

Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol
Arfordir Penfro
**Pembrokeshire Coast
National Park Authority**



Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Landscape Character Assessment: Settlements Capacity Study



December 2007

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY

"The traditional architecture of Britain's countryside is prized the world over. The buildings we see today are the culmination of practices that have evolved over thousands of years in response to man's interaction with the environment to meet the need for food and shelter. This has produced a built heritage derived from the land and appearing part of the land.

Timeless as the landscape itself, there are few sights more pleasing to the eye than buildings that are in harmony with their surroundings, whether it is a house set in formally landscaped gardens, or a farm tucked away on a hillside in a more natural setting. But this satisfaction implies responsibility – every time buildings are erected we are creating a heritage for tomorrow, and one which should be the same quality as that left for us to enjoy."

Tomorrow's Architectural Heritage Landscape and buildings in the Countryside; Fladmark, J.M., Mulvagh, G.Y. and Evans, B.M.; Countryside Commission for Scotland and Gillespies, 1991.

DEFINED SETTLEMENTS FOR STUDY:

Tier 2 – Local Service and Tourism Centres:

Tenby

Tier 3 – Local Centres:

Newport
St. David's
Saundersfoot

Rural Centres lying wholly within the National Park:

Amroth
Angle
Bosherston
Broad Haven
Dale
Dinas Cross
Felindre Farchog
Herbrandston
Jameston
Lawrenny
Little Haven
Manorbier
Marloes
Newgale
Pontfaen
Solva
St Ishmaels
Trefin

Rural Centres lying partly within the National Park:

Cosheston
Crymych
Hook
Houghton
Lamphey
Llangwm
Llanymaer
Milton
New Hedges
Pleasant Valley
Roch
Square and Compass
Summerhill

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY

Background

The Settlements Capacity Study was commissioned in the early summer of 2007, as an adjunct to the Landscape Character Assessment Study for the whole of the National Park commissioned in late 2006. The Landscape Character Assessment Study forms the basis of the Settlements Capacity Study, since the site assessment for each settlement is set in the context of the relevant Landscape Character Area(s) (LCA's) identified by the Landscape Character Study.

Methodology

The study was required to assess 35 settlements both within and astride the boundary of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park; each has been defined as a settlement for planning purposes by the National Park Authority, in accordance with criteria derived from national planning guidance in Wales.

This is a capacity assessment based upon landscape and visual criteria. The assessment of each defined settlement has taken place in the context of the relevant LCA('s) in which the settlement lies, based upon interpretation of the data gleaned from the five evaluated Aspects – Visual & Sensory, Geology, Landscape Habitats, Historical and Cultural - studied in the individual LANDMAP Aspect surveys previously undertaken for the Countryside Council for Wales.

Particularly careful scrutiny was required where settlements lie adjacent to one or more defined LCA boundaries. Different LCA's which have different inherent qualities would be affected differently by the same kind of proposed development. This level of scrutiny was also applied in respect of those settlements which straddle the National Park boundary. This particular area of study has direct implications for the planning activities of the neighbouring planning authority, Pembrokeshire County Council, in that they need to be aware of the specific characteristics and sensitivities of the affected settlements, if they are to avoid discordant planning policies being advocated for the area of the settlement which lies outside the National Park.

The study has defined and recorded the key attributes of each existing settlement. It has also defined and described its relationship with the surrounding landscape which constitutes its setting, as well as key landscape characteristics. These are matters which contribute greatly to local distinctiveness and the sense of place which can be experienced and which are likely to affect settlement potential expansion; they include:

- *The Nature of the Existing Settlement* – the scale, form, key character and buildings, and the wider landscape, including references to whether the settlement was planned or has developed organically
- *The Nature of the Settlement Edge* – the relationship with landscape features, both physical and visual links
- *Landscape Setting* – the extent of the wider setting of the settlement and its scenic quality

- *Local Landscape Character* – key features, views, and the nature of the containing effect of landform and vegetation on views
- *Visual Assessment* – significant views from and into the settlement from publicly accessible areas, important visual features, including notable landmarks and skyline features present
- *Opportunities for Settlement Expansion* - opportunities for new settlement may exist where the following attributes have been identified: such as concave landform that may generate natural containment; changing land use that could be shaped to create setting for new settlement; areas which have a lack of local distinctiveness – that is the absence of special landscape features and no apparent sense of place
- *Constraints upon Settlement Expansion* - these may exist where one or more of the following attributes have been identified: areas where existing land use, landform or settlement pattern contribute significantly to the wider landscape character and where development would compromise the identified key elements or qualities to be conserved; 'areas of local distinctiveness' - such as where the local settlement pattern or form contributes strongly to the sense of place.

For consistency and to aid comparability, each settlement has been scrutinised using a standard *pro forma* field survey check-list and described under the following headings:

Landscape Character Areas present in the local context – listed for cross-reference to the Landscape Character Study for the National Park, which should be referred to for further landscape information, and any key points drawn out for emphasis.

Settlement Type – the main observations in respect of the settlement's general size and configuration. The following criteria were used to categorise each settlement:

- *Urban* - a term defined by the LANDMAP methodology as being extensive residential estates, large-scale workplaces, churches, schools and settlements with more than 5 commercial properties
- *Village* - defined by LANDMAP as built land that consists of predominantly rural communities and their associated elements, e.g. shops, church, school and an upper size limit defined by less than 5 commercial properties
- *Hamlet* – or *Pentrefle* - the Welsh language nearest equivalent description
- *Harbour* – strongly characterised by the harbour form, which may be enclosed or linear.

Settlement Attributes:

Settlement Form – observations on the general form, scale, density and pattern of the settlement.

Settlement Landmarks or Focal Points – including whether there is a Conservation Area present and whether any Listed Buildings are present, including outside the Conservation Area.

Settlement Edge – observations on the nature of the settlement edge and its transition to open countryside when viewed from all aspects.

Settlement Landform – the physical form of the land on which the settlement and its immediate vicinity is sited.

Surrounding Landform – the physical form of the land beyond the immediate vicinity of the settlement.

Development Opportunities - areas of land where residential or commercial development opportunities could arise and be implemented without compromising the sense of place or being detrimental to local distinctiveness.

Development Constraints – physical attributes of the settlement's form, the settlement's landform, the surrounding landform, inter-visibility with other areas of the National Park, or planning policy designations (including Green Wedge and Conservation Areas), Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and areas included on the Registers of Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales.

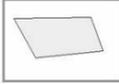
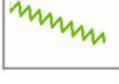
Other Notes – including observations in relation to the Settlement Boundary and the potential for achieving landscape enhancements to existing developments at the settlement edge, not necessarily through the development process in the planning system.

Data Sheets

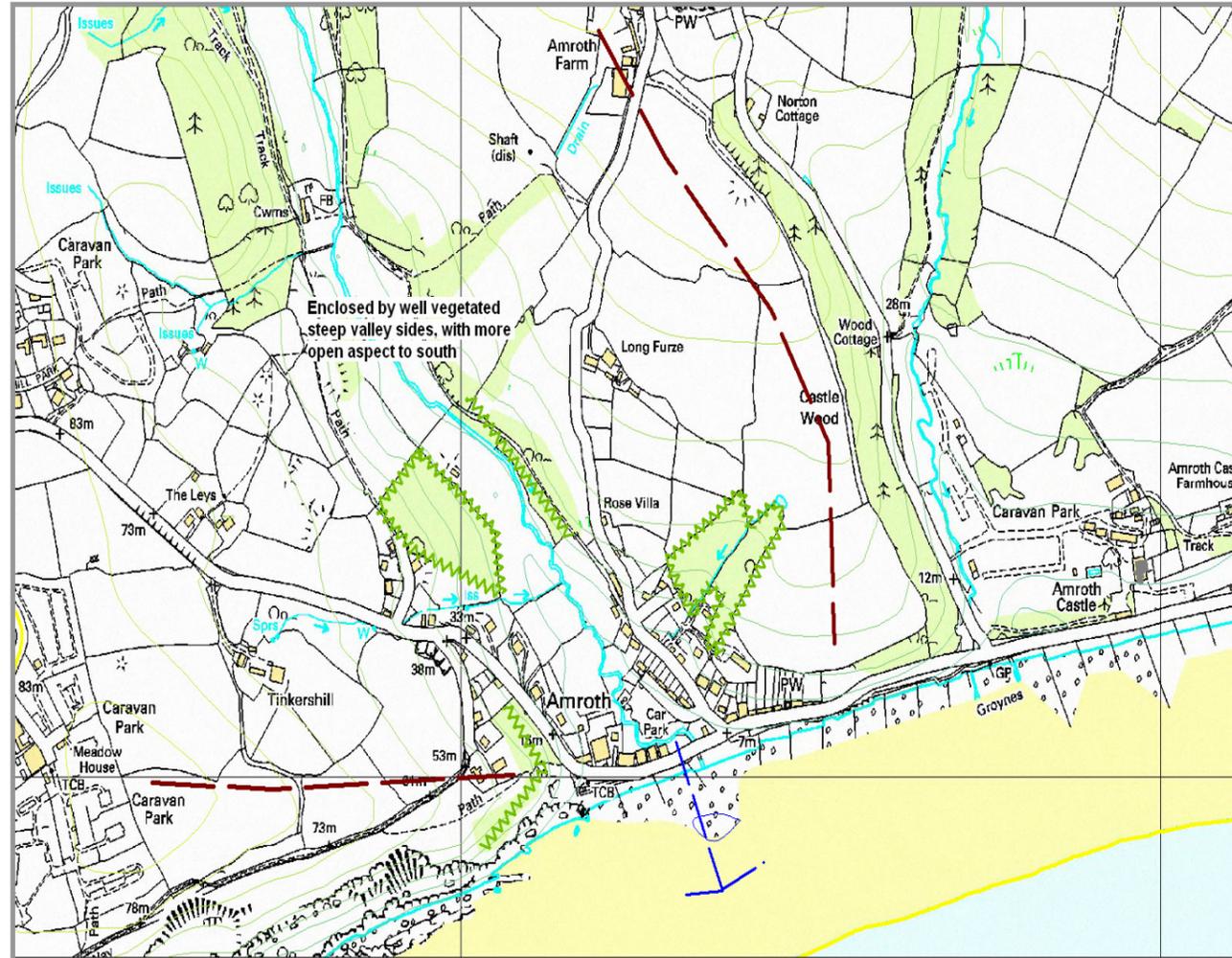
For each settlement, detailed Data Sheets have been produced. These have the following elements:

- *Field Survey Data Forms* – these are tabular sets of information based upon the fieldwork and including the three final sections of Development Opportunities, Development Constraints and Other Notes, giving the main findings of the capacity assessment
- *Settlement Map* – this is produced from GIS software and includes the existing settlement boundary (where available), National Park boundary (where applicable for those settlements located on the edge of the National Park), the location and extent of any Conservation Area, Listed Buildings which lie outside any Conservation Area, significant landform features which affect inter-visibility, woodland and vegetated boundary features, and any other relevant observations included as brief annotations. The notation for each of the Settlement Maps is set out in the Legend opposite.
- *Annotated Photographs* – these are included to illustrate specific points arising from the assessment, for ease of understanding the 3-dimensional implications of the development opportunities and constraints described.

The Data Sheets are designed to be read as two adjoining pages, for ease of cross-reference without the distraction of turning pages to review information relating to the same settlement.

SETTLEMENT MAPS LEGEND	
	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Boundary
	Settlement Boundary
	Conservation Area
	Listed Building
	Ridge Line
	Existing Hedgerow
	Important View
	Proposed Screen Planting
	Proposed Development Boundary
	Proposed Hedgebank

Amroth – a small linear coastal settlement set amongst narrow, sheltered wooded river valleys running down from the high ground behind the village to the sea, with cliffs to either side of the open frontage onto the beach. Many buildings are in close proximity to the shingle beach and there are attractive views over Saundersfoot Bay towards Saundersfoot and Tenby



Amroth



Centre of Amroth



Eastern edge of Amroth



Centre of Amroth

Steep valley sides and densely wooded backdrop are distinctive features in the village. The continuity of the wooded skyline should not be breached by any proposed residential in-fill development



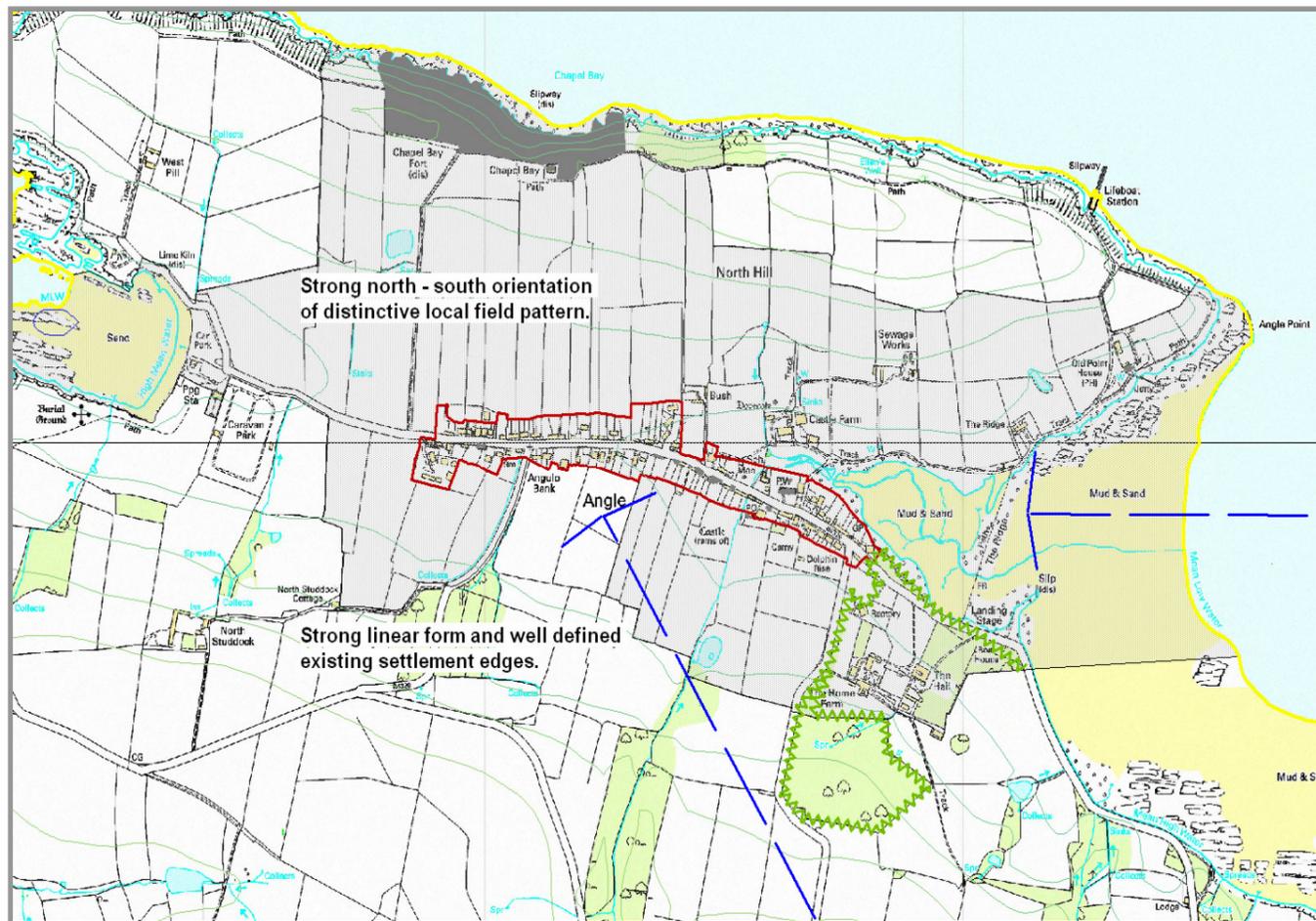
Western edge of Amroth

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Amroth						
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast Small village set amongst wooded valleys. Strong coastal link adds to the sense of place					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Valley enclosure by steep landform and strongly wooded upper valley sides and horizon. Open aspect to sea front.			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Wood S to E & W	Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard	•			Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•		•	•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland	• D		• D	• DE	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank					Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate
Views out from within settlement		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan To the coast
Views in from surrounding land		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan In from surrounding high ground
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	Very limited - to very small scale infill residential only, within the settlement boundary.				
Development Constraints	Narrow floodplain, steep valley sides, the continuous wooded character of the valley up to the skyline, and the open sea front, all of which strongly contribute to the sense of place and local distinctiveness.				
<i>Other Notes:</i> If developing infill sites within the settlement boundary, avoid any development which would remove substantial areas of woodland or which would result in breaching the skyline.					

Angle – a medium-sized linear settlement with a high incidence of traditional cottages, sited in a long fold in the land on the end of the Angle Peninsula forming the southern edge to Milford Haven. The close proximity to Angle Bay and Milford Haven provides strong coastal sense of place. Angle is a fine example of an Anglo – Norman planned village and lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. There is a distinctive local linear field pattern noticeable on the rising ground to the north and south of the main east-west orientated street. The church is set in woodland but its squat tower is distinctive and there are a number of notable old buildings, especially the castle. The centre of the village is a Conservation Area



Angle



Angle from the south



Woodland edge to Angle Bay

The concave landform, the linear settlement pattern and vegetation cover - mature woodland and hedgebanks - are locally distinctive landscape features

The recent housing cluster at the south-western extremity of the village is discordant with the dominant linear pattern of the village built form along the bottom of the shallow valley



Angle from the north west

This recent housing cluster projects outwards in a line perpendicular to the line of the main street and is poorly assimilated into the local landscape by vegetation



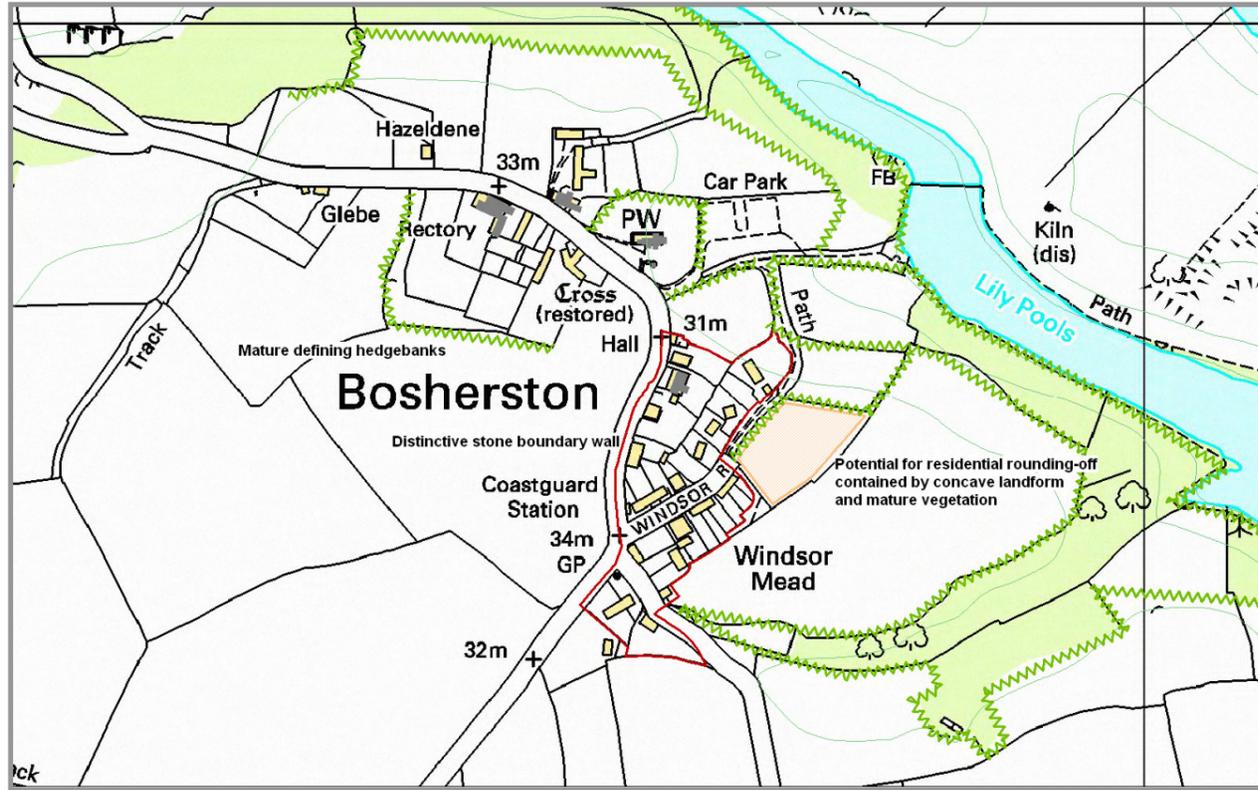
South-western edge of Angle

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Angle						
Date:	9/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 7 – Angle Peninsula. Visual & Sensory Aspect data notes a high incidence of traditional cottage buildings and a strong coastal feel. The LCA Study noted that Angle is a great survival of an Anglo-Norman planned village.					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Harbour cottages on Angle Bay, The Ridge and a jetty suggest a harbour settlement but it is not strongly defined			
	Village	•				
	Harbour	•				
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to S	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s) Angle		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) None		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard			•	Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•		•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•	•		Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	• D	• D		Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank	• M	• M	• M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Across Angle Bay	
Views in from surrounding land		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Higher ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Very limited - perhaps a small amount of residential infill only, confined to individual sites within the settlement boundary.					
Development Constraints	Very large Conservation Area extending northwards to the Chapel Bay fort, eastwards to Angle Point and westwards to West Angle Bay. Strong linear form and well-defined existing settlement edges, together with the settings of numerous listed buildings. There is a strong counterpoint of the north-south orientation of the field pattern contrasting with the dominant east-west axial linear built form of the village. These factors combine to give a very strong sense of place and local distinctiveness, and are important extant features of the characteristic mediaeval burgage plots. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales					
Other Notes:	The settlement edge to the south west corner is very hard as a direct consequence of the very recent housing construction along West Bay Close. This projection outwards from the main village axis is incongruous and should be avoided elsewhere in the village.					

Bosherston – a small linear settlement set on higher ground adjacent to the wooded valley leading to Stackpole Warren. The church tower is a prominent local landmark feature and there are stone boundary walls which are locally distinctive. The village is well known for the nearby Lily Pools, an important visitor attraction



North-eastern edge



Enclosed potential in-fill site



This small site has residential adjacent development to the south and across the road to the west. Mature hedgebanks enclose it to the west and east, with dense mature woodland forming the northern site boundary

Recent housing in the north of Bosherston

Existing housing and mature woodland to the north would assimilate a small scale residential development on the site which is located beyond the hedgebank to the right of the picture



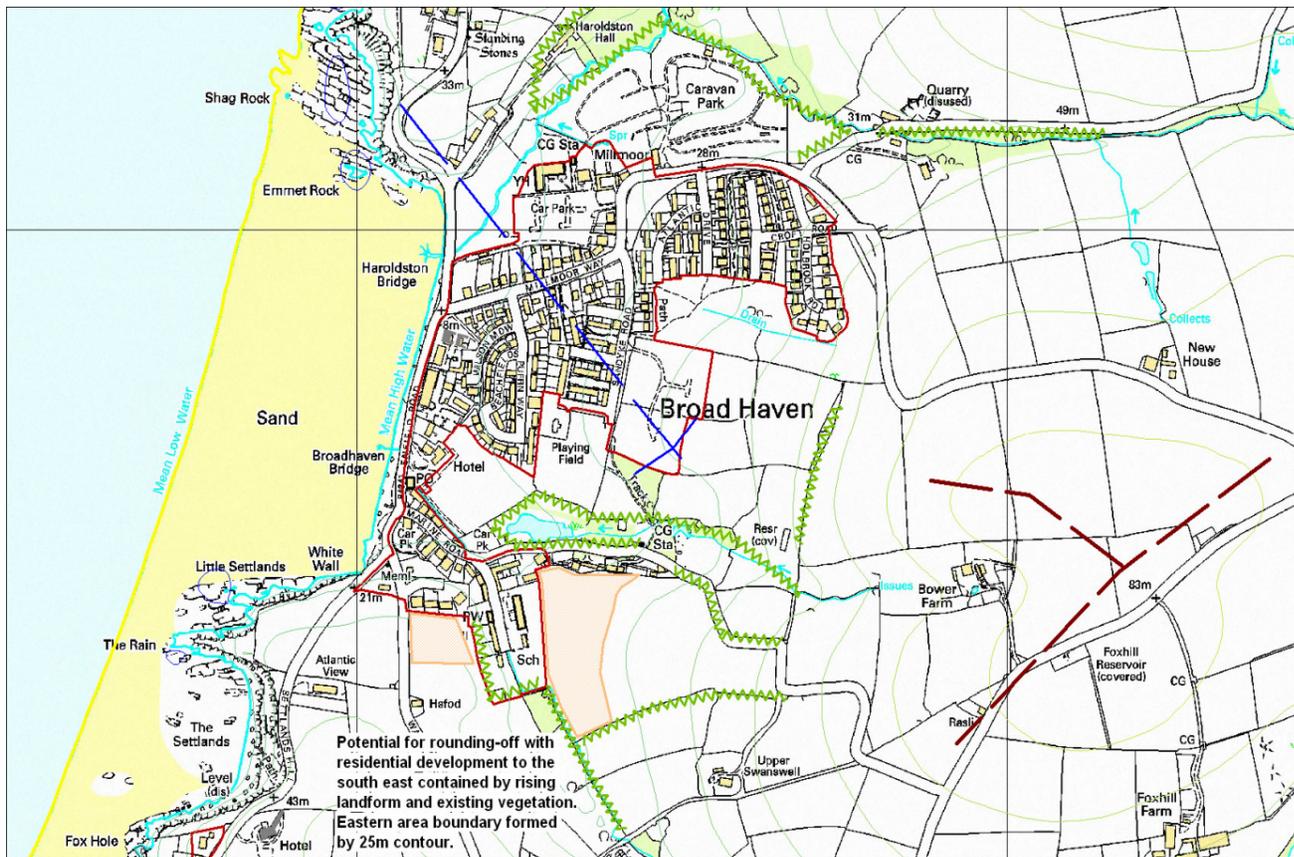
Bosherston

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Bosherton						
Date:	9/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA5 - Stackpole LCA6 – Castlemartin/Merrion Ranges adjacent to the west					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:			Notes: Lies adjacent to LCA6, on the western side of the village			
	Urban					
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 5			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard					Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted	•	•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland	•D				Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank	•M	•M	•M	•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall				•	Note height and materials 1.5 m stone	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement				•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan To the west over the open ground of the ranges lands	
Views in from surrounding land				•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the open ground of the ranges to the west	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	A single site with potential for residential rounding-off with a maximum of 10 units, at the north-eastern side of the village. There is a slightly concave landform here and a mature hedgebank along the northern and western boundaries, with a lower hedgebank to the east and mature dense woodland beyond, along the river frontage, which screens this site in views from the north east in the direction of Stackpole Warren. Recent residential development provides visual containment to the north and the west.					
Development Constraints	The open aspect to the west and the north west in Bosherton means that any development in such locations would be unacceptably visually intrusive. The western road boundary, with its distinctive stone wall, and the buildings around The Rectory with mature hedgebanks, are important edge definition features. The setting of Listed Buildings at The Rectory and the church are additional development constraints to the north side of the village.					
<i>Other Notes:</i>						

Broad Haven – a medium-sized nucleated settlement with an open coastal aspect to the west onto the broad sweep of St.Bride’s Bay. Rocky cliffs frame the views out from the broad stretch of sandy beach. Recent residential development has extended outwards from the small, mainly Victorian core up the lower slopes of the rising landform to the east. The development still lies well below the horizon and the landform provides visual containment. A seaside village very popular with visitors attracted by the beach.



Broad Haven

Concave landform visually contains the village



Recent development on eastern edges of the village

Southern edge

Development here would need to be sited on the lower slopes and have well-vegetated and irregular upper edges so as to aid assimilation into the local landscape



Recent housing development east of the village centre

View south over Broad Haven from the Coast Path

Any in-fill development here would need to be sites well below the skyline

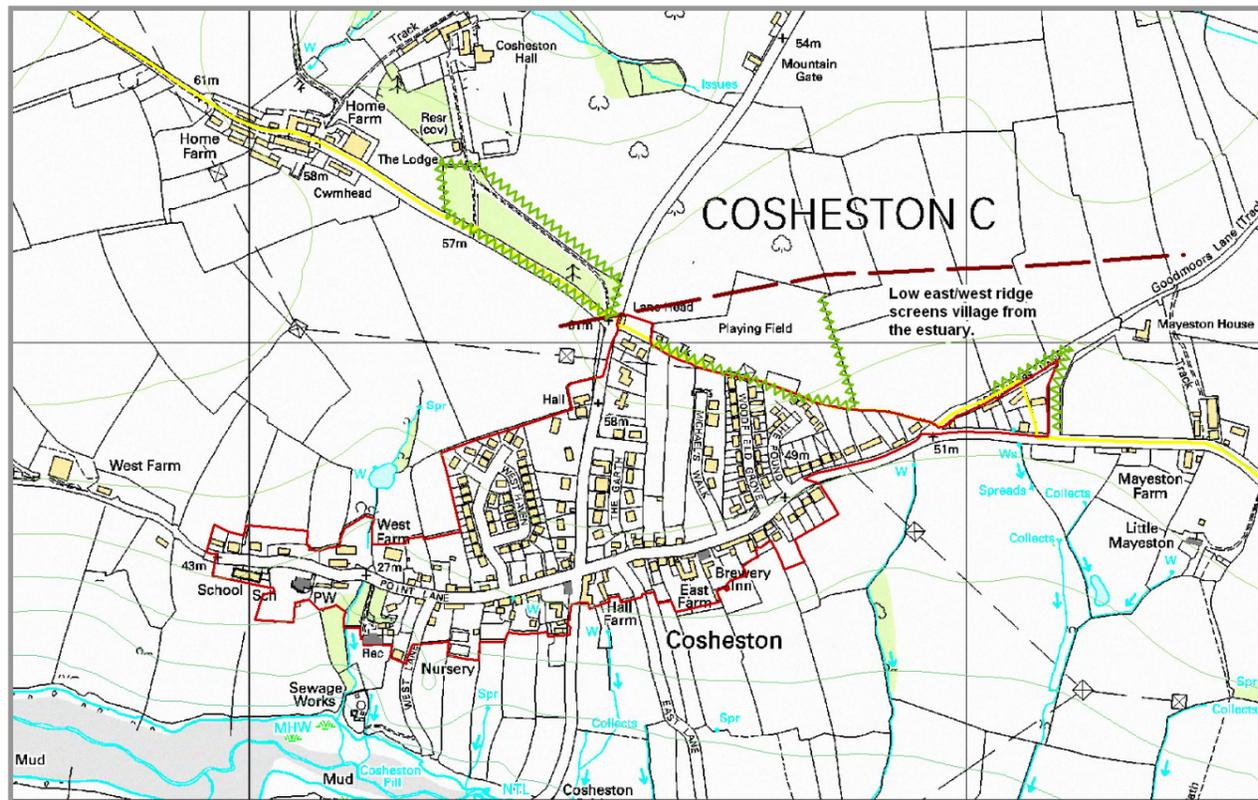


**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Broad Haven						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 12 – St Bride's Bay					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Strongly concave landform forms the setting for the village. Scrub along the boundary to the south and woodland to the north help to define the settlement.			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 2		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard			•	Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted		•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•			Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	•D	•DE		Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank				Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement				•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Westwards over St Bride's Bay	
Views in from surrounding land	•	•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views southwards and south eastwards from the coastal path	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	There are several sites along the upper slopes to the east with potential for residential infill. To the south, there is also some potential for residential infill below the skyline, between the edge of the existing development and occasional buildings on higher ground beyond. The eastern area is contained by landform rising to the east and by scrub to the north, and by hedgebanks and a wooded valley to the south. The upper edges of any proposed development should be well-vegetated to provide definition of the edge and properly assimilate any development into the landscape					
Development Constraints	The concave landform to the east and south has higher open farmland beyond. No development should breach the skyline					
<i>Other Notes:</i> This village has expanded greatly in recent times to the east, up the slopes. The lack of vegetation within and at the edge of these housing areas has led to a rather hard edge prevailing in many places. Opportunities therefore exist through carefully sited and planned new residential developments to ameliorate the hard edges and assimilate further development more effectively into the surrounding landscape. It is recommended that the density of possible housing developments decreases up the slope and that vegetation content is proportionately increased up the slope to facilitate this.						

Cosheston – a small nucleated village with its old core centred on a crossroads, set within attractive rolling farmland and parkland, having some of the atmosphere of a well-kept country estate, through association with the nearby Cosheston Hall to the northwest. The village had an important role in coastal trade and coal mining dating from the 16th to the 19th century. The church is a primary landmark feature. Mature trees and hedgebanks provide well defined edges to the settlement. The village lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

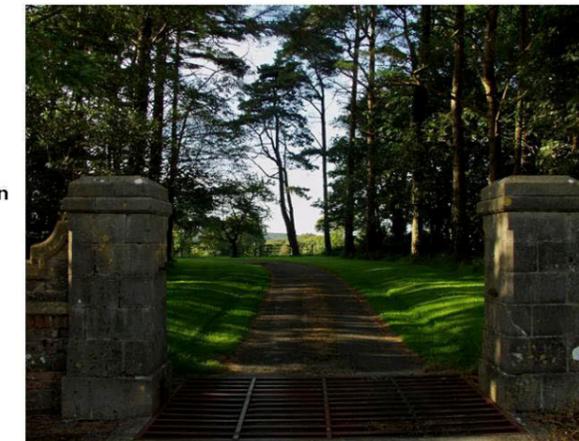


Cosheston



Northern edge of the village

The northern boundary of Cosheston, which abuts the National Park, is well-defined and strongly vegetated with mature hedgebanks, trees and woodland



Entrance to Cosheston Hall parkland

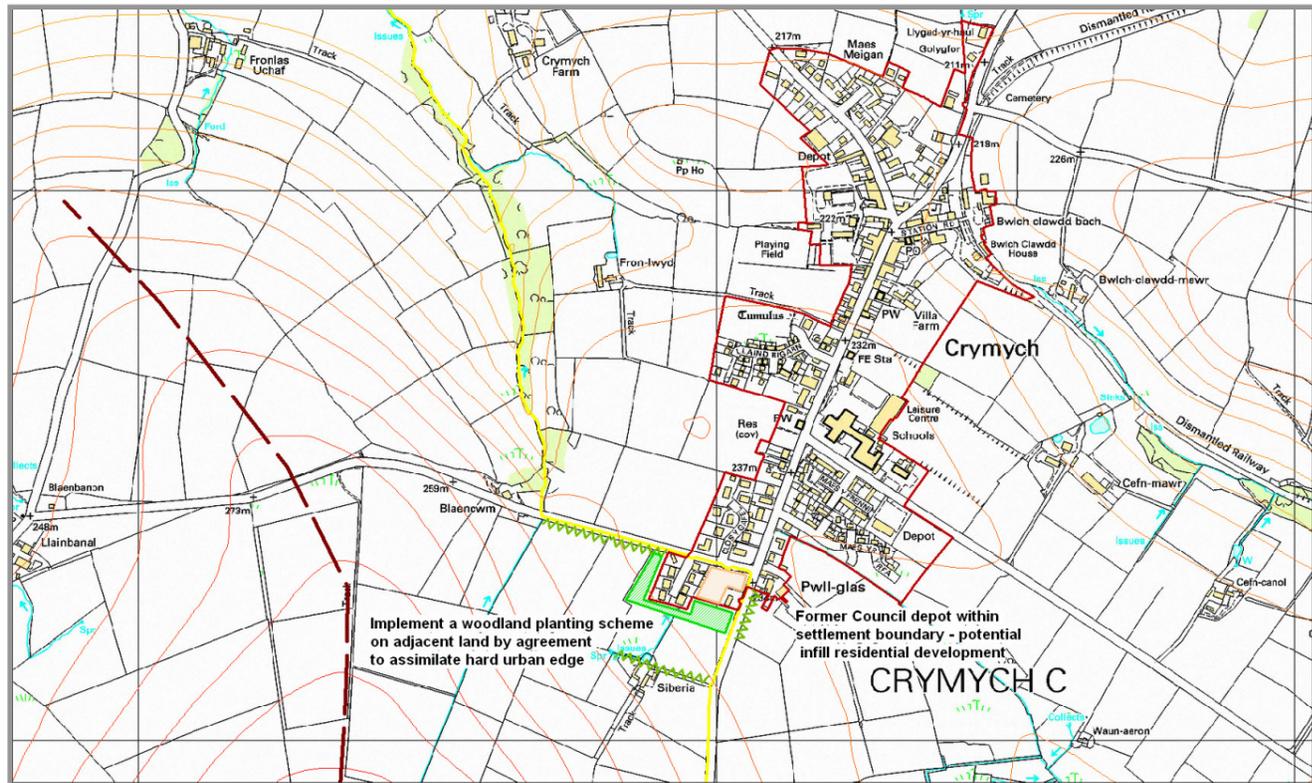
The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

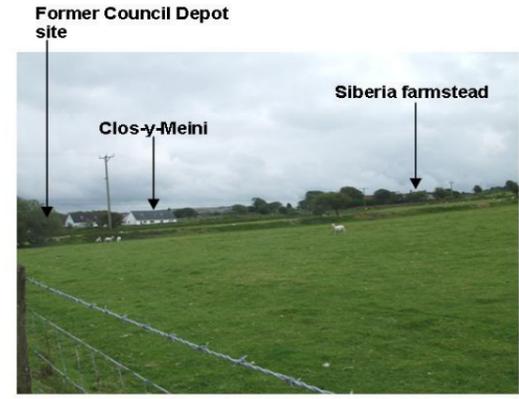
Settlement Name: Cosheston						
Date:	9/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 28 – Daugleddau The estuary is not visible from the north-eastern section of the village abutting the National Park due to the intervening landform, which is a low east-west trending ridge					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: The extreme northern edge of the village lies adjacent to the National Park boundary			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	X Roads	Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Overhead Lines S to N					
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 4		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard					Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted					Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft	•				Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland	• D				Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank	• M				Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views out to north are restricted by landform	
Views in from surrounding land					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views in from the National park to the north are restricted by landform	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	Landform rises from northern edge of settlement which, combined with existing mature hedgebanks and trees, provides well defined edges that should not be transgressed. Cosheston Hall parkland lies immediately adjacent to the north west of the village. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales					
<i>Other Notes:</i>						

Crymych – a large linear village strung out along the A478 occupying an upland site on the lower eastern slopes of the Preseli hills, with its southern extremity extending a short distance into the edge of the National Park. Crymych grew up during the 19th century around the former Cardi Bach railway built to serve the local silver and lead mining industry. The Welsh culture here is strong and the Welsh language is the first language of many of the residents. It is a busy agricultural centre



Crymych



Southern edge



Dilapidated and denuded field boundary hedgebanks

This small site has residential adjacent development to the east and nearby former depot buildings. Mature hedgebanks partially enclose it to the west, but it is open to the south



Recent housing on the southern edge of Crymych and a small potential residential development site

Hard edge to the south and south east of the village

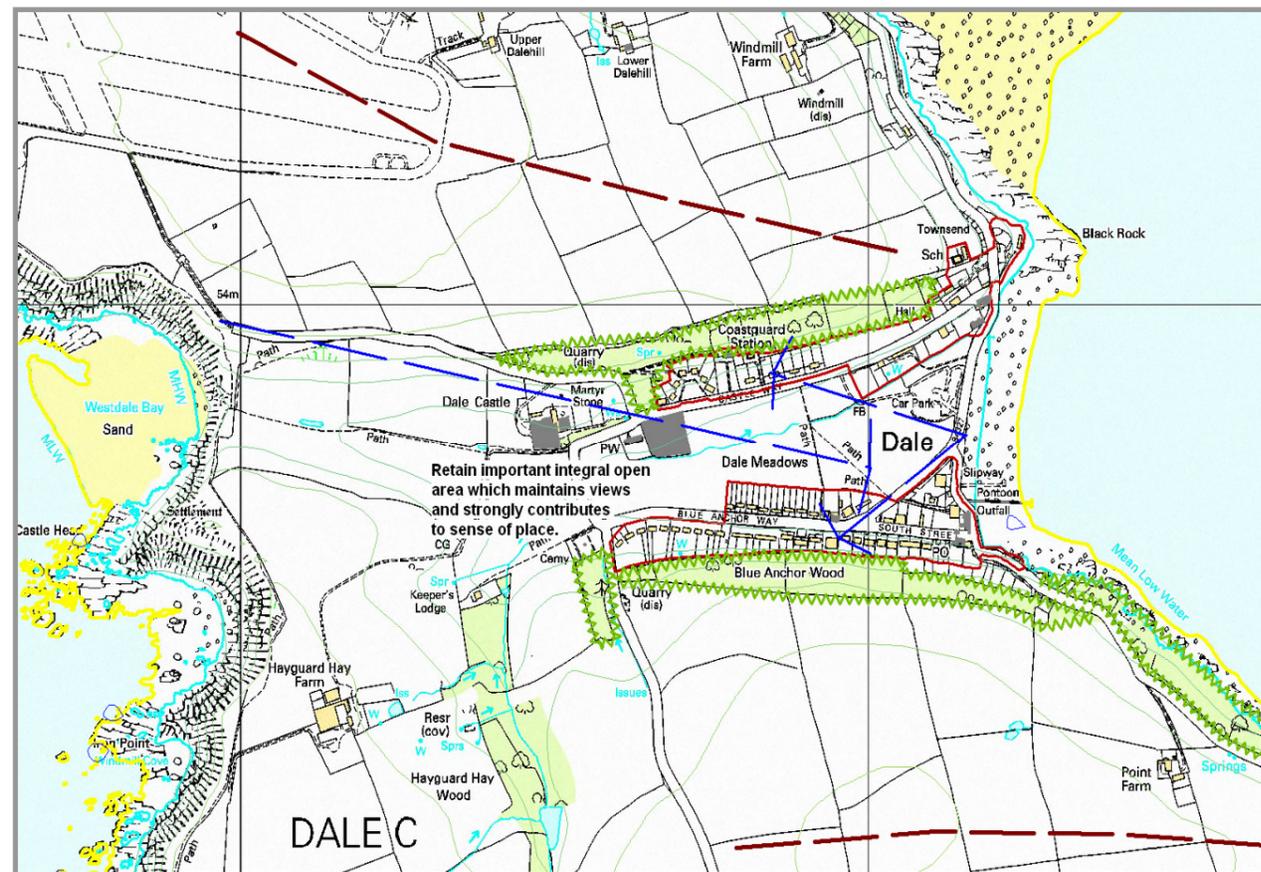


**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Crymych						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 27 - Mynydd Preseli					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: The extreme south western corner of the settlement lies within the National Park			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s)		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard		•			Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted				•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland					Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank			• M		Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•	•	•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan	
Views in from surrounding land				•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan	
					From the higher ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	A single site at the former Council Depot provides an opportunity for a small residential development and to enhance a locally degraded landscape. The density of the potential development site should achieve no more than 10 units. The adjacent land could be planted to the south and south west, so as to better assimilate the housing into the edge of the National Park, since there is a need to greatly enhance the vegetation cover here.					
Development Constraints	Avoid extension of the settlement to the south.					
Other Notes: The wider landscape to the south west of this area within the National Park has greatly depleted or dilapidated hedgebanks as field boundaries. It is therefore recommended that, in addition to well-designed perimeter planting to the potential development site, these hedgebanks be fully rehabilitated under a management agreement with the relevant landowners, in order to achieve significant enhancement of the local landscape character.						

Dale – a small linear coastal settlement occupying a broad east-west orientated fold in the headland which forms the western side of the entrance to Milford Haven. It consists primarily of two parallel streets with an integral open area of land between them which maintains views and strongly contributes to the sense of place. The older parts of the village are along the northern street and at the southern end of the foreshore. It has an open coastal aspect to the east, overlooking part of the Haven, with a small beach and is popular for sailing and windsurfing. The church and castle are primary landmark features. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.



Dale



Dale foreshore



Southern residential area



Central open valley

This open central valley is an important space which is integral to the visual character of the village. The wooded high ground of the upper valley sides is locally distinctive, and provides strong visual containment and adds to the sense of place. It contrasts well with the open foreshore and allows views out from the housing areas and the church to the open bay of Dale Roads in Milford Haven

The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

Existing mature woodland forms a continuous skyline feature and provides a setting for the varied built forming the northern residential area. The church site and the adjacent old cemetery project into the flatter open land of the central valley

The church and the northern residential area

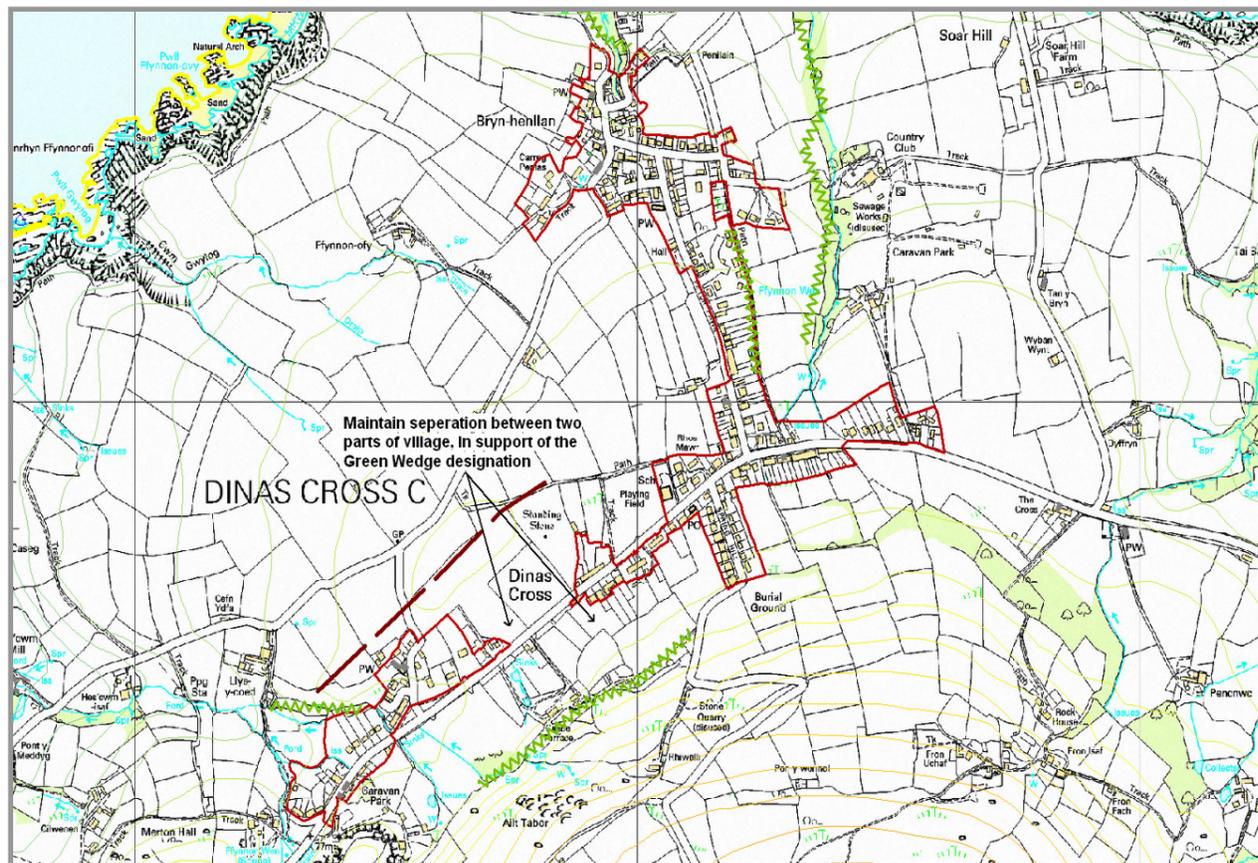


**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Dale						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 9 - Marloes					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Notes:					
	Urban					
	Village	•				
	Harbour	•				
Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to N & E	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 8		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard		•		Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted			•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•	•		Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	•	•		Note Deciduous or Evergreen	
	Hedgebank			• M	Note Managed or Unmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate
Views out from within settlement			•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited to the west by a minor ridge and open to the east over the bay into Milford Haven
Views in from surrounding land			•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the raised beach to the east and the higher ground to the west.
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	Very limited – confined to individual residential infill sites only, within the settlement boundary				
Development Constraints	The central open area between the northern and southern linear arms of the village is a wide and shallow small stream valley. It is integral to the settlement and makes a unique contribution to the sense of place, allowing views across to the old church and the castle from the residential areas and the foreshore. This space also contributes to the setting of nearby Listed Buildings. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.				
<i>Other Notes:</i> The southern line of housing is relatively new, dating from the 1940's – 50's, the northern line is a mix of older traditional houses and modern infill.					

Dinas Cross – a medium-sized linear settlement composed of a western section (Bwlchmawr) and a northern section situated on the coastal plateau. The village is situated along the A487 road and a minor road leading off to the north. The main road is characterised by predominantly 19th century residential developments, often in long terraces punctuated by stretches of open land, flanking a wide street. The landform rises steeply to the south towards Mynydd Carningli, providing a strong visual backdrop



Dinas Cross



South western part of the village - Bwlchmawr

A less constricted section of linear development, with a small green to one side. The adjacent high ground to the east is a strong locally distinctive feature



Strong almost continuous building lines define the village character in the northern section, with more uniformity

Northern section - at the Dinas Cross/ Bryn-heillan junction



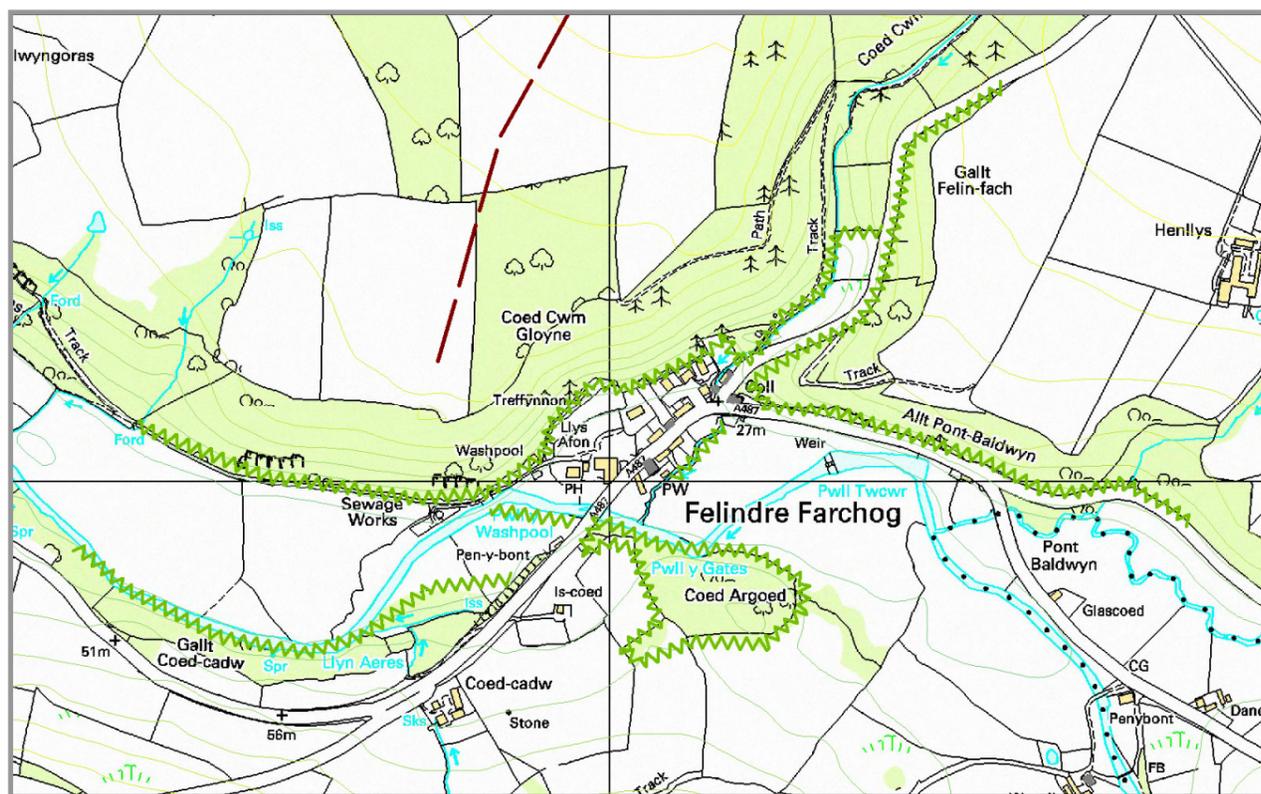
The open area of land which separates the two main sections of Dinas Cross must be kept free from development if the two sections of the village are not to coalesce to form a single linear settlement strung out along the main A487 road

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Dinas Cross						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 24 – Dinas Head					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: There are two parts to this linear settlement. The western part is Bwlchmawr, along the A487, and the northern part, Bryn-henllan, straddles a road which runs perpendicular to the A487. A small area of open ground to either side of the A487 separates the two parts of the village			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff S to S	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 3 in Bwlchmawr and 5 in Bryn-henllan		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•	•	•	•	Smother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover
	Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland					Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank		• M	• M	• M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•	•	•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan To high ground	
Views in from surrounding land		•	•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From high ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Limited to individual infill residential sites within both Bwlchmawr and Bryn-henllan.					
Development Constraints	There is a need to maintain the open land which separates the two parts of the settlement and a degree of porosity along the frontage of the linear development. The existence of Green Wedge designations on the open land separating the two parts of the village supports this observation. The open views from Bwlchmawr up to the scarp face to the south should also be maintained.					
Other Notes:						

Felindre Farchog – a small nucleated village sited along the A487 road winding through a steep-sided wooded river valley with a narrow floor. The church and bridge over the Afon Nyfer are the primary landmark features and the main street is characterised by residential property fronting the road



Felindre Farchog



Centre of the village

This small village is set down in the valley bottom, enclosed by steep valley sides which are well vegetated with almost continuous woodland cover

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Felindre Farchog						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 26 Cwm Gwaun/Afon Nyfer Incised valley landform dominates locally					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: A small linear settlement along the A487 in the bottom of a steep-sided and wooded river valley			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to N & S	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 5		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•	•	•	•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland	•DE	•D	•D	•D	Note Deciduous or Evergreen
	Hedgebank			•M	•M	Note Managed or Unmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate
Views out from within settlement	•	•	•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Very local to high ground at top of valley sides
Views in from surrounding land					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Very limited by topography and woodland cover
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	None, except for very limited individual residential in-fill sites within the settlement boundary				
Development Constraints	Landform and dense valley woodland cover. Small scale settlement currently fits well within the valley floor setting.				
Other Notes:					

Herbrandston – a small nucleated village set within undulating landform overlooking part of Milford Haven to the south. The old village dates from the time of the Norman Conquest and has a massive low stone-built church tower at its centre. A cluster of houses, farms and a small green characterise the core of the village, but modern developments to the north and west are visually incongruous. The village lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The wider landscape character is dominated by the presence of the nearby oil refinery and the Liquefied Natural Gas terminal



Herbrandston



Herbrandston from the north east of the village



North eastern edge from LNG Terminal Road

Soft continuous well-defined edge to the main body of the village formed by dense woodland cover, and an outlying farmstead to the east

Potential small residential site along the south-eastern edge of the village could be developed to round-off the settlement without detriment to the sense of place



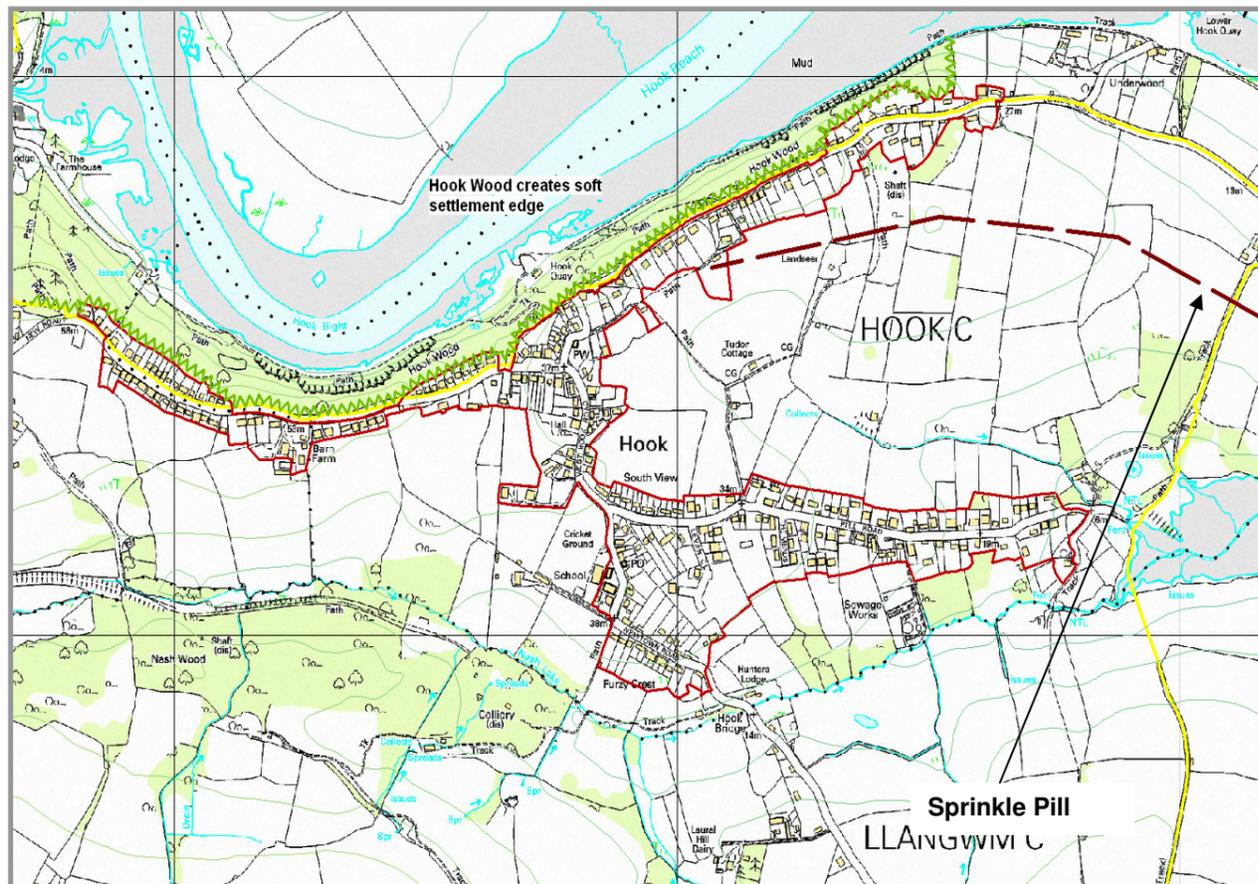
South-eastern edge

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Herbrandston						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 11 – Herbrandston Refinery Fringe Overwhelming presence of the nearby very large oil refinery and the Liquefied Natural Gas terminal under construction close by to the south east.					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban					
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1 Church		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•	•	•NE	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover
	Soft			•		Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland					Note Deciduous or Evergreen
	Hedgebank	•M	•M	•M	•M	Note Managed or Unmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement		•SE			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the south-eastern edge	
Views in from surrounding land			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the LNG terminal access road and land to the east	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Two sites - one at the south eastern edge of the village, demarcated by riparian vegetation in slightly concave landform along a stream course, separated from the LNG terminal access road by a field. There is an opportunity here for rounding-off the edge of the settlement with a small scale residential development up to a maximum of 25 units. Another smaller site abuts the south-western edge of the village, enclosed by existing development on three sides and with the remaining open side having the benefit of screening by a low ridge of rising landform to the west, preventing views in from that direction. This could accommodate up to a maximum of 10 units					
Development Constraints	An important low ridge of ground screens views of the western parts of the village from the open areas of the National Park lying to the west. Any development to the north-west and north of the village would be likely to be unacceptably visually intrusive. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales					
<i>Other Notes:</i>						

Hook – a rapidly-expanding, medium-sized linear village settlement within the wider setting of Daugleddau, lying close to the south shore of the Western Cleddau river estuary, with a sprawling character. Its easternmost fringe and northern edge abut the National Park, and its northern edge is close to the estuary. However, views out from and into the village are limited by woodland to the north and landform and mature hedgebanks to the east. The village, formerly important in the local coal mining industry and coastal trade, lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales



Hook



Sprinkle Pill beyond the eastern edge of the village

The edges of Hook facing onto the National Park are very soft as a consequence of the dense deciduous woodland belts, scrub and hedgebanks in the locality which mark the edges of the Cleddau estuary. There is no scope for development between the northern edge of the village and the National Park without intruding upon the edge of the estuary and changing the sense of place

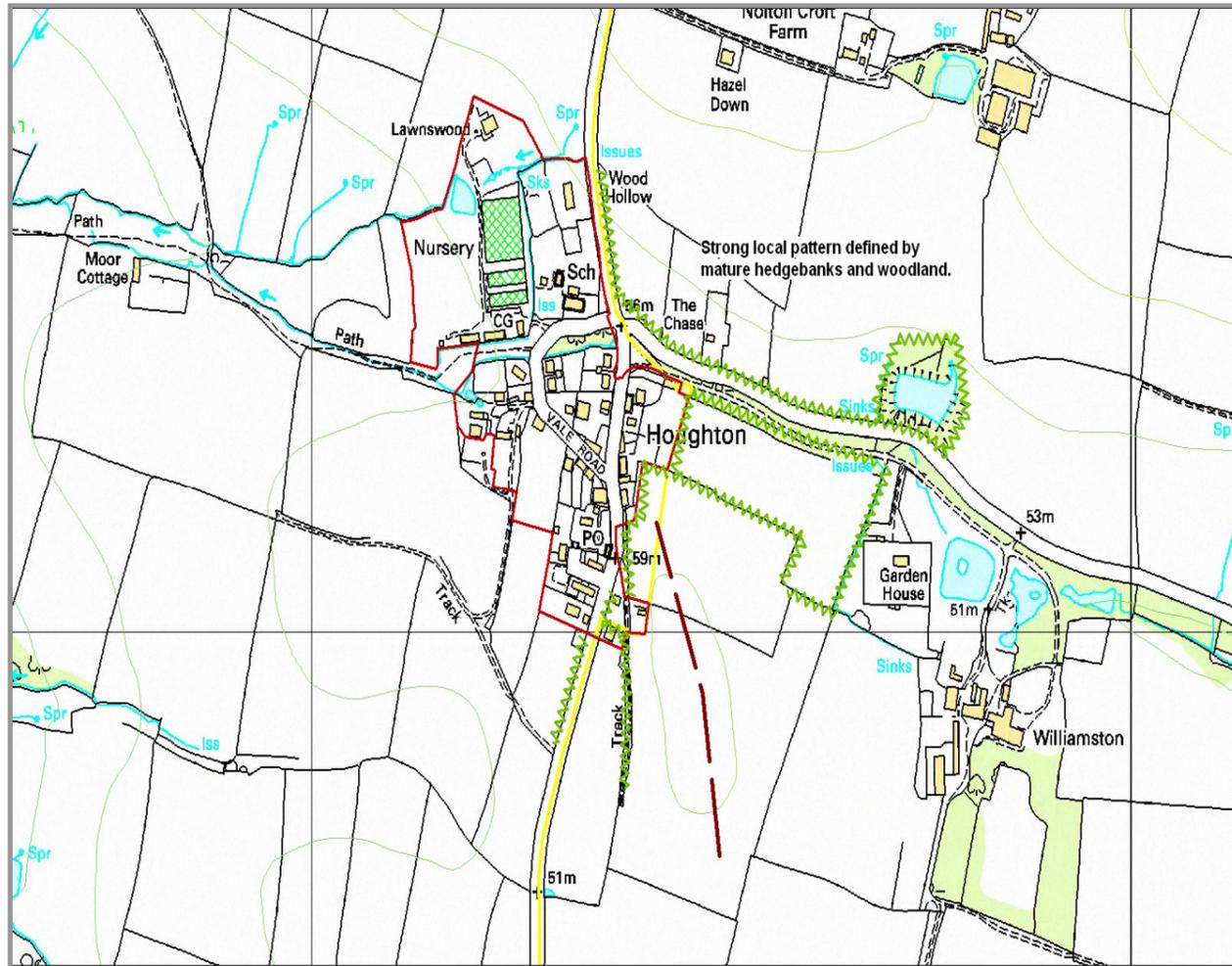
The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Hook						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 28 – Daugleddau Very limited visual relationship between the great majority of the village and the Cleddau estuary due to the intervening hedgebanks and woodland vegetation					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: National Park boundary skirts the northern and eastern edges of the village			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) ...		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft			•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland			•	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgbank			• U	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•				Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited by vegetation/landform	
Views in from surrounding land		•SW			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited by vegetation and landform except from the south west	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	<p>To the east, the unspoilt character of Sprinkle Pill and the adjacent saltmarsh, together with the small field pattern with dense boundary hedgebanks, provide no capacity for development.</p> <p>To the north, the continuous belt of woodland between the edge of the village and the Cleddau estuary (Hook Wood) forms a soft edge to the settlement along the National Park boundary which should not be compromised by any built development.</p> <p>The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.</p>					
Other Notes:						

Houghton – a small linear village settlement lying within gently undulating landform contained by mature woodland and hedgebanks. The village lies on the edge of the National Park, its western parts being outside the Park boundary. It is characterised by farms and traditional dwellings sited along the main road, with more modern housing areas to the west. The village lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.



Houghton



Centre of the village

The National Park boundary runs along the road verge on the left hand side in this view.

Houghton lies partly within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales



This view illustrates the typical vegetation cover and sense of enclosure within the National Park along the soft eastern edge of Houghton Village, contrasting with the western edges of the village outside the National Park

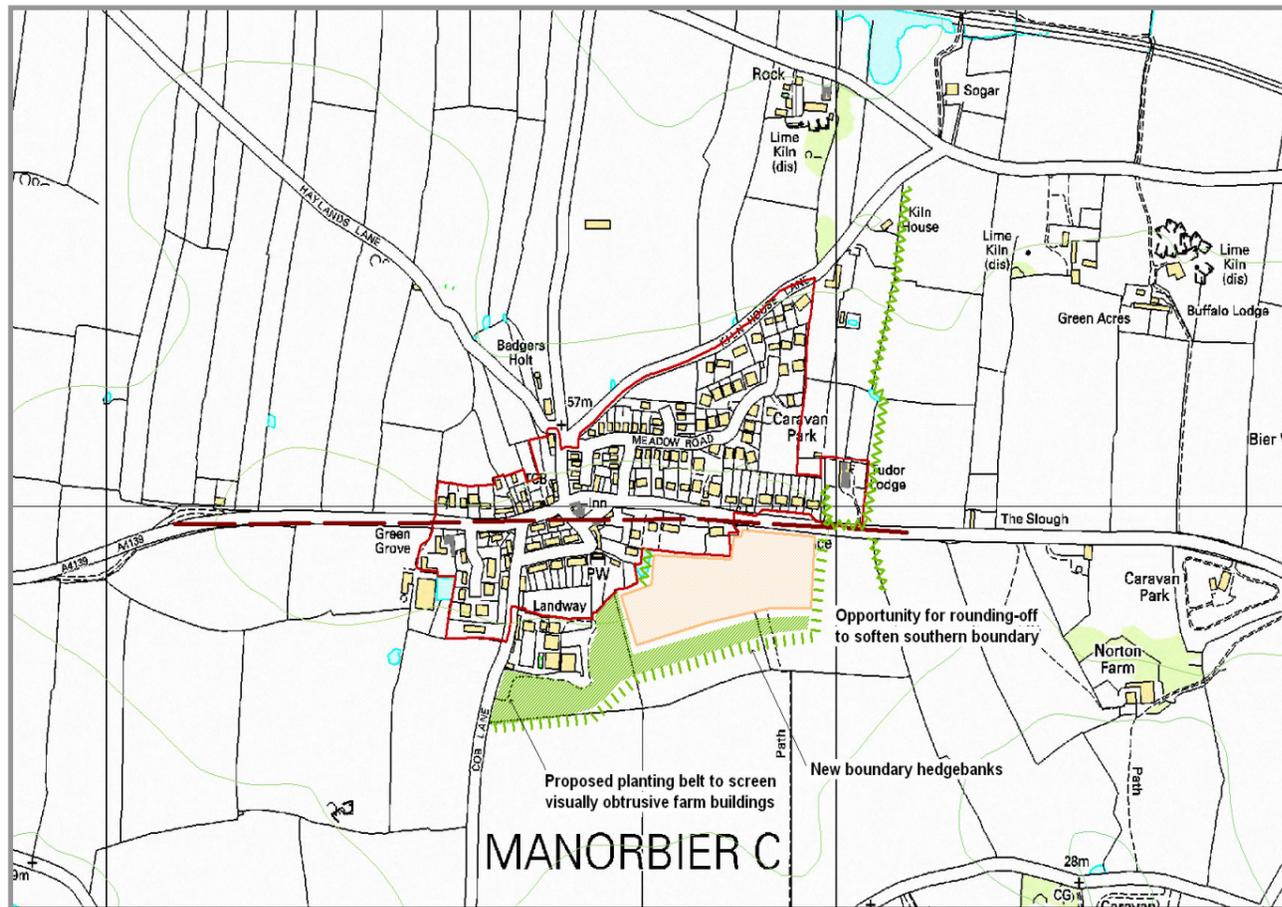
North eastern edge of the village

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Houghton						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 28 – Daugleddau There is no visual relationship between the Cleddau Estuary and the village, because of the intervening belts of mature woodland, parkland and hedgebanks with trees					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: The extreme eastern edge of the village abuts the National Park boundary			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) ...		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	• NW		•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland				Note Deciduous or Evergreen	
	Hedgebank	• U		• U	Note Managed or Unmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited by vegetation	
Views in from surrounding land			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited by hedgebanks with trees	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Very limited – to small scale residential infill only on individual sites within the settlement boundary. On the National Park side of the main road, there are none because of the strong definition of the boundary on the eastern side.					
Development Constraints	Generally one discontinuous row of houses along the eastern side of the main road. The porous nature of the eastern side of the settlement prevents infill development which would have the effect of producing a continuous built form, not in keeping with the present form of the settlement here. Maintaining hedgebanks with trees is also a constraint to infill development because breaches to gain access to plots would compromise these locally distinctive features. The village lies partly within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.					
<i>Other Notes:</i> Further to the east of the village, parkland trees and strong woodland belts around the Williamston area are important defining features which provide visual separation from the Cleddau estuary.						

Jameston – a medium-sized linear village settlement sited on the floor of a broad valley within undulating landform. The old core of the villages is laid out along the main A4139 road centred on a crossroads. A modern residential extension to the north east of the core is not in keeping with the built character of the old village, but it is visually well-contained within well-preserved mature field hedgebanks which are characteristic of the distinctive relict medieval landscape pattern apparent to the north of the village and rising up to The Ridgeway. The village lies wholly within the Manorbier Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales.



Jameston



Jameston viewed from south of the village



Northern edge

Soft, continuous well-defined edge to the main body of the village, formed by dense woodland cover and mature hedgebanks, with the mediaeval field pattern running up to The Ridgeway to the north. No potential here for expansion beyond the well-defined settlement edges without detrimental effects on the sense of place and local distinctiveness



South-eastern edge

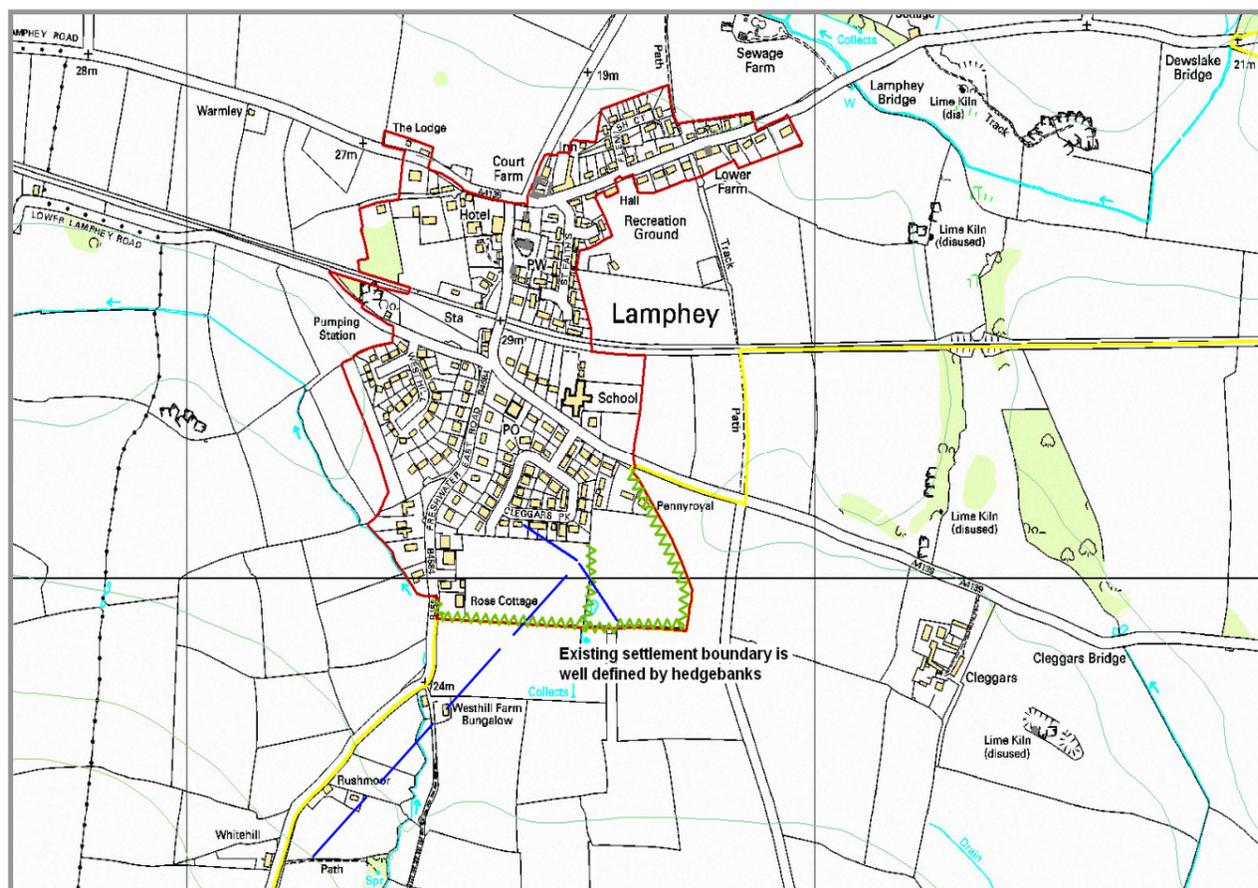
A small scale residential development on this site could assimilate the stark line of houses on the skyline and help to reduce the visual effects of the obtrusive farm buildings nearby to the west. This would require a substantial planting belt to the south and west, within a new hedgebank boundary feature constructed along the southern edge for optimum effect

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Jameston						
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 4 - Manorbier					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes:			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 3			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted		•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•		•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	•D	•D		Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank	•M	•M	•M	•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Over open ground to the south	
Views in from surrounding land	•	•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Over largely open countryside but hedgebanks restrict most views from roads	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	An area in the south-eastern part of the village has potential for rounding-off with residential development along the very open southern side of the main road and adjoining the farmstead to the west. A planted landscape belt to the southern boundary and to the west and within a new boundary hedgebank to the south could assimilate the potential development site and reduce the intrusive visual effects of the nearby large farm building complex to the west.					
Development Constraints	Existing soft boundaries are well defined on the north and east and provide good visual containment to these edges of the village. The village lies within the Manorbier area included on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales.					
<i>Other Notes:</i> Hedgebanks with trees are a characteristic local boundary feature.						

Lamphey – a medium-sized nucleated village settlement lying in a broad valley. The church tower is a distinctive landmark settlement within this well-wooded settlement with important historical buildings, notably the medieval Bishop's Palace. Only the south-eastern extremity of the village touches the National Park boundary.



Southern edge of Lamphey viewed from the National Park boundary on the B4584 south of the village

The southern edge of Lamphey facing onto the National Park is softened by the dense deciduous woodland belts and hedgebanks in the locality. There is no scope for development between the southern edge of the village and the National Park without the effect of encroaching into open country-

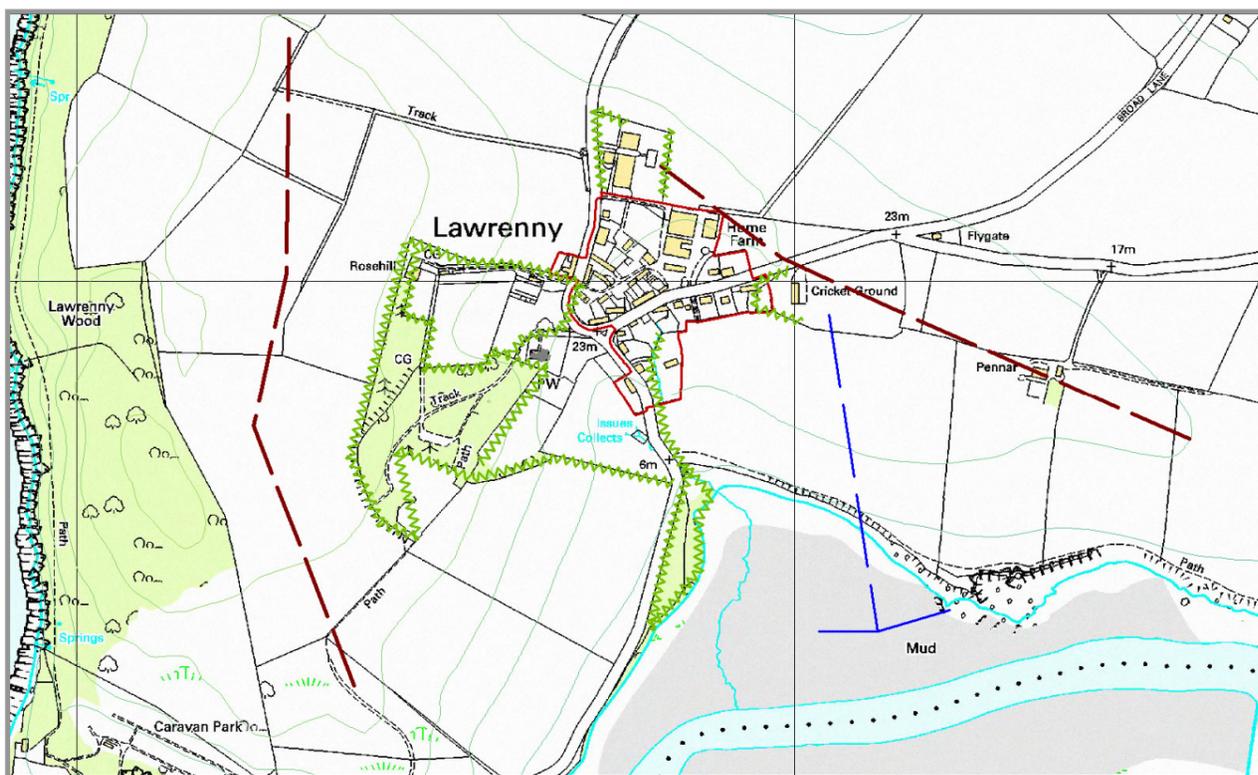
Lamphey

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Lamphey							
Date:	9/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM				
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 4 - Manorbier					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban	Notes: The southern edge of the village lies adjacent to the National Park boundary					
	Village						•
	Harbour						
	Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view				
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s)				
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 6				
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted	•			Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover		
	Soft				Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover		
	Woodland				Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen		
	Hedgebank		•M		Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged		
Wall				Note height and materials			

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited by vegetation	
Views in from surrounding land		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited by vegetation and landform	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	Convex landform. Existing well-defined settlement edge adjacent to the National Park.					
Other Notes:						

Lawrenny – a small nucleated village settlement set within rolling landform close to the shores of the Eastern Cleddau estuary. The church and high boundary walls are locally distinctive features within this old village, which lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. There are attractive southerly views from the higher ground over the Daugleddau estuary.



Northern edge of the village

Well-vegetated northern fringes and clearly defined settlement edge

Lawrenny lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales



This view illustrates the typical vegetation cover and sense of enclosure within the village

Centre of the village

Lawrenny

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Lawrenny						
Date:	9/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 28 - Daugleddau No views of the estuary due to intervening landform, high walls and mature vegetation					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Notes:					
	Urban					
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to W	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Pavilion	Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No		Insert Name(s)	
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1 Church	
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard					Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted			•		Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft	•	•		•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland	• D	• D		• D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank	• M		• M		Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall		•			Note height and materials Stone 2m+	

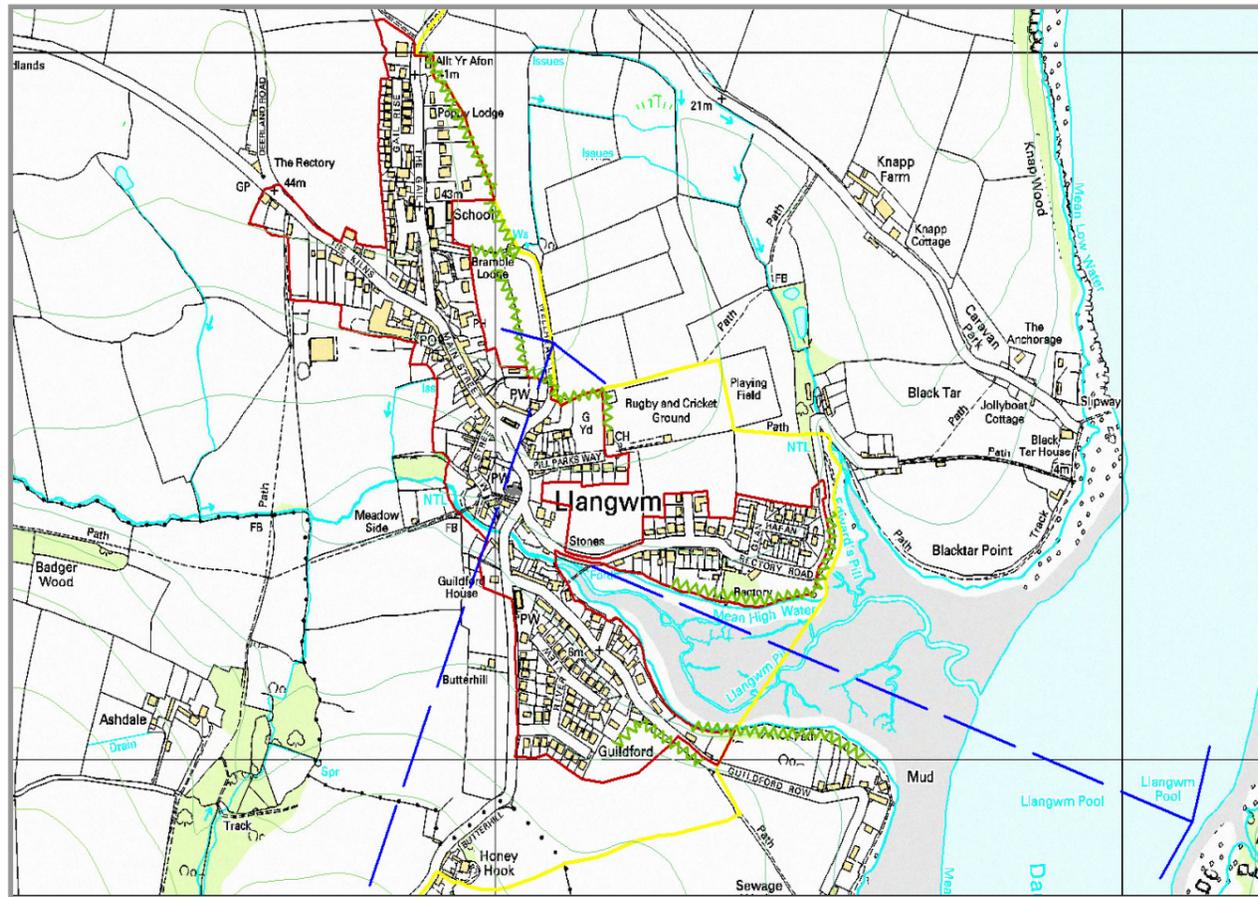
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From sports pitch/pavilion over the Creswell River estuary	
Views in from surrounding land					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Very limited by local landform – ridges along north-eastern boundary and to the west of the village	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	Very strong defensible boundary, concave landform and containing vegetation. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.					
Other Notes: Walls with dense clinging vegetation have an enhanced softening effect on some of the boundaries.						

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Little Haven						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 12 – St Bride's Bay					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:			Notes:			
	Urban		Well contained to east by valley landform and woodland/hedgebanks			
	Village	•				
	Harbour	•				
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s) Little Haven			
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1 - Hotel			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard	•NW				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted	•				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft		•	•	•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland		•D	•D	•D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank		•M	•M		Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement				•NW	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Out to sea to the north west	
Views in from surrounding land	•				Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From nearby high ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	High density built form, very steep landform and mature vegetation cover to settlement edges. Conservation Area extends to cover the greater part of the settlement core					
<i>Other Notes:</i> An excellent example of a small and relatively unspoilt coastal village occupying a narrow steep-sided valley running inland from the sea, with a strong sense of place.						

Llangwm – medium sized linear village settlement set within undulating landform above the shores of the Western Cleddau, with an important role in coastal trade and coal mining dating from the 16th to the 19th century. The church is a primary landmark feature. The village lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. There are attractive views east to the Daugleddau estuary. Only the eastern extremities of the lower parts of the village adjoin the National Park boundary along the shores of the estuary



South eastern edge of Llangwm, overlooking the edge of Guildford

The National Park boundary crosses the middle ground in this view, running across Llangwm Pill

Llangwm village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales



This view illustrates the typical vegetation cover and sense of enclosure adjoining the National Park along the soft south eastern edge of Llangwm village, contrasting with the western and northern edges of the village

South eastern edge of the village - Llangwm Pill and the Cleddau estuary beyond

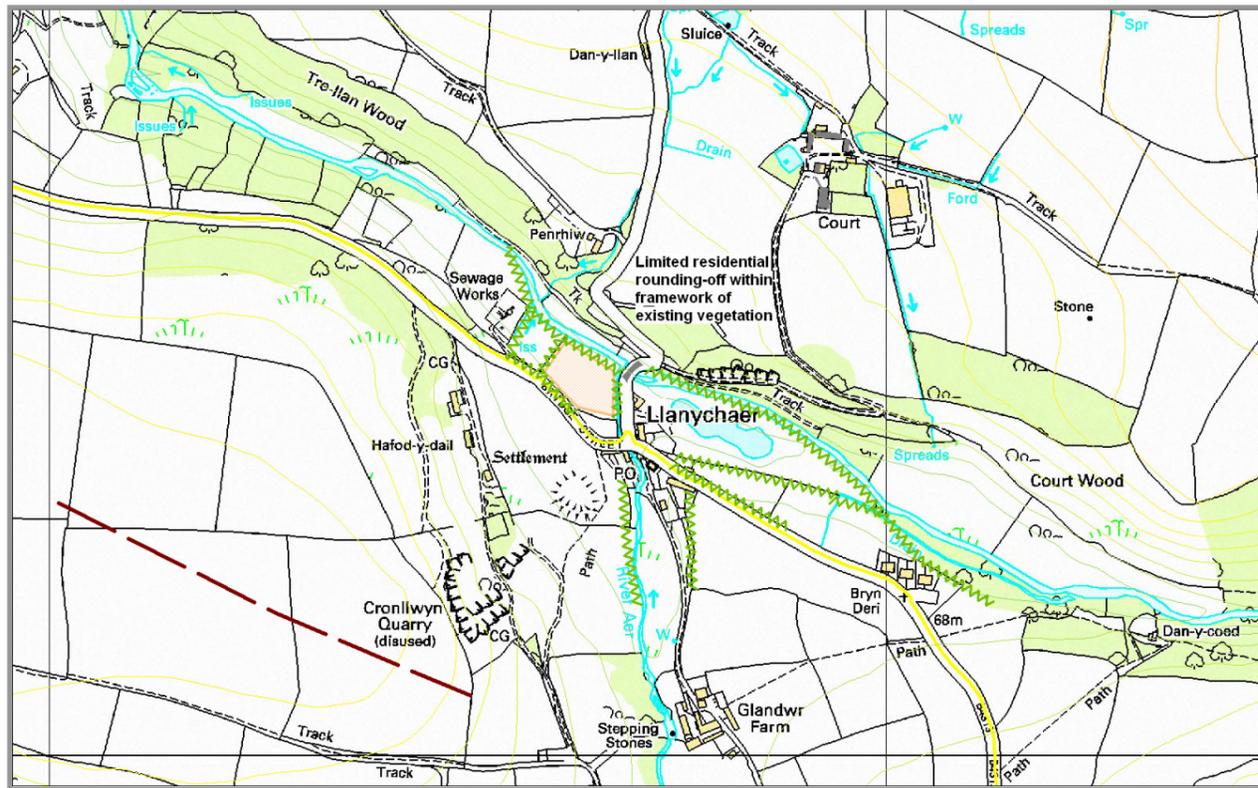
Llangwm

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Llangwm						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 28 – Daugleddau There is a close visual relationship between the south eastern extremity of the village and the Cleddau estuary					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		<i>Notes:</i> Only the extreme south eastern and eastern edges of the settlement abut the National Park boundary.			
	Village	•				
	Harbour	•				
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to N	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Pill	<i>Note Skyline features and direction of view</i>		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1 Church		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North east	South east	East	West	<i>Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate</i>	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted		•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft	•			Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	•D		•D	<i>Note Deciduous or Evergreen</i>	
	Hedgebank	•U	•U	•U	<i>Note Managed or Unmanaged</i>	
	Wall				<i>Note height and materials</i>	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	<i>Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate</i>
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Local, to and across the Cleddau estuary, from Guildford and Llangwm
Views in from surrounding land		•SW			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Locally, from higher ground
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	None				
Development Constraints	Conservation Area within the village. Well defined soft and muted edges of settlement. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.				
<i>Other Notes:</i>	Potential development outside National Park in north eastern area of the village up to the National Park boundary, defined by woodland.				

Llanychaer – a small nucleated village settlement around small village green lying within the narrow, steep-sided wooded valley of the Afon Gwaun. A long established village, dominated by traditional built forms set along the main streets, set in a tranquil rural area with a largely unspoilt character



Llanychaer viewed from the south west edge of the village green



Northern edge of the village green

Strong sense of place created by the valley setting, steep valley sides with dense woodland cover and mature hedgebanks. The village green provides a focal point but would benefit from greater visual enclosure to the north



Potential residential site to enclose the village green

A small scale residential development on this site could help to define the village green, but there are floodplain constraints to development here from the proximity of the Afon Gwaun

Southern edge of the green

Llanychaer

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Llanychaer						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 26 – Cwm Gwaun/Afon Nyfer					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: A tightly-knit valley bottom settlement nestling in a steep-sided river valley with a tributary stream. The National Park boundary runs along the main street and the edge of the village green			
	Village					
	Harbour					
	Hamlet	•				
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to N & SW	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1 - Bridge		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard					Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted		•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft	•				Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland	•D				Note Deciduous or Evergreen	
Hedgebank		•M	•M	•M	Note Managed or Unmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials	

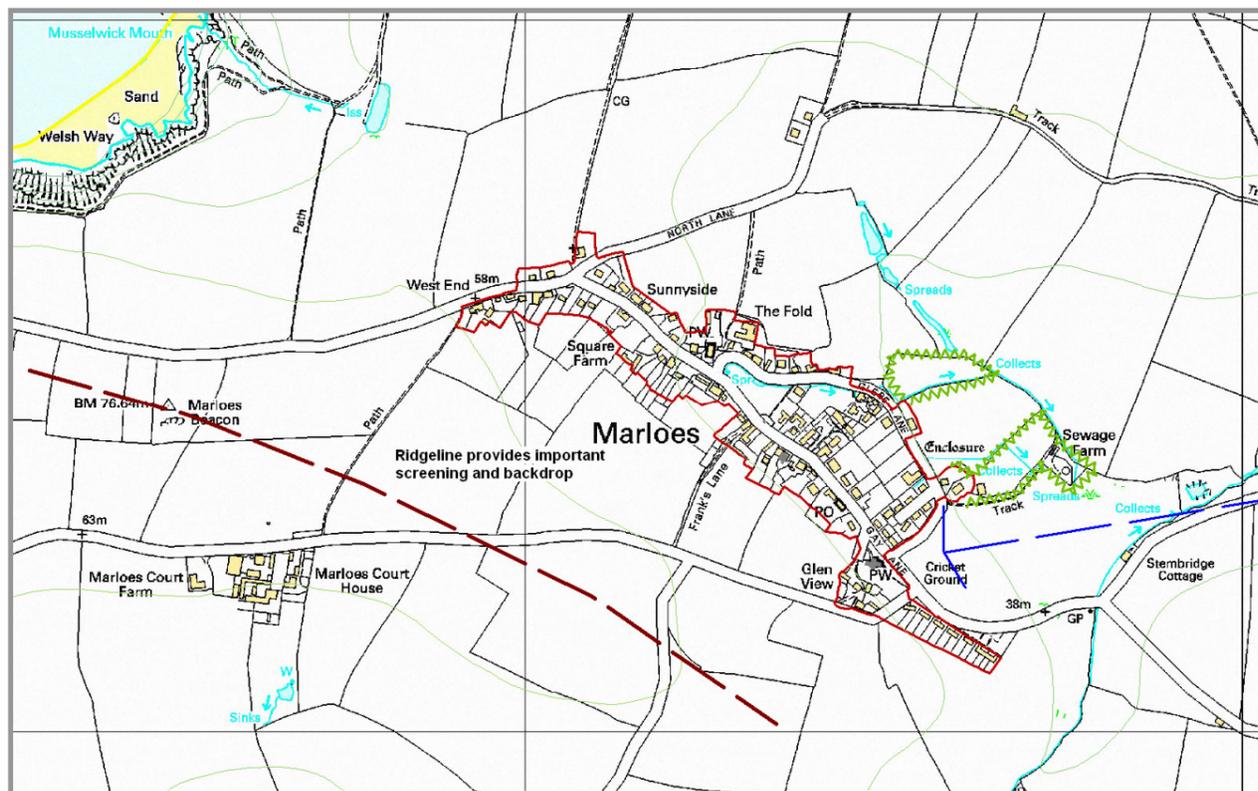
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•	•	•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Limited views up to wooded skyline and along the valley	
Views in from surrounding land					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Very limited from nearby high ground, due to dense woodland cover and the sinuous valley landform	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	A small site in the north west corner of the settlement adjacent to the village green by the Bridge End Inn is visually enclosed to the west by woodland, and to the south by a mature hedgebank bordering a public road. Sensitive low-density residential development of this site, with a maximum of 5 units, could provide an opportunity to define the village green as a more significant feature, but there are overriding constraints here caused by the Afon Gwaun floodplain. There may also be some opportunities for individual residential infill sites within the settlement boundary.					
Development Constraints	Steep valley landform, dense almost continuous valley-side woodland and narrow river floodplain. The close proximity of the Afon Gwaun and its floodplain are strong constraints to development on the valley floor					
Other Notes:						

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Manorbier							
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM				
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 4 – Manorbier					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: A very distinctive old village, dominated at the core by the massively imposing form of the mediaeval castle				
	Village	•					
	Harbour						
	Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard			•	Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted	•	•		•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	•D			•D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank	•M	•M			Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
	Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan	
Views in from surrounding land				•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Up to the castle and the church from the south/west	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	A single field on the north eastern edge of the settlement. Landform falls to the west - with a minor ridge in the north east corner – and is slightly concave which, together with woodland and hedgebanks, provide visual containment. Existing bungalows on western side of road would have very restricted views of this site due to conifer hedges along the frontage and the road-side hedgebank, which should be retained and conserved wherever possible. A planted buffer zone would serve to assimilate the proposed development and safeguard the curtilage of the adjacent Listed Building to the south. A maximum of 15 units could be sited here					
Development Constraints	Extensive Conservation Area in the village core, running down to the sea. The castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The village lies within the Manorbier area included on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Limit any development on the potential north-western site to a well-enclosed site with strong detailing (e.g. stone walls) along road frontage so as to be in keeping with the existing houses. Adjacent Listed Building beyond south-western boundary of potential development site. Maintain the open land between the eastern residential area and the old village					
Other Notes: The eastern edge of the old village and the detached residential area to the east have hard edge which would benefit from being softened by planting on the nearby land by agreement with the landowner(s)						

Marloes – a small, isolated linear village settlement, sheltering below a broad ridgeline within the wider open rolling landform of the broad Marloes peninsula. The clock tower is a locally distinctive feature within the village. Traditional built forms characterise the old core of the village, but modern houses at the eastern approach to the village are visually incongruous



Marloes



Marloes viewed from the east

The village is set down below a low ridge to the west. The exposed higher ground of the settlement site has sparse vegetation cover, mostly along depleted hedgerows



View from west of the village

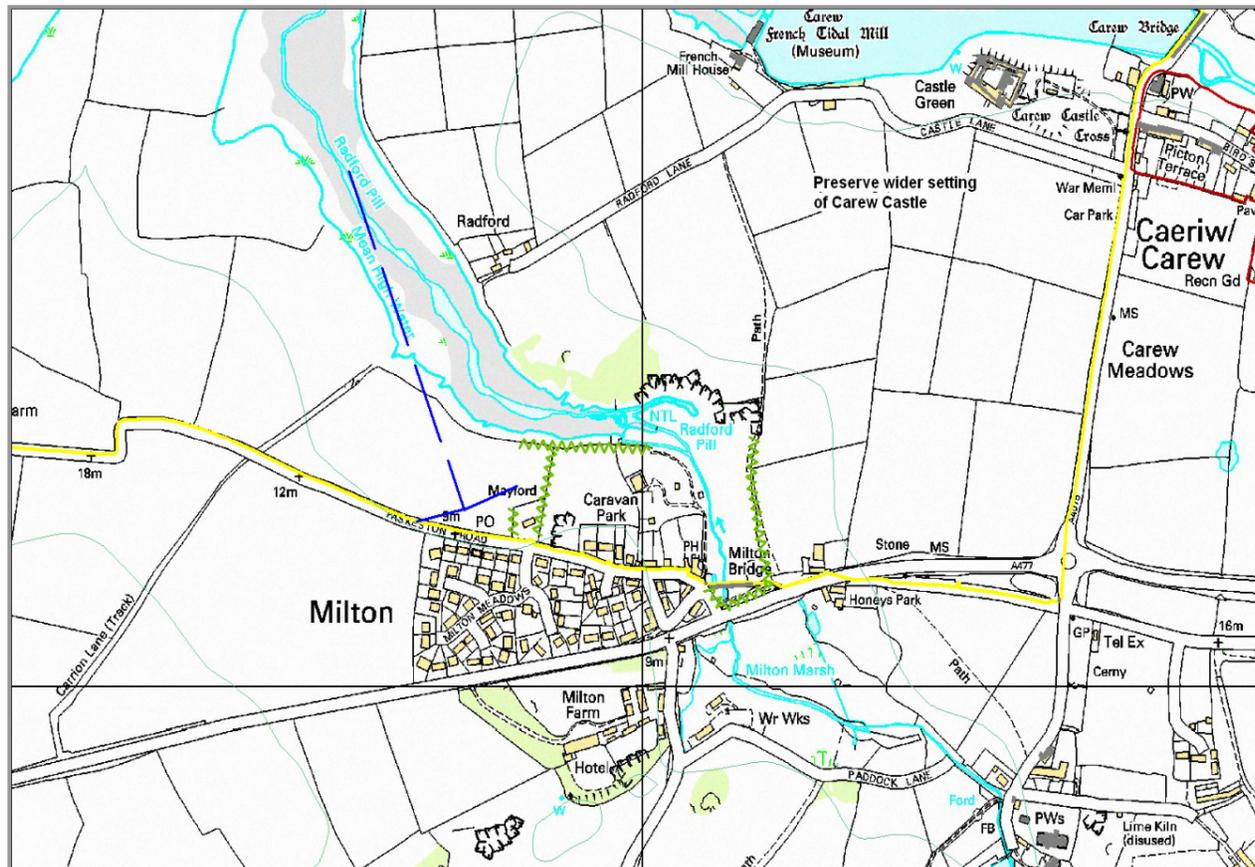
The village is set below the ridge and there are only limited opportunities for residential in-fill within the settlement boundary on individual sites without detriment to the linear form of the village and the very open character of the countryside which surrounds it

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Marloes						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 9 – Marloes					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Ridge landform to the west provides important screening and a backdrop (largely preventing development being viewed against the skyline from the east)			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Clock Tower	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 2		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard	•	•	•	Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•	•	•	•SW	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover
	Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland					Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank	•M	•M	•M	•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

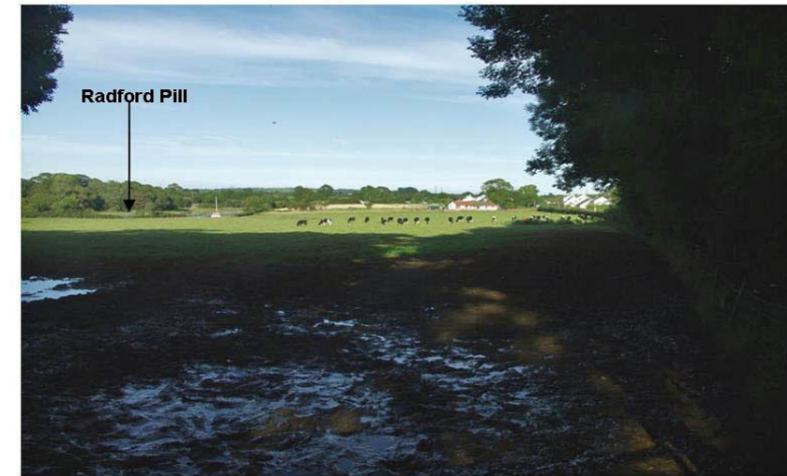
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Long views over open countryside	
Views in from surrounding land			•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Longer views from higher ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Limited to small scale residential development only, on individual infill sites within the settlement boundary					
Development Constraints	To the south, development must be set below the ridgeline to avoid being unacceptably intrusive. To the east, beyond the settlement boundary, there are large open fields with poorly managed hedgebanks on land gently sloping away from the village, providing no visual definition or visual containment.					
Other Notes:						

Milton – a small linear village settlement within the wider setting of the Daugleddau estuary and Carew Castle. Only the northern edge of the village adjoins the National Park boundary, close to the shore of Radford Pill, an arm of the Carew River off the Eastern Cleddau estuary. Unsympathetic modern houses overlook this tranquil backwater of the Carew River, with older and more traditional buildings closer to the old village core at the eastern end of the village



Milton

Milton viewed from the edge of the road to the west of the village



The National Park boundary runs along the hedgebank at the right of the photograph

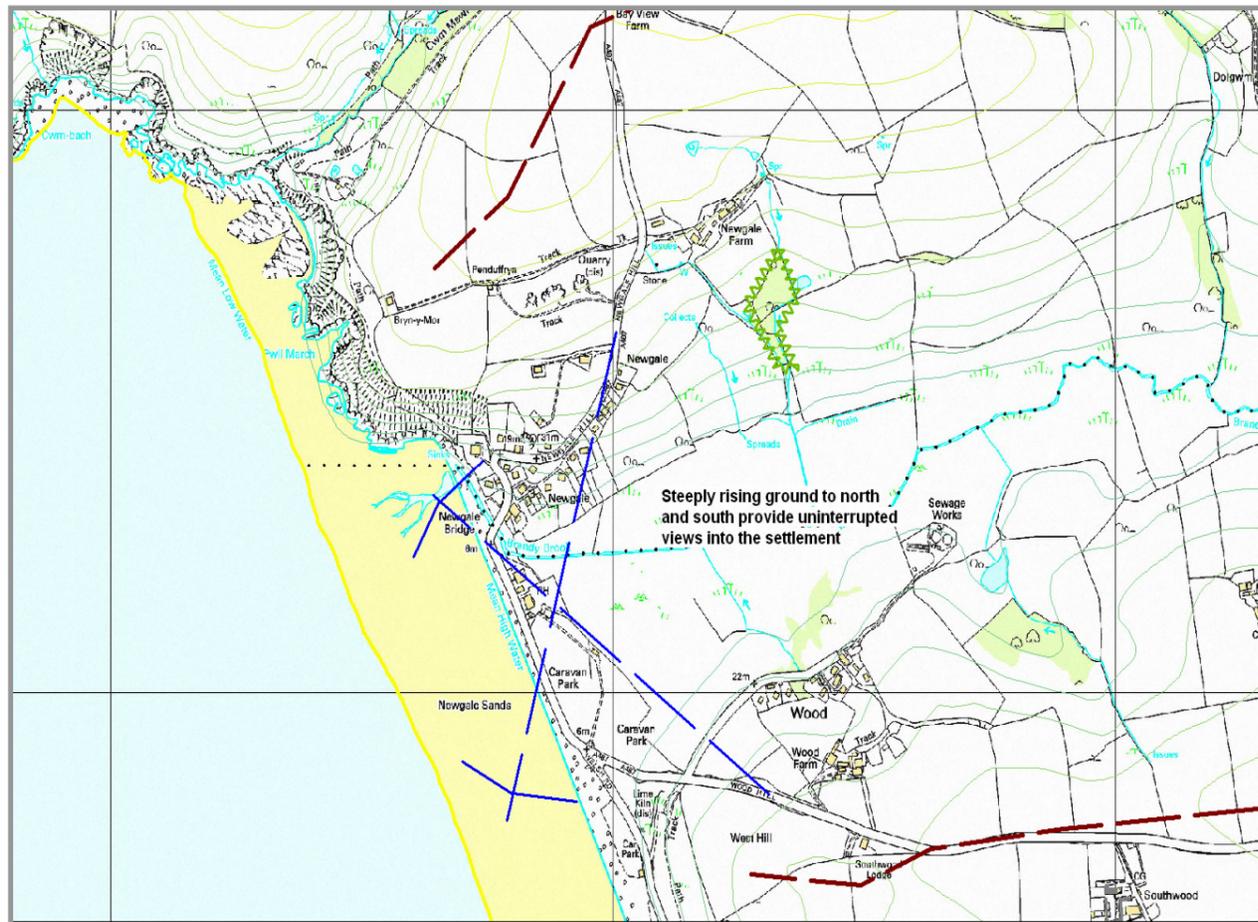
The northern edge of Milton abutting the National Park are hard in places, through unsympathetic boundary treatments to recent housing. Local hedgebank depletion and replacement with post and wire fences contributes to this effect.

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Milton						
Date:	9/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 28 – Daugleddau The edge of the estuary – Radford Pill –lies very close to the northern edge of the village					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: The National Park boundary runs east-west along Paskeston Road; a small amount of the village lies to the north, the majority to the south, between Paskeston Road and the A477 outside the National Park.			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 1 Milton Bridge		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard			•NW	Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•		•NE	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft				Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland				Note Deciduous or Evergreen	
	Hedgebank	•M		•M	Note Managed or Unmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•				Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Carew Castle and its setting	
Views in from surrounding land	•				Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Local, from Radford Pill	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Very limited – confined to very small individual residential only, on infill sites within the settlement boundary					
Development Constraints	The wider setting of Carew Castle to the north east and the Cleddau estuary and the Listed Building at Milton Bridge constrain development potential to the north east of the village along the northern side of the road.					
Other Notes: Loss of hedgebanks and replacement by post and rail fences have formed an open north-western boundary, which needs softening through planting of appropriate vegetation						

Newgale – a very small linear village settlement strung along the main A487 road, with a strong coastal character, contained by steeply rising landform to the north and south and with a distinctive shingle beach raised above the level of the road. The built form has no unifying architectural style, layout or form. There are panoramic views eastwards over St Brides Bay and along the coastline



Newgale



Newgale viewed from the south east on the A 487



The village is linear in form, strung along the A487 main road. The low-lying land in the middle ground lies on land vulnerable to inundation if the sea bank is breached by storms combined with a high tide

Views from the south east



There is very limited scope for in-fill residential development within the village, as a result of the steep landform on the approaches, the low-lying land backing the sea bank, and the high visibility of much of the settlement from the surrounding high ground

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Newgale						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 12 – St Bride's Bay					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes:			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Shingle bank	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) ...		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard	•	•	•	•	Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover
	Muted					Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover
	Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland					Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank					Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate
Views out from within settlement		•		•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Southwards and westwards, along the coast and out over St Bride's Bay
Views in from surrounding land	•	•		•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the north and south, on the high ground, and from the A487. Also to the upper parts of the northern area of the settlement from Newgale Sands
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	None. The small linear settlement consists of a string of properties set along the A487 main road. Even small residential infill sites at Newgale could not be assimilated in such a way as to be visually unobtrusive, since much of the land is visible from the higher ground above, to the south and the north and the steep sites along the A487 would require cut and fill to create development platforms.				
Development Constraints	Hard settlement edges, with a lack of vegetation other than intermittent low scrub, and little room for softening by vegetation. Steeply rising ground to the north and south provides uninterrupted views into the settlement. The development on the road rising to the north is prominent and open to views from the south on the beach and the A487.				
<i>Other Notes:</i> The sustainability of the Newgale protective shingle bank is in doubt, given the likely consequences of climate change on sea levels. No development should be considered on the flat ground along the back of the beach or inland, since this area may well become frequently inundated.					

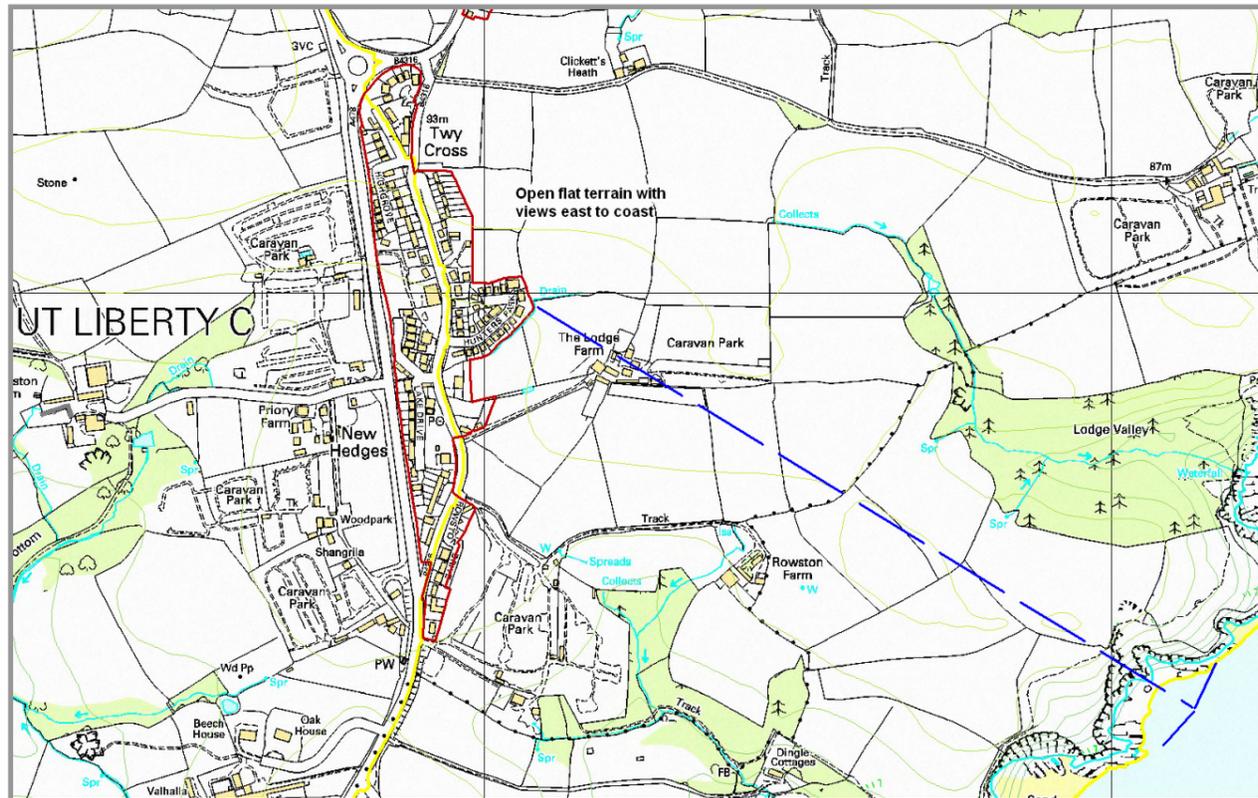
New Hedges – a medium-sized linear village settlement set within undulating landform along the A478, with the older part of the village by-passed by a new straight line. There is no tangible sense of place and the character has been much modified by the extensive caravan parks all along its western side and to the east and south east . The eastern edge of the village adjoins the National Park boundary. There are limited views east towards the coast.

New Hedges - the eastern edge of the village viewed from the road to Monkstone Point, north east of the village



The eastern edge of New Hedges abutting the National Park is hard in places, through the management of hedgerows and the relative absence of hedgerow trees.

There is no scope to accommodate additional residential or commercial development within the National Park without detriment to the local landscape



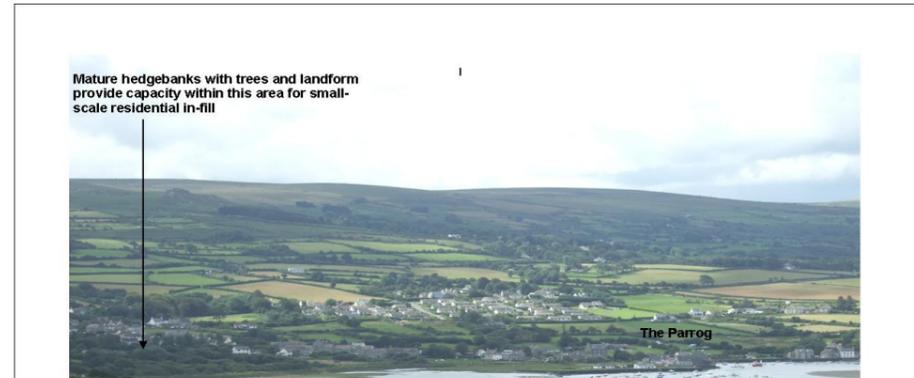
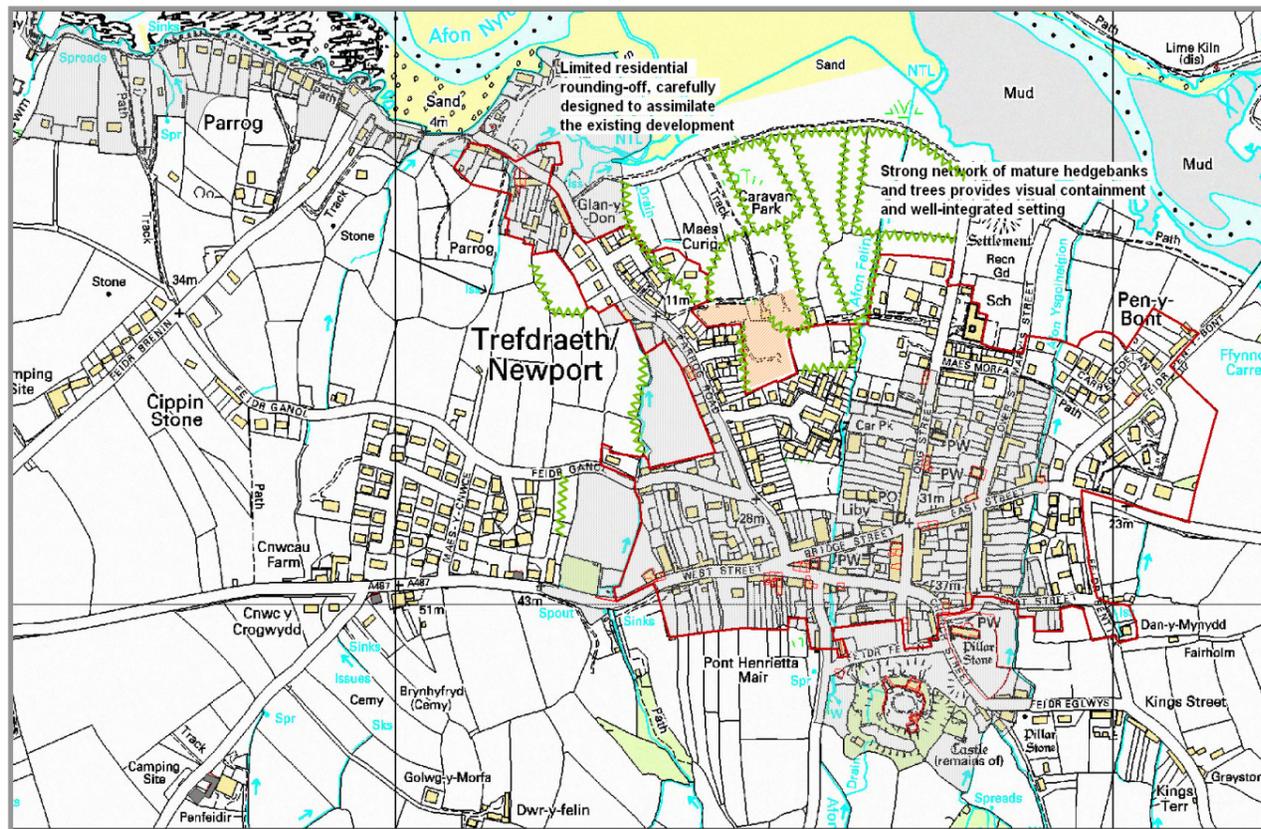
New Hedges

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: New Hedges							
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM				
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Straddles the National Park boundary within the eastern edge of the village.				
	Village	•					
	Harbour						
	Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) ...			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted	•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover		
	Soft				Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover		
	Woodland				Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen		
	Hedgebank	•M	•M	•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged		

Wall					Note height and materials	
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan	
Views in from surrounding land		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From high ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Very limited – residential infill only on individual sites. The area outside the National Park to the west has greater residential infill potential along the main road.					
Development Constraints	Largely open and relatively level terrain, with a lack of mature hedgebank vegetation and views out to the coast and in from the Coastal Path.					
Other Notes:						

Newport – a medium-sized, compact, nucleated village settlement, with a minor linear extension north-west to The Parrog. This is an old village with elements of the Anglo-Norman medieval planned layout which are readily discernible within the old core, with traditional built forms dominating, and the church tower and castle being prominent local landmarks. There are two Conservation Areas, in the old village core and at The Parrog. There is a strong coastal association with attractive views over Newport Sands. The village lies wholly within the Newport and Carningli Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales.



North western edge of Newport



South eastern edge of Newport



Newport

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Newport						
Date:	19/07/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM/AJ/MW			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 23 – Newport, LCA 22 – Mynydd Carningli LCA24 – Dinas Head, LCA 25 – Cemaes Head, LCA 26 – Cwm Gwaun/Afon Nyfer Historical importance of the Anglo-Norman landscape is noted					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban	•				
	Village					
	Harbour	•				
	Hamlet					
Notes: Nucleated urban form for the most part, with a minor linear extension north westwards to The Parrog, which is a harbour settlement along the estuary shore						
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s) Newport, The Parrog		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 4		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•			•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover
	Soft		•	•		Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland	•D	•D			Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank			•U	•U	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•				Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views across the bay to the north east from The Parrog. Views from within Newport are limited by buildings and vegetation	
Views in from surrounding land	•			•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views into the settlement from the north across the estuary and the beach at The Bennet. Views into the western edge of the settlement from the west on part of the main A487 road near Cnwcau Farm	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Limited to small scale residential only, as infill, on the existing Newport Bay caravan Site in the northern central section of the town. It is bounded by mature field hedgerows with mature oak trees at close intervals along both the northern and eastern boundaries, and there are similar hedgerows and mature trees within the site. The existing housing areas along Parrog Road provide visual containment from the west. The southern boundary is formed by existing residential areas within the settlement boundary. Given the location and its landscape attributes, with a careful and sympathetic layout which retains all possible boundary and intervening hedgerow vegetation, this site could accommodate up to 25 units without detriment to the setting of the two Conservation Areas					
Development Constraints	The proliferation of woodland, trees and tall hedgebank vegetation is locally distinctive and unique in this coastal context. This dense and almost continuous vegetation has the effect of assimilating the lower residential built form, whilst the prominent tall built features – the church tower and the castle on its mound – emerge above the vegetation, which contributes greatly to their setting. The retention and enhancement of trees, woodland and tall hedgebank vegetation is an important constraint upon development. The whole settlement lies within the Newport area included on the Register of Special Historic Importance in Wales. There is no potential to assimilate any further residential or commercial development without adversely affecting the sense of place.					
<i>Other Notes:</i>						

Pleasant Valley – a small linear village settlement set within a steep-sided river valley with dense coniferous woodland on the western slopes. The church is the primary local landmark feature. Only the extreme western end of the village abuts the National Park boundary



Pleasant Valley



Pleasant Valley - view west from the church towards the National Park



The village is linear in form, set along the main road on the north-eastern side of the narrow, steep-sided valley. The south western skyline has continuous woodland cover, both coniferous and deciduous

View to the south west



There is very limited scope for in-fill residential development within the village, as a result of the steep landform and the continuous woodland cover to the south west. Much of the settlement lies outside the National Park, the boundary of which runs along the lower edge of the western valley-side woodland

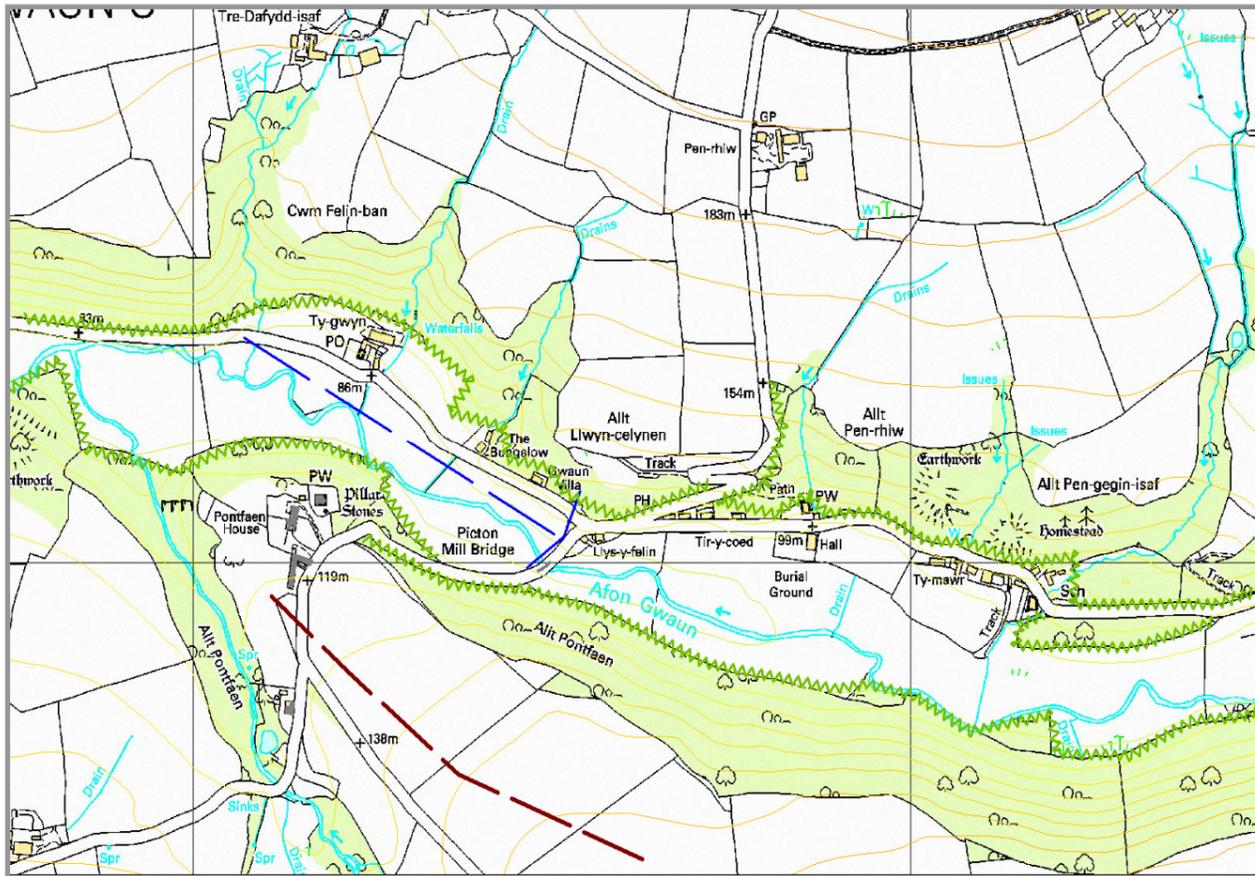
View to the west

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Pleasant Valley							
Date: 9/8/2007		Surveyors: JC/RM					
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast The visually contained valley settlement has no views out to the coast, an unusual characteristic in this LCA, which creates a different sense of place.					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban	Notes: The National Park boundary abuts a small section of the north western edge of the village					
	Village						•
	Harbour						
	Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove	Wood S to SW	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 3			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover		
	Soft			•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover		
	Woodland			•D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen		
	Hedgebank				Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged		
	Wall				Note height and materials		

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Visually contained	
Views in from surrounding land					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Visually contained	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	Dense continuous woodland and steep valley sides.					
Other Notes:						

Pontfaen – a small, dispersed linear settlement within the steep-sided wooded river valley of Cwm Gwaun. The church and bridge are the primary local landmark features. This is a tranquil, rather isolated old settlement, set in a largely unspoilt traditional agricultural landscape, with traditional built forms predominating



Pontfaen - view from the valley road east towards the settlement

The highly dispersed linear hamlet is linear in form, set along the narrow, steep-sided valley of the Afon Gwaun. The skyline to both sides has continuous deciduous woodland cover. This dense mature woodland is a very distinctive feature of the Afon Gwaun river valley and contributes very strongly to the sense of place



View to west from the road by the cemetery



There is very limited scope for in-fill residential development within the valley, as a result of the steep landform, the river floodplain and the continuous woodland cover along the valley sides.

View east from the valley road to the river bridge

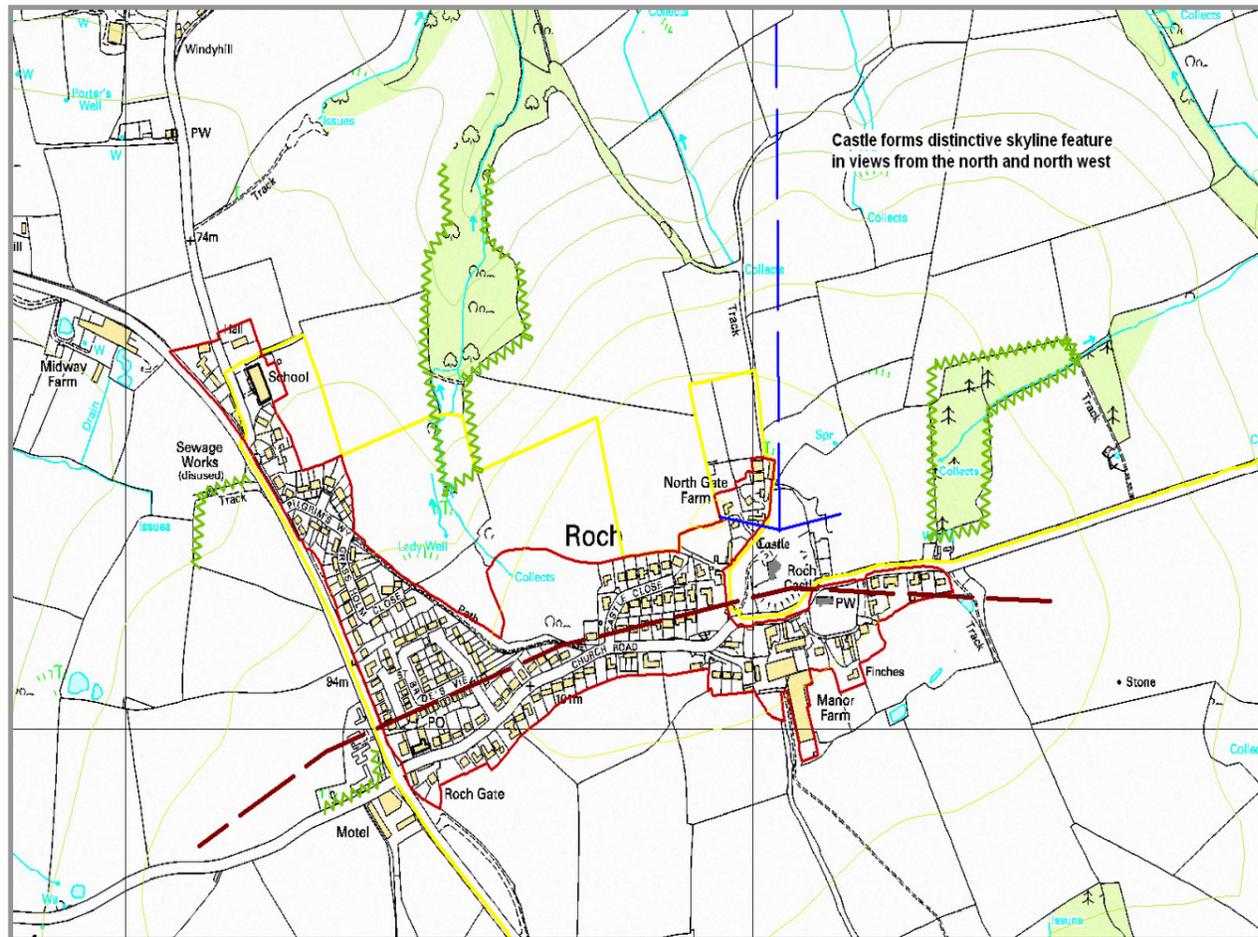
Pontfaen

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Pontfaen							
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM				
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 26 – Cwm Gwaun/Afon Nyfer					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: A highly dispersed valley bottom settlement nestling in a densely-wooded deep river valley				
	Village						
	Harbour						
	Hamlet	•					
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood S to N & S	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 3			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted	•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover		
	Soft	•			Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover		
	Woodland	•D			Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen		
	Hedgebank		•M	•M	•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials		

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Very local, within and along the axis of the valley	
Views in from surrounding land					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan None, due to the extensive continuous deciduous woodland cover on the valley sides and the sinuous nature of the valley landform	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None, except for very limited local residential infill only, on individual sites.					
Development Constraints	The steep valley landform, flat river floodplain, dense and continuous valley-side woodland, and the potential loss of the existing porosity of the built form, together define the sense of place and are locally very distinctive.					
Other Notes:						

Roch – a small linear village settlement on high ground within open rolling landform. The imposing castle sited on its rocky outcrop is a very distinctive local feature, visible from a considerable distance. The old core of the village around the castle and the church have traditional built forms but more modern residential development to the east are incongruous and contribute nothing to the sense of place, especially along the A487 road frontage, which defines the western village boundary and abuts the National Park boundary



Roch



Roch - view south east from the minor road running northwards from the village

Roch Castle forms a prominent and distinctive skyline feature visible from much of the land to the north of the village and the A487 to the north west

The northern edge of the village has hard edges, notably at the school site shown to the right of this photograph. There is no scope for additional development within the National Park without detriment to the setting of the castle



View south from the minor road to the north



Local removal and depletion of hedge banks north of Roch has changed the scale of the fields, in contrast to the more characteristic field size and pattern in the adjoining areas of the Brandy Brook Landscape Character Area, seen here in the distance

View east from the minor road to the north

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Roch						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 13 - Brandy Brook, to the north LCA 12 – St Bride's Bay, to the west The prominent and imposing form of Roch Castle is an important visual reference for the Brandy Brook LCA					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Northern and western edges abut the National Park boundary.			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle S to S	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood S to SE	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s)			
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 2 Castle & Church			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard	•				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted				•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland Hedgebank				• M	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Wall					Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•			•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan To the coast to the west and over the Brandy brook area of farmland to the north	
Views in from surrounding land	•			•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the north from the higher ground in the Brandy brook area. From the west along the A487.	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None, except for very limited residential infill only, on individual sites within the settlement boundary					
Development Constraints	The sweeping open broad rolling landform is emphasised locally by the depletion and removal of field boundary hedgebanks to north. To the west the A487 is a defensible boundary to the National Park with some hedgebanks.					
Other Notes: Recommend a planting scheme by agreement to assimilate the school site into the adjacent landscape and soften the existing hard transition. Management agreements with local farmers would benefit the field boundary hedgerows and reduce the uncharacteristic openness and scale of the fields in the vicinity, which are unlike most of the fields within the Brandy Brook LCA. Further removal of field boundary hedgebanks and consequent extensification of the agricultural landscape here should be actively discouraged.						

Saundersfoot – a large compact, nucleated town settlement set within rolling landform on the coast, in two main areas separated by an area of lower-lying open land which contributes to the local landscape character and allows for views down to the sea from inland areas. The old core of the town fronting the small harbour has a Conservation Area. The urban area sits within a wider context of parkland to the north and the coast to the east. There are attractive easterly views over Saundersfoot Bay



Part of the town viewed from the north east near Hean Castle

The Ridgeway area of the town is mostly set beneath the skyline



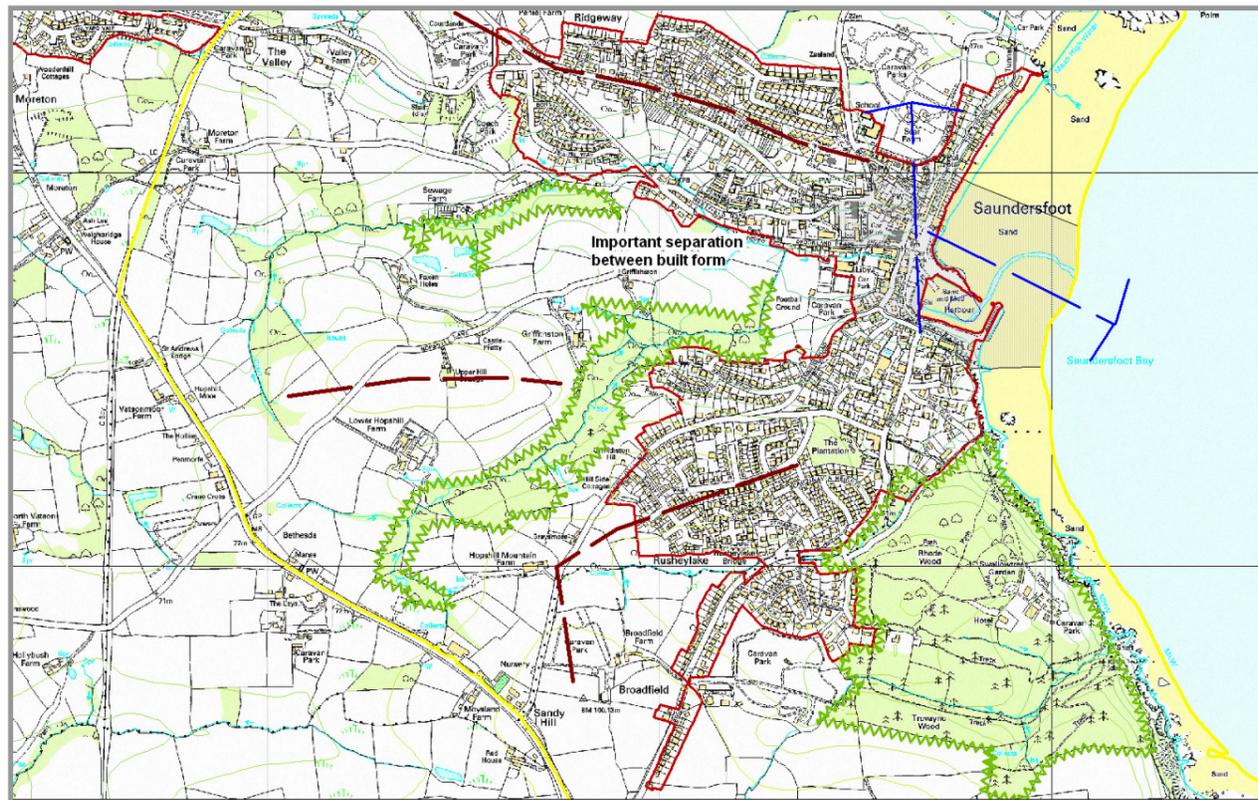
View east from Hopshill Lane, a minor road west of the town

This open area of land separates the Ridgeway and RusheyLake areas of the town. It is a locally distinctive feature and contributes greatly to the form of the settlement and the sense of place, allowing views to the sea. As a consequence, it should be protected from further residential or commercial development, in keeping with its current Green Wedge designation

This view across part of Saundersfoot Bay shows the setting of the town in relation to the local landform. Any in-fill residential development should not breach the skyline of Saundersfoot



View from Amroth



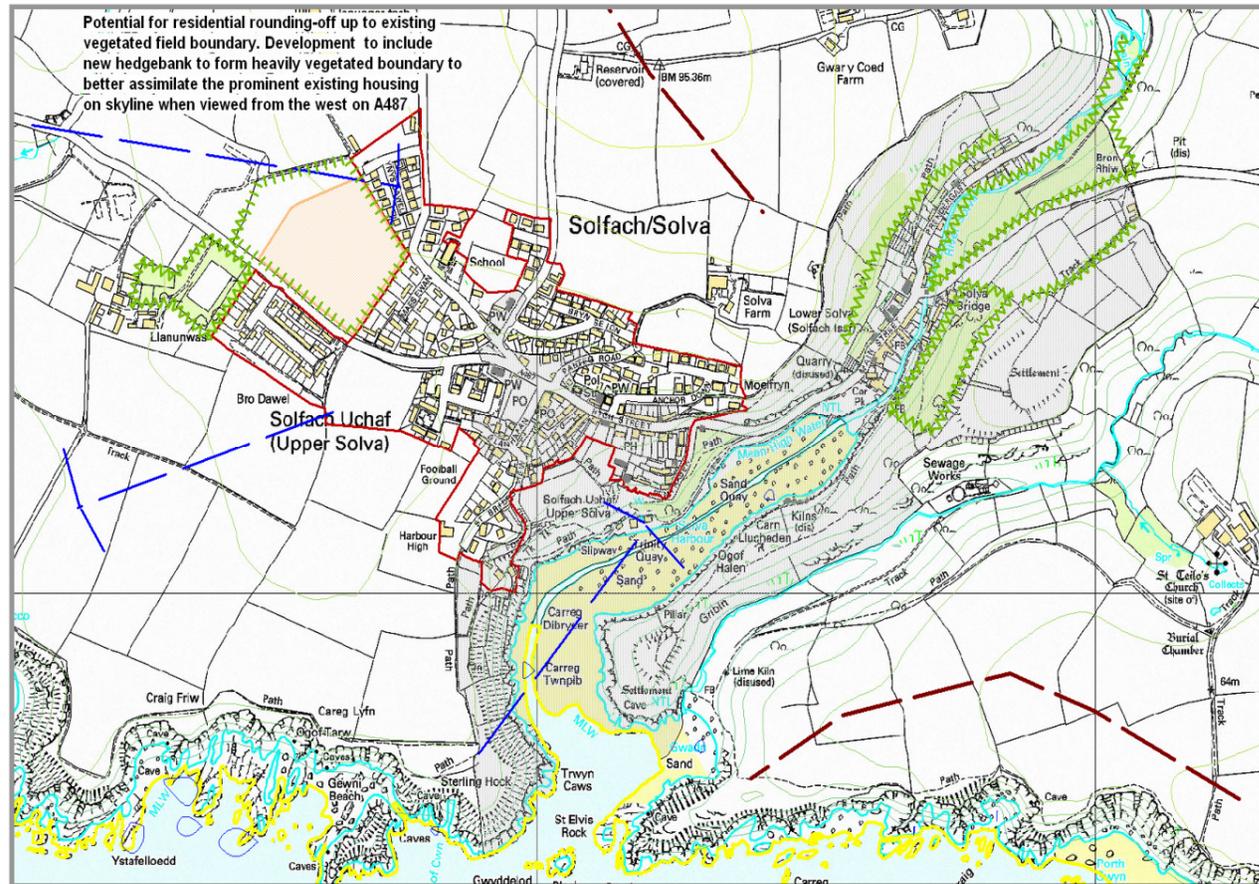
Saundersfoot

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Saundersfoot						
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast The strong coastal link adds to the sense of place. The open area of farmland separating the two main parts of the settlement is an important element of local distinctiveness.					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban	•				
	Village					
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Notes: Context – sea to the east, mature parkland landscape to the north, around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall						
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s) Saundersfoot		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 3		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard		•		Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft				Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland	•D			•D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank	•M	•M		•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Along the coast towards Amroth and beyond	
Views in from surrounding land	•	•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From high ground	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	None					
Development Constraints	Maintain the existing separation between the areas of Saundersfoot north and south, defined by the valley which is designated as Green Wedge and supports this recommendation. The edge of existing housing is the natural visual limit to the settlement.					
Other Notes:						

Solva – a medium-scale, attractive estuarine village situated on the west bank of the Solva River. There are two parts to the village – Lower Solva, fronting the river and the small harbour – a largely unspoilt area with traditional built forms and prominent industrial heritage features; and Upper Solva – situated on the rising ground to the west, where traditional built forms are confined to a small area flanking the main road. The old core of the village is a Conservation Area. More modern housing areas towards the western and northern edges of Upper Solva have incongruous form, layout and styles and detract from the sense of place which is strongly evident in the older parts of the village. There is a strong coastal association with views to the coast and the harbour.



Solva



The strong sense of place in Lower Solva is created by the steep landform of the enclosed valley, with its densely wooded sides, and the harbour.

Lower Solva viewed from the edge of Upper Solva to the south west

By contrast, Upper Solva has a nucleus of older buildings close to the edge of the valley but the local distinctiveness reduces markedly to the west in the newer areas of the edge of the village



Western area of Upper Solva



View north-east from the A487 road

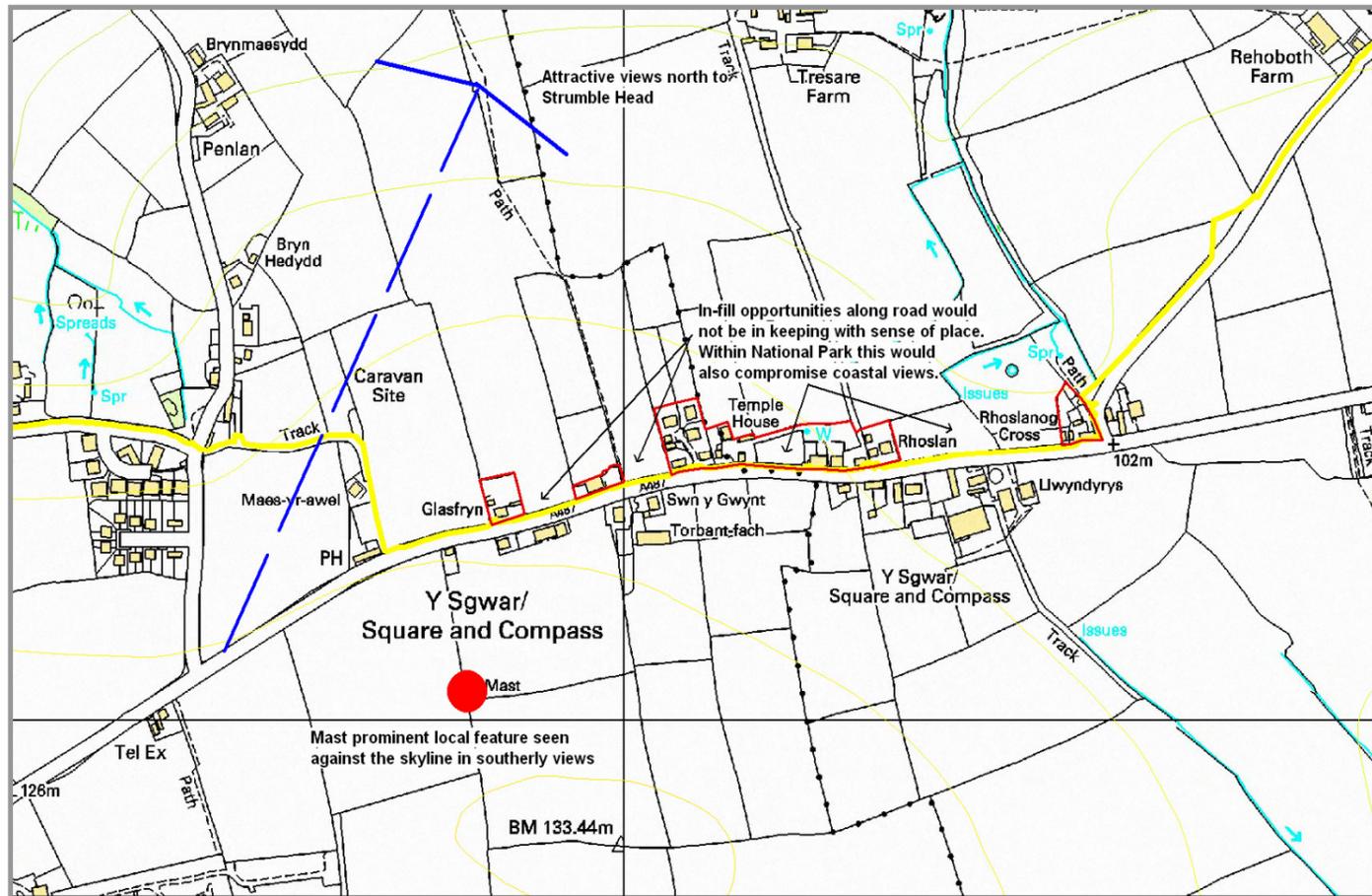
This potential development site is well contained by existing housing development to the east, north east and to the west. There is a well-defined boundary along the existing hedgebank to the north, which could be enhanced by an appropriate landscape treatment

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Solva						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 14 – Solva Valley					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Effectively there are two contrasting elements in this settlement – the well-contained valley and harbour village of Lower Solva, and the more modern westerly spreading extension to the old village at Upper Solva			
	Village	•				
	Harbour	•				
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s) Solva		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) None		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard	•NW				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted	•NE	•		•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft			•		Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland			•D	•D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank	•M	•M			Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate
Views out from within settlement				•SW	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From Upper Solva, to the south west
Views in from surrounding land		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the Coastal Path
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	Lower Solva – none. Upper Solva – a single site provides opportunities for rounding-off on the north-western fringe by way of a small scale residential development, up to a maximum of 15 units. This site is visually contained by existing development to the east and south and by woodland to the west. Carefully planned and sited development here could soften the existing hard edge, up to the existing boundary hedgebank, assimilating the existing farm buildings and forming a more defensible boundary to this edge of the settlement.				
Development Constraints	Lower Solva – high density existing development, steep valley landform and woodland backdrop and an extensive Conservation Area with Listed Buildings. Upper Solva – convex landform with few field boundaries, and too near to the northern skyline.				
Other Notes:					

Square and Compass - a small linear settlement consisting of a scatter of farmsteads and houses with largely traditional built forms along the main A487 road. A fragmented settlement with more modern built form sited beyond the settlement boundary to the west, giving the impression of being a village. The National Park boundary runs along the main road, the eastern part of the settlement lying outside the National Park



Square & Compass



Eastern edge of Square & Compass



Southern edge of Square & Compass

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Square & Compass						
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM/AJ/MW			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 20 - Trefin There are open views of the coast to the west, so the coastal sense of place here is very apparent					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Primarily linear – a scatter of mostly farmsteads and houses along the main A487 road. A fragmented settlement with other built form beyond the settlement boundary to the west, giving the impression of being a village			
	Village					
	Harbour					
	Hamlet	•				
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Mast S to south	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) ...			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•	•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover
	Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland					Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen
	Hedgebank				•U	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged
	Wall					Note height and materials

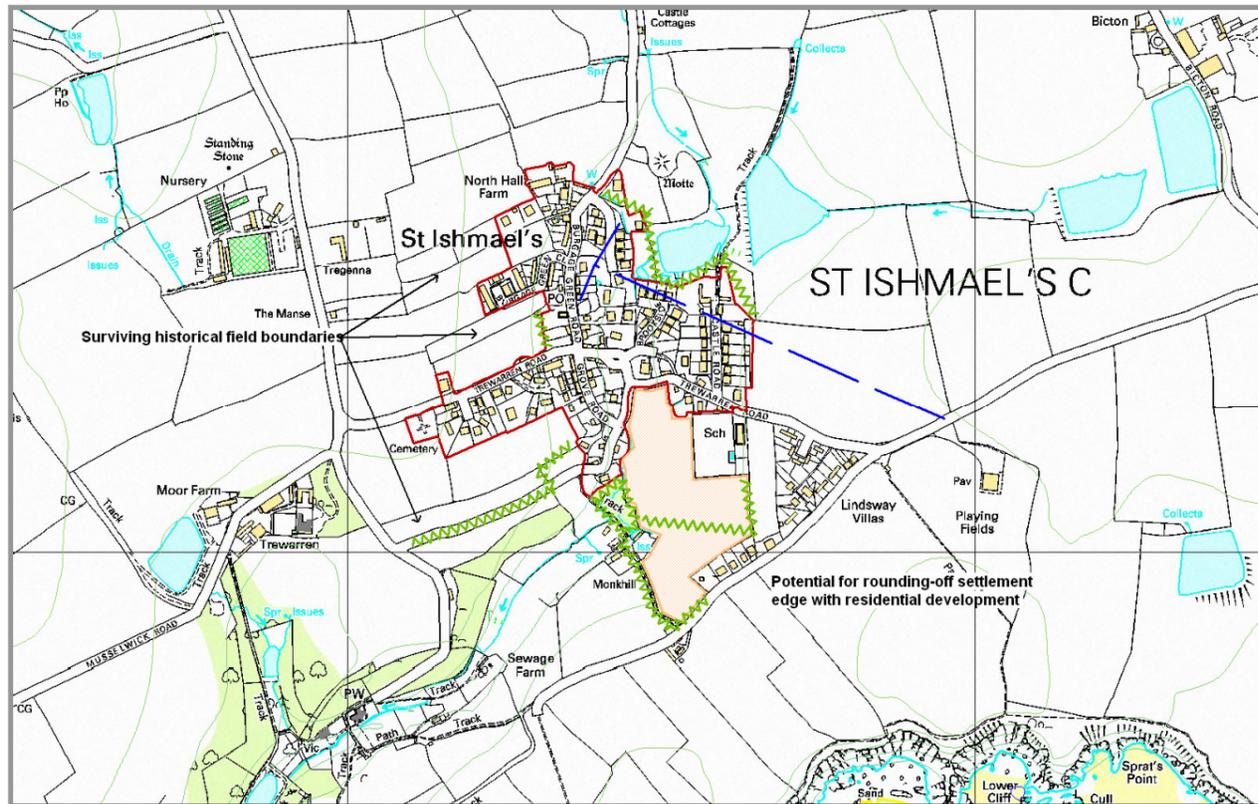
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement	•		•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views out towards Strumble Head to the north east and east. Views north towards the coast and Trevine	
Views in from surrounding land	•		•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views from the east from the main A487 road along the main axis of the settlement. Views from the north from Trevine, from the coast road and the Coast Path	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	The in-filling of open fields along the road frontage presents some residential opportunity, but the potential is limited if the essentially rural character of this hamlet is to remain unaltered.					
Development Constraints	In-filling some of the open fields along the northern (National Park) side of the A487 road would create a more continuous frontage which would not be in keeping with the sense of place. This would also compromise some dramatic views out from the hamlet and the road, towards the north east, culminating in Strumble Head. More extensive opportunities along the south side of the road outside the National Park would have a similar visual effect but would not compromise views of the coast.					
<i>Other Notes:</i> The capacity here is strictly limited to individual plots for residential development, otherwise the local distinctiveness would be lost and the sense of place would be altered. It is therefore not recommended that such development should take place within the National Park along the north side of the A487road.						

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: St. David's						
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 17 – St. David's Extremely important historical and cultural landscape context in the city and in the wider area of the St David's peninsula					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban	•				
	Village					
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Notes Ancient cathedral city sited at the head of a small incised river valley running inland from the sea at Porth Clais						
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Tower	Note Skyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No		Insert Name(s) St. David's		
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No		Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 8		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard	•			Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted		•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft				•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover
	Woodland Hedgebank				•D	Note Deciduous or Evergreen
	Wall				•U	Note Managed or Unmanaged
					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•SE	•NW	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views out to the north and the north west to Carn Llidi, and to the south east over the coast	
Views in from surrounding land	•		•	•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From St David's Headland in the west, from Carn Llidi to the north and north west, and from Dowrog and Tretio Commons to the north east	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Areas at the north eastern and eastern edges of the city have potential for rounding-off, by both residential and commercial developments. A maximum of 30 residential units could be achieved sensitively. These areas currently abut hard settlement edges with poorly assimilated developments. Carefully planned and sited new developments could greatly enhance the boundary condition here and properly assimilate these edges of the city into the adjoining open landscape. The major commercial building at the northern edge of the city is stark and could become more muted by additional local planting.					
Development Constraints	Extensive Conservation Area. Important views into the city from the north and west, with the cathedral tower as a major focus but forming a subdued skyline feature. St. David's Cathedral Close is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The city and its landscape hinterland lie within the St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. No development should breach the existing skyline at a height above the existing residential development.					
Other Notes: New buildings should respect the scale of the city and the organic nature of the existing historic building forms, especially their roofs, and the pattern of the older city areas in relation to the landform.						

St Ishmaels – a medium-sized, compact, nucleated village settlement well set down within a wider rolling landform. There are elements of the medieval landscape pattern evident on the rising ground to the west of the village and around the church. The old core of the village is dominated by traditional built forms, but modern housing areas to the east and south east in particular are visually incongruous. The village lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.



St. Ishmael's



The village is set in a shallow valley in the undulating landform, with a low ridge to the west

St. Ishmael's viewed from the eastern edge of the village

There is limited potential for residential in-fill development within the village. The low ridge to the west constrains development in that direction, together with the ancient field pattern of the burgage plots abutting the village

St. Ishmael's lies wholly within the Milford Haven Waterway area included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales



This potential development site is well contained by slightly concave landform, by existing housing development to the north, east and north west, and by woodland to the south west. There is a well-defined hedgebank along the existing mature hedgebank to the south east, and a mature double hedgebank along the farm access track which forms the southern site boundary

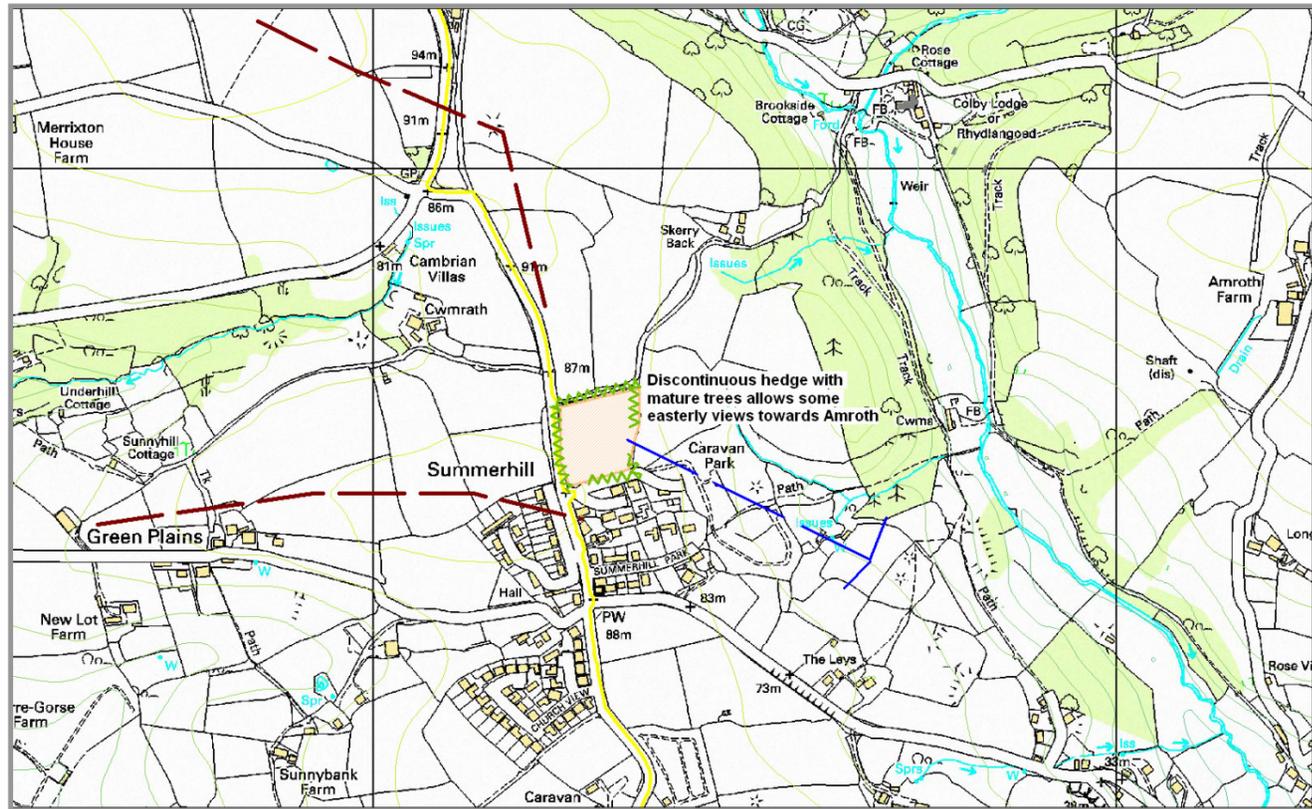
View north from the minor road near Monkhill

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: St Ishmaels							
Date:	10/8/07	Surveyors:	JC/RM				
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 9 Marloes					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban	Notes: Very well set down into the surrounding landform					
	Village						•
	Harbour						
	Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove		Note Skyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s)				
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) None				
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted	•	•	•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft					Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland		•D			Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank	•M	•M	•M	•M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
	Wall					Note height and materials	

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate
Views out from within settlement					Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Contained by high ground on all sides
Views in from surrounding land			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan From the surrounding higher ground
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex Concave
Development Opportunities	A single site in the south western part of the village provides an opportunity for residential development, up to a maximum of 20 units. It has locally concave landform, is screened by existing development on a ridge to the south, and enclosed by riparian vegetation to the west. There is scope here in this visually contained area for rounding-off the settlement edge up to the existing farm track to south and west, which is bounded by a mature double hedgebank.				
Development Constraints	High exposed ground to the west of the village is visually prominent and any development here would be unacceptably visually intrusive. Development below this low ridge to the west would compromise the integrity of the surviving historical field pattern of mediaeval burgage plots. The village lies within the Milford Haven Waterway area, included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales				
<i>Other Notes:</i> Retain the mature hedgebank which bisects the potential development site on an east-west orientation and incorporate this into the landscape framework as an integral part of the landscape design within the site.					

Summerhill – a small nucleated village settlement that lies on the top of a small hill. There are limited easterly views to the coast towards Amroth. The National Park boundary runs along the main street, the western part of the settlement lying outside the National Park. Mature hedgebanks with trees provide a sense of enclosure



Summerhill



The village is set on a low hill top with some views out to the east towards the sea and the upper parts of Amroth

Summerhill viewed from the northern approach to the village

There is limited potential for residential in-fill development within the village. The exposed ridge to the west beyond the National Park constrains development in that direction. The site within the National Park is visually well-contained to the north and west by dense mature hedgebanks with trees, and to the south by the existing housing in the village. The eastern hedgebank with trees is depleted and would need sympathetic landscape treatment to enhance the visual containment along this edge and reduce the inter-visibility with the upper parts of Amroth to the east



View south east from the edge of the minor road running north from the village

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Summerhill						
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 1 - Saundersfoot Settled Coast There are very limited views of the coast to the east, so the coastal sense of place here is somewhat reduced					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Context – the village lies on top of hill at around 90 metres AOD, north of a crossroads. Predominantly easterly aspect.			
	Village	•				
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view		
	Conservation Area?		Yes/No	Insert Name(s)		
	Listed Buildings?		Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) ...		
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
	Muted	•	•		Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft			•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland				Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank	• M	• M	• M	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
	Wall				Note height and materials	

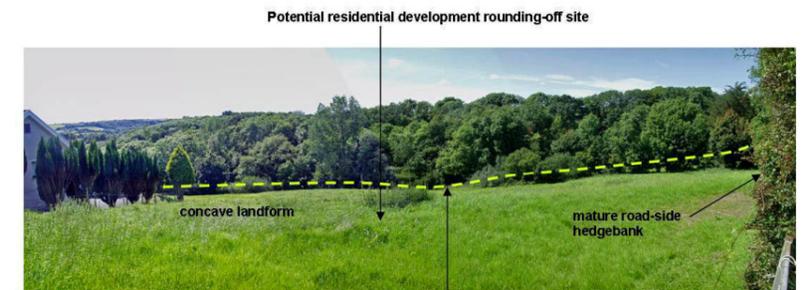
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Eastwards to the coast	
Views in from surrounding land	•				Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Very local and limited due to the hill top site	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/ Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	At the north-eastern edge of the settlement, on a single field adjacent to the bungalow/caravan park. It has slightly concave gently sloping landform, with a double hedgebank with mature trees along a lane to the north, which forms a robust defensible boundary. There is also a continuous intact hedge along the road boundary and a further hedgerow with some trees along its eastern edge. This site provides an opportunity for rounding-off, by way of a small-scale residential development, up to a maximum of 10 units well integrated into the local landform and with an enhanced eastern hedgerow boundary, so as to minimise the intervisibility with the higher areas of Amroth.					
Development Constraints	The north-eastern field has a small degree of inter-visibility with houses on the upper eastern valley sides of the nearby village of Amroth.					
<i>Other Notes:</i> Land to the western side of road (outwith the National Park) has rising concave landform and is far less contained by hedgerows. Development here would be visually intrusive and inappropriate.						

Tenby – The largest settlement within the National Park, set on a prominent headland overlooking beaches to the north and south. This town features an attractive Georgian architectural seafront overlooking the adjacent beach and harbour, and a traditional medieval stone-walled town and castle remains at its core, which is a Conservation Area. These are surrounded by a compact spread of modern buildings and infrastructure. The church spire is a prominent local landmark which can be seen from long distances across Saundersfoot Bay



The edge of the town here is well vegetated, with housing to either side of the road. The potential residential site for rounding-off the settlement edge lies beyond the mature hedgerow and trees to the left hand side of the road

Northern approach to Tenby on the A478 - view north



site is visually well-contained by a belt of dense mature woodland along the National Park boundary to the west

View west from the edge of the A478 running north from the town

Tenby

**PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK
SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET**

Settlement Name: Tenby						
Date:	9/8/2007	Surveyors:	JC/RM			
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 2 - Tenby Strong coastal link adds to the sense of place					Insert details from LCA Study
Settlement Type:	Urban	•	Notes: Context – sea to the east			
	Village					
	Harbour					
	Hamlet					
Settlement Attributes:						
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small		
	Density:	High	Medium	Low		
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic		
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church S	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary
	Bay	Cove	Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?	Yes/No	Insert Name(s) Tenby			
	Listed Buildings?	Yes/No	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) 14			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Hard			•		Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover	
Muted	•				Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
Soft		•		•	Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
Woodland		•D		•D	Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
Hedgebank	•M				Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	

Wall					Note height and materials	
Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate	
Views out from within settlement			•		Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan The coast	
Views in from surrounding land		•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan	
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating	Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	A site situated on the north western edge of the town, on sloping landform between the A478 and the National Park boundary. It is visually contained by landform and mature valley woodland to the west, and by hedgebanks and a railway viaduct to south. There is a limited opportunity for some residential round-off of the settlement edge here, up to a maximum of 25 units. Another visually well-contained site lies north of the North Beach car park, on the site of a former water storage reservoir. This could potentially provide a maximum of 25 units.					
Development Constraints	Extensive Conservation Area within the old town, a high concentration of Listed Buildings within that area, and the distinctive skyline of the old town area. The Ritec valley in the south is very sensitive to further development and is constrained by the river floodplain. Elsewhere on the settlement edge, development is severely limited by the existing well defined edge.					
Other Notes:						

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK SETTLEMENTS CAPACITY STUDY - FIELD SURVEY SHEET

Settlement Name: TREVINE							
Date:	19 th July 2007	Surveyors:	JC RM AJ MW				
LCA's in Local Context	LCA 20 - Trefin					Insert details from LCA Study	
Settlement Type:	Urban		Notes: Primarily nucleated around a small village green and cross-roads.				
	Village	•					
	Harbour						
	Hamlet						
Settlement Attributes:							
Settlement Form:	General:	Linear	Nucleated	Dispersed	Planned	Organic	
	Scale:	Large	Medium	Small			
	Density:	High	Medium	Low			
	Pattern:	Linear	Grid	Organic			
Settlement Landmark or Focal Point	Church	Castle	Monument	Cross	Earthwork	Standing Stone	
	Large House	High Walls	River	Stream	Pond	Lake/Pool	
	Bridge	Ford	Mill	Pound	Green	Hill	
	Wood	Sand Shore	Cliff	Rock Shore	Shingle Shore	Estuary	
	Bay	Cove		Note <u>S</u> kyline features and direction of view			
	Conservation Area?		Yes	Insert Name(s) Trefin			
	Listed Buildings?		Yes	Insert Number of buildings outside Conservation Area(s) None			
Settlement Edge Condition:	North	South	East	West	Boundary characteristics. Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
	Hard				Abrupt transition to surrounding landscape with little or no cover		
	Muted	•		•	•	Smoother transition to surrounding landscape with some vegetation cover	
	Soft		•			Edge well integrated into surrounding landscape by vegetation cover	
	Woodland		• D			Note <u>D</u> eciduous or <u>E</u> vergreen	
	Hedgebank	• U		• U	• U	Note <u>M</u> anaged or <u>U</u> nmanaged	
Wall					Note height and materials		

Settlement Edge:	North	South	East	West	Insert refinements, e.g. NE, SW as appropriate		
Views out from within settlement	•	•			Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views out towards Strumble Head to the north east and east. Views south up to the ridge above Square and Compass Views out westwards to Carn Llidi		
Views in from surrounding land		•		•	Note photograph location and OS Grid Ref and plot direction and angle of view on plan Views into settlement from the west from the coast road (National Cycle Route 4) and Coast Path above Aber Felin. Long views into the settlement from the south from the main A487, in the vicinity of Square and Compass.		
Settlement Landform:	Flat	Rolling/Undulating		Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Surrounding Landform	Flat	Rolling/Undulating		Hill & Scarp	Rocky	Convex	Concave
Development Opportunities	Limited to small-scale residential in-fill or rounding-off in two small areas of the northern section of the village – along the north-eastern section of North End and between North End at Heol Crwys. These need to be carefully designed in terms of density, layout and the amount of tree, shrub and hedgebank vegetation which should be included, in order to be compatible with the setting of the Conservation Area. The western area access road and boundary would require careful design with an integral hedgebank and trees, which would assist in assimilating the visually intrusive residential areas of the Bryn-y-Derwydd and Heol Crwys parts of the village.						
Development Constraints	Conservation Area at the village core. The woodland and trees to the south and south east of the village provide a well-integrated setting when viewed from the south and south east. This contrasts strongly with the open views from the west into recent residential developments which have not been well integrated into the landform or the edge of the old village. This open aspect to the west is an important visual constraint.						
<i>Other Notes:</i> Although both of the areas considered to have capacity for limited residential development are outside the settlement boundary, these areas are those with the greatest potential for proper assimilation into the landscape and setting of Trefin. The access to the western site would provide an opportunity to screen and assimilate the recent residential development at the western end of the village development as a corrective measure. At North End, the locally concave landform means that the area proposed for possible residential development cannot be seen from the Coast Path and when viewed from the east would read as part of the existing settlement.							