

**APPENDIX 7.4  
LANDMAP SENSITIVITY**

Geological Landscape			
Landmap Aspect Area (AA)	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<b>Pembroke River (PMBRKGL228)</b>	<p>The Pembroke River AA (PMBRKGL228) is a narrow strip that follows the route of the flood plain, stream, a narrow portion of which lies within the lower northern part of the Site. A small amount of solar panels will be located within this aspect area and are generously set back from the course of the Pembroke river tributary.</p> <p>The condition of the AA is considered to be Good, comprising rural and built-up areas with no significant geological features.</p> <p>Noted features characteristic of the AA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lake / reservoirs (artificial)</li> <li>▪ River channel / canals (artificial)</li> <li>▪ River channels (natural)</li> <li>▪ Flood plains</li> <li>▪ Urban / industrial development</li> </ul> <p>The AA does not have a special or functional link with an adjacent area.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a moderate overall value and low rarity / uniqueness.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the local value of the watercourses which are characteristic geological features of the AA.</p>	<p>The type of development proposed would generally follow the existing terrain and could be accommodated with little or no consequences on the overall integrity of the geological qualities of the AA. Therefore, it is of <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>
<b>Pembroke (PMBRKGL225)</b>	<p>The Pembroke AA (PMBRKGL225) is located to the north of the aspect area above, a small portion of which extends into the Site, however none of the panels or associated infrastructure would be located within this AA. This comprises a low ridge rising between two small valleys including the Pembroke river (not in the Site).</p> <p>The condition of the AA is considered to be Poor as the area is occupied by intensive urban development where few natural features remain.</p> <p>Noted features characteristic of the AA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sea-cave / caves</li> <li>▪ Slopes</li> <li>▪ Hill tops</li> <li>▪ Urban / industrial development</li> </ul> <p>The AA does not have a special or functional link with an adjacent area.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a moderate overall value and rarity / uniqueness.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Low</b> value as it is an area of inconsequential geological components with no wider recognition of value.</p>	<p>The type of development proposed would generally follow the existing terrain and could be accommodated with little or no consequences on the overall integrity of the geological qualities of the AA. Therefore, it is of <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Jameston (PMBRKGL224)</b>	<p>The Jameston AA (PMBRKGL224) extends into the central eastern part of the Site. The Alleston farmhouse, fields to the east of Site and proposed access track all lie within this AA. The AA extends into the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and accounts for approximately 10% of its total area.</p> <p>The condition of the AA is considered to be Good. No regionally significant sites / landforms noted during present survey although karstic systems may be present.</p> <p>Noted features characteristic of the AA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coastal Slopes</li> <li>▪ Springs</li> <li>▪ Urban / industrial developments</li> <li>▪ Disused quarry</li> </ul> <p>The AA does not have a special or functional link with an adjacent area.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a moderate overall value and rarity / uniqueness.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value as the geological components of the AA partly contribute to the scenic quality of the PCNP.</p>	<p>The type of development proposed would generally follow the existing terrain and could be accommodated with little or no consequences on the overall integrity of the geological qualities of the AA. Therefore, it is of <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

<p><b>Hundleton (PMBRKGL234)</b></p>	<p>The Hundleton AA (PMBRKGL234) extends into the site. The rising and higher land, within the southern parts of the Site, falls within this Aspect Area and accounts for approximately half of the total site area. The AA is dominantly rural with limited significant development and lies partly within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, accounting for approximately 22% of its total area.</p> <p>The condition of the AA is considered to be Good, comprising rural and built-up areas but with no significant geological features.</p> <p>Noted features characteristic of the AA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slopes</li> <li>▪ Hill tops</li> <li>▪ Springs</li> <li>▪ Urban / industrial development</li> </ul> <p>The AA does not have a special or functional link with an adjacent area.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a moderate overall value and rarity / uniqueness.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value as the geological components of the AA partly contribute to the scenic quality of the PCNP.</p>	<p>The type of development proposed would generally follow the existing terrain and could be accommodated with little or no consequences on the overall integrity of the geological qualities of the AA. Therefore, it is of <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<p><b>Medium/Low</b></p>
<p><b>St Florence (PMBRKGL219)</b></p>	<p>The St Florence AA is located to the north of the Site and comprises broadly an area of low topography which gently rises to the south. The AA is noted for containing karstic systems and includes the <i>Little Hoyle and Hoyle's Mouth Caves and Woodlands SSSI</i>.</p> <p>The condition of the AA is considered to be Fair. Noted features characteristic of the AA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sea-cave / caves</li> <li>▪ Slopes</li> <li>▪ Springs</li> <li>▪ Dolines</li> <li>▪ Urban / industrial development</li> <li>▪ Engineered topography</li> </ul> <p>The AA does not have a special or functional link with an adjacent area.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a high overall value and rarity / uniqueness</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the value of the Little Hoyle and Hoyle's Mouth Caves and Woodlands SSSI.</p>	<p>The type of development proposed would generally follow the existing terrain on which it is located. The Site does not fall within the St Florence AA which therefore has a high capacity to maintain its underlying geological baseline conditions whilst accommodating the Proposed Development. Therefore, it is of <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<p><b>Medium/Low</b></p>
<p><b>The Ridgeway (PMBRKGL220)</b></p>	<p>The Ridgeway AA is located to the north of the Site and comprises a predominantly rural landscape with significant development to the west within Pembrokeshire. The primary characteristic of the AA is the prominent ridge up to 80-90m, trending generally NNW-ESE from the coast at Pennally to the south side of Pembrokeshire Dock and the Cleddau estuary. The AA is partly designated as Pembrokeshire Coast National Park along the coast to the south and accounts for less than 5% of its total area, with the remainder largely undesignated.</p> <p>The condition of the AA is considered to be Good and contains the following notable features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slope</li> <li>• Hill top</li> <li>• Scarp slope</li> <li>• Spring</li> <li>• Urban / industrial development</li> </ul> <p>The AA does not have a special or functional link with an adjacent area.</p> <p>Landmap judges the AA to have a high overall value and moderate rarity.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value as the geological components of the AA partly contribute to the scenic quality of the PCNP.</p>	<p>The type of development proposed would generally follow the existing terrain on which it is located. The Site does not fall within The Ridgeway AA which therefore has a high capacity to maintain its underlying geological baseline conditions whilst accommodating the Proposed Development. Therefore, it is of <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<p><b>Medium/Low</b></p>

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Landscape Habitats			
Landmap Aspect Area (AA)	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<b>N. of Castlemartin (PMBRKLH608)</b>	<p>The Castlemartin Habitat Aspect Area spans 7301ha and comprises predominately improved grassland and also a large amount of arable land made up of numerous fields. The arable grassland generally has a low habitat value, however associated field boundaries, networks of hedges, and pockets of more valuable habitat such as ancient woodland add value. These features are all present within the Site. Within the Site there is also a large pond located adjacent to the tract of ancient woodland within Alleston Wood, as well as numerous streams (within Flood Zone 2) which follow the field boundaries. Intensive agricultural management is recognised as being detrimental to overall biodiversity interest of the AA.</p> <p>The AA is partly designated as within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and makes up approximately 35% of its total area, with the remainder largely undesignated.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a moderate overall value.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the positive contribution the landscape features make to the habitat of the wider AA.</p>	<p>The Site is able to accommodate the type of development proposed with little consequence upon its overall integrity. The AA is considered to be of <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed as there is scope to retain the majority of the networks of hedges, ancient woodland and pockets of more valuable habitat with improved grassland common within the wider landscape.</p>	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Between Pembroke and Tenby (PMBRKLH392)</b>	<p>The Between Pembroke and Tenby AA is located adjacent to the Site to the north and spans 6146ha and comprises predominantly improved grassland. The AA also contains a large amount of arable land, and is noted for containing a LNR, SAC and SSSI. These protected sites however constitute only a small percentage, 0.78%, of the entire AA. Therefore, it is considered that the AA is made up of mostly low value habitat but a number of small areas of high value habitat are present.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a moderate overall value.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the importance of the LNR, SAC and SSSI within the AA.</p>	<p>The Site does not fall within the Between Pembroke and Tenby AA although it is located directly adjacent to it. It is considered the AA has a <b>Low</b> susceptibility as it has a high capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on its habitat features and designations.</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>
<b>Pembroke River Pill (PMBRKLH549)</b>	<p>The Pembroke River Pill AA is located to the northwest of the Site and spans 280ha of intertidal mud/sand. There are smaller areas of intertidal shingle and rock together with associated saltmarsh within a pill branching of the Milford Haven waterway. The entire AA is designated as both an SAC and SSSI which is a valuable habitat of international importance that supports a number of key species.</p> <p>Landmap judge the AA to have a high overall value.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>High</b> value, recognising the international importance of the Milford Haven waterway.</p>	<p>The Site does not fall within the Pembroke River Mill AA which is located approximately 2km to the northwest. It is therefore considered the AA has a <b>Low</b> susceptibility as it has a high capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on its habitat features and designations.</p>	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Pembroke Mill Pond (PMBRKLH586)</b>	<p>The Pembroke Mill Pond AA is located to the northwest of the Site and spans 17ha of standing water with small areas of reed bed at the periphery. 8.81ha, approximately 50% of the AA, is designated as a LNR.</p> <p>The AA is noted as being a Moderate value habitat with some potential for key species.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the value of the LNR and waterbodies in general.</p>	<p>The Site does not fall within the Pembroke Mill Pond AA which is located approximately 1.1km to the northwest. It is therefore considered the AA has a <b>Low</b> susceptibility as it has a high capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on its habitat features and designations.</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>
<b>Pembroke (PMBRKLH879)</b>	<p>The Pembroke AA is located adjacent to the Site to the northwest and spans 280ha of mostly built up area dominated by housing with some retail. A number of open areas exist, these are mainly areas of amenity grassland with small areas of broadleaved woodland, dense scrub and semi-improved grassland. Also present are areas of improved grassland on the perimeter of the settlement, next to the coast. The AA contains a LNR, SAC and SSSI.</p>	<p>The Site does not fall within the Pembroke AA although it is located directly adjacent to it. It is considered the AA has a <b>Low</b></p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

	<p>Landmap judges the AA to have a low overall value with limited areas for biodiversity to flourish.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the value of the LNR, SAC and SSSI albeit in an urban environment.</p>	<p>susceptibility as it has a high capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on its habitat features and designations.</p>	
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Cultural Landscape			
Landmap Aspect Area (AA)	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<p><b>Castlemartin (PMBRKCLS122)</b></p>	<p>The Site is located entirely within the Castlemartin AA which is noted by Landmap for its tranquillity with attractive views both in and out. Landmap does not recognise the AA for having any art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with it. Nonetheless, within the vicinity of the Site, the village of Lamphey houses several Georgian-era buildings which contribute to the cultural experience of the AA. Approximately 1km to the north-east lies the fourteenth-century, Grade I listed, Lamphey Bishop's Palace, once a residence for the Bishop of St David's. These ruins stand as evidence to medieval architecture and the influence of the church in the area. To the south of the AA near the village of Bosherton, St Govan's Chapel is perched on the Pembrokeshire clifside which is believed to have been built in the 13th or 14th Century and is steeped in myth and folklore. Notably, the Site contains the Grade II listed Alleston Farm building which is recognised for its special architectural interest as a substantial late Georgian or early Victorian farmhouse.</p> <p>The AA accounts for approximately 35% of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park along the coast to the south, with the remainder largely undesignated.</p> <p><i>The overall moderate valuation of the Aspect Area has been reached through consideration of the moderate values for all criteria of scenic quality, integrity, character and rarity which reflect the not uncommon agricultural character of the landscape.</i></p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>High</b> value, taking into consideration the cultural heritage which makes some positive contribution to landscape character and the PCNP designation.</p>	<p>Being predominantly pasture and arable grassland, solar development, as proposed, has the potential to affect the typical landcover within part of the AA. The AA contains a number of cultural heritage features where solar development may detract from their setting. Solar development can however be achieved without the need for loss of trees and hedgerows and have the potential to enhance the landscape pattern. In addition, these features provide a structure within the AA that can screen and 'absorb' the low profile of a solar farm in contrast to existing energy infrastructure / electricity pylons which influence the character of the AA. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. Due to the Site containing Alleston Farm and its location nearby Lamphey, there is the potential for the setting of these cultural heritage features to be eroded. Therefore, on balance, the susceptibility is considered to be <b>Medium</b>.</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>
<p><b>Pembroke (PMBRKCLS127)</b></p>	<p>The Pembroke AA is located to the north-west of the Site and is made up of primarily urban development. Landmap notes there are attractive views from within the AA however not out of it. Landmap does not recognise the AA for having any art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with it. Nonetheless, located within the AA is the Grade I listed Pembroke Castle, situated on a southeastern arm of Milford Haven inlet, which holds centuries of history. It was the birthplace of Henry VII, the first monarch of the Tudor dynasty.</p> <p><i>The overall "moderate" evaluation of this area has been reached through consideration of the "moderate" values given to integrity and scenic quality and "high" values given to the character and rarity of the area which reflects the traditional feel of the historic elements of the town.</i></p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>Medium</b> value, taking into consideration the cultural heritage which makes some positive contribution to landscape character.</p>	<p>The Site is located outside of the Pembroke AA which predominantly comprises a mix of residential, mixed use and commercial development within the settlement. The historic core of Pembroke is also designated as a Conservation Area which contains historic elements and exudes a traditional feel. However, even though the Site is located adjacent to the AA and has the potential to erode the setting of its cultural heritage features, solar development is generally low profile, has scope to retain the landscape pattern, and will be situated amongst existing energy infrastructure which influence the character of</p>	<p><b>Medium/Low</b></p>

		<p>the AA. Therefore, on balance it is considered the AA has a <b>Low</b> susceptibility as it has a high capacity to respond to solar development without undue negative and indirect effects on the perceptions and values of its cultural associations and how they are experienced.</p>	
<p><b>The Ridgeway (PMBRKCLS119)</b></p>	<p>The Ridgeway AA is located to the north-east of the Site and is recognised as an area of rolling lowland landscape over which runs the Ridgeway country road. The AA also contains areas within the PCNP. Landmap notes there are attractive views both in and out of the AA. Landmap does not recognise the AA for having any art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with it. Further research indicates there being no significant cultural assets within the AA which contribute to the cultural value associated with the area.</p> <p>The AA makes up approximately 4% of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park along the coast to the south, with the remainder largely undesignated.</p> <p><i>The Aspect Area has been given an overall evaluation of "moderate" which reflects the same value given to each of the criteria of scenic quality, integrity, character and rarity.</i></p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>High</b> value, taking into consideration the cultural heritage associated with the PCNP.</p>	<p>The Site is located outside of The Ridgeway AA which predominantly comprises a rolling agricultural landscape with older enclosure and irregular field patterns. Although there are a lack of cultural heritage landmarks and features, solar development has the potential to compete with the traditional character of the AA. Solar development can however be achieved without the need for loss of the existing landscape pattern and is generally low profile. Therefore, on balance it is considered the AA has a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility as it has capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on the perceptions and values of its cultural associations and how they are experienced.</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>
<p><b>Manorbier (PMBRKCLS120)</b></p>	<p>The Manorbier Cultural Aspect Area is located to the east of the Site and is recognised as an area of rolling lowland landscape which constitutes approximately 13% of the Pembrokeshire Coastal National Park. Landmap notes there are attractive views both in and out of the AA however these are located more to the south of the AA along the coast. Landmap does not recognise the AA for having any art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with it. Nonetheless, within the AA, the 12th century Manorbier Castle is located over 5km away from the Site.</p> <p>The AA is given an overall evaluation of moderate which reflects the same value given to each criteria of scenic quality, character, and rarity.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>High</b> value as the AA is located within the PCNP which in itself is nationally recognised heritage asset that ascribes cultural value.</p>	<p>The Site is located outside of The Manorbier AA which largely comprises rolling lowland landscape within the PCNP. Rural land use traditions and field patterns predominate over built development which is mainly concentrated within the village of Freshwater which overlooks a coastal bay. The AA however is a relatively self-contained landscape, and solar development can be achieved without the need for loss of the existing landscape pattern and is generally low profile. Therefore, on balance it is considered the AA has a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility as it has capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on the perceptions and values of its cultural</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>

		<p>associations and how they are experienced.</p>	
<p><b>Pembroke Dock (PMBRKCLS128)</b></p>	<p>The Pembroke Dock AA is located to the northwest of the Site and is primarily of residential and industrial land use. Landmap notes there are attractive views both in and out of the AA. Landmap does not recognise the AA for having any art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with it. Nonetheless, the town originates as <i>“Wales’ only Royal Dockyard where over 260 vessels were built, including five Royal Yachts. Later in the town’s history, the Royal Air Force based squadrons of flying-boats in the natural harbour of the Cleddau Estuary and the town became the world’s largest military flying boat station, playing a vital role in the Second World War Battle of the Atlantic.”</i></p> <p><i>The Aspect Area has been given an overall evaluation of “moderate” which reflects the same value given to each of the criteria of scenic quality, integrity, character and rarity.</i></p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>Medium</b> value, taking into consideration the cultural heritage features which make some positive contribution to landscape character.</p>	<p>The Site is located approximately 3km from the Pembroke Dock AA which is dominated by industrial and residential land uses. The setting of the AA is heavily influenced by existing energy infrastructure within adjacent AA’s, including Pembroke Power Station, oil refineries within Rhoscrowther, and windfarms in Milford Haven. As such, the AA is considered to have a <b>Low</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed where it could be accommodated without undue negative effects on the perceptions and values of its cultural associations and how they are experienced.</p>	<p><b>Medium/Low</b></p>



Visual and Sensory			
Landmap Aspect Area (AA)	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<b>Castlemartin (PMBRKCLS120)</b>	<p>Landmap describe the large Castlemartin AA as comprising “a rolling agricultural landscape with interspersed woodland areas and small valleys. Red (sandstone) soils underlie the characterise fields and minor roads of this area. Borrowed views across the Cleddau estuary are generally attractive, with visual detractors including borrowed views of the power station &amp; oil refinery and views of large pylons within the Aspect Area”. It is also noted how from the northern half of this area, wind turbines and oil terminals add additional industrial clutter.</p> <p>The Aspect Area is largely an attractive rural landscape influenced by farming practices both historically and in the present... Small villages and coastal influences add to the value of the area which is, however, reduced by the impact of large pylons which traverse the Site close to Pembroke, and views of industrial plants to the north of the area.</p> <p>The AA accounts for approximately 20% of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, with the remainder largely undesignated.</p> <p>The AA is considered to be of Moderate value as it “is largely an attractive rural landscape influenced by farming practices both historically and in the present. Small villages and coastal influences add to the value of the area which is, however, reduced by the impact of large pylons close to Pembroke and views of industrial plants to the north of the area.”</p> <p>Based on the LVIA methodology for the same AA, the AA is of predominantly local value, although the PCNP does raise the overall value to <b>Medium</b>.</p>	<p>Being predominantly pasture and arable grassland, solar development, as proposed, has the potential to affect the typical landcover within part of the AA. Solar development can however be achieved without the need for loss of trees and hedgerows and have the potential to enhance this landscape pattern. In addition, these features provide a structure within the AA that can screen and ‘absorb’ the low profile of a solar farm in contrast to existing energy infrastructure / electricity pylons which influence the character of the AA. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. Overall, the AA is considered to have <b>Low</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed.</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>
<b>Pembroke (PMBRKVS066)</b>	<p>The Pembroke AA is located to the northwest of the Site and is described by Landmap as “containing a large town with strong evidence of traditional buildings including some of particular note being Pembroke Castle and its associated buildings and wall structures which provide a focal point and contributes to the areas sense of place. The town is well situated on the edge of the Haven and associated estuary areas which influence the areas character.”</p> <p>The AA is considered to be of Moderate value as “The town is generally attractive with enhancements provided by the castle and associated exposed stone features as well as areas of parkland and waterways. Detractors from this include urban sprawl to the north of the area.”</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the historic value of the castle and traditional feel of the town.</p>	<p>The Site is located outside of the Pembroke AA which predominantly comprises a mix of residential, mixed use and commercial development within the settlement. Due to the presence of intervening built form, the AA is a relatively self-contained landscape with a limited relationship with adjacent AAs. Overall, the AA is of very low tranquillity and there are limited views from where solar development would create interest in the landscape. the AA is considered to have <b>Low</b> susceptibility to indirect effects from the type of development proposed.</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>
<b>Pembroke Dock (PMBRKVS067)</b>	<p>The Pembroke Dock AA is located to the northwest of the Site and is described by Landmap as “a large area of urban development on the south bank of Haven. This area contain built modern development including retail and light industry with some traditional buildings. The dock area and views out to Milford Haven add to sense of place.”</p> <p>The AA is considered to be of Moderate value due to “The inappropriate sprawling development of industry and retail around the outskirts of Pembroke Dock and Neyland contrast with (and yet are functionally associated with) the older and more attractive elements of these coastal settlements.”</p>	<p>The Site is located approximately 3km from the Pembroke Dock AA which is dominated by industrial and residential land uses. Key views from within the AA are towards Milford Haven. The setting and sense of place of the AA is influenced by existing energy</p>	<b>Medium/Low</b>

	<p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is the AA is of <b>Medium</b> value, recognising the value of docks and views towards Milford Haven which contribute to sense of place.</p>	<p>infrastructure within adjacent AA's, including Pembroke Power Station, oil refineries within Rhoscrowther, and windfarms in Milford Haven. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. As such, the AA is considered to have a <b>Low</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed where it could be accommodated without undue negative effects on the visual amenity.</p>	
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Historic Landscape			
Landmap Aspect Area (AA)	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
<p><b>Lamphey - Gumfreston, (PMBRKHL46173)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Lamphey – Gumfreston AA as “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 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.</p> <p>In addition to the historic features listed above, the Site itself contains the Grade II listed Alleston Farm building which is recognised for its special architectural interest as a substantial late Georgian or early Victorian farmhouse</p> <p>This area has been assigned an overall value of Outstanding by Landmap, based on the survival of an extensive archaeological record spanning the prehistoric through to the later post-medieval periods.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it contains nationally designated features that makes a strong positive contribution to historical landscape character.</p>	<p>The AA has a dispersed nucleated settlement pattern and post-medieval fieldscape, characterised by large to medium-sized field enclosures. The rural character of the AA is a key quality of the historic landscape. Solar development however is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. Overall, the AA is considered to be of <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed as the pattern of enclosure can be retained and solar development is generally non-intrusive.</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>
<p><b>Lamphey (PMBRKHL46178)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Lamphey AA as “Lamphey is a very small, built-up aspect area (0.2198 sq km) representing the village of Lamphey. This is a small nucleation around a listed, landmark medieval parish church. Most of the development is however 19th - 20th century. The core of the village exhibits a number of 19th century houses and cottages, mainly in the vernacular tradition, and includes a listed gentry house (or large farm), a hotel, commercial buildings and detached, semi-detached and terraced housing. Twentieth century development surrounds the historic core and includes roadside ribbon development, small estates and closes, commercial buildings and a school. A railway line, with a station which is still in use, runs through the village. The historic core of the village is a Conservation Area. Recorded archaeology is limited to built heritage, and there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: medieval church, post-medieval buildings and structures.</p> <p>This area has been assigned an overall value of High by Landmap as the area retains much of its character as a settlement of largely post-medieval and modern date.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the AA is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value comprising features that make some positive contribution to the local historic character.</p>	<p>The historic value of the Lamphey AA derives from its historic core and Conservation Area which contains numerous listed buildings and features in which solar development may detract from their setting and compete with the traditional character. The majority of development within the settlement / AA however comprises 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century residential and commercial properties which have a lower susceptibility to the type of development proposed. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. On balance, the AA is likely to have some capacity to accommodate solar development with little consequences upon the overall integrity of its historic features and patterns, resulting in an overall <b>Medium</b> susceptibility.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>
<p><b>Pembroke (PMBRKHL43874)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Pembroke AA as “Pembroke Most significant archaeological element(s): Pembroke Castle, Pembroke Town Walls, Monkton Priory. This is an urban area and consists of the centre of Pembroke together with neighbouring built-up areas such as Monkton and Kingsbridge. The historic core of Pembroke is constructed on a low, east-west aligned, limestone ridge, to the north and west of which lies the tidal (but now dammed) Pembroke River and to the south an area of marshy land (now partly reclaimed and under car parks). Pembroke Castle on the western end of this ridge dominates the whole of the town that developed</p>	<p>The Site is located outside of the Pembroke AA which predominantly comprises a mix of residential, mixed use and</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>

	<p><i>in stages eastwards from the castle, along one long main street, and possibly received two lines of defences prior to the construction of the present walls in the early 14th century. The remains of the walls still encircle the historic core of the town, which includes two medieval parish churches, St Mary's, and St Michael's. St Michael's developed as an extra-mural parish church (and market) beyond an earlier phase of town defences. Essentially the historic core comprises the long street flanked by shops, businesses and houses constructed in medieval burgage plots. Many of the buildings date to the late 18th century or early 19th century and consist of two and three storey structures built in the Georgian tradition. These account for most of the 103 listed buildings in the town. There are, however, both earlier and later houses and structures present, including some late-medieval vaulted cellars and a row of 17th century town houses on Westgate Hill. Quays with some stone-built warehouses situated to the north of the castle date to the 19th century. Southwest of the castle Monkton medieval church provides a secondary focus for the settlement. Houses here mostly date to the 19th century and 20th century. To the west of Monkton village is a large 20th century council housing estate. A tide mill formerly stood on the bridge over the Pembroke River. Apart from warehouses and quays very little development occurred the north of the river until the 20th century. Large housing estates now lie here, and a secondary school and sports centre have been constructed on part of the old Bush estate. 19th century housing also lies to the east of the town, including a terrace of single storey cottages. Further out to the east and south are extensive 20th century housing estates. Pembroke is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland.</i></p> <p>This area has been assigned an overall value of High by Landmap as it represents the best-preserved example of a medieval castle-borough in SW Wales, dominated by the impressively sited, largely intact remains of Pembroke Castle, the largest and most important medieval fortress in SW Wales; the morphology of the medieval urban settlement, situated on a narrow promontory site and clearly delineated by the extensive remains of its defensive circuit of town walls, is well defined and easily traceable.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it contains nationally designated features that makes a strong positive contribution to the historic character of the AA.</p>	<p>commercial development within the settlement. The historic core of Pembroke is also designated as a Conservation Area which contains historic elements and exudes a traditional feel. However, even though the Site is located adjacent to the AA and has the potential to erode the setting of its cultural heritage features, solar development is generally low profile, has scope to retain the landscape pattern, and will be situated amongst existing energy infrastructure which influence the character of the AA. Therefore, on balance it is considered the AA has a <b>Low</b> susceptibility as it has a high capacity to respond to solar development without undue negative and indirect effects on its historic features and patterns and how they are experienced.</p>	
<p><b>Pembroke Dock (PMBRKHL43875)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Pembroke Dock AA as <i>"an urban historic landscape character area. It is centred on the 19th century and early 20th century naval dockyards, and smaller private shipbuilding yards. The naval dockyards are surrounded by a high defensive wall and flanked by two 19th century gun towers. Large parts of the yard are now given over to modern industry, including the Irish ferry port, but several large stone buildings in the Georgian tradition close to the dock's entrance provide a strong architectural signature. Several of the original docks also survive as do a collection of 20th century military structures, including two large hangars built for flying boats. Pembroke fort, originally constructed on an open hillside overlooking the dockyards is now surrounded by development. The 19th century town is built in a grid pattern, and this, together with the survival of many wide streets of contemporaneous houses and other buildings, provides a strong architectural signature. The combination of a planned street pattern and high survival rate of contemporaneous houses and other buildings provides Pembroke Dock with a coherent historic character that is rarely matched in other Welsh town. These 19th century dockyard worker houses are generally of two storey terraces, cement rendered, and broadly in the Georgian tradition. The social and economic landscape of the town is manifest in details such as the larger "foreman" houses that stand at the ends of terraces. Three storey houses on some street corners in the commercial centre emphasise the importance of certain road intersections. At Pennar over looking the dockyards to the south the grid pattern of wide streets is maintained, but here terraces of single-storey cottages provide a very distinctive, if not unique, aspect to the town. In all there are 125 listed buildings within the town. There is not a great deal of later 19th century and early to mid 20th century housing, but later 20th century housing and other buildings testify to intensifying growth in this period. Several of the 20th century military installations have been redeveloped into offices and light industrial estates; many have been demolished and the land restored. The Cleddau Bridge, which replaced a ferry, has rejuvenated the northern side of the town. It is here that much of the light industry is located."</i></p> <p>This AA has been assigned an overall value of High by Landmap as the area reflects the extensive survival of the naval dockyard complex and the associated townscape (laid out on a distinctive grid pattern) established during the early to mid 19th century, which is of considerable importance in historical and architectural terms.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it comprises features which make a strong positive contribution to the historic character of the AA.</p>	<p>The Site is located approximately 3km from the Pembroke Dock AA which is dominated by industrial and residential land uses. The setting of the AA is heavily influenced by existing energy infrastructure within adjacent AA's, including Pembroke Power Station, oil refineries within Rhoscrowther, and windfarms in Milford Haven. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. As such, the AA is considered to have a <b>Low</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed where it could be accommodated without undue negative effects on its historic features and patterns and how they are experienced.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>
<p><b>Carew Milton and Nash (PMBRKHL43914)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Carew Milton and Nash AA as <i>"a relatively large historic landscape character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven waterway and the Carew River, to the east and south of Pembroke Dock on undulating ground lying mainly between 20m and 50m above sea level. Mud flats, marsh and the rocky foreshore along the Milford Haven waterway are included in this area. It is an agricultural landscape of large, dispersed farms and large fairly regular fields. There are a large number of listed buildings within this area. Several of them are major houses including the ruinous medieval castle of Carew with its massive Elizabethan wing, Upton Castle with a disused chapel set in parkland and gardens, Coshoston Hall with its parkland, Bangeston Hall, Welston Court, Milton House, Holyland Hotel and the Fortified Rectory at Carew Cheriton. Clearly a vast date range and many building types are included within these structures, from medieval defensive sites through to Victorian mansions. They are united in providing an estate quality to large tracts of the landscape, with parkland, stands of deciduous woodland, lodges and home farms. Farmhouses on the home- and other substantial-farms are generally in the Georgian tradition, stone-built and cement rendered with slate roofs, associated with which are ranges of stone-built outbuildings, sometimes arranged semi-formally around a yard, with large modern agricultural structures nearby. Smaller farmhouses are also mainly 19th century and within the Georgian tradition. There is a dispersal of 19th century and 20th century houses</i></p>	<p>The Carew Milton and Nash AA contains a variety of historic landmarks, features and archaeological resources in which solar development has a high potential to detract from their setting. The AA however is also influenced by later 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century developments. Solar development is also generally low</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>

	<p>close to the shore of the waterway, but Milton and Carew are the only significant nucleations. Milton comprises stone-built vernacular houses, cottages, a public house and farm buildings, on the outskirts of which is a late 20th century housing estate. Carew is essentially a linear village with a terrace of 19th century houses, a "Flemish" chimney - the remains of a sub-medieval house -, a 19th century chapel and 20th century houses. Carew bridge, and the French Mill (an imposing Georgian building, but described as a "French Mill" in 1541) and its dam, an early medieval high cross, together with the castle and the village represent an important assemblage of structures within Carew. Carew Cheriton is a loose cluster of buildings, including the Fortified Rectory and an Old Mortuary Chapel. There is now a small solar farm within the aspect area."</p> <p>This area has been assigned an overall value of Outstanding by Landmap as this area reflects the particularly diverse, multi-period scope of the archaeological resource, with some surviving components of national importance, including the important early 11th century inscribed cross at Carew (possibly the finest surviving example of its type, incorporating Celtic, Irish and Viking motifs), an outstanding example of a medieval fortress and later Tudor palatial mansion at Carew Castle and an exceptionally rare surviving grouping of late medieval parish church, chancel house and fortified rectory at Carew Cheriton.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it comprises features which make a strong positive contribution to the historic character of the AA.</p>	<p>profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. As such, the AA is considered to have a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed where it could be accommodated without undue negative effects on its historic features and patterns and how they are experienced.</p>	
<p><b>Manorbier Newton Strip Fields (PMBRKHL46082)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Manorbier Newton Strip Fields AA as "Long narrow strip fields are the defining characteristic of this historic landscape character area. The long axes of these are aligned north to south. They run across gently undulating ground around Jameston and Manorbier villages at between 30m to 50m up south-facing slopes to the crest of The Ridgeway at over 100m. The Ridgeway forms a definite northern boundary to the strip-fields. On maps it is possible to define groups or blocks of strips, such as those to the northeast of Manorbier and to the southwest of Manorbier Newton, but generally the overall pattern is of a unified, single system. Field boundaries, however, vary greatly across the area, with stone-faced banks and earth banks topped hedges the most common. Even within this type there is variety, with roadside banks often massive, while others are insubstantial. Mortared rubble limestone walls are also present as well as rubble banks/rough dry-stone walls. Both these types are often in a poor state of repair. Hedges on the banks are well maintained. Very few are overgrown or neglected. It is an exposed landscape and therefore hedgerow trees are not common, and woodland is mainly confined to small, scrubby stands in sheltered hollows. Land-use is approximately 80% improved pasture and 20% arable. Farms dispersed along the south-facing slopes below The Ridgeway roughly on the 60m contour are a distinctive element of the settlement pattern. Other farms and dwellings are fairly widely dispersed. Manorbier Newton hamlet is the only nucleation. Local limestone (cement rendered and bare stone) and slate for roofs are the universal building materials in older structures. Farmhouse and farm size vary, and while there are substantial late 18th century dwellings in the Georgian tradition with substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings located a little distance from the dwellings, most are smaller and date to the mid-to-late 19th century. These are mainly two-storey and double-fronted with examples in both the polite Georgian style and vernacular tradition.</p> <p>This area has been assigned an overall value of Outstanding by Landmap as it reflects the survival of an extensive, remarkably well-preserved enclosed strip-field system of prehistoric/medieval origin; this represents the defining characteristic of a diverse, multi-period landscape with evidence of human activity ranging from the early prehistoric era to the present day.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it comprises features which make a strong positive contribution to the historic and landscape character of the AA.</p>	<p>The historic value of the AA is ascribed to its well-preserved field systems. The landscape is dominated by prehistoric enclosure patterns and other features with significant time depth where solar development would be seen as large additional intrusive elements out of character. The AA however is a relatively self-contained landscape, and solar development can be achieved without the need for loss of the existing landscape pattern and is generally low profile. Therefore, on balance it is considered the AA has a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility as it has capacity to respond to the specific development type without undue negative and indirect effects on the perceptions and values of its historic features and patterns and how they are experienced.</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>
<p><b>Freshwater East to Lydstep (PMBRKHL46083)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Freshwater East to Lydstep AA as "High sea cliffs, sandy coves and a narrow band of cliff top through which runs the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. The built heritage includes a neolithic chambered tomb, iron age forts, World War 2 military installations and old stone quarries. Most significant archaeological element(s): Iron age fort, Limestone quarries, Chambered tomb. This area consists of high, exposed sea cliffs, a narrow bank cliff top and small sandy bays running from Freshwater East in the west to Lydstep Point in the east, a total of about 9km. It is a very narrow strip, sometimes less than 50m, but opening out to 300m wide at Lydstep Point, and with an average width of about 100m. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the top of the cliffs, and visitor car parks are located at Skrinkle and Lydstep Point. There are no inhabited buildings, although several structures associated with a mid 20th century anti-aircraft artillery school - observations posts, gun emplacements - lie between Old Castle Head and Lydstep Point. Other archaeological sites include prehistoric burnt mounds - possible settlement sites - flint working floors, the King's Quoit chambered tomb and two iron age promontory forts. The last three sites are important historic landscape components. Old coastal quarries are also recorded, including large limestone quarries with quays and wharfs at the extreme eastern end of this area at Lydstep Haven. This is a very distinctive historic landscape character area, bounded by the open sea to the south and enclosed farmland to the north".</p> <p>This AA has been assigned an overall value of High by Landmap as the area represents a well-preserved stretch of coastline with a diverse, multi-period archaeological resource, containing evidence of Mesolithic flint-working, Neolithic ritual/funerary activity, Iron Age defended settlement, post-medieval quarrying and mid 20th century military installations. There is significant potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigation in the vicinity of Manorbier Bay and Lydstep Haven.</p>	<p>The Freshwater East to Lydstep AA contains a variety of historic landmarks, features and archaeological resources in which solar development has a high potential to detract from their setting. The AA is also located between the Pembrokeshire coastal landscape to the south and enclosed farmland to the north where solar development may be seen out of character. Solar development however is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. As such, the AA is considered to have</p>	<p><b>Medium/High</b></p>

	<p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it comprises features which make a strong positive contribution to the historic character of the AA.</p>	<p>a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed where it could be accommodated without undue negative effects on its historic features and patterns and how they are experienced.</p>	
<p><b>Hodgeston (PMBRKHL46178)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Hodgeston AA as “a very small, built-up aspect area (0.07549 sq km) representing the village of Hodgeston. This is a very small nucleation, with medieval origins around a listed, landmark medieval parish church and a scheduled medieval earthwork moated site. Most of the development is however 19th - 20th century. It includes a listed gentry house (or large farm), and a loose cluster of housing which is largely 20th century and detached, semi-detached or terraced. Mortared walls represent the main boundary type within the village. There is no other recorded archaeology.”</p> <p>This AA has been assigned an overall value of High by Landmap as it represents a particularly well-preserved example of a nucleated settlement of medieval origin; the church and adjacent moated site represent a well-preserved, coherent manorial grouping.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the AA is a landscape of <b>Medium</b> value comprising relatively common features that make some positive contribution to the local historic character.</p>	<p>The Hodgeston AA contains numerous listed buildings and features in which solar development may detract from their setting and compete with the traditional character. The majority of development within the settlement / AA however comprises 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century residential and commercial properties which have a lower susceptibility to the type of development proposed. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. On balance, the AA is likely to have some capacity to accommodate solar development with little consequences upon the overall integrity of its historic features and patterns, resulting in an overall <b>Medium</b> susceptibility.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>
<p><b>Castlemartin - St Twynells (PMBRKHL46190)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Castlemartin - St Twynells AA as comprising “medium-sized, regular fields. The crest of the ridge is virtually treeless, but there is some low, scrubby woodland, and a few areas of planted mixed woodland, further down. Modern roads also characterise the area. Settlement is mainly dispersed, and represented by stone-built farms which are mainly large and formal. However, there are small nucleations at Castlemartin, Warren and St Twynells, all of which may have medieval origins. Warren and St Twynells are focussed on medieval, landmark parish churches, which occupy the crest of the ridge and are both listed buildings. Warren is now a very small hamlet comprising a farm and a few 19th century cottages while St Twynells is larger, and shows evidence of formal planning, although it mainly comprises early 20th century semi-detached housing. The listed, medieval parish church at Castlemartin lies on the northern slope of the ridge, some distance from the settlement. Castlemartin village is focussed instead on a scheduled medieval ringwork castle that may have iron age origins. However, it is mainly represented by loose, 19th-20th century roadside ribbon development, and a small 20th century housing estate. Earlier features include a farm and a listed, post-medieval pound at the junction of three roads. The listed, landmark medieval parish church at St Petrox, also on the crest of the ridge, now lies isolated in the landscape but it may be the site of a deserted settlement. Further 19th-20th century roadside development occurs across the area, particularly at Chapelhill, but there few other scattered dwellings or cottages. Defining features of this landscape are the numerous 20th century military buildings, installations and other features at Warren, which are associated with Castlemartin artillery range. There is also a sewage works at Castlemartin. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are represented by a standing stone, two large iron age defended enclosures and the earthwork castle at Castlemartin. Other archaeological sites include prehistoric findspots and flintworking sites, further iron age defended enclosures, medieval and post-medieval buildings, documented sites and 20th century military sites”.</p> <p>This AA has been assigned an overall value of High by Landmap based on the extensive multi-period archaeological record with significant potential for further research.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it comprises features which make a strong positive contribution to the historic character of the AA.</p>	<p>The Castlemartin – St Twynells AA is recognised for its dispersed settlement pattern including small nucleations at Castlemartin, Warren and St Twynells each of which are focussed on landmark parish churches. The AA also contains a number of listed buildings and features in which solar development may detract from their setting. The AA however is also noted for containing a number of major roads around which is located 20<sup>th</sup> century developments. Solar development is generally low profile and has scope to retain the landscape pattern and composition of the AA without undue effects on its integrity. On balance, the AA is likely to have a high capacity to accommodate solar development with little consequences upon the overall integrity of its historic features and patterns, resulting in an overall <b>Low</b> susceptibility.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>

<p><b>Orielton (PMBRKHL46191)</b></p>	<p>Landmap describes the Orielton AA as “a small, distinct aspect area (3.548 sq km) representing Orielton House and Orielton Park, a designed landscape which is a Registered Park and Garden, and the surrounding estate landscape. It is a distinctive and well-contained area, with parkland and gardens, mainly characterised by planted mixed woodland and crossed by three main drives, surrounded by a pattern of medium-large regular fields with estate farms. There is a large artificial pond on the west side of the area, and a trout farm. There are eight listed buildings, including two gentry houses, of which Orielton House itself is now a centre for field studies. Other designed landscape features and buildings include gardens, a home farm and outbuildings, lodges, another smaller farm, and cottages. Recorded archaeology also comprises prehistoric flintworking sites, bronze age round barrows, a post-medieval mill and disused quarry.”</p> <p>This AA has been assigned an overall value of Outstanding by Landmap due to its rich, multi-period landscape, with evidence of long-established settlement dating back to the 12th century and a well-preserved 19th/20th century Grade II Listed landscape park and gardens.</p> <p>The evaluation of the same area using the LVIA methodology, is that the landscape is of <b>High</b> value as it comprises features which make a strong positive contribution to the historic character of the AA.</p>	<p>The Orielton AA comprises a Registered Park and Garden and surrounding estate landscape. The AA also contains numerous listed buildings. Overall, this is a very small and well defined AA where solar development may be seen as a large additional intrusive element out of character with the Registered Park and Garden. The susceptibility is considered to be <b>High</b>.</p>	<p><b>High</b></p>
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Value of the receptor: Low, Medium, or High