

Summary

- Key characteristics** Topography: undulating hills and valley landscape falling to the north
Drainage: Nant y March and Llangwm Isaf Brook join west of the settlement
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields. Hedges tend to be low cut with trees in places.
Tree cover: trees are primarily in riparian corridors, some becoming small linear woodlands, and along field boundaries with a particular cluster around the settlement.
- Settlement characteristics** Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is at the junction of 5 roads with the B4235 being the main road through the settlement bypassing the majority of houses.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is much expanded in the 20c with older buildings dispersed between the the chapel and cottages on Llanynant Road and the B4235. Infill with larger suburban style houses and bungalows has occurred- some accessed from the old quarry entrance and others on Chapel Road. The pub and village hall on the B road with its fast traffic feel somewhat divorced from the main bulk of the village and overall the settlement feels dislocated.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key building is the chapel but this is in a peripheral location.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottage style of either white render or local /stone with casement windows, common slate roofs, facing the road with frontages of stone walls or hawthorn hedges.
Detractors: some of the 20c houses are minor detractors
- Relationship of settlement to the landscape** Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement generally sits and is clustered on the lower valley sides and is screened by trees although modern houses are visible on edges. The farm complexes on the higher valley sides are more prominent but sit well due to their clearly rural hierarchical character.
Key views and settings: key views are along the road approaches including the B4235. The chapel and its setting is important.
Positive relationships: the eastern edges of the village are generally positive
Negative relationships: the incremental 20c housing provides a modern edge to the settlement to the south
- Constraints summary** The older settlement was dispersed and has become infilled by 20c incremental development such as around the disused quarry. The opportunities along the approaches along the B4235 are limited by openness and floodplain to the north and a positive dispersed rural character to the south. The scope for further development is limited due to steep valley sides.
- CCA sensitivity** The area is sensitive as it is within the Llangoven Foothills in the rural valley of the Nant y March and Llangwm Isaf Brook of generally open

character along the valley especially to the north. The steeper valley sides to the south are dominated by small farm complexes such as Camp Farm which is a SAM and Chapel Farm with the listed chapel adjacent.

Potential Improvements None identified.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA27 95% CCA2: CCA26 5% CCA3:

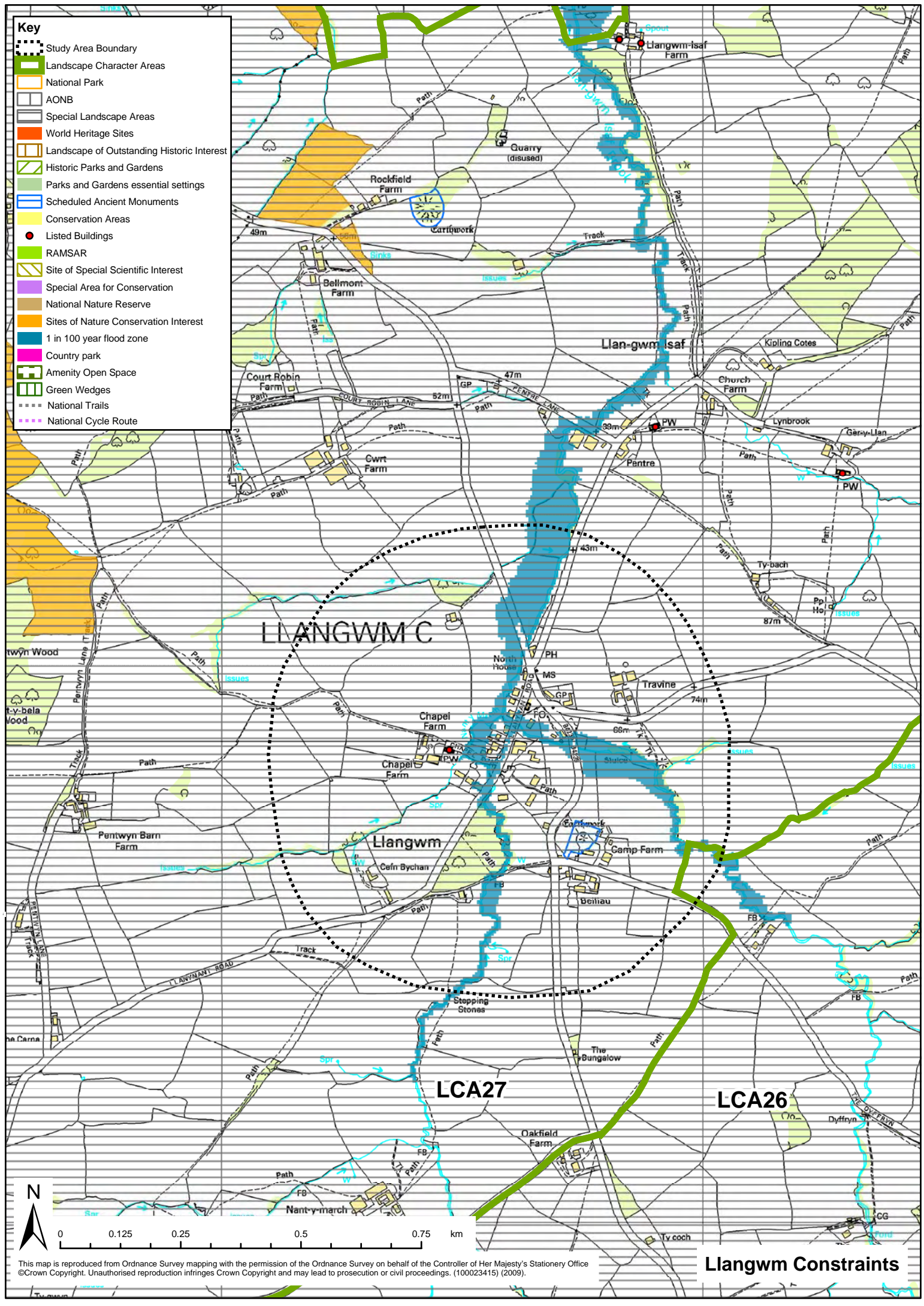
LANDMAP Context

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

Designations

Landscape designations comments	in SLA			
National Park	AONB	SLA	YES	
Historic/archaeology designations comments	Llangwm Mound and Bailey Castle- SAM; Salem Baptist Chapel-listed; older village possibly to the north- Llangwm Isaf with two listed churches			
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	
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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Llangwm Constraints

Summary

Key characteristics Topography: east west ridge within undulating hills and valley landscape gradually rising to the east
Drainage: minor tributary stream running into valley of the Pill Brook to the south west
Landcover pattern and land use: medium scale irregular pasture fields. Hedges tend to be low cut with trees in places.
Tree cover: trees are primarily in riparian corridors, some becoming small linear woodlands, occasionally along field boundaries with a copse on the southern edge of the settlement.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement lies at a 'T' junction with the prime road being a fast, moderately busy, minor road [Chepstow Road] along the east west ridge linking the settlements of the Usk and Olway valleys such as Raglan with those of the Trellech plateau to the east.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is much expanded in the 20c with older buildings dispersed between the the church, the farm and cottages on Chepstow Road and Llansoy House. Infill with larger suburban style houses and bungalows has occurred- some as an estate on Ty Soi Close and others on Church Lane. The large farm complex is being partly redeveloped as housing - barn conversions.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: the key buildings are the church, Bush Farm and Llansoy House, the latter of which forms a commanding position on the ridge.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottage style of either white or cream render or local /stone with casement windows, common slate roofs, facing the road with frontages of stone walls picket fences or hawthorn hedges.
Detractors: some of the 20c houses are minor detractors

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement sits astride the ridge with the estate housing marching up the ridge sides. The fit is slightly awkward due to the generally exposed character of the ridge. The western approaches are generally positive due to hedge screening and a farm complex and farmhouse forming a traditional edge. The eastern approach is positive with a linear development cottage and the screening effect of a small ridge crest. The church forms a logical full stop to the village to the south.
Key views and settings: key views are along the road approaches. The church and its setting is important.
Positive relationships: the southern edge around the church is generally positive.
Negative relationships: the edge of the housing to St Tysoi Close to the south is negative with regimented houses marching up the hillside.

Constraints summary The church and its setting is important including its relationship with Llansoy House. The area should remain open. The settlement should remain contained by the ridge crest to the east with the rural linear settlement acting as the easternmost edge. Bush Farm house provides a low key well spaced rural edge to the village to the west and its farm complex provides a positive and a traditional introduction which should be protected.

CCA sensitivity The area is moderately sensitive as it is within the Llangoven Foothills on a ridge of generally open rural character. The southern edge of the settlement with the church and Llansoy House has particular sensitivity.

Potential Improvements The area around the 'T' junction could be improved incorporating bus shelter, phone box and seat.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA27 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

Aspect area value

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

Designations

Landscape designations in SLA comments

National Park AONB SLA YES

Historic/archaeology listed church of St Tysoi designations comments

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks _Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM Conservation Area Listed Building YES

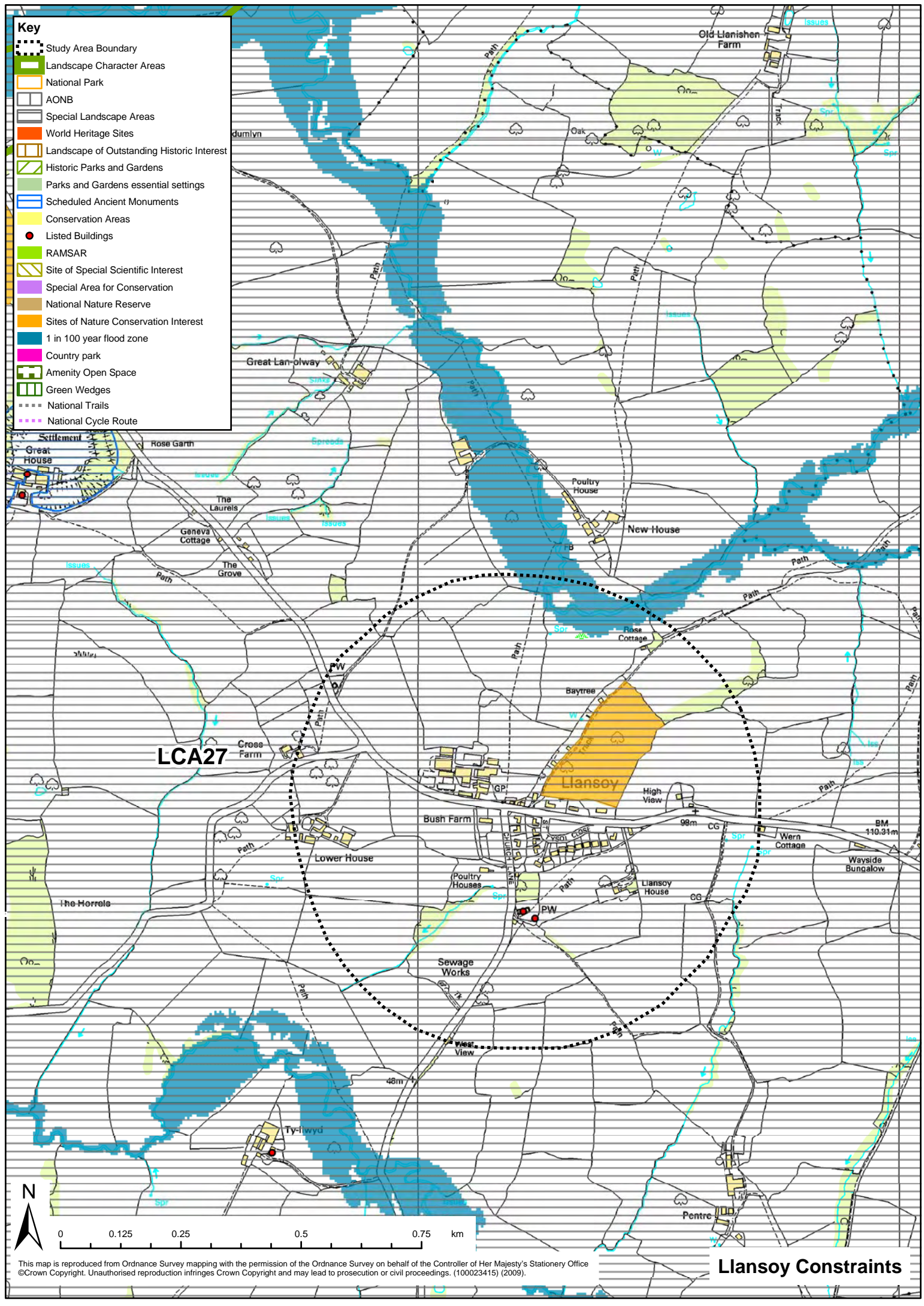
Biodiversity designations neutral grassland SINC of Llansoy Field comments

SAC NNR SINC YES SSSI RAMSAR

Other

Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route

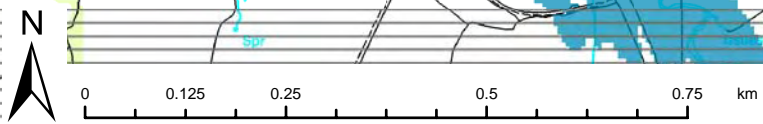
Floodplain (100yr) YES



- 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

LCA27

Llansey



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Summary

- Key characteristics** Topography: gently rolling valley landscape falling to the south east
Drainage: White Castle Brook joins the River Trothy east of the settlement. An ornamental lake lies to the east in the parkland.
Landcover pattern and land use: medium scale irregular and regular pasture and arable fields with larger parkland fields to the north.
Hedges tend to be low cut with trees in places.
Tree cover: trees are primarily in riparian corridors, some becoming small linear woodlands, with mature parkland trees such as Wellingtonia to the north and east and trees in some boundaries.
- Settlement characteristics** Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located on a network of quiet minor roads just off the B4233 terminating at the church to the north. Roads run in all directions as do footpaths, especially along the valley to the north east.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is essentially linear running north east/south west with the church and Llantilio Court at one end and the estate related cottages and buildings running to the south west and some outlying buildings such as the White House. There has been 20c infill with newer development concentrated on the eastward running Trothy Way.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church, Wear House, White House and estate cottages to the south west although Hen Gwrt is a key feature.
Vernacular style: the village displays different styles of building- the estate or vernacular cottage style of simple rural cottages of either white painted render or local old red sandstone with casement windows, some with porches, common slate or tile roofs, facing the road with frontages of stone walls, white picket fences or hawthorn or privet hedges. Also there are larger houses which are of old red sandstone or white render with hipped slate roofs, some with dormers, casement windows, set in large grounds.
Detractors: the 20c housing on the south eastern edge of the settlement is a minor detractor
- Relationship of settlement to the landscape** Settlement fit with the landscape: the relationship of the settlement to the landscape is dominated by the church and its open parkland setting to the north and west. The estate related farms and houses to the south and south east sit within the relatively open landscape rather than imposing on it while the 20c housing to the east is relatively well hidden in the lower valley by tree cover.
Key views and settings: key views are along the road approaches especially from the north/west but there are also glimpse views to the church from the south east from Offa's Dyke Path and east of Trothy Way. The church and its setting is important as well as the historic parkland.

Positive relationships: the northern and eastern edge around the church is generally positive and the River Trothy is an attractive corridor to the east.

Negative relationships: occasional 20c house

Constraints summary The church and its setting including the historic parkland is the most sensitive part of the settlement. The Conservation Area is also sensitive and there is a need to retain the gappy linear character of the older part of the settlement with views to the church and keeping White House separate from the main settlement.

CCA sensitivity The area is a rural gently rolling landscape of the Raglan hinterland which is very sensitive here due to the historic park, dispersed estate village, Conservation Area and various historic features. The landscape is fairly open in parts especially to the north and west with views to the church spire. 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.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA39 100% CCA2: CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

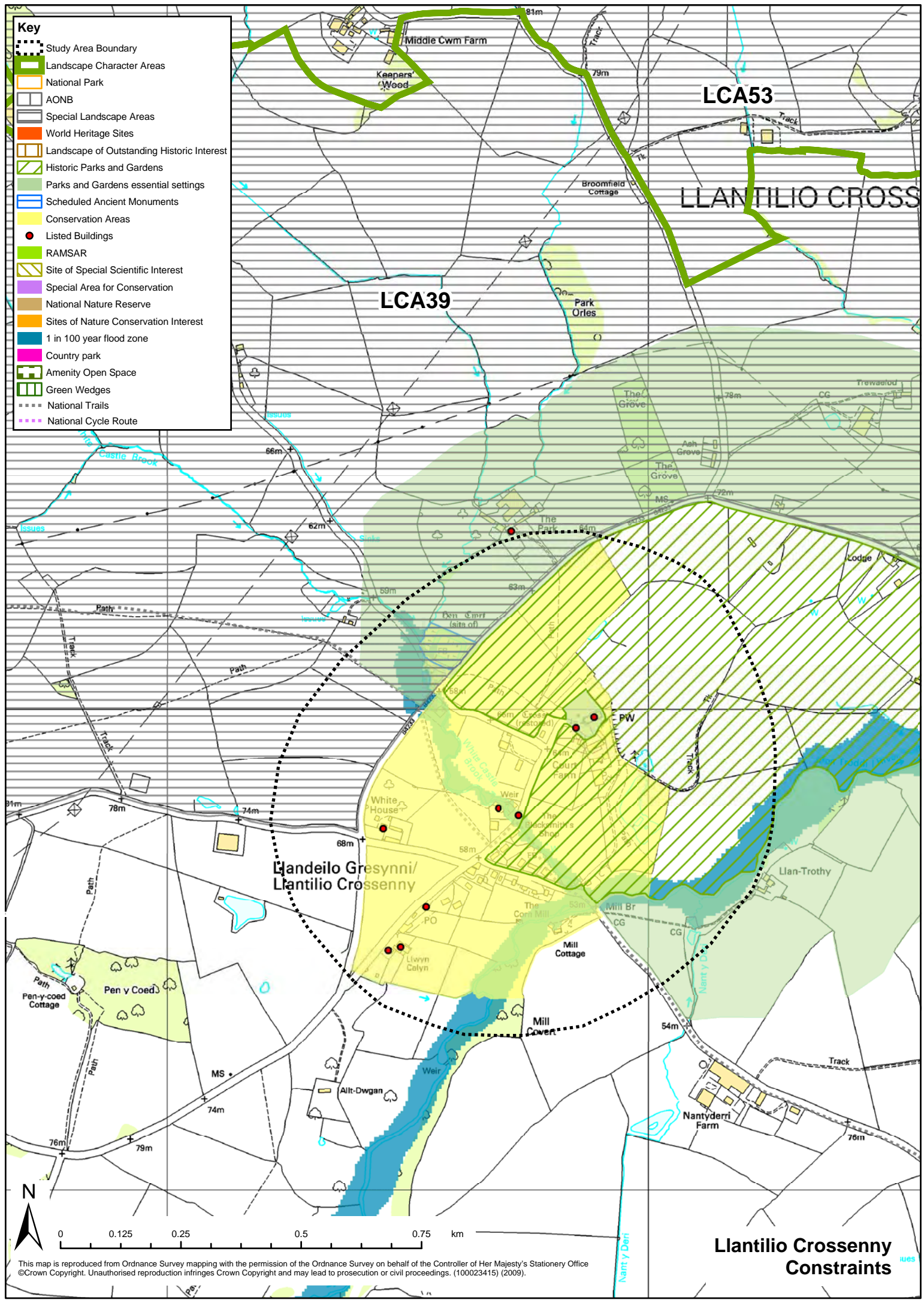
	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	20% outstanding, 80% moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding, plus Offa's Dyke Path bisects
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations comments	on edge of SLA- to the north west				
National Park	AONB	SLA	YES		
Historic/archaeology designations comments	Llantilio Court Historic Park and garden to the north and east of the settlement; Hen Gwrt moated site- SAM; Conservation Area; listed buildings of church of St Teilo, remains of Llantilio Court, Weir House, White House, Hostry Cottage and Llwyn Celyn including estate laundry.				
Landscape of Historic Interest		Historic Parks	Gardens	YES	WHS
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting		YES			
SAM	YES	Conservation Area	YES	Listed Building	YES
Biodiversity designations comments	-				
SAC	NNR	SINC		SSSI	RAMSAR
Other					
Country Park	National Trail	YES		National Cycle Route	

Floodplain (100yr) YES

- Key**
- Study Area Boundary
 - Landscape Character Areas
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 - 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: on the edge of a wide flat bottomed valley with floodplain with distinct slopes cut by small valleys rising to the east
Drainage: the Nant y Banwr runs through the settlement to join the River Usk just to the west
Landcover pattern and land use: medium scale irregular pasture fields/meadows with some arable, especially to the west on the valley floor. Hedges tend to be low cut to west and outgrown to the east.
Tree cover: deciduous trees along riparian corridors and on steep slopes such as to the south 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 on a winding village street to the east of the fast main through road giving a low key, tranquil feel to the settlement although it lies adjacent to the A449[T]. Only farm buildings and a converted house at ty Mawr lie on the main through road on the valley floor.
Development pattern/character: the settlement is mainly clustered around the church and pub on the steep slopes above the valley floor being locally prominent when viewed from the west. There has been late 20c infill between houses so the village street is now without gaps east of the pub. This pattern allows a green informal edge to the main through road to the west which is positive.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings include the church, pub and Ty Mawr 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 wall dormers, 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 although this is generally

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement sits moderately well just off the floodplain on steeply rising land, overlooking the valley floor, with the backs exposed with some recent development. This means that there are some raw edges at present due to the change in level in gardens. The church remains the dominant building on its slight rise. The lower key fading out of the village to the south is positive with the setting of Church Farm protected. Ty Mawr Farm has a strong sense of place with some fine buildings on the valley floor, albeit in poor condition, and has most effect on the passing traveller.
Key views and settings: all the approaches to

the village are important with keynote buildings such as Ty Mawr and Rose Cottage. The church is the key landmark and a key visual link is between this and Ty Mawr Farm. The setting of the church, Church Farm, Ty Mawr and the pub are important.

Positive relationships: the edges of the village is generally positive as the narrow series of pastures and hawthorn hedgerow to the through road has been retained with Ty Mawr Farm as the traditional edge of the settlement.

Negative relationships: some of the new building to the south presents a raw edge at present dominating the southern approach.

Constraints summary The floodplain to the west and north present a significant constraint to settlement expansion and Ty Mawr works well as the traditional edge of the village, although improvements in condition would be desirable. It would not be desirable to develop frontages along the through road as the hedge and adjacent narrow pastures work well and keep the village focussed on the village street. The setting of Church Farm, the rising land and a series of wells mean that expansion to the south may be of concern.

CCA sensitivity The settlement lies on the edge of the southern Usk valley floor on the lower slopes of the Llangeview hills. The area is sensitive due to the large areas of floodplain to the west and the long views across the flat open valley floor. The minor hillside to the south is sensitive due to its local prominence. The nucleated settlement has numerous listed buildings with sensitive settings and the Usk Valley Walk passes through the village adding to its sensitivity. The nearby A449[T] reduces the area's tranquillity.

Potential Improvements 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: CCA28 70% CCA2: CCA29 30% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	80% high, 20% moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	20% outstanding, 80% high
Visual and sensory	85% High, 15% Low
























Designations

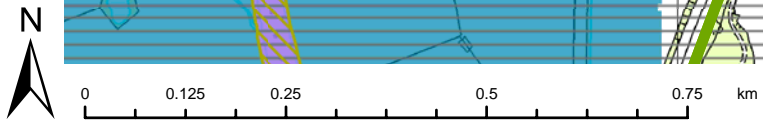
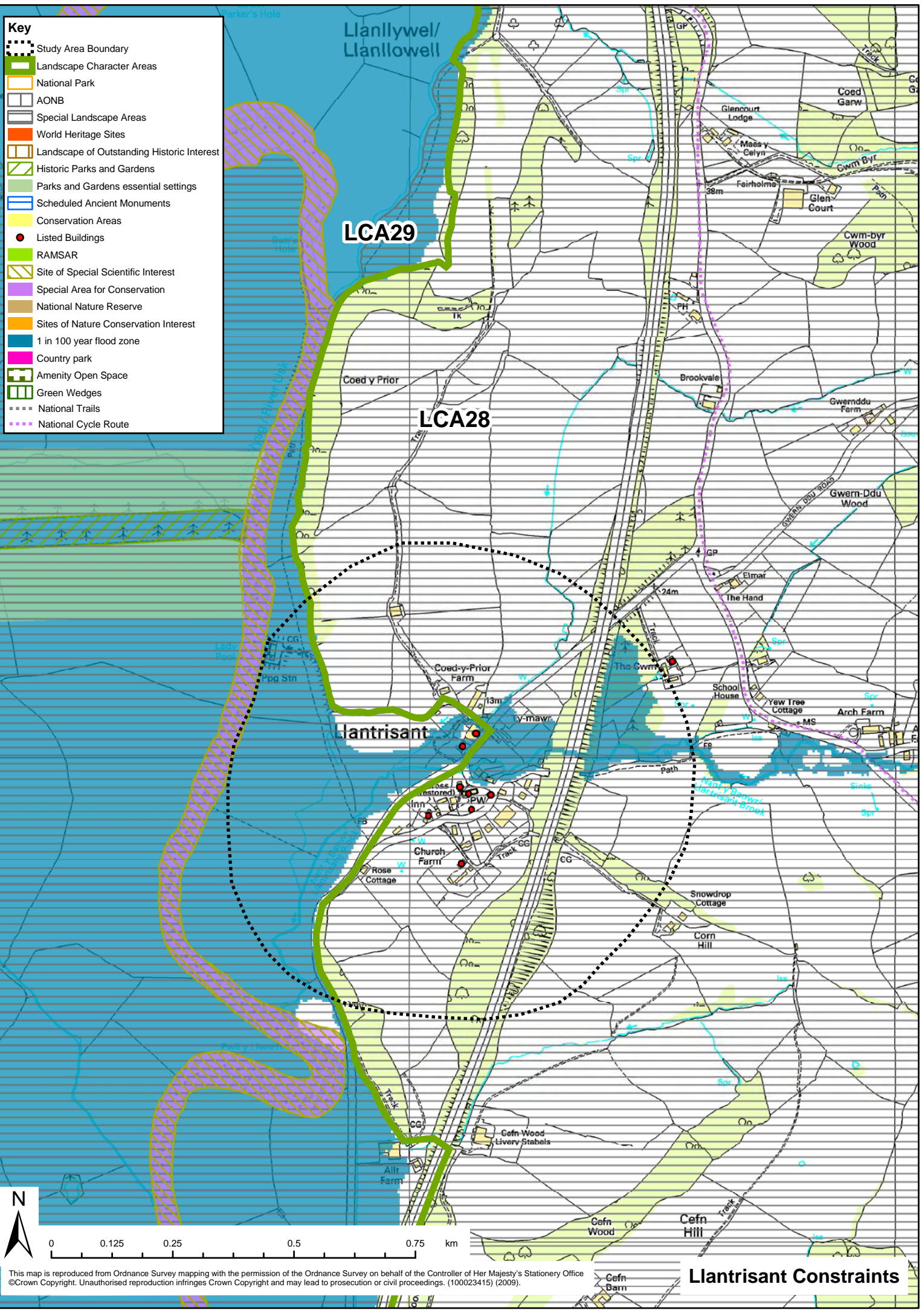
Landscape designations comments	in SLA
National Park	AONB SLA YES
Historic/archaeology designations comments	listed buildings at church of St Peter, Paul and John, Tribwthin, Royal Oak pub, church farmhouse and Ty Mawr farm.

Landscape of Historic Interest		Historic Parks _Gardens		WHS
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting				
SAM	Conservation Area	Listed Building	YES	
Biodiversity designations	-			
comments				
SAC	YES	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



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Llantrisant Constraints

Settlement: Llanvetherine

Summary

Key characteristics Topography: undulating landscape of hills and steep valleys trending east west
Drainage: small streams pass through the settlements joining the River Trothy to the east.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields with orchards to the south west . Hedges are a mix of low cut and outgrown with trees in places. Ranch fencing encloses fields south of Glebe Farm.
Tree cover: trees along riparian corridors and on some field boundaries gives a mature and fairly enclosed character

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located primarily on the B4521 Old Ross Road- with some public footpaths radiating from the church, and the Offa's Dyke Path running through Caggle Street to the east.
Development pattern/character: Llanverethine is essentially small scale with a loose informal layout focussed on the church and Glebe Farm. The Old Rectory to the east forms a fine outlier to the village on the steep valley floor. A new dwelling on the road is prominent and poor quality not reflecting the vernacular adequately. Caggle Street is predominantly a line of cottages [possibly of squatter origin] with large plots to the rear. A limited amount of linear development lies to the east with a chapel lying isolated north of the road.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings in Llanvetherine are the church and Old Rectory. In Caggle Street the chapel is the key building.
Vernacular style: a mix of 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 hedges.
Detractors: a recent 20c house on the B4521 in Llanvetherine is a minor detractor as are caravans in the field west of the church

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape:
Llanvetherine sits well between the Old Ross Road and the stream on the minor valley sides with the church a positive focus and the Old Rectory a strong eastern full stop to the settlement. The hierarchy of small cottages and farm also contribute to the settlements character. North of the Old Ross road the scattering of houses allows the landscape to dominate but a recent house is prominent and may be beginning to create a ribbon settlement which would not be desirable. Caggle Street is predominantly defined by its linear cottages which are prominent locally on a small rise but acceptable due to their character and limited extent. To the east, as only the

chapel lies on the north side of the road this allows landscape to dominate this small hamlet.

Key views and settings: both east and west approaches to the village are important with the church being the key landmark. The setting of the church and The Old Rectory are important.

Positive relationships: the edges of Llanvetherine facing the stream are generally positive. In Caggle Street the line of cottages facing south are distinctive but positive.

Negative relationships: the new dwelling on Old Ross Road has a negative relationship with the Old Ross Road.

Constraints summary The character of Llanvetherine has a loose, informal layout that allows the landscape to dominate it with no sense of ribbon development along the Old Ross Road. This character should be maintained. The church and its setting are critical to the settlement character so development, especially on the western approaches should be avoided. The Old Rectory forms a definite eastern extent to the settlement.

Caggle Street is a very minor amalgamation of dwellings, dominated by the linear assemblage of cottages which should remain linear with no additions. Again there is no sense of ribbon development along the Old Ross Road and this character should be avoided. The isolation of the chapel on the north side of the road should be maintained to maintain the low key rural character of the settlement.

CCA sensitivity The landscape of this area is sensitive as a highly rural area with the undulating hills and valleys of the Northern Hills with sparse settlement. Llanvetherine itself is very small and spaced out focussing on church, farm and Old Rectory. Caggle Street is small and highly linear with large plots and a chapel.

Potential Improvements 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: CCA53 100% **CCA2:** **CCA3:**

LANDMAP Context

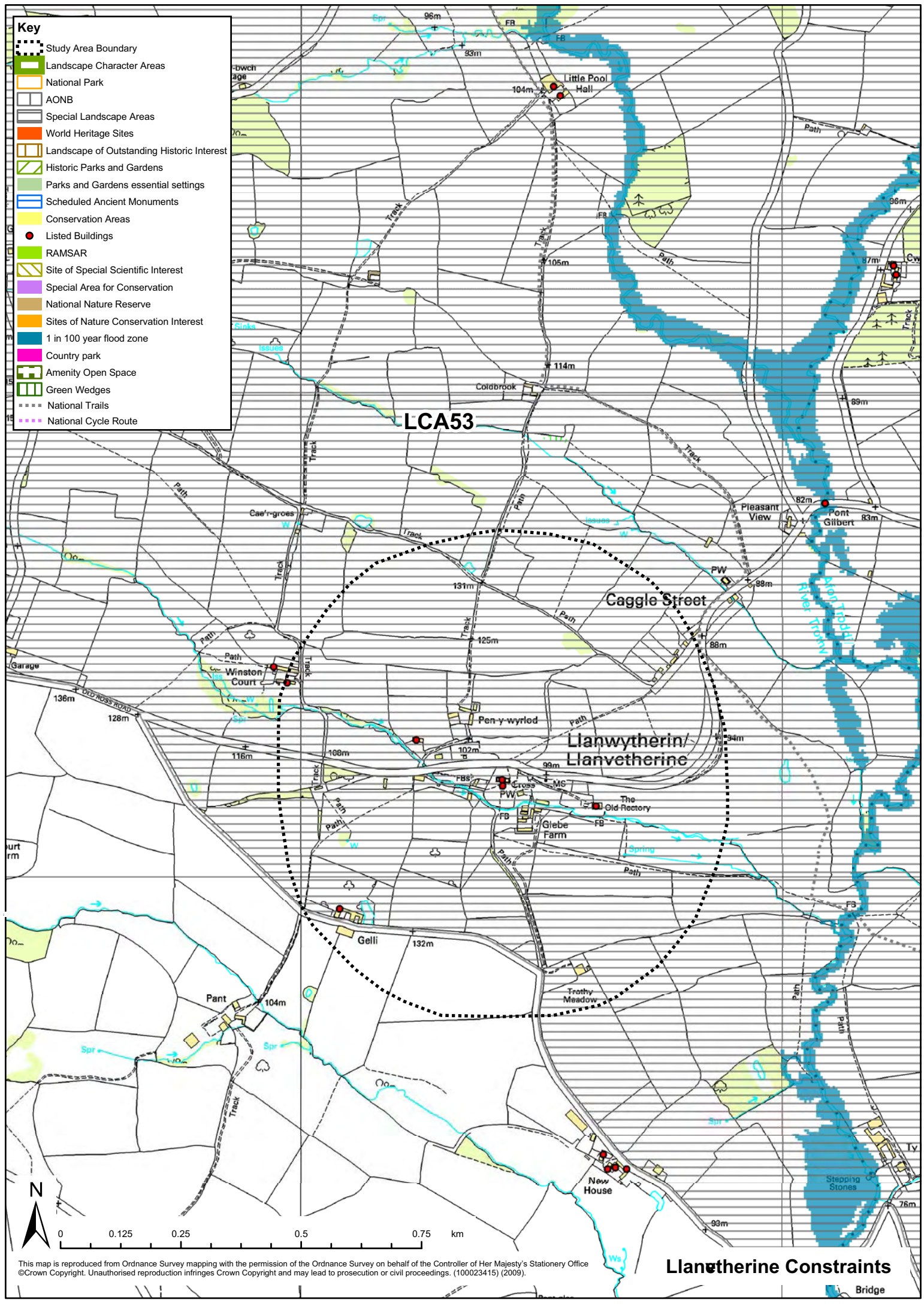
	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	85% high, 15% moderate
Landscape habitats	Moderate
Historical landscapes	100% high
Cultural landscapes	Outstanding, plus Offa's Dyke Path touches
Visual and sensory	High

Designations

Landscape designations in SLA except for small area to the south of the settlement
comments

National Park	AONB	SLA	YES	
Historic/archaeology designations comments	listed buildings including church of St James, The Old Rectory, Gelli House, Gelli Farm to the south and Winston Court 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		
Floodplain (100yr)				

- Key**
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 - 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
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 - National Trails
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Llanvetherine Constraints

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Bridge

Summary

Key characteristics Topography: ridge and valley landscape with broad valley sides falling to the north east
Drainage: small streams pass west and east of the ridgetop settlement joining the River Monnow to the north east.
Landcover pattern and land use: small to medium scale irregular pasture fields with orchards to the north. Hedges are a mix of low cut and outgrown with trees in places.
Tree cover: trees along riparian corridors, in copses and belts and on some field boundaries gives a mature character. The use of conifers in some gardens give a suburban character in places.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlements are located on three minor roads running from the ridge to the valley floor to the north east with some public footpaths radiating from the settlements.
Development pattern/character: Both settlements are essentially small scale and linear, often with single side frontages to the lanes. Older cottages lie at right angles to the lanes and have long thin gardens adjacent to the lane which gives a spaced out, rural character. In Maypole 20c properties have been located in larger plots and been constructed behind the older properties. In both settlements, 20c development has significantly increased the density and extent of the settlements, giving a suburban feel in places.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: These low key settlements have no landmark buildings but the older cottages such as those on the eastern edge of Maypole and the estate style cottages at the core of St Maugham's Green are important to the character.
Vernacular style: a mix of simple rural cottages of either white painted render or local /stone with casement or sash 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: some 20c houses and bungalows are minor detractors

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: Maypole lies predominantly along the top of a ridge and as such is prominent when viewed from the north east and south west from adjacent valley sides. St Maugham's Green lies on a minor ridge and valley side defining the Monnow valley. Dwellings straggle down the hill and are highly visible from the north east from across the valley. It is important that there is a gap between the two settlements to maintain their own identities. Neither settlement has a good fit with the landscape.
Key views and settings: the key view to the settlements is across the Monnow Valley, while secondary views exist from the south west. The eastern approach to Maypole is

attractive with traditional cottages giving a positive gateway as well as cottages at the T junction in the village.
 Positive relationships: The eastern approach to Maypole is attractive.
 Negative relationships: the presence of the settlements on ridges and high visible valley sides mean that they have a generally negative relationship with the countryside apart from the more widely spaced cottages to the south east of Maypole.

Constraints summary The settlements should remain separated by the current gap with additional development within it. The linear character of the settlements should be retained to maintain the rural character of the SLA as far as possible. No further 'thickening' of the development should occur with backland development on the ridge slopes in Maypole especially which would exacerbate the effect of development on the skyline, especially in views from the north east. The south eastern extent of Maypole should be retained as it is, with no extension in this direction. St Maugham's Green should not be extended to the north or east as this would be prominent in views from the Monnow Valley to the north east.

CCA sensitivity The Monnow Valley is a sensitive landscape with long views across and along the scenic valley. The main focus is on the River Monnow itself with its riparian vegetation and associated historic border features. The linear settlements lie on the ridge top and valley sides and are therefore prominent with associated sensitivity.

Potential Improvements The rural character of the village lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA50 73% **CCA2:** CCA49 25% **CCA3:** CCA44 2%

LANDMAP Context

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

Designations

Landscape designations in SLA
comments

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

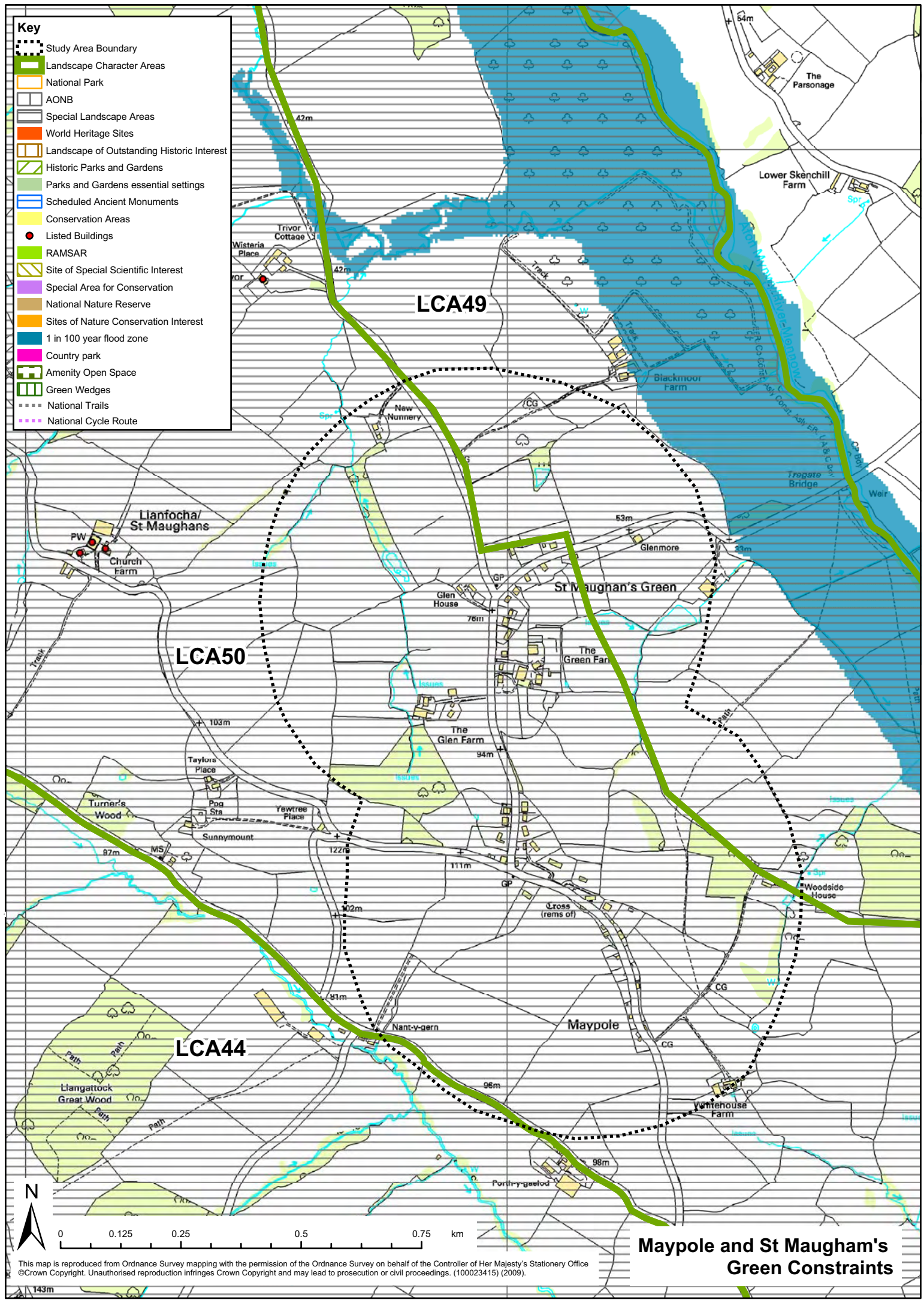
SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR

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



Maypole and St Maugham's Green Constraints

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Summary

Key characteristics Topography: on the edge of a wide flat bottomed valley with floodplain with gentle slopes rising to the north
Drainage: a small watercourse runs through the settlement to join the River Usk just to the south
Landcover pattern and land use: medium scale irregular pasture fields/meadows with some arable to the south on the valley floor.
Hedges tend to be low cut.
Tree cover: deciduous trees along riparian corridors and as woodland copses eg Tyler's Wood on the slopes acting as a backcloth to the settlement and along the A40[T] road corridor and a few trees on boundaries. The trees assist screening the A40[T] from the settlement.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located primarily on the B4598 Groesonen Road which once was the main road between Abergavenny and Monmouth and points east and west- the A40. There is a lane running north and one south as a dead end to the Bryn. Some public footpaths run northwards to the wider countryside.
Development pattern/character: Penpergwm is essentially a small scale linear settlement with a very loose informal layout of farms, large houses, a few cottages, a pub and one commercial property. Its pattern is based on the presence of the once busy main road. The pattern is so dispersed it is difficult to know when the settlement starts and ends.
Llangattock Court to the east forms a fine outlier to the village on the valley edge. The commercial property and surrounds are an eyesore.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are Llangattock Court, and Llangattock House at the edges of the settlement.
Vernacular style: there are no small vernacular cottages in the settlement but an appropriate vernacular would include white painted render or local stone preferably 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 hedges.
Detractors: the commercial property is a significant detractor as well as the A40[T] adjacent and the power lines crossing the area

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement generally sits well just off the floodplain on rising land, with green space and landscape dominating , except for the commercial premises which is a local detractor.
Key views and settings: all the approaches to the settlement are important. Key views out are across the field west of the pub towards the upland ridge including the Bloreng. The setting of Llangattock Church and Llangattock House are important.
Positive relationships: the listed buildings sit

well in their landscape, into the lower slopes. Negative relationships: the commercial premises are a detractor from the B road but are generally well screened.

Constraints summary The dispersed character of the settlement should be retained if possible ensuring the landscape dominates the character. The most sensitive area is north of the B4598 where there are the most sensitive properties and rising slopes. The character of the village means all buildings are set within open countryside.

CCA sensitivity The southern side of the settlement lies in the Upper Usk valley which is low lying and generally open as setting to the river albeit disrupted by the A40[T], while the northern side of the settlement lies in the gently rolling Raglan hinterland area, rising to the north with a series of fine houses and farms, becoming open to views. The latter mean the area is sensitive, especially on the rising slopes north and north of the B4598. The linear settlement on the B road runs along the break of slope and its loose form makes it sensitive to development.

Potential Improvements Ranch and wire fencing along the B road should be replaced/supplemented by hawthorn hedge with trees to improve rural character- but these are likely to be in private hands.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA36 50% **CCA2:** CCA39 50% **CCA3:**

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	Moderate
Landscape habitats	10% outstanding, 90% moderate
Historical landscapes	50% high, 50% moderate
Cultural landscapes	65% outstanding, 35% high
Visual and sensory	90% High, 10% Low

Designations

Landscape designations comments north western part of the study area in SLA

National Park **AONB** **SLA** **YES**

Historic/archaeology designations comments listed buildings at Llangattock House and Llangattock Court with listed watertrough nearby

Landscape of Historic Interest **Historic Parks _Gardens** **WHS**

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM **Conservation Area** **Listed Building** **YES**
























Biodiversity designations comments River Usk to south beyond the A40[T] is SSSI and pSAC

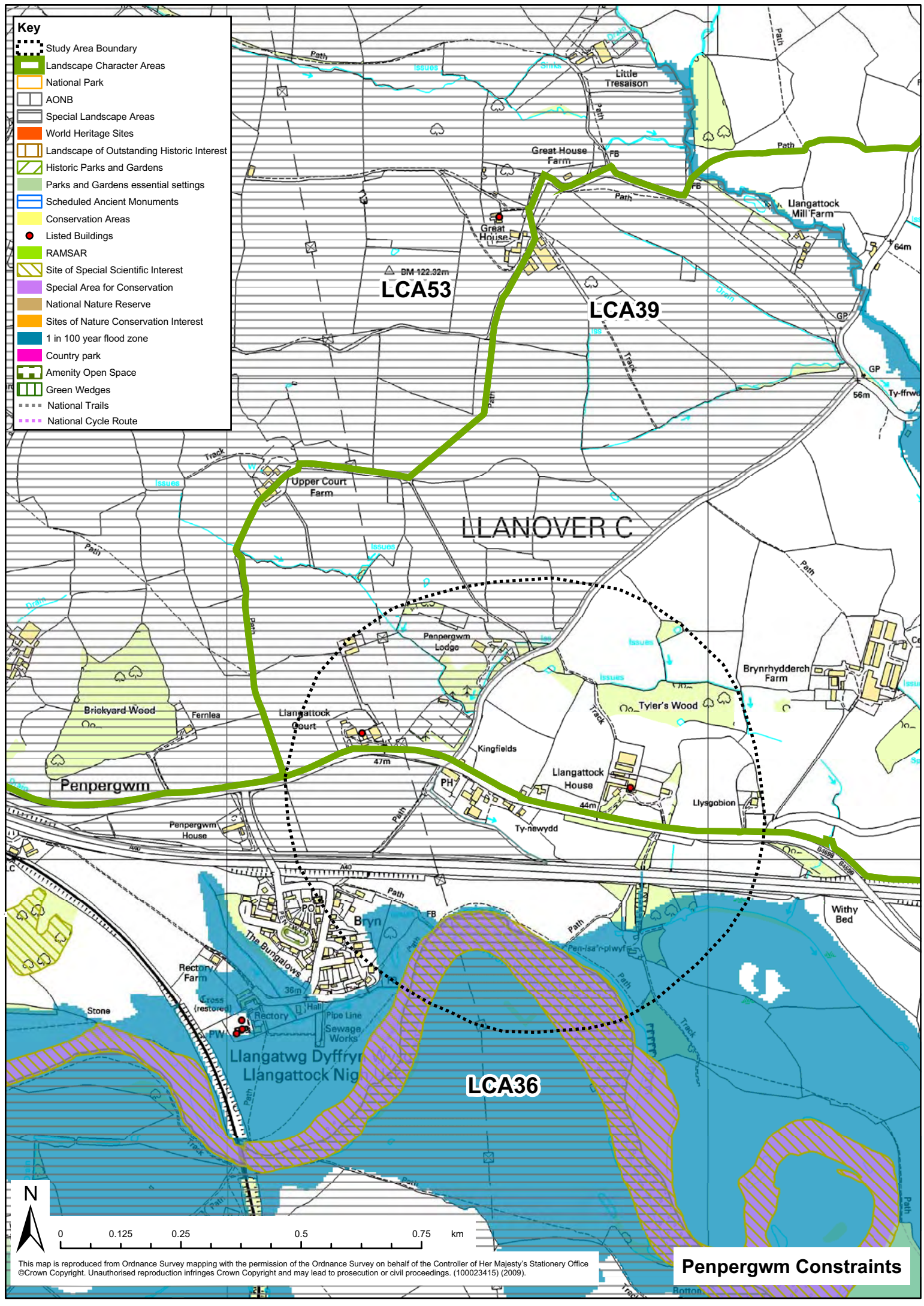
SAC **YES** **NNR** **SINC** **SSSI** **YES** **RAMSAR**

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



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Summary

- Key characteristics** Topography: elevated ridges and valleys with steep scarp slope to the north
Drainage: ridge forms the watershed with small valleys to the south and west draining to the Olway/Usk and valleys to the east draining to the Trothy/Wye.
Landcover pattern and land use: medium to large scale irregular pasture and arable fields. Hedges tend to be low cut with trees in places to the south and east and outgrown to the west. Land associated with Ty-Harry and/or Hill Farm appears to be unused for agriculture with an overgrown and unmanaged appearance.
Tree cover: trees are primarily conifer plantation on the scarp slopes and the valley bottom to the east, in riparian corridors, and some trees on some boundaries but the area is open to the south on the ridgetop.
- Settlement characteristics** Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is located on a staggered minor crossroads.
Development pattern/character: Pen-y-clawdd is a tiny settlement balanced on a narrow ridgetop consisting of a small church, a fine Old Vicarage facing west and two houses on the ridge top- one a converted farm. The scale is small and intimate and mainly exposed to the west.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church and The Old Vicarage.
Vernacular style: the vernacular style in the settlement is white painted render or local stone preferably with casement windows, common slate roofs, facing the road with frontages of stone walls.
Detractors: rural dump related to old farm to the east and poor management of old post office
- Relationship of settlement to the landscape** Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement sits well on the ridgetop on its western edge at its current size and massing, all in a vernacular or sympathetic character.
Key views and settings: all the approaches to the settlement are important. Key views out to the west and from the west with glimpses of the church tower and vicarage. The setting of the church is important.
Positive relationships: the buildings to the west in vegetation and their screened nature from the east
Negative relationships: none
- Constraints summary** The highly rural and small size of the settlement mean that any development would significantly change its character. The steep slopes and exposed ridgetop character also limit the desirability of development to the east, south and west. The setting of the tiny church and the ridgetop position to the north also limits development.
- CCA sensitivity** The landscape is very sensitive with the settlement lying in the Kingcoed scarp slopes area with the prominent steep forested slopes lying directly

to the north, and exposed to long views from the lower land of the Trothy valley. High steep valleys lie to the east and west and an exposed ridge lies to the south. The settlement is tiny, lying on a narrow ridge top and focussed on the church.

Potential Improvements The rural character of the village lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing. Removal of small dump to the east- private.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA40 50% CCA2: CCA27 50% CCA3:

LANDMAP Context

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

Designations

Landscape designations in SLA
comments

National Park AONB SLA YES

Historic/archaeology designations comments listed buildings of church of St Martin and at Pen-y-clawdd House to the south east.

Landscape of Historic Interest Historic Parks _Gardens WHS

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM YES Conservation Area Listed Building YES

Biodiversity designations comments -

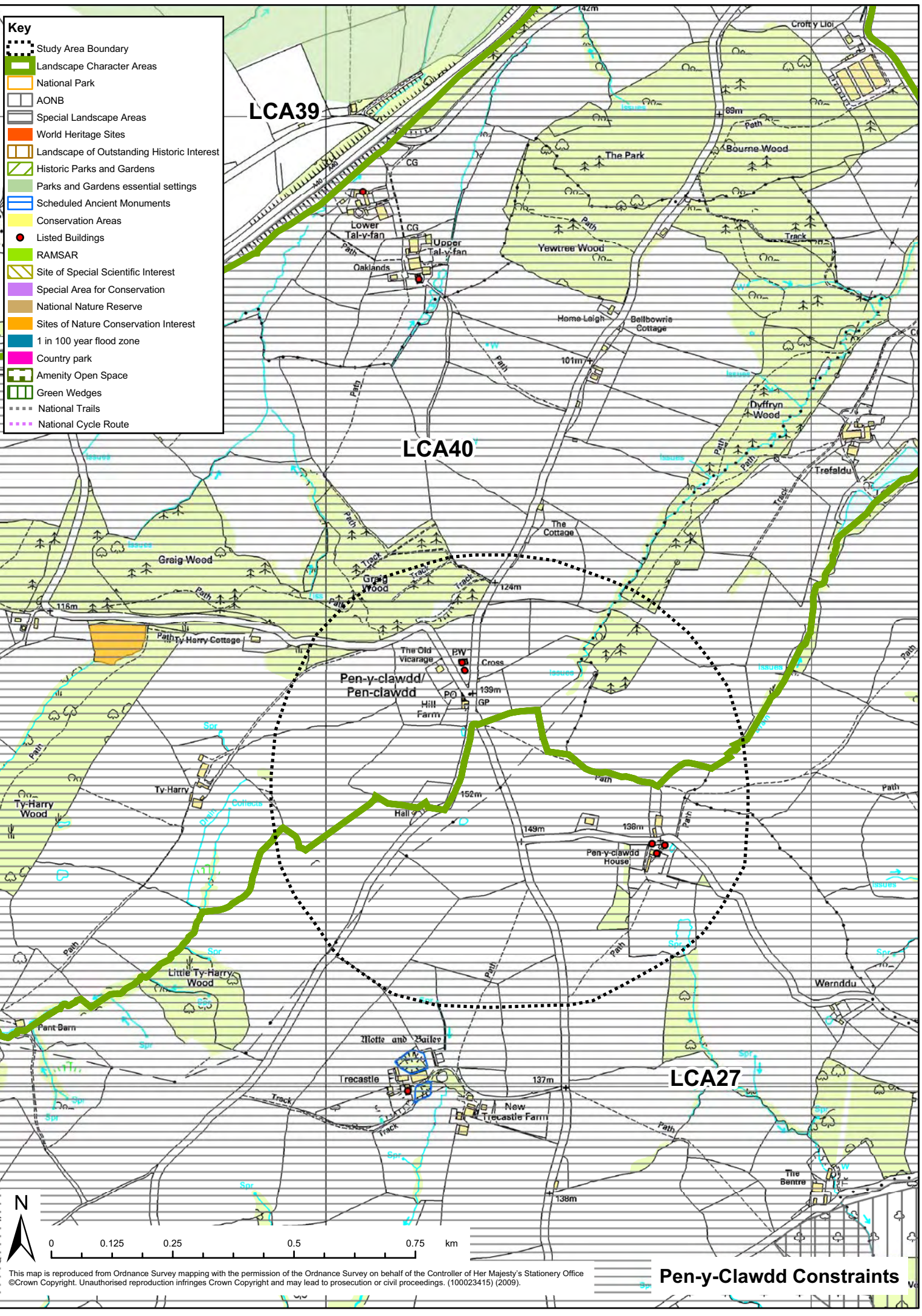
SAC NNR SINC SSSI RAMSAR

Other

Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route

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
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 - National Cycle Route



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Settlement: The Narth

Summary

Key characteristics Topography: elevated broad ridge falling east towards the Wye between steep valleys .
Drainage: White Brook to the north and Manor Brook to the south with a few springs and damp areas such as around the fen to the west of the settlement.
Landcover pattern and land use: generally small scale irregular pasture fields with strong overgrown or treed boundaries surrounded by mixed woodland north and south or coniferous plantation to the west.
Tree cover: Strong mixed woodland north and south or coniferous plantation to the west.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: the settlement is relatively isolated on a minor loop road accessed from the west with a network of other minor lanes.
Development pattern/character: the traditional cottages of the settlement are dispersed with large plots or smallholdings along the main loop access lane or Pool Lane but there has been significant infill development, mainly within the loop. Some of this consists of small estates with cul de sacs. The centre of the village appears to be the pub or village hall. There are significant green spaces which allow pleasant vistas such as to the west and within the settlement so it does not feel totally like a leafy suburban estate.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key building is the pub. Cottages which form positive features especially along Pool Lane.
Vernacular style: simple rural cottages of either local stone eg Nelson Cottage, or white painted stone 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 settlement lies on the gentle ridge slopes and is generally well screened by trees and woodland. Cottages on Pool Lane are positive on the steeper slopes as a dispersed linear pattern. The eastern edge of 20c houses form a slightly harsh edge but the open view is worth retaining to the east.
Key views and settings: the key view is to the east across Narth Farm to the Wye valley.
Positive relationships: Cottages along Pool Lane with adjacent pasture, plots and woodland; woodland opposite the village hall is a positive asset.
Negative relationships: -

Constraints summary 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 in places. 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 eastern margins around Narth Farm and Pool Lane including the pub to avoid spoiling views and the generally positive vernacular character of the latter area. The green fields within the settlement should be retained [as amenity open space]. There is pressure to the west but SINCs should be protected and development to the forest boundary should be avoided- the area has a feeling of overdevelopment already. The setting of Rose Farm is also important which should remain fully separate from the settlement with open fields around it and to the forest. The rural smallholdings north of Rose farm are also of positive and distinctive character and grain and there should be no infill here.

CCA sensitivity The landscape is sensitive as part of the Wye Valley AONB and historic landscape and within the Trellech forests and commons character area. Though enclosed the fine grained pattern of small fields, some SINCs, and strong deciduous woodland gives the area an intrinsic quality with occasional glimpses over the Wye valley to the east. The settlement consists of dispersed squatters cottages in large plots/smallholdings with significant infill in parts with suburban style dwellings which are eroding the positive character of the village where the lush wooded/pasture landscape dominates.

Potential Improvements The rural character of the village lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA25 65% **CCA2:** CCA23 35% **CCA3:**

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	35% outstanding, 65% moderate
Landscape habitats	80% high, 20% moderate
Historical landscapes	95% outstanding, 5% high
Cultural landscapes	99% outstanding, 1% moderate
Visual and sensory	Outstanding

Designations

Landscape designations comments	in Wye Valley AONB; amenity open space in centre of village				
National Park	AONB	YES	SLA		
Historic/archaeology designations comments	in Lower Wye Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest;				
Landscape of Historic Interest	YES	Historic Parks	Gardens	WHS	
Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting					
SAM	YES	Conservation Area	YES	Listed Building	
Biodiversity designations comments	Neutral grassland SINCs eg Narth Farm fields, Abrahams Patch, Pool House, Thornecroft, School Meadow, Silver Birches Meadow and Falcon Lodge and marshy grassland SINC- The Narth, Fen				
SAC	NNR	SINC	YES	SSSI	RAMSAR













Other

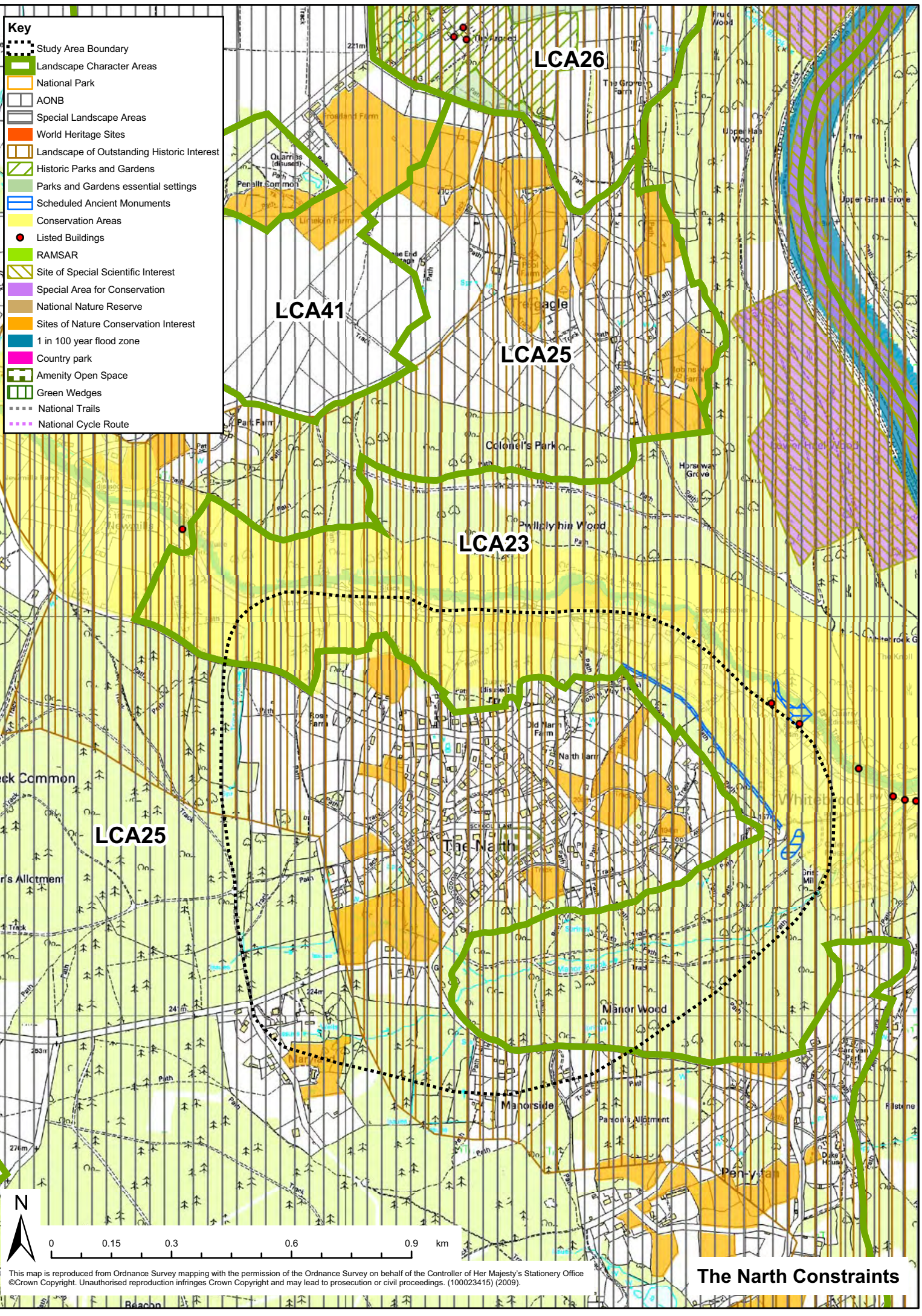
Country Park

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
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 -  Conservation Areas
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 -  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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Settlement: Tredunnock

Summary

Key characteristics Topography: on long sweeping convex Usk valley sides becoming steeper nearer the river
Drainage: small watercourses to the north and south flowing into the Usk
Landcover pattern and land use: medium to large scale regular pasture and arable. Hedges tend to be low cut.
Tree cover: trees occur in riparian corridors including the Usk and form copses in lower lying areas and a strong presence in the settlement of Tredunnock itself especially near the church with several Wellingtonia.

Settlement characteristics Road/circulation pattern: one minor road runs through Tredunnock and Newbridge linking the area to the west across the Usk to the east.
Development pattern/character: Tredunnock is a small nucleated settlement consisting of a church, farm complex which dominates the approaches from the west, a fine farmhouse at Ton, and a number of other houses, some with an estate character. Trees form strong features on boundaries. At Newbridge, the pub is surrounded by a few houses.
Landmarks and key buildings/features: The key buildings are the church and Ton farmhouse.
Vernacular style: the vernacular style in the settlement is white painted render or local stone preferably with casement windows, common slate roofs, facing or at right angles to the road with frontages of stone walls or hedges of privet or hawthorn.
Detractors: the farm complex to the south west of Tredunnock is a minor detractor

Relationship of settlement to the landscape Settlement fit with the landscape: the settlement generally forms a neat cluster on the valley side landscape by the nature of its compact character with strong tree cover. The farm complex to the south west at least is rural in character although the row of houses to the south east are less well integrated, are non-vernacular and of poor design and are relatively open to view. The Newbridge settlement is generally well integrated alongside the river with a strong sense of place although the recent house west of the pub is raw in appearance locally on the rising valley side.
Key views and settings: all the approaches to the settlement are important. Key views are to and from the Usk and its valley and from the eastern valley sides. The setting of the church is important.
Positive relationships: the relationship of Tredunnock to the north and east is generally positive.
Negative relationships: the relationship of

the settlement to the south west is slightly negative.

Constraints summary The whole of the valley side is constrained as it is highly rural, open on an exposed valley side and within a Conservation Area. The slopes get steeper to the east making any potential development even more prominent. The setting of Tredunnock church is sensitive. Newbridge is a highly distinctive settlement next to the Usk with a stone bridge and a very sensitive character and a strong sense of place which cannot take further development.

CCA sensitivity The area is very sensitive as a very open sweeping valley sides of Tredunnock with views over the Usk towards Wentwood and the majority of the area in a Conservation Area. The stone bridge at New Bridge is an important and rare crossing point of the powerful feature of the River Usk with its open floodplain. The church in Tredunnock forms a strong focus complemented by Ton Farmhouse.

Potential Improvements The rural character of the village lanes should be retained avoiding suburban highway improvements and detailing.

Combined character area(s) with percentage in study area

CCA: CCA30 90% **CCA2:** CCA29 10% **CCA3:**

LANDMAP Context

	Aspect area value
Geological landscapes	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 Conservation Area covering settlements of Tredunnock and Newbridge on Usk and land between. Listed buildings and structures including St Andrew's church [including grave of Isabella Franklin], Ton Farmhouse and the New Bridge.

Landscape of Historic Interest **Historic Parks _Gardens** **WHS**

Hist.Parks and Gardens essential setting

SAM **Conservation Area** **YES** **Listed Building** **YES**















Biodiversity designations comments -

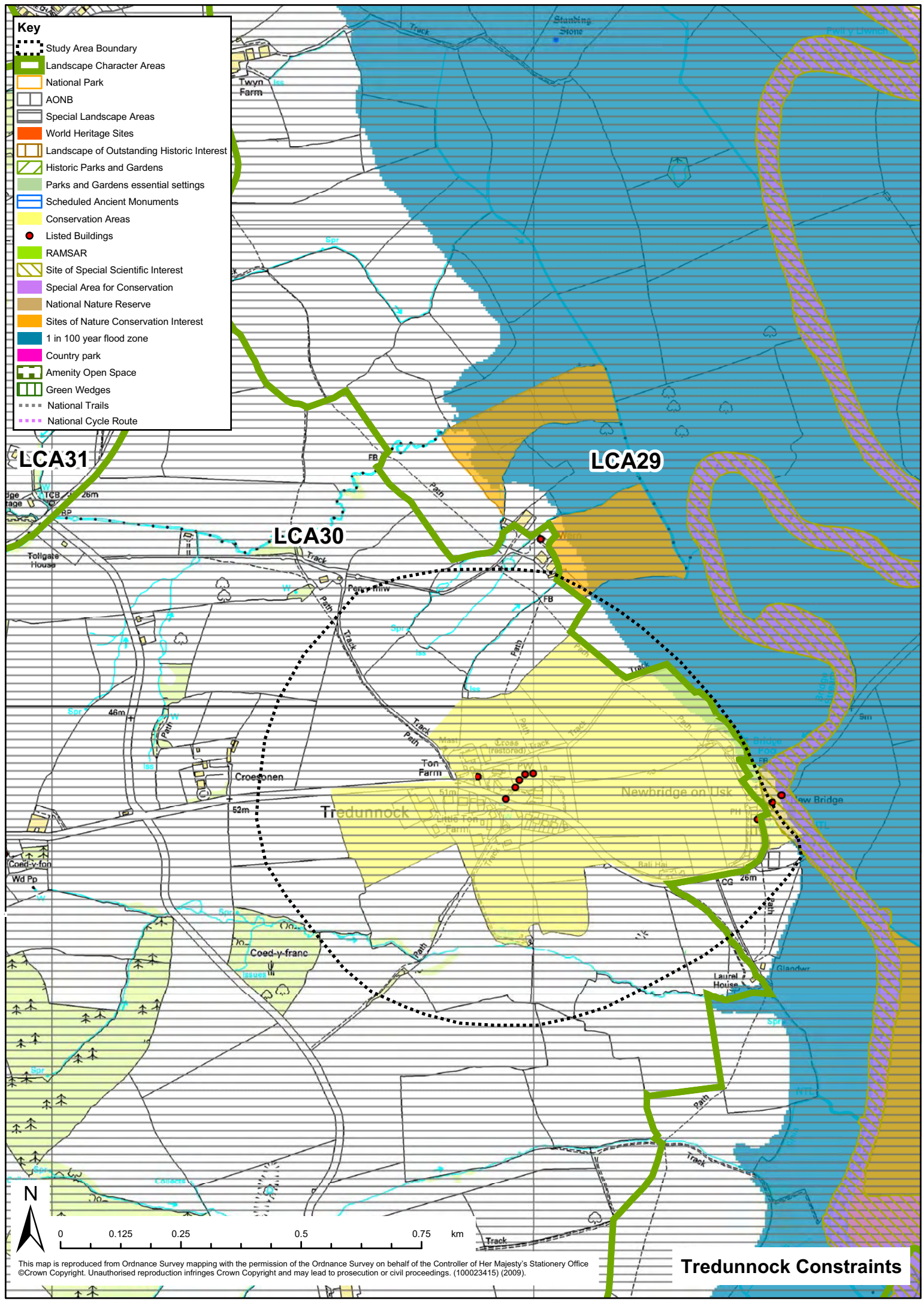
SAC **YES** **NNR** **SINC** **YES** **SSSI** **YES** **RAMSAR**

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



Tredunnoch Constraints

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APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Note: This glossary is not a complete coverage of all words or terms used in the study. For instance it does not cover technical geological, ecological or historical landscape terms. Rather, it addresses those terms used as part of this method or in the descriptions, where meanings diverge from common parlance or are not explained in the method statement.

Amenity (Planting)-	planting to provide environmental benefit such as decorative or screen planting.
Analysis-	the process of dividing up the landscape into its component parts to gain a better understanding of it.
Ancient Woodland-	land continuously wooded since AD 1600. It is an extremely valuable ecological resource, usually with a high diversity of flora and fauna.
Apparent-	object visible in the landscape.
Approach-	the step-by-step process by which landscape assessment is undertaken.
Arable-	land used for growing crops other than grass or woody species.
Assessment-	term to describe all the various ways of looking at, analysing, evaluating and describing the landscape.
Biodiversity-	the variety of life including all the different habitats and species in the world.
Conservation-	the protection and careful management of natural and built resources and the environment.
Carr-	woodland in waterlogged terrain. Characteristic species include alder, willow and willow.
Character-	see Landscape Character.
Characteristics-	elements, features and qualities which make a particular contribution to distinctive character.
Combined Character Area [CCA]-	area derived from a LANDMAP assessment combining the five LANDMAP aspects and set out in Monmouthshire landscape assessment report dated September 2001. The areas have common landscape characteristics.
Characterisation-	the process of identifying areas of similar character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.
Complexity-	[in the context of describing a skyline]how varied or complicated the skyline is from dead flat with even vegetation at one end of the scale to mountainous with varied vegetation at the other.
Condition-	the degree to which a landscape is soundly managed, is fit for purpose or achieves optimum biodiversity.
Coppicing-	the traditional method of woodland management in which trees are

cut down near to the ground to encourage the production of long, straight shoots that can be harvested.

Consistent-	relatively unchanging element or pattern across a given area of landscape.
Cultural pattern-	expression of the historic pattern of enclosure and rural settlement.
Diversity-	[in terms of the function of an area] the variety of different functions of an area.
Dominant-	main defining feature or pattern.
Element-	individual component parts of the landscape such as field boundaries, woodlands, patches of similar vegetation, outbuildings, structures and rock outcrops.
Feature-	prominent eye catching elements e.g. wooded hill top or chapel.
Field Boundary-	the defined edge of a field whether fence, hedge, bank, ditch or wall.
Field Size -	Large 2 Ha Above, Medium Around 1.5 Ha, Small Less Than 1 Ha.
Geology-	the study of the origin, structure, composition and history of the Earth together with the processes that have led to its present state.
Ground Type-	expression of the soil forming environment and its influence in determining the surface pattern of vegetation and land use.
Hedge-	fence of shrubs or low trees, living or dead, or of turf or stone. Though strictly a row of bushes forming a hedge, hedgerow has been taken to mean the same as a hedge.
Hedge bank-	earth bank or mound relating to a hedge.
Horticulture-	intensive form of cropping, such as vegetables or fruit.
Improved [in relation to soils or pasture]-	addition of fertiliser and, in the case of pasture, reseeding with more productive grass species.
Inherent	dictionary definition- 'existing as an inseparable part'. In the context of sensitivity means the sensitivity of the landscape zone itself with all its component elements and features rather than its relationship with adjacent zones.
Landcover-	combinations of natural and man-made elements including vegetation that cover the land surface.
LANDMAP	<i>LANDMAP</i> is the national information system for Wales, devised by the Countryside Council for Wales, for taking landscape into account in decision-making. It is a nationally consistent dataset divided into 5 aspects- geological landscapes, landscape habitats, visual and sensory, historical landscapes and cultural landscapes.

Local Landscape Character Area [LLCA]	LLCAs are detailed small scale character areas usually sitting within Combined Character Areas except where local refinement is appropriate. The areas reflecting variations in the physical character of the land. Bounded by roads, railways, water courses and parish boundaries, these units define areas with similar patterns of land use, field pattern and tree cover. Importantly, for the purposes of the assessment, the areas stop upto 1km from larger settlements or 500m from smaller settlements.
Landscape-	primarily the visual appearance of the land including its shape, form and colours. However, landscape is not purely a visual phenomena. The landscape relies on a range of other aspects including geology, landform, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, settlement character and pattern and cultural associations.
Landscape Capacity-	the degree to which a landscape/seascape is able to accept change without significant effects on its overall character, or overall change of landscape/seascape character type.
Landform-	combinations of slope and elevation which combine to give shape and form to the land.
Landscape Character-	a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, features and qualities in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area [CA]-	area with common characteristics- in this study it is made up of a number of adjacent landscape description units with common perceptual and other characteristics.
Landscape Resource-	The overall stock of the landscape and its component parts. [The landscape considered as a measurable finite resource like any other eg minerals, land, water].
Landscape Sensitivity-	the inherent sensitivity of the landscape itself, irrespective of the type of change which may be under consideration. It is a combination of the sensitivity of the landscape resource and the visual sensitivity of the landscape.
Landscape value-	the relative value that is attached to different landscapes and LANDMAP aspects. A landscape may be valued by different communities of interest for many different reasons. These can include scenic beauty, tranquillity, wildness, special cultural associations, the presence of conservation interests, rarity or the existence of a consensus about importance, either nationally or locally. Some areas will be designated to express their value. Value is also attributed to each LANDMAP aspect using a variety of criteria.
Mixed Farmland-	a combination of arable and pastoral farmland.
Mosaic-	mix of different landcovers at a fine grain such as woodland, pasture and heath.
Objective-	method of assessment in which personal feelings and opinions do

not influence characterisation.

Outcrop-	the area where a particular rock appears at the surface.
Pastoral-	land down to grass either grazed by animals or for cutting.
Physiography-	expression of the shape and structure of the land surface as influenced both by the nature of the underlying geology and the effect of geomorphological processes.
Polygon-	discrete digitised area in a geographic information system[GIS].
Prominent-	noticeable feature or pattern in the landscape.
Protect-	to keep from harm.
Qualities-	aesthetic [objective visible patterns]or perceptual [subjective responses by the landscape assessor] attributes of the landscape such as those relating to scale or tranquillity respectively.
Receptor-	receptors [in this report] are defined as people in a variety of different situations who can experience views within an area and who may be affected by change or development. Receptors can include urban or rural residents, users of public footpaths, roads, rail or cycleways.
Resource-	see landscape resource.
Restore-	repair or renew.
Riparian-	vegetation associated with the water body, usually a river or stream.
Semi-natural vegetation-	any type of vegetation that has been influenced by human activities, either directly or indirectly. The term is usually applied to areas which are reverting to nature due to lack of management.
Sense Of Place-	the character of a place that makes it locally distinctive ie different from other places.
Sensory-	that which is received through the senses ie sight, hearing, smell, touch.
Settlement-	all dwellings/habitations, whether single or clustered in cities, towns and villages.
Settlement Pattern-	the predominant pattern of settlement in an area.
Subjective-	method of assessment in which personal views and reaction are used in the characterisation process.
Topography-	term used to describe the features of the Earth's surface.
Value-	see landscape value
Vernacular-	built in the local style, from local materials.

- Visual Impacts-** the likely visual effects that would result from a development proposal or change in land management.
- Visual sensitivity-** visual sensitivity or ‘visibility’ is the third component of landscape sensitivity, and is a measure of the degree to which change is likely to cause a visual impact within a particular landscape.

Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CCA	Combined Character area
20c	20 th century
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
GIS	Geographic information system
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape character assessment
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
PSAC	Provisional Special Area of Conservation
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SMR	Scheduled Monument Record
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest