

PART 3

H4 SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENTS

6.0 EXPLANATORY NOTES ON H4 SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

- 6.1 The assessment for each H4 settlement is set out on the following pages. It is important to note that the assessment is based on the broad context of Combined Character Areas [CCAs], on settlement character and on the relationship of the settlement to its surrounding landscape. Below, an explanation of the purpose and structure of each section of the assessment is set out. Most of the assessment is self-explanatory but the definition of specific terms can be found in the Glossary in Appendix 1. The individual assessments are in alphabetical settlement order and a contents page follows this introductory section.

SUMMARY

- 6.2 This section summarises the characteristics and the main relationships, constraints and sensitivity in the area. Each main heading is discussed below:

Key landscape characteristics

- 6.3 This section focusses on the landscape around the settlement within the study area and is divided into topography, drainage, landcover pattern and land use, and tree cover.

Settlement characteristics

- 6.4 This section focusses on the settlement itself and is divided into road/circulation pattern, development pattern/character, landmarks and key buildings/features, vernacular style and detractors.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape

- 6.5 This section considers the relationship of the settlement to its surrounding landscape and is divided into settlement fit with the landscape, key views and settings, positive relationships and negative relationships.

Constraints summary

- 6.6 This main constraints of the study area are identified based on the analysis of the area.

Discussion of CCA sensitivity

- 6.7 The general sensitivity of the landscape is discussed, identifying the particular qualities of an area and the degree to which the area is vulnerable. The allocation of a specific sensitivity rating is avoided to ensure that the reader does not confuse this assessment with the sensitivity assessment for individual local landscape character areas in the main villages and settlements.

Potential environmental improvements

- 6.8 Where relevant, potential improvements in the public realm are identified which would be beneficial to the appearance and character of the area and settlement. Where there are minor detractors which impinge on the public realm these are also mentioned.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Relevant CCAs

- 6.9 The Combined Character Areas occurring in the study area are identified by number and their percentage proportion of the study area estimated. These character areas were derived from the 2001 LANDMAP aspect area assessments.

LANDMAP context including aspect area value

- 6.10 The aspect areas of the five LANDMAP aspects are listed. Sometimes the study area coincides with more than one aspect area. The values of each area are noted. The assessed aspects recently quality assured to the 2003 LANDMAP method are for geological landscapes, landscape habitats, visual and sensory and cultural landscapes. The historical aspect is to the approved 2001 LANDMAP method.

Designations

- 6.11 Landscape, nature conservation and historic conservation designations are listed in this section and comments made as to the specific features. eg National Park, AONB, SLA; heritage designations eg conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and landscapes; nature conservation designations e.g. RAMSAR, SACs, SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINC. Designations can indicate that a site is sensitive.

Other

- 6.12 Other potential constraints on the site are listed which may contribute to sensitivity eg floodplain, presence of national walking or cycling trail or country park.

Use of dashes or blank spaces

- 6.13 A dash is used where:

- No comments are thought appropriate to an area
- An attribute is not considered to apply to an area

- 6.14 A blank space is used where a designation or factor does not apply in that area.

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: steeply sloping rolling hills and valleys of the Gwehelog above the flat Usk valley that lies to the west
Drainage: minor watercourse to the south.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields. Hedges tend to be low cut with trees in places.
Tree cover: Strong deciduous tree cover on slopes above village such as around the church and rectory to the east and the motte to the west as well as small copses elsewhere and mixed woodland in larger blocks to the north and south.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located on a crossroads of quiet minor roads with public footpaths radiating from the church.
Development pattern/character: Bettws Newydd is essentially a linear settlement. The older part of the settlement consists of cottages and pub by the crossroads with the church separated from this on the hill with associated larger old properties such as Bettws Lodge. 20c development of suburban style houses links these two parts together on gentle sloping ground lying on one side of the village street and sited well below the skyline. Only the distinctive tin village hall and traditional pub lie to the west of the village street apart from a 20c golf course with club house set back.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church, Bettws Lodge and rectory to the east and the more modest pub and village hall to the west. The listed well at the cross roads is a small but important feature backed by the remains of the motte to the west.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages and pub of either local red sandstone or white painted render or stone with casement windows, some with porches, slate roofs, some facing and others at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn or privet hedges.
Detractors: the golf course club house appears to be out of character.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement sits in a hollow in the hillside contained by landform to the east and by the road and landform to the west. Though the 20c houses are of suburban character the landscape absorbs them at present. Trees to the south especially around the Lodge help enclosure and give a positive edge to the village here overlooking the valley along with the attractive character of the lodge and church. The rectory is visible on the hillside overlooking the village through trees. To the north, the approaches are positive with traditional cottages and village hall in a setting of fields.
Key views and settings: the key views from the village are from the churchyard to the

south with views back to the village from this direction. The setting of the church and lodge are important. Also important is the setting of the well and the relationship between this and the motte to the west. Positive relationships: these are: with the valley to the south- church and lodge; the settlements respect of the motte and adjacent sloping field; the well treed setting of the rectory. Negative relationships: the golf course with low quality club house and open character

Constraints summary Development should remain only east of the village street with the area to the west remaining open with key buildings and features such as the well and motte having their settings protected. The slopes east of the settlement should remain open to maintain the rural setting and keeping development below the skyline and the integrity of the rectory on the treed upper slopes intact. The setting of the church and Lodge in the Conservation Area should be protected so the approaches to the village from the south remain rural in character.

CCA sensitivity The area is generally sensitive as it lies within an SLA and has intrinsic qualities of small scale but strong topography of steep slopes and valleys, fields with strong deciduous tree cover and vernacular settlement, and tranquillity. The tree cover and topography offers some enclosure to accommodate housing in places but the village has already been developed significantly and capacity has possibly been exceeded.

Potential Improvements There is no identifiable public realm which can be improved- the rural character of the lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA38 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	95% high, 5% moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	55% outstanding, 45% high
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations in SLA comments

National Park AONB SLA YES

Historic/archaeology designations comments Conservation Area and listed buildings

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks _Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting




















SAM YES Conservation Area YES Listed Building YES

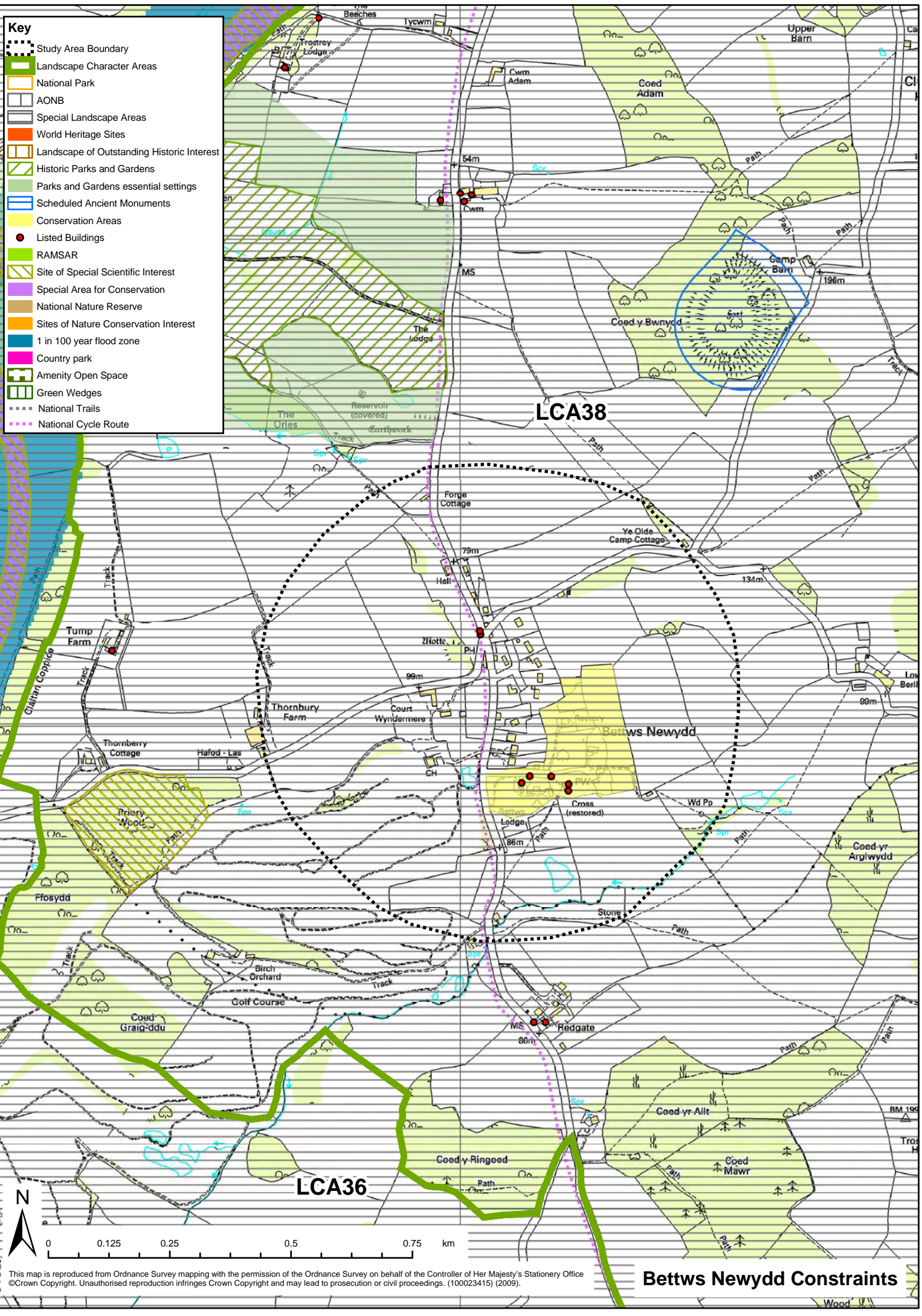
Biodiversity designations -
comments

SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR

Other

Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route YES
Floodplain (100yr)

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



LCA38

LCA36

Bettws Newydd Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: elevated gently sloping slopes from the north east to south west becoming steeper to the south west such as around Parkhouse.
Drainage: a few limited springs and very minor watercourses.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields around Broadstone and Parkhouse becoming more rectilinear towards Catbrook to the east indicating late enclosed land. Hedges tend to be outgrown with trees in places.
Tree cover: Strong mixed woodland to the north [Ninewells Wood] and east [Parkhouse Wood] with mature deciduous trees forming boundaries in places.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlements are linked to surrounding settlements by winding minor roads with a crossroads at Broadstone.
Development pattern/character: Broadstone is essentially a linear settlement. The older part of the settlement consists of dispersed cottages with paddocks and small fields with a couple of farms. 20c housing is linear mainly on one side of the east west minor road through the settlement and is a mix of public and private housing. The nominal centre of the settlement is the bowling green by the crossroads. Catbrook's traditional cottages are similar to Broadstone but these have been largely subsumed by 20c estate and infill development. The centre of the village appears to be the memorial hall.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key building in Broadstone is Langstone Farm. Cottages which form positive features lie north of Langstone Farm in Broadstone and on the southern and eastern edge of Catbrook. The bowling green is a positive feature giving a sense of place to the settlement.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages of either local red sandstone or white painted render with casement windows, some with porches, slate roofs, some featuring catslides, some facing and others at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn hedges.
Detractors: -

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the dispersed parts of Broadstone sit lightly in the landscape integrated to an extent by trees and other vegetation with a soft indented edge. The 20c linear development responds to the contours but is more prominent with a harder edge. Catbrook's estates are integrated to an extent by mature garden vegetation and contained by minor roads which limit and mitigate the housing's effect. The traditional cottages to the south a a positive edge to the settlement along the stream valley.
Key views and settings: the key view from Broadstone is south east from the crossroads and bowling green to the lower ground to the

south west. The key view in Catbrook is along the Catbrook valley to the east and west.

Positive relationships: Bowling Green/Langstone Farm part of Broadstone. Catbrook valley and settlement edge.

Negative relationships: -

Constraints summary Broadstone:

The area including bowling green and surrounds should be maintained open. The view from this area to the south east should be retained as an open view across the lower land to the south west as a relief from the otherwise enclosed character of the area. The fields fronting the public housing should therefore be retained as open fields. The dispersed character of the settlement should be retained to the north and west and infill avoided. A strong and definite open green gap should be retained between Broadstone and Catbrook to maintain their separate identities.

Catbrook:

The area has been developed significantly over recent years and has the odd character of a suburban housing estate in the middle of the countryside. Further expansion of this pattern is not desirable. Some minor additions of single houses in large plots screened by existing trees may be acceptable in places. A key area of constraint is the southern margins along Catbrook and on the eastern approaches.

CCA sensitivity

The area is generally sensitive as it lies within the Wye Valley AONB and has intrinsic qualities in small scale fields with strong tree cover and vernacular settlement, with occasional long views. The tree cover offers some enclosure to accommodate housing in places but the area has already been developed significantly and capacity has possibly been exceeded- especially around Catbrook.

Potential Improvements

There is no identifiable public realm which can be improved- the rural character of the lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA25 85% CCA2: CCA24 15% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	Moderate
Landscape habitats	65% high, 35% moderate
Historical landscapes	5% outstanding, 95% high
Cultural landscapes	90% outstanding, 10% high
Visual and sensory	85% Outstanding, 15% Moderate

Designations

Landscape designations all in Wye Valley AONB
comments

National Park AONB YES SLA

Historic/archaeology
designations comments -

Landscape of Historic Interest YES Historic Parks _Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM Conservation Area Listed Building























Biodiversity designations comments Parkhouse Wood SSSI; grassland SINCs eg Hillside, Woodside, Broadstone Meadow, The Grove

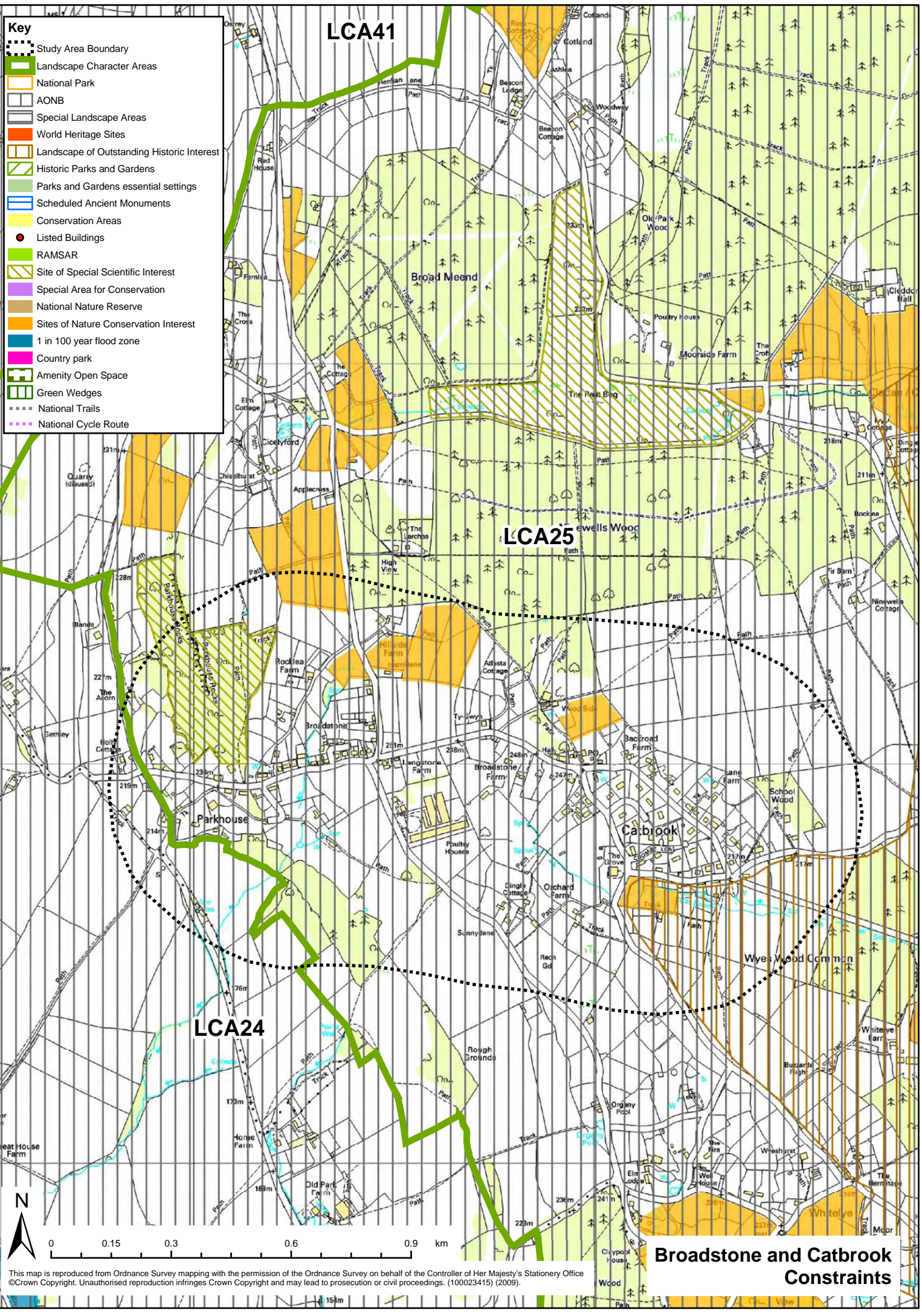
SAC NNR SINC YES SSSI YES RAMSAR

Other

Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr)

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



LCA41

LCA25

LCA24

Broadstone and Catbrook Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: gently undulating landscape south of the distinct outlier to the Black Mountains- Ysgryd Fawr.
Drainage: Mynachdy Brook passes through the settlement.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular and regular arable and pasture fields with a golf course to the south west and a small plantation to the north. Hedges tend to be outgrown with trees in places and there are fenced fields to the south.
Tree cover: Small plantation to the north [Crowfield plantation], trees in the golf course to the south west with mature trees in hedgerows and along the brook.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the village street is a no through road running off the B4521 and is virtually straight running over the hill. Possibly it is the defunct alignment of an old through road, replaced by the alignment of the Old Ross Road and terminated by subsequent developments such as the golf course. It makes little sense otherwise.
Development pattern/character: Bryngwenin is very much a linear settlement. There are a few older cottages and small farm scattered along the village street as far as the hilltop. These are virtually joined together by 20th-century ribbon infill of suburban character- bungalows and 2 storey houses. Incremental 20th-century development runs to the south west on the southern side of the road with some gaps. There are few houses to the north of the road which presents a generally mitigated edge in views from the north. There is no clear centre to the settlement with the telephone box and bus stop at the junction with the B road being the most significant focus.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the older cottages, some stone, the cluster of buildings on the hillcrest and those close to the B4521 at the gateway to the settlement.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages of either local red sandstone or white painted stone or render with casement windows, some with porches, slate roofs, most facing the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn hedges. There are a pair of distinctive estate style cottages which add character.
Detractors: the bungalows and other 20c housing are generally of limited quality and have created an anomalous settlement in otherwise unspoilt countryside.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement is an incongruous linear settlement running up a hill and over the other side, not respecting topography, drainage or other patterns.
Key views and settings: the key view towards the settlement is from Ysgryd Fawr and the B4521 to the north. Key views out are also to the north towards the Ysgryd.
Positive relationships: Pontgarreg Farm and cottages to the brook.

Negative relationships: the unbroken linear developed parts of the settlement provide too strong a line in the landscape.

Constraints summary There has been significant incremental infill over the 20c which has emphasised the incongruous straight linear character of the settlement. Further expansion therefore needs to be limited with the retention of gaps where they exist and particularly the retention of open land to the north of the village street [to the east of the hilltop at least]. This allows views to the north and also presents a neat vegetated edge to the village when viewed from the north. The area around the junction with the B4521 is also sensitive and should be kept free from further development which would otherwise reinforce the settlement's presence. Some minor additions of one or two houses may be acceptable to the south west of the hill. Care should be taken with expansion to the north west as the Crowfield Plantation may be removed at some point in the future.

CCA sensitivity The area is particularly sensitive to the north in terms of its role as the setting to the Ysgryd Fawr within the National Park. Generally it is an open undulating landscape of the Northern Hills character area and in an SLA with some tree cover to the north around Crowfield Plantation but more open to the south. The settlement has limited architectural merit although there are some traditional cottages.

Potential Improvements There is no identifiable public realm which can be improved- the rural character of the lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA53 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	High
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	20% high, 80% moderate
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations comments in SLA with the Brecon Beacons National Park on the north eastern edge of the settlement

National Park YES AONB SLA YES

Historic/archaeology designations comments -

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks _Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM Conservation Area Listed Building























Biodiversity designations -
comments

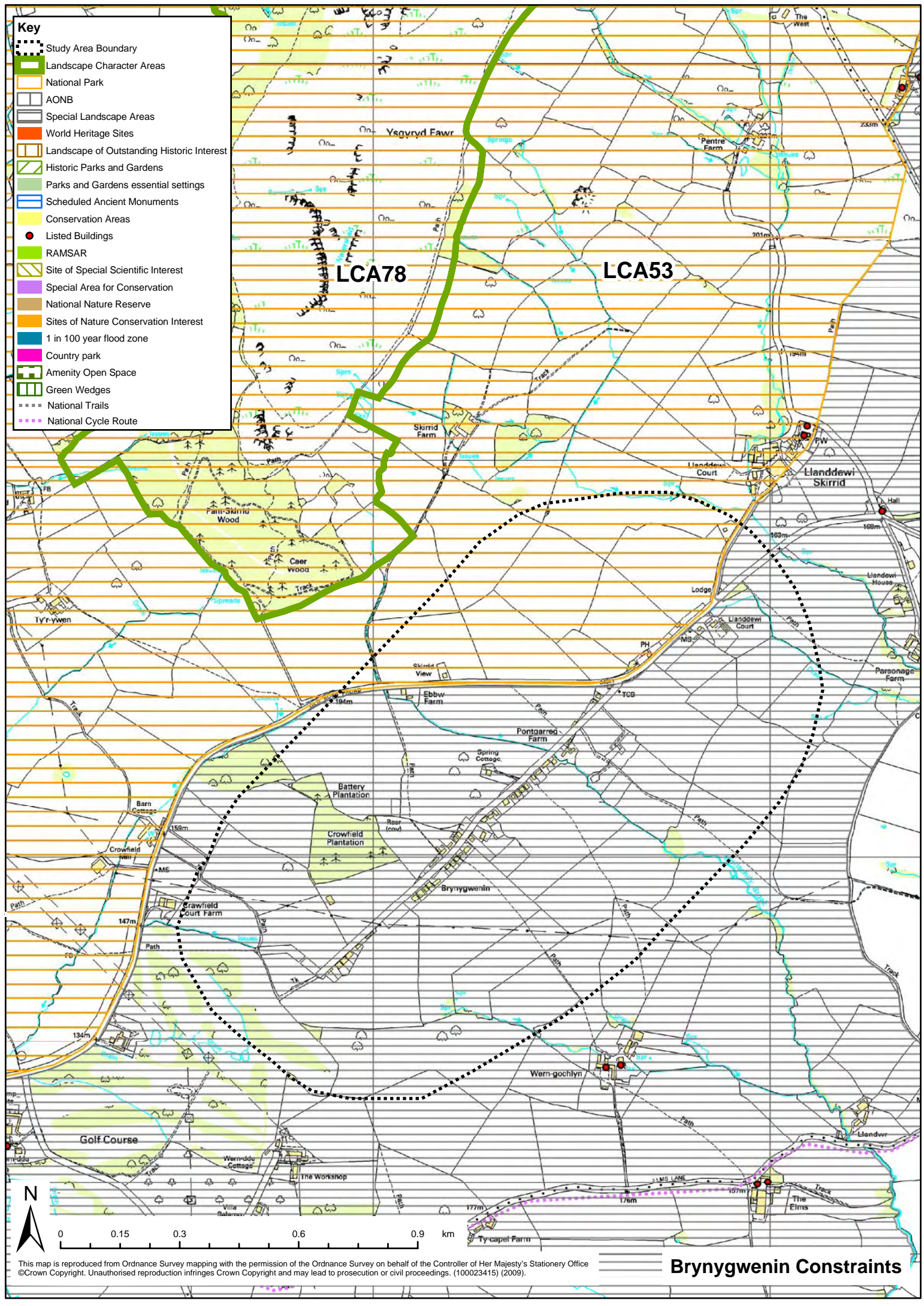
SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR

Other

Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr)

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



LCA78

LCA53

Brynygwenin Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: hill within a deeply undulating landscape of hills and valleys.
Drainage: Llandegfedd reservoir to the west and streams and issues to the south.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular and regular pasture fields with a disused farm park and a sailing club to the west. Trees form the setting to the reservoir and are present within the settlement and in hedgerows. Hedges tend to be outgrown or low cut in the rectilinear field pattern to the south.
Tree cover: Trees form the setting to the reservoir and are present within the settlement and in hedgerows. A line of cypress trees are prominent and a jarring element on the hilltop just to the west of the village centre.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement lies at a staggered crossroads of quiet minor roads.
Development pattern/character: Coed y paen is a clustered settlement focussed on the church and pub with its green frontage on the hill top. There are a few older houses in the centre of the village, some close to, and defining the road edge. These are almost surrounded by 20th-century housing including a small estate of suburban character- bungalows and 2 storey houses. More recent 20th-century development to the west is slightly more sensitive and in character apart from the garden planting. There is an important gap allowing a physical and visual connection between centre and the landscape to the west of the pub.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church, pub, and older cottages and houses which define the centre of the settlement.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages generally of white painted render with casement windows, some with porches, slate roofs, facing or at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn hedges.
Detractors: the bungalows and other 20c housing, though mitigated to an extent by trees and other garden vegetation are particularly noticeable in views from the south and south east. An enclosure to the west of the settlement appears poorly maintained with ugly structures but is fairly low key and well screened although the cypress trees on the northern boundary are undesirable elements in this highly rural location.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement is located on the hilltop and is therefore potentially exposed to view. Trees integrate much of the settlement although housing to the south and east is more exposed and being linear in edge does not form a positive junction with the landscape.
Key views and settings: the key view towards the settlement is from the southern and south east [more distant] approaches where views to it are possible, unscreened by trees.

The setting to the church and Coed y paen farm need consideration.

Positive relationships: Church, pub and view out.

Negative relationships: the linear southern and south eastern edges of the settlement form clearly modern edges benefitting from views but visible as a consequence.

Constraints summary There has been expansion of the village from a small cluster around the church to a larger settlement of partly suburban character. At present the settlement lies on the hilltop so though its linear edges are visible to the south and south east only the edge bungalows and the church and some taller buildings are seen, set within trees. The steep eastern slopes therefore should be protected from further development in particular. The setting of the church and centre of the village including the pub should also be maintained, with a green connection out to the wider landscape. Generally the settlement and its surrounds are sensitive to further expansion due to the hilltop location.

CCA sensitivity The area is sensitive as it is a highly rural, tranquil sloping hill falling to the Llandegfedd reservoir to the west, the Dowlais Brook to the east and a tributary of the Sor Brook to the south. This exposes the area to views and allows very positive views out. The irregular hedged pastures and trees in and around the settlement give it high intrinsic quality although this is slightly adversely affected by existing 20c development. The area lies primarily in the Cilfeigan Park and Woodland character area and is an SLA.

Potential Improvements Green space in front of the pub could function well as a village green which may be improved by limited, low key improvements.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA32 95% CCA2: CCA33 5% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	99% outstanding, 1% low
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	High
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations in SLA comments

National Park AONB SLA YES

Historic/archaeology designations comments Coed y Paen farm is listed

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM Conservation Area Listed Building YES

Biodiversity designations
comments

Llandegfedd Reservoir and its edges are SSSI

SAC

NNR

SINC

SSSI YES

RAMSAR

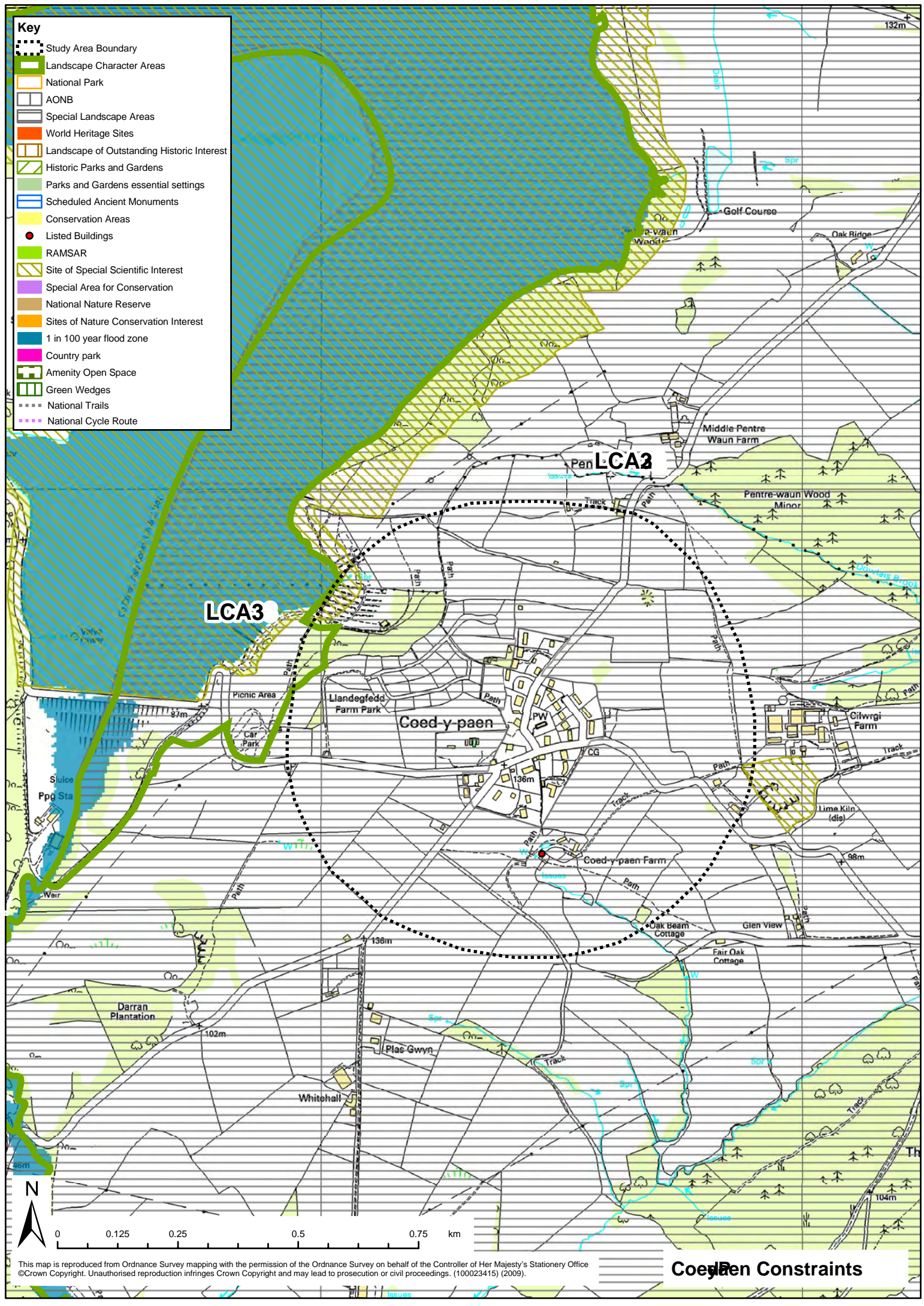
Other

Country Park

National Trail

National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr) YES



- Key**
- Study Area Boundary
 - Landscape Character Areas
 - National Park
 - AONB
 - Special Landscape Areas
 - World Heritage Sites
 - Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 - Historic Parks and Gardens
 - Parks and Gardens essential settings
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Conservation Areas
 - Listed Buildings
 - RAMSAR
 - Site of Special Scientific Interest
 - Special Area for Conservation
 - National Nature Reserve
 - Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 - 1 in 100 year flood zone
 - Country park
 - Amenity Open Space
 - Green Wedges
 - National Trails
 - National Cycle Route

LCA3

Pen LCA2

Coed-y-paen

Coed-y-paen Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: gently sloping and undulating landscape rising to the north to Slidy Hill with a distinctive linear valley to the north east
Drainage: watercourse running north east to south west through the settlement
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture to the south with regular arable fields to the north east and south west. Hedges tend to be low cut.
Tree cover: Trees form the setting to the settlement defining the edge of Slidy Hill [Verlands Wood]. There are trees on the railway embankment to the west and on the M48 embankments which contain the settlement and help screen these elements. Ballans Wood lies to the east enclosing these A48 approaches.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement lies on the wide, partly dualled, A48 with minor roads running north and south. The Old Shirenewton Road used to be a through road but this has been cut off by the MOD base to the north which is not publicly accessible. The Crick Road has been realigned as well leading to a slightly dislocated circulation pattern of odd cul de sacs in the village. The M48 adjacent is inaccessible.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is primarily linear along the A48 and Old Shirenewton Road with Crick Manor to the north and a small farm to the south and some but large houses with large gardens. Limited 20c estate development has increased the size of the settlement to the south west and north east. Some unsightly commercial uses are prominent on the A48.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church, pub, and older cottages and houses which define the centre of the settlement.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages generally of white painted render with casement windows, some with porches, slate or tile roofs, facing the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn hedges. Bradbury's Farm appears to be Victorian or turn of the century with red brick with slate and sash windows.
Detractors: the commercial uses, especially the depot to the west.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement is located at the break of slope between the rising hill land to the north and the lower valley floor and therefore sits well into the landscape in this respect. It is hemmed in on most sides by the motorway, railway and MOD base, all of which have strong tree cover so this further contains the settlement.
Key views and settings: glimpse views to the settlement are possible from the M48 and the view north from the southern approach Crick Road to the farm is pleasant. The key setting is to St Nyverns Chapel SAM and Crick

Manor.

Positive relationships: Bradbury's Farm and the small scale fields to the south.

Negative relationships: the settlement is split rather than joined by the A48 which is wide and busy at times. The commercial use with its obtrusive lighting near the ruined chapel SAM is a poor introduction to the settlement although this open valley flows through to the SAM.

Constraints summary There has been expansion of the village from the linear pattern. The potential for further expansion is limited due to the motorway, railway and MOD base. No development should expand beyond these barriers. The setting of St Nyvern chapel and Crick Manor and their open relationship with the valley to the north east should be maintained and the impacts of the nearby commercial use mitigated. The intimate fieldscape to the south with its positive relationship with Bradbury's Farm which provides an indented rural edge should be retained as the most attractive part of the settlement.

CCA sensitivity The area is moderately sensitive predominantly within the Caerwent hinterland character area with rising wooded Slidy Hill behind which though it forms part of the Caerwent Military base, appears to be rural in character. As a settlement on the A48 and bounded by the M48 the village is under pressure but a combination of strong constraints and buffers around the settlement combined with listed St Nyvern's Chapel and attractive small scale fields to the south significantly constrain expansion. The area is surrounded by a Green Wedge north of the M48.

Potential Improvements The A48 corridor is dominated by road engineering. Improvements to improve its human scale as well as traffic calming with less road paint would be desirable but it is acknowledged this would be difficult to achieve.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA19 50% CCA2: CCA17 35% CCA3: CCA11 15%

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	80% high, 20% moderate
Landscape habitats	5% high, 95% moderate
Historical landscapes	65% high, 35% low
Cultural landscapes	30% outstanding, 68% high, 2% moderate
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations comments Green Wedge north of the M48

National Park AONB SLA

Historic/archaeology designations comments St Nyverns Chapel SAM and listed structure, listed Crick Manor; and Brook Cottage; tumulus SAM to the west

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM YES Conservation Area Listed Building YES

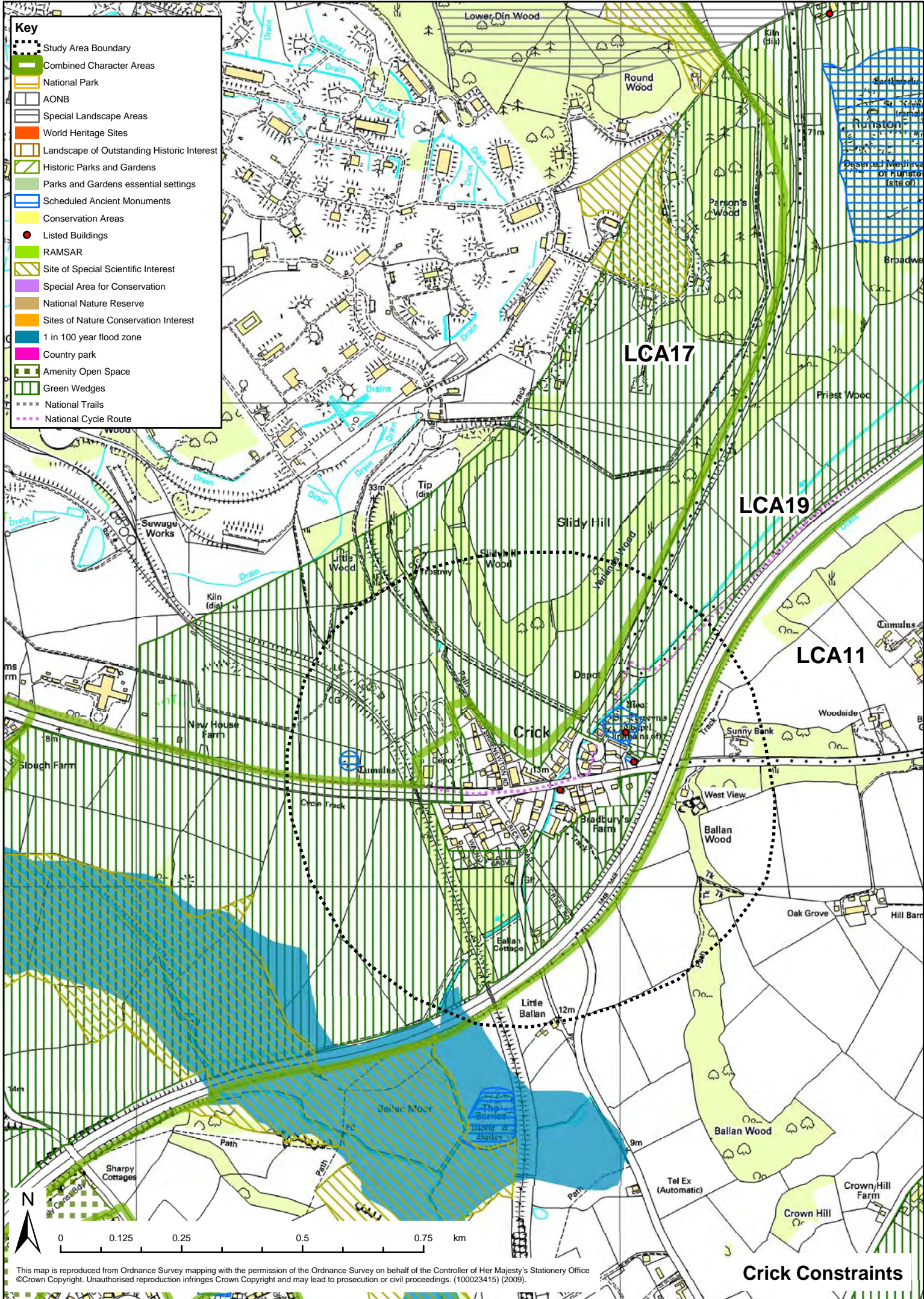
Biodiversity designations -
comments

SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR

Other

Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route YES

Floodplain (100yr) YES



- Key**
- Study Area Boundary
 - Combined Character Areas
 - National Park
 - AONB
 - Special Landscape Areas
 - World Heritage Sites
 - Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 - Historic Parks and Gardens
 - Parks and Gardens essential settings
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Conservation Areas
 - Listed Buildings
 - RAMSAR
 - Site of Special Scientific Interest
 - Special Area for Conservation
 - National Nature Reserve
 - Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 - 1 in 100 year flood zone
 - Country park
 - Amenity Open Space
 - Green Wedges
 - National Trails
 - National Cycle Route

LCA17

LCA19

LCA11

Crick

Crick Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: on a low ridge gently rolling landscape sloping generally to the south
Drainage: small watercourse running to the south and pond to the north
Landcover pattern and land use: medium to large scale regular pasture and arable to the south with irregular arable fields to the west.
Hedges tend to be low cut.
Tree cover: Trees form an important screen and spine through parts of the settlement. There are trees on the A40[T] embankment to the south.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement apparently lies on the old alignments of the east/west A40 with some on the oldest road, now including the truncated Cuckoos Row, and some on the Groesonen Road. Minor roads run to the north and south. A public footpath runs to Raglan Castle to the west. The busy A40[T] and A449[T] are accessible to the west close to the junction.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is linear along the various old alignments of the A40 and as such is dislocated with incremental 20c development including a club house. Some unsightly commercial uses [agricultural machinery] are located in the centre of the settlement and are prominent when viewed from the Grosoenen Road but are screened by trees from wider view.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: none within the settlement but Raglan Castle lies on the same low ridge 800m to the west
Vernacular style: for the area the vernacular is simple rural cottages generally of white painted render with casement windows, some with porches, slate roofs, facing the road with frontages of hawthorn hedges.
Detractors: the commercial uses, mobile phone masts and club building.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement is located on a low ridge mainly running across the slope which appears logical. However, the linear pattern of houses on Warrage Road are on the local skyline when viewed from the Groesonen Road and from further south making this a sensitive location.
Key views and settings: the main views of the settlement are along the Grosoenen Road from the east and west but there are also longer views from the south.
Positive relationships: the open field in the settlement fringed with mature deciduous trees is positive especially adjacent to the Groesonen Road and the linear development form maintains semi-rural character.
Negative relationships: the settlement does not relate particularly well to the landscape

as an incremental and dislocated spread out settlement without a centre. The development on the skyline is undesirable especially around the club. The commercial use has a very poor relationship with the Groesonen Road but is generally well screened.

Constraints summary The sparse linear character of the settlement with gaps should be maintained as it lies within open country on a low ridge/rising land. The open fields to the south of the settlement and south of the club house give a strong rural character to the settlement and should be retained. No development should be carried out to the west as this would harm views to Raglan Castle and the relationship with the castle.

CCA sensitivity The area is moderately sensitive predominantly within the Raglan hinterland character area with the southern Usk character area running to the south west. The area has a gently rolling open character with large fields with moderately long views to the south. As a settlement on the old A40 and bounded by the A40[T] the settlement under pressure but the area is essentially rural in character.

Potential Improvements The main improvement to the settlement would be the improvement of the agricultural machinery commercial site and the club building and surrounds. These appear to be in private hands though. Encouraging/planting trees along the Groesonen Road would be a positive addition east of the agricultural machinery merchants.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA39 80% CCA2: CCA29 20% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	Moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	98% outstanding, 2% high
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations comments	SLA to the south of the A449[T]		
National Park	AONB	SLA	
Historic/archaeology designations comments	listed milestone on the Groesonen Road [old A40]		
Landscape of Historic Interest	Historic Parks	Gardens	WHS
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting			
SAM	Conservation Area	Listed Building	YES

Biodiversity designations
comments

Cuckoo's Row Meadow SINC- neutral grassland

SAC

NNR

SINC YES

SSSI

RAMSAR
























Other

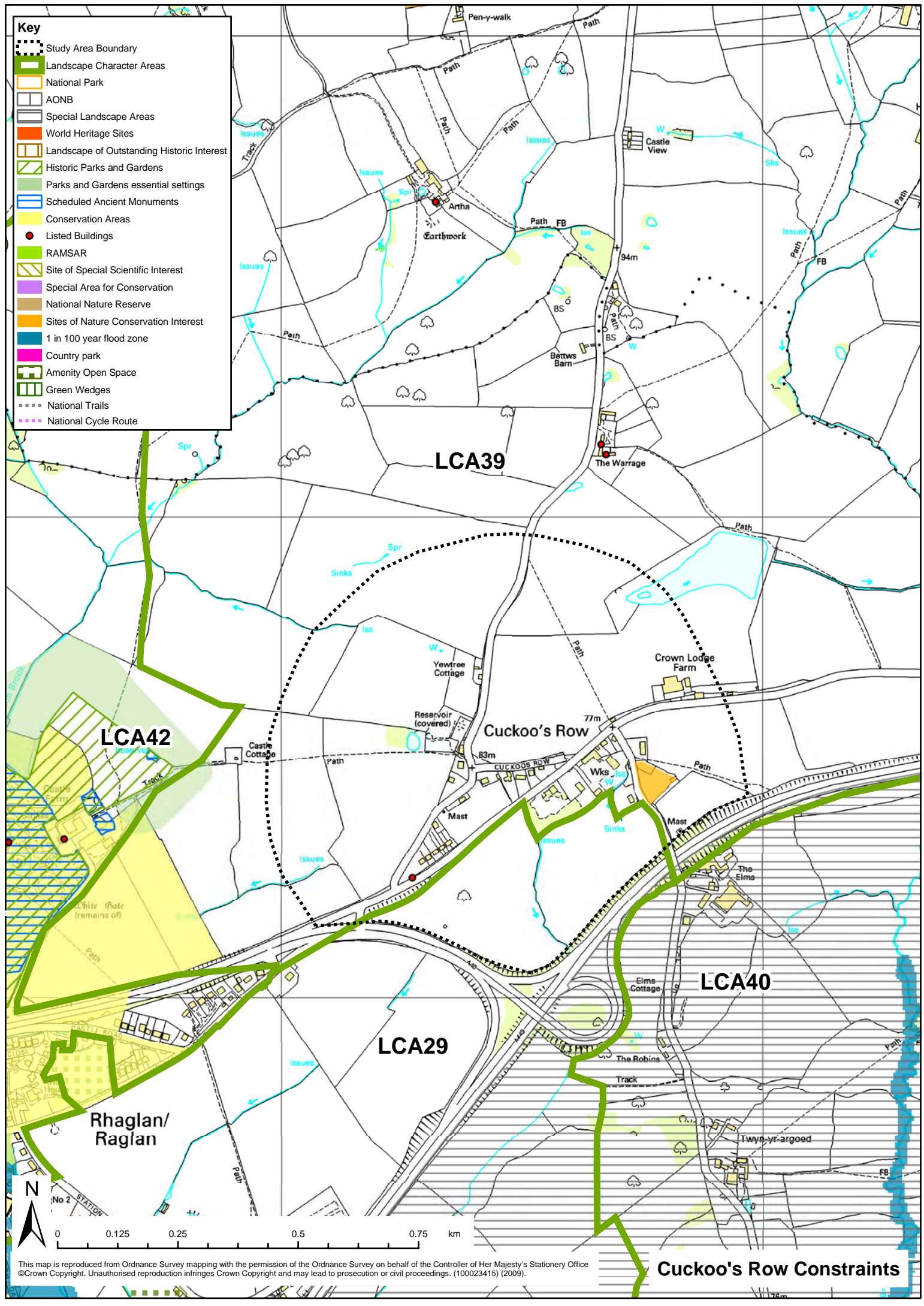
Country Park

National Trail

National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr)

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



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Cuckoo's Row Constraints

Summary

Key characteristics

Topography: very gently rolling landscape rising to the east with Gweckery Farm on a low rise

Drainage: slopes to Clawdd Brook to the north and to other watercourses to the south

Landcover pattern and land use: small-medium irregular pasture with some arable to the north and east on rising land Hedges tend to be low cut.

Tree cover: copses lie in Llanarth Court parkland and there is a plantation at Pwll-y-Groes on the hill which acts as a backcloth. Mature deciduous trees a dotted along field boundaries.

Settlement characteristics

Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is served by a network of minor roads lying on the southern edge of Llanarth Park.

Development pattern/character: the older part of the settlement to the north is linear and its core consists of estate houses, some of which are listed. A 20c estate of bungalows expands the settlement to the south in a dislocated manner. It is based around a cul de sac and turns its back on the adjacent minor lanes.

Landmarks and key buildings/features: the key buildings are concentrated in the northern part of the settlement- the listed estate houses.

Vernacular style: the estate style is the most distinctive style of the settlement- this appears to be an Arts and Crafts style of cottages and houses of white render, common pitched tile or slate roof with a variety of sizes of lucarnes/gablets with casement windows, red brick chimneys, with houses set at right angles or facing the road with frontages of hawthorn, beech or privet hedges. There are also standard rural cottages and farmhouses with white painted render or old red sandstone with red brick detailing, common slate roofs and casement windows.

Detractors: the bungalow estate appears suburban in such a rural setting. The use of ranch fencing in places degrades the quality of boundaries.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape

Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement lies on gentle lower slopes and therefore is not prominent. Gaps between the older settlement and the new estate and gaps and generous spacing of houses allows the landscape to permeate and dominate the character of the village.

Key views and settings: the key setting relates to Llanarth Court to the north and the the related Conservation Area

Positive relationships: the northern entrance to the village and its relationship to the estate parkland is positive

Negative relationships: the southern 20c estate is essentially a suburban style development with a straight edge facing

south which provides a poor approach to the settlement from the south.

Constraints summary The northern part of the settlement in the Conservation Area is the most sensitive part of the settlement with associated adjacent rising slopes to the east and west including to Gweckery and Greateak Farms. The field separating the northern and southern parts of the settlement should be retained to provide a green setting to the Conservation Area.

CCA sensitivity The area is highly sensitive to the north and west due to its proximity to the historic park and garden and lying within a Conservation Area. Further south east the area becomes moderately sensitive predominantly within the Raglan hinterland character area. The area has a very gently rolling open character with small- medium sized fields with some views to the Gwehelog hills to the south.

Potential Improvements The main improvement to the settlement would be replanting of hedges instead of ranch fencing but it is appreciated that the properties are either private or estate owned.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA39 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	Moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations -
comments

National Park

AONB

SLA

Historic/archaeology designations comments

Llanarth Court Grade II historic park and garden to the north west with key view towards Gweckery Farm; associated Conservation Area running into the settlement; three houses and telephone box listed in northern part of the village; listed buildings at Plas Hendy to the south east and further away at Bryngwyn- including church

Landscape of Historic Interest

Historic Parks Gardens YES WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM Conservation Area YES Listed Building YES

Biodiversity designations -
comments

SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR
























Other

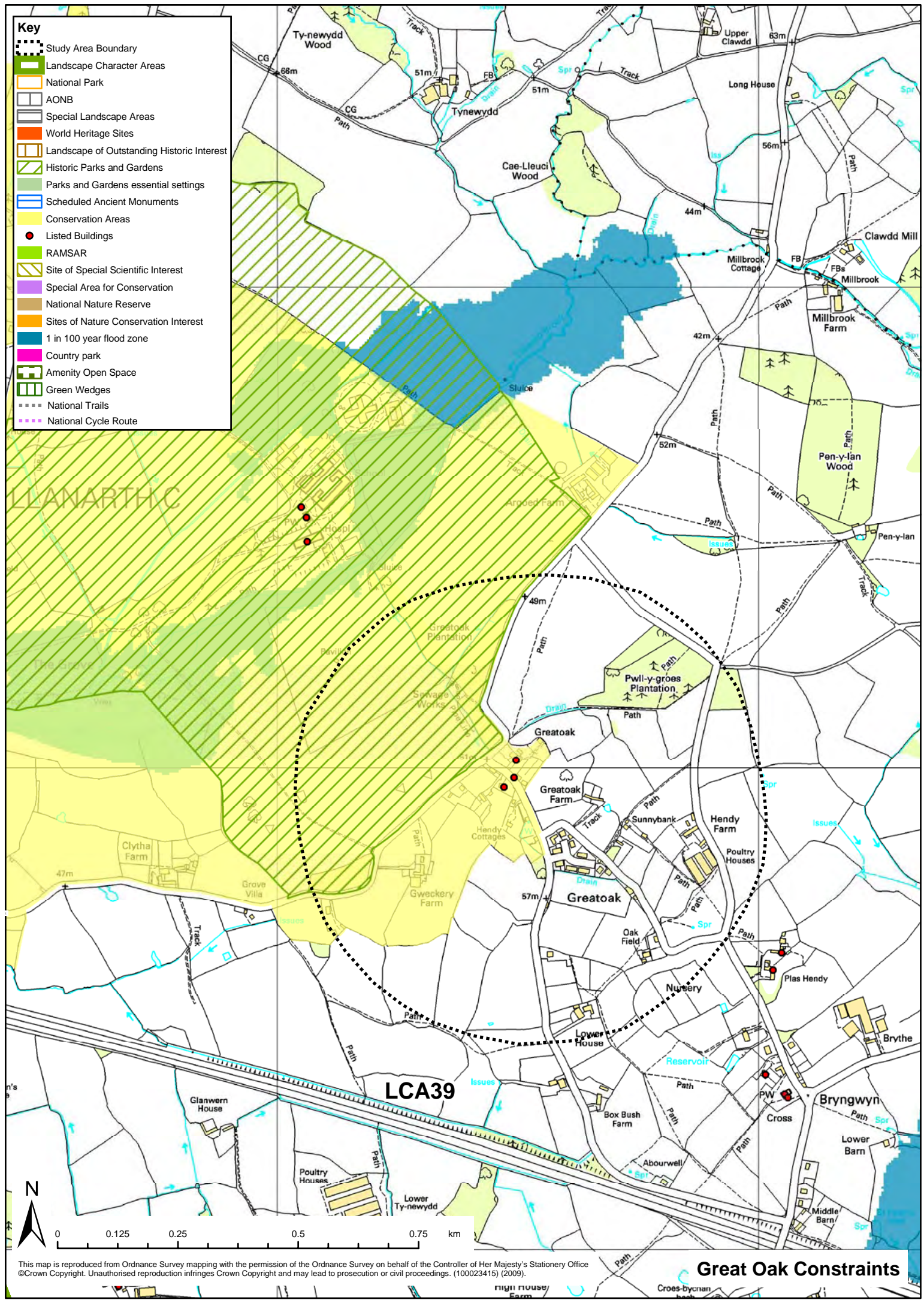
Country Park

National Trail

National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr)

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
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 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 km

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Great Oak Constraints

Summary

Key characteristics Topography: a deeply undulating landscape of hills and some steep valleys.
Drainage: series of streams and issues running to the south.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields. Hedges tend to be outgrown with trees with some low cut.
Tree cover: strong deciduous tree cover along boundaries, in small copses, along streams and in mixed woodland to the east

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is served by a network of minor winding roads with no apparent hierarchy, apart from the slightly larger road running between Usk and Raglan to the east.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is generally dispersed over a wide area, based on a post-medieval squatter pattern with smallholdings or large plots associated with 20c houses. There is a concentration of dwellings in Gwehelog which consists of an incremental 20c linear settlement along Waunfield Lane on a small ridge. However, there is no defined centre, with the chapel lying isolated away from a hall and pub which are on the Usk road.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: the key buildings are the chapel and pub and occasional vernacular farm or dwelling but all these are scattered.
Vernacular style: there are rural cottages and farmhouses with white painted render, common slate roofs and casement windows.
Detractors: there are examples of poor quality 20c suburban style dwellings which are wearing badly. The dwellings on Waunfield Lane appear incongruous in such a rural area with their suburban style and detailing.

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the overall pattern of development is highly informal, dispersed and incremental which leads to a varying degree of fit in this complex landscape. The earlier dwellings in vernacular style fit most comfortably in terms of spacing and character, often associated with smallholdings. The later 20c infill is sensitive in places but elsewhere introduces a suburban grain and character, such as at Waunfield Lane where the ribbon development is a poor fit in the landscape on a ridge with no hierarchy and potentially open to view. Trees integrate some of the settlement.
Key views and settings: fairly open views are possible westward from the Usk road. The setting of the Chapel is important.
Positive relationships: vernacular cottages set in valley bottoms
Negative relationships: Waunfield Lane

ribbon development and the ridge

Constraints summary The essential character of the settlement is one of highly dispersed cottages with smallholdings/large plots and farms. This is being eroded by incremental 20c development. No linear development is desirable and Waunfield Lane should not be further affected by this type of development. Development on ridges and steep slopes should be avoided as it would be prominent. No groups of dwellings should be built- only single dwellings in a vernacular or complementary sustainable style may be acceptable in a very limited number of locations as the area is reaching capacity over the majority of the area and has exceeded it in Waunfield Lane.

CCA sensitivity The area is sensitive as it lies in the Gwehelog Valleys area which is a complex series of hills and steep valleys with strong woodland and hedges bounding small- medium scale pasture. This gives a high intrinsic quality to the area reflected by the SLA designation, with picturesque views and a sense of enclosure but there are also exposed hillsides and ridges which are particularly sensitive. Settlement, apart from the linear Gwehelog, is dispersed in large plots and erodes the quality in places where suburban styles of buildings and garden enclosure are used.

Potential Improvements There is no identifiable public realm which can be improved- the rural character of the lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA38 85% CCA2: CCA39 15% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	95% moderate, 5% high
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding
Visual and sensory	High



















Designations

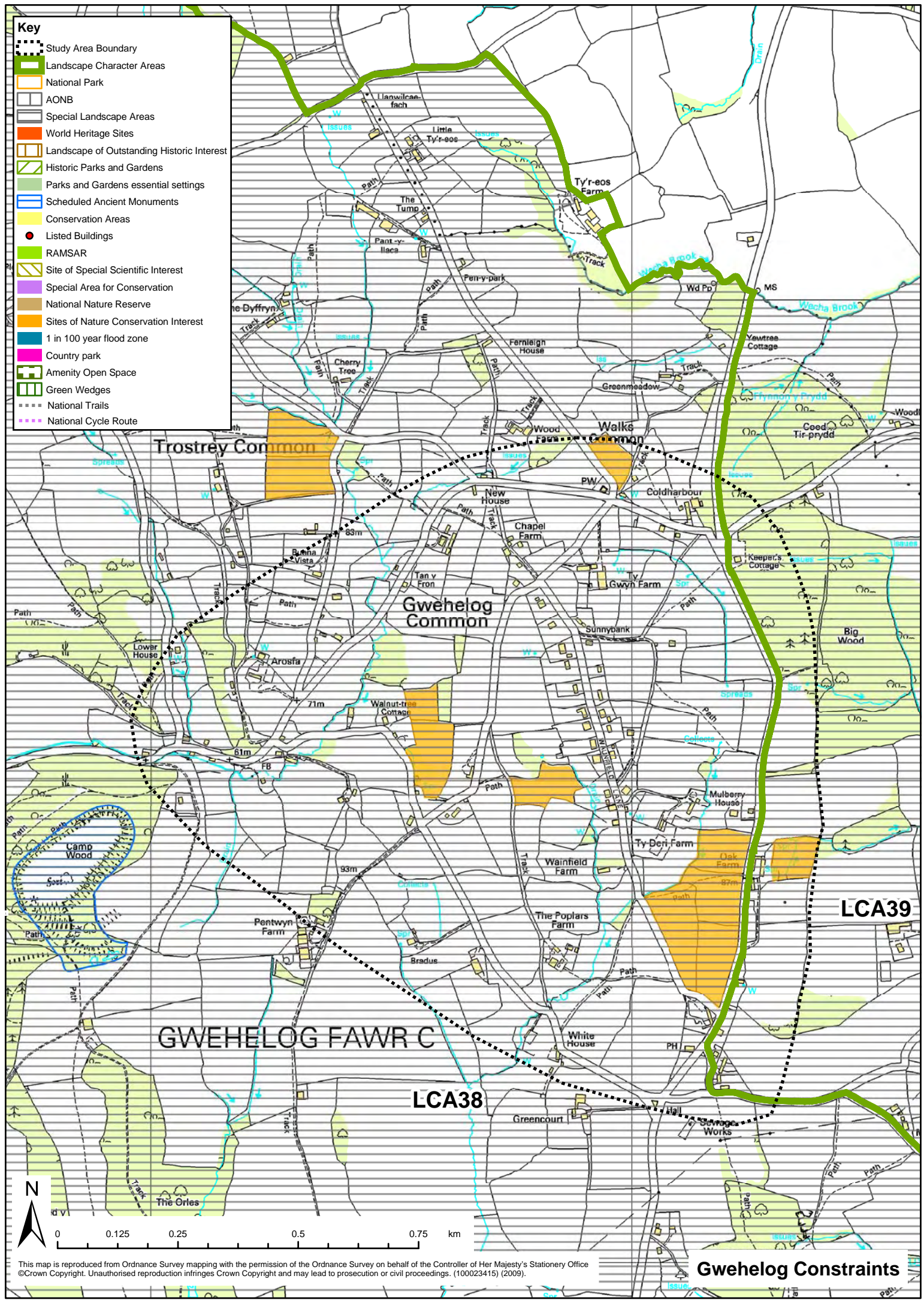
Landscape designations comments	in SLA				
National Park	AONB	SLA	YES		
Historic/archaeology designations comments	-				
Landscape of Historic Interest		Historic Parks _Gardens		WHS	
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting					
SAM	Conservation Area	Listed Building			
Biodiversity designations comments	neutral or marshy grassland SINCS- Ty Deri meadows, Moorlais meadow, Crossways Cottage field, Walnut Tree field, Oak Farm meadow, Green meadow				
SAC	NNR	SINC YES	SSSI	RAMSAR	
Other					

Country Park
Floodplain (100yr)

National Trail

National Cycle Route

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



Trostrey Common

Gwehelog Common

LCA39

GWEHELOG FAWR C

LCA38

Gwehelog Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: a flat bottomed valley with floodplain and steep valley sides to the north east and more gentle slopes to the south west although there is a distinctive steep slope/river cliff to the west.
Drainage: the Sor Brook has a meandering course which appears to have been modified around the settlement with straightened course and a weir
Landcover pattern and land use: medium scale irregular and regular pasture fields with some arable. Hedges tend to be low cut.
Tree cover: deciduous woodland on steep slopes defining the valley to the south west as well as riparian vegetation and a few trees on boundaries.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located on a quiet minor roads with public footpaths radiating from the church and running along the valley to the south.
Development pattern/character: Llandegveth is essentially a linear settlement. The older part of the settlement consists of a line of cottages with gaps running on the north side of the valley parallel to the floodplain towards the church with the big house of Cwrt Perrott sitting separately and well screened on the steep valley side to the north west. A small cluster of dwellings lie on the southern side of the valley floor around the pub to the west. 20c development of suburban style houses run up the valley side to the south east.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church and Cwrt Perrott [despite being screened by massive yew hedges].
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages of either white painted render or local stone with casement windows, some with porches, common slate or tile roofs, some facing and others at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn or privet hedges.
Detractors: the 20c housing on the south eastern edge of the settlement is a minor detractor as is the pub car park

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement generally sits well just off the floodplain on the northern lower valley side with a series of gaps allowing the landscape to dominate the character of the settlement. 20c houses to the south east are in scale but appear as standard house types and therefore jar a little. To the west, the pub and houses are discreetly located albeit in the valley floor.
Key views and settings: the key views from the village are along the valley floor and to the enclosing valley sides. Key views to the village are from the southern approach looking across the valley. The setting of the church and Cwrt Perrott are important.
Positive relationships: these are between the older current dwellings on the southern side

of Pen-y-Glog Road with their traditional character and gaps and the Sor Brook and its floodplain with the backcloth of the steep valley sides and woodland.
 Negative relationships: 20c houses to the south east are in scale but appear as standard house types. The massive farm complex around Cwrt Perrott is somewhat overbearing on the valley side.

Constraints summary The settlement as a whole is sensitive to further development due to its linear gappy character with longer views possible from the south. The linear character should be retained which means only a few limited opportunities for single dwellings may be acceptable. The relationship with the valley floor is very important with the gaps in the main street frontage being retained in full as well as views along the valley floor from east and west. Development up the valley sides should be avoided especially to the south east along Pen-y-Glog Road as this is prominent and open in views from the south. The areas around the Church and Cwrt Perrott are also very sensitive.

CCA sensitivity The area is sensitive as it is the highly rural valley of the Sor Brook of generally open character which allows long views to Llandgeveith and along the valley. This is flat bottomed with a floodplain and steep valley sides to the north east and more gentle slopes to the south. The gappy linear settlement, of medieval origins, has two listed buildings and skirts the floodplain and generally sits lightly in the lower valley.

Potential Improvements There is no identifiable public realm which can be improved- the rural character of the lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA31 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	40% outstanding, 30% high, 30% moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	High
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations comments	in SLA			
National Park	AONB	SLA	YES	
Historic/archaeology designations comments	listed Church of St Tegfedd and Court Perrot House			
Landscape of Historic Interest		Historic Parks	Gardens	WHS
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting				
SAM	Conservation Area	Listed Building	YES	

Biodiversity designations
comments

neutral grassland SINC to the south west away from the
settlement

SAC

NNR

SINC YES

SSSI

RAMSAR
























Other

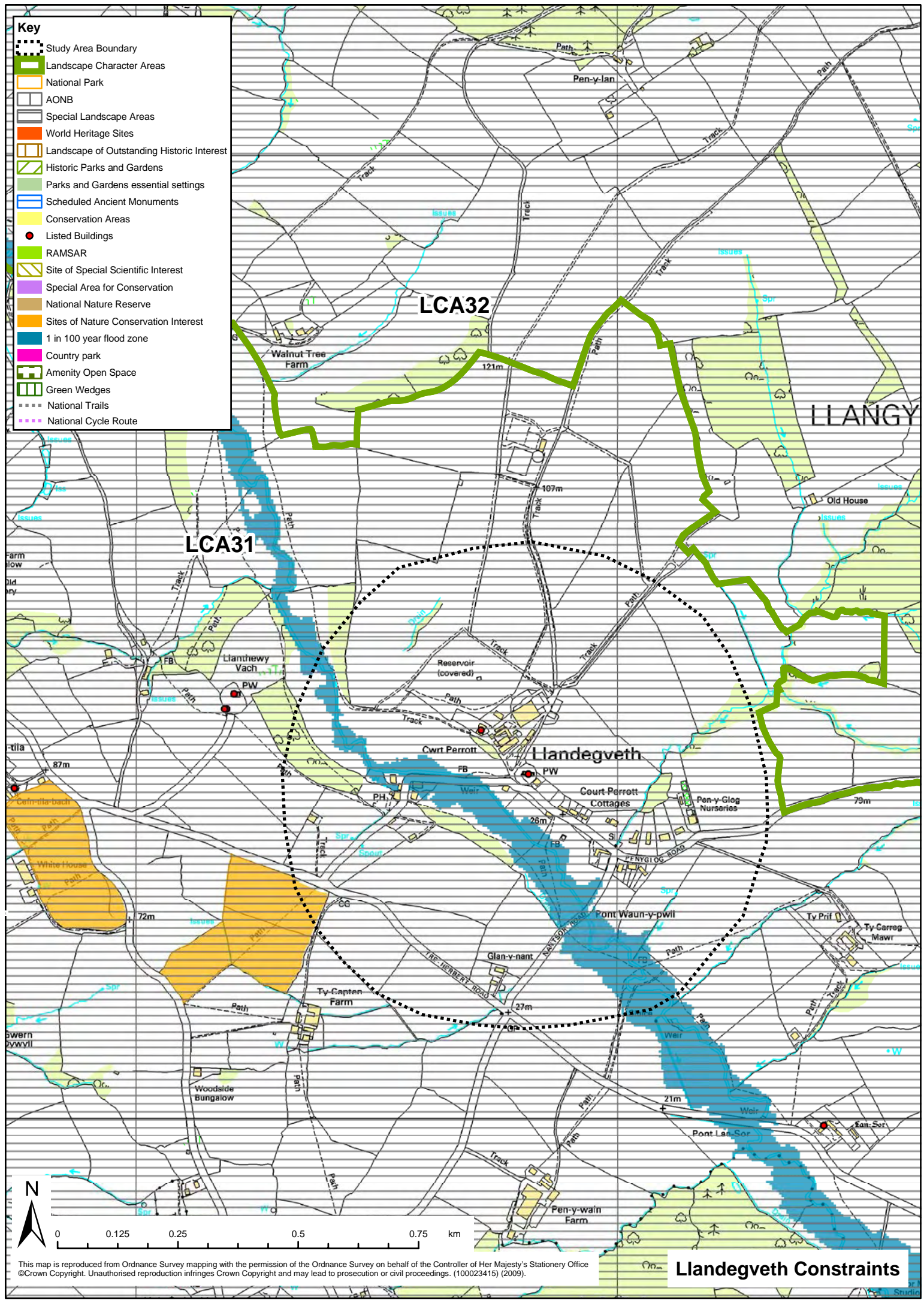
Country Park

National Trail

National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr) YES

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: part of a wide flat bottomed valley with floodplain with gentle slopes rising to the west
Drainage: the Nant y Wilcae runs along the eastern edge of the settlement, running into the Nant Olwy
Landcover pattern and land use: medium scale irregular pasture fields/meadows. Hedges tend to be low cut.
Tree cover: deciduous trees along riparian corridors and in small copses and along the A449 road corridor and a few trees on boundaries. The trees assist screening the A449 from the settlement.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located primarily on one minor road with some public footpaths radiating from the centre.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is linear with older buildings such as the large church, pub and fine farmhouses spaced along the main village street indicating a wealthy village. There has been significant late 20c infill between houses so the village street is now without gaps and appears fairly dense due to the size of the new dwellings in relation to the width of plot and the numerous cars parked on the street. The standard of new dwelling, however, is generally high.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings include the church and Church Farm and the other older vernacular buildings such as barns which give the village its character.
Vernacular style: a mix of larger houses and simple rural cottages of either white painted render or local /stone with casement windows, some with porches, common slate roofs, some facing and others at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn or privet hedges.
Detractors: the A449[T] to the east

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement generally sits well just off the floodplain on rising land, overlooking the valley floor. The linear character allows key buildings such as the church to be seen from the wider landscape in their setting and the essential historic character of the settlement has been retained.
Key views and settings: all the approaches to the village are important with keynote buildings. The church is the key landmark in approaches from the north and west and is visible from the A449[T]. The setting of the church and Church Farm are important.
Positive relationships: the edges of the village is generally positive as the traditional linear form has been retained with the backs of original dwellings and buildings being visible. The church has a positive, uncluttered relationship with the

landscape to the north.

Negative relationships: none at present

Constraints summary The settlement has been significantly infilled in the late 20c, probably since the construction of the A449[T], to give a slight feel of a well heeled commuter village. New houses have generally been large/higher quality houses retaining the linear pattern. The scope for further infill is extremely limited and further expansion to the east and north is limited by the floodplain and setting of listed buildings including the church and Church Farm. This only leaves expansion to the west which is sensitive due to long views on the approaches, the presence of the Conservation Area and the setting of Rock Farm which should remain separate from the settlement. The current edge here is satisfactory at present.

CCA sensitivity The area is sensitive as it forms part of the wider Olway flat valley floor with large areas of floodplain and is of open character. Moderately long views are possible to the north and west. The linear settlement is entirely in a Conservation Area and has numerous listed buildings with sensitive settings. The nearby A449[T], whilst reducing tranquillity, has not affected the essentially high built quality character of the settlement.

Potential Improvements Undergrounding of power cables. The rural character of the village street should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA29 95% CCA2: CCA39 5% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	Moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding
Visual and sensory	90% High. 10% Low

Designations

Landscape designations -
comments

National Park AONB SLA

Historic/archaeology designations comments Conservation Area and several listed buildings including Church of St John, other dwellings and barns in the centre of the village and at Rock Farm

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks _Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM YES Conservation Area YES Listed Building YES

Biodiversity designations -
comments

SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR

Other

Country Park

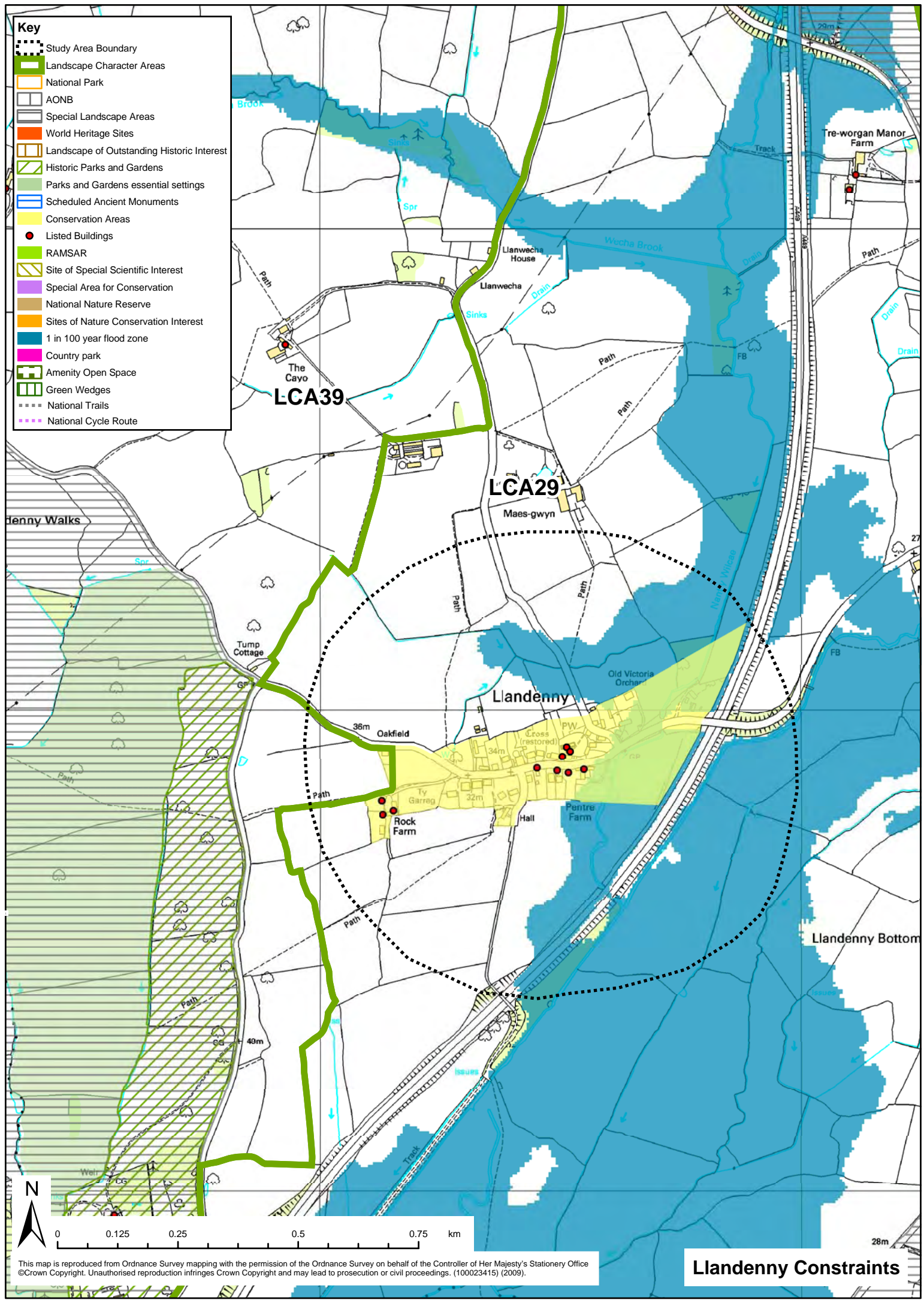
National Trail

National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr) YES

Key

- Study Area Boundary
- Landscape Character Areas
- National Park
- AONB
- Special Landscape Areas
- World Heritage Sites
- Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Parks and Gardens essential settings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- RAMSAR
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Area for Conservation
- National Nature Reserve
- Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
- 1 in 100 year flood zone
- Country park
- Amenity Open Space
- Green Wedges
- National Trails
- National Cycle Route



Llandenny Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: undulating hills and valley landscape falling to the south
Drainage: Full Brook passes in the valley to the west and a small streams passes through the settlement down the valley side- overall a poorly drained landscape.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields. Hedges tend to be outgrown with trees in places.
Tree cover: trees are primarily in riparian corridors, some becoming small linear woodlands, and along field boundaries and lanes.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located primarily on one minor road with some public footpaths radiating from the centre, including the Offa's Dyke Path.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is essentially small scale and linear but there are small clusters west of the church and a newer cluster east of the pub. The village focus is around the church and pub but paradoxically here there is a significant gap in the frontage ensuring the settlement feels like the landscape runs through it. Some limited incremental 20c development is of a poor quality not reflecting the vernacular including bungalows.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church and pub and the other older vernacular buildings such as the Forge which give the village its character.
Vernacular style: a mix of simple rural cottages of either white or cream painted render or local /stone with casement windows, some with porches, common slate roofs, a catslide in the pub, some facing and others at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn hedges.
Detractors: some 20c houses are minor detractors

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement generally sits well on the hillside, allowing the landscape to flow through it by the pub, which gives a low key and highly rural character. The church of St Cadoc remains the visual key focus set within its large open churchyard.
Key views and settings: the most important views are from Offas's Dyke. The church and its setting is important.
Positive relationships: the edges of the village where there are gaps in the frontage tend to be positive. The church has a positive, uncluttered relationship dominating the landscape to the south.
Negative relationships: the incremental 20c housing provides awkward edges in places and the hillside location means that some modern houses are more prominent than desirable.

Constraints summary The settlement is small scale and low key with a delicate structure of older buildings which are beginning to be overwhelmed by

incremental development. Fortunately the settings of the church and pub and the associated green corridors around them have not been adversely affected but their settings should be protected. New houses have generally been suburban in character apart from the latest which though larger in scale makes some concessions to the vernacular. The scope for further development is very limited due to the small size, listed building settings and hillside character of the settlement.

CCA sensitivity The area is highly rural, tranquil and sensitive as an undulating hills and valleys landscape with intrinsically valuable irregular boundaries to pastures with strong tree cover helping to integrate the settlement. The settlement itself is small and developed incrementally focussed on the church of St Cadoc and the pub, with connections out to the surrounding countryside. The Offa's Dyke Path runs through the settlement, adding to its sensitivity.

Potential Improvements The rural character of the village street should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing. Ranch fencing is undesirable and should be replaced with native hedges or picket fences although it is accepted this is in the private realm.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA53 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context
























	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	95% high, 5% moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding, plus Offa's Dyke Path bisects
Visual and sensory	High

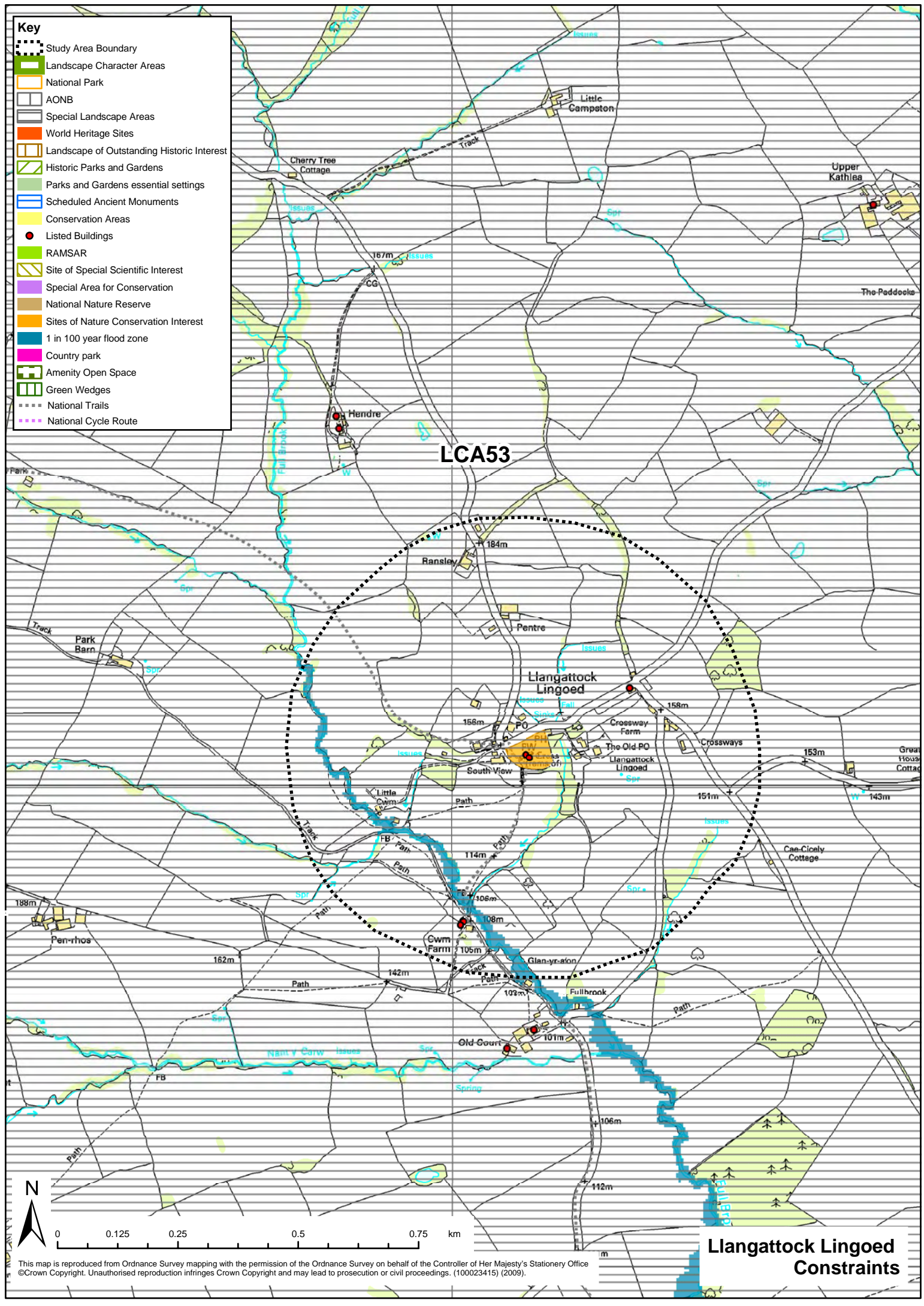
Designations

Landscape designations comments	in SLA				
National Park	AONB	SLA	YES		
Historic/archaeology designations comments	listed buildings at St Cadoc's Chapel, Old Forge House to the east and Cwm farmhouse to the south				
Landscape of Historic Interest		Historic Parks	Gardens		WHS
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting					
SAM	YES	Conservation Area	Listed Building	YES	
Biodiversity designations comments	neutral grassland SINC at St Cadoc's churchyard				
SAC	NNR	SINC	YES	SSSI	RAMSAR

Other

Country Park	National Trail	YES	National Cycle Route
Floodplain (100yr)	YES		

- Key**
-  Study Area Boundary
 -  Landscape Character Areas
 -  National Park
 -  AONB
 -  Special Landscape Areas
 -  World Heritage Sites
 -  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
 -  Historic Parks and Gardens
 -  Parks and Gardens essential settings
 -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Conservation Areas
 -  Listed Buildings
 -  RAMSAR
 -  Site of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Special Area for Conservation
 -  National Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
 -  1 in 100 year flood zone
 -  Country park
 -  Amenity Open Space
 -  Green Wedges
 -  National Trails
 -  National Cycle Route



LCA53

**Llangattock Lingoed
Constraints**

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