



Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment of Proposed Expansion of Rowston Holiday Park, New Hedges

Text, Plans, Photographs & Appendices

Prepared for Hean Castle Estates
February 2020

TDA/2693/LC&VIA/RhC/07.22



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Section 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Tirlun Design Associates (TDA) have been instructed by Hean Castle Estate to undertake a landscape character and visual impact assessment of land at Rowston Holiday Park, New Hedges ('The Site') and assess the general visual and landscape character impacts a proposed expansion to the existing caravan park will have upon the surrounding landscape.
- 1.2 Desktop research and site surveys were carried out in June 2022 and their findings are contained herein.
- 1.3 The following document should be read in conjunction with the other technical documentation that supports the proposals.
- 1.4 The primary question asked within this document is:

'Can the site at Rowston Holiday Park accommodate an expansion to the existing site without unacceptable impacts upon the visual amenity of its surroundings, the landscape character of its immediate setting and the special qualities of the wider Pembrokeshire Coast National Park?'

- 1.5 The document has been set out as follows:
 - **Section 2 - Qualifications & Experience** introduces the member of staff dealing with this assessment on behalf of TDA and highlights their qualifications and experience relevant to this study.
 - **Section 3 - Rowston Holiday Park: Planning Context & Landscape Character** introduces the site, its planning context and landscape character.
 - **Section 4 - Landscape Mitigation & Enhancement** describes the landscape strategy for the site
 - **Section 5- Visual Appraisal & Landscape Character Assessment** is a visual appraisal and landscape character assessment of the proposed development.
 - **Section 6 - Summary & Conclusion** provides a summary of the study and presents a conclusion to the question raised within paragraph 1.4.

Section 2

QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

- 2.1 This assessment has been produced on behalf of TDA by Rhodri Crandon and Andrew Perrigo.
- 2.2 Rhodri's qualifications include an honours degree in Landscape Architecture gained from Cheltenham & Gloucester College of Higher Education (CGHE) and a Post Graduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture also from CGHE.
- 2.3 Mr. Crandon is the director of TDA, a landscape consultancy practice based in South Wales, and has 21 years professional practice experience within the field of landscape architecture. Over this period, he has undertaken many projects relevant to this development which have dealt with issues relating to landscape design, landscape planning and landscape & visual assessment.
- 2.4 Mr. Crandon has worked as an expert witness in relation to landscape character and visual issues on many relevant projects both in the private and public sector, including Monmouthshire County Council during their Unitary Development Plan Inquiry in 2004.
- 2.5 Andrew's qualifications include an honours degree in Psychology gained from Cardiff Metropolitan University, a City & Guilds Level 2 in Computer Aided Design and a Post Graduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture from the University of Gloucestershire.
- 2.6 Mr. Perrigo is the Senior Landscape Architect at TDA, and has 16 years professional practice experience within the field of landscape architecture. Over this period, he has undertaken many projects relevant to this development which have dealt with issues relating to landscape design, landscape planning and landscape & visual assessment.

Section 3

ROWSTON HOLIDAY PARK: LANDSCAPE CONTEXT & CHARACTER

The Site

- 3.1 The site is located within the village of New Hedges, on the eastern side of the A478.
- 3.2 It is defined by field boundary hedgerows with existing caravan parks to the north and south.
- 3.3 TDA drawing no. TDA/2693/01 – Location of Photo Viewpoints (refer to Plans section of this document) clearly illustrates the site and its context.

Landscape Context

- 3.4 The site is located within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park but is not covered by any specific landscape designations.
- 3.5 The Pembrokeshire Coast Path passes the site approximately 700 metres to the south east (refer to TDA drawing no. TDA/2693/01 – Site Location & Photo Viewpoints).
- 3.6 Based upon the study of up-to-date mapping provided by Sustrans, National Cycle Route 4 passes the site entrance off the B4316.
- 3.7 The site does not contain any trees subject to tree preservation orders, listed buildings or scheduled ancient monuments.

Landscape Character

- 3.8 The Countryside Council for Wales, now Natural Resources Wales, has undertaken an extensive landscape character assessment of Wales using the LANDMAP information system (**refer to appendix 1**).
- 3.9 LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set.
- 3.10 Specialists collect LANDMAP Information in a structured and rigorous way that is defined by five methodological chapters, the Geological Landscape, Landscape Habitats, Visual & Sensory, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape. Each of these elements and how they assess the site and its surroundings are further explored below:

Geological Landscape

- 3.11 With regards to its Geological Landscape, LANDMAP has located the site within the 'Martletwy-Saundersfoot' aspect area. It states that the area, which is classified as being of moderate value, consists of extensively area of undulating terrain and valley sides, dissected by dendritic stream systems producing a very uneven surface.
- 3.12 The principal management recommendation and long-term guidelines for this area is to ensure that no features of geological or geomorphological significance are lost or damaged due to development.

Landscape Habitats

- 3.13 With regards to Landscape Habitats, LANDMAP has located the site within the 'N.E. of Saundersfoot' aspect area. It states that the area is of moderate value, consisting mostly of low value habitat (improved grassland).
- 3.14 The principal management recommendations and guidelines for his area are to preserve areas of woodland and scrub.

Historic Landscape

- 3.15 The Historic Landscape element of the LANDMAP assessment locates the site within the 'Lamphey - Gumfreston' aspect area. This area has been classified as outstanding value and comprises a significant prehistoric archaeological record, comprising evidence of Iron Age defended settlement and earlier ritual/funerary activity.
- 3.16 There are no principal management recommendations or guidelines.

Cultural Landscape

- 3.17 The Cultural Landscape element of the LANDMAP assessment locates the site within the 'Summerhill' aspect area. Classification for this area is incomplete
- 3.18 There are no principal management recommendations or guidelines.

Visual & Sensory

- 3.19 Finally, the visual and sensory element of the LANDMAP assessment locates the site within the 'Summerhill' aspect area. This area has been classified as high value with views of attractive farmland and wooded valleys with low levels of settlement within and to the coast. The farmland mosaic with interspersed wooded valleys has low levels of development and retains an open coastal feel on higher ground although there are views to adjacent urbanised coastal settlements.
- 3.20 The principal management guideline is to preserve the intimate wooded valley and coastal character of the Aspect Area.
- 3.21 In addition to the above it should be noted that Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority commissioned a landscape character assessment in 2006 which was adopted in 2011 as part of their Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).
- 3.22 This assessment (**refer to appendix 2**) is an extensive assessment of the county based on the LANDMAP information system. As can be seen from this assessment, the development site is located within Landscape Character Area LCA1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast which is described as follows:

“An area of land fronting a broad bay with associated rolling lowland and settlement, between Tenby and the eastern boundary of the National Park. The strong link with the coast provides a sense of place in much of the area”.

- 3.23 Management Guidance for the LCA is listed as follows:

- ***Conserve the sandy beaches and minimise the risk of water pollution incidents***
- ***Conserve the traditional buildings along the Saundersfoot sea front, around the harbour and in the town centre, along with the tree-covered green areas to the rear of the town, especially the agricultural land to the west which divides the two sections of the built area and contributes strongly to the local sense of place***

- *Conserve the important archaeological sites, especially the tramway and the incline, so as to retain their integrity and their visual context*
- *Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, especially that of the estate landscape and parkland around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall, with the regular cyclical management of hedgerows; encourage the positive management of woodland and shelterbelts*
- *Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on the promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls, especially at key visual locations*
- *Screen any extensions to existing caravan sites more sensitively where the location is particularly visually sensitive; reject any proposed new sites or extensions to caravan sites where the visual context is particularly sensitive, especially on the higher ground or on the skyline.*
- *Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.*

3.24 Following a more detailed site-specific visual appraisal and landscape assessment carried out in June 2022 (refer to Section 4) it can be confirmed that the summaries made by LANDMAP and the Landscape Character Assessment for Pembrokeshire National Park Authority are a broadly accurate description of the landscape which lies to the east of the site.

3.25 Indeed, the sites immediate setting comprises an undulating network of agricultural fields defined by traditional field boundary hedgerows, with steep wooded valleys lead down to the numerous coves and beaches.

3.26 Due to a combination of the natural topography of the surrounding area, existing residential development, existing caravan parks and hedgerows, the site's visual envelope and influence is generally restricted.

Section 4

LANDSCAPE MITIGATION & ENHANCEMENT

4.1 Landscape mitigation and enhancement proposals have been developed to sensitively integrate the development into the landscape. The proposals are illustrated by TDA drawing no. TDA.2693.02 and is in the Plans section of this document. proposals include:

- The retention of all existing field boundary hedgerows and associated hedgerow trees.
- The infilling of any gaps / thin spots within existing hedgerows to ensure their long-term preservation, in keeping with recommendations made by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Landscape Character Assessment.
- A new woodland area to the western boundary of the site to improve biodiversity and ecological value, in keeping with recommendations made by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Landscape Character Assessment.
- A new native buffer plantation to the northern, eastern and southern boundaries to screen the development. The plantation will include understorey species and standard native trees.

Section 5

VISUAL APPRAISAL & LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Assessment Methodology

- 5.1 The following section has been produced in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition)' produced by The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013).

Desktop Assessment

- 5.2 In addition to the research undertaken to establish the site's landscape context and character described in Section 3, a desktop assessment of the site was undertaken to identify local, publicly accessible, visual receptors.
- 5.3 TDA drawing no. TDA/2693/01 – Site Location & Photo Viewpoints (refer to Plans section of this document) clearly identifies local, publicly accessible, visual receptors.

Visual Appraisal

- 5.4 As a consequence of the assessment described above, photo viewpoints were carefully selected to review the development's possible impacts upon visual receptors throughout the surrounding area.
- 5.5 For document clarity and ease of interpretation, views are categorised according to their distance from the site as follows:
- Short-range – 0-0.5 kilometres from the nearest site periphery.
 - Mid-range – 0.5-1.0 kilometres from the nearest site periphery.
 - Long-range – 1.0+ kilometres from the nearest site periphery.
- 5.6 The significance of the proposed development's impact upon existing views from areas accessible to the general public has been reviewed and assessed using the significance criteria for visual impact (**refer to appendix 3**). The likely visual impact of the proposed development upon each photo viewpoint is described in ***bold italics*** below.
- 5.7 Due to a combination of the natural topography of the surrounding area, existing residential development, existing caravan parks and hedgerows, the site's visual envelope and influence is generally restricted and the proposed development would be well screened from the majority of surrounding public viewpoints. This is clearly illustrated by the photographs taken from publicly accessible areas adjacent to and surrounding the site which are further described below.

Photo Viewpoints

- 5.8 Photo viewpoints 1-11 below can be found in the Photographs section of this document. Their locations and view angles are illustrated by TDA drawing no. TDA/2536/01 – Location of Photo Viewpoints, located in the Plans section of this document.
- 5.9 **Photo Viewpoint 1** is a mid-range view looking south west from the unnamed road to Trewayne Campsite. The site is screened by field boundary hedgerows.
Developments visual impact: no change.
- 5.10 **Photo Viewpoint 2** is a long-range view looking south west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Monkstone Beach. The site is screened by intervening topography.
Developments visual impact: no change
- 5.11 **Photo Viewpoint 3** is a mid-range view looking west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The site is screened by intervening topography.
Developments visual impact: no change
- 5.12 **Photo Viewpoint 4** is a mid-range view looking west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The site is predominantly screened by intervening vegetation. Small glimpses of the site may be possible from this viewpoint.
Developments visual impact: no change / slight adverse impact
- 5.13 **Photo Viewpoint 5** is a mid-range view looking north west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Brownslade Bay. The site is screened by intervening topography.
Developments visual impact: no change
- 5.14 **Photo Viewpoint 6** is a mid-range view looking north from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Waterwynch Lane. Sections of the site are visible from this viewpoint.
Developments visual impact: slight adverse impact
- 5.15 **Photo Viewpoint 7** is a short-range view looking north from Waterwynch Lane. The site is predominantly screened by intervening woodland. Glimpses of the site may be possible through the treeline.
Developments visual impact: slight adverse impact
- 5.16 **Photo Viewpoint 8** is a mid-range view looking north from Waterwynch Lane. Sections of the site are visible.
Developments visual impact: moderate adverse impact
- 5.17 **Photo Viewpoint 9** is a short-range view looking east from the A478. The site is screened by intervening residential properties.
Developments visual impact: no change
- 5.18 **Photo Viewpoint 10** is a short-range view looking east from the B4316. The site is screened by intervening roadside hedgerow.
Developments visual impact: no change
- 5.19 **Photo Viewpoint 11** is a mid-range view looking south from the unnamed road to Trewayne Campsite. The site is predominantly screened by intervening hedgerows and Lodge Farm Holiday Park
Developments visual impact: slight adverse impact

Visual Impact Assessment

- 5.20 The visual appraisal has established that parts of the site are visible from viewpoints 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11. From the remaining viewpoints, views are screened by a combination of the natural topography of the surrounding area, existing residential development, existing caravan parks and hedgerows.
- 5.21 With regards to viewpoint 4, 6, 8 and 11, it should be noted that the mobile homes on the surrounding holiday parks are currently visible. Therefore, additional mobile homes within these views will not appear out of context and the development will not be visually incongruous.
- 5.22 With regards to viewpoint 7, it should be noted that the site is only partially visible and that only transitional glimpses of parts of the development will be visible.

Landscape Character Assessment

- 5.23 It is clear from the above assessment that a future development would be viewed in the context of the existing holiday parks that envelope the site. Whilst any proposed development would change the character of the site itself, the development would represent an extension to the existing holiday park and would therefore be in keeping with the wider established landscape character of the area.
- 5.24 Consequently, based on the established landscape character of the area, the screening provided by a combination of the natural topography of the surrounding area, existing residential development, existing caravan parks and hedgerows, it is considered that the site could accommodate an expansion to the holiday park without unacceptable landscape character or visual amenity impacts upon its immediate setting or the wider landscape.

Assessment of Residual Effects

- 5.25 The Outline Structural Landscape Strategy (TDA/2654/02) has been carefully developed to reduce the development's visual and landscape character impacts whilst improving the arboricultural/landscape value of the site.

Visual Amenity

Post Establishment of Landscape Proposals

- 5.26 **Photo Viewpoint 4** – Once the proposed native buffer plantation is established (2-3 years) it is considered that the **no change / slight adverse** impact will be reduced to **no change**.
- 5.27 **Photo Viewpoint 6** – Once the proposed native buffer plantation is established (2-3 years) it is considered that the **slight adverse** impact will be reduced to **no change**.
- 5.28 **Photo Viewpoint 7** – Once the proposed native buffer plantation is established (2-3 years) it is considered that the **slight adverse** impact will be reduced to **no change**.
- 5.29 **Photo Viewpoint 8** – Once the proposed native buffer plantation is established (2-3 years) it is considered that the **moderate adverse** impact will be reduced to **slight adverse** impact.
- 5.30 **Photo Viewpoint 11** – Once the proposed native buffer plantation is established (2-3 years) it is considered that the **slight adverse** impact will be reduced to **no change**.

Landscape Character

Post Establishment of Landscape Proposals

5.31 Whilst the impact the development will have upon the landscape character of the site itself will remain, the landscape mitigation/enhancement proposals described in Section 4 will largely negate the influence of the proposed development upon its setting and the local landscape

Section 6

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Summary

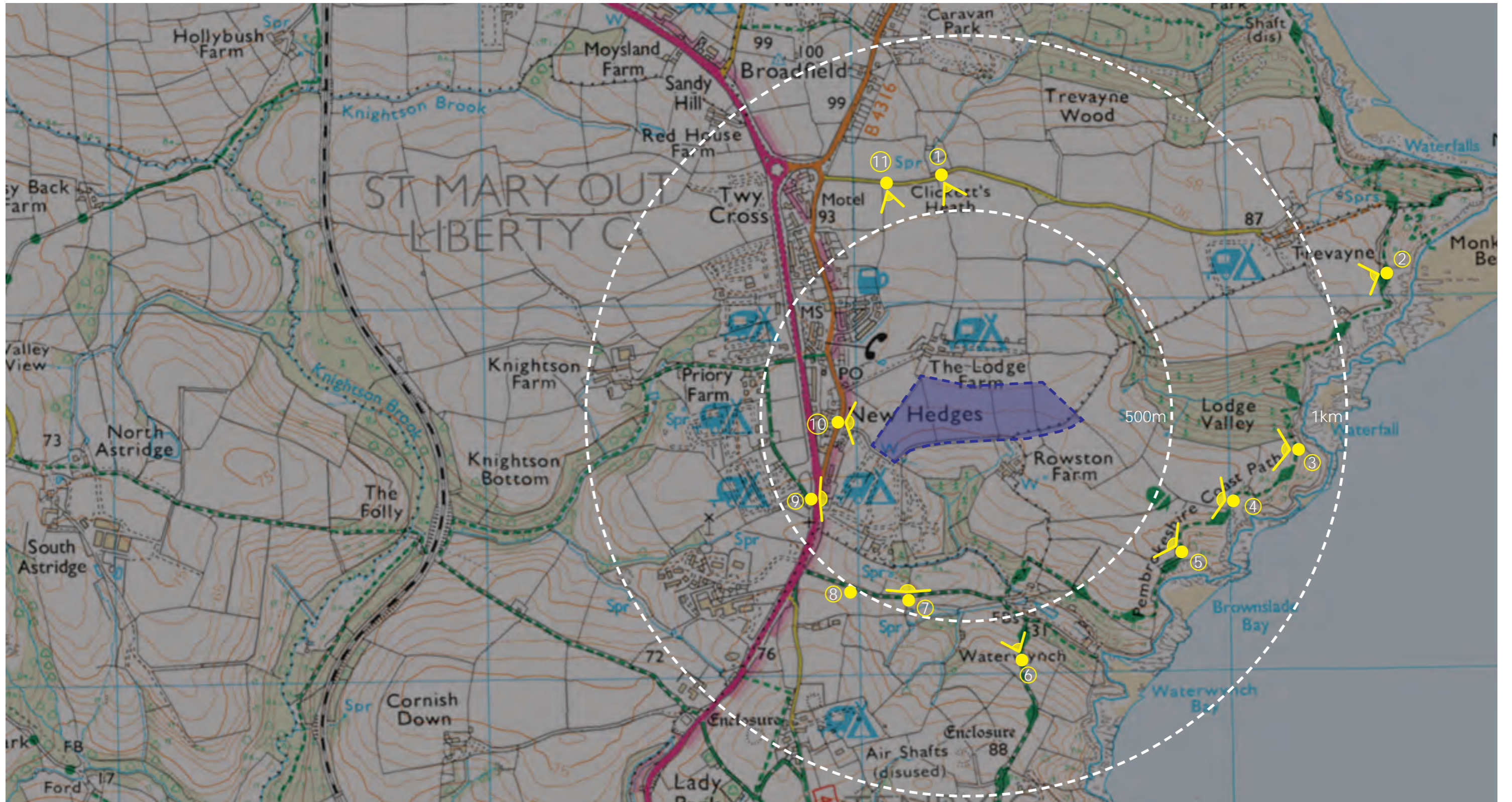
- 6.1 In assessing whether the site at Rowston Holiday Park can accommodate a new residential development without unacceptably impacting upon the landscape character or visual amenity of its immediate setting or the wider landscape this study has:
- Undertaken a desktop assessment of the site's landscape character;
 - Undertaken an on-site visual appraisal and landscape assessment.
- 6.2 Section 1 of this document identified a key question in relation to the site, this being:
- 'Can the site at Rowston Holiday Park accommodate an expansion to the existing site without unacceptable impacts upon the visual amenity of its surroundings, the landscape character of its immediate setting and the special qualities of the wider Pembrokeshire Coast National Park?'**
- 6.3 This section of the document will summarise the study's findings in helping to answer the question.
- 6.4 Firstly, Section 3 – Rowston Holiday Park: Planning Context & Landscape Character established that, Due to a combination of the natural topography of the surrounding area, existing residential development, existing caravan parks and hedgerows, the site's visual envelope and influence is generally restricted.
- 6.5 Secondly, Section 4 – Landscape Mitigation & Enhancement described how biodiversity and screening of the site will be enhanced through a carefully designed landscape strategy.
- 6.6 Thirdly, Section 5 - Visual Appraisal & Landscape Assessment established that the site was visible from viewpoints 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11.
- 6.7 However, as mobile homes on the surrounding holiday parks are currently visible from the majority of these viewpoints, additional mobile homes within these views would not appear out of context and the development would not be visually incongruous.
- 6.8 Furthermore, it was established that once landscape mitigation measures were established, visual and landscape character impacts would be largely negated.

Conclusion



- 6.9 Overall it is therefore considered that the site can accommodate an expansion to the holiday park without unacceptable landscape character or visual amenity impacts upon its immediate setting or the wider landscape.

PLANS

TDA/2693/01 Location of Photo Viewpoints
TDA/2693/02 Outline Landscape Strategy



Key

-  Site Boundary
-  Proposed Photo Viewpoints

Client **Hean Castle Estate**
 Project **Rowston Holiday Park**
 Drawing Title **Location of Photo Viewpoints**

Drawing No. **TDA/2693/01**
 Scale **Not to Scale**
 Date **June 2022**
 Checked *P.H.C.*




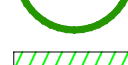
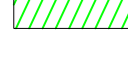


NOTE:
 General visual receptors such as public rights of way, other routes of public access and roads / paths represented by standard Ordnance Survey symbols

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SOFT LANDSCAPE KEY

-  EXISTING HEDGEROWS TO BE RETAINED
(Any gaps / thin spots to be infilled with new native planting)
-  PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA
-  PROPOSED NATIVE TREES
(Refer to plant schedule for species / densities)
-  PROPOSED NATIVE WOODLAND BUFFER PLANTATIONS
(Refer to planting module for species/densities. Planting to include side guards)
-  PROPOSED WILDFLOWER MEADOW
(Emongate EMI or similar approved)

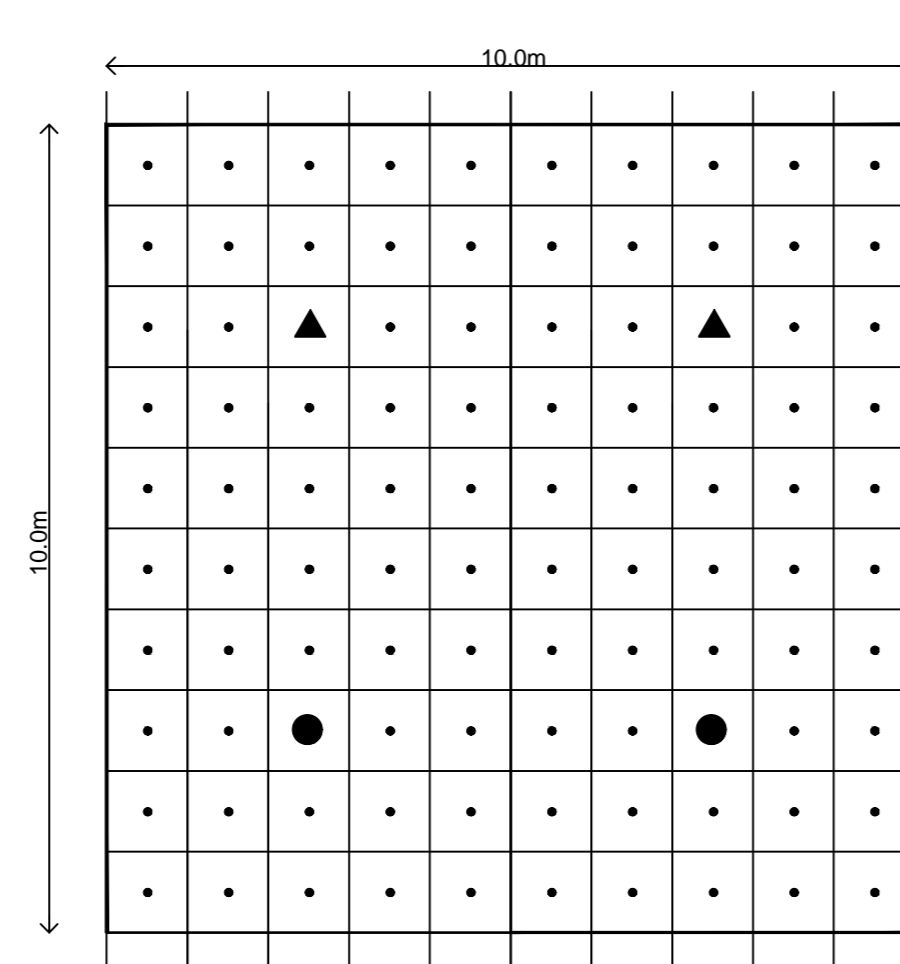
PLANT SCHEDULE

NATIVE TREE PLANTING						
ABBREV	SPECIES	DENSITY	HEIGHT/GIRTH	ROOT	COND/POT SIZE	TOTAL
Ac	Acer campestre	10-12 (g)	RB	2-3L	-	-
Bp	Betula pendula	10-12 (g)	RB	2-3L	-	-
Cmo	Crataegus monogyna	10-12 (g)	RB	2-3L	-	-
Qro	Quercus robur	12-14 (g)	RB	2-3L	-	-

NATIVE INFILL HEDGEROW PLANTING						
ABBREV	SPECIES	DENSITY	HEIGHT/GIRTH	ROOT	COND/POT SIZE	TOTAL
	Carpinus betulus	40-60 (h)		BARE ROOT	2-3L	-
	Crataegus monogyna	40-60 (h)		BARE ROOT	2-3L	-
AS KEY	Ilex aquifolium	5 per LxWm		BARE ROOT	2-3L	-
	Sambucus nigra	40-60 (h)		BARE ROOT	2-3L	-
	Ulex europaeus	40-60 (h)		BARE ROOT	2-3L	-

HEDGEROWS TO BE PLANTED IN DOUBLE STAGGERED ROWS 500mm APART

NATIVE WOODLAND BUFFER PLANTATION MODULE



KEY TO PLANTING MODULE:
(TYPICAL 10.0m x 10.0m MODULE BASED ON 1.0m GRID)

- ▲ 1 no/module Acer campestre Feathered 125-150 (h)
- 1 no/module Betula pendula Feathered 125-150 (h)
- 1 no/module Cornus avellana 60-80 (h) (20%)
- ◆ 1 no/module Crataegus monogyna 60-80 (h) (30%)
- 1 no/module Ilex aquifolium 60-80 (h) (15%)
- 1 no/module Sambucus nigra 60-80 (h) (30%)
- 1 no/module Ulex europaeus 6000 (h) (5%)

BUFFER PLANTATION MODULE CASE STUDY - BROADLANDS, BRIDGEND



Site at practical completion. Photograph taken on 24.05.2006



Site at inspection. Photograph taken on 14.09.2006



Site at inspection. Photograph taken on 01.08.2008

TDA THE GRANARY NEWLAND FAWR FARM LLANGAN CF35 5DN TEL: 01446 789367		
CLIENT HEAN CASTLE ESTATE		
DRAWING NUMBER TDA.2693.02	SCALE NTS	
DRAWN RHC/AMP	DATE JUNE 2022	
PROJECT ROWSTON HOLIDAY PARK		
DRAWING TITLE OUTLINE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY		

PHOTO VIEWPOINTS

- Photo Viewpoint 1 Mid-range view looking south west from the unnamed road to Trevayne Campsite
- Photo Viewpoint 2 Long-range view looking south west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Monkstone Beach
- Photo Viewpoint 3 Mid-range view looking west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path
- Photo Viewpoint 4 Mid-range view looking west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path
- Photo Viewpoint 5 Mid-range view looking north west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Brownslade Bay
- Photo Viewpoint 6 Mid-range view looking north from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Waterwynch Lane
- Photo Viewpoint 7 Short-range view looking north from Waterwynch Lane
- Photo Viewpoint 8 Mid-range view looking north from Waterwynch Lane
- Photo Viewpoint 9 Short-range view looking east from the A478
- Photo Viewpoint 10 Short-range view looking east from the B4316
- Photo Viewpoint 11 Mid-range view looking south from the unnamed road to Trevayne Campsite

Approximate extent of site (screened) Lodge Farm Holiday Park



Photo Viewpoint 1: Mid-range view looking south west from the unnamed road to Trewayne camp-site

Approximate location of site (screened)

Trewayne Farm Camp-site



Photo Viewpoint 2: Long-range view looking south west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Monkstone Beach

Pembrokeshire Coast Path

Approximate location of site (screened)



Photo Viewpoint 3: Mid-range view looking west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path

Pembrokeshire Coast Path

The site (Predominantly screened)

Lodge Farm Holiday Park



Photo Viewpoint 4: Mid-range view looking west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path

Approximate location of site (screened)

Pembrokeshire Coast Path



Photo Viewpoint 5: Mid-range view looking north west from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Brownslade Bay

Rowston Holiday Park

The site

Lodge Farm House



Photo Viewpoint 6: Mid-range view looking north from the Pembrokeshire Coast Path above Waterwynch Lane

The site (predominantly screened)



Photo Viewpoint 7: Short-range view looking north from Waterwynch Lane

Lodge Farm Holiday Park

Approximate extent of site

Rowston Holiday Park



Photo Viewpoint 8: Mid-range view looking north from Waterwynch Lane

Approximate location of site (screened)

A478



Photo Viewpoint 9: Short-range view looking east from the A478

Approximate location of site (screened)

B4316



Photo Viewpoint 10: Short-range view looking east from the B4316



Lodge Farm Holiday Park

The site

Photo Viewpoint 11: Mid-range view looking south from the unnamed road to Trevayne Camp-site

APPENDIX 1

LANDMAP Data



SURVEY DETAILS FOR PMBRKCLS115 - 2022-07-07

Area Unique ID: PMBRKCLS115

Aspect: Cultural Landscape Services

Area: Summerhill

Region: Pembrokeshire

Survey Date: 2019-03-05

- Level 1: Lowland
- Level 2: Lowland Valleys
- Level 3: Wooded Lowland Valleys

Details

Q1 - Night time light pollution

- Moderate

Q2 - Attractive views

- ...both in and out

Q3 - What are attractive views of/to?

- No Answer

Q4 - Perceptual and sensory qualities

- No Answer

Q5 - Additional cultural, perceptual and sensory qualities and comment

- No Answer

Q6 - Wales Tranquil Area assessment (Zone B significant disturbance; Zone C some disturbance; Undisturbed; Urban)

- Mosaic of: Zone B, Zone C, Undisturbed, Urban

Q7 - International Dark Sky Reserve or Dark Sky Reserve

- No

Q8 - Sense of place/ local distinctiveness

- Moderate

Q9 - What contributes to sense of place/distinctiveness?

- No Answer

Q10 - Visual and sensory landscape evaluation

- High

Q11 - Justification of Visual & Sensory landscape value

- 2 high and 2 moderate justifies a high value due to the area's scenic quality as coastal wooded mosaic area with views and its character.

Q12 - Scenic quality

- High

Q13 - Character

- High

Q14 - Geological Landscape evaluation

- Over 75% Moderate

Q15 - Landscape Habitats evaluation

- Over 75% Moderate

Q16 - Historic Landscape evaluation

- Mosaic of: High or outstanding, Moderate

Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?

- No Answer

Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?

- No Answer

Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?

- No Answer

Q23 - World Heritage Sites present

- No

Q24 - Feeling of Welsh national identity in the authority

- Approximately 79% of people in the area identify as Welsh. <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Equality-and-Diversity/National-Identity/nationalidentity-by-year-identity>

Q25 - Welsh language in the authority

- Approximately 29% of people in the area speak Welsh. <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Equality-and-Diversity/National-Identity/nationalidentity-by-year-identity>

Q26 - HER entries

- 352

Q27 - Cultural Heritage comment

- No Answer

Q28 - % HER classes represented >1 %

- The historic landscape within this area is comprised of CL2 9.375%, CL14 1.989%, CL15 1.42%, CL16 47.443%, CL17 1.136%, CL20 22.159%, CL30 3.693%, CL31 1.705%, CL35 6.818%, . The definitions for the list of HER classes is included in report appendix available from <https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/689522/eng-evidence-report-347-landmap-cultural-landscape-services-cultural-heritage.pdf>

Q29 - Archaeological Watching Briefs

- 0

Q30 - Archaeological Excavations

- 0



SURVEY DETAILS FOR PMBRKGL207 - 2022-07-07

Area Unique ID: PMBRKGL207

Aspect: Geological Landscape

Area: Martletwy-Saundersfoot

Region: Pembrokeshire

Survey Date: 2007-04-03

- Level 1: Lowland hills and valleys
- Level 2: Undulating lowland hill terrain
- Level 3: Undulating lowland hill terrain

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- No Answer

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- No Answer

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- No Answer

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
 - Field traverse.

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Description

Q3 - If Classification is "Other", specify here

- N/A

Q4 - What is the geographical and topographical character of this area?

- Extensively area of undulating terrain, dissected by dendritic stream systems producing a very uneven surface. Platform is generally up to 100m in the NW but lower towards the coast. Developed over outcrop of Carboniferous shales and sandstones (mainly "Coal Measures"). Locally sandstone beds make slight features as in the Beacon Hill area. Local areas of glacial clays, including filling basins; periglacial head probably widespread in valleys (Quaternary: Pleistocene). Towards the coast in the Saundersfoot are valley sides are more steep but not generally distinctly incised as in the Amroth area.

Q4a - Where bedrock dominated, what is the dominant bedrock type?

- Sedimentary

Q4b - Where bedrock dominated, what is the age that characterises the aspect area?

- Carboniferous

Q4c - Where bedrock dominated, what is the major rock lithogy (-ies)?

- Sandstone
- Mudstone

Q4d - Where drift dominated, what is the dominant drift deposit?

- No Answer

Q4e - Where drift dominated, what is the major sediment that characterises the area?

- No Answer

Q5 - What is the characteristic Level 3 component of the area?

- Undulating lowland hill terrain

Q6 - Which of the following is a significant contributor to the geological character of the area?

- Stratigraphic formation(s)
 - "Coal Measures", Productive Coal Formation dominates [Upper Carboniferous /Pensylvanian: "Westphalian" Regional Series, Langsettian to Bolsovian regional stages] with some Tenby Group ("Millstone Grit") in the N [Upper Carboniferous /Pensylvanian: "Namurian Series"- Upper Carboniferous /Pensylvannian: "Westphalian Series", lower Langsettian Regional Stage).
- Superficial deposits
 - Periglacial head probably widespread in valleys.
- Active processes
 - Stream, spring, bog.
- Past processes
 - Glacial/ periglacial.

Q7 - What additional subsidiary Level 3 components are notable?

- Other
 - Glacio-depositional topography/ veneer

Q8 - What Level 4 components are notable in this area?

- Slope
- Hill top
- Spring
- Urban / industrial development
- Engineered topography

Q9 - What active geological and geomorphological processes are significant in this area?

- Stream, spring.
- Bog.
- Empty value

Q10 - Are there components of significant hydrological importance?

- Yes
 - Stream, spring, bog.

Q11 - Are there any pedological processes that are significant in the area or have had a landscape forming effect?

- Yes
 - Periglacial head expected in valleys.

Q12 - Is there current mineral extraction?

- No

Q13 - Has there been mineral extraction in the past?

- Yes
 - Including coal.

Q14 - Are there SSSI/GCR sites here?

- No

Q15 - Are there geological SINC, 2nd tier, or RIGS sites in the area?

- No

Evaluation

Q16 - Value

- Moderate
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey and geology/ geomorphology considered to be typical of feature/ process and is either widespread, better exposed elsewhere or not currently known to be exceptional.

Q17 - Condition

- Good
 - Dominantly rural area with only localised significant development.

Q18 - Trend

- Constant
 - Dominantly rural area with only localised significant development.

Recommendations

Q19 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q20 - Existing management remarks:

- Dominantly rural area with only localised significant development. Lies partly within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

Q21 - Principal management recommendations

- Ensure that no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged (e.g. due to development/ forestry, etc), including through carrying out a survey to identify candidate RIGS for protection through develop plan policies and constraint mapping.

Q22 - Guideline

- Immediate
 - Carry out a survey to identify candidate RIGS for protection through develop plan policies and constraint mapping.
- Long Term
 - Ensure that no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged (e.g. due to development/ forestry, etc).

Tolerance To Change

Q23 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the Earth Heritage features of the area?

- Yes
 - The absence of a systematic RIGS survey of Pembrokeshire means that key geological and geomorphological sites remain at risk from development, agricultural activities, forestry, etc. No loss of such sites should be considered acceptable.

Aspect Area Boundary

Q24 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q25 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- Most
 - Aspect Area boundaries surveyed at 1:10,000, mapped at 1:25,000.

Q26 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- Other
 - 1:50,000 British Geological Survey maps, 1:10,000 aerial photographs (as stereo pairs), OS 1:25,000 Landranger topographical map.

Q27 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:25,000

Q28 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- Breaks of slope, including adjacent to valley systems and higher ridge to N.

Evaluation Matrix

Q29 - Evaluation Criteria: Research Value

- Moderate
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey and geology/ geomorphology considered to be typical of feature/ process and is either widespread, better exposed elsewhere or not currently known to be exceptional.

Q29a - Evaluation Criteria: Educational Value

- Low
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey.

Q30 - Evaluation Criteria: Historical Value

- Moderate
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey and geology/ geomorphology considered to be typical of feature/ process and is either widespread, better exposed elsewhere or not currently known to be exceptional. N.B. Former mining area.

Q31 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity / Uniqueness

- Moderate
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey and geology/ geomorphology considered to be typical of feature/ process and is either widespread, better exposed elsewhere or not currently known to be exceptional.

Q32 - Evaluation Criteria: Classic Example

- Low
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey .

Q33 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Moderate
 - No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey and geology/ geomorphology considered to be typical of feature/ process and is either widespread, better exposed elsewhere or not currently known to be exceptional.

Q34 - Justification of overall evaluation

- No regionally significant sites/ landforms noted during present survey and geology/ geomorphology considered to be typical of feature/ process and is either widespread, better exposed elsewhere or not currently known to be exceptional.

Bibliography

Q35 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES (1976), Haverfordwest (Sheet 228, 1:50,000) (OS / IGS); INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES (1977), Pembroke and Linney Head (Sheets 244 and 245, 1:50,000) (OS / IGS); ORDNANCE SURVEY (2006b), South Pembrokeshire / De Sir Benfro, Explorer Map OL36 (1:25, 000); STRAHAN, A. et al. (1914), The geology of the South Wales Coalfield, Part XI, Memoirs of the Geological Survey (HMSO).

Assessment

Q36 - Additional Assessments

- None.

Q37 - Additional Comments

- Additional Level 4 features include: Stream; Disused quarry; Mine shaft/adit; Meander; Marsh/bog/fen; Road/railway cutting.



SURVEY DETAILS FOR PMBRKHL46173 - 2022-07-07

Area Unique ID: PMBRKHL46173

Aspect: Historic Landscape

Area: Lamphey - Gumfreston

Region: Pembrokeshire

Survey Date: 2003-05-30

- Level 1: Rural environment
- Level 2: Agricultural
- Level 3: Regular Fieldscapes
- Level 4: Medium Fields

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2017-03-15

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Historic Landscape change detection work completed by the relevant Welsh Archaeological Trust (WAT) for this area, the planning authority have been included. Quality Assurance of change detection work was completed by Trysor. Trysor have completed the monitoring amendments to the changed surveys and the WATs to the GIS boundaries

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record has been updated following monitoring work as more up to date information is available

Q1c - Change indicated by

- OS Data, Aerial Photographs
- Policies, plans & information resources

Q1d - What has changed?

- Description
- Boundaries

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- No

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Description

Q3 - If Classification is "Other", specify here

- Empty value

Q4 - Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements

- Lamphey - Gumfreston is a very large, complex aspect area (49.24 sq km) of lowland hills and valleys. All enclosure types are represented, but fields are mainly medium-sized and regular. There is a fair amount of woodland, particularly within the numerous valleys that meander across the area, as well as stands of planted mixed woodland. Settlement is in the main dispersed, all farm types and housing types being represented including a number of gentry houses, some with designed landscapes. A number of nucleations are also present. Many of these have medieval origins, or possible medieval origins, being focused on parish churches. Lamphey Palace is a scheduled, ruined medieval bishop's palace with an extensive park. Together with an adjoining gentry house, Lamphey Court, it is a Registered Park and Garden and, along with the adjoining village of Lamphey (which belongs to another aspect area), is also a Conservation Area. The area features many listed buildings including a number of medieval churches and post-medieval gentry houses. There is also a scattering of modern housing across the area and, close to the coast, caravan parks and other tourist facilities. There are a very large number of archaeological sites, from all periods. They include a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments represented by a neolithic chambered tomb, bronze age standing stones, round barrows and medieval buildings. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, medieval buildings and landscapes, post-medieval buildings and landscapes. A solar farm is now present within the aspect area as well as several individual wind turbines.

Q5 - If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)

- Woodland
- Recreational
- Regular Fieldsapes
- Other Settlement
- Nucleated Settlement
- Designed Landscape

Q6 - If working at level 4 ,which other 'details' are also significant to the historic character of this area? (Please tick all that apply)

- No Answer

Q7 - If working at level 4 only, which building types prevail in the area? (tick all that apply)

- No Answer

Q8 - If working at level 4 only, which periods prevail in the area? (tick all that apply)

- No Answer

Q9 - If working at level 4 only, which architectural types prevail in the area? (tick all that apply)

- No Answer

Q10 - If working at level 4 only, which traditional walling materials prevail in the area? (tick all that apply)

- No Answer

Q11 - If working at level 4 only, which traditional roofing materials prevail in the area? (select up to three)

- No Answer

Q12 - Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)

- Hedgebank
- Dry Stone Walls

Q13 - What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)

- Relict-Earthworks
- Documentary
- Buried-dry
- Relict-Stone Monuments
- Buildings & Structures
- Circumstantial
- Associations

Q14 - Which chronological period is dominant in the area?

- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval (to 1536)
- Post Medieval (1536+)
- Recent

Q15 - Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?

- No

Q16 - Are there SMR sites here?

- Yes

Q17 - Are there SAMs here?

- Yes
 - PE157 Kingston Burial Chamber, PE347 Stackpole Earthwork, PE401 Medieval Building at Kingston Farm, PE003 Lamphey Palace, PE511 Standing Stone 350m N of Knightston Farm, PE346 Stackpole Farm Standing Stone, PE345 Samson Cross Standing Stone, PE547 Scotsborough House Ruins.

Q18 - Are there Listed Buildings here?

- Yes

Q19 - Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?

- Yes
 - PGW (Dy)34(Pem) Lamphey Bishop's Palace and Lamphey Court.

Q20 - Are there Conservation Areas here?

- Yes

Q21 - Are there World Heritage Sites here?

- No

Q22 - Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?

- No

Evaluation

Q23 - Value:

- Outstanding
 - This area has been assigned an overall value of outstanding based on the survival of an extensive archaeological record spanning the prehistoric through to the later post-medieval periods.

Q24 - Condition:

- Fair

Q25 - Trend:

- Constant

Recommendations

Q26 - Existing management

- Unassessed

Q27 - Existing management remarks:

- Empty value

Q28 - Principal management recommendations

- Empty value

Q29 - Guideline

- No Answer

Aspect Area Boundary

Q30 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q31 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- Most

Q32 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Landline

Q33 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:10,000

Q34 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- Empty value

Evaluation Matrix

Q35 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- High
 - The dominant landscape pattern of post-medieval fieldscape, characterised by large to medium-sized field enclosures, dispersed farmsteads and small nucleated settlements, is coherent and easily definable.

Q36 - Evaluation Criteria: Survival

- Outstanding
 - The dominant landscape shown on the 1st edition OS map has survived largely intact, although there has been some impact on this pattern, for example, around Lamphey and Tenby. There is a significant prehistoric archaeological record, comprising evidence of Iron Age defended settlement and earlier ritual/funerary activity. In addition to a monolith to the north of Knightston Farm and a poorly preserved burial chamber at Kingston, SW of Stackpole there are two of the three Devil's Quoit monuments, one of which, Harold's Stone (SR 9676 9586), is traditionally associated with the campaigns of Harold Godwinson. The third stone lies outside the area but the overall positioning of the monuments suggests a fourth might be sought around SR97309530, creating a cruciform pattern. There are a number of possible Iron Age enclosures, at Stackpole, Castle Fields, Houghton, Lamphey, Island Farm and Great Wedlock Farm. A series of three medicinal springs at Gumfreston may represent a pagan site, which was subsequently christianised. The 12th century church of St James and St Elidyr at Stackpole Elidor was extensively remodelled in 1851 but contains a number of early monuments, including a pillar in the chapel with a 6th century Latin inscription. The now ruinous Bishop's Palace to the NE of Lamphey was part of the pre-Conquest estate of the bishops of St David's. Much of the extant ruins can be dated to the 13th and 14th centuries and were later incorporated into the theme of the formal gardens of Lamphey Court, built by Sir Charles Mathias in 1822-3, forming part of the Grade II* Listed landscape park and gardens (Cadw, 2002, 234-9; Lloyd et al., 2004, 239-42; Turner, 2000). The post-medieval landscape contains a number of post-medieval farmsteads, some, such as Island Farm, Kingston, with a medieval origin. There are a number of large mansions in the area, such as Scotsborough. This property, ostensibly 16th century with possible 13th century origins, was last occupied c.1824.

Q37 - Evaluation Criteria: Condition

- High

Q38 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Outstanding
 - The area represents a rich multi-period landscape containing well-preserved remains spanning the prehistoric period through to the 19th century.

Q39 - Evaluation Criteria: Potential

- Outstanding
 - This area has not been covered by a historical landscape characterisation. The area offers considerable potential for further research. A programme of field survey based on the proposed pattern of distribution may identify further elements relating to the potentially extensive Devil's Quoit monument complex. The possible Iron Age enclosure sites in this area merit further investigation by means of field survey and targeted excavation; aerial reconnaissance may well reveal further such sites in future. The ruins of Lamphey Palace, forming part of the extensive Grade II* Listed landscape park and gardens (Cadw, 2002), are well documented; however, there may be some scope for further investigation in respect of any earlier surviving elements predating the late 13th/early 14th century remains.

Q40 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Outstanding

Q41 - Justification of overall evaluation

- This area has been assigned an overall value of outstanding based on the survival of an extensive archaeological record spanning the prehistoric through to the later post-medieval periods.

Bibliography

Q42 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- Cadw, 2002, Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion & Pembrokeshire: Register of Landscapes Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Cardiff; Lloyd, T., Orbach, J. & Scourfield, R., 2004, The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire, Yale; Turner, R., 2000, Lamphey Bishop's Palace, Llawhaden Castle, Carswell Medieval House & Carew Cross, Cardiff (Cadw)

Assessment

Q43 - Additional Assessments

- Empty value

Q44 - Additional Comments

- Empty value



SURVEY DETAILS FOR PMBRKLH885 - 2022-07-07

Area Unique ID: PMBRKLH885

Aspect:Landscape Habitats

Area:N.E. of Sundersfoot

Region:Pembrokeshire

Survey Date:2006-01-16

- Level 1: Dry (Relatively) Terrestrial Habitats
- Level 2: Grassland & Marsh
- Level 3: Improved Grassland

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2016-03-10

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by Environment Systems in conjunction with the local planning authority. Quality Assurance completed by TACP

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record has been updated following monitoring work, there was a real change in the aspect area

Q1c - Change indicated by

- OS Data, Aerial Photographs

Q1d - What has changed?

- Boundaries

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
 - In part.

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Q3 - What is the total land area within the boundary (in hectares)?

- 9861 hectares

Description

Q4 - What are the dominant soil types? (specify up to 3 types)

- Brown soils
- Surface-water gley soils

Q5 - What Phase 1 habitat types are present? Only select the five most dominant types and, for each of these, specify below what percentage of the Aspect Area is made up of these.

- Improved Grassland
 - 92%
- Arable
 - 2%
- Buildings
 - 2%
- Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland
 - 1%
- Planted Coniferous Woodland
 - 1%

Q6 - Does the area contain habitats of international importance?

- No

Q7 - If yes, which habitats of international importance?

- No Answer

Q8 - Does the area contain BAP habitats?

- Not known

Q9 - If yes, which BAP habitats?

- No Answer

Q10 - Does the area contain protected sites?

- Yes
 - SAC(43.46ha) SSSI(45ha)

Q11 - If yes, which ones?

- SAC
- SSSI

Q12 - Approximately what proportion of the Aspect Area is within the protected site?

- No Answer

Q13 - Does the area support important species?

- Yes

Q14 - If yes, which species? (for each of the species, also note the source of information)

- Otter, River Lamprey, Brook Lamprey and Bullhead all possibly present (SAC citation). Lesser Horseshoe Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Ivy Broomrape, Portland Spurge, Peregrine (all from SSSI citation), Badgers are likely as are a number of commoner Priority BAP species.

Q15 - Are there any significant threat species present in abundance? (Field visit required)

- Not known

Q16 - What other features significantly influence the biodiversity in this area?

- Hedgerows

Q17 - Are any of these features in a very good condition? (Field visit required)

- Some
 - Some are likely to be classified as "important" under Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Q18 - Are any of these features in a poor condition? (Field visit required)

- No Answer

Q19 - What are the main land management activities taking place in the area? (Field visit required)

- Stock grazing

Q20 - Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable positive impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)

- None

Q21 - Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable negative impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)

- Some
 - Intensive agricultural management is detrimental to overall biodiversity interest.

Q22 - Is the biodiversity in the area in any way threatened?

- Not known

Q23 - Are there clear opportunities to improve the biodiversity aspect of this area?

- Yes
 - Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes.

Q24 - Summarise the key features that define this area's biodiversity character

- An area of predominately improved grassland comprising a a considerable number of fields with associated field boundaries. Also present are some small areas of a number of other habitats.

Evaluation

Q25 - Value

- Moderate
 - Generally low value habitat but it has some areas of very high value that support a range of key species. A number of relatively large woodland areas are present, particularly near the centre of the Aspect Area which are of value but are not large enough to warrant a separate Aspect Area for a level 3 study.

Q26 - Condition

- Unassessed

Q27 - Trend

- Declining

Recommendations

Q28 - Existing management

- Unassessed

Q29 - Existing management remarks:

- Managed as farmland.

Q30 - Principal management recommendations

- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown area around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife.

Q31 - Guideline

- Long Term
 - Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown area around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife.
- Long Term
 - Preserve field boundaries.
- Long Term
 - Preserve areas of more valuable habitat.

Aspect Area Boundary

Q32 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q33 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q34 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- Other
 - OS Raster, CCW Phase 1 habitat

Q35 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:10,000

Q36 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- They comprise an area of predominately improved grassland that is largely bordered by linear areas of woodland to the west, the study area boundary to the north and east and by the coast to the south. In gaps where woodland is not present along the western boundary then arbitrary boundaries are digitised joining up areas of broadleaved woodland.

Evaluation Matrix

Q37 - Evaluation Criteria: Priority Habitats

- Moderate
 - Some small areas of Priority Habitat are present.

Q38 - Evaluation Criteria: Significance

- Low
 - A very common ubiquitous habitat in lowland Wales.

Q39 - Evaluation Criteria: Opportunity

- Moderate
 - Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes and leave overgrown area around the margins of arable fields for the benefit of wildlife.

Q40 - Evaluation Criteria: Expansion rates

- Low
 - Improved grassland is not a habitat in decline.

Q41 - Evaluation Criteria: Sensitivity

- Low
 - Habitat is generally low value anyway, there is the possible threat of loss of hedgerows.

Q42 - Evaluation Criteria: Connectivity/Cohesion

- Low
 - Improved grassland covers large area of lowland Wales.

Q43 - Evaluation Criteria: Habitat Evaluation

- Low
 - Generally low value improved grassland. It should be noted that a number of sizeable broadleaved woodland areas are present however.

Q44 - Evaluation Criteria: Importance for key species

- Moderate
 - A number of records of key species, these are however quite localised within the Aspect Area. It is likely that some of the commoner key species are more widespread within the Aspect area.

Q45 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation Habitat and Species

- Moderate
 - Generally low value habitat but has some areas of real value that support a range of key species.

Q45a - Justification of overall evaluation

- Generally low value habitat but has some areas of real value that support a range of key species. A number of relatively large woodland areas are present, particularly near the centre of the Aspect Area which are of value but are not large enough to warrant a separate Aspect Area for a level 3 study. The area also has a number of designations present all be it covering only a small % of the Aspect Area. The area certainly appears to have greater ecological value than a number of other improved grassland dominated Aspect Areas.

Bibliography

Q46 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- Pembrokeshire LBAP, CCW Phase 1 habitat data, CCW designations (digitised), SSSI citation on CCW website, SAC citation on JNCC website, Soils of Wales (John Conway).

Assessment

Q47 - Additional Assessments

- N/A

Q48 - Additional Comments

- N/A



SURVEY DETAILS FOR PMBRKVS054 - 2022-07-05

Area Unique ID: PMBRKVS054

Aspect: Visual and Sensory

Area: Summerhill

Region: Pembrokeshire

Survey Date: 2002-09-26

- Level 1: Lowland
- Level 2: Lowland Valleys
- Level 3: Wooded Lowland Valleys

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-02-06

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by Bronwen Thomas, in conjunction with the planning authority. Quality Assurance completed by White Consultants.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
 - 1:25,000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- Yes
 - The landscape has a coastal feel due to its proximity to the coastline (at VS083 and VS088)...

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

Description

Q3 - Summary Description

- The Aspect Area of Summerhill is a pleasant valley area with a coastal aspect due to its proximity to Saundersfoot Bay... The area contains several small villages including Summerhill, Amroth and Sardis, set among wooded areas along several small valleys with streams flowing to the coast... The valleys sides are largely wooded with mixed species of trees within a wider agricultural landscape... Borrowed views of larger coastal settlements are minor visual detractor...

Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Rolling/Undulating

Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Field Pattern/Mosaic

Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Village

Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Mixture

Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Medium

Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Open

Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Diverse

Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Mixture

Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Colourful

Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Balanced

Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Unity

Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Regular

Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Constant

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Appropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- Construction materials are generally in keeping with traditional methods of stone with render and slate roofing with some modern additions having a generally similar appearance utilising block or brick with render in the majority of cases... Some agricultural and tourism developments are less sympathetic with more evident modern materials including breeze blocks...

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
 - The views of farmland and wooded valley within the Aspect Area are attractive as are some borrowed coastal views to the east...

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...both in and out
 - There are scattered caravan parks throughout the Aspect Area which are unattractive where they stand out in the landscape... Borrowed views of larger coastal settlements are also unattractive...

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Attractive
- Unattractive
- Exposed
- Settled
 - The aspect area contains some attractive farmland and woodland patches interpersed by small settlements and farmsteads and has a coastal feel with an open nature...

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Moderate
 - The Aspect Area has a coastal feel with views of the adjacent coastline as well as an open coastal feel on higher ground...

Evaluation

Q26 - Value:

- High
 - The area includes views of the attractive farmland and wooded valleys with low levels of settlement within and to the coast. The farmland mosaic with interspersed wooded valleys has low levels of development and retains an open coastal feel on higher ground although there are views to adjacent urbanised coastal settlements. The farmland landscape of the aspect area is characterised by distinctive wooded valleys, some with attractive vernacular settlement and gardens eg Colby, mature trees in hedgerows and focussed views to coast. The frequently dissected, hilly coastal character is different from the generally plateau-like character of other areas in the county.

Q27 - Condition:

- Fair
 - Management of the agricultural and wooded landscape is responsible for the areas relatively well kept yet unintensified condition...

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant
 - The area was considered to be in a fairly constant state regarding its condition and management at the time of survey...

Recommendations

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- The agricultural landscape is of mixed use with a large proportion of shelter belts and pleasant wooded valleys... Overgrown hedges would benefit from improved management techniques...

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Preserve the intimate wooded valley and coastal character of the Aspect Area...

Q32 - Guideline

- Long Term
 - Preserve the intimate wooded character of the valleys through allowing only considered small scale development of settlements...
- Long Term
 - Preserve the coastal character of the area"s lower valleys and grass hinterland...
- Medium Term
 - Replace areas of coniferous tree species with native broadleaf species through low impact silviculture felling regimes...

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- Undeveloped and coastal feel to the Aspect Area...

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- Development associated with tourism is insensitive in some places...

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- None

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- Wooded valleys and shelter belts...

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- Overgrown hedgerows should be brought into more regular management with a sensitive cutting regime to ensure their long term maintenance in the landscape...

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- Caravan parks should be sited or screened more sensitively where they are particularly evident within the landscape...

Tolerance To Change

Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

Aspect Area Boundary

Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- Some
 - Boundaries defined by valley/ridge landform with relatively high wooded content...

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Landline

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:10,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- The Aspect Area contains and defines an open agricultural landscape with scattered wooded valleys in the vicinity of the coast where it forms a natural rural backdrop to the adjacent town of Saundersfoot...

Evaluation Matrix

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- High
 - The area includes views of the attractive farmland and wooded valleys with low levels of settlement within and to the coast.

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- Moderate
 - The farmland mosaic with interspersed wooded valleys has low levels of development and retains an open coastal feel on higher ground although there are views to adjacent urbanised coastal settlements.

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- High
 - The farmland landscape of the aspect area is characterised by distinctive wooded valleys, some with attractive vernacular settlement and gardens eg Colby, mature trees in hedgerows and focussed views to coast.

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- High
 - The frequently dissected, hilly coastal character is different from the generally plateau-like character of other areas in the county.

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- High
 - The area includes views of the attractive farmland and wooded valleys with low levels of settlement within and to the coast. The farmland mosaic with interspersed wooded valleys has low levels of development and retains an open coastal feel on higher ground although there are views to adjacent urbanised coastal settlements. The farmland landscape of the aspect area is characterised by distinctive wooded valleys, some with attractive vernacular settlement and gardens eg Colby, mature trees in hedgerows and focussed views to coast. The frequently dissected, hilly coastal character is different from the generally plateau-like character of other areas in the county.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- 2 high and 2 moderate justifies a high value due to the area's scenic quality as coastal wooded mosaic area with views and its character.

Bibliography

Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- OS plans and aerial photographs

Assessment

Q52 - Additional Assessments

- None

Q53 - Additional Comments

- None

LMP 14 & 09

Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Valleys, rolling and flat lowland (wooded >50%)

Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Lowland mosaic >20% wooded

Dark Skies

Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
29.8	51.7	15.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 57a - 57h collectively provide colour band data by %.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place - Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) sensor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Light Pollution km²

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
5.5	9.5	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 58a to 58h collectively provide colour band data by km2.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) sensor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Q56 - Night Time Light Pollution

- Moderate
 - Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 29.8
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57b - % in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 51.7
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57c - % in brightness colour band 1-2

- 15.8
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57d - % in brightness colour band 2-4

- 2.7
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57e - % in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57f - % in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57g - % in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57h - % in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
 - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58a - km2 in brightness colour band <0.5

- 5.5
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58b - km2 in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 9.5
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 2.9
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58d - km2 in brightness colour band 2-4

- 0.5
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58e - km2 in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58f - km2 in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58g - km2 in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

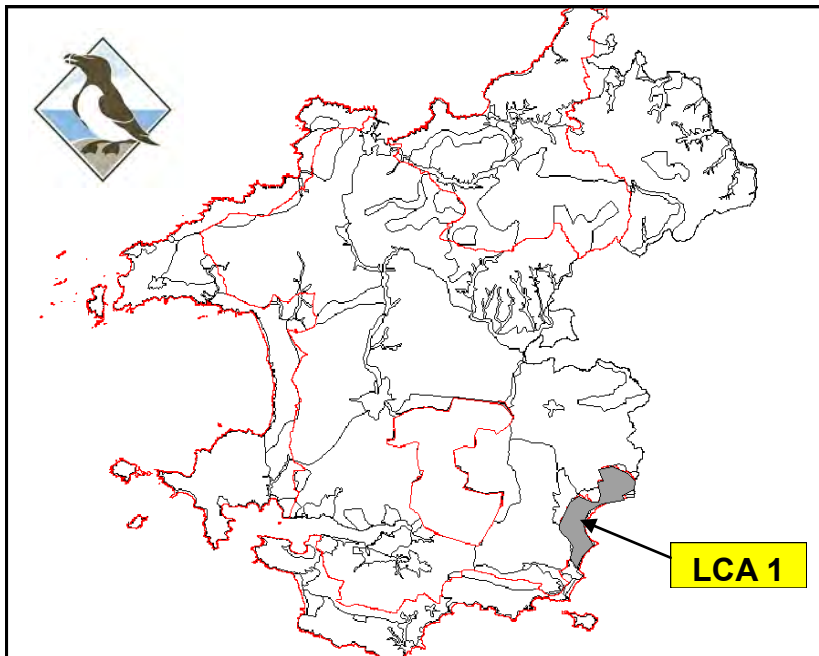
Q58h - km2 in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

APPENDIX 2

Extract from Landscape Character Assessment for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LCA 1 - SAUNDERSFOOT SETTLED COAST



Location, Context and Physical Characteristics

An area of land fronting a broad bay with associated rolling lowland and settlement, between Tenby and the eastern boundary of the National Park. The strong link with the coast provides a sense of place in much of the area.

Visual and Sensory Characteristics

This is a pleasant area of valleys with some visual links to the coast along Saundersfoot Bay. It contains several other small villages including Summerhill, Amroth, Wiseman's Bridge and Sardis, set amongst wooded areas along several small valleys with streams flowing to the coast. The valley sides are largely wooded with mixed species of trees within a wider agricultural landscape. There is a distinctive estate landscape character locally around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall. Although quite densely settled, the rolling landform with small river valleys running to the coast, and the amount of woodland cover and intervening agricultural land, mean that the built form is not generally intrusive, except for the higher parts of Saundersfoot when viewed from across the bay. Saundersfoot is dominated by the urban development of this large town. The built style is characterised by growth around the historic town centre that is predominantly modern housing, much of which has little association with the coastal location of the town, but the seafront and centre do have a strong coastal link that provides a sense of place. Coastal caravan parks are visually intrusive at Trevayne and New Hedges

Vegetation and Habitat Characteristics

Semi-natural habitats include deciduous and coniferous woodlands (mostly plantations); mature scrub; sheltered wooded stream valleys; coastal scrub; cliffs; rocky and sandy shores and artificial structures (coast defences); cobble/pebble storm beaches. Old mine adits and tunnels on the coast are used by bats. In winter – huge numbers of scoter gather off-shore; gulls, oystercatchers and turnstones gather on shore.




Geological Characteristics

An area with broad sandy beaches with significant areas of rock platform, with cliffs behind and an associated steep coastal slope. Includes a shingle ridge at Amroth and sea defences at Saundersfoot and Tenby. There is a deeply incised coastal valley system which includes a narrow level base in extreme S. Uppermost part not significantly incised and with narrow flood plain. Dominated by 'Coal Measures' (Carboniferous) shales and sandstones.

Historic and Cultural Characteristics

There are prehistoric monuments, Iron Age forts and post medieval buildings and structures, all of which are of national significance. Holiday resorts in Pembrokeshire are a microcosm of change in holiday trends in Britain and their physical development reflects these changes. Saundersfoot is an example of this.

Map Notation:

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

Evaluation & Recommendations

LCA No.	Character Area	Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas	Geological Landscape Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas
1	Saundersfoot Settled Coast	88 - High 54 - Moderate 55 - Low	217-Outstanding 200-Moderate	481 - Low 541-High 885-Moderate 533-Moderate	46160-High 46161 - High 46162-High 46173-High	003 - Outstanding 439-High

LANDMAP Aspect Evaluation Terms:

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

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

Special Qualities (Key Landscape Characteristics)

- Although substantially settled, the area contains some attractive farmland and woodland patches which intersperse the smaller settlements and farmsteads
- There is a coastal feel with an open nature and attractive views along the coast, the view southwards from Amroth towards Tenby being notable for the prominent landmark of the church spire in the distance, seen above Monkstone Point in the middle ground
- Inland, the country estate landscape and parkland character around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall is very attractive and locally distinctive
- There are some habitats of international importance here, contributing to some parts of the landscape having a high ecological value
- The historical and archaeological features recorded here are such that the whole area merits a high historical value, especially industrial relics, such as the tramway and incline, which are comparatively rare surviving elements of local extractive industries. This industrial past is a historical quality possessed by many of the coastal towns and villages in the National Park
- The recent changes in holiday trends have eroded the original seaside town character, but the essential feel is not yet lost.
- Saundersfoot has a Conservation Area centred on the old town area along the sea front and the harbour (designated in September 1995)

Discernible Landscape Trends

- The agricultural landscape is of mixed use with a large proportion of shelterbelts and pleasant wooded valleys
- Overgrown hedges indicate a decline in traditional field boundary management practices
- Modern urban and tourism-related developments of this area have been insensitive in some locations and this has led to an apparent decline in the condition of the town, although the decline is not dramatic.
- Intensification of tourism (LANDMAP Change Detection: Visual and Sensory Aspect Monitoring Report March 2015)

Management Guidance

- Conserve the sandy beaches and minimise the risk of water pollution incidents
- Conserve the traditional buildings along the Saundersfoot sea front, around the harbour and in the town centre, along with the tree-covered green areas to the rear of the town, especially the agricultural land to the west which divides the two sections of the built area and contributes strongly to the local sense of place
- Conserve the important archaeological sites, especially the tramway and the incline, so as to retain their integrity and their visual context
- Preserve the agricultural and woodland mosaic character, especially that of the estate landscape and parkland around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall, with the regular cyclical management of hedgerows; encourage the positive management of woodland and shelterbelts
- Encourage landowners to participate in agri-environmental schemes, with particular emphasis on the promotion of the restoration or rehabilitation of traditional field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls, especially at key visual locations
- Screen any extensions to existing caravan sites more sensitively where the location is particularly visually sensitive; reject any proposed new sites or extensions to caravan sites where the visual context is particularly sensitive, especially on the higher ground or on the skyline.
- Ensure that as far as possible ancient monuments and remains are not lost or damaged.

APPENDIX 3

Significance Criteria for Visual Impact.

Extract of 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment produced by The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FOR VISUAL IMPACT

Substantial adverse impact.

Where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration in the existing view.

Moderate adverse impact

Where the scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration in the existing view.

Slight adverse impact

Where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible deterioration in the existing view.

Slight beneficial impact

Where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible improvement in the existing view.

Moderate beneficial impact

Where the scheme would cause a noticeable improvement in the existing view.

Substantial beneficial impact

Where the scheme would cause a significant improvement in the existing view.

No change

No discernable deterioration or improvement in the existing view.