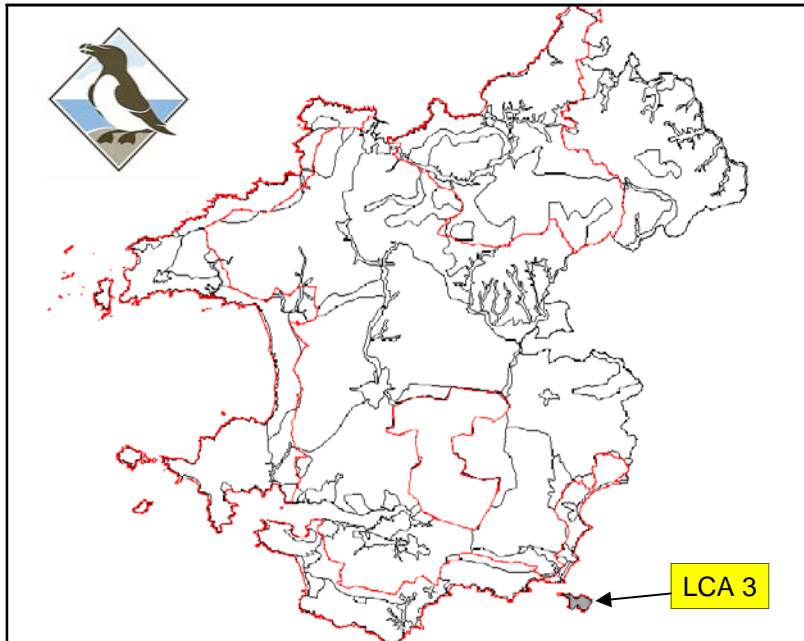


Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 3 - CALDEY ISLAND



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

A settled offshore island with low cliffs lying a short distance to the south east of Giltar Point, near Penally, to the south of Tenby.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

The Caldey Island Aspect Area is made up of the central area of a small island on the south Pembrokeshire coast that consists of more managed landscape types than other islands along the Pembrokeshire coastline. The area is primarily managed as farmland to support the monastery within and contains various traditional buildings associated with this historical use of the land. The lighthouse at Chapel Point on the southernmost headland is a prominent local landmark when viewed from the mainland.

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Habitats include deciduous and coniferous plantations, maritime cliffs and slopes, sand dunes, rocky and sandy shores. Important species present include choughs and seabirds (especially on St Margaret's

Geological Characteristics

Terrestrial surface of island forms a flat to very gently sloping surface at around 60m above sea level. Dominated by Carboniferous limestone in the N and Old Red Sandstone in the S. Northern part of the island slopes towards an area of dunes in the NE. There are rock cliffs and foreshore platform and local sand beaches on Caldey Island and St. Margaret's Island.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There is a Medieval priory, park and garden, together with a lighthouse and associated buildings, all of which are of national significance. Caldey Island Conservation Area covers the built area of the island.

Caldey Island is the home of the first human settlement in this area, and it was not an island during the Mesolithic period, with the consequence that the inter-tidal zone has enormous archaeological potential. Potters and Nanas are Scheduled Ancient Monuments for their pre-historic remains.

Map Notation:

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



Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
3	Caldey Island	83 - Outstanding 95 - High 96 - High	211- Moderate 212 - Moderate	386 - High	46157- Outstanding 46158- Outstanding 46159 - Outstanding	622- Outstanding

LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

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

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

Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- The aspect area consists of a small scale settled agricultural area offering a close contact with the coastal environment, with a more cultivated feel than that of the other offshore islands within the National Park
- Caldey Island is unique amongst the off-shore islands of Pembrokeshire in that it has a long, continuous history of human settlement with formal religious associations.
- There is a strong historical and spiritual aspect provided by the long-established church and monastery buildings
- Caldey Island Conservation Area (designated in August 1997) covers much of the eastern section of the island, running from The Quay in the north to the south coast at Chapel Point, encompassing the Abbey, the settlement and the lighthouse.

Discernible Landscape Trends

- The area is managed in a constant state as small scale farmland, with consideration for wildlife evident in the presence of woodland areas and wildflowers in hedgerows and on coastal grassland.

Management Guidance

- Preserve the agricultural field pattern and woodland mosaic character, with regular cyclical management of hedgerows
- Conserve and enhance the physical fabric of the priory and gardens as key extant features of the important Medieval religious settlement on the island
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls at key visual locations.
- Conserve the cliff top habitats with biodiversity as the main concern, allowing for public access for quiet enjoyment which is compatible with habitat and species conservation measures
- Conserve the foreshore and inter-tidal zone in the light of its very significant archaeological potential.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.