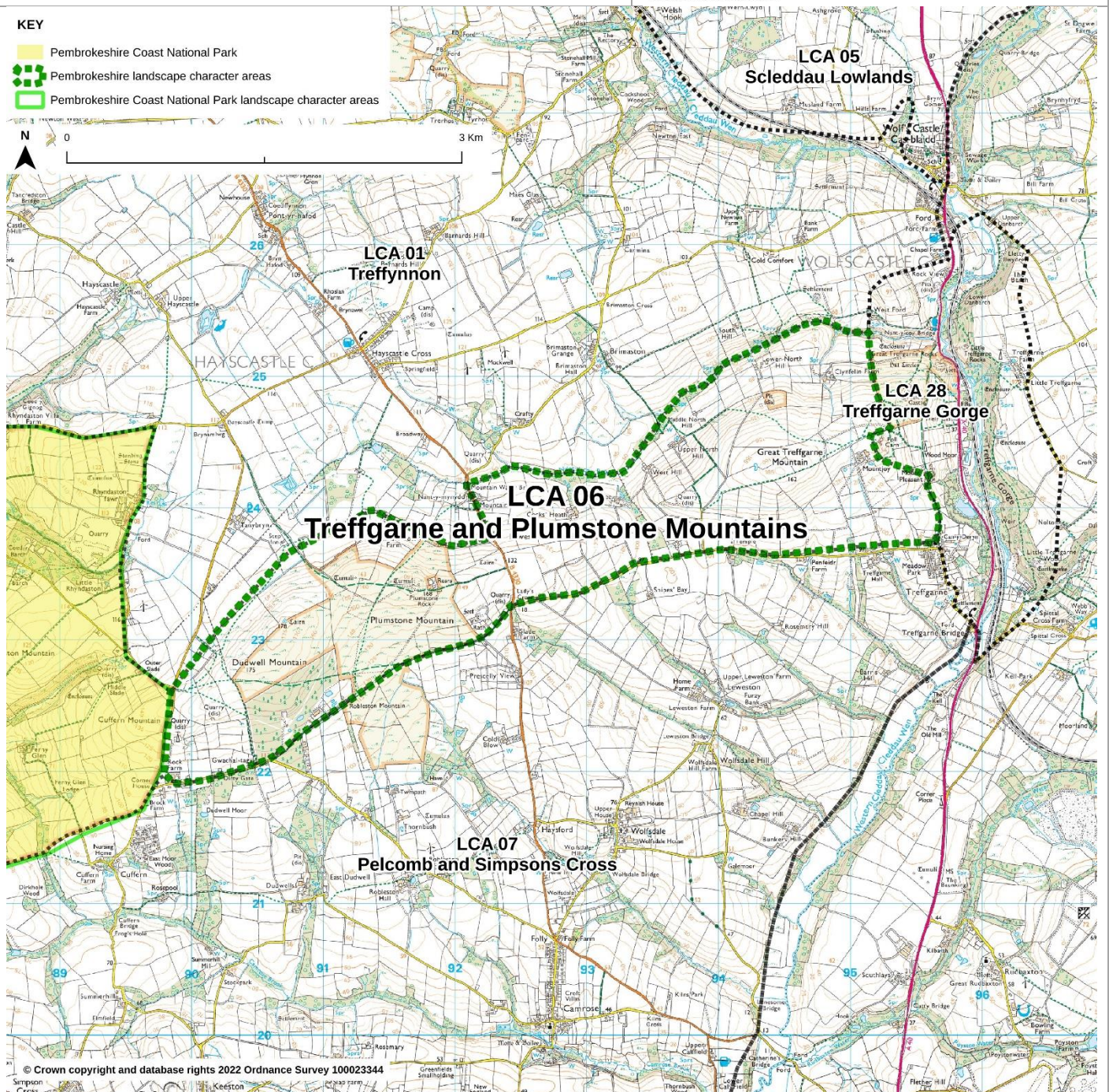
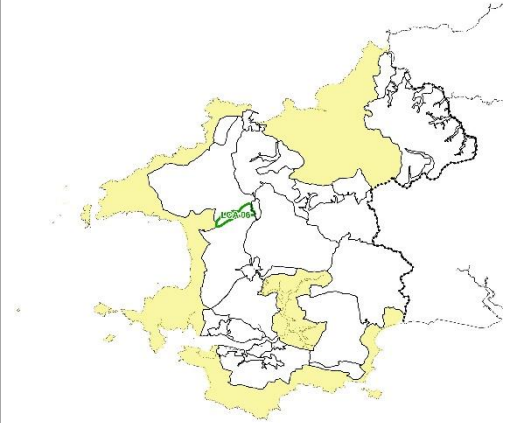


Landscape Character Area 6: Treffgarne and Plumstone Mountains

Location

This linear LCA is located to the west of Pembrokeshire and borders the National Park boundary near Newgale to the west and the Treffgarne Gorge to the east.





View across Plumstone and Dudwell Mountains from the north



View onto Great Treffgarne Mountain from the east

Summary description

This LCA is a low undulating upland ridge of open moorland, rocky outcrop and prehistoric features such as tumuli at Plumstone and Dudwell Mountains and farmland on Great Treffgarne Mountain bordered by Nant-y-coy Brook to the north east. The slopes comprise enclosed pasture with a few areas of small low growing woodland blocks interspersed among the semi-regular fields on the mid and lower reaches of the hills including a managed conifer plantation to the south west.

Key characteristics

- **An open narrow east-west undulating ridge rising upto 175m AOD above the surrounding plateau around 100m AOD with a rocky outcrop to the west and steeply sloping in places.**
- **The Nant-y-coy Brook winds along the north eastern edge of the LCA.**
- Underlying geology dominated by hard Ordovician extrusive igneous Rhyolite rocks exhibited in the Plumstone Mountain outcrop and small historic quarries to the west. Precambrian rocks lie beneath the lower slopes.
- SSSIs lie at Plumstone Mountain and at Nant-y-coy Brook which is part of Cleddau Rivers SAC.
- **Semi-natural habitats including wet heath and dense scrub with areas of bracken along with purple moor grass meadows focussed on Plumstone Mountain and Dudwell Mountain**
- **Largely pastoral to the east and on the lower western fringes with regular and semi-regular field patterns** suggest 18th or 19th century enclosure of former common land, possibly of medieval origin.
- **Historic interest includes the five Plumstone Mountain round barrows and Plumstone defensive rath**, all of which are scheduled monuments, and post-medieval quarries. These are within the context of Maiden Castle and the other prehistoric

fortifications around Treffgarne Gorge just to the east and the medieval castle of Roch to the west which forms one end of the Landsker line. Effectively this area lies roughly on this line and **the features give the area a sense of place apart from the surrounding countryside.**

- **There is no settlement or vertical structures on the ridge top which results in an unspoilt skyline and the simple uncluttered landcover and slopes provide a simple backcloth to the lower landscapes to the north and south..**
- Scattered farmsteads and isolated dwellings lie on the lower slopes with an absence of clustered settlements or agricultural buildings.
- The road pattern comprises metalled and un-metalled single track lanes which provide access to individual farmsteads and properties and to Plumstone Mountain, with the B4330 dissecting the area north south.
- **Plumstone Rock is a locally recognised landmark with a distinct sense of place providing a recreational focus with parking and access to the common land and extensive views which naturally tend to be to the north and south across the lower agricultural rolling plateau towards Milford Haven.**
- **Key views are to the west towards Roch Castle and the coast, to the east to the Preseli's beyond Maiden Castle and Wolf Rock, distant views across rolling farmland to Garn Fawr to the north and to Carn Llidi and occasionally Ramsey Island to the north west.**
- **Away from the road and car parks there is a degree of tranquillity and the whole area feels exposed at most times of year.**
- Culturally, the area is on the Landsker line with associated transition between the English and Welsh speaking parts of Pembrokeshire.

* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Loss of grazing on moorland is resulting in loss of habitat to scrub.
- Loss of hedges/hedgebanks and replacement with post and wire fencing is particularly apparent at Great Treffgarne.
- Concrete blockwork in farm complexes and elsewhere has replaced traditional materials such as stone in places.
- Rectilinear blocks of conifers plantations to the south west.
- Parking, raised reservoir and wooden fencing at Plumstone Mountain are incongruous features in otherwise open and semi-natural moorland.
- Recreational and access pressure on moorland which may also conflict with use of the area for grazing.
- Wind turbines lie to the north and east and are particularly prominent across Treffgarne Gorge.
- Isolated 20th century dwellings are not in local vernacular style introducing modern materials.

Landscape guidelines

- Conserve the open heathland and moorland at Plumstone Mountain by ensuring conservation grazing is well managed and protected.
- Maintain the openness and unspoilt character of the upland ridge and its skyline, retaining the existing small scale nature of built development.
- Consider replacing Causeway conifer plantation with broadleaf or mixed plantations over time, and soften edges with broadleaves to enhance its appearance and to enhance biodiversity.
- Encourage traditional grazing to maintain and enhance conservation value.
- Improve and introduce linkages between semi-natural habitats within and adjacent to the

area through reinstatement of hedge planting, with some trees at lower levels, and establishment of species rich headlands/corridors in places.

- Manage recreational access to avoid damage to moorland and improve understanding of the species, habitats and archaeological heritage of the area.
- Avoid vertical structures and other large scale development such as agricultural sheds on or near the skyline and upper slopes.
- Carry out improvements to the fencing and other incongruous elements at Plumstone Mountain to improve landscape integration and manage access.
- Avoid residential development in this sparsely settled area including individual dwellings and expansion of Treffgarne.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA13 Brandy Brook

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

-

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

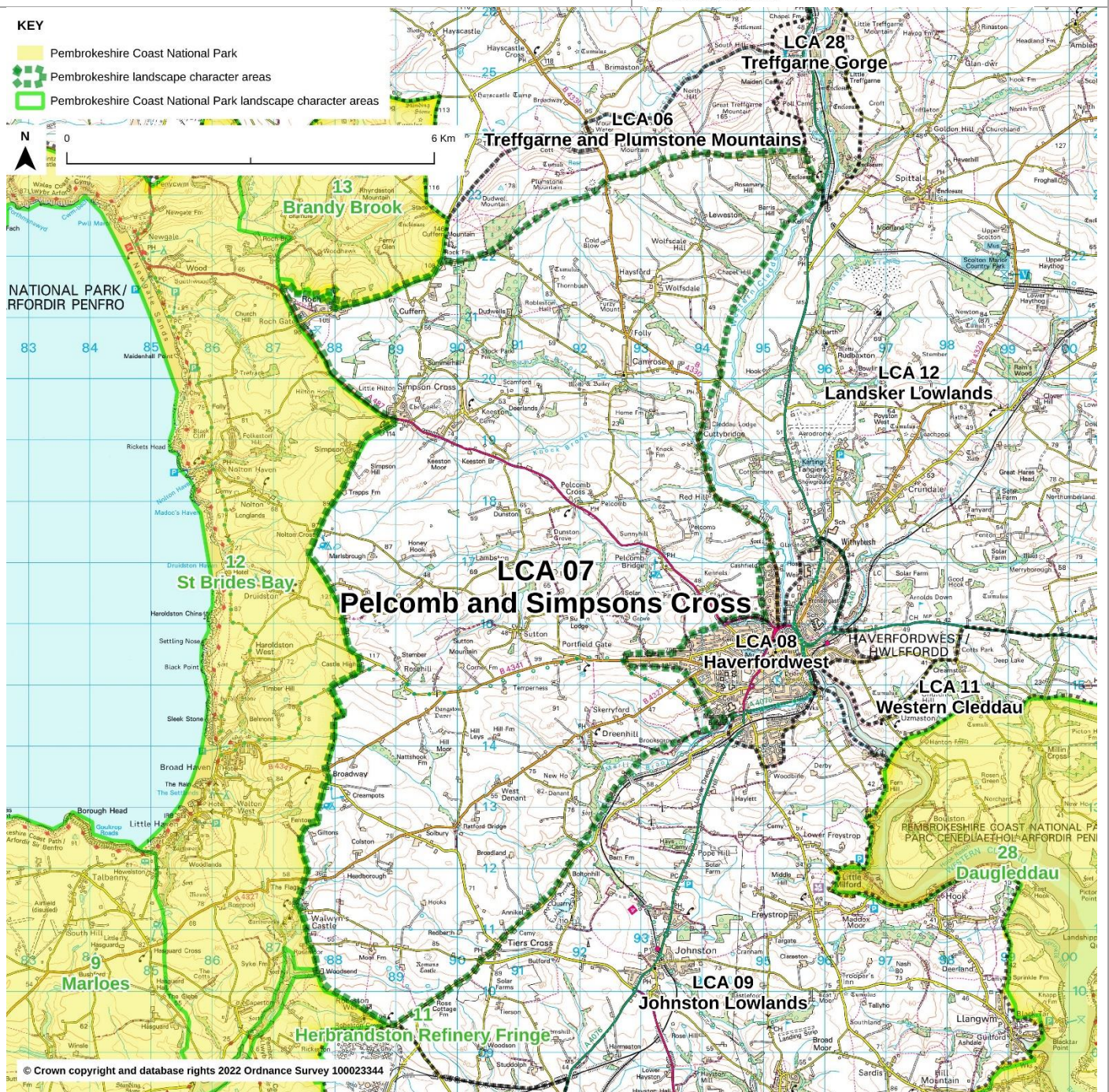
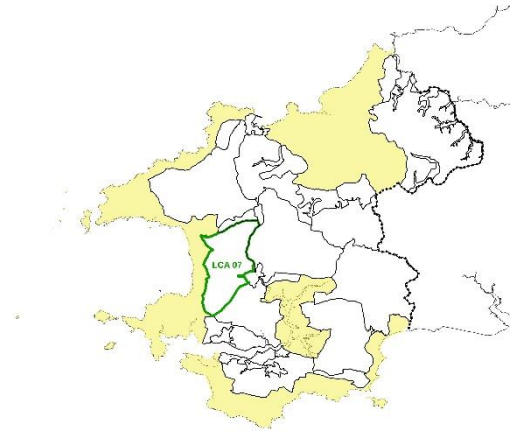
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>037 – moderate</i> 031 - moderate	<i>46060 - high</i> 46199 - high 46200 - moderate	<i>121 – high</i> 132 – moderate 122 – moderate 114 - moderate	<i>092</i> 081	<i>971 – moderate</i> 421 – high 705 - high

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 7: Pelcomb and Simpsons Cross

Location

This LCA is located to the west of Haverfordwest and borders the National Park boundary to the west with St Bride's Bay beyond. The A487 cuts through the area towards St David's and the Western Cleddau river corridor forms the boundary to the east.





View from the A487 to the North East, with Dudwell Mountain (LCA6) beyond



View north east from west of Portfield gate.

Summary description

This LCA comprises of a rolling primarily pastoral open landscape of ridges and low hills punctuated with small, enclosed wooded valleys. There are patches of rough grazing, scrub and heath. Larger settlements tend to be on the ridges and associated with roads radiating from Haverfordwest. Farmsteads and isolated dwelling houses punctuate the tranquil areas between. The western edge lies within the setting of the National Park.

Key characteristics

- **Series of east/west ridges and rounded hill slopes from 118m AOD just south of Plumstone Mountain to 100mAOD at Simpsons Cross and 88m AOD east of Nolton Cross with intervening valleys- some narrow and steep sided with narrow floors such as Camrose Brook falling to 10m AOD near where it meets the Cleddau.**
- **Deeply cut stream valleys with steep sides, narrow floors and some woodland and scrub** including Camrose Brook, Knock Brook, Pelcomb Brook to the north and Merlin's Brook to the south, most feeding into the Cleddau.
- Underlying geology is formed by sedimentary Ordovician slate to the north, Carboniferous mudstone to the south, with a Precambrian intrusive igneous band to the far south around Roman's Castle, and all cut by stream valleys with fluvial deposits flowing mostly to the east.
- Cleddau River SAC and Afon Cleddau along the valley of Camrose Brook and Plumstone Mountain SSSI at Robleston Mountain to the north.
- Largely high quality **rolling pastoral land of improved grassland but with areas of arable particularly on higher land with a mix of small irregular and larger regular field patterns respectively and relict strip fields (Wolfsdale).**
- **Substantial areas of rough grassland, marshy grassland, scrub and heath, sometimes associated with access land** such as Robleston Mountain open country to the north, Keeston Moor common land south of Simpson Cross and Sutton Mountain west of Haverfordwest, **and sometimes connected to river systems.**

- **Linear ancient woodlands and scrub along valley sides and bottoms and occasional copses and small conifer plantations** but tree cover more limited on the upper slopes and ridge tops.
- **Scattered small villages** with 20th century extensions tend to be on or near radial routes from Haverfordwest such as Roch, Simpson Cross, Keeston, Pelcomb Cross on the A487, Dreenhill and Portfield Gate but also include more rural settlements such as Camrose and Wolfsdale. **Small scale farmsteads lie scattered between settlements.**
- Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest lies west of Haverfordwest at Dreenhill.
- **Substantial evidence of prehistoric settlement and ritual / funerary activity** and scheduled monuments including Keeston Castle to the west and Roman Castle Rath to the south. Very occasional listed buildings with largest focus in and around Camrose including the Church of St Ismael and Camrose House and Mill.
- The radial routes from Haverfordwest tend to follow higher ground with the A487 and B roads running west and providing open views into surrounding valleys which tend to be served by minor roads. National cycle route 4 passes east west through the area on its way to the coast.
- Medium-sized wind turbines to the east and smaller turbines scattered across the area but most ridge skylines remain open and unspoilt between settlements.
- The wooded valleys are sheltered and tranquil especially away from roads.
- **Generally open hills and ridge tops to the west, some forming the skyline, overlooking coast and St Brides Bay, with views of Ramsey Island, this area forms part of the setting of the National Park.**
- Culturally, the area lies on and south of the Landsker Line (which runs from Roch and its castle eastwards) and forms part of the wider, rich agricultural lowland populated by English speaking communities to the south and east in particular.

* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Agricultural intensification in places with gappy hedgerows.
- Conifer plantations in places.
- 20th and 21st century expansion of settlements with brick, stone and rendered houses.
- Localised light pollution around settlements.
- Whilst few caravan parks exist within the character area, some are in elevated locations to maximise views towards the coast and Preselis. Small scale touring sites are otherwise located away from the coast.
- Pressure for further leisure development just outside the National Park.
- Pressure for renewable energy including wind turbines and solar arrays.

Landscape guidelines

- Conserve and enhance hedgebanks and hedgerows allowing trees to grow in places.
- Replace conifer plantations with broadleaved or mixed tree planting.
- Conserve and enhance the areas of rough grass, heath, scrub and woodland to optimise linkages in green infrastructure.
- Manage expansion of settlements to avoid ribbon development on ridges and locate below or away from skyline and soften with appropriate planting mitigation materials and limit/control lighting.
- Manage caravan parks and leisure development as per the County guidelines.
- Site renewable energy including wind turbines and solar arrays away from the National Park setting in discreet locations and avoid adverse cumulative impacts.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA9 Marloes
LCA11 Herbrandston Refinery Fringe
LCA12 St Brides Bay
LCA13 Brandy Brook

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA21 St Brides Bay Coastal Waters East

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

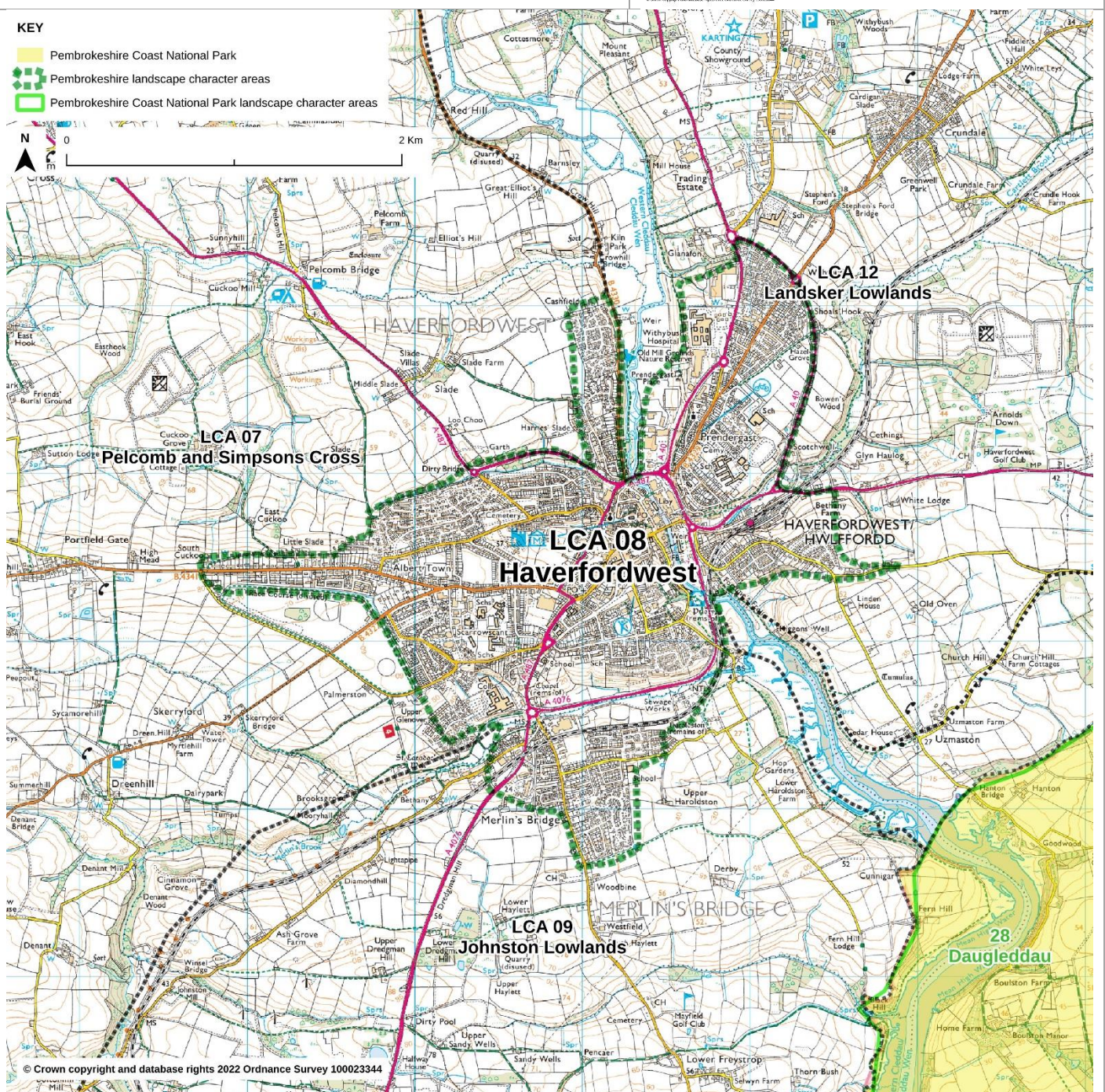
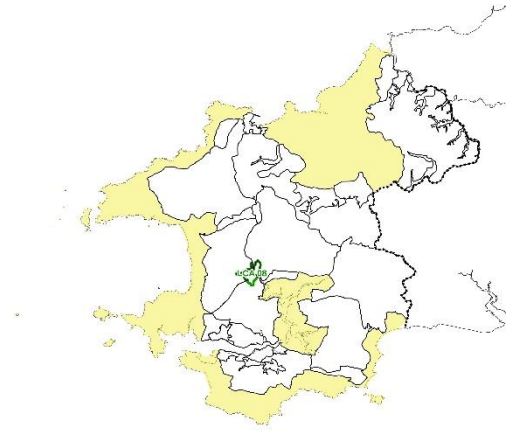
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>071 – moderate</i> 072 - high	<i>46054 – high</i> 43890 – high 46060 – high 46199 – high 48878 – outstanding	<i>129 – moderate</i> 122 – moderate 125 – moderate 131 – moderate 130 – moderate 114 – moderate 121 – high 159- high	<i>132</i>	<i>944 – moderate</i> 943 – low 807 – low 942 – low 971 – moderate 597 – moderate 400 – moderate 880 – moderate 502 – moderate 746 – moderate

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 8: Haverfordwest

Location

Haverfordwest is located in central Pembrokeshire at the hub of A40, A487, and A477 roads and also hosts a railway station.





Gateway into Haverfordwest historic centre over Western Cleddau bridge and the urban river corridor



Recreational open space at the Priory scheduled Monument

Merlin Brook valley floor

Summary description

Haverfordwest is the county town and its historic core has developed alongside the Western Cleddau river, lying mainly on slopes to the west, and includes priory ruins, castle, gaol and riverside warehouses. It has developed substantially in the 20th century including public services, residential and retail development. Haverfordwest is the infrastructure hub of the County with many road routes converging on the town and a railway which give it a sense of movement. Strong green corridors exist including the Cleddau itself and Cartlett and Merlin Brooks corridor with associated grassland and steep wooded slopes to the south.

Key characteristics

- **Haverfordwest is located on the slopes of the Western Cleddau valley rising from 10m AOD to 45m AOD in bluffs close to the largely canalised river and 80m AOD at its highest point on the ridge** near the disused racecourse open space to the west.
- Underlying geology is Silurian mudstone shale with fluvial deposits associated with the river.
- Haverfordwest is in a strategically significant central location lying at a crossing point of the Cleddau with a quay once used for trade via Milford Haven. It has been the commercial centre of Pembrokeshire and county town since the 16th century.
- **Haverfordwest Conservation Area lies at its core straddling the Western Cleddau with associated listed buildings and structures of the Old and New Bridges, listed buildings along the Quay Street and the Priory of St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr to the south and its scheduled monument setting. The Castle scheduled monument**

and various landmark churches lie on the upper slopes of the valley with distinctive streets rising up to them, themselves lined with many elegant 18th and 19th century listed buildings of stone and render befitting a county town. Some of the town is on a medieval street plan with remnant burgage plots.

- The majority of the town is covered by Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.
- The town has expanded substantially in the 20th century with housing estates rising up on ridges and valley slopes as well as beyond Merlin's Brook to the south. Retail use, Pembrokeshire College, Withybush Hospital, and commercial uses run north along the A40 northwards.
- **The town's historic frontage with the Western Cleddau has a distinct sense of place and its corridor links into the green valley corridors to the north and south.**
- **There are other important open spaces running through and around the town. These include the Merlin Brook valley floor with associated semi-improved grazing and containing steep valley sides with associated woodland which form an important and distinct edge to the town. The Cartlett Brook runs in a narrow corridor to join the Cleddau from the east.**
- Cleddau Rivers SAC/ Afon Cladal SSSI covering the Western Cleddau and Cartlett Brook.
- The town's strategic location is reinforced by the A40, A477 and A487 which run to the north, south and west coasts, linking to Cardiff to the east. The bypass to the south east of the town runs through the Western Cleddau and Merlin Brook valleys with associated noise and movement. Planes using Haverfordwest airport contribute further to movement and noise intermittently.
- Culturally, the town lies south of the Landsker Line and forms part of English speaking South Pembrokeshire, historically protected by the castle.

*** Note:** Bold text indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Development expansion to the north towards Withybush and to the south breaching Merlin Brook.
- Development expansion to the west on skyline.
- Cleddau river corridor development including canalisation creating a hard corridor.
- Modernisation or loss of traditional buildings and decline in historic buildings along the river front.
- Domination of road infrastructure on eastern edge of town centre.
- Busy, polluted and heavily trafficked roads through and around town with new bypasses to the north, east and south east.
- Considerable light pollution has been introduced from specific developments and road network, including commercial and historic properties and recreational activities.
- Loss of cattle market at The Mart ground, distancing the town from its agricultural hinterland
- Pressure on river corridors and areas of scrub and woodland which offer wildlife value and green infrastructure.
- Climate change likely to result in increased risk of flood along the river corridor and potentially into the commercial hub of the town.

Landscape guidelines

- Conserve and enhance open spaces and green infrastructure within the town especially the river corridors of the Cleddau, Merlin Brook and Cartlett Brook and associated green space and the Racecourse and linking these together as far as possible.
- Conserve and enhance the historic built form including regeneration of derelict properties.
- Address movement conflicts including optimising pedestrian routes through the town

centre and along the river.

- Plan any urban extensions with appropriate masterplanning and green infrastructure to integrate extensions into the landscape avoiding skyline development such as to the west and along river corridors.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

None

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA33 Daugleddau

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

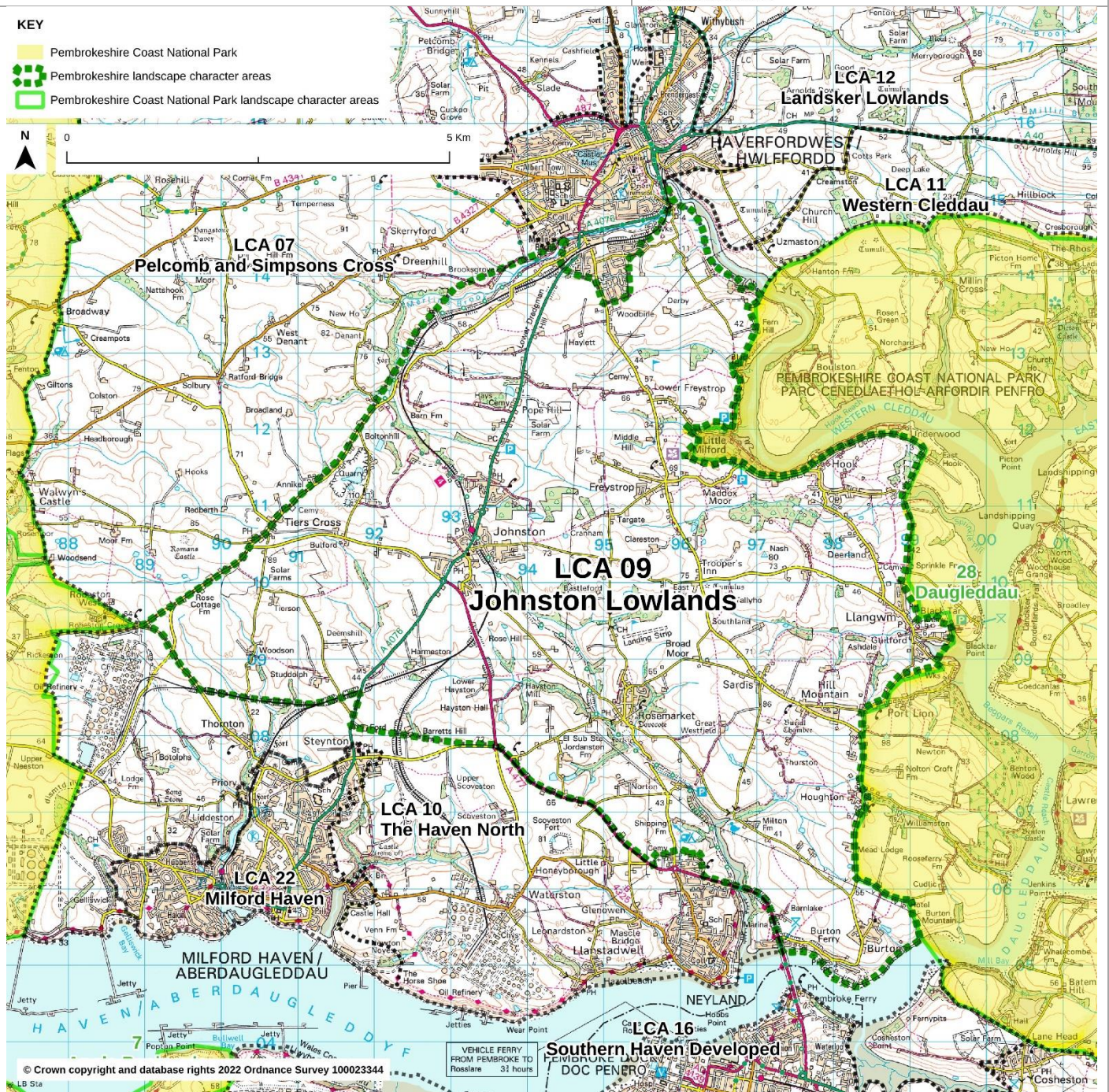
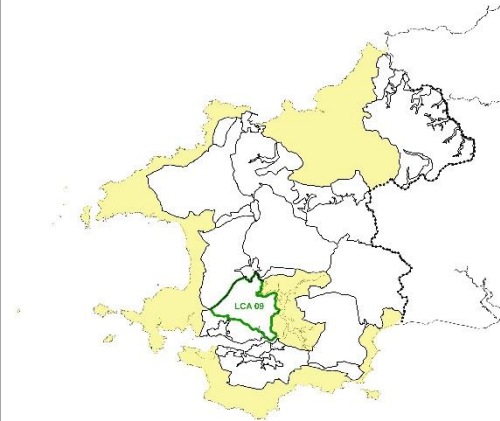
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
070 – low	43878 – outstanding 43903 – high 46054 – high 46209 - moderate	126 – low 157 – moderate 131 – moderate 127 – moderate 129 – moderate 114 – moderate 178 – moderate 180 – moderate 186 - moderate	131	942 – low 944 – moderate 512- moderate 807 - low

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 9: Johnston Lowlands

Location

This LCA is located in central Pembrokeshire south of Haverfordwest, north of Milford Haven and west of the Western Cleddau and Daugleddau where it extends to the National Park boundary.





Views south from Bolton Hill (west of Johnston)



View south from the edge of Llangwm

Summary description

This LCA is a rolling plateau landscape of gentle hills and wooded valleys. Farmland is dominated by high quality pastoral agriculture with hedgebanks and some arable, rough grassland and woodland blocks. The area is interspersed with scattered village settlements and farmsteads some of which have a strong historic character such as Rosemarket or Llangwm linked by quiet rural lanes. Busy A roads run north south, the A4076 and A477, between Haverfordwest to the north and Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock to the south. Johnston is the largest settlement and hosts both commercial and industrial/business uses. The area to the east is more tranquil and rural in character closer to the Western Cleddau, Daugleddau and the National Park. Views south to the Haven are dominated by refineries and wind turbines and pylons in places and solar farms lie to the south west.

Key characteristics

- **Gently undulating ridge and valley landform comprising of east west parallel low ridges with the highest being around 100m AOD to the west and 90mAOD to the east, falling to 14m AOD near the Daugleddau around Hook and sea level to the south by Cleddau Reach.**
- The underlying geology is complex and comprises from the north bands of Silurian and Carboniferous mudstones, Precambrian igneous rock across the central area (which is still quarried to the west of Johnston) and Devonian and Silurian sandstones to the south, overlain with minor glacial deposits.
- **Complex drainage with short watercourses** running east to the Daugleddau/ Cleddau Reach and longer streams flowing towards St Bride's Bay to the west and south to Milford Haven **in small enclosed and sheltered valleys with wooded sides (some steep) and narrow floors, including some ancient woodland.**

- **The enclosed and intimate Westfield Pill to the south** is within Pembrokeshire Marine SAC/Milford Haven Waterway SSSI.
 - The majority of the area is covered in high quality, **productive pastoral farmland managed by scattered farmsteads of improved grassland with some arable set in a strong field pattern of small and medium sized irregular and regular fields, including areas of medieval strip fields, bounded by often well trimmed hedgebanks and hedgerows.**
 - **Farmland is interspersed with semi-natural broadleaved and coniferous woodland blocks, marshy and rough grassland, scrub, streams and ponds on poorer quality land.**
 - The main settlement is Johnston associated with several quarries and located on the Haverfordwest/Milford Haven Road which with the A477 form busy road corridors with related development.
 - Single medium-sized turbines and large solar farms tend to be related to this corridor or to the south west.
 - **To the east the area becomes more tranquil and rural with a series of scattered rural village settlements such as Llangwm and Hook characterised by their visual and physical interrelationship with the Daugleddau river, with the National Park forming the boundary.**
 - **There are a large number of archaeological sites from all periods and listed buildings** including Medieval churches, and scheduled monuments include prehistoric, medieval and 18th century defence features.
 - There are scheduled monuments related to Rosemarket- the Rath and Jordanston Farm Promontory Fort and the listed Church of St Ismael. Llangwm has a Conservation Area with Church of St Jerome as a listed building.
 - Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest to the south around Rosemarket and to the east bordering the Cleddau.
 - **There are scenic views to the east around the Daugleddau and in the enclosed valleys such as around Rosemarket and Westfield Pill. There is also potential for views across the relatively open landscape on higher ground.**
 - Views to the south are dominated by industrial and renewable energy developments, as well as pylons in some places.
 - National Cycle Route 47 runs north to south, largely on dismantled railway.
 - Culturally, this area lies south of the Landsker Line and forms part of a rich pastoral landscape of the English-speaking communities of Southern Pembrokeshire.
- * **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Exploitation of mineral resources at Bolton Hill hard rock quarry continues and former small scale old coal workings have marked the landscape.
- The A4076 and A477 and rail line traverse the area and form focuses for development.
- Haverfordwest and Johnston have expanded significantly and there is pressure to continue.
- Pressure for further energy related developments in addition to refineries and LNG storage to the south and wind turbines, solar farms and pylons within the area.
- Intrusive light pollution exists around settlements, particularly at school and recreational facilities, from energy installations to the south, quarries and at some farm complexes.
- Potential intensification of agriculture on poorer quality land especially wetland and valleys.

Landscape guidelines

- Site renewable energy including wind turbines and solar arrays away from the National Park setting in discreet locations and avoid adverse cumulative impacts.

- Conserve and enhance hedgebanks and hedgerows allowing trees to grow in places.
- Conserve and enhance the river corridors with associated woodland in open countryside and as biodiversity corridors through settlement.
- Conserve and enhance the areas of rough grass, heath, scrub and woodland outside the valleys to optimise linkages in green infrastructure.
- Manage expansion of settlements to the north and south and within the area to avoid development along the Western Cleddau, on ridges and locate below or away from skylines and soften with appropriate planting mitigation materials.
- Avoid any substantial development towards the east and in particular in the setting of the National Park.
- Manage or expand quarries if required so the excavations and related infrastructure and lighting are well screened and are not widely visible and reinstate to natural landforms where possible optimising biodiversity.
- Minimise further light pollution in the area.
- Appropriate re-use should be considered for historic farm buildings which may be coming to the end of their use within agriculture.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA28 Daugleddau

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven- overlaps area

SCA33 Daugleddau- overlaps area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

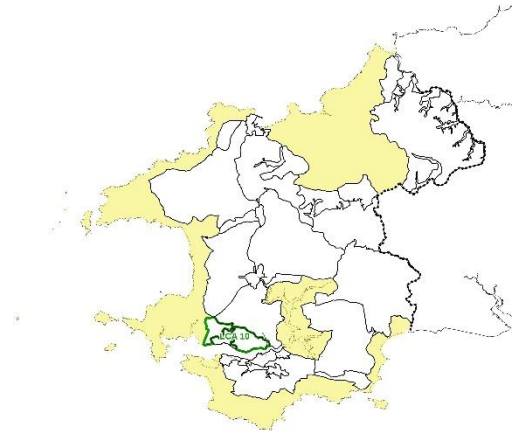
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>068 – moderate</i> 114 –high 051- outstanding	<i>46054 – high</i> 43904- high 43903 – high 43896 – high 34879- high 43893 - high 46211 – moderate 43900 – moderate 43898 – moderate 43894 – moderate 43895 – moderate	<i>159 – high</i> 157 –moderate 127 – moderate 131 – moderate 158 – moderate 142 – moderate 162 – moderate 141 – moderate 166 – moderate	<i>129</i> 218	<i>807 – low</i> 728- high 400 – moderate 342 – moderate 943 – low

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 10: The Haven North

Location

This LCA is located on the northern shores of the Milford Haven Waterway excluding the urban area of Milford Haven but including oil and gas related complexes to the east and west and several settlements, most notably Neyland. The northern boundary is formed by the A477 and railway lines and the southern boundary is formed by the edge of the town and the waterway.





Views towards the former Murco Oil Refinery from Thornton Ind Estate (LCA22)



Road south from Sentry Cross to Waterston

Summary description

This LCA comprises of rolling pastoral and arable land interspersed with numerous energy-related developments, ranging from large scale oil and gas storage related to the Milford Haven Waterway to wind turbines and solar arrays. The settlement pattern is predominantly small scale rural with some 20th/21st century extensions but the larger settlement of Neyland lies with its marina to the east and the town of Milford Haven is a presence. The small scale incised wooded valleys provide more intimate landscapes within the broader sweep of the rolling agricultural plateau.

Key characteristics

- **The rolling topography rises from the Waterway with its low coastal cliffs and steep slopes up to 70m AOD west of Steynton and is cut by north south incised stream valleys, the largest being Hubberston Pill and Westfield Pill. Numerous springs and small ponds occur across the area.**
- The geology is dominated by Old Red Sandstone- Silurian sedimentary sandstone.
- Milford Haven Waterway SSSI covers the majority of the coastline and intertidal areas and Pembrokeshire Marine SAC lies directly adjacent to the south.
- **The coastal edge is characterised by low cliffs naturally vegetated with coastal scrub.**
- **The primarily improved pastoral land with some arable is enclosed by distinctive field patterns including linear fields in patches such as north west of Thornton and west of Honeybourne with irregular field patterns also apparent bordered by hedgebanks and hedges.**
- **Ancient woodlands lie in the incised valleys such as Westfield Pill and around small rural settlements such as St Botolphs.**
- The area is almost wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.
- **Scheduled monuments lie at Fort Scoveston located on a commanding open rise**

overlooking the waterway, Castle Pill enclosure and Thornton Rath. There are various listed buildings such as churches.

- **Neyland's marina and boatyard located on a former industrial quayside are a major recreational focus and the accessible waterfront affords wide views of the Waterway and Cleddau Reaches** as well as the simple form of the Cleddau Bridge crossing at a high level to the east.
- **Neyland lies atop steep scrubby slopes above the waterfront with distinctive, coherent traditional terraces largely painted in pastel colours and high street within the Conservation Areas.** To the west the settlement abuts the waterway and rises up north up the slopes with a broader range of uses, including light industry and commercial uses at Honeyborough to the north of the village Conservation Area.
- **The distinctive linear traditional settlement of Llanstadwell fronts the Waterway with its cottages and church, backed by steep rural slopes which form a green gap between coastal development.**
- **Other open rural pastoral gaps in the developed coast lie at Gelliswick and east of Castle Pill.**
- **Smaller settlements are 19th and 20th century and generally compact and linear in character.**
- The Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage tanks of Waterston terminal are apparent on the coast, with adjacent wind turbine array. Milford Haven former refinery now a petroleum storage and distribution terminal lies inland to the west with many coloured storage tanks partly screened at close quarters by tree belts whilst part of South Hook LNG terminal lies to the west.
- A series of wind turbine developments have been implemented incrementally in a range of different sizes, numbers and types, some in relation to the brown field sites and others in rural locations, which have a combined cumulative effect on landscape character and are widely visible.
- Solar arrays also have been implemented incrementally, particularly to the west (some outside the area) and combine with the wind turbines and oil and gas installations to influence landscape character locally.
- Lighting on wind turbines and industrial installations such as stacks is apparent at night, with far reaching views across St Brides Bay.
- The northern edge of the area is bordered by busy A roads and north-south railway links but intervening areas between developments have a quieter rural character often enclosed with high hedges and some woodland in places.
- Wales Coast Path runs along the majority of the Milford Haven Waterway with long views across and along it.
- Culturally, the area lies a long way south of the Landsker Line and the area is dominated by English-speaking communities.

* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- The character of the area could be described as an energy-scape and as a result has significant cumulative impact issues.
- Oil and LNG storage facilities are major elements within the area with substantial lighting at night.
- The potential reduction in the need for fossil fuels could impact on landscape [with transformation to low-carbon / zero carbon industry..](#)
- Wind turbines incrementally implemented at a wide range of types, scales and arrangements may increase although potentially conflicting with other uses.
- Solar farms to the north are also a feature and may also expand into the area or at least modify its character.

- Pressure for further development to extend built areas into the countryside although there may be potential conflict with existing wind turbines.
- Increasing leisure and recreational opportunities on the waterway and via the active travel network.
- Rising sea levels affecting settlement and other development along the coastal edge such as at Neyland and Llanstadwell.

Landscape guidelines

- Manage wind turbine and solar farm development recognising the combined cumulative impact, the lack of coherence of developments and the now limited capacity of the area.
- Manage expansion of settlement edges avoiding sensitive incised valleys, steep slopes, prominent skylines, woodland and historic field patterns.
- Maintain separation of settlements especially along the coastal edge.
- Manage ancient woodland, other vegetation on steep slopes and along watercourses and hedgebanks to optimise habitat connection.
- Seek to preserve the cultural and archaeological heritage of the area and its setting eg Scoveston Fort and Castle Pill, and to optimise accessibility to the public.
- Conserve the marina area at Neyland and associated viewpoint from the car park looking over the Haven.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA 11 Herbrandston Refinery Fringe

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA32 Inner Milford Haven- overlaps area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>068 – moderate</i> 078 – high 090 – low 067 – moderate	<i>43899- high</i> 43879 – high 46054 – high 43890 - high 43881 – low 43889 – moderate 43880 – moderate 43895 – moderate 43879 – moderate	<i>142 - moderate</i> 164 – high 162 – moderate 165 – moderate 167 – moderate 166 – moderate 165 – moderate 151 – moderate 152 – low 156 – low 143 – low 161 – low 163 - moderate 141 – moderate	<i>129</i> 170 224	<i>943 - low</i> 425 – low 342 – moderate 365 – high 602 – high 649 – low 451 – low 553 – low 807 - low

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists