

Rhoscrowther | Wind Farm



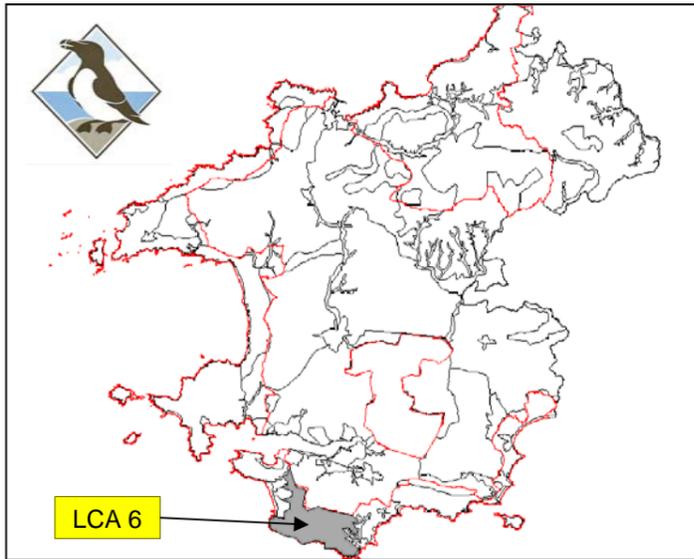
Environmental Statement

Volume III: Technical Appendices

Appendix 5.3 - PNCPA and PCC Landscape Character Assessments

October 2021

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 6 - CASTLEMARTIN/MERRION RANGES



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A very exposed broad expanse of rolling lowland with associated coastal cliffs. The area is largely occupied by the Ministry of Defence for national defence purposes for both live fire and dry military training.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This area is gently undulating grassland on an exposed coastal plateau on the southern tip of Pembrokeshire. The area has a low level of built development, yet is characterised by evidence of former quarries and scattered villages and a strong military influence on range areas to the north and west of the Aspect Area. There is a series of rocky cliffs and steep slopes with some small sheltered coves on the south coast. The cliffs contain fewer sharp indentations than cliffs elsewhere in the National Park and feature high levels of cliff-top coastal grassland.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Semi natural habitats include dry heathland, sea cliff grassland, neutral grassland, lowland heathland, cliffs, rocky and sandy shores. The area supports numerous birds including peregrine falcon, chough and skylark. Other important species include grey seal, greater horseshoe bat, marsh fritillary, butterfly, and other rare invertebrates, rare lichen and the biggest sea bird colonies on the mainland of S.W. Britain.

Geological Characteristics

Distinctive coastal platform averaging 50m above sea-level and developed on Carboniferous limestone. Some shallow valley systems present and karstic features significant, including dolines. Extensive areas modified by military ranges. Bounded by coast to the S and Old Red Sandstone escarpment to the N, both with a WNW-ESE orientation. High limestone cliffs are characteristic (up to around 40m) and include a range of classic geomorphological features including caves, stacks and arches. Very little foreshore area. The cliff line has a characteristic WNW-ESE orientation.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments, Iron Age hill forts, medieval and post-mediaeval buildings and sites, all of national significance including Brownslade, Flimston a Pricaston. Castlemartin Range was established in 1938 and is the single largest element in the Defence Training Estate Pembrokeshire. It is used by Regular and Territorial Army, Cadet Forces, other services, some overseas forces, and (uniquely in the UK) by armoured fighting vehicle units for direct-fire live gunnery exercises, with both on-land impact areas and a large offshore safety area. During non-firing periods there is public access to the coastal path. Very small areas of the Stackpole Warren Landscape of Special Historic Importance in Wales and the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales lie within this LCA.

Map Notation:

-  National Park
-  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
6	Castlemartin/ Merrion Ranges	61 - Moderate 63 - Moderate 80 - Outstanding	38-Moderate 238-Outstanding	146- Outstanding 359 - High 608 - Moderate 765- Outstanding	46173-High 46186-High 46187-High 46189-High 46190-High	003-Outstanding 819-High 852-high

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 large tract of exposed open coastal grassland landscape has a settled feel with strong coastal character. There are extensive views of the open sea from much of the higher ground and along the coast from the coastal path
- The prominent line of church towers and spires along the ridgeline villages of Warren, St. Twynells and St. Petrox are locally distinctive features which still dominate the horizon, in spite of the siting of military range observation towers at intervals along parts of the same ridge
- The periodic noise of heavy gunfire is discordant and intrusive but when absent, this is a highly exposed, wild and rather tranquil area of the National Park
- There are habitats of international importance here and areas are of outstanding ecological value as a consequence
- Some of the limestone cliff coast has fine examples of rock formations, notably at Elegug Stacks, underlining the outstanding geological landscape value in parts of the area
- The recorded historical and archaeological features are of national significance, justifying the high value attributed to the historical landscape, of which the churches are the most obvious elements
- The long-established military training area and ranges co-exist with the National Park status, but contribute to wildlife conservation by reducing human disturbance, and public access along the coastal path is permitted when live-firing is not in progress. An alternative route is also available via the Range trail which provides uninterrupted access along the inland perimeter of the Castlemartin Range.

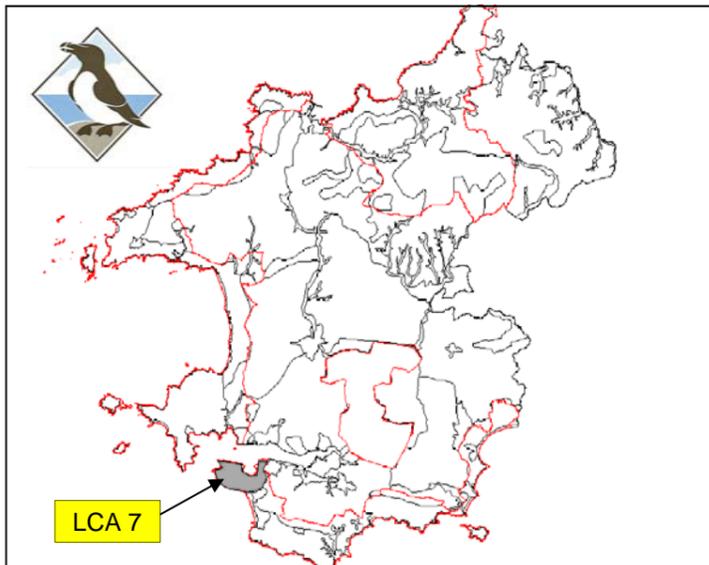
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The use of parts of the area for military dry training (using blank ammunition and pyrotechnics) and armoured fighting vehicle live-firing leads to relatively low levels of management in these areas, resulting in a rather neglected appearance. However, the lack of general human disturbance and by dogs will have benefited the wildlife species in the area. The Countryside Council for Wales has recently notified the Castlemartin Range SSSI.
- The exclusive effects of military use have prevented damage to many archaeological sites except at a very localised level, since there has been no deep ploughing, sub-soiling or land drainage work. Active consolidation and management means that many features are improving.

Management Guidance

- Retain coastal character with low levels of built development and maintenance of traditional field boundaries. Ensure that any new agricultural buildings respect the historical and cultural significance of the landscape in terms of their siting, layout, form and construction materials
- Walls and hedges that have suffered neglect should be restored with appropriate management including regular cutting hedges
- 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
- Monitor the spread of bracken to prevent extending into heathland areas. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into heathland areas, sea cliff grassland or neutral grassland.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged. Support the continued management of the listed building complexes of Brownslade, Flimston and Pricaston between the MoD and National Park Authority.
- Support the continued management of the Castlemartin Ranges, recognising that development approval may be required to support defence operational requirements, and encourage the removal of any assets once they are declared redundant.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 7 - ANGLE PENINSULA



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A peninsula of rolling lowland and associated coastal land with low cliffs and a stretch of low estuarine frontage on the south side of the outer part of Milford Haven, at Angle Bay.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The area contains some exposed hill tops with scattered farmsteads in an agricultural landscape. The open landform and borrowed coastal views of indented cliffs and slopes give the area a strong coastal feel, especially to the west. There is a high incidence of traditional cottage buildings in Angle village and a distinctive local linear field pattern. Views over Milford Haven Waterway to the oil refineries and installations creates a visual detractor but views to West Angle Bay and over to St Ann's Head are attractive.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Semi-natural habitats range from sheltered inter-tidal mud flats in the shallow embayment of Angle Bay to exposed cliffs, sandy and rocky shores on the south and west facing coasts. There are several areas of lowland mixed deciduous woodland, (mostly planted) and semi-natural deciduous woodland has developed on the north facing coast which overlooks the Milford Haven Waterway. Notable species include chough and peregrine falcon, and Angle Bay in particular is an important over-wintering ground for waders and wildfowl.

Geological Characteristics

Cliff, steep coastal slope and rocky foreshore around the Angle headland. Dominated by Old Red Sandstone siltstones and sandstones (Silurian-Devonian) with some Carboniferous limestone in N. Includes important raised beach features (Quaternary: Pleistocene). WNW-ESE orientated headland, including Angle Point. Highest in N, sloping to the central valley and then rising gently to base of the Old Red Sandstone escarpment to S. Dominated by Carboniferous limestone. Broad embayment with entrance to Cleddau estuary/ria narrowed slightly by points on either side. Shore area dominated by sands with scattered areas of flat rock (including Carboniferous limestone and Devonian sandstone).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are Bronze Age standing stones and an Iron Age fort of national significance. Angle is a fine example of an Anglo-Norman planned village with several buildings surviving from the Medieval period. There is a wide range of archaeological material present from prehistoric through to modern military. The headland has long had a key defensive role because of its location, evidenced by the nationally significant Chapel Bay fort on the north shore, and the fort at Thorn Island dominating the vista from West Angle Bay. Much of this LCA lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic interest in Wales, including Angle village. The distinctive architecture in Angle village results from the local landed gentry's plans to make Angle into a holiday village.

Map Notation:

- National Park
- 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
7	Angle Peninsula	65 - Moderate 74 - Outstanding	233-Moderate 236-Moderate 237-Outstanding	376 - High 401 - High 584 - High 605 - Moderate 608 - Moderate	43917-Outstanding 43918-Outstanding 43920-Outstanding	003-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)

- The area of Angle village and its surroundings is characterised by traditional agricultural field patterns with hedges and hedgebanks, interspersed with small wooded valleys
- There is a strong coastal feel imparted by the peninsula and the views out over the mouth of Milford Haven to the headland of St Ann’s Head, with its lighthouses and cottages, and up the estuary to the oil terminal piers. This atmosphere is enhanced by the traditional building character within Angle village
- Areas to the west and south are very exposed, contrasting with the more sheltered areas of West Angle Bay, and particularly Angle Bay, which is inward-looking and an integral part of the Milford Haven estuary shoreline
- There are some shoreline habitats of international importance which result in areas of high ecological value
- The recorded historical and archaeological sites are of such importance that the landscape throughout is of outstanding historical value. Of particular note is that Angle is a great survival of a planned Medieval village, with a single main street, the magnate core at one end (with many buildings having survived, including the dovecote, the church, the ‘nunnery’ and the tower house), and strip-fields running back from burgage plots along the village street
- The outstanding cultural landscape value is underpinned by its historical and archaeological wealth. The Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales encompasses the northern section of this LCA including Angle Bay. This river valley and estuary landscape has an unsurpassed concentration of remains, reflecting maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing, defence and industry spanning the prehistoric to modern periods.
- Angle village has a Conservation Area designated in August 1997, extending to the edges of West Angle Bay and Angle Bay, and encompassing much of the relict Medieval field system.

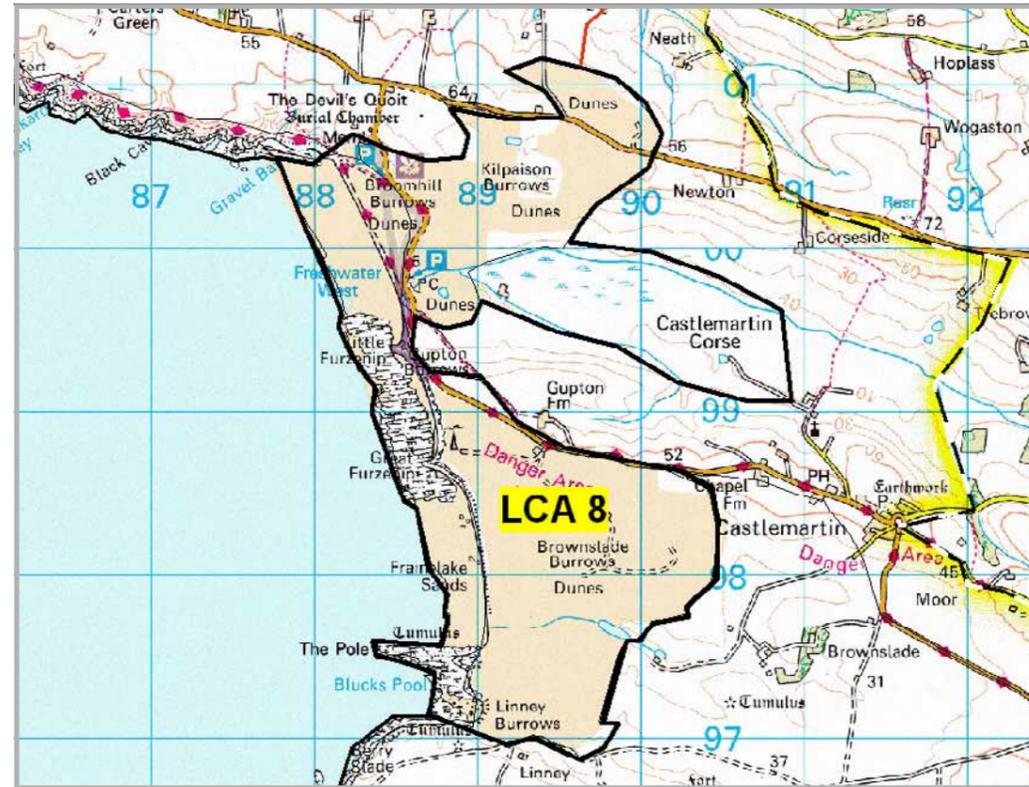
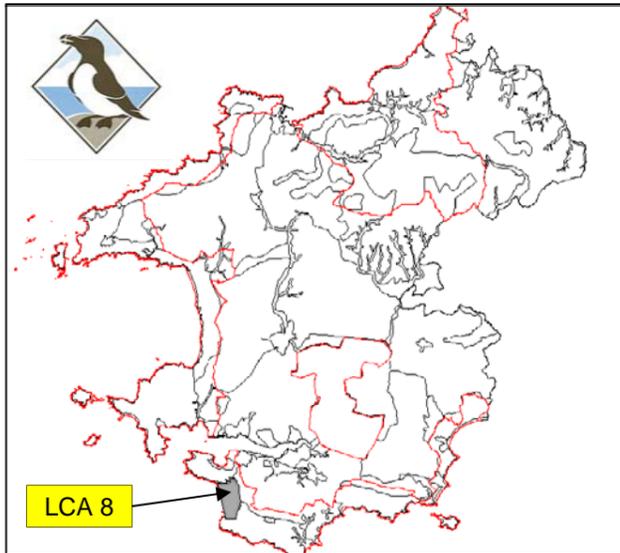
Discernible Landscape Trends

- The agricultural management is small scale and varied with wooded valleys and hedgerows maintained and development being generally considerate of traditional techniques, and the overall trend is considered to be constant
- The dismantling of oil installations on the south side of Angle Bay has reduced the impact of industrial development on the area to a significant degree, especially the views from Angle village.

Management Guidance

- Retain the unique and special character of Angle village and its Conservation Area when considering any future development, particularly with respect to the quality of the architecture and the street plan
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical appropriate management of hedgerows, especially the Medieval field pattern around Angle village
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks relating to the relict strip-field system and stone walls at key visual locations. Do not allow agriculturally improved land to extend into sensitive semi-natural vegetation areas
- Protect archaeological sites from damage by visitors and natural erosion
- Promote careful management of adjacent industrial areas [the oil refinery at Rhoscrowther] to control their impact, especially on the visual setting.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
LCA 8 - FRESHWATER WEST/
BROWNSLADE BURROWS



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An area of rolling lowland, almost devoid of settlement, with associated coastal areas of fixed sand dunes, low sea cliffs and bays.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The landscape is characterised by a distinctive gently undulating open area dominated by sand dunes backed by marshy fields at the western end of Castlemartin Corse. The close visual and sensory association with the coast adds to the sense of place, especially when strong south-westerly winds blow and raise a high surf along the broad sweep of exposed beach and rocky foreshore.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include coastal sand dunes, fens, reedbeds, purple moor grass and rush pastures, lowland calcareous grassland, maritime cliffs, littoral and sub-littoral. The area supports numerous important species include chough, over-wintering lapwings, waders, grey seal, adder, grass snake, slow worm, rare invertebrates (including scarce blue tailed damselfly and great green bush cricket), and several important plant species, including fen pondweed and marsh helleborine.

Geological Characteristics

Extensive sand dune system which rises from beach level over former cliff areas (Quaternary: Holocene), in part stabilised and with sand pits. Includes a sand beach and extensive area of rocky foreshore in centre of Bay with adjacent sea cliffs. Castlemartin Corse is WNW-ENE orientated valley with moderately steep slopes on either side and a broad floor. Latter includes a lower, flat area which is marshy to the W and a slightly higher very gently sloping terrace-like features on the S side of the valley. Seaward end of valley to W blocked by dunes of Broomhill Burrows. Includes a minor side valley to N with a narrow floodplain. (Quaternary: Pleistocene-Holocene).

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are abandoned military structures and Iron Age forts of national significance. Many of the features have been preserved through sand inundation, and so the dunes at Kilpaison and Brownslade Burrows are very important in the physical preservation of archaeological sites. Castlemartin Corse is also of historical significance. The beaches form a very important part of the coastline and the concept of the National Park. Culturally they hold high significance in the minds of local inhabitants and visitors.

Map Notation:

- National Park
- LCA Boundary
- 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
8	Freshwater West	61 - Moderate 79 - High 81-Outstanding	235 - Outstanding 239 - High	142 - Outstanding 359 - High 531 - High 780 - High 865 - High	46188 - Outstanding 46189 - High 46190 - High	003 - Outstanding 705 - Outstanding

LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

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

Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- This LCA was defined by its vast stretch of sand beach backed by an extensive system of fixed sand dunes, which are very rare in the National Park. These are in turn backed by a broad, shallow lowland valley managed for pastoral agriculture on land largely reclaimed from marsh. It is a landscape of outstanding geological value
- There is a highly exposed feel to this landscape with a constant awareness of the wind and the sea, sharpened by the sound of crashing of waves along the beach when the prevailing south-westerly winds reach sufficient strength
- Although there is a well-used paved public road passing through the dune system, its alignment and the scale of the adjacent sand dunes mean that it is not visible for much of its length along the low ground, thus contributing to the sense of remoteness of this place
- The high level of exposure, together with its relative isolation and lack of settlement, contribute strongly to a pervading sense of remoteness and wilderness here, evoked by the wind-swept undulating sand dune landscape. This in spite of the proximity of the Castlemartin firing ranges and the tops of high stacks at the Texaco oil refinery which intrude above the horizon to the north-east
- The range of habitats present is of nationally significant importance
- Old military installations provide reminders of the historical national importance of the nearby Milford Haven as a sea port and the need to protect its installations against attack.
- The elevated cultural value is supported by the presence of a tract of National Trust land in the northern section on part of Broomhill Burrows.

Discernible Landscape Trends

- The natural sand dune succession appears to be in a constant state with only local signs of erosion along informal footpaths through the dunes
- Accumulations of litter and debris in the dunes and at the car parks is a local phenomenon derived largely from flotsam being blown inland from the exposed beach when the winds blow from the south west.

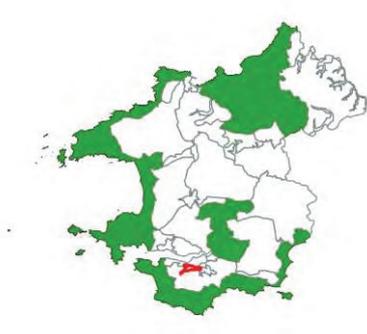
Management Guidance

- Retain and conserve the sense of remoteness
- Ensure that the area is not spoilt by accumulations of flotsam and jetsam
- Protect the natural sand dune succession with marram grass communities to the rear of the Burrows by managing footpath use and avoiding any development which would disrupt this succession
- Ensure that scrub/bracken spread are monitored and subject to appropriate control measures as necessary to prevent colonisation of dunes and coastal grassland
- Ensure that drainage is not altered to detriment of semi-natural marshland communities on Castlemartin Corse, including integrated catchment management in collaboration with the National Trust.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 24: SOUTHERN HAVEN MUDFLATS

Location :

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



View of the waterway from near Monkton



View South west across the waterway from Pennar



View towards Monkton from Pennar

Summary Description :

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

Key Characteristics

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

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

Key Qualities

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

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

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



Shingle bank near Pennar



View into Pennar from shingle bank

Future

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



View into Bentlass



Pylons across the southern landscape

Key Sensitivities

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

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

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



View from within the urban area of Pembroke Dock



Woodland edge to the valley inlet



View from near Monkton

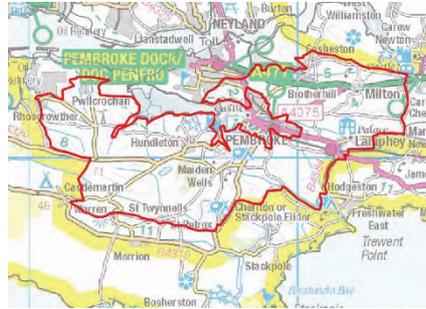
Adjacent Authority LCAs and SCAs

PCNPA: Seascape Character Area 32 Inner Milford Haven

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 25: HUNDLETON AND LAMPHEY

Location :

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



View from St Twynells towards St Petrox to the east



View from the Ridgeway across to Coshaston



Chapel Hill from near St Twynells

Summary Description :

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

Key Characteristics

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

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

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

Key Qualities

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

Landscape Change (LCA Specific)

Past and Present

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



View towards the Haven to the south



Cosheston Village

Future

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



Pylons near Lamphey



View from the A Road towards Court Hotel Lamphey

Key Sensitivities

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

Guidelines to Protect / Conserve / Enhance

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



Solar park near Rhoscrowther



Recreational area near the refinery



Traditional building at Lamphey

Adjacent Authority LCAs

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