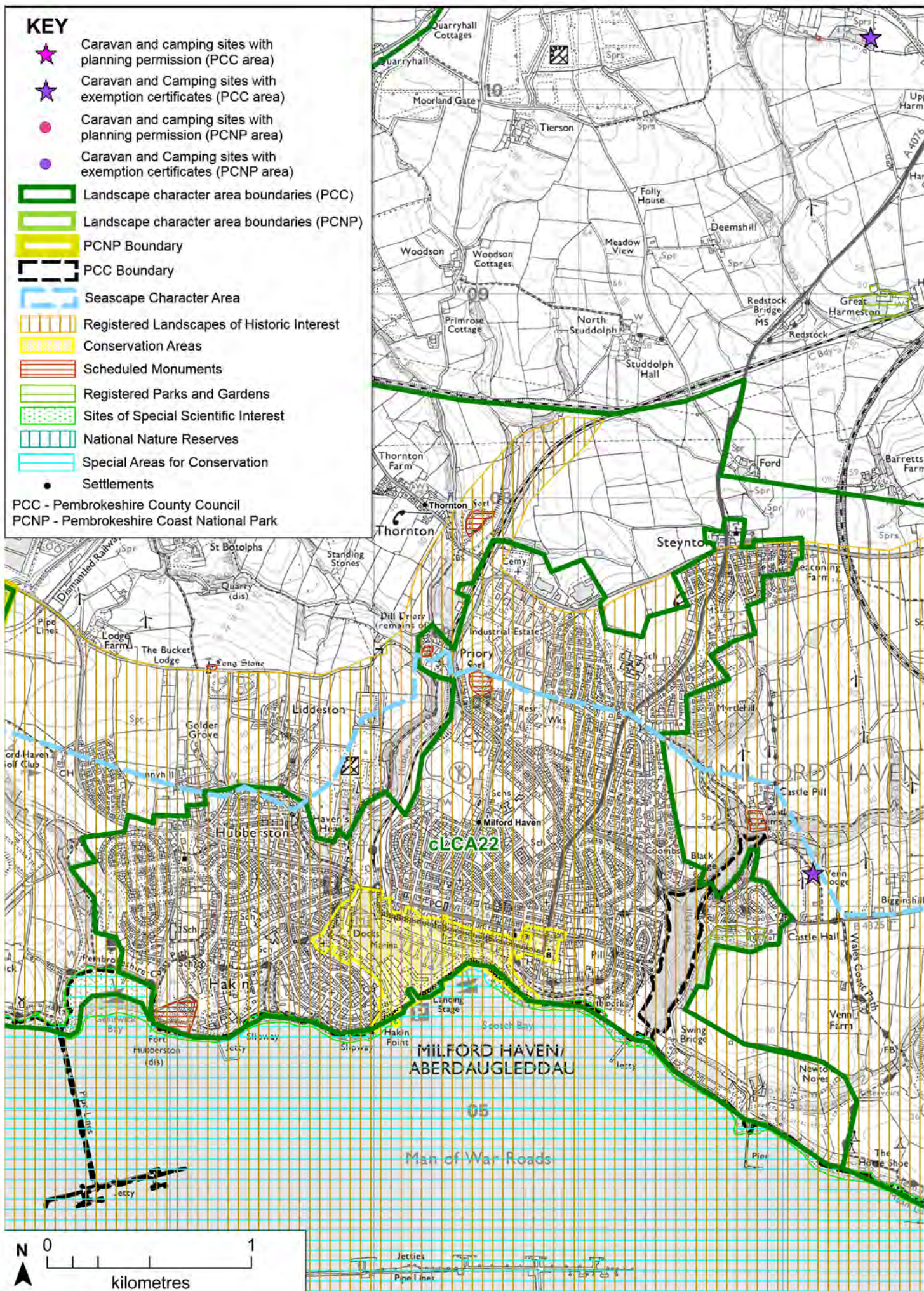


SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility the area lies in the prominent ridge with its narrow top and relatively open skyline, its prominent slopes to the north and south, the steep valley sides of the Ritec, the flat marshland and reedbeds of the Ritec and south of Penally, the burrows and related coastal strip separating Tenby from Penally, small-scale strip field systems and small broadleaf woodland blocks. The value of the area lies in its role as part of the setting for the National Park especially on the ridge, Penally Conservation area, the setting of Florence Conservation Area, various SAMs and their settings, the Ritec Fen SSSI and the Wales Coast Path and Ritec Walk. 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	The following characteristics make the area sensitive to development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prominent ridge slopes to the north and south.Narrow ridge top and skyline running east to west.Steep valley sides of the Ritec.Marshland, reedbeds of the valley floor of the Ritec valley and south of Penally.Burrows on the coast and related coastal strip adjacent to the National Park and separating Tenby from Penally.Broadleaf woodland on ridge and valley sides.Small-scale field systems.Setting of St Florence and Penally Conservation Area.The Ritec walk.				
Development in area	Static and seasonal caravan sites to the south and west of Penally, and part of the Kiln Park site.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	The area has very limited capacity due to intensive development south and west of Penally the topography and landcover elsewhere. There may be some opportunity to improve the Penally caravan sites with more planting to soften and screen them.				
Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for large or medium sites within the area, or for further static sites. They may be very limited opportunities for smaller seasonal sites inland away from the ridge and Ritec.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is no capacity for extending existing sites as they already form an intensive land use south and west of Penally, close to the National Park.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There may be limited opportunity to improve the existing sites near Penally. Here, additional tree and hedge planting to break up the caravans would be highly desirable combined with screening tree planting from the coast road and wider landscape. Carefully designed small extensions to make up for the lost caravan spaces with native tree and hedge mitigation may be possible (but not to the west of Crackwell Holiday Park) but with no overall addition in unit numbers. The setting of Penally Conservation Area should be protected. Elsewhere, 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 may be opportunity to improve the existing sites near Penally. Here, additional tree and hedge planting to break up the caravans would be highly desirable combined with screening tree planting from the coast road and wider landscape. The setting of Penally Conservation Area should be protected.				
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.				

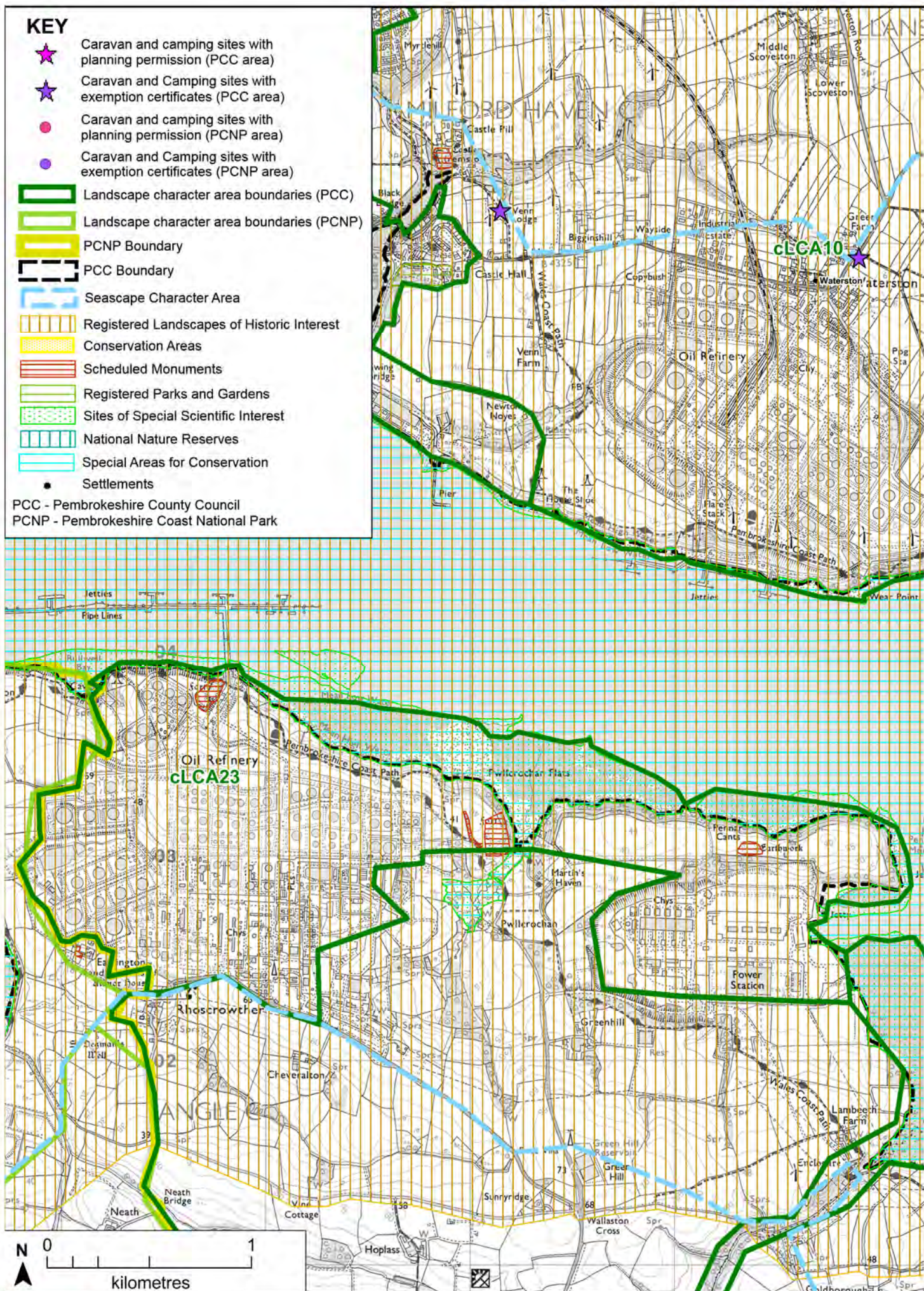
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • Avoid national or locally designated nature conservation sites or reserves. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: 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. • 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 Conservation Area and its setting, Hubberston Fort and Priory Fort and their setting, Milford Haven and its setting, the public open spaces and corridors. The value lies in the scheduled monuments, Conservation Area, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the SAC of Milford Haven and scenic views along Milford Haven. The LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Historic 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">• Milford Haven Conservation Area with associated docks and Georgian Terraces• Pill Fort scheduled monument and its setting• Hubberston Fort scheduled monument and its setting• Open slopes and scrub slopes falling down to Milford Haven to the south• 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	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	
Summary of capacity	Capacity is limited by built form and the need to retain all public open space, and the sensitivities described above, including the Milford Haven coastline. There may be opportunities in some more enclosed locations which do not adversely affect the setting of the Haven.				
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 Milford Haven frontage• 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.				



SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in its open domed landform of semi-natural grassland and very steep wooded slopes of the narrow coastal belt adjacent to Milford Haven, the mudflats at Pwllcrochan, the setting of the Coast Path. The oil refinery and power station dominate the landscape and their curtilages are inappropriate for camping and caravan development. The value lies in the SAC/SSSI of Milford Haven, West Popton Camp enclosure and earthworks, and West Pennar Camp scheduled monuments, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and scenic views along Milford Haven. LANDMAP value is high for the main Cultural Landscape aspect area, moderate for main Historic 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">• Open domed landform of pasture/open land of the narrow coastal belt.• Very steep wooded and scrub slopes adjacent to Milford Haven.• The mudflats at Pwllcrochan.• West Popton Camp enclosure and earthworks, and West Pennar Camp scheduled monuments and their setting.• Wales Coast Path and its setting along the narrow coastal strip.• The scenic character of the Milford Haven and its direct setting which the undeveloped part of the area contributes to.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/At capacity
Summary of capacity	The area has no capacity for development as it is either sensitive as part of Milford Haven's semi-natural setting or it is developed as an oil refinery or power station.				
Capacity for new sites	The area has no capacity for development as it is either sensitive as part of Milford Haven's semi-natural setting or it is developed as an oil refinery or power station.				
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	N/A				
Mitigation guidance	N/A				



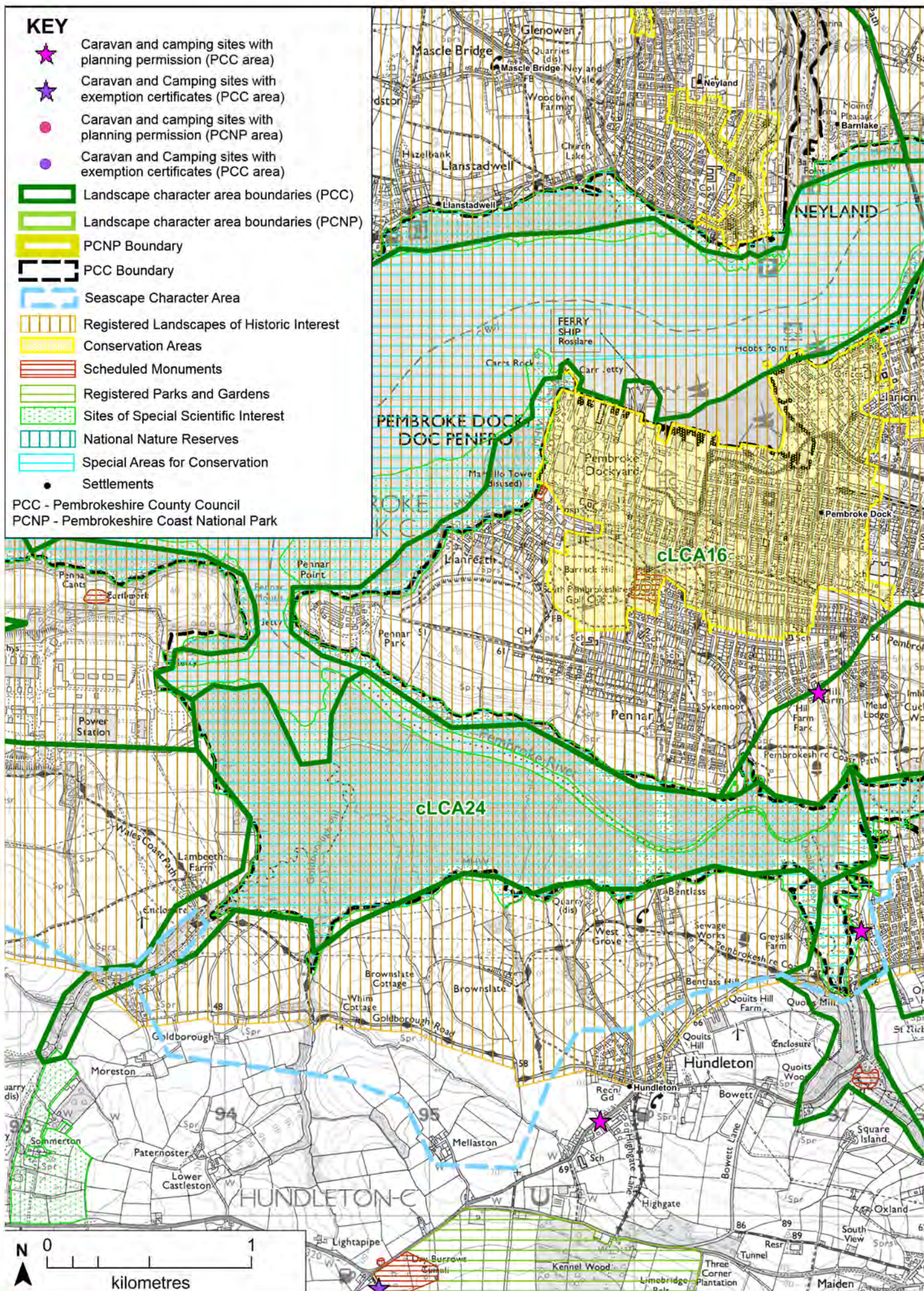
Landscape Character Area

Related Seascape Character Area

LCA24: Southern Haven mudflats

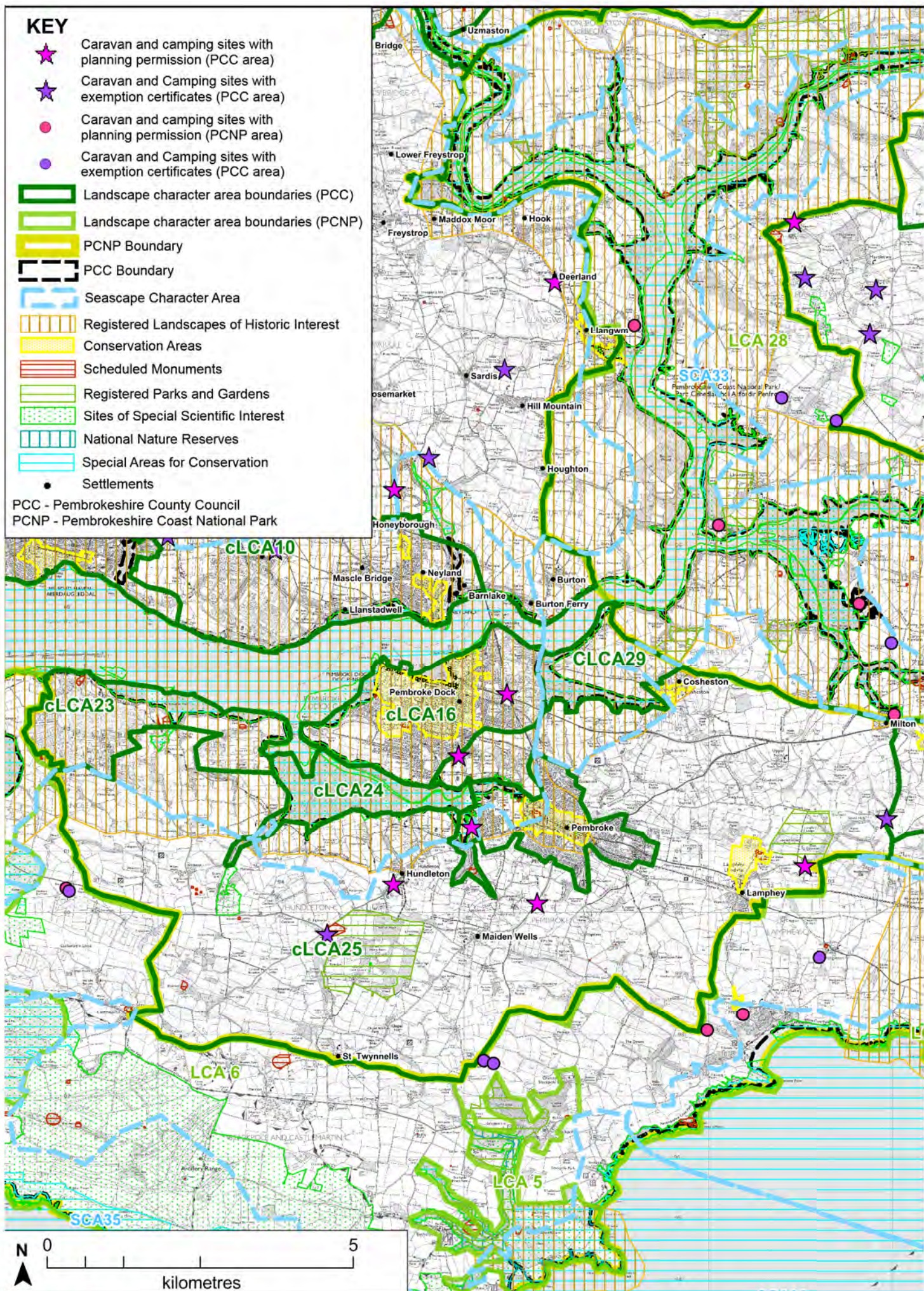
SCA32: Inner Milford Haven

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area on the Pembroke River lies in its physical character as watercourse, intertidal mudflats, patches of shingle and some marginal saltmarsh at low tide which would need to be reclaimed to accommodate development. This would be highly inappropriate. The small steep incised valley to the south west should not be included in this area, but is also highly sensitive due to its slopes, woodland and very small scale. The value of the mudflats lies in their designation as SAC, SSSI, and location within the Registered Historic Landscape. The LANDMAP value is high for the main Visual and Sensory, Landscape Habitats and Cultural Landscape aspect areas, and the main Geological Landscape aspect area is moderate. Historic Landscape is not assessed.				
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, and inappropriate for, development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watercourse of the Pembroke River, and mudflats at low tide, often with feeding birds evident and a pleasant sheet of water at high tide.• Saltmarsh.• Incised very small scale valley with steep slopes, and woodland.• The value of the area lies in its designation of the mudflats and saltmarsh as SAC, SSSI, and the location within the Registered Historic Landscape.				
Development in area	None				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/At capacity
Summary of capacity	The high sensitivity and inappropriateness for development results in no capacity.				
Capacity for new sites	None				
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	N/A				
Mitigation guidance	N/A				



SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the slopes down to the Daugleddau and Milford Haven, the open slopes of the ridges to the south, particularly open valley north of St Twynells, and the setting of the registered parks and gardens and Lamphey and Cosheston villages. The value of the area lies in Orierton Estate and Lamphey Historic Parks and Gardens, Lamphey and Cosheston Conservation Areas, Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the relationship with the National Park which borders the area on several sides, the Wales Coast Path and an SSSI east of Wallaston Green. 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">Open slopes to the north falling down to the Daugleddau eg Cosheston Pill and Milford Haven.Series of ridges with open slopes and skylines including on the boundary with the National Park to the south.Open coherent valley with very low hedges/hedgebanks and few trees north of St Twynells.Intervisibility with the National Park to the south, north east, east and west.Green area/gap between Pembroke and Pembroke DockMilford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest on the north western edges of the area.Orierton and Lamphey Palace Registered Parks and Gardens and their setting.Wales Coast Path				
Development in area	Touring and camping sites at Windmill Hill, St Petrox, Dews Lake and Hundleton, also at the Speculation Inn.				
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 waterway and National Park and its role contributing to its setting. Only smaller-scale sites may be appropriate subject to the guidelines below. All existing sites are seasonal which are preferable to static sites in this area. Two sites have expanded beyond established hedgerows which open them up to wider views which is not desirable. Other sites are well contained within existing hedgerows. One site, associated with a pub, is in a poor state of repair and could be improved. There is very limited potential for further expansion of existing sites without becoming more visible within the landscape.				
Capacity for new sites	There are limited opportunities for new sites especially in the northern part of the area and on steeper slopes to the south. Any new sites should be small scale, preferably be associated with mature outgrown hedgerows, trees or new development and follow the guidelines set out below.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (increasing accommodation)	There is very limited potential for further expansion of existing sites without becoming more visible within the landscape.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no overriding reason to undertake this as the most important factor is limiting the size and spread of the existing sites in order to optimise screening.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	Two sites which have expanded beyond established hedgerows should have new native hedgerows with trees planted on the edges of the expanded areas to help integrate them into the landscape. One site, associated with a pub could be improved with hedge planting and improved entrance and facilities in character with the area.				
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..				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 adjacent to modern development or farm complexes away from settlement if possible. • 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 but ensure this is in character with the landscape character. • 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

LCA26: Maenclochog

Related Seascape Character Area

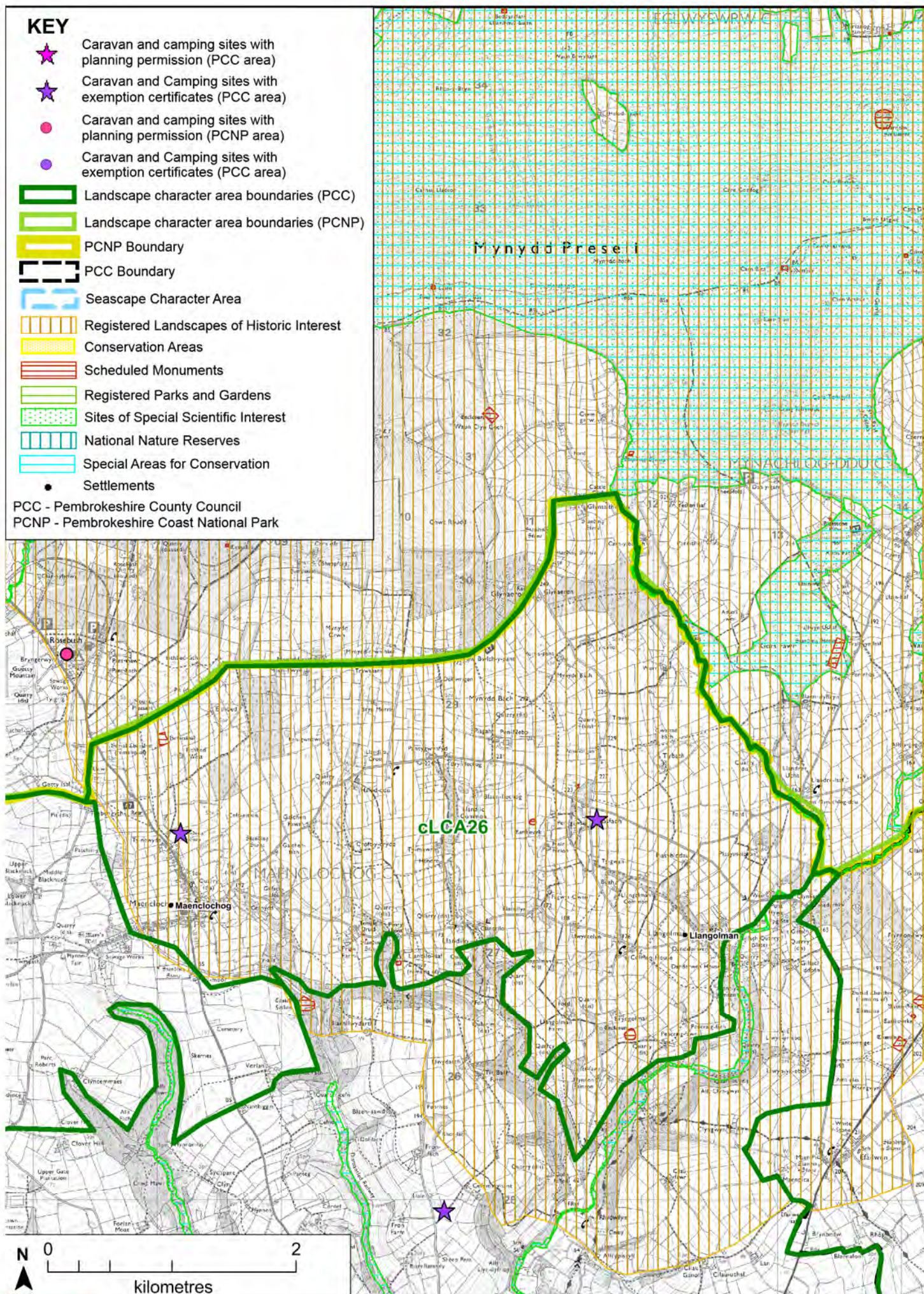
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the open hill landscape with low hedgebanks and local skylines which is overlooked by the Preseli Hills, the small scale incised valleys with associated woodland and scrub vegetation, small-scale field pattern, and dispersed rural settlement pattern. The value lies in its relationship with the National Park to the north, location within the Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest with associated scheduled monuments and in its tranquillity. LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Cultural Landscape aspect area, 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">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 often with gorse, creating a relatively open landscape in parts.Small-scale field patterns including strip fields west of Maenclochog.Open views to and from the Preselis- the area forms part of the southern setting to the Preseli Hills and has a strong sense of place.Apart from Maenclochog, largely a dispersed rural settlement pattern of farmsteads and isolated houses.Tranquil area away from main roads.Within Mynydd Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and associated scheduled monuments including prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval sites.				
Development in area	Site north of Maenclochog.				
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. The existing site just north of Maenclochog is discreet, associated with a screening conifer plantation. This has limited potential for expansion without becoming more visible within the landscape. Over time the conifers would need to be replaced on a phased basis, maintaining screening, with more appropriate broadleaf or at least mixed native planting.				
Capacity for new sites	There are very limited opportunities for new sites especially in the northern part of the area and on steeper slopes 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)	The existing site just north of Maenclochog is discreet, associated with a screening conifer plantation. This has limited potential for expansion without becoming more visible within the landscape. Over time the conifers would need to be replaced on a phased basis, maintaining screening, with more appropriate broadleaf or at least mixed native planting.				
Capacity for extensions to existing sites (to improve sites without increase in accommodation)	There is no overriding reason to undertake this as the most important factor is limiting the size and spread of the existing site in order to maintain screening and a discreet presence in the landscape.				
Capacity for changes within existing sites	The existing site is discreet and no specific works are needed although any native planting that can improve integration and screening the long-term benefit.				
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. • 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 but ensure this is in character with the landscape character. • 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 (PCC 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

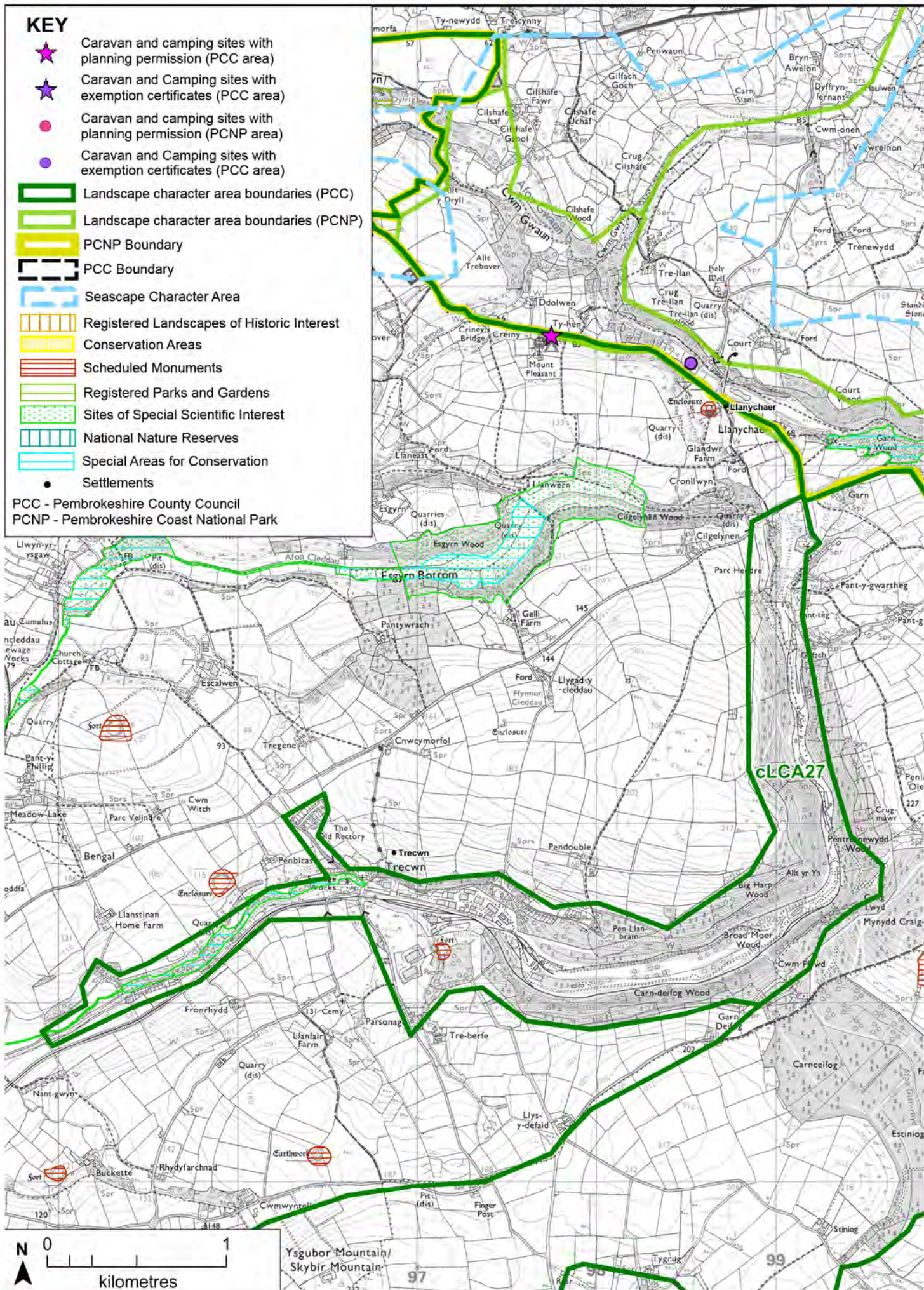


Landscape Character Area

LCA27: Trecwn

Related Seascape Character Area

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in its narrow, steep sided and substantially wooded slopes and its primary use on the valley floor as a former armaments depot with associated security features. These characteristics are incompatible with camping and caravan development. The value of the area lies in the SAC, the heritage assets and the tranquillity of the valley especially to the north/east. LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Geological Landscape aspect area, high for the main Historic Landscape and Landscape Habitats 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">• Steep wooded, forested and open slopes of small scale incised valley.• Flat bottom of valley in parts covered by former Royal Navy Armaments depot which still characterise the valley floor with large industrial sheds, bunkers and a disused railway with security fencing and barriers to limit access to the majority of the valley to the west.• Prehistoric fort on southern slopes and early medieval monument and listed buildings are present• Limited MOD related housing on upper valley side and to the west and other scattered houses in lower valley• Private road from the south• River corridor forms part of Cleddau Valley SAC.				
Development in area	There is no existing camping and caravan developed in the area.				
CAPACITY					
Capacity of LCA for development or further development/units	Substantial	Substantial/moderate	Moderate	Limited	No capacity/At capacity
Summary of capacity	The area has no capacity because of its former MOD use with associated infrastructure, lack of space and steep sided wooded character.				
Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity for new sites.				
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	N/A				
Mitigation guidance	N/A				



Landscape Character Area

LCA28: Treffgarne Gorge

Related Seascape Character Area

Related Landscape Character Area					
SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the topography of dramatic rock outcrops and cliffs and very steep sides of the gorge, the related skyline, the upper slopes and hilltops with wider visibility, the narrow valley bottom with riparian corridor, woodland and semi-natural habitats, and the great concentration of historic features including the promontory fort at Great Treffgarne. The value lies in the scheduled monuments, the Cleddau SAC and SSSI at Great Treffgarne, and the scenic quality of the gorge with its framed views. LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Geological Landscape aspect area, high for the main Visual and Sensory, Historic Landscape and Landscape Habitats aspect areas, and moderate for the main Cultural 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">• Dramatic rock outcrops and cliffs and very steep sides of the gorge.• Skyline of the gorge either at the top of rocks or slopes.• Upper slopes and hilltops with wider visibility.• Broadleaf woodland, trees and forestry which contribute to enclosure and character.• Heathland around Great Treffgarne Rocks.• Narrow valley bottom with small-scale field pattern and river and riparian corridor and associated semi-natural and other habitats.• Concentration of scheduled monuments including the promontory fort at Great Treffgarne Rocks and numerous prehistoric defended enclosures possibly indicating the strategic importance of the gorge.• Cleddau SAC on the valley floor and SSSI at Great Treffgarne and Treffgarne Gorge.• Scenic quality of the gorge with framed views.• Intermittent roadside development on A40 which should not be reinforced into ribbon development.				
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 for any development due to its topography and vegetation, size and small-scale, historic interest and scenic quality. Only small scale seasonal development might be accommodated in highly enclosed locations which do not adversely affect the setting of historic features or contribute to ribbon development along the A40.				
Capacity for new sites	Only small scale seasonal development might be accommodated in highly enclosed locations which do not adversely affect the setting of those historic features or contribute to ribbon development along the A40.				
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">• There is very limited potential with no sites identified.• Site away and not visible from the scheduled monuments.• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges.• Site within field boundaries, not spilling into adjacent fields.• Site on 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"> • Associate with farm complexes if possible. • Site on improved pasture. • Avoid unimproved pasture and semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



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PCC caravan, camping and chalet landscape capacity assessment

SENSITIVITY					
Summary of sensitivity	The susceptibility of the area lies in the domed, sloping landform contributing to the highly distinctive character of the drowned ria with its scenic framed views, sloping wooded and open pastoral valley sides, sparse settlement with limited access and contribution to the setting of the National Park to the north. The value lies in the latter plus the location within the Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, valued estuarine habitats, and the tranquillity associated with the Daugleddau. The LANDMAP value is outstanding for the main Historic Landscape aspect area, high for the main Visual and Sensory 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">• Domed terrain of the southern side of the Cleddau estuary with exposed slopes, steep in places to the south and north west.• Directly adjacent to drowned ria estuary and river system with saltmarsh along with intertidal cobbles and shingle.• Low trimmed hedges provide limited enclosure.• Broadleaf woodland forming part of the setting of the ria to the west.• Very sparse settlement of scattered farmsteads and houses.• Intertidal areas form mud and sand with areas of salt marsh and including habitats of international importance and species- SAC and SSSI.• Integral part of the Milford Haven Water way historic landscape of outstanding historic importance.• Setting to Cosheston Conservation Area.• The tidal river and mudflats and associated riparian areas and inlet provide a peaceful intimate and tranquil landscape with scenic framed views.• Adjacency to and contribution to the setting to National Park to the north.				
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 due to its mainly high medium sensitivity and the high scenic quality of the water body and adjacent slopes to the south and west. Development in these areas would affect this quality and the area's character and would be inappropriate There may be areas not intervisible with the water and the water's edge or trails which are screened by trees and high hedges where there may be limited capacity for small scale seasonal development.				
Capacity for new sites	There is no capacity along the water's edge or within the view shared of the ria. There may be very limited capacity for small/medium sized seasonal sites on flat sites well screened by hedges and woodland.				
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">• There is very limited potential with no sites being appropriate on the southern or western slopes.• Site away and not visible from the water's edge and the National Park.• Site in areas enclosed by landform, trees or mature hedges.• 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.				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate with farm complexes if possible, especially small sites. • Site on improved pasture, arable or brownfield land. • 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. • Avoid siting static units in Registered Historic landscapes.
Mitigation guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

