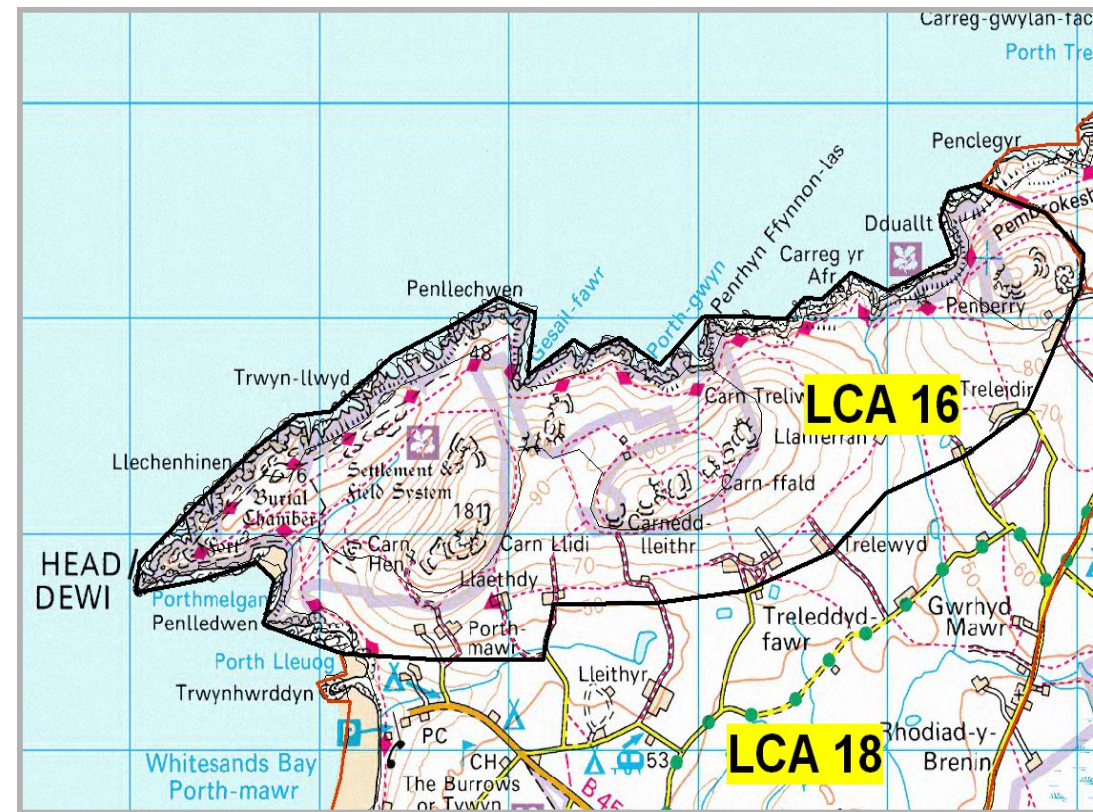
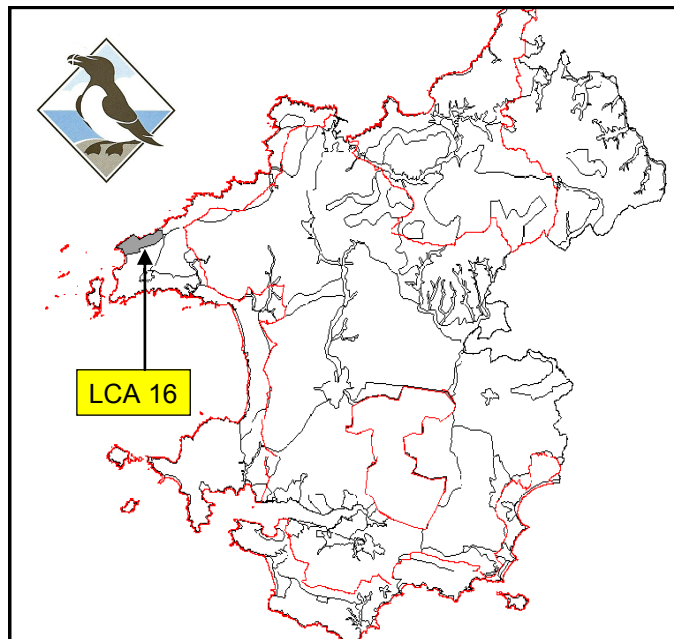


## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 16 - CARN LLIDI



### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A highly distinctive upland area strongly defined by the immediate coastline that forms the northern and western boundary and the rocky summits, culminating in St David's Head at the western extremity.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

Carn Llidi is made up of two areas of hill summit, characterised by the larger area - including Carn Llidi and Carnedd-lleithr - and several smaller summits to the north east, focused on the peak of Carn Penberry. Very distinctive features are the exposed rocky hill tops with rough grazing/moorland and fields with prominent hedgebanks at their lower margins. Higher areas offer panoramic views of the nearby coastal cliffs.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

There is a range of internationally significant habitats including dry heaths, and wet heathland with cross-leaved heath. Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats include purple moor grass and rush pasture, lowland heathland, maritime cliff and slope. The area supports important species including chough, peregrine falcon, rare invertebrates and lichens.





### Geological Characteristics

The coast has a general WSW-ENE orientation. There are three large, distinctive, steep-sided rocky knolls - Carn Llidi, Carn Perfedd/Carnedd Lleithr and Carn Penberry. The area includes a narrow valley separating Carn Llidi from the rocky ridge forming St. David's Head itself. Slopes to the east and south are more gentle. Crags are formed of intrusive igneous rocks (dolerite-gabbro) with Ordovician slates between. There are rocky cliffs on the north side of the St. David's peninsula between St. David's Head and Abermawr. Areas of rocky foreshore are very limited and developed mainly around a few small coves, the most significant of which is Abereddidi Bay.

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

An extremely important prehistoric landscape, including field systems, chambered tombs on Carn Llidi and St Davids Head, and an Iron Age fort, all of national significance. The area surrounding the cathedral settlement of St David's is a rich archaeological landscape which contains prehistoric remains. This LCA lies wholly within the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

### Map Notation:

-  National Park Boundary
-  Boundary
-  LCA Boundary
-  LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary





## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
16	Carn Llidi	25 - Outstanding 26 - High 28-Moderate	87 - Moderate 90-Outstanding	396-Outstanding 440-High 787-Outstanding 996-Moderate	42267-Outstanding 42268-Outstanding 42279-Outstanding	004-Outstanding

### LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

Outstanding: Of International or National Importance  
 High: Of Regional or County Importance  
 Moderate: Of Local Importance  
 Low: Of Little or No Importance

(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )

### Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- There is a pervading sense of exposure created by the bare rocky outcrops on the hill tops and lack of tall vegetation and a feeling of remoteness. The line of scattered farmsteads along a spring line on the lower slopes shows the human response to the exposure to north-westerly winds off the sea. The distinctive north Pembrokeshire vernacular architecture is strongly apparent, as in the adjacent Dowrog & Tretio Commons LCA
- There are panoramic views of coastal cliffs and beaches which reinforce the coastal sense of place
- The landscape appears naturalistic and largely undisturbed and has habitats of international significance of outstanding value
- The wealth of archaeological and historical features recorded hereabouts is nationally significant and of outstanding value. This is an extremely important prehistoric landscape with extant features covering thousands of years of use and settlement which have not been strongly overlain by modern land use. This has been formally recognised by its inclusion in the St. David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales. There is extensive and well-preserved evidence of land use and intense ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards, including Neolithic chambered tombs and settlement, Iron Age forts and field systems.
- There is an important cultural reference to the patron saint of Wales because of St David's Head and there are clear views across the intervening lower ground towards the city of St David's and its cathedral. The cultural value is further supported by the large continuous tract of National Trust land along the northern coast of the area and including the hill summits
- This LCA has outstanding values recorded across all Aspects.

### Discernible Landscape Trends

- There appears to be a constant state of low level management primarily for grazing
- Some of the hedgebanks have a high proportion of stone revetment work which is locally distinctive but they are dilapidated in places through inconsistent or inappropriate management
- The caravan sites associated with the nearby Whitesands Bay tourist activities have encroached onto the south-western boundary of this LCA.

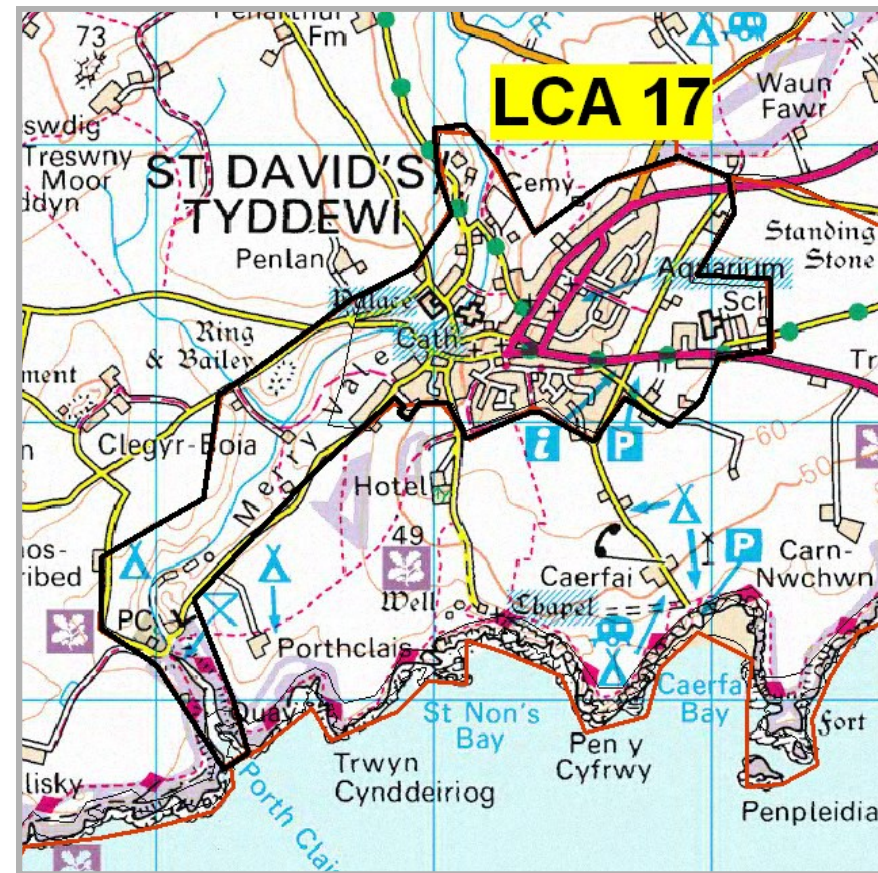
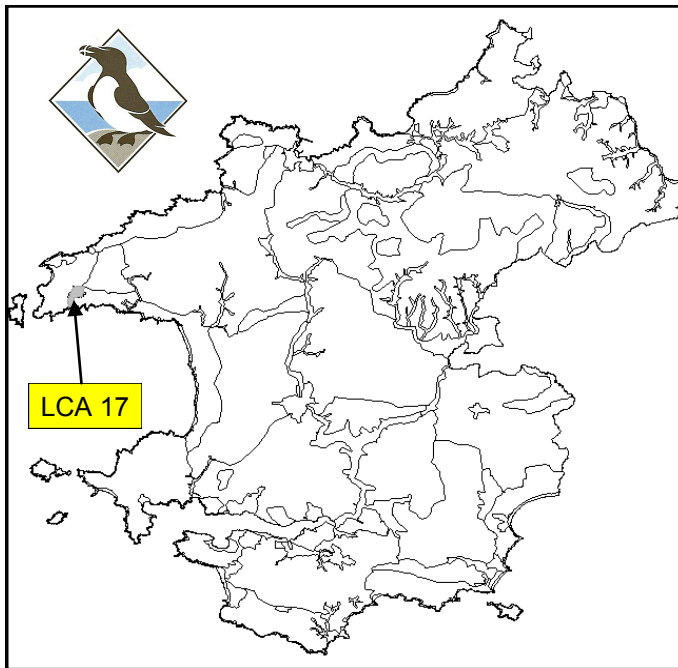
### Management Guidance

- Preserve the rocky outcrops and associated areas of rough grazing and moorland
- Avoid further agricultural improvement of naturalistic areas on the hilltops. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas and rough grazing
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls at key visual locations
- Ensure that bracken does not encroach on more valuable grassland and heathland habitats by appropriate control methods
- Manage the complex and important prehistoric remains, maintaining their integrity and their visual setting in particular
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged
- Conserve the sense of place by respecting the local distinctive architecture in any development considerations
- Improve the assimilation of existing caravan sites into the landscape through sympathetic boundary treatments and screen planting where appropriate, by agreement.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.



# Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

## LCA 17 - ST. DAVID'S



**Map Notation:**

- National Park Boundary
- LCA Boundary
- LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary

### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This LCA is tightly drawn around the urban area of the city of St. David's, with an extension south westwards down the valley of the River Alun, Merry Vale, a long-established link from the city to the sea at Porth Clais and an important transport link for commercial traffic during the height of lime production in the area. Primarily an urban area, lying at approximately 50m AOD, surrounded by open rolling lowland landscape of the St. David's Headland.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

St David's is an attractive small city, centred on the historic buildings which form an important central point within the surrounding agricultural and coastal landscape, although its position set down in the river valley means that the cathedral building does not dominate the city or the local landscape. The city has a small scale feel, with tourism dominating the style of retail and catering outlets. The cathedral and its associated walled areas and buildings act as a strong focal point which help to define the character and sense of place.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

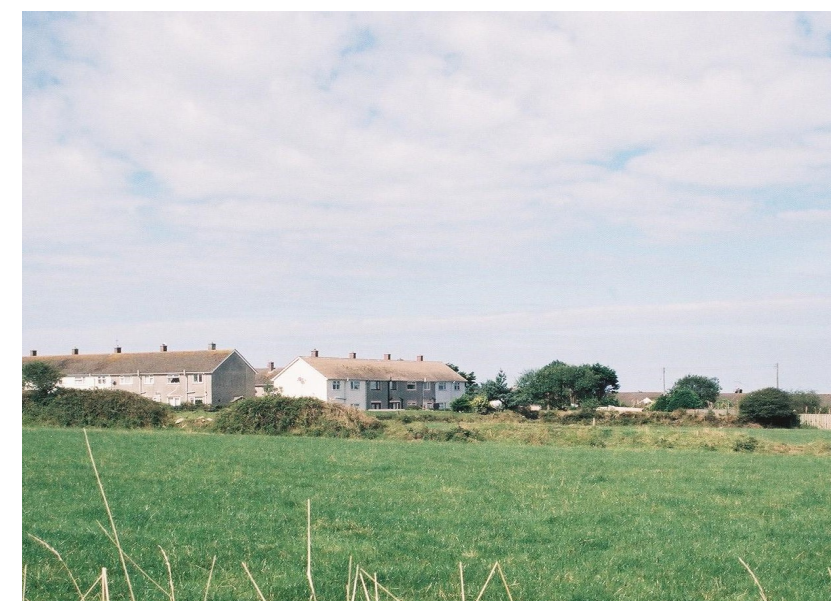
The urban area consists primarily of built form with some open areas of grassland. This is a mosaic landscape comprised of dense scrub, semi-improved grassland, marshy grassland and bracken. Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats include purple moor grass and rush pasture. The area supports numerous birds including peregrine falcon and chough.

### Geological Characteristics

This is valley-delineated terrain, gently rising up from the coast to the S, and from the E, to a form a low dome at around 75m AOD in the St. David's area. Area around is platform-like. There is also a lower area of coastal platform at around 35-40m AOD in the Caerfai Bay area. The solid geology is dominated by Pre-Cambrian igneous rocks with Cambrian to the south. Merry Vale has a narrow river course in a steep-sided valley which flows past St. David's to the sea at Porth Clais. Its source is within broad marshy areas to the south east of the Carn Lidi massif. There are also narrow flood plain areas (Quaternary: Holocene). The bedrock is dominated by Pre-Cambrian igneous rocks.

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are Medieval chapels, fishponds, mills, earthworks and limekilns of national significance. The links with the patron saint of Wales gives the city huge significance in the cultural landscape of Wales and the wider Christian world. There are strong historical and cultural links with the surrounding landscape of the St. David's Headland LCA. The city of St. David's has a Conservation Area, first designated in 1977 and extended in 1995; it covers much of the old city core and encompasses the cathedral close and its environs lying in the valley immediately to the west and north west of the old city. This LCA lies wholly within the St David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.





## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
17	St David's	33 - High 28 - Moderate	93 - Moderate 100 - Moderate	575 - Moderate 775 - Low	42272 - Outstanding 42275 - Outstanding 42281 - Outstanding	004 - Outstanding 150 - Outstanding

### LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

Outstanding: Of International or National Importance  
 High: Of Regional or County Importance  
 Moderate: Of Local Importance  
 Low: Of Little or No Importance

*(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )*

### Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- This LCA was defined by the urban form of the city itself, with the addition of the Merry Vale valley. The valley-floor setting of the main ecclesiastical site relates strongly to Merry Vale and the historic access link to the sea at Porth Clais
- There is a very strong sense of place and the nature and extent of the imposing cathedral building and the ecclesiastical ruins generates an awareness of the long-established importance of this settlement in Welsh history. The Medieval buildings and features within the cathedral close are the core defining characteristic
- St David's and its environs has a historical landscape of outstanding value and is arguably of international significance for its importance within the Christian church. The city lies at the heart of the St. David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, regarded as being of continuing supreme cultural significance and importance in Wales as Dewisland
- The cathedral's imposing presence serves as a visual reminder of the importance of the city to the present day in Welsh culture. The association of this cathedral city with the patron saint of Wales means that this area is of outstanding cultural significance and value within Wales, a place of pilgrimage until the present day
- There is a large Conservation Area (designated in 1977 and extended in 1995) covering the old city core and extending down into the valley to the west and north west of the centre, encompassing the cathedral and its close and the monastic ruins.

### Discernible Landscape Trends

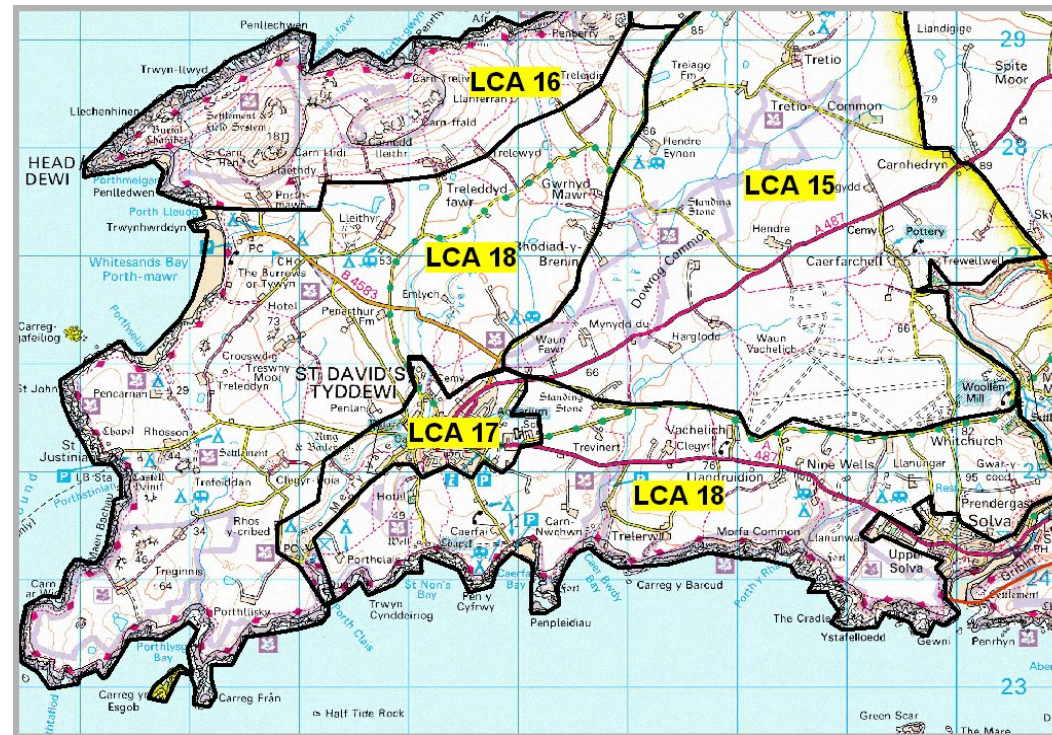
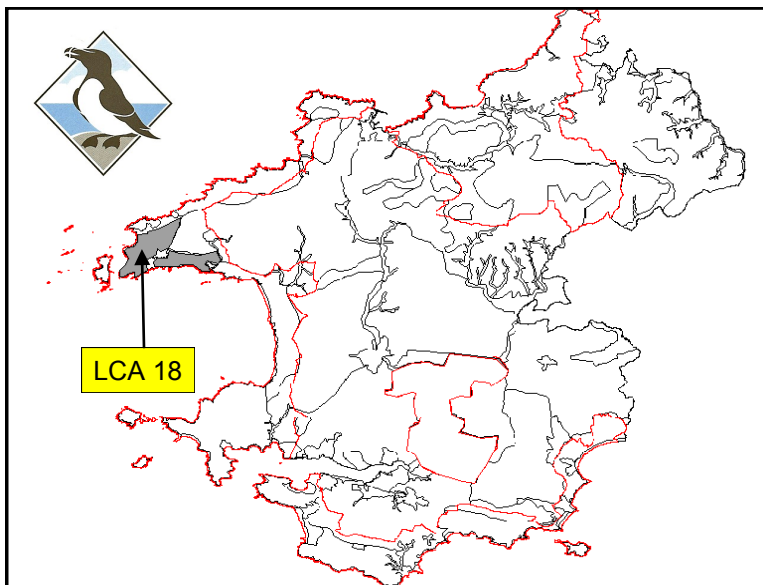
- Recent development around the northern and eastern edges of the city in particular has a poor visual relationship to the landscape beyond, through the unsympathetic form, siting and layout of some residential areas
- Poor design and siting of buildings at the edges of the city on most approaches is resulting in arousing little sense of arrival at a city of such historical and cultural importance within Wales.
- However, a positive change in local character emanates from the recently constructed St David's Visitor Centre at the south-eastern edge of the old core of the city.

### Management Guidance

- Maintain the integrity of historic buildings and archaeological sites, with particular emphasis on their visual setting
- Preserve the traditional city character, through planning of developments to ensure they are in keeping with the character of the traditional built form, whilst balancing the need for sustainable economic development serving the needs of visitors and residents alike
- Conserve the local vernacular of stone buildings with slate / grouted roofs and ensure that the siting, form, layout, construction materials and finishes of new or refurbished buildings is appropriate to the character of the city, especially at 'gateways' where such buildings will create important first impressions for the first-time visitor
- Rehabilitate the edges of the settlement so as to be more sympathetic to the surrounding Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, with particular emphasis on achieving a smooth transition from the urban edge to the open countryside
- Encourage the regular cyclical maintenance of stone wall and hedgebank boundary features, especially at important visual locations
- Conserve elements of the traditional agricultural character in the wider landscape through careful siting, form and selection materials for new agricultural buildings
- Conserve and restore as necessary the old quay at Porth Clais with its important industrial relics of the lime industry
- Maintain natural systems and ensure that as far as possible no features or deposits of geomorphological or geological significance are damaged or destroyed.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.



## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 18 - ST. DAVID'S HEADLAND



### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A large tract of rolling lowland and associated coastal area of cliffs and beaches occupying much of the headland.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This large Aspect Area on the St. David's headland is comprised of a typical west Pembrokeshire landscape, featuring gently undulating farmland with an open character. Higher ground affords views within this Aspect Area as well as accessible 'borrowed views' to the coast and Ramsey Island, the distinctive Carn Llidi hills to the north and to buildings within the city of St David's - including the Cathedral - which all add to the sense of place. The coast is characterised by a series of tall indented cliffs and steep slopes, small scale rocky headlands and inlets with sandy beaches.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include dry and wet heathland, purple moor-grass and rush pastures, and swamp. The coastline is dominated by cliffs and rocky shores. There is a relict sand dune system





### Geological Characteristics

A coastal platform forming the terrestrial part of the southern headland of the St. David's peninsula, dominated by a flat surface up to around 50-60m AOD with some local, broad and low mounds. Geology dominated by Pre-Cambrian volcanic rocks with glacial clays to the north east. Gently undulating terrain west of the Solva river, rising to around 90m. Dominated by Cambrian slates and sandstones with Pre-Cambrian to the north east. A low dome at around 75m in the St. David's area. Also includes a lower area of coastal platform at around 35-40m in the Caerfai Bay area. Dominated by Pre-Cambrian igneous rocks with Cambrian to the south. There is a famous coastal section including important exposures of Cambrian and Ordovician rocks. Dominated by sea cliffs with typically no or very limited areas of rocky foreshore. Locally coves have sandy beaches and the mouths of several small rias are also present.

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

As well as chambered tombs and round barrows, there are standing stones, an Iron Age Promontory fort, and abundant Early Christian monuments and chapels, all of which are of national significance. The area which surrounds the cathedral settlement of St David's is a rich archaeological landscape which contains prehistoric remains, as well as evidence of later periods. This LCA lies wholly within the St. David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales.

### Map Notation:

-  National Park Boundary
-  Boundary
-  LCA Boundary
-  LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary





## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
18	St David's Headland	25- Outstanding 28 - Moderate 29- Outstanding	86 - Moderate 89 - High 92-Outstanding 97-Moderate 98 - Moderate 100 - Moderate	490- High 575 - Moderate 582 - High 511- High 633- Moderate 641 - Outstanding 836 - High 888- High 957 - High 996 - Moderate	46225-Outstanding 42269-Outstanding 42270-Outstanding 42273-Outstanding 42279-Outstanding	004 - Outstanding

### LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

Outstanding: Of International or National Importance  
 High: Of Regional or County Importance  
 Moderate: Of Local Importance  
 Low: Of Little or No Importance

*(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )*

### Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- This is largely a rather peaceful open rural environment with attractive views to the coast and the cathedral at St David's
- There are three stretches of lowland heathland and wetlands with areas of standing water, a rare element within the National Park. There are internationally significant habitats here, especially lowland heath and grasslands
- There is a wealth of historical and archaeological features which are of national significance and result in a landscape of outstanding historical value. There are some fine examples of the distinctive vernacular Pembrokeshire houses with their 'outshuts' and massive round chimneys
- The abundance of early Christian sites is important. Whitesands Bay in particular has strong connections with St. David's, due in part to the site of the pilgrims' chapel of St Patrick in the field behind the beach. This would have been a landing point for boats for those making the pilgrimage to St. David's by sea.
- The associations with the cathedral city of St. David's are highly significant in Welsh culture and underpin this area's outstanding cultural value. The cultural value is further supported by the large continuous tract of National Trust land along the Pen Dal-aderyn promontory and running eastwards to Porth Clais and beyond to Solva. This has been formally recognised by its inclusion in the St. David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales. There is extensive and well-preserved evidence of land use and intense ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards, including Neolithic chambered tombs and settlement, Iron Age forts and field systems.
- Clegyr Boia is the only Pembrokeshire example of a Neolithic domestic settlement, a fortified stronghold on a rocky hill outcrop to the west of St. David's.

### Discernible Landscape Trends

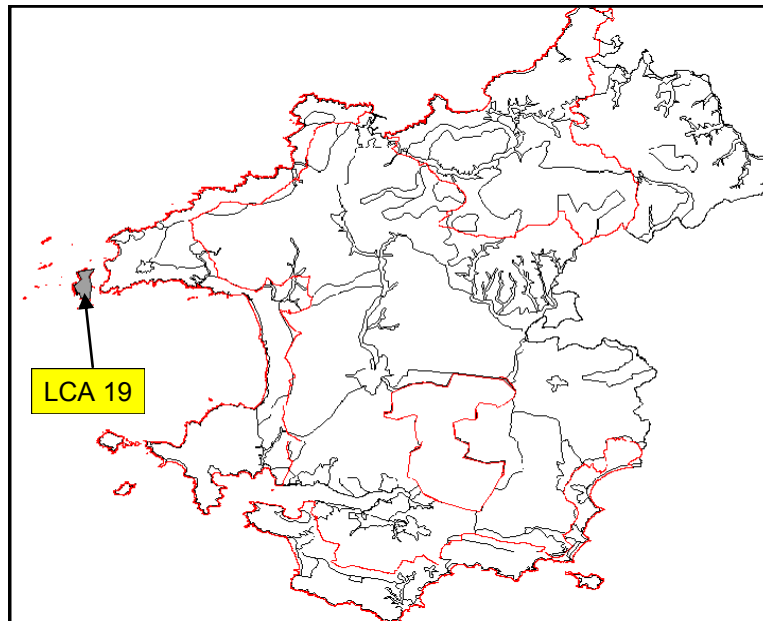
- The area appears to be in a constant state of mixed agricultural land use of both arable and livestock farming
- Some of the farm units have recent agricultural buildings which are incongruous with this landscape and the traditional vernacular farm buildings

### Management Guidance

- Any proposed caravan parks - or extensions to existing sites - to be located so as to minimise visual impact within the landscape and respect the historical significance of this area; mitigate existing visual impacts
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls at key visual locations, and the regular cyclical management of hedgerows
- Do not allow agriculturally 'improved' land to extend into lowland heathland areas and ensure that any agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Ensure that grazing levels are appropriate to the important heathland and grassland habitats of ecological importance. Increase the areas of unmanaged coastal grassland and gorse scrub
- Investigate the condition of dune grassland areas and look at ways of enhancing their value
- Consider the appropriate re-use of historic farm buildings once their economic life has ended
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged
- Promote the appropriate interpretation of prehistoric remains, with particular reference to Clegyr Boia, the only Pembrokeshire example of a Neolithic domestic settlement.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.



## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 19 - RAMSEY ISLAND



### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An impressive island lying close to the mainland to the south-west of St David's, characterised by rocky coastal cliffs and rocky outcrops at the summit, separated by a narrow channel with strong tides.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The island has very low development levels and is mostly covered in grassland with scrub areas, giving an attractive unspoilt character and a strong coastal association. The coastline consists of a series of tall indented cliffs and steep slopes with corresponding jagged rocky outcrops.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include lowland heathland, lowland dry acid grassland, purple moor-grass and rush pastures, maritime cliffs, rocky shores and exposed storm beaches. Ramsey supports a number of important species including chough, skylark, peregrine falcon, grey seal, rare species of invertebrates and important sea bird colonies. Juniper bushes have also been recorded on the steep south facing cliffs.

### Geological Characteristics

Ramsey Island has rocky sea cliffs and local areas of foreshore and beach. The bedrock is dominated by Ordovician volcanic rocks, with slatey mudrocks and sandstone to the north east.

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There is a Medieval chapel and there are round barrows, all of national significance. From the 13th century, Ramsey Island was a valuable part of the St. David's Episcopal estate and arable farming has continued until recent years, which has all but obliterated traces of earlier, probably prehistoric, field systems. This LCA lies wholly within the St. David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales.

The offshore islands of the Pembrokeshire coast are of international importance for their spectacular natural heritage, diversity of habitats and species, and archaeological evidence.

### Map Notation:

- National Park Boundary
- LCA Boundary
- - - LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary





## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
19	Ramsey Island	25 - Outstanding 93 - Outstanding	85 - Outstanding	297 - Outstanding 536 - High 735 - High 892 - Outstanding	42282-Outstanding 42283-Outstanding	636-Outstanding

### LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

Outstanding:	Of International or National Importance
High:	Of Regional or County Importance
Moderate:	Of Local Importance
Low:	Of Little or No Importance

### Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- The offshore islands of the Pembrokeshire coast are of international importance for their spectacular natural heritage, diversity of habitats and species, and archaeological evidence. Ramsey is an excellent example, with the full range of these attributes
- There is a pervading sense of exposure and wildness, of being 'at the edge', in this undisturbed coastal landscape with extensive views of the surrounding coast
- The great sense of remoteness and strong coastal sense of place are of great importance, coupled with the island effect of arousing curiosity and a tendency to want to cross the water and explore land which is beyond the mainland and surrounded by sea, made all the more challenging by the strong tidal races through the narrow channel
- Ramsey has outstanding values across all five evaluated landscape Aspects.
- Its historical importance has been formally recognised by its inclusion in the St. David's Headland and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales
- Ramsey Island LCA has a preponderance of outstanding values recorded across four Aspects.

### Discernible Landscape Trends

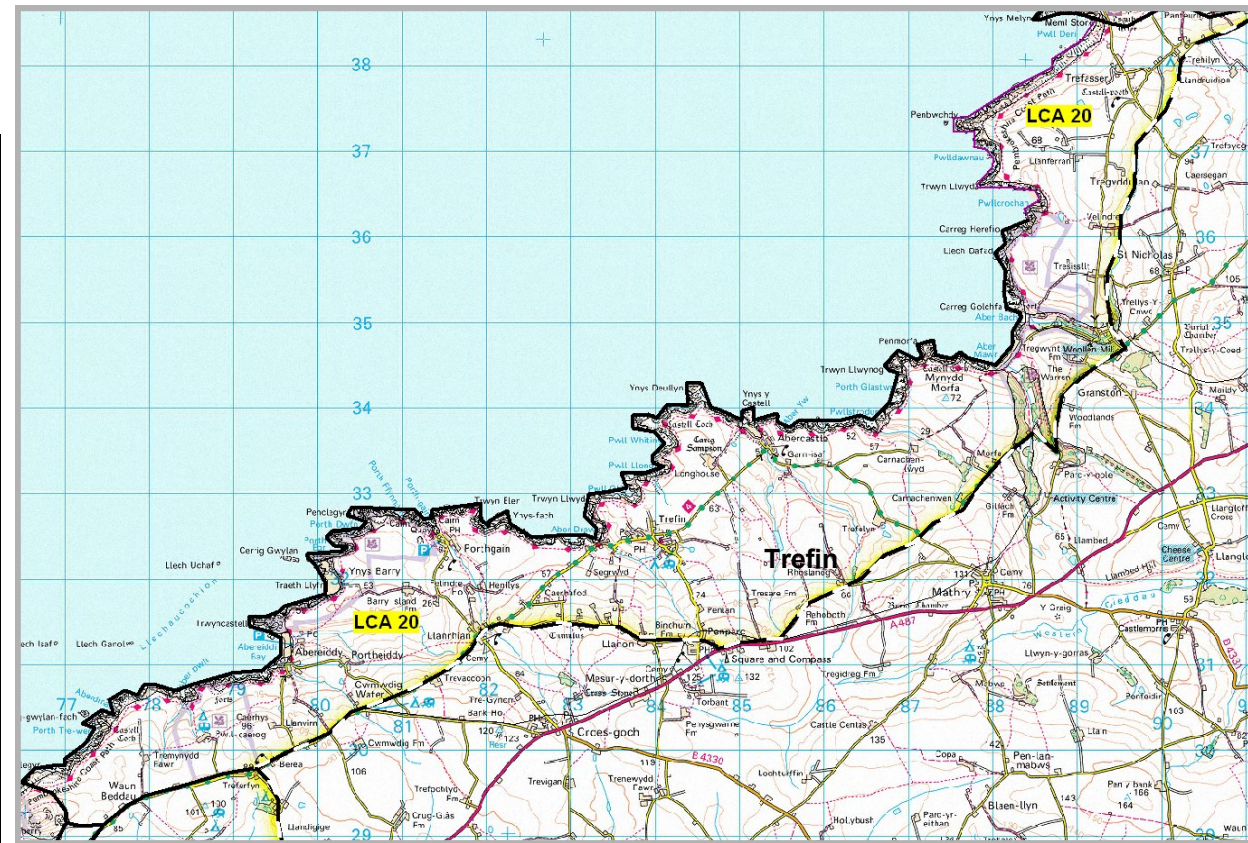
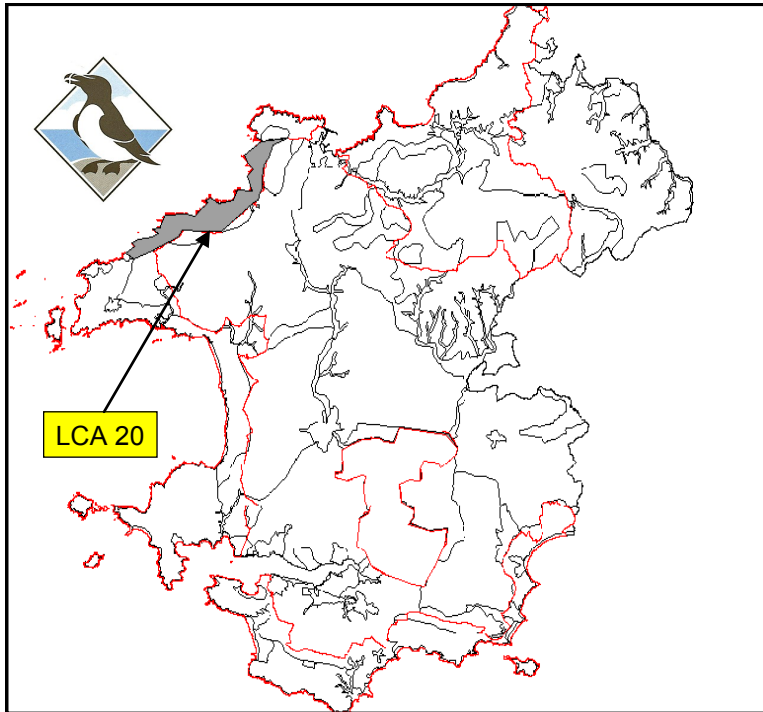
- The area is in a constant state regarding its management and condition.

### Management Guidance

- Monitor extent of bracken growth and control as necessary to conserve the heathland and grassland habitats
- Eradicate rats and prevent re-colonisation
- Ensure that the risk of water pollution incidents is kept to a minimum
- Conserve the coastal cliff habitats, coastal grassland and heathland and their associated fauna, insofar as is sustainable in the context of natural forces of coastal erosion and change
- Preserve the unspoilt coastal character of the island by avoiding uncharacteristic built development or land use
- Maintain the wildlife value of the area as a bird reserve which can be enjoyed to a managed extent by the public through controlled access
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost, damaged or made inaccessible (e.g. due to development, or through inappropriate restrictions resulting from the focus on bird conservation on the island).
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.



## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 20 - TREFIN



### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This is a large linear coastal LCA running southwards from the prominent rocky hill of Garn Fawr south westwards to the eastern end of the Carn Llidi hills up to but excluding Carn Penberry. Rocky cliffs are virtually continuous, punctuated by sheltered coves and inlets, such as Abereddy, Porthgain and Abercastle. There is a long history of quarrying along this stretch of the coast, influencing the location and the built form of the coastal villages.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This stretch of coast consists of a series of tall indented cliffs and steep slopes with occasional jagged rocky outcrops, contrasting with more sheltered inlets set between. The cliff tops offer extensive views north and south along the coast. The hinterland is a gently undulating agricultural landscape of medium-sized fields with a close visual relationship with the adjacent coast. The area is interspersed with regular scattered farmsteads and occasional hamlets and small villages. There are dispersed areas of small woodland clumps and expanses of woodland and scrub.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include fens, reed beds, lowland heathland, maritime cliffs, rocky and sandy shores. The area supports important species that include peregrine falcon, chough, grey seal, adder, common lizard, otter and orchid species.




### Geological Characteristics

In the north is a gently sloping coastal surface developed to the north of the Croesgoch-Mathry ridge. It rises to around 90m AOD towards the east but includes a platform at around 60m in the Abercastle area, which is cut by the Abercastle valley. The southern area is dominated by a long, low ridge with rounded crests and broadly WSW-ENE orientation. It rises to around 130m AOD, falling to the north towards a coastal platform and also to the south, towards the drift-filled basin of Tretio Common. It includes the distinct craggy knoll of Carn Penberry. The bedrock geology is dominated by Ordovician slates and the coast is characterised by Ordovician mudrock.

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

The extreme south western part of this LCA lies within the St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. There are prehistoric monuments, a chambered tomb, Bronze Age round barrows, Iron Age hill forts, Early Christian monuments and industrial archaeological sites, all of which are of national significance. It includes Iron-age/Romano-British hill forts at several locations, and the industrial harbour at Porthgain. It is an area that is coming under intense pressure from second-home owners, in common with some other areas of the National Park. National Trust ownership includes two areas adjacent to St. Nicholas, others near Porthgain and Abereddy. The extreme north eastern edge of this LCA includes a small section of the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

### Map Notation:

-  National Park Boundary
-  LCA Boundary
-  LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary



## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
20	Trefin	24 - High 25 - Outstanding 91 - Moderate	90 - Outstanding 105 - Outstanding 106 - Moderate 107 - High 111 - Moderate	385 - High 405 - Moderate 409 - Moderate 440 - High 672 - Moderate 740 - Moderate 804 - High 827 - Moderate 873 - High 995 - Outstanding 996 - Moderate	46059-High 46060-High 46066-Outstanding 46086-Outstanding 42279-Outstanding	004 - Outstanding 512 -Outstanding

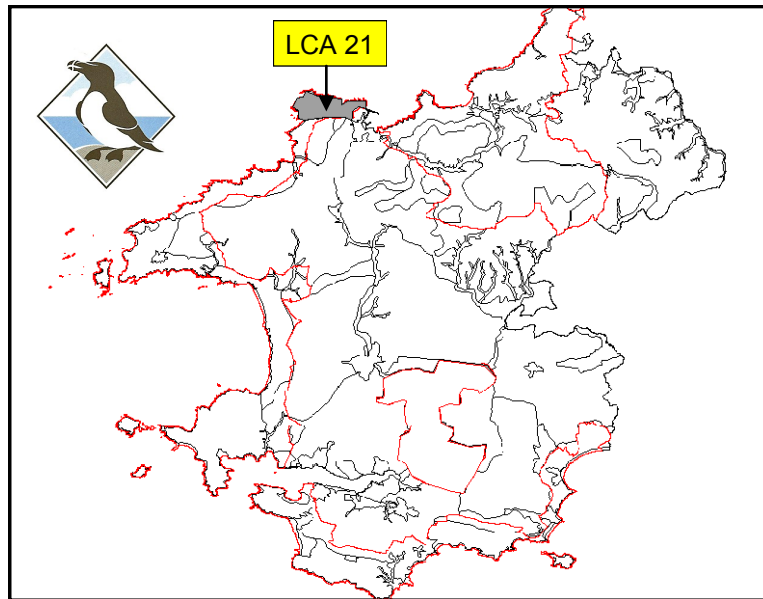
<b>LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:</b>	
Outstanding:	Of International or National Importance
High:	Of Regional or County Importance
Moderate:	Of Local Importance
Low:	Of Little or No Importance
<i>(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )</i>	

<p><b>Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An exposed and diverse coastal landscape with extensive views along the coastline</li> <li>There is a strong, long-established settled character, arising from small scale settlements and scattered farmsteads within an undulating, predominantly pastoral farmland landscape. There is a very distinctive local vernacular architecture, stone-built with slate / grouted roofs</li> <li>The field pattern is well defined and imparts a rich texture to the open landscape, where small areas of woodland and scrub serve as punctuation points. The importance of the traditional field boundary hedgerows and dry-stone walls cannot be over-emphasised and the quality of their condition as a result of management practices is a defining element within the landscape</li> <li>There are nationally important habitats well represented here, notably lowland heathland habitats and the coastal cliffs. The cliffs along the greater part of the length of the coast in this LCA are assessed as being of outstanding value, which is supported by the designation of over 50% of the coastline as SSSI, Special Area of Conservation or Special Protection Area</li> <li>The wealth of historical and archaeological features present, dating from prehistoric times to the recent industrial past, contribute to the outstanding historical value of much of this landscape, some of which is of national importance. At the northernmost extremity of this LCA, there is a small part of the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. This large and distinctive headland forms a landscape strong in elements of historic continuity and survival, from the prehistoric period onwards.</li> <li>The industrial remains are at a landscape scale and include the iconic 'blue lagoon' at Aberiddy and the hoppers at Porthgain. The stretch of coast between Aberiddy and Porthgain is a walk-through of industrial history, with stone quarries, workers' cottages, the manager's house, tramways and jetties, all of which contribute to the story of this landscape</li> <li>There are Conservation Areas at Trefin (designated August 1997), including the historically important site of the bishop's palace, and at Porthgain (designated November 1997) in recognition of the large scale industrial heritage - especially the harbour, lime kilns and structures of this small commercial port and fishing village. These and earlier slate quarrying related structures including the lime kiln, harbour and Pilots House give Porthgain a unique historic character. <u>Following review of the Conservation Area in 2019, the boundary has been expanded to include the industrial landscape immediately to the west, consisting of open fields and coastal headland, various individual structures, buried archaeology and the former Penclegyr Quarries.</u></li> </ul>
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<p><b>Discernible Landscape Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The farmed landscape appears to be in a constant state of management and condition. Management type and intensity varies across the area but is considered to be largely appropriate for the agricultural nature of the area</li> <li>Field boundary management is locally variable.</li> <li><u>Coastal erosion at Aberiddy has claimed a significant amount of land leading to additional defences along part of the car park and managed realignment on the northern side has provided a different landscape. (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)</u></li> </ul> <p><b>Management Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve extensive views along the coastline and the undisturbed nature of cliffs and inlets</li> <li>Retain and conserve expanses and clumps of woodland as important visual punctuation points; promote re-planting with broadleaved species</li> <li>Increase areas of unmanaged coastal grass and gorse scrub, but do not allow bracken encroachment into lowland heath and coastal grasslands</li> <li>Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgerows and stone walls at key visual locations</li> <li>Ensure that grazing levels are ideal for marsh fritillary butterfly and orchid species to flourish</li> <li>Do not allow agriculturally 'improved' land to extend into lowland heathland and coastal grassland areas</li> <li>Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged</li> <li>Ensure that industrial remains are visible and understandable.</li> <li>Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.</li> </ul>
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## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 21 - PEN CAER/STRUMBLE HEAD



### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

Essentially an area of upland and coastal cliffs north west of Fishguard, where the presence of a long stretch of coast provides a strong sense of place.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The north west Pembrokeshire coast consists of extensive jagged rocky cliffs with repeated sharp indentations forming angular small-scale headlands and inlets. The cliff tops are well vegetated with coastal grassland and scrub. The area is characterised by an upland agricultural landscape with well-defined field patterns and open rough grazing on the higher areas. These higher areas feature exposed, rocky hill tops set in a mosaic of rough grassland and moorland vegetation. Lower areas are interspersed with scattered small settlements and particularly farmsteads in amongst the agricultural landscape. Hill tops provide panoramic views of the Preseli Hills to the east, and along the coast, which add to the local distinctiveness.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include maritime cliffs, grassland, heathland and rocky shores. Rocky islets support breeding sea-birds. Important species include grey seal, peregrine falcon and chough.

### Geological Characteristics





Rocky coastline between Goodwick and Aberbach, including the Strumble Head peninsula. Sea cliffs rise to around 120m AOD west of Harmony, but are lower in the Goodwick area, where shore areas have been developed as a harbour. Rocky foreshore areas are generally very narrow or absent, even in coves. Bedrock dominated by Ordovician slates and volcanic rocks. There is a coastal platform and slopes on the north side of the Llanwnda massif. Dominated by an apron of glacial clays to the south (Quaternary: Pleistocene) which thins northwards, revealing exposures of Ordovician volcanic bedrock in a belt adjacent to the cliffs, including shallow valley-forms.

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are Prehistoric field systems and inscribed stones, Iron Age forts, chambered tombs, Medieval earthworks, all of which are of national significance. The whole of this LCA is within the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

This LCA includes the Strumble Head lighthouse. It is an area that is coming under intense pressure from second-home owners.

### Map Notation:

-  National Park Boundary
-  Boundary
-  LCA Boundary
-  LCA Boundary defined by the National Park Boundary





## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
21	Pen Caer/ Strumble Head	22 - Outstanding 23 - High 24 - High	80 - High 91 - Outstanding	436 - Moderate 568 - Moderate 662 - High 730 - Moderate 827 - Moderate 975 - High	46061-Outstanding 46063-Outstanding 46065-Outstanding 46066-Outstanding	512-Outstanding

### LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

Outstanding:	Of International or National Importance
High:	Of Regional or County Importance
Moderate:	Of Local Importance
Low:	Of Little or No Importance

*(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )*

### Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- This LCA has outstanding values recorded in four of the five evaluated landscape Aspects.
- An extensive area of wild, open moorland and farmland with attractive views to rocky coastal cliffs and the Preseli Hills
- There is a strong sense of exposure and remoteness here, resulting from the high elevation, sparse vegetation cover, proximity to the sea and the sparse settlement pattern
- There are many notable historical and archaeological sites which result in this LCA being of national importance with outstanding values in both historical and cultural landscape Aspects.
- This is a landscape with exceptional prehistoric remains, especially on the marginal farmland. The Iron Age fort at Garn Fawr is probably the most prominent feature, both physically and perceptually, and lies adjacent to another Iron Age fort at Garn Fechan.
- The historical importance of this landscape has been formally recognised by its inclusion in the Pen Caer: Garn Fawr and Strumble Head Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. This large and distinctive headland forms a landscape strong in elements of historic continuity and survival, quite possibly from the late prehistoric period onwards. It exhibits distinctive Welsh settlement forms and contains actual and suggested evidence for the archaeology of the early church in Wales, preserved in both upstanding monuments and in crop-mark sites
- The area is of cultural importance nationally, being the location of the last invasion of the British mainland in the 18th Century (1797).

### Discernible Landscape Trends

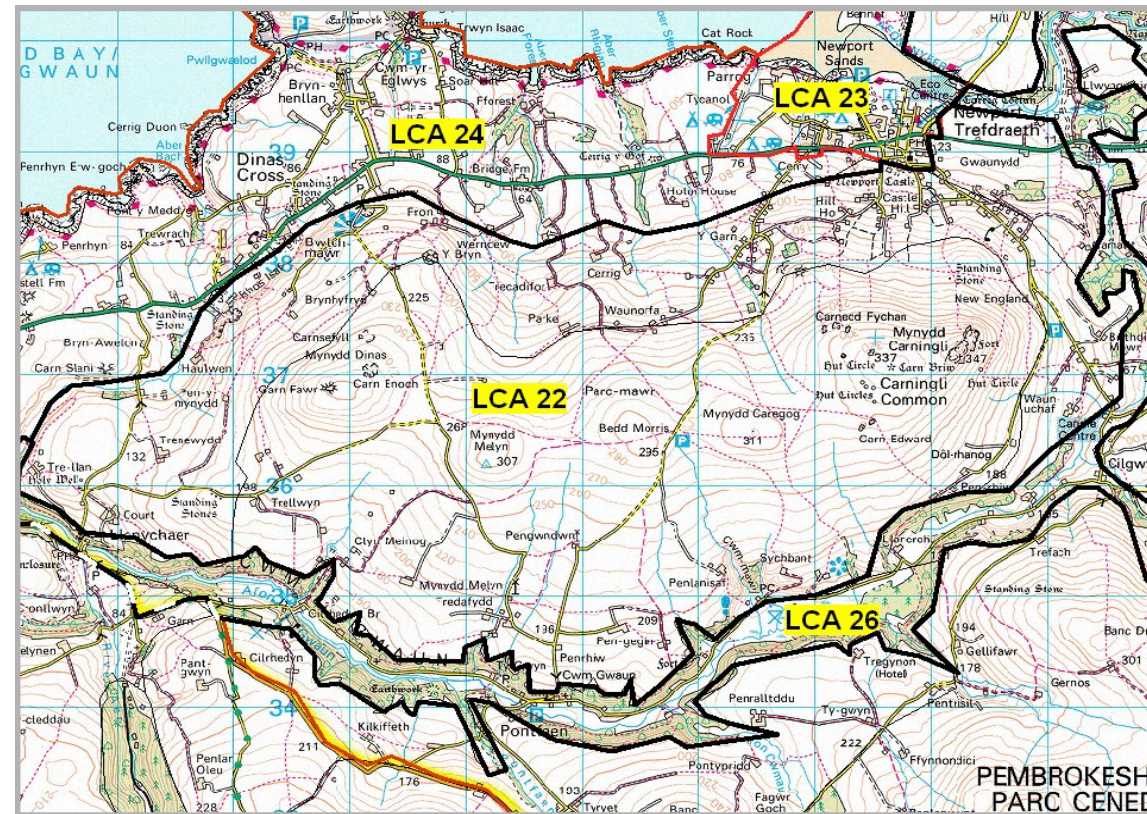
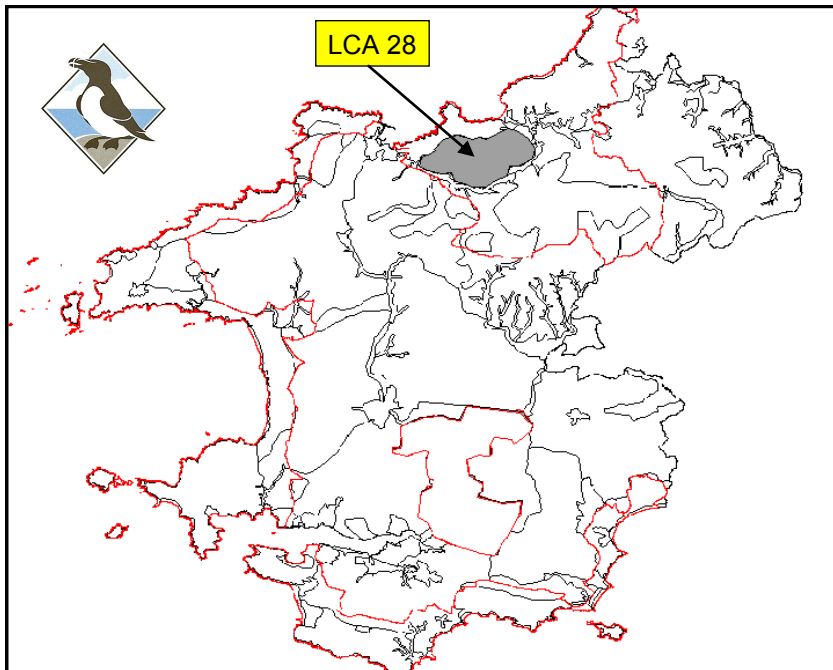
- The level of care given to the land is varied and on the open hilltops is appropriately low in intensity. The area appears to be in a relatively constant state, despite previous deterioration through conversion of moorland into farmland.

### Management Guidance

- Conserve upland areas of moorland and rough grazing through appropriate livestock management
- Consider the restoration of farmland on higher ground to moorland, if opportunities arise
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls at key visual locations.
- Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas or other areas of sensitive semi-natural coastal vegetation
- Ensure that bracken does not encroach on more valuable grassland and heathland habitats by promoting appropriate control methods
- Monitor visitor erosion pressures and ensure that coastal footpath erosion is minimised
- Maintain the extant historical field systems and ensure that significant historical and archaeological features are not adversely affected by land management or development, including their visual setting.
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.



## Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 22 - MYNYDD CARNINGLI



### Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

This large upland area is the westward extension of the Preseli range of hills, sharing many of its visual characteristics, but merits classification as a separate LCA in its own right, with its distinctive rocky summit and dominating position above the coast. The Mynydd Carningli peak forms an impressive landmark, especially when viewed from the direction of Dinas Cross, Newport, the high ground above the coast between Nevern and Moylgrove/Trewyddel, and from the main A487 coast road running northwards towards Cardigan.

### Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The Mynydd Carningli is a relatively small yet distinctive area characterised by open moorland and heath, with rocky summits and scree slopes evident on the higher parts. As with the Preseli Hills, the extensive tracts of open moorland on Carningli give an exposed and mountainous feel to the landscape. Conifer plantations are also present, forming incongruous features and breaking the skyline in some places, with a notably discordant effect on the long curves of the summits punctuated by rocky outcrops. The upland area affords wide-ranging views across to the neighbouring Mynydd Preseli - with which there is a strong visual relationship - and along the coast.

### Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include marshy grassland, wet heathland and extensive areas of dry heathland which dominate the ridge.

### Geological Characteristics

A prominent massif lying to the north west of the Preseli Hills and rising to 337m AOD that forms a broadly east-west ridge of coalescing knolls with rocky peaks or tors surrounded by rock-strewn slopes. It slopes away rapidly northwards towards the coast, forming an escarpment. To the south of the ridge, it slopes more gently towards Cwm Gwaun, but locally with steeper uppermost sections around the tors. The bedrock geology includes Ordovician volcanic rocks and slates with some igneous intrusions, the latter as in the Preseli Hills. However, the surface features are dominantly peri-glacial (Quaternary: Pleistocene).

### Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are Prehistoric standing stones, settlements and field systems, Medieval and post-Medieval structures and buildings of national significance. This archaeological wealth has led to the inclusion of part of the eastern section of this LCA - Carningli Common, Mynydd Carregog and the land sloping northwards down to Newport - within the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Extensive 19th and 20th century rectilinear enclosure of common land is evident on the southern flank of the mountain block. The boundary between cultivated land and moorland on the northern fringe, however, appears to have changed little since the early 19th century.

**Map Notation:**

- National Park Boundary
- LCA Boundary
- LCA Boundary defined by National Park Boundary



## Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
22	Mynydd Carningli	04 - High 44 - Moderate	39 - High	358 - Moderate 517- Outstanding 611- Low 962 - Low	46149-Outstanding 42259-Outstanding 46067-Outstanding 46068-Outstanding 46071-Outstanding 46195-Outstanding 46196-Outstanding 46197-Outstanding	331-Outstanding

### LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

Outstanding:	Of International or National Importance
High:	Of Regional or County Importance
Moderate:	Of Local Importance
Low:	Of Little or No Importance

*(The reference numbers in the table refer to the discrete Aspect Areas identified )*

### Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- This LCA forms an integral part of the wider upland area stretching inland from the coast and separated from the nearby Preseli Hills only by the narrow wooded valley of the Afon Gwaun. There is a strong visual relationship with the nearby Mynydd Preseli
- There is a pervading sense of remoteness and wildness, resulting from the strong sense of exposure on the open moorland and heathland, together with the close proximity of the sea. The relative inaccessibility imparts a sense of tranquillity
- There is a distinctive rock formation at the summit which adds to the sense of place, and this point is a conspicuous and distinctive reference point when viewed from the north, especially from the town of Newport, to which Carningli forms the impressive visual backdrop
- There are internationally important habitats present which are assessed as being of outstanding value within a single Aspect Area: wet heathland with cross-leaved heath and dry heath; almost half of the area of the LCA is classified as SSSI
- There are strong historical links with the upland of the Mynydd Carningli and Mynydd Preseli range of hills and the quality and extent of historical and archaeological features here is of recognised national significance within Wales and of outstanding value, as evidenced by the demarcation of the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historical Interest in Wales. This discrete block of upland centred on Mynydd Carningli at the north western end of the Preseli Hills contains a wealth of relict archaeological and other remains, some persisting as working elements in the landscape today, and the whole representing diverse land use and organisation from the prehistoric, Medieval and later periods
- The single dominant archaeological feature is that of the spectacular Iron Age fort at the summit of Mynydd Carningli. From this radiate outwards prehistoric field systems, settlement evidence and ritual sites (such as standing stones); the abundant evidence for prehistoric human activity from the Neolithic to the Iron Age can be traced across the high ground
- This is a very strong historical and cultural landscape, with almost every 'natural' outcrop having been re-worked at some time in its past and altered or enhanced by human activity. The open ground is dotted with cairns dating from prehistoric to recent times, tangible evidence of human influence on even open moorland with a wild and natural character.

### Discernible Landscape Trends

- The planting of coniferous woodland has detracted from the open quality of the upland and represents an erosion of heathland habitats by encroachment
- Bracken encroachment on the high slopes is extensive and control measures are being actively supported by the National Park Authority

### Management Guidance

- Conserve the open heathland and moorland, especially through bracken control on open access land
- Consider the appropriateness of conifer plantations with options including removal and replacement with heathland habitats. Discourage the further planting of woodland, especially coniferous species
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown areas around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife
- Rehabilitate historic boundary hedgerows and hedgebanks, especially the boundary bank between enclosed fields and open moorland
- Promote the reinstatement of traditional land boundary management methods and implement these in perpetuity, especially at key visual locations
- Monitor the condition of archaeological sites in relation to visitor erosion and disturbance; maintain the integrity of archaeological sites and their visual setting, especially within the Newport and Carningli Landscape of Special Historical Interest in Wales
- Ensure that as far as possible no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.