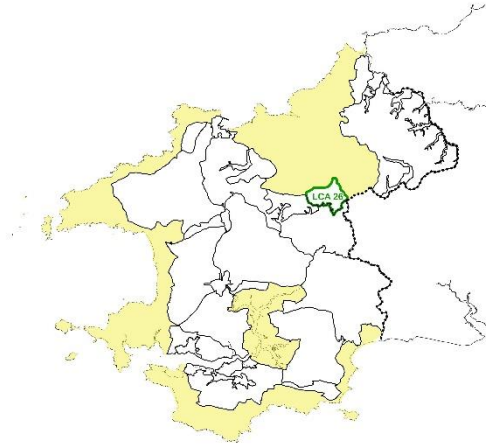


Landscape Character Area 26: Maenclochog




Location

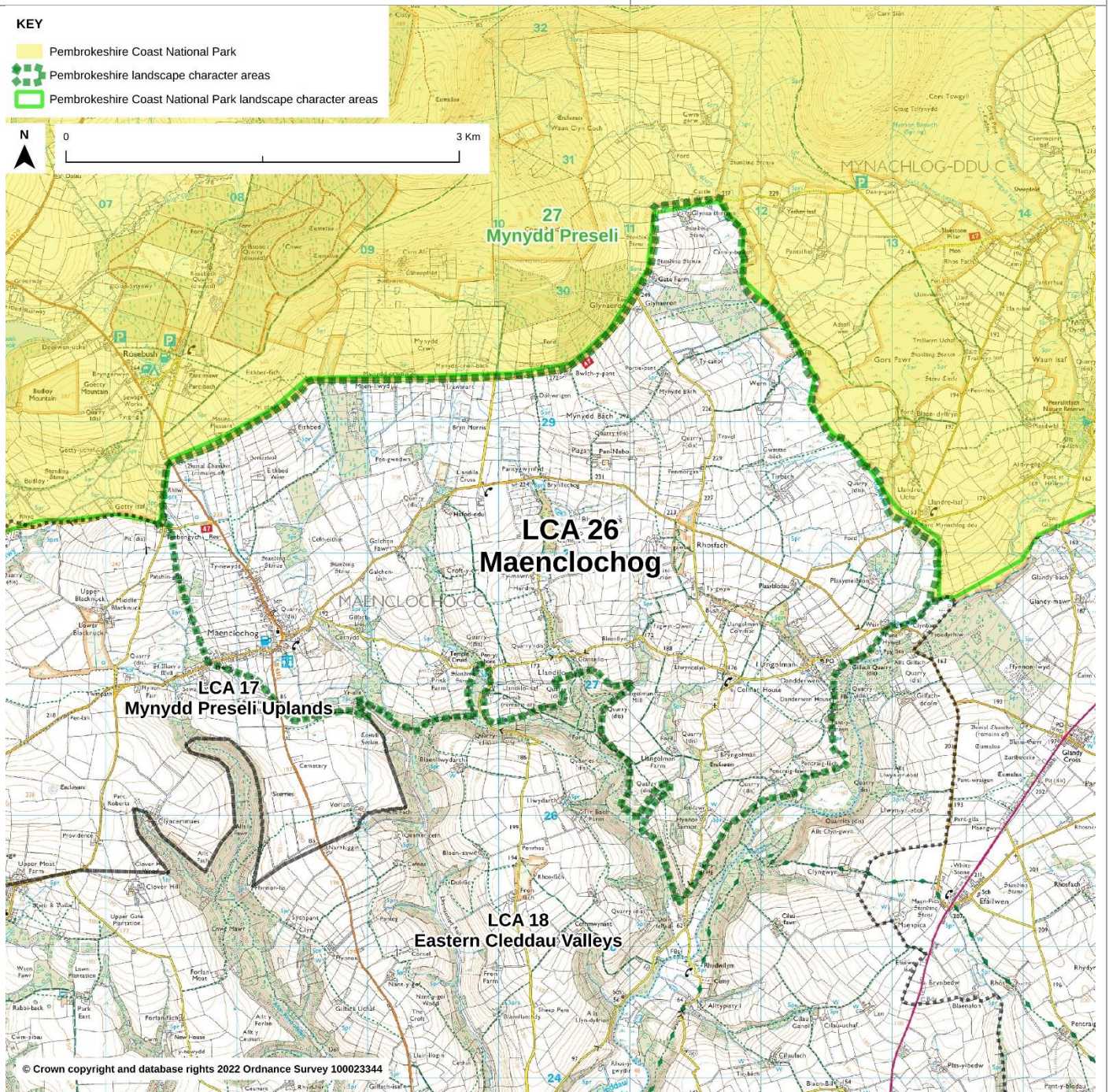
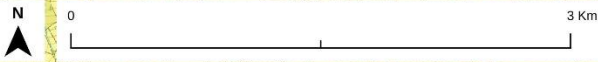
Located to the east of the county on the southern edge of the Preseli Hills it contains the settlements of Maenclochog and Llangolman. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park boundary is directly to the north.



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KEY

-  Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
-  Pembrokeshire landscape character areas
-  Pembrokeshire Coast National Park landscape character areas



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View East from North of Maenclochog



View into Maenclochog from the west

Summary description

This undulating upland pastoral landscape falls south from the slopes of the Preseli Hills and is punctuated by a series of small steep valleys and bordered by further valleys to the south and east. The many springs and small watercourses are part of the Cleddau river system running into the Eastern Cleddau. In addition to the woodland and scrub in the valleys there are windswept trees on the upper slopes both in field boundaries and blocks of conifer plantations and some broadleaves. The field pattern tends to range from small and linear patterns such as around Maenclochog through to semi-regular larger pastoral fields enclosed by hedgebanks, often with outgrown hedges with bracken. Linear scrubby commons and rushy pastures reinforce the marginal and upland character of the area. The settlement pattern is mostly scattered traditional farmsteads with the linear settlement of Maenclochog to the west and smaller settlements clusters such as Llangolman on the lower slopes to the east. Views of the Preseli Hills which act as a backcloth to the north add to the sense of place.

Key characteristics

- **Undulating upland hill landscape with rounded slopes and summits falling from 293m AOD to the north east at Mynydd Bach to 115mAOD to the south and cut through with incised valleys.**
- Underlying geology is dominated by Ordovician slate with glacial and periglacial deposits on upland slopes as well as fluvial deposits present in valley bottoms.
- Afon Wern on western boundary is part of the Cleddau Rivers SAC feeding into the Eastern Cleddau SSSI.
- **Ancient woodland occurs in two narrow valleys to the south and other broadleaved woodland and scrub runs up the valleys northwards.**
- **To the north sparse broadleaf tree cover along hedges and rectilinear conifer plantations but to the south broadleaves more apparent in lower lying slopes, adding to enclosure.**

- **Land cover between valleys largely improved grassland with limited amounts of arable and semi-improved grassland, rough grassland and rushy grassland mainly to the north.**
- **Field patterns characterised by small and linear patterns** such as around Maenclochog through to semi-regular larger pastoral fields enclosed by hedgebanks to south and more regular fields to the north suggesting later enclosure. **There are outgrown hedges with bracken and willow in places.**
- **Linear scrubby commons and rushy pastures reinforce the marginal and upland character of the northern part.**
- **Wooded valleys with a sheltered tranquil character whilst the upland areas feel more exposed and remote.**
- Area fully within the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic interest which demonstrates its historic connection to the hills. **There are several scheduled monuments** including Waun- Castell inland promontory fort to the south, covered in woodland and limited listed buildings such as the church of St Mary and Castle Hotel in Maenclochog and listed farmhouses and houses to the east.
- **The settlement pattern primarily of dispersed farms, cottages and houses. Farmhouses are predominantly 19th century vernacular and stone built, some rendered,** which contribute to character of the area. Some small scale modern agricultural buildings with cladding.
- **Maenclochog is a distinctive traditional linear settlement with associated historic strip field patterns.**
- B4313 passes through the western edge through Maenclochog, with narrow lanes with hedgebanks elsewhere and a few public rights of ways, meaning the area is generally tranquil.
- **Views to and from the Preseli Hills to the north which act as a backcloth to the area and contribute to its transitional upland character and sense of place. Views are also possible south over lower ground.**
- Culturally the area lies to the north of Landsker Line with Welsh speaking communities and Welsh place names.

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

Landscape change

- Introduction of rectilinear conifer plantations and subsequent felling.
- Hedges are mostly well maintained but some have gaps with stock proof fencing on top of banks.
- Deterioration of some fields and commons leading to rushy pasture and scrubbing up in places.
- Location of National Development Framework 'pre-assessed' areas for large scale renewable energy developments to the east of this LCA with likely resulting landscape and visual impact.
- Potential intensification of agricultural management and potential amalgamation of small fields including relict strip fields and distinctive field patterns and potential introduction of drainage to wetter areas.
- Open landscapes vulnerable to light pollution.

Landscape guidelines

- Conserve and enhance hedgerows and hedgebanks to form stockproof boundaries and to improve biodiversity.
- Conserve and enhance strip fields, irregular and regular historic field patterns, hedgebanks and associated trees.
- Conserve the areas of upland rough grazing and common by ensuring conservation

grazing and access is well managed and protected.

- Reinforce the broadleaf woodland character of the incised valleys and plant broadleaf woodlands elsewhere where feasible.
- Fell the conifer plantations over time and replace with broadleaves or at least soften mixed plantations with broadleaf edges and along streamlines.
- Maintain the openness and unspoilt character of the upland slopes and associated skylines.
- Conserve character of nucleated farm buildings and settlement of appropriate scale and muted colour avoiding inappropriate residential developments.
- Avoid vertical structures and other large-scale development such as agricultural sheds on or near the skyline and upper slopes.
- Avoid renewable energy developments which adversely affect the setting of the National Park.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA27 Mynydd Preseli

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

-

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

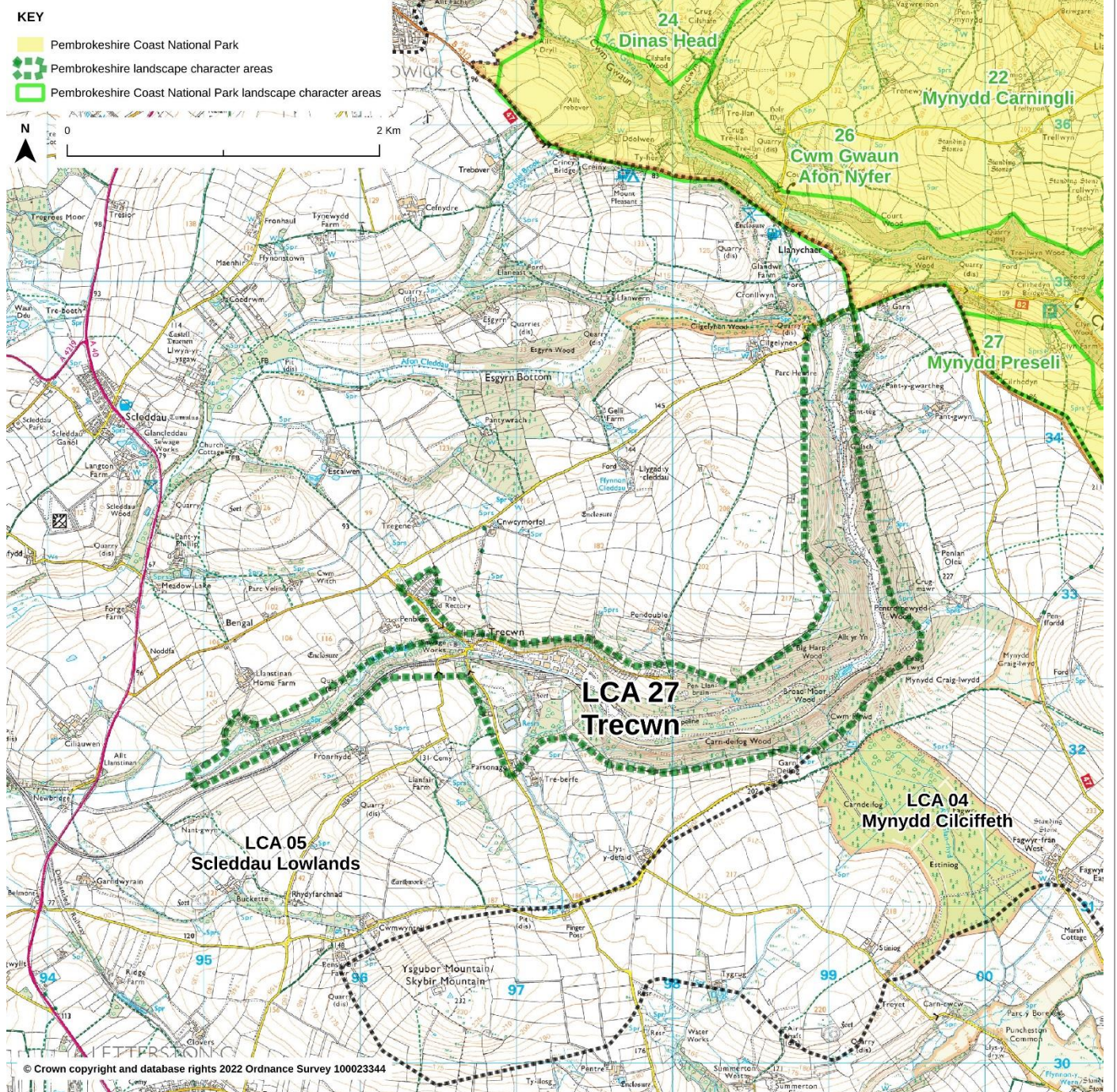
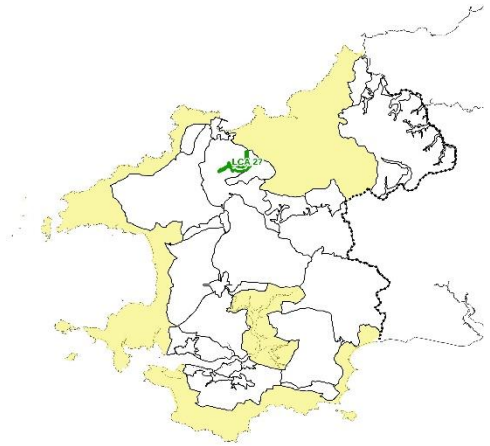
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
<i>044 – high</i>	<i>42248 – high</i> 42249 – high 42251 – high 42250 – high 42242 – high 42241 – high	<i>058 – moderate</i> 053 – moderate 040 – outstanding 035 - outstanding	<i>99</i>	<i>474 – moderate</i> 908 – low 362 – high 890 – high

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 27: Trecwn

Location

Small valley located in the north of Pembrokeshire just south of Fishguard. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is located to the east at its head close to the Gwaun valley.





Development and barriers on the valley floor at Trecwn



Across Trecwn valley and Wesley Place

Summary description

This narrow incised lowland valley with steep wooded sides and some limited exposed rock outcrops was used as a former Royal Navy Armaments depot which still characterises the valley floor with large industrial sheds, structures and a disused railway. Village buildings remain to the north on the valley sides with dwellings associated with the depot here and on the western approaches.

Key characteristics

- **The incised valley with steep sides falling from upto 210m AOD to 100m AOD** is part of a complex of former glacial meltwater channels draining south, now **forming part of the Cleddau.**
- The underlying bedrock is generally Ordovician slate and deposits on the valley floor are periglacial and fluvial.
- The **Nant Bugail** forms one of the northernmost tributaries of the Western Cleddau and the western part lies in the Cleddau Rivers SAC covering the Western Cleddau SSSI.
- **Ancient woodland occurs as strong element clothing the valley centrally with other mixed woodland extending to the east and west adding to the enclosure of the valley.**
- The former Royal Navy armaments depot at Trecwn on the valley bottom comprises of a significant number of large industrial buildings constructed of metal frame, breeze blocks and sheet roofing and an extensive series of underground tunnels, storage chambers and bunkers and railway line which survive intact, all surrounded by security fencing and closed gates.
- Residential development is limited to apparently former MOD dwellings, near the Old Rectory to the north, on the valley sides, also to the north and on the approach to the A40.
- **Earlier historic interest is in the Waun- Castell inland promontory fort to the south covered in woodland, listed buildings at the Memorial School and St David's Church at the head of the valley.**
- Access into the area is discouraged with the access roads classified as private and with danger/ keep out signs on fences. This makes the valley tranquil in one way but there is a

sense of quiet threat to casual gaze.

- Culturally the area is strongly associated with 20th century military activity.
* **Note: Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- The construction of the Royal Navy armaments depot at Trecwn (begun in 1939 and in use until 1994) and associated infrastructure radically altered the character of this valley landscape, the most significant change being the demolition of the substantial 16th-18th century gentry mansion of Trecwn and associated estate buildings.
- Introduction of coniferous plantations especially to the east and recent clearance in places.
- Future reuse of the industrial sheds will increase movement and noise changing the existing quiet character.

Landscape guidelines

- Replace coniferous woodland when cleared wherever possible with broadleaf tree species.
- Do not remove the former MoD buildings and railway line which have historic significance without consideration to their historic and tourism potential.
- Plan any intensification of use resulting in new structures or access with sensitive siting within the valley and integration into the existing landscape.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA26 Cwm Gwaun / Afon Nylar

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

-

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

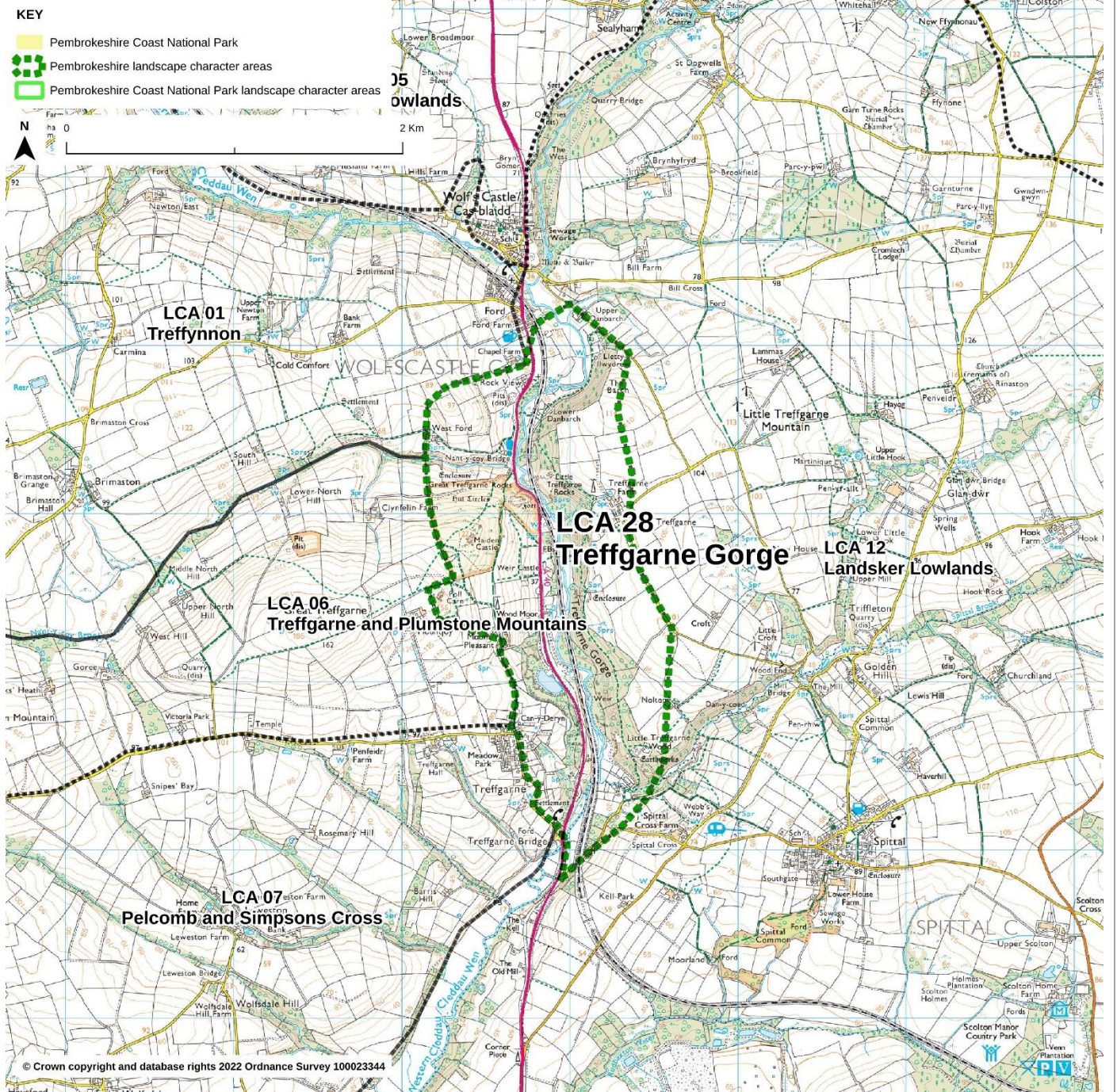
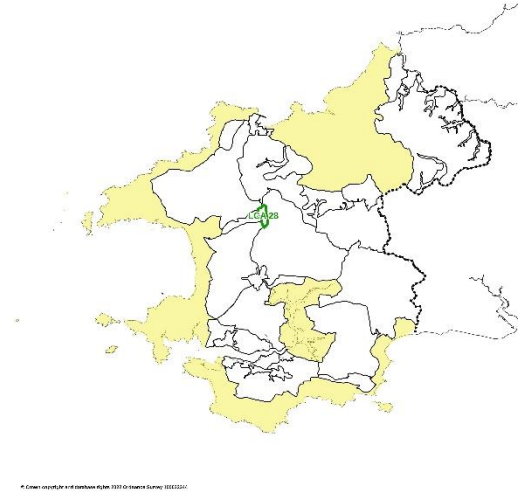
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
043 – moderate 041 – moderate	46115 – high 46060 – high 46112 – high	110 – outstanding 067 – moderate 066- moderate 071 – moderate 081 – moderate 083 – moderate	098	825 - high 693 – low 660 – low 315 – moderate 832 – moderate

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 28: Treffgarne Gorge

Location

This small LCA is located in central Pembrokeshire and north of Haverfordwest straddling the A40 to Fishguard.





View from the A40 to the north with the gorge to the left and Wolf Rock and Maiden Castle to the right



Treffgarne outcrop within gorge from the A40

Summary description

Treffgarne Gorge is a dramatic steep sided wooded valley with prominent rocky outcrops including Wolf Rock above the sinuous Western Cleddau running north south on the narrow valley floor. Above on gentler slopes there are a concentration of prehistoric forts, enclosures and Maiden Castle, including part of Treffgarne village. The A40 and North Pembrokeshire and Fishguard Railway alongside the river emphasise the strategic and linear nature of the gorge. Former quarries and Treffgarne watermill lie on the valley floor along with individual properties and farmsteads where the gorge broadens out.

Key characteristics

- **Dramatic Treffgarne Gorge with very steep slopes and exposures of rocks especially at Great Treffgarne and Little Treffgarne Rocks** and in quarries to the south west rising from the valley floor at around 25m AOD to 75m AOD.
- **Prominent rocky outcrops on Treffgarne Mountain to the west at Poll Carn (Wolf Rock) and Maiden Castle** at the eastern end of the Ordovician Igneous extrusion of Rhyolite.
- **Open, exposed common around Maiden Castle and Great Treffgarne Rocks with semi-natural vegetation of rough grassland, bracken and shrubby species.**
- **Sinuous Western Cleddau and tributaries with treed riparian corridor in a relatively wide valley bottom of woodland, grass enclosures** and some recreational spaces associated with the Mill.
- **Mainly ancient woodland on the slopes and valley floor** with some conifer plantations accentuate the strong sense enclosure and apparent height of the gorge.
- The Western Cleddau is covered by Cleddau Rivers SAC and Western Cleddau SSSI and

Treffgarne gorge and tors form periglacial features of national importance and are also covered by an SSSI.

- **The numerous (eight) prehistoric scheduled monument sites are focussed on the upper edges of the Western Cleddau gorge and tributaries- largest at Great Treffgarne Rocks Camp overlooking the gorge to the east but also to south at Hazelgrove and east at Little Treffgarne camp.**
- **Nant y Coy Mill is a distinctive and noticeable listed building in the gorge** next to the A40.
- **Fields on the slopes above the gorge are generally medium to large irregular pastures and bounded by mature hedgerows and in some cases mature trees.**
- **The settlement pattern consists of scattered residential properties and farmsteads** and part of Treffgarne village which is nucleated 19th – 20th century, and 19th and 20th century roadside development.
- Both road (A40) and rail routes within the gorge reinforce its linear character and produce movement and noise but **tranquillity increases away from them on the tops.**
- **The concentrated combination of the enclosed wooded gorge, rocky outcrops, historic features and river contribute to a highly distinctive landscape with a strong sense of place.**
- Parking at the Mill lay-by offers access to recreational opportunities including the extensive public right of way network through the gorge and onto higher ground.
- The majority of the area lies north of the Landsker line and is culturally associated with Welsh speaking communities.

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

Landscape change

- Clearance of small areas of woodland has taken place to form fields.
- Numerous former small quarries have exploited the rock resource.
- Blocks of conifer plantations with associated felled areas lie on the western slopes.
- The improved alignment of the A40 introduces some urban detailing and allows swift movement through the gorge and, along with the railway, forms the main north/south routes in the County.
- Potential pressure for additional development including for leisure uses along the valley bottom.

Landscape guidelines

- Maintain and conserve native species diversity within broadleaf woodland.
- Adapt woodland management replacing cleared conifer areas with native mixed species broadleaf woodland cover and other conifer blocks in time.
- Maintain and enhance right of way access linking valley with upper slopes which offer views over the surrounding landscape, with associated discreet interpretation.
- Continue to implement a management plan for the SSSI (Treffgarne Gorge and Tors) to ensure it is maintained in a favourable condition.
- Maintain the semi-natural character of the gorge and environs.
- Restrict further tourism, residential, commercial or transport related development which is likely to intensify or urbanise built form and change the character of the gorge.
- Avoid renewable energy development including wind turbines within the context of the area which would be visible in conjunction with it or from it that would adversely affect its dramatic natural character or the perception of it.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

-

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

-

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

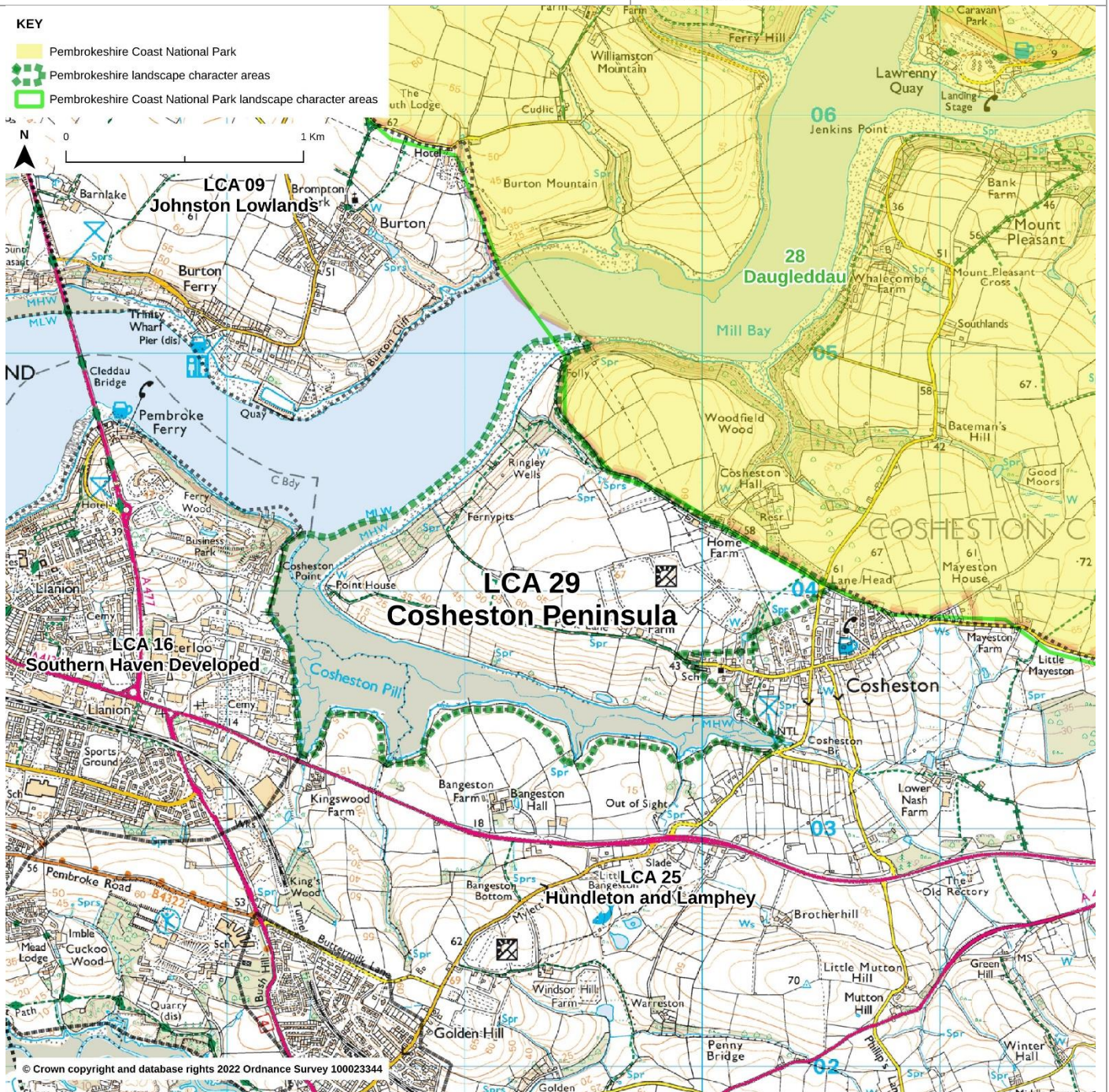
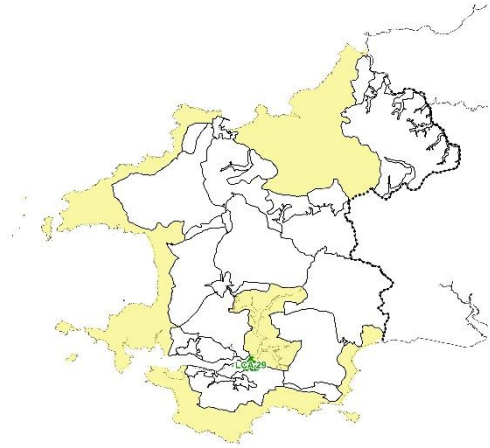
Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Area
<i>039 – high</i> 037 – moderate 042 - moderate	<i>46202 – high</i> 46201 – high 46111 – high 46060 - high	<i>168 –outstanding</i> 121 – high 114 – moderate 069 – moderate 122 – moderate 169 – moderate	<i>094</i> 81 092 097 132	<i>471 – high</i> 832- moderate 512 – moderate 971 - moderate

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists

Landscape Character Area 29: Cosheston Peninsula

Location

Located on the south of the Milford Haven Waterway and separated from Pembroke Dock to the west by Cosheston Pill.





View across the waterway from Point Lane



View across the Pill south from Point Lane

View from the bridge to the east along the Pill

Summary description

This small lowland area lies on the eastern side of the Daugleddau comprising of the distinctive tidal inlet of Cosheston Pill and the rising land east of Cosheston Point with a generally pastoral fieldscape and woodland edge to the waterways.

Key characteristics

- **Part of a small peninsula of land rising steeply from 5m AOD at the Cleddau Reach's edge to 65m AOD on the gently crowned convex ridge top.**
- **Cosheston Pill forming a small tidal inlet with sinuous watercourses through mudflats and saltmarsh.**
- Underlying geology dominated by sedimentary Devonian sandstone- '**Old Red Sandstone**'. Within the estuary and river system there is **estuarine alluvium in the Pill and intertidal cobbles and shingle along the Cleddau.**
- **The slopes of the Cleddau covered largely with broadleaved woodland and semi-natural regeneration including bracken whilst the Pill is fringed with a line of broadleaved trees enclosing the waterbody.**
- Woodland cover elsewhere limited to small copses and occasional hedgerow trees.
- **Irregular field pattern of hedgerows** generally trimmed with occasional outgrown hedges- mainly to the east.
- Habitats are dominated by improved grassland likely to support commoner LBAP species.
- **Intertidal areas include habitats of international importance** and important species. Cosheston Pill and the adjacent Cleddau are covered by Pembrokeshire Marine SAC and Milford Haven waterway SSSI.
- **Sparse rural settlement pattern** of two farmsteads and a limited number of isolated dwellings on the edge of the Cleddau all linked by quiet dead end tracks which are also PROWs. Cosheston is well screened to the east.

- Large solar farm on gently sloping ridgetop generally contained by hedgerows.
 - **The estuarine tidal river, mudflats and saltmarsh providing a tranquil, intimate, enclosed but dynamic landscape/seascape with a strong sense of place.**
 - **Scenic framed views across and along the Pill** such as from the minor road to the east within the Conservation Area.
 - Part of the Milford Haven Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest with **Cosheston Conservation Area** reaching into the area from the east.
 - **Wider views from the slopes across Cleddau Reach** and towards Pembroke Dock and industrial land at the strategic employment sites at the Science and Technology Park, and Waterloo and London Road, sometimes framed by trees.
 - **Largely quiet area** but some noise from traffic on the A477 to the south is apparent although not visible.
 - Culturally, the area lies a long way south of the Landsker Line and close to Pembroke and so the area is dominated by English-speaking communities.
- * **Note:** **Bold text** indicates key characteristics and qualities contributing most to sense of place.

Landscape change

- Potential increase in renewable energy development such as the solar farm.
- Intensification of agricultural management and arable use on steeper slopes.
- Potential increased pressure for recreational access to the waterway.
- Potential for rising water levels linked to climate change and increased erosion of banks at the water's edge and effects on habitats such as salt marsh and adjacent trees.
- Potential expansion of Cosheston settlement.

Landscape guidelines

- Manage the Pill for nature conservation.
- Consider additional broadleaf tree planting adjacent to Pill on higher land.
- Avoid any hard development into the Pill or associated saltmarsh to maintain its natural character.
- Reinstate hedgerows and increase/encourage trees in hedgerows to increase green infrastructure and shelter.
- Encourage regeneration of trees in open semi-natural areas with limited biodiversity interest.
- Retain connectivity provided by the woodland habitats which are distinct from the Daugleddau to the north and farmland to the south.
- Limit solar energy to gentle upper slopes avoiding further visual intrusion.

Adjacent National Park landscape character areas:

LCA 28 Daugleddau

Adjacent/nearby National Park seascape character areas:

SCA 33 Daugleddau-overlaps the majority of the area

LANDMAP aspect areas and value:

Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas	Geological Aspect Areas	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas	Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas
050 - high 051 - outstanding	43914 - outstanding 46235 – high	208 – moderate 128 – high	111 112	392 – moderate 861 – moderate 792 – high 584 – high

Bold italic text indicates the prevailing aspect area where one exists