

LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SUMMARY PAPER

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Landscape is the result of the interaction of the weather and human activity on the natural environment of a given area. The term 'landscape' describes not only the shape of the land, the presence of water, the buildings, the hedges and walls, its appearance and the vegetation cover as a whole, but also the way we as individuals perceive and use the countryside.

Lying on the western edge of Great Britain, Wales is in the front line of the Atlantic's weather systems. Pembrokeshire, bathed as it is by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, whilst at the same time being exposed to the full force of the southwesterly winds, feels these maritime influences particularly strongly. This results in a moist and mild climate with cooler summers and milder winters producing excellent growing conditions, particularly for early crop production. Strong, onshore, salt-bearing winds are also a feature. Whilst lush, green vegetation is found in areas more sheltered from the winds and salt, in more exposed areas erosion and harsh conditions lead to bare rock and sparse, specialist vegetation.

The sea has also shaped and influenced human settlement and culture in Pembrokeshire through its vital importance as a source of food, communication and commerce. Proximity to the coast and navigable access to the open sea have dictated the siting of human habitations since the earliest times. During the last ice age, sea level was about 40 m lower than it is today and the coastal plains of Wales bordering the Irish Sea and the Bristol Channel were much broader than they are now. A large number of archaeological sites within the coastal regions, are therefore, now submerged by the sea.

Man's relationship with his landscape has not only left a rich legacy of constructions, artifacts, folklore, language and customs, but it has also had a number of fundamental

influences on the very landscape itself through, for instance, deforestation, forestation, agricultural practices, quarrying, draining, flooding, and track and roadway construction.

It is probably true that whilst the diversity of the landscape that now exists in Wales has never been richer, man's understanding and awareness of both its robustness but also its fragility has never been more acute.

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WHAT DO WE HAVE IN PEMBROKESHIRE?

Landscape

Described in the legends of the Mabinogion as “Gwlad hud a lledrith” – the land of magic and enchantment, Pembrokeshire has been shaped by the hand of man and by nature over countless years. Pembrokeshire is reported to have a greater variety of geological features and landform scenery – geodiversity – than any equivalent area of the same size in the British Isles. From the rugged wildness of the Preseli Hills to the dramatic sea cliffs, from the lowland river valleys to the broad sweeping bays, from castle and fort to cromlech and barrow, from the pastoral farmland to the rugged islands, the character and great diversity of Pembrokeshire's landscapes and heritage are among the most important factors in creating a sense of place and community.

In the north, the rocks of Carn Llidi, Pen Beri and Garn Fawr, together with the extensive tracts of moorland on Carningli and Mynydd Preseli, give an exposed and mountainous feel to the landscape, which is dramatically incised by the steep, wooded valleys of the Rivers Gwaun and Nevern. In the west the land is dominated by the broad sweep of St. Brides Bay, bounded at its northern end by Ramsey Island off the tip of the St. Davids peninsular and at its southern end by Skomer Island. The southern coast is also one of contrast with the limestone plateau and cliffs of the Castlemartin Peninsular, the steep sided wooded valleys inland from Amroth; the Bosherton Lakes and the tourist hotspots of Saundersfoot and Tenby. Between the western and southern areas lies the Milford Haven Waterway, where the tranquil wooded reaches of the Daugleddau Estuary and Carew and Cresswell Rivers and the sheltered bays downstream feed into one of the finest natural deep water harbours in the world, praised by many including Shakespeare

and Nelson. The different character of the landscape as one travels from the north to the south of the County reflects the different respective settlement and land use practices over the centuries. To the north the landscape is dominated by the small dispersed settlements and random arrangements of small scale, walled and hedged fields typical of a more peasant culture whereas the south has a more settled, organized and large scale arrangement which has arisen from the establishment of large estates and manors, some with royal history.

Uniquely among UK National Parks, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park was designated primarily for its spectacular coastline. The Park, which extends to the mean low water mark, stretches in a 240km ribbon around the majority of Pembrokeshire's coastal strip, and includes the Daugleddau estuary and the Preseli Hills. It is the most densely populated of the UK's National Parks with a resident population of 24,000. This population swells many times over during peak tourist seasons. The National Park is governed by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority which also manages the 186 mile (299 km) Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail which runs between St Dogmaels in the north-west and Amroth in the south-east.

9 areas or sites in Pembrokeshire are recorded in the non-statutory Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales which is being compiled by CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments, ICOMOS UK and the Countryside Council for Wales in association with others. These comprise : - Skomer Island; Preseli; (the Preseli Hills); St Davids Peninsular and Ramsey Island; Milford Haven Waterway; Newport and Carningli; Manorbier; Stackpole Warren; Pen Caer : Garn Fawr and Strumble Head; and the Lower Teifi Valley.

About 40% of the Pembrokeshire coastline (excluding the Milford Haven and the Daugleddau) lies within Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites. GCR sites are selected on a UK basis and are of UK, and sometimes international, importance as outstanding representatives of the geological heritage. There are 50 GCR sites within the National Park out of a total of about 400 in Wales. A further 40+ Second Tier sites, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS), are currently being evaluated and notified within the National Park and these would account for an additional 30% of the coastline.

The considerable extent of semi-natural vegetation in the county is reflected in the designation of many sites of national or international importance for their nature conservation value. The list includes 7 Special Areas of Conservation, 3 Special Protection Areas, a Marine Nature Reserve, 6 National Nature Reserves and 75 Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

The quality and variety of Pembrokeshire's scenery and the peace and quiet of the countryside are vital assets for the tourism industry which is of such vital importance to the County's economy. As an example, the Pembrokeshire Coast Path alone generates an estimated £14 million from visitor spend for the local economy annually, £57 for every £1 spent in maintaining it.

Coastal scenery and the peace of the countryside are of paramount importance to visitors and residents alike. In the 1994 National Parks Visitor Survey, 98% of respondents identified scenery and landscape as being important or very important to their enjoyment of their visit to the area and 93% of respondents regarded peace and quiet as significant. The landscape and the natural environment and heritage of Pembrokeshire are all key factors in creating a place where people want to live, work and visit.

Cultural Heritage

Equally important and rich in its diversity is the cultural heritage of the County which has shaped communities and the landscape in which they live for thousands of years. Four principal activities have arguably played the greatest role in this regard, namely, food production, commerce, defence and religion and the sea and the coastal fringe has been of paramount importance in all of these. With this in mind, and the fact that it is said that no-one in Pembrokeshire lives more than 15 miles from the coast, it is not surprising that Pembrokeshire's people have a long standing history of involvement with the sea. This has created a wealth of maritime cultural, architectural and archaeological interest, stretching back from pre-history to the present day, much of which has yet to be fully recognised and explored.

The breadth of the cultural and historical heritage in Pembrokeshire is vast, ranging as it does from the mystery of Mesolithic sites and Neolithic burial chambers to the technology of modern oil refineries based along the Haven. The County is a birthplace of kings and a place of religious pilgrimage, a site of Napoleonic defensive forts and the end point of Brunel's transatlantic-link railway dream, location for a fine naval dockyard and a place of myth, legend and Ogam stones.

The Norman period saw wholesale changes to the character of the area, with castles such as Manorbier, Llawhaden, and Roch dominating the countryside both visually and democratically. The Tudor dynasty was founded in Pembrokeshire, with Henry VII being born in Pembroke Castle, and aided by Sir Rhys ap Thomas from Carew. The Patron Saint of Wales was born in St. David's, and the cathedral there remains a place of great spiritual significance, and a place of pilgrimage.

The industrial archaeological and cultural heritage of Pembrokeshire is, in many ways, as important as its more rural elements. The port of Milford Haven was important in the 18th Century and earlier as a portal for exporting coal, wool and other materials particularly to Devon and Cornwall. At Pembroke, the only Royal Naval Dockyard to be established in the 19th Century was built and shipbuilding was a major source of work and wealth. Much of the built infrastructure of the dockyard remains. Lime kilns are to be found in many small bays and harbours and the lime industry together with the development of the slate industry in the 19th century led to increased usage of some harbours, particularly Cardigan, Blackpool Quay, Newport and Fishguard. The coastal slate quarries at Abereiddi, Porthgain and Trwyn Llwyd, which operated as one group, trans-shipped out of Porthgain. On the south coast, the Pembrokeshire coalfield, stretching from Amroth in the east to Newgale in the west has provided high-grade anthracite since the medieval period although its decline in the late 19th century and demise in the 20th century has resulted from the difficulties of large-scale mining operations in the area creating unprofitability.

The historic divide between the predominantly Welsh speaking communities to the north of the Landsker Line and the greater emphasis of English culture and language south of the Line still persists to such an extent that the latter area still bears the tag of "Little England beyond Wales".

Much of the older archaeological resource of the County is to be found on agricultural land. To assist them to manage archaeological and historic features on their land, farmers are able to obtain grant aid through the Tir Gofal scheme administered by CCW and with advice from Cambria Archaeology

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What is the significance of Landscape and Cultural Heritage to the coastal zone of Pembrokeshire?

The spectacular and varied natural landscape of Pembrokeshire's coast is of the greatest importance in defining the character of the County and in providing an attraction to both visitors and residents. It is also true that the built heritage is an integral part of this landscape and a part of the rich mix that makes the area so special. It is arguably this mix that is the principal reason why people choose to visit and live in the County.

The natural and built landscape of the coastal zone has a number of attributes which are particularly relevant to the socio-economic health of the County and these include :- its visual impact and constantly changing character; its mix of cliff, island, beach, bay and estuary; its wild and primitive nature; its links with legend and ancient times; its suitability for a wide range of recreational and leisure pursuits. The seascape and the landward views are as important to the total experience as are those of the immediate shoreline and any development which impacts on this total experience needs to be very carefully considered in the context of the overall picture.

As never before, man now has the capacity to have an almost instant, large-scale impact on his environment and great sensitivity is required to ensure that the successful and desirable mix is maintained. In purely economic terms, the effects of any reduction in tourist and resident populations would be of the greatest significance to the welfare of coastal communities and of those inland. Just as modern man needs to have access to the wild places to restore his connection with the earth, he also needs to have access to the past to restore connection with his roots. Pembrokeshire's coastal areas provide an opportunity for people to meet this need in ways that few other places can match.

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HOW IS IT MANAGED?

Landscape

The Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) is the advisor to the Welsh Assembly Government on wildlife and landscape conservation and on encouraging better access to our countryside and coast. It has the responsibility for establishing areas and sites of statutory designation such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Marine Nature Reserves and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites). Its role in the context of the coastline is to help to achieve the conservation and sustainable management of the Welsh coast, seas and earth heritage through working closely in partnership with others.

The main duties and responsibilities of the CCW are set out in sections 130 and 131 of the Environment Protection Act 1990. These duties and responsibilities include :

- Establishing and managing National Nature Reserves
- Notifying and protecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Selecting sites for protection under EC Birds and Habitats Directives
- Carrying out research and surveys
- Providing grant aid for a variety of purposes and duties in relation to National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Trails.

The Council is a statutory consultee for developments in the marine and coastal zone. CCW's responsibilities extend out to 12 nautical miles from baselines, but it can extend its work beyond this, and internationally, through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

The National Trust is a charity set up in 1895 with the purpose of protecting places of historic interest and natural beauty for the benefit of the nation. Protection of coastal land from inappropriate development has been a priority of the National Trust for 40 years, primarily through the successful Neptune Coastal Campaign. The Trust has acquired 138 miles of the Welsh coastline including over 40 miles in Pembrokeshire to enable it to do this. Land in the ownership of the Trust can be declared legally "inalienable" rendering it incapable of being sold without the agreement of Parliament.

The Crown Estate Commissioners have a duty under the Crown Estate Act 1961 to maintain and enhance the value of the Crown Estate, which comprises part of the hereditary possessions of the Sovereign, and the revenue derived from it with due regard to good management. The Crown Estate owns around 55% of the foreshore (between mean high water and mean low water) and approximately half of the beds of estuarial areas and tidal rivers in the United Kingdom. It also owns the seabed out to the 12 nautical mile territorial limit including the rights to explore and exploit the natural resources of the UK Continental Shelf, excluding gas, oil and coal. The Crown Estate does not own the water column, oil, gas and coal, or govern public rights such as navigation and fishery over tidal waters.

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Cultural Heritage

Land Sites

On land, archaeological sites are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, which empowers the Government to schedule archaeological sites. Sites and monuments of national importance are included on a 'schedule' maintained by Cadw : Welsh Historic Monuments. With a few exceptions, the consent of the Secretary of State for Wales is needed for all works to a scheduled ancient monument. Examples of such sites are Iron Age hill forts and medieval fortifications.

The Ancient Monuments (Applications for Scheduled Monument Consent) Regulations 1981 gives further protection. In addition, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 identifies how archaeological sites are to be treated in the planning process: this can require protection of sites, archaeological evaluation or excavation, as part of planning consent. This legislation, as well as the planning process itself, only applies above low water.

Welsh Assembly Government / Welsh Office: - Circulars 60/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment* : Archaeology & 61/96 *Planning and the Historic Environment* :

Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas provide detailed advice and guidance on best practice and other essential information.

It is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (PCC / PCNPA) to protect land-based sites from development through enforcement notices, planning contravention notices or a breach of condition notice. They can issue Listed Building Consents under Section 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Under this Act, buildings of all kinds may be listed by the Secretary of State for Wales through Cadw. Listed building consent needs to be obtained from the relevant local planning authority for alteration or demolition. Examples of such buildings are warehouses, docks and lighthouses. Urban coastal areas may lie within Conservation Areas and the local planning authority should be consulted. The Environment Act 1995 redefined the purposes of National Parks and emphasised the conservation and enhancement of their cultural heritage.

Cadw; Welsh Historic Monuments, an Executive Agency of the Welsh Assembly, is charged with the protection, conservation and promotion of the built heritage of Wales.

In a coastal context, Cadw's main responsibilities are :

- The preservation of a number of major monuments which lie on the coast and which are in the care of the Assembly
- The designation of wrecks under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 and the implementation and monitoring of provisions under that Act
- The scheduling of monuments of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the monitoring of such monuments and the provision of grant aid for their conservation. Many scheduled monuments lie close to the coastline. This Act also empowers Cadw to provide grant aid support for threat-related archaeological investigation.
- Listing buildings of architectural and historic interest under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990.
- Providing grant aid for the conservation of listed buildings under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953.
- Providing advice to the Assembly on matters relating to the historic environment.

Cadw was responsible for the production of the Archaeological Survey of the Welsh Coast. In conjunction with the CCW and ICOMOS UK, Cadw has also published the first part of the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (1998). St David's Head is included in this Register as being an area of outstanding historic interest.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales holds the National Monuments Record for Wales as well as a database on wreck sites.

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Marine Sites

Below low water, other organisations and pieces of legislation come into play. The Protection of Wrecks Act, 1973, enables the Government to designate the wreck of a vessel which it considers should be protected from unauthorised interference because of its historical, archaeological or artistic importance. Sites are statutorily designated with the advice of the Advisory Committee for Historic Wreck Sites and are the responsibility of Cadw in Wales. 47 sites in UK waters are currently protected including 1 in Pembrokeshire waters just off the Smalls. Guidance notes for finders of historic wrecks and for sports divers are available from Cadw. Licences are required from the Secretary of State for Wales (or his successor) for the monitoring, survey or excavation of designated historic wreck sites.

The Receiver of Wreck, an official of the Maritime & Coastguard Agency appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government and the Regions, deals with wreck and salvage in the UK as set out in the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. Section 235 of the Act requires that all wreck material recovered within UK territorial waters, or brought within UK territorial waters, must be reported to the Receiver of Wreck. The Receiver monitors diving activities in conjunction with the Ministry of Defence police, coastguard and diving organisations.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the enforcement of the Military Maritime Graves and the Protection of Military Remains Act, 1986, which allows for sites to be designated as War Graves to prevent interference with human remains. This applies to any UK vessel or aircraft, regardless of location, and foreign vessels in UK waters. It covers all vessels or aircraft lost in military service after 4th August 1914, even if locations are unknown, and all military vessels and aircraft less than 200 years old lost in service.

Merchant Shipping Act 1995 – Requires that any material brought to the surface must be declared to the Receiver of Wreck whose aim is to determine the ownership of the object. The finder will always be compensated either financially or by being able to keep the object. The Receiver aims to place all ‘historical’ finds (those over 100 years old) in museums or similar institutions.

Code of Practice for Seabed Developers - A non-statutory code drawn up by the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee in conjunction with other interested parties. It aims to ensure that an archaeological assessment and evaluation is carried out prior to development so that archaeological sites can be protected or excavated.

ICOMOS Charter - The International Council on Monuments and Sites has drawn up a charter for the ‘Protection and management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996). This aims to ensure the protection of underwater cultural sites, or their proper excavation, recording, conservation of the finds and publication. The UK is a member of ICOMOS.

The Archaeological Diving Unit of the University of St. Andrews, on behalf of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites produced a useful document Protected Historic Wrecks – Guidance Notes for Divers and Archaeologists which as well as giving valuable background information and advice also provides a useful summary of the legislation. An excellent guide to the known wrecks around the Pembrokeshire coast can be found on the Dive Pembrokeshire website on <http://www.dive-pembrokeshire.com/wrecks.html>.

Under the Treasure Act 1996 everyone is legally required to report Treasure, or that which they believe may be Treasure, which they find. The Act, which defines what is and what is not “treasure” came into force on 24th September 1997 and replaced the common law of Treasure Trove. Further details on the treasure finder’s responsibilities are given on the Cambria Archaeology website.

The EU Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, UNESCO 2001 was introduced to afford greater protection to underwater archaeological sites within the waters administered by respective Member States.

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ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER INTERESTS INVOLVED

Pembrokeshire County Council; Welsh Assembly Government; Countryside Council for Wales; Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority; PLANED; National Trust; Council for the Protection of Rural Wales; Country Landowners Association; CADW; The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales; Cambria Archaeology; Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites; Maritime Heritage Society; West Wales Maritime Heritage Society Ltd.; International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS); Maritime & Coastguard Agency; Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England; Council for British Archaeology; Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales; the Nautical Archaeology Society;

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INTERACTIONS

The following interactions are particularly relevant to this Topic Area.

- High quality experience of coastal area by visitors is essential to maintain and increase visitor numbers to ensure sustainability of local businesses whilst an increase in visitor numbers might impact unfavourably on the quality of the landscape and cultural resources and hence the quality of the visitor experience

- The visual quality of seascapes and landscapes may be threatened by inappropriate developments both within and remote from coastal areas
- Lack of knowledge of the presence of archaeological sites and artefacts could lead to the loss of or damage to these resources
- Emigration of indigenous populations from coastal communities can lead to loss of language, historic and cultural practices and local knowledge
- Lack of public awareness of the existence and value of landscape and archaeological features can lead to loss of potential public experience and under-valuing of the features by the public and planners
- Recreational and general usage of areas of landscape and historical / archaeological interest can cause degradation of that interest
- Balance needs to be found between meeting visitor demands in e.g. access, information / directional signage, car parking areas, etc. and the need to maintain the character and quality of the landscape and historical environment
- Balance needs to be found between the pressures for change and development, e.g. employment maintenance and development, renewable energy generation, utilisation of natural resources, etc.

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ISSUES

The following Issues have been identified by members of the public or representatives of organisations as the result of workshops, road shows or written consultations, extracted from documents prepared by other organisations as a result of consultation, or from feedback to earlier drafts of this paper. They are reproduced here as accurately as possible, and vary from the specific to the general. It is accepted that some are subjective, and some controversial, but the intention is to address these issues in due course.

Archaeological Issues

- Scarcity of local building materials and craftsmanship for restoration projects
- Lack of compatibility between conservation measures and planning policy / legislation in some instances

- Gaps in understanding / knowledge
- Lack of interpretation / sign posting of sites
- Promontory forts in danger of falling into the sea
- Lack of general awareness of the County's cultural heritage
- Activities and practices of developers, farmers, foresters, treasure hunters and others can cause accidental or intentional loss of, or damage to, cultural sites, archaeological remains and artifacts
- Removal of material by some divers deprives County of knowledge and research opportunities
- Inadequate partnership between divers/ treasure hunters and archaeological professionals
- Loss of / damage to marine archaeological resources through dredging, trawling, pipe laying etc.
- Resources are inadequate for the maintenance, protection and recording of industrial and archaeological resources, e.g. Stepside, Porthgain, Haven jetties.
- Widely dispersed information on off-shore maritime archaeology needs to be collated and centralized
- Natural processes, e.g. erosion, are causing loss of / damage to archaeological sites and material
- Development and land use changes can impact on the County's archaeological resources
- Current legislation is not robust enough to give adequate protection to the County's archaeological resource
- Financial and other resources are insufficient to adequately protect and maintain Pembrokeshire's archaeological resource

Direct Human Interaction Issues

- Cumulative impact of development, etc. on the landscape
- Visual impact of wind farms on landscapes and seascapes
- Loss of / development on Common land and small sites through inadequate protection measures compared with larger sites
- Impact of marine installations on seascape quality

- Increasing loss of strandline due to urbanization / development
- Removal of stones from beach and slates from wall, Parrog (Newport)
- Industrial development can create visual impact / unsightliness
- Modern agricultural and forestry practices can create degeneration in landscape value and diversity
- Litter and fly tipping creates a visual, public health and environmental nuisance
- There is an area of untidy waste ground in the area of the tunnel and strand at Coppet Hall
- There is a perception that management practices on privately owned beaches will cause a deterioration in their visual attraction and landscape value
- Excessive / inappropriate visitor traffic can cause environmental and landscape degradation through the impact of trampling
- A balance needs to be found between the needs of improving access to beaches, etc. and the visual / landscape quality of the area

Human Cultural Issues

- Demise of traditional agriculture with loss of traditional practices and knowledge
- Effects of cultural shift away from traditional activities and crafts to tourism
- Loss of / decline in traditional and heritage fisheries, e.g. oyster fishery off Manorbier, compass net fishery in Daugleddau, coracle fishery in Teifi and seine net fisheries in Teifi and Nevern
- Effects of divide between north and south Pembrokeshire
- Inadequate resources to fill gaps in knowledge and understanding
- Threats to the Welsh language and culture through emigration from coastal areas of indigenous peoples
- Continuing development of the holiday home market threatens the future of coastal communities and their cultures

Environmental Issues

- Inadequate control of cumulative small scale development leading to gradual erosion of biodiversity and habitat richness

- Coastal erosion is threatening the survival of coastal archaeological sites and resources
- Impact of environmental changes, e.g. weather patterns, global warming, etc. on landscape features
- Erosion of historic landscape character
- Coastal erosion / perceived effects of aggregate removal is damaging coastal peat beds, submerged forest, buried land surfaces and sub-marine land surfaces
- Inadequate resources to fill knowledge / understanding gaps or to adequately tackle the landscape / archaeological issues identified
- There is progressive sand and gravel loss from beaches between Amroth and New Inn
- Erosion and progressive sand loss is occurring at Coppet Hall and South Beaches, Tenby
- Coastal erosion is occurring along the Parrog, Newport
- Progressive sand loss is occurring from the west end of Freshwater West beach
- Sycamore trees have a negative impact on the landscape and should be reduced or eradicated
- Insufficient is known about climate change / global warming to be able to predict changes in sea levels and rates of erosion and inundation

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Last amended July 2003