

**APPENDIX 7.5**  
**LANDSCAPE EFFECTS TABLE**

**Appendix 7.5: Landscape Effects**

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
<b>Landscape Features</b>												
<b>Landscape features on the Site</b>												
Hedgerows	Medium	Low	Medium									<p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The majority of the Site's native hedgerow and scrub will be retained and protected during construction in accordance with BS5837:2012. The Development will retain the existing hedgerows and gap up and reinstate hedgerows where they have been in decline. The need to accommodate larger construction vehicles will require temporary HGV access into the Site and the removal of a limited number of hedgerows. As noted in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, this will account for seven small sections of hedgerow. Across the Site, very small portions of hedgerow will also be removed to facilitate the proposed boundary fencing. Overall, during the Construction Stage, the alterations will result in a very slight deterioration of the existing hedgerows. The magnitude of effect will be <b>Very Small</b> with a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> At Year 1 the changes to the native hedgerow resulting from the Development will have included the removal of relatively small tracts of existing hedgerow to allow for access into the Site. The landscape proposals will include reinforcement hedgerow planting to existing retained hedgerows, the reinstatement of some of the hedgerow that was removed to facilitate construction, and approximately 1.5km additional hedgerow planting including around the periphery of the Site in areas where existing gated access is provided. However, this planting will not have reached maturity by Year 1. Overall, at Year 1, the alterations will result in a very slight deterioration of the existing hedgerow. The magnitude of effect at Year 1 will be <b>Very Small</b> resulting in a <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, the new hedgerow planting will have matured, and the existing retained hedgerows will have been improved through the maturing of reinforcement hedgerow planting, such that there will be partial beneficial change to the overall structure and cohesiveness of the receptor as a whole. The magnitude of effect at Year 15 will be <b>Medium</b> and a long-term, <b>Moderate Beneficial</b> residual significance of effect.</p>
				Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Beneficial	Medium	Moderate Beneficial	
	<p>Native hedgerows on the Site are neither designated nor rare and are unlikely to have any wider recognition of value. Their layout broadly follows the historic field pattern and are an important element of local landscape character, reinforcing the irregular field pattern and undulating landform. The condition of hedgerows across the Site varies, with areas of decline and loss. They support a number of woody species and tree standards. Overall, the hedgerow makes some positive contribution to landscape character and as such, its value is <b>Medium</b>.</p> <p>In general, native hedgerows are considered to be readily replaceable and to have a good potential for retention within a solar development structure. The native hedgerow is likely to be able to accommodate development without undue consequences upon its overall integrity. As such, its susceptibility is <b>Low</b>.</p> <p>A combination of Medium value and Low susceptibility results in a <b>Medium</b> sensitivity for the native hedgerow.</p>											

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
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Trees & Woodland	High	Medium	<b>Medium</b>									<p><b>Construction Stage:</b></p> <p>The Development incorporates buffers from existing trees and woodland whereby the majority of the native trees and tree belts will be retained and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The Development is not anticipated to require the removal (partial or in full) of any significant trees, tree groups or hedgerows, including the tracts of ancient woodland within Alleston Wood. As noted in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (ref), only 15 trees out of 255 existing trees will be affected/lost for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Overall, the alterations will result in a very limited deterioration of the existing trees and woodland. The magnitude of effect will be <b>Very Small</b>, leading to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b></p> <p>The landscape strategy for the Development includes buffers for the existing woodland and tree belts. As part of the landscape proposals, approximately 2.66ha of new woodland will have been planted, including a large block directly adjoining Alleston Wood. Approximately 725m<sup>2</sup> of orchards will also be planted and will be positively managed for their landscape and habitat value. At Year 1, the proposed tree planting will have yet to establish. Overall, at Year 1 the Development will result in a limited change to this landscape resource. The magnitude of effect will be <b>Small</b>, leading to a <b>Minor Beneficial</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b></p> <p>At year 15, new and retained trees throughout the Site will be maturing, making a greater contribution to the tree and woodland landscape resource. Additional woodland planted around Alleston Wood will enhance the structure of the Ancient Woodland. At Year 15 there will be a noticeable, long term and direct improvement of this landscape resource. The magnitude of this effect will be <b>Medium</b> and it will be of <b>Moderate Beneficial</b> significance.</p>
				Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Small	Minor Beneficial	Medium	Moderate Beneficial	

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
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Watercourses & Ponds	Medium	Medium	<b>Medium</b>									<p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The Development maintains a set back from the existing watercourses and features, which will be planted and managed to promote biodiversity. The design of the Development has been carefully considered to ensure as wide a buffer as possible between the developable area and the corridors of the waterbodies. It is anticipated that the construction specification will require works to minimise potential disturbance to the waterbodies during the construction phase, with temporary fencing erected and material stockpiles sited away from the waterbodies so as to reduce the risk of surface water run-off and leaching. As such, the overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> At Year 1 there may be a very slight change to the existing waterbodies. Whilst surface water run-off and leaching caused by the construction works is considered to be avoidable and very unlikely to occur, there is a very small possibility that this could occur and therefore contribute to the potential negative changes to the waterbodies resulting from the Development at Year 1. The positive changes will include the planting of the proposed hedgerows and the improved management of the existing vegetation, although these changes will be at too early a stage to affect the significance of the effect on the receptor. As such, the magnitude of effect will remain <b>Very Small</b> with a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, proposed planting as part of the landscape strategy will have established to create a comprehensive green and blue infrastructure network. As a result, there will be a <b>Small</b> magnitude and <b>Minor Beneficial</b> significance of effect.</p>
				Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Small	Minor Beneficial	
	<p>Watercourses and water bodies are common within the landscape, forming part of field boundaries, and have value as habitat corridors. They are also an important element of local landscape character. Within the Site there is 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 although these are not always highly legible, typically set within or alongside hedgerows. Being in good condition and as a typical feature of the landscape, watercourses and ponds are of <b>Medium</b> value.</p> <p>There is a good potential for the retention of linear waterbodies within a solar development structure. The structure of the waterbodies and their relationship to the surrounding context is variable. However, should any of the waterbodies be damaged, diverted or removed, they would not be easily replaced and it would take considerable time for them to regenerate their vegetative communities and habitat to match their current condition. The waterbodies are likely to have some scope to accommodate solar development without undue consequences upon their overall integrity. As such, their susceptibility is <b>Medium</b>.</p> <p>The combination of High value and Medium susceptibility of watercourses and ponds results in a <b>Medium</b> sensitivity.</p>											

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Cloddiau & earth banks	Medium	Low	<b>Low</b>	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Small	Minor Beneficial	Small	Minor Beneficial	<p><b>Construction Stage:</b> During construction, there will be very limited loss of cloddiau and earth banks to accommodate access within the Development. The majority of the features will be retained and protected. As a result, there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude and <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1 and 15</b> The Development will retain and restore these existing field boundary features. Therefore, at Years 1 and 15 there will be a <b>Small</b> magnitude and <b>Minor Beneficial</b> significance of effect.</p>
<p>Cloddiau and earth banked field boundaries are characteristic features of the Site and wider agricultural landscape. They are in varied condition within the Site, frequently in a state of decline. As a rare/declining and typical feature of the landscape they are considered to have <b>Medium</b> value.</p> <p>Cloddiau and earth banks are of Low susceptibility to the type of development proposed as they have some ability to accommodate the type of development proposed without undue consequences on their existing state. They are therefore considered to have <b>Low</b> susceptibility and overall <b>Medium</b> sensitivity.</p>												
Arable/Pastural Fields in the Site	Low	Medium	<b>Medium</b>	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	<p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The introduction of construction activities will result in the alteration of eight of the fourteen arable/pastural fields in the Site. Construction activities will require earthworks and areas of hardstanding for the substation, and access tracks, but the rest of the Development will involve erection of ground mounted solar panels over the existing agricultural grassland areas. This will retain some of the existing character of the fields, which may continue to be used for grazing. The construction activities will result in a pronounced deterioration of the existing landscape resource, however due to the very limited timeframe and temporary nature of construction, the magnitude of effect will be <b>Medium</b> resulting in a <b>Moderate Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> The Development will introduce ground-mounted photovoltaic solar panels and associated equipment, including a substation, fencing and access tracks within eight of the fourteen existing open fields. The substation and tracks will require areas of hardstanding in place of grassland, but the rest of the solar infrastructure will be ground mounted over the existing grassland - which may continue to be used for grazing. The introduction of the Development will change the character of the Site, reducing the perceived openness of this receptor. However, given the scale and nature of the Development, which mainly consists of ground mounted solar panels, the underlying character of the field-scape will be unchanged. The Development at Year 1 will only result in a limited</p>
<p>Agricultural land is a common feature in the immediate, local, and wider landscape. Much of the Site comprises arable/pastural fields which are interspersed by electricity pylons, and as such exhibit no particular scenic or perceptual qualities beyond their setting that is characterised by a predominantly undulating agricultural landscape near to the settlement edge of Pembroke. The arable/pastural fields make some positive</p>												

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	contribution to landscape character and, as such, their value is <b>Low</b> .  The character of the arable/pastoral fields and immediate setting is eroded by detracting features, such as existing energy infrastructure within the immediate and local setting. As such, this landscape feature has some potential to accommodate, and therefore a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to, solar development.  The combination of the Low value and the Medium susceptibility of the arable/pastoral fields results in a <b>Medium</b> sensitivity to the type of development proposed.											change to the prevailing agricultural character and its overall integrity as a feature will be retained. The physical changes to the feature are readily reversible on decommissioning of the development after 40 years. On this basis, the effect on Fields in the Site as a result of the Development will be partial, direct and adverse of <b>Medium</b> magnitude and <b>Moderate Adverse</b> significance (given their Medium sensitivity).  <b>Operation: Year 15</b> Over time, the proposed ecological enhancements, as set out on <b>Figure 7.12: Landscape Strategy Plan</b> , that include the creation of areas of woodland, tree belts, scrub, grassland and meadows, with habitat corridors along hedgerows and watercourses, will reinforce the field boundaries that enclose and define the fields. Additional mitigation measures include the continued grazing of the fields to maintain their pastoral use, and enhanced management of the existing ground flora to promote higher levels of biodiversity. The value of the open fields would improve to an extent, with the balance of positive and negative change, albeit the overall balance of effects will be such that at Year 15 the magnitude of effect will be <b>Small</b> and the significance will reduce to <b>Minor Adverse</b> .
<b>Landscape Character</b>												
The Site Landscape Character	Medium	Medium	<b>Medium</b>	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	<b>Construction Stage:</b> Construction will introduce temporary plant, machinery and activities with associated noise and movement on the Site over approximately 9 months. There will be some limited loss of landscape features, however much of the existing landscape framework will be retained and protected during the construction stage, with no noteworthy landscape features, such as ancient woodland, being lost. Uncharacteristic components will be introduced into eight of the Site’s fourteen fields over the construction period. As such, there will be some temporary loss of openness within the Site and a reduced sense of tranquillity and rurality. There will be a pronounced change to the character of the Site, however the duration of construction activity will be short-term and temporary. The magnitude of effect will therefore be <b>Medium</b> with a <b>Moderate Adverse</b> significance of effect.  <b>Operation: Year 1</b> The character of the Site and the surrounding area is predominantly rural, however there are a number of notable urban influences and detracting features within the immediate and local setting. These include development within

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	<p>that dissect the landscape and lower the overall landscape condition.</p> <p>A degree of distinctiveness which contributes to the sense of place experienced within Pembroke. The Site comprises no unusual elements or features, but is representative of the characteristic attributes of the Milford Haven NLCA of rolling lowland agricultural landscape with a mosaic of mixed fields bounded by hedgerows which confer a strong sense of identity.</p> <p>The Site contains a block of ancient woodland, located adjacent to the Grade II listed Alleston Farm building which is recognised for its special architectural interest as a substantial late Georgian or early Victorian farmhouse. As such, these natural, cultural / historical associations enhance the value of the Site;</p> <p>Some recreation value, with a number of existing PRoW's that traverse the Site and connect with the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Within the immediate vicinity of the Site there is also the Sustrans Cycle Network along Lower Lamphey Road.</p> <p>Overall, the character of the Site and its immediate vicinity reflect relatively common components and characteristics. Whilst undesignated, aspects, as described above, make a positive contribution to landscape character. As such, their value is <b>Medium</b>.</p>										<p>Pembroke, overhead high voltage powerlines with associated large pylons, and agricultural buildings at Alleston Farm that result in an influence of infrastructure and development on the character of the Site itself and its immediate setting. The Development has been carefully located by design rationale to limit as far as possible potential adverse effects arising from it on the local and wider landscape. The landscape strategy will result in enhancements to the landscape value and ecological potential of the Site through the introduction of native hedgerow with hedgerow trees and large area of diverse species-rich grassland, albeit these measures will have a limited impact at Year 1. The Development has a restricted height and emits little in the way of noise, smells, or perception of activity, which further limit the potential for adverse effects. Nonetheless, the Site is also perceived as part of a rolling landscape, and whilst the Development will not fundamentally or permanently alter its character, the Development will change the appearance of the Site and the perception of the local landscape. On this basis, at Year 1 the Development will lead to effects of <b>Medium</b> magnitude and <b>Moderate Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b></p> <p>At Year 15, following establishment of the landscape strategy - retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerows within and on Site boundaries together with extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland - the beneficial effects of the Development will be pronounced. Although long-term, the Development is temporary (40 years) and reversible. The extent to which the proposed built-elements will be perceptible in the local landscape will be reduced by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. On balance, the overall magnitude of effect will reduce slightly to <b>Small</b>, and <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p>

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	Value	Susceptibility										
	<p>The susceptibility of the Site’s landscape character is <b>Medium</b> as within a solar development there is scope to retain landscape features and the integrity of their pattern and composition. There is potential for mitigation and enhancement in line with existing landscape character and guidelines.</p> <p>The landscape character of the Site is therefore of <b>Medium</b> Sensitivity to the type of Development proposed.</p>											
National Landscape Character Area (NCLA) 48: Milford Haven	High	Low	Medium	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Beneficial	<p><b>Construction Stage:</b></p> <p>Construction will introduce temporary plant, machinery and activities within a very small portion of the NLCA over approximately 9 months. As noted above, the majority of the existing landscape framework within the Site will be retained and protected during the construction stage, with no noteworthy landscape features, such as Ancient</p>



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	<p>Claeddu Vales and NLCA 47: South Pembrokeshire Coast. The latter is recognised as a National Park for its exceptional scenic quality, however there is limited intervisibility between the Site and the National Park. The Site itself exhibits some scenic quality as it reflects the characteristic attributes of the Milford Haven NLCA of rolling lowland agricultural landscape with a mosaic of mixed fields bounded by hedgerows. Also characteristic of the NLCA, the Site is influenced by the network of electricity pylons which dissect the landscape.</p> <p>The NCLA exhibits limited remoteness and tranquillity due to the proximity of Pembroke and major transport routes including the B4584 and the A4139 to the south.</p> <p>Within the NLCA and the study area of the Site, there are a number of distinctive features and components which add to the rarity of the landscape, including but not limited to: the Grade I listed ruins of Lamphey Bishops Palace 1km to the northeast; Grade I listed Pembroke Castle 1.8km to the northwest; Pembrokeshire Coast National Park to the southeast; a wide variety of listed buildings including; and extensive blocks of ancient woodland – all of which are intrinsically linked with cultural and historical associations throughout Pembroke.</p> <p>There is a high level of recreation value in the NCLA, owing to the presence of public rights of way (particularly National Trails, long distance trails, Coastal Paths and Core Paths) in the locality which link with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and where appreciation of landscape is a feature.</p> <p>Overall, NLCA 48: Milford Haven has distinctive components and characteristics and a <b>High</b> landscape value.</p> <p>The landform of the NLCA is varied and relatively complex, and includes a low rolling ridge, and river valleys of varying scales. Its composition is also varied, as is the pattern of its woodlands, fields and settlements. Land cover includes grassland, woodland, watercourses and ponds, lowland fens and mixed agriculture, which dominates the landscape.</p>										<p>Woodland being lost. As the area of NLCA affected will be of very limited direct extent, being contained within the existing boundary features on the Site, with limited visibility beyond the locality of the Site, the magnitude of change to the Milford Haven NLCA will be <b>Very Small</b>. Being a direct, temporary, short-term, adverse effect on a landscape character area of medium sensitivity the significance of effect will be <b>Negligible Adverse</b>.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b></p> <p>The Development will introduce solar panels within a retained and enhanced landscape framework, providing new habitat within part of Milford Haven NCLA. The area of the NCLA directly affected will be of very limited extent, being contained within the existing boundary features on the Site, with limited visibility beyond its immediate locality. The changes to the perceptual aspects of Milford Haven NLCA will therefore be appreciable from only a limited proportion of its area. The magnitude of change will be <b>Very Small</b>, resulting in effects of <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b></p> <p>At year 15 the landscape strategy for the Development will have matured, further assimilating the solar infrastructure into its immediate and wider landscape context, and increasingly contributing positively to the published guidelines. The maturing enhancement of the framework of existing and proposed hedgerows and tree planting, and the habitat diversity, will contribute positively to landscape features and their connectivity within the Milford Haven NLCA. At <b>Year 15</b>, the Development will result in a long-term improvement to the existing landscape resource. The magnitude of effect upon the overall NLCA will be <b>Very Small</b> and of <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance.</p>

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	<p>The published guidance for the NLCA with regard to development and mitigation can be readily applied within the context of the existing landscape character.</p> <p>The NLCA is likely to be able to accommodate solar development without undue consequences upon its overall integrity. As such, its susceptibility is <b>Low</b>.</p> <p>The combination of High value and the Low susceptibility in Milford Haven NLCA results in <b>Medium</b> sensitivity to solar development.</p>										

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National Landscape Character Area 47: South Pembrokeshire Coast	High	Medium	High									<p>The boundary of NLCA 47, which extends inland from the coastal settlement of Freshwater for 1-2km, is approximately 200m from the Site's eastern edge. However, because of the undulating topography there is limited potential for views of the Site except on the very edge of the NLCA. Nonetheless, there is therefore potential for indirect effects upon the landscape character of the NLCA in this location.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> Effects relating to construction include a temporary reduction in tranquillity resulting from views of plant and machinery within the Site. This will indirectly affect a very small proportion of LCA, resulting in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect, the significance of which will be <b>Minor Adverse</b>.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> At Year 1 the effect of the Development will be to increase views of solar energy infrastructure within the landscape. The change to the perceptual aspects of the NLCA will be appreciable from only a small proportion of its area. The magnitude of change, which is indirect and temporary, will be <b>Very Small</b>, resulting in a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, proposed planting as part of the landscape strategy will contribute positively to the wider landscape by reinforcing the existing landscape structure and improving the management of features that are in decline. The Development is also set in a rolling landform which will help break up the overall massing. It is therefore considered that the nature of change would result in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with a <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance.</p>
				Very Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Beneficial	

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	character. However, given that solar development can be achieved without the need for loss of the existing landscape pattern and is generally low profile, NLCA 47 has a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to solar development.  The combination of the High value and the Medium susceptibility in NLCA 47 results in its <b>High</b> sensitivity to solar development.											
National Landscape Character Area 44: Taf and Claeddau Vales	High	Medium	<b>Medium</b>	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Beneficial	Whilst the boundary of the NLCA is within 300m of the north-eastern edge of the Site, most of the NLCA is within the central part of the Pembrokeshire peninsula, more the 10k to the north. The part of NLCA 44 that extends close to the Site includes the south-facing slopes of the Ridgeway, 1.5km to the northeast of the Site, from which there are elevated views southwards, including the Site. There is therefore potential for indirect effects upon the landscape character of the NLCA in this location.  <b>Construction Stage:</b> Effects relating to construction include a temporary reduction in tranquillity resulting from views of plant and machinery within the Site. This will indirectly affect a very small proportion of LCA, resulting in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect, the significance of which will be <b>Negligible Adverse</b> .  <b>Operation: Year 1</b> At Year 1 the effect of the Development will be to increase views of solar energy infrastructure within the landscape beyond the settlement of Lamphey. The change to the perceptual aspects of the NLCA will be appreciable from only a small proportion of its area. The magnitude of change, which is indirect and temporary, will be <b>Very Small</b> , resulting in a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.  <b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, proposed planting as part of the landscape strategy will contribute positively to the wider landscape by reinforcing the existing landscape structure and improving the management of features that are in decline. The Development is set in a rolling landform which will help break up the overall massing. It is therefore considered that the nature of change would result in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect of <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance.
	NLCA 44 covers the larger inland area of the Pembrokeshire peninsula. The NLCA is approximately 55km wide stretching from Fishguard in the northwest to Carmarthen in the east. A southern limb of the NLCA extends toward the coast at Manorbier, and the Site is located 300m from the southwestern tip of this extension.  NLCA 44 is a predominantly rural area comprising a series of major river valleys associated with the Taff and Eastern and Western Cleddau. There is a strong sense of remoteness to the NLCA where the main river valleys are fringed in swathes of semi-natural woodland that present an intimate, enclosed character to the valleys, which is compounded by the secluded nature of the rivers that preclude long distance views. There is also a strong sense of time depth in the landscape which also affords high levels of tranquillity due the dispersed settlement pattern of historic villages											

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	<p>and hamlets and the lack of large urban centres and other urban influences. The area forms the inland setting to the more established visitor destinations in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The NLCA is also noted for containing an array of archaeological sites including prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments, Norman castles and ecclesiastical remains. As such, the value of the NLCA is considered to be High.</p> <p>Other than the urban centres, 2 A roads and overhead lines and pylons leading from Camarthon the NLCA is largely undeveloped. In this context solar development within the NLCA itself would be seen as out of character. However, given that solar development can be achieved without the need for loss of the existing landscape pattern and is generally low profile, NLCA 44 has a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to solar development.</p> <p>The combination of the High value and the Medium susceptibility in the NLCA results in <b>Medium</b> sensitivity to solar development.</p>											
Local Landscape Character Area 25: Hundleton and Lamphey	Medium	Low	<b>Medium</b>									<p><b>Construction Stage:</b></p> <p>Construction will introduce temporary plant, machinery and activities within a very small portion of the LCA over approximately 9 months. There will be some limited loss of landscape features but much of the existing landscape framework will be retained and protected during the construction stage, with no noteworthy landscape features, such as Ancient Woodland being lost. The construction plant, machinery and activity will constitute uncharacteristic components into part of the LCA, but these will be of very limited direct or indirect extent, being contained within the existing boundary features on the Site, with limited visibility beyond the locality of the Site. This will result in limited deterioration of the existing landscape resource, with characteristic features lost to a limited degree affecting a relatively limited area, which will be temporary and reversible. The magnitude of effect will be <b>Small</b>, and of <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p>

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Name (Ref)	Sensitivity		Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility									
	<p>further reduced by development within Pembroke and the A477.</p> <p>An important contribution is made to the LCA by cultural and historical associations, since the LCA contains Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, scheduled monuments and a number of listed buildings. Notably, within the locality of the Site is the Lamphey Conservation Area, Lamphey Bishops Palace scheduled monument, and Lamphey Court Registered Park and Gardens.</p> <p>Recreational activities further enhance the value of the LCA, which is well connected by an extensive network of PRoW including through the PCNP. Sustrans national cycle route 4 also passes through the LCA and adjacent to the Site.</p> <p>Overall, the LCA is an area of common components and characteristics that are designated at county or borough level and make some positive contribution to landscape character. The value of the LCA is therefore <b>Medium</b>.</p> <p>The landscape of LCA 25 is undulating with the intervening topography having the potential to screen solar development, particularly in areas featuring woodland. Land cover includes watercourses, grasslands and woodland, although it is primarily an intensively farmed landscape.</p> <p>The outer extents of the LCA are affected by existing settlements. Solar development is already common within the LCA, such that the type of change proposed will not introduce elements that are uncharacteristic.</p> <p>It is likely that the published guidance for the LCA with regard to development and mitigation can be</p>										<p><b>Operation: Year 1</b></p> <p>At Year 1 the Development will occupy an area of predominantly undeveloped land adjacent to the existing settlement of Pembroke. The Development will represent an increase in the built form set within a retained and enhanced landscape framework, providing habitat and recreational opportunity within the LCA. The area of the LCA affected will be of very limited direct and indirect extent, being contained within the existing boundary features on the Site, with limited visibility.. The changes to the perceptual aspects of the LCA will be appreciable from only a small proportion of its area and magnitude of effects <b>Very Small</b>. The significance of the effect on LCA 25 will be <b>Negligible Adverse</b> at Year 1.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b></p> <p>The landscape strategy for the Development will have matured, further assimilating the built form into the immediate and wider landscape context, and further limiting the indirect effect of the Proposed Scheme in the wider area of the LCA and increasingly contributing positively to the published guidelines. The maturing enhancement of the framework of existing and proposed hedgerows and tree planting, and the habitat diversity, will contribute positively to the landscape features, the connectivity with the wider network of landscape features, within the LCA. At <b>Year 15</b>, the changes will result in a long-term improvement to the existing landscape resource. As the magnitude of change to the overall LCA will be <b>Small</b> the effect will be of <b>Minor Beneficial</b> significance.</p>

Landscape Receptor			Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity		Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility									
											<p>readily applied within the context of the existing landscape character.</p> <p>The LCA is likely to be able to accommodate solar development without undue consequences upon its overall integrity. As such, its susceptibility is <b>Low</b>.</p> <p>The combination of Medium value and Low susceptibility results in <b>Medium</b> sensitivity for the Hundleton and Lamphey LCA to solar development.</p>
	Medium	Low	Medium	> e l > z e g _	> e l > z e g _	> e l > z e g _	> e l > z e g _	> e l > z e g _	> e l > z e g _	> e l > z e g _	

Landscape Receptor			Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity		Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility									
Local Landscape Character Area 16: Southern Haven Developed	<p>The boundary of this LCA and edge of the settlement of Pembroke is located to the northwest of the Site, approximately 200m from the Site at its closest point, around Merlin's Cross. The LCA is mainly comprised of settlement.</p> <p>There are no specific designations within the LCA relating to its scenic quality, although the traditional terraces of stone cottages, Victorian and Georgian town houses with render and painted pastel provide a strong sense of place.</p> <p>The condition of the LCA is poor owing to the extent of urban development and the decline in built form condition of Pembroke's historic core.</p> <p>The sense of remoteness / tranquillity and overall recreational value is also very limited. The main value of the LCA comes from its historic and cultural heritage whereby it is an historic town distinctively located on a small ridge and dominated by the Grade I Listed Medieval Pembroke Castle. Pembroke Dock is also noted for being established as a garrison town in early 1800's and as a Royal ship building location and has a Conservation Area covering its former royal dockyard. Overall, the LCA is considered to be of <b>Medium</b> value.</p> <p>The Site is located outside of the LCA. Due to the presence of built form, the LCA has <b>Low</b> susceptibility to the type of development proposed.</p>										<p>As demonstrated by the ZTV, views of the Site are mostly limited to residential properties at Pembroke's southeastern settlement edge.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> Effects relating to construction include a temporary reduction in tranquillity resulting from views of plant and machinery within the Site. This will indirectly affect a very small proportion of LCA resulting in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect, the significance of which will be <b>Negligible Adverse</b>.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> At Year 1 the effect of the Proposed Scheme will be to increase views of solar energy infrastructure within the landscape beyond the edge of Pembroke. The change to the perceptual aspects of the LCA will be appreciable from only a small proportion of its area on the settlement's southeastern edge. The magnitude of effect, which is indirect and temporary, will be <b>Very Small</b>, resulting in a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, proposed planting as part of the landscape strategy will contribute positively to the wider landscape by reinforcing the existing landscape structure and improving the management of features that are in decline. The Development is also set in a rolling landform will help break up the overall massing. The nature of change would result in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect of <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance.</p>



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
	As a result of its Medium value and Low susceptibility, the Southern Haven Developed LCA has <b>Medium</b> sensitivity to solar development.											
Local Landscape Character Area 4: Manorbier Freshwater East	High	Medium	Medium	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p><b>Construction Stage:</b> From within the LCA, only construction activity occurring within the upper extents of field parcel 4 will be perceptible from the boundary of the LCA along the B4584 when joining PRow 17/8. From the remainder of the LCA and within the PCNP, views of construction activity will be curtailed by the intervening landform. Effects relating to construction will therefore include a temporary reduction in within a very small proportion of the LCA resulting in a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect, the significance of which will be <b>Negligible Adverse</b>.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> The majority of views from within the LCA and the PCNP are curtailed by intervening landform and belts of vegetation. Glimpsed views of the Site from the LCA are limited to from along the B4584 at the edge of the PCNP (Site Context Photograph 22). In these views, only the upper extents of field parcel 4 are visible in the background of the view set amongst the wider agricultural landscape. Existing electricity pylons are also visible and extend into the skyline of the views, meanwhile existing solar farms at Golden Hill and Coheston are also slightly discernible to the north. The addition of solar infrastructure will therefore not be uncharacteristic of the existing infrastructure experienced from the LCA and the PCNP. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of the LCA, nor the PCNP, whereby there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the LCA will be reduced further by new planting. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
	This LCA is located approximately 300m to the east and southeast of the Site. The boundary of the LCA aligns with the B4584 which also defines the PCNP boundary.  The value of LCA 4 is <b>High</b> as it is wholly located within the PCNP which is a nationally designated landscape for its natural beauty, unique geology, and recreational opportunities. The LCA is also recognised for its very strong historical and cultural associations.  The LCA (and the PCNP) are made up of a mosaic of cliffs, beaches, wooded estuaries and rolling hills. On the northwestern edges of the LCA, in the locality of the Site, it is characterised											

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
	<p>by a network of well-preserved field systems dominated by prehistoric enclosures which impart significant time-depth. In this context solar development within the LCA itself would be seen as out of character.</p> <p>Given that solar development can be achieved without the need for loss of the existing landscape pattern and is generally low profile, LCA 4 has a <b>Medium</b> susceptibility to solar development.</p> <p>As a result of its High value and Low susceptibility, the Manorbier Freshwater East LCA has <b>Medium</b> sensitivity to effects from solar development.</p>											
Landscape Aspect Areas												
Geological Aspect Area (GAA) Pembroke River, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKGL228)	Medium	Low	Medium	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The northern part of the Site incorporates a 1.2 km length of the southern river corridor of the GAA as shown in Figure 7.6, accounting for approximately 15% of its area. This part of the Site, as illustrated in the Landscape Strategy (Figure 7.12), will include solar panels to the south of the watercourse in field parcels 1, 2 and 8, but the large part of the proposed land use within the GAA (field parcels 1, 2 and 6 to the south of the watercourse and F5 and F7 to the north) is for grasslands, retained arable farming, hedgerow enhancements and SUDS features, compatible with the established natural river channel and floodplain characteristics of the GAA. The body of the solar development will be concentrated to the west and south of the Site on rising ground to the south of the GAA and its effects will therefore be largely indirect, upon its perceptual aspects.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The Development maintains a set back from the existing watercourses and features within the GAA, which will be planted and managed to promote biodiversity. The design of the Development has also been carefully considered to ensure as wide a buffer as possible between the developable area and the corridors of the waterbodies. It is anticipated that the construction specification will require works to minimise potential disturbance to the waterbodies during the construction phase, with temporary fencing erected and material stockpiles sited away from the waterbodies so as to reduce the risk of surface water run-off and leaching. The Development within this GAA does not require any re-grading, excavation, or mounding. Any change will be short term (approximately 9 months), direct and reversible. As such, the overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> leading to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Pembroke River GAA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity to solar development within the GAA.</p>												

Landscape Receptor			Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity		Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility									
											<p><b>Operation: Year 1</b></p> <p>Upon completion, a very small proportion of the solar panels located in field parcels 1, 2 and 8 will be situated in the GAA. The majority of the Development comprises ground mounted solar panels, and installation of post and mesh stock fencing and planting, which would have limited effect on the geology of the Aspect Area. Intervisibility between the AA and visual receptors to the north is largely curtailed by existing hedge and hedge tree planting along the Sites northern boundary adjacent to Lower Lamphey Road. The lower elevation of these areas of the Site also further restricts views. Combined with limited the intervisibility, the restricted height, unsubstantial massing and visually permeable nature of solar development will result in there being very limited effects on the perceived scale and experience of the landform. The design of the Development has also been carefully considered to ensure as wide a buffer as possible between the developable area and the corridors of the waterbodies, including the Pembroke river tributary. On balance, at Year 1, the magnitude will remain <b>Very Small</b> with a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b></p> <p>By Year 15, the majority of the GAA will remain free of built development and the proposed planting and management as part of the landscape strategy will have established within the GAA to create an enhanced green infrastructure network which will protect the bedrock geology. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude and <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p>
Geological Aspect Area (GAA): Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKGL225)	Low	Low	Low								<p>The northernmost section of the Site, a 800m length, 100-200m in width, on the northern edge of field parcels 5 and 7 adjacent to Lower Lamphey Road, is included within the Pembroke GAA, accounting for approximately 5% of its area. This part of the Site, as illustrated in the Landscape Strategy (Figure 7.12) is designated for grasslands, retained arable farming and proposed woodland, compatible with the slopes between the two river valleys, characteristic of the GAA. The body of the solar development will be concentrated to the south and west of the Site on rising ground to the south of the GAA and its effects will therefore be largely indirect, upon its perceptual aspects.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b></p> <p>None of the proposed solar infrastructure will be located within field parcels 5 or 7, however the Site is accessed off Lower Lamphey Road which is within the GAA. Lower Lamphey Road will therefore be subject to incoming and outgoing traffic. However, any temporary structures or the movement of plant and machinery during the construction phase would have a very limited effect on the geology and experience of the landform of the Aspect Area. The resulting effects will be short term (approximately 9 months), direct and reversible. As such, the overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b></p> <p>Upon completion, built infrastructure will not be located within fields 5 or 7 which are located in the GAA. As such, the form of the low ridge to the north would remain unchanged and no notable features in the AA will be impacted.</p>

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>The experienced landform of the GAA will remain intact owing to the lack of development within this area of the Site and the limited intervisibility. Within this area of the GAA, as part of the landscape proposals, woodland will have been planted adjacent to Lower Lamphey Road. However, the proposed tree planting will have yet to establish. As a result, there will be no effect upon this GAA at Year 1.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, the GAA will remain free of built development and the proposed planting and management as part of the landscape strategy will have established creating an enhanced green infrastructure network which will protect the bedrock geology. As a result, there will be no effect upon this GAA at Year 15.</p>
Geological Aspect Area (GAA): Jameston, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKGL224)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>Land to the east of Alleston Farm is included within the Jameston GAA, accounting for approximately 10% of its area (within the Study area). These fields contain no significant geological features representative of the GAA. Jameston GAA extends eastwards from the Site, incorporating Hodgeton and lower slopes of the Ridgeway. There is limited visibility within the wider GAA of the Site as demonstrated by SCP 26, an untypically elevated location which affords a long distance view of the Site. Most of the Jameston GAA part of the Site, as illustrated in the Landscape Strategy (Figure 7.12) will be retained arable farming. Solar development will be introduced within field parcel 8 to the north and within parcels to the immediate south (field parcels 9-11). To the west, separated from the GAA by Alleston Wood (Ancient Woodland – partly within the GAA), solar development is proposed within Field Parcels 1-4. The effects of the Development on the GAA will therefore be both direct and indirect.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> During the construction stage, field parcel 8 (within the GAA) will be subject to construction activity associated with the proposed solar panels which will include the movement of plant and machinery and the installation of post and mesh stock fencing and planting, having a very limited direct effect on the geology of the Aspect Area. No solar infrastructure is proposed in field parcel 6, however the proposed Site access track will traverse this area of the Site and will require a small amount of excavation. Construction activities to the north and south of the GAA will be visible and add to the perception of urban/industrial development, a characteristic of Jameston GAA, within this westernmost portion. The resulting direct and indirect effects will be short term (approximately 9 months), and reversible. As such, the overall magnitude of effect will be <b>Small</b> leading to a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b></p>
<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Jameston GAA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.</p>												

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>Upon completion, ground mounted solar panels will have been built in field 8 and the Site access track will traverse a small area of field 6 to the west of the AA. The majority of the Development will also comprise post and mesh stock fencing and planting, which would have limited effect on the geology of the GAA. Views of the gently undulating terrain and fields 6 and 8 are experienced from the north from along the Ridgeway, however the restricted height, unsubstantial massing and visually permeable nature of solar development will result in there being very limited effects on the perceived scale and experience of the landform. Neither field parcels 6 nor 8 contain any notable / significant geological features which will be damaged by the Development. On balance, at Year 1, the magnitude will be <b>Very Small</b> with a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b></p> <p>By Year 15, the proposed planting and management within Jameston GAA, as part of the landscape strategy, will have established to create an enhanced green infrastructure network, protecting the bedrock geology. However, the perceived scale and experience of the landform will remain the same as at Year 1. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
Geological Aspect Area (GAA): Hundleton, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKGL234)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Hundleton AA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.</p> <p>Approximately 60% of the total area of the Site (field parcels F3, F4, and F9 - F11) is included within the Hundleton GAA to the south, accounting for less than 5% of its area (within the Study area). These fields of the Site comprise gently sloping arable/pasture fields which are representative of the wider GAA to the south which is largely designated within the PCNP. There is limited visibility within the wider GAA of the Site as demonstrated by SCP 16, SCP 22, SCP 23, and SCP 24 due to a combination of intervening landform and field boundary vegetation. Solar development will be introduced into the majority of the part of the Site within Hundleton GAA, that is on the slopes of field parcels 3, 4, and 9 – 11, as illustrated in the Landscape Strategy (Figure 7.12). The effects of the Development on the GAA will therefore be both direct and indirect.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b></p> <p>Fields parcels 3, 4 and 9 – 11 are wholly within the Hundleton GAA together with the majority of field parcel 1. During the construction stage, each of these fields will be subject to construction activity associated with the proposed solar panels which will include the movement of plant and machinery and the installation of post and mesh stock fencing and planting, which would have very limited effect on the geology of the Aspect Area. Cut and fill will be required for the construction of the substation within field parcel 2, but this comprises a very small area in proportion to the wider GAA and would be reinstated when the Development is decommissioned. Excavation works will also be required across the Site within the Hundleton GAA for the construction of the access routes</p>

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>which align with the field boundaries. The resulting effects will be very short term, direct and reversible. As such, the overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Small</b> leading to a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> Upon completion, the Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into field parcels 3, 4 and 9 – 11 which occupies a very small proportion of the wider GAA. The substation and access tracks will require earthworks and areas of hardstanding, but the rest of the Development will be ground mounted over the existing grassland fields which may continue to be used for grazing. Whilst the introduction of the development will change the character of the Site in the GAA, the perceived scale of the landform will remain the same owing to the restricted height, unsubstantial massing and visually permeable nature of solar development. The overall integrity of the GAA will therefore be retained, and no significant geological features will be damaged. On balance, at Year 1, the magnitude will remain <b>Small</b> with a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> By Year 15, within the GAA the proposed planting and management as part of the landscape strategy will have established to create an enhanced green infrastructure network which will protect the bedrock geology. However, the perceived scale and experience of the landform will remain the same as at Year 1. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
Geological Aspect Area: St Florence, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKGL219)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	<p>The Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into adjacent AA's but not the St Florence AA. Therefore, the geological features and designations of the AA will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. As a result, there will be no direct effect upon this AA.</p>
Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>												
The St Florence GAA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.												
Geological Aspect Area (GAA): The Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKGL220)	Medium	Low	Low	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	<p>The Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into adjacent GAA's but not the Ridgeway GAA. Therefore, the geological features and designations of the GAA will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. As a result, there will be no direct effect upon this GAA.</p>
Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>												
The St Florence GAA is considered to have a Low value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.												
	Medium	Medium	Medium	> e r >	N e g _	> e r >	N e g _	> e r >	N e g _	> e r >	N e g _	

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase	Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects	
	Value	Susceptibility										
Habitat Aspect Area (HAA): N. of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKLH608)	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The N. of Castlemartin HAA is considered to have a Medium value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.										The Site is wholly located within the N. of Castlemartin HAA and accounts for approximately 10% of its area (within the Study area). The Site is representative of the HAA as it contains areas of grassland as well as fields which are used for intensive agricultural management. Within the Site there are also networks of hedges, and pockets of more valuable habitat such as ancient woodland, streams, and a small pond. As illustrated in the Landscape Strategy (Figure 7.12), the Development will introduce to solar panels into eight of the fourteen fields, with the other 6 remaining as pastoral land use. The majority of natural habitat features within the Site will be protected and enhanced as part of the development.  <b>Construction Stage:</b> The Development establishes buffers from existing hedgerow, trees, and woodland whereby the majority of the vegetation on Site will be retained and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The Development will retain the existing hedgerows and gap up and reinstate hedgerows where they have been in decline. The need to accommodate larger construction vehicles will require temporary HGV access into the Site, which will require the removal of a limited number of hedgerows. Across the Site, very small lengths of hedgerow will also be removed to facilitate the provision of access routes. The tracts of ancient woodland within Alleston Wood will not be affected by the construction activities, and the Development also maintains a set back from the existing watercourses and features, which will be planted and managed to promote biodiversity. The resulting effects will be short term (approximately 9 months), direct and reversible. The overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.  <b>Operation: Year 1</b> Upon completion, the Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into a very small proportion of the wider Habitat AA. The landscape proposals will include reinforcement hedgerow planting to existing retained hedgerows, the reinstatement of some of the hedgerow that was removed to facilitate construction, and additional hedgerow planting around the periphery of the Site in areas where existing gated access is provided. In total, approximately 1.5km <sup>1</sup> of new hedgerow will have been planted. As part of the landscape proposals, 2.66ha of new woodland will also have been planted, as well as approximately 720m <sup>2</sup> of orchards which will further enhance the biodiversity value of both the Site and the wider HAA. However, in Year 1, the proposed hedgerows, woodland and orchard planting will have yet to establish. The substation and access tracks will require earthworks and areas of hardstanding, but the rest of the Development will be ground mounted over the existing grassland fields which may continue to be used for grazing. It is therefore considered that the landscape strategy will result in enhancements to the landscape value and ecological potential of the Site and with wider AA, albeit these measures will have a limited impact at Year 1. On this basis, at Year 1 the development will lead to a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect and on balance a resultant <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance.  <b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following the establishment of the landscape strategy which comprises the retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerows and the establishing of extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Beneficial</b> significance of effect.	
Habitat Aspect Area (HAA): Between Pembroke and Tenby, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKLH392)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	The Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into adjacent HAA's but not the Between Tenby and Pembroke HAA. Therefore, the habitat features and designations of the HAA will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. As a result, there will be no effect upon this HAA.

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
	The Between Pembroke and Tenby HAA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											
Habitat Aspect Area (HAA): Pembroke River Pill, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKLH549)	High	Low	Medium	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	The Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into adjacent AA's but not the Pembroke River Pill HAA. Therefore, the habitat features and designations of the HAA will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. As a result, there will be no effect upon this HAA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each HAA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Between Pembroke and Tenby HAA is considered to have a High value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall <b>Medium</b> sensitivity.											
Habitat Aspect Area: Pembroke Mill Pond, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKLH586)	High	Low	Medium	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	The Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into adjacent HAA's but not the Pembroke Mill Pond HAA. Therefore, the habitat features and designations of the HAA will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. As a result, there will be no effect upon this HAA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each HAA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Between Pembroke Mill Pond HAA is considered to have a High value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall <b>Medium</b> sensitivity.											
Habitat Aspect Area: Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKLH879)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	The Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into adjacent AA's but not the Pembroke AA. Therefore, the habitat features and designations of the AA will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Pembroke HAA is considered to have a High value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
Cultural Servies Aspect Area (CSAA): Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKCLS122)	High	Medium	Medium/High	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is wholly located within the Castlemartin CSAA and accounts for less than 5% of its area (within the Study area). The CSAA is noted for its tranquillity and attractive views both in and out. There are no art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with the CSAA, however there a number of cultural and heritage assets, including the Grade II Listed Alleston Farm which is located within the Site and is designated for its special architectural interest as a substantial late Georgian or early Victorian farmhouse. Eight of the Site’s fourteen agricultural fields will accommodate solar panels and will therefore be subject to direct effects, as will the setting of Alleston Farm. There will also be indirect effects experienced within the wider CSAA within the vicinity of the Site and from elevated viewpoints along the south-facing slopes of Ridgeway to the north (SCPs 18, 19, 20, 21 and 26), as illustrated by the ZTV.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities into 8 of the Sites arable/pastural fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape of the AA, the relative visual containment from the surrounding AA, including from its significant heritage assets, means the effects of Development will be localised and inconsequential to the perceptions and values associated with its cultural heritage. Nonetheless, the effects of Development will be most noticeable from within the Site along the PRowWs which traverse it. The construction activities will be most detrimental to the value attached to the Grade II Alleston Farmstead, however these will be short term (approximately 9 months) and reversible. Lower Lamphey Road will also be subject to incoming and outgoing traffic. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Small</b> which leads to a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and Site Context Photographs, intervisibility between the Site and the surrounding Castlemartin AA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and belts of vegetation. Views of the Site from the PCNP to the south / southwest are limited to a small number of locations off the B4584 where only the upper extents of field parcel 4 are visible. Lamphey Bishops Palace scheduled monument is located off Upper Lamphey Road, however there is no intervisibility between the heritage feature and the Site as it is contained within a well-established wooded landscape framework where there will be no impact on the perceptions and cultural associations. From within the village of Lamphey and its Conservation Area, there are no views of the Site. The effects of Development will be most noticeable from within the Site along the PRowWs which traverse it and will be most detrimental to the value attached to the Grade II Alleston Farmstead. Nonetheless, Chapter 6 of this ES concludes that due to “the evolving economies associated with Alleston, the preserved legibility of its historic rural landscape, the preservation of a key view of the principal elevation of Alleston from the main access, as well as the temporary nature of the Proposed Development (40 years), it is considered that the level of harm would be much less than substantial adverse”. From the limited number of locations where the Site is visible from within the AA, it is influenced by existing development within Pembroke and other urban detractors such as the electricity pylons which run through the Site itself. Therefore, whilst the solar infrastructure on Site will be uncharacteristic of the wider AA, the impacts on the perceptions and values associated with its cultural heritage will be very limited. The overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the Development are perceptible from the wider AA will be reduced further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework which is congruent with the AA. Furthermore, the Proposed Development will reinstate an area of orchard in order to enhance the historic value of Alleston as part of an</p>
	<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each CSAA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Castlemartin CSAA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall <b>Medium</b> sensitivity.</p>											

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												affluent estate and a multifaceted farmstead. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.
Cultural Servies Aspect Area: Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKCLS127)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is located to the southeast of the Pembroke CSAA which covers the built-up area of Pembroke. There are no art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with the CSAA, however is recognised for its character and rarity which reflects the traditional feel of the historic elements of the town. Notably, the CSAA contains the Grade I Listed Pembroke castle from which there are glimpsed views of the Site and there will be indirect effects (SCP 25). As demonstrated by the ZTV, there will also be indirect effects experienced as a result of the development from residential properties at the southeastern edge of the CSAA (SCP 14 &amp; 15).</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> Construction will introduce temporary plant, machinery equipment and activities into 8 of the Site’s arable/pastural fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape as perceived from the Pembroke CSAA, the relative visual containment from Pembroke means the effects of Development will be localised and inconsequential to the perceptions and values associated with its cultural heritage. From Pembroke Castle, views of the construction activities on Site will only be slightly discernible in the background in the view beyond the intervening residential / commercial development and seen in the context of the existing pylons which traverse the Site. However, these will be short term (approximately 9 months), indirect and reversible. Overall, the area of the CSAA affected will be of very limited indirect extent. The magnitude of effect is therefore considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and Site Context Photographs, intervisibility between the Site and the Pembroke CSAA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and existing residential development within Pembroke. Specifically, views of the Site from within the settlement are mostly limited to its southeastern most edge from a select number of 20<sup>th</sup> century properties with rear upper storey views facing out towards the Site. These properties are not located within the historic core of the settlement. With regard to Pembroke Castle, there are long distance, glimpsed views of the upper extents of the Site from the castle turrets where the Site is visible in the background of the view beyond the intervening development within Pembroke, as shown in Site Context Photograph 25. Owing to the restricted height, unsubstantial massing and visually permeable nature of solar development, the Development will not alter the overall composition of the view and will be seen in the context of the existing energy infrastructure / electricity pylons which are visible detractors in the landscape. Overall, it is therefore considered there will be a very limited impact on the perceptions and values associated with the cultural heritage of Pembroke and its traditional feel. The overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the AA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Pembroke AA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.</p>												

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
Cultural Servies Aspect Area: The Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKCLS119)	High	Medium	Medium/High									<p>The Site is located approximately 750m west of the Ridgeway CSAA which is recognised as an area of rolling lowland landscape. The eastern part of the Ridgeway CSAA within the study area forms part of the PCNP, recognised for its attractive views both in and out. There are no art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with the CSAA, nor does it contain any significant cultural or heritage assets. The visual assessment of the area has shown there is limited visibility of the Site from within the CSAA. However as demonstrated by SCP 26, there are glimpsed views from along the Ridgeway and potential for indirect effects.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities on the Site which is uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape experienced from within the Ridgeway AA. The alterations will result in a very limited deterioration of the existing landscape resource whereby the effects will be indirect, short term (approximately 9 months) and reversible. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV, intervisibility between the Site and the Ridgeway AA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and belts of vegetation. Specifically, views of the Site from the AA are limited to from along the Ridgeway when approaching the Site from the east. As demonstrated by Site Context Photograph 26, from this location, only long distance, glimpsed views of the Site are afforded where it is seen in the background of the view beyond intervening fields and field boundaries. The electricity pylons are also visible and extend into the skyline of the views, meaning the addition of solar infrastructure will not be uncharacteristic of the existing infrastructure. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA whereby there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the AA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>											
The Ridgeway AA is considered to have a Low value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Low sensitivity.												
				Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
Cultural Servies Aspect Area: Manorbier, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKCLS120)	High	Medium	Medium/High	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is located approximately 300m west of the Manorbier CSAA which forms part of the PCNP. The PCNP is noted for attractive views both in and out. There are no art/artistic expressions, folklore or specific events/traditions directly associated with the CSAA, nor does it contain any significant cultural or heritage assets. The ZTV indicates there being visibility of the Site from within the CSAA, however as demonstrated by SCP 24, views are curtailed by a combination of intervening landform and field boundary vegetation. As illustrated in SCP 22, indirect effects from within the CSAA are limited to the B4584 on its western boundary.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities on the Site which is uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape experienced from within the Manorbier AA. The alterations will result in a very limited deterioration of the existing landscape resource whereby the effects will be indirect, short term (approximately 9 months) and reversible. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and Site Context Photographs, intervisibility between the Site and the Manorbier AA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and belts of vegetation. Specifically, as demonstrated by Site Context Photograph 24, views from within the AA and the PCNP are curtailed by intervening landform and belts of vegetation. Glimpsed views of the Site from the AA are limited to from along the B4584 at the edge of the PCNP (Site Context Photograph 22). In these views, only the upper extents of field parcel 4 are visible in the background of the view set amongst the wider agricultural landscape. The electricity pylons are also visible and extend into the skyline of the views, meaning the addition of solar infrastructure will not be uncharacteristic of the existing infrastructure. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this CSAA, nor the PCNP, whereby there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the AA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>											
The Manorbier AA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.												
	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Z o r e	Z e u t	Z o r e	Z e u t	Z o r e	Z e u t	Z o r e	Z e u t	

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase	Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects	
	Value	Susceptibility										
Cultural Services Aspect Area: Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKCLS128)	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Manorbier AA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.										Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the perceptions and values of its cultural associations and how they are experienced. As a result, there will be no effect upon this A	
Visual and Sensory Aspect Area: Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKCLS120)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is wholly located within the Castlemartin VSAA and accounts for approximately 5% of its area (within the Study area). The CSAA comprises a rolling agricultural landscape with interspersed woodland areas and small valleys which are all characteristic features of the Site. The VSAA is also noted for its visual detractors including views of large pylons which include those running through the Site. Eight of the Site's fourteen agricultural fields will accommodate solar panels and will therefore be subject to direct effects when experienced from along the Site's internal PRow, as will the setting of Alleston Farm. There will also be indirect effects experienced within the wider VSAA within the vicinity of the Site and from elevated viewpoints along the south facing slopes of Ridgeway to the north (SCPs 18, 19, 20, 21 and 26), as illustrated by the ZTV.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities into 8 of the Sites arable/pastural fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape of the AA, the relative visual containment from the surrounding AA means the effects of Development will be localised. Nonetheless, the effects of Development will be most noticeable from within the Site along the PRow's which traverse it, however these will be very short term and reversible. Lower Lamphey Road will also be subject to incoming and outgoing traffic. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Small</b> which leads to a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> Upon completion, the Development will introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure, including a substation, fencing and access roads into a very small proportion of the wider AA. However, the Development will only be visible from a limited number of locations within the AA, primarily from within the Site along the PRow's; to the north from along Upper Lamphey Road and Lower Lamphey Road as well as branching side roads; and from elevated positions along Deer Park Lane and Dill Road further north. As recognised by the Landmap assessment and demonstrated by Photomontage 14, the solar infrastructure will be experienced in the context of the existing energy infrastructure / electricity pylons which deteriorate the rural character of the AA within the locality of the Site. Nonetheless, the Site is perceived as part of a rolling landscape, and whilst the development will not fundamentally or permanently alter its character, the development will change the appearance of the Site and the perception of the local landscape. In year 1, it is therefore considered the Development will lead to a <b>Small</b> magnitude of change with a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and</p>

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the AA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. There will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.
Visual and Sensory Aspect Area: Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKVS066)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is located to the southeast of the Pembroke VSAA which covers the built-up area of Pembroke. The VSAA is recognised for its traditional buildings which includes Pembroke Castle which provides a focal point and contributes to the VSAA's sense of place. As illustrated in SCP 25, from Pembroke Castle there are glimpsed views of the Site whereby there will indirect effects as a result of development in the more elevated areas of the Site. As demonstrated by the ZTV, there will also be indirect effects experienced from residential properties at the southeastern edge of the VSAA (SCP 14 &amp; 15).</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary plant, machinery equipment and activities into 8 of the Sites arable/pastoral fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape as perceived from the Pembroke VSAA, the relative visual containment from Pembroke means the effects of Development will be localised and inconsequential to the perceptions and values associated with its cultural heritage. From Pembroke Castle, views of the construction activities on Site are likely to only be slightly discernible in the background in the view beyond the intervening residential / commercial development and seen in the context of the existing pylons which traverse the Site. However, these will be very short term, indirect and reversible. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and Site Context Photographs, intervisibility between the Site and the Pembroke VSAA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and existing residential development within Pembroke. Specifically, views of the Site from within the settlement are mostly limited to its southeastern most edge from a select number of properties with rear upper storey views facing out towards the Site. As demonstrated by Site Context Photograph 14, from these properties views of the Site are already influenced by the electricity pylons which run through the Site and therefore the proposed solar infrastructure will be in character with the existing energy infrastructure. With regard to Pembroke Castle, there are long distance, glimpsed views of the Site from the castle turrets where the Site is visible in the background of the view beyond the intervening development within Pembroke, as shown in Site Context Photograph 25. Owing to the restricted height, unsubstantial massing and visually permeable nature of solar development, the Development will not alter the overall composition of the view and will be seen in the context of the existing energy infrastructure / electricity pylons which are visible detractors in the landscape. Overall, it is therefore considered there will be a very limited impact on the visual and sensory</p>
<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Pembroke AA is considered to have a Medium value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.</p>												

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>experience from within Pembroke. The overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the AA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. There will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
Visual and Sensory Aspect Area: Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKVS067)	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	<p>Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the visual and sensory experience from within it. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.</p>

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
Historic Aspect Area: Lamphey - Gumfreston, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	High	Medium	Medium/High	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Small	Minor Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is wholly located within the Lamphey – Gumfreston HAA and accounts for approximately 10% of its area (within the Study area). The Site is representative of the HAA in that it comprises a mosaic 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. The HAA contains a variety of notable historic features within the vicinity of the Site, including the Lamphey Palace scheduled monument, Lamphey Court Registered Park and Garden, and the Lamphey Conservation Area which itself contains many listed buildings. Within the Site is also situated the Grade II Listed Alleston Farm. As illustrated in the Landscape Strategy (Figure 7.12), the Development will introduce solar panels into eight of the fourteen fields, with the other 6 remaining as pastoral land use. There will therefore be direct effects on and from within the Site itself, and indirect effects from the wider HAA.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities into 8 of the Sites arable/pastoral fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape of the AA, the relative visual containment from the surrounding AA, including from its significant heritage assets, means the effects of Development will be localised and inconsequential to the perceptions and values associated with its historic assets. Nonetheless, the effects of Development will be most noticeable from within the Site along the PRowS which traverse it, however these will be short term (approximately 9 months) and reversible. Lower Lamphey Road will also be subject to incoming and outgoing traffic. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Small</b> which leads to a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and Site Context Photographs, intervisibility between the Site and the surrounding Lamphey – Gumfreston AA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and belts of vegetation. Specifically, views from the south / southwest are limited by intervening landform and belts of vegetation. From the north within the AA, glimpsed views of the Site are afforded from along Upper Lamphey Road and Lower Lamphey Road which serve as threads between Lamphey and Pembroke. Lamphey Bishops Palace is located off Upper Lamphey Road, however there is no intervisibility between the heritage feature and the Site as it is contained within a well-established wooded landscape framework where there will be no impact on the perceptions and cultural</p>
<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Lamphey – Gumfreston AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.</p>												



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>associations. Similarly, as demonstrated by SCP 18, views of the Site from Lamphey Court are limited due to intervening tree belts along Upper Lamphey and Lower Lamphey Road. Overall, from the limited number of locations where the Site is visible from within the AA, it is influenced by existing development within Pembroke and other urban detractors such as the electricity pylons which run through the Site itself. Therefore, whilst the solar infrastructure on Site will be uncharacteristic of the wider AA, the impacts on the perceptions and values associated with its historic assets will be limited. The overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Small</b> which leads to a <b>Minor Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the Development are perceptible from the wider AA will be reduced further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. Proposed orchard planting outside of the Grade II Listed Alleston Farm building will also have matured to enhance the historic setting of the heritage asset. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework which is congruent with the AA. Therefore, it is considered that there will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p>
Historic Aspect Area: Lamphey, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is located approximately 300m west of the Lamphey HAA which represents the village of Lamphey. The HAA is a small nucleation around a listed, landmark medieval parish church. The historic core of the village is a Conservation Area, however 20<sup>th</sup> century developments surround 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. As demonstrated by the ZTV, there is a degree of visibility afforded from the western settlement edge, however the majority of views are obstructed by intervening built form, as illustrated in SCP 17. As a result of the development there will therefore be indirect effects on the setting and from the edge of the HAA.</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities into 8 of the Sites arable/pastural fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape as perceived from the Lamphey AA, the relative visual containment from Lamphey means the effects of Development will be localised and inconsequential to the perceptions and values associated with its historic core and associated Conservation Area. These will also be short term (approximately 9 months), indirect and reversible. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and SCP 17, views of the Site from within Lamphey are limited by a combination of intervening built form in the settlement and field boundary vegetation. The Development will introduce solar infrastructure to the Sites rolling agricultural fields, however due to the restricted height and unsubstantial massing of solar development, combined with the landscape strategy which retains the existing field boundary vegetation along the Sites eastern boundary, will not be visible from within Lamphey. However, those entering and leaving Lamphey via Upper and Lower Lamphey Road will be able to appreciate the solar development (SCP 10). Therefore, the impacts on the perceptions and historic values associated with the AA will be very limited. The</p>
<p>Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b></p> <p>The Lamphey AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.</p>												

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the HAA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. There will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p>
Historic Aspect Area: Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	High	Low	Medium	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	Very Small	Negligible Adverse	<p>The Site is located to the southeast of the Pembroke HAA which covers the built-up area of Pembroke. The HAA is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland. Whilst it is noted for its traditional feel, it also contains a large amount of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century development. Notably, the HAA contains the Grade I Listed Pembroke Castle from which there are glimpsed views of the Site and there will be indirect effects (SCP 25). As demonstrated by the ZTV, there will also be indirect effects experienced as a result of the development from residential properties at the southeastern edge of the CSAA (SCP 14 &amp; 15).</p> <p><b>Construction Stage:</b> The construction activity will introduce temporary construction plant, machinery equipment and construction activities into 8 of the Sites arable/pastoral fields. Although these construction activities will be uncharacteristic of the agricultural landscape as perceived from the Pembroke AA, the relative visual containment from Pembroke means the effects of Development will be localised and inconsequential to the perceptions and values associated with its historic core. From Pembroke Castle, views of the construction activities on Site are likely to only be slightly discernible in the background in the view beyond the intervening residential / commercial development and seen in the context of the existing pylons which traverse the Site. However these will be short term (approximately 9 months), indirect and reversible. Overall, the magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 1</b> As demonstrated by the ZTV and Site Context Photographs, intervisibility between the Site and the Pembroke AA is limited by a combination of intervening landform and existing residential development within Pembroke. Specifically, views of the Site from within the settlement are mostly limited to its southeastern most edge from a select number of properties with rear upper storey views facing out towards the Site. As demonstrated by Site Context Photograph 14, from these properties views of the Site are already influenced by the electricity pylons</p>
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>											
	The Lamphey AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
												<p>which run through the Site and therefore the proposed solar infrastructure will be in character with the existing energy infrastructure. With regard to Pembroke Castle, there are long distance, glimpsed views of the Site from the castle turrets where the Site is visible in the background of the view as part of the agricultural surrounds beyond the intervening development within Pembroke, as shown in Site Context Photograph 25. Chapter 6 of this ES summaries however that the Site is not considered to have a material connection to the castle. Owing to the restricted height, unsubstantial massing and visually permeable nature of solar development, the Development will not alter the overall composition of the view and will be seen in the context of the existing energy infrastructure / electricity pylons which are visible detractors in the landscape. Overall, it is therefore considered there will be a very limited impact on the experience of the historic features and setting of the AA. The overall magnitude of effect is considered on balance to be <b>Very Small</b> which leads to a <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p> <p><b>Operation: Year 15</b> Following establishment of the landscape strategy, comprising retention and enhancement of the existing hedgerow within and to the Site boundaries and establishing extensive areas of species rich grassland and woodland, the beneficial effects of the development would be more pronounced. The extent to which the built elements of the development are perceptible from within the AA will be reduced even further by new planting, with effects considerably less during conditions of full leaf. As a result, the Development will be experienced within the context of a more mature landscape framework. There will be a <b>Very Small</b> magnitude of effect with <b>Negligible Adverse</b> significance of effect.</p>
Historic Aspect Area: Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL43875)	High	Low	Medium	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. The Development will not infringe on the key vistas within the AA from the docks out to Milford Haven. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>											
	The Pembroke Dock AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											
Historic Aspect Area: Carew Milton and Nash, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	High	Medium	Medium/High	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>											

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
	The Carew Milton and Nash AA is considered to have a High value and Low susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											
Historic Aspect Area: Manorbier Newton Strip Fields, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46082)	High	Medium	Medium/High	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Lamphey AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											
Historic Aspect Area: Freshwater East to Lydstep, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	High	Medium	Medium/High	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Freshwater East to Lydstep AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											
Historic Aspect Area: Hodgeston, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	Medium	Medium	Medium	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Hodgeston AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											
	High	Low	Medium	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	

Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects								
Name (Ref)	Sensitivity			Construction Phase		Construction Phase – Residual Effects		Operational Phase Year 1		Operational Phase Year 15 Residual Effects		Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility										
Historic Aspect Area: Castlemartin – St Twynells, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Castlemartin – St Twynells AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
Historic Aspect Area: Orielson, Pembrokeshire (PMBRKHL46173)	High	High	High	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	None	Neutral	Despite the ZTV indicating there being intervisibility between the Site and the AA, ground testing has confirmed there are no views towards the Site from within the AA. Overall, the Development will not undermine the integrity of this AA nor affect the experience of its historic features and setting. As a result, there will be no effect upon this AA.
	Assessment on the value and susceptibility of each AA is considered in <b>Appendix 7.4: Landmap Aspect Areas Sensitivity</b>  The Orielson AA is considered to have a High value and Medium susceptibility which results in an overall Medium sensitivity.											

Value of the receptor: Low, Medium, or High

Susceptibility of the receptor: Low, Medium, or High

Sensitivity of the receptor: Low, Medium, or High

Magnitude of the effect: None, Very Small, Small, Medium or Large

Significance of the effect: Neutral, Negligible, Minor, Moderate and Major (Adverse or Beneficial)