

Brecon Beacons National Park Authority



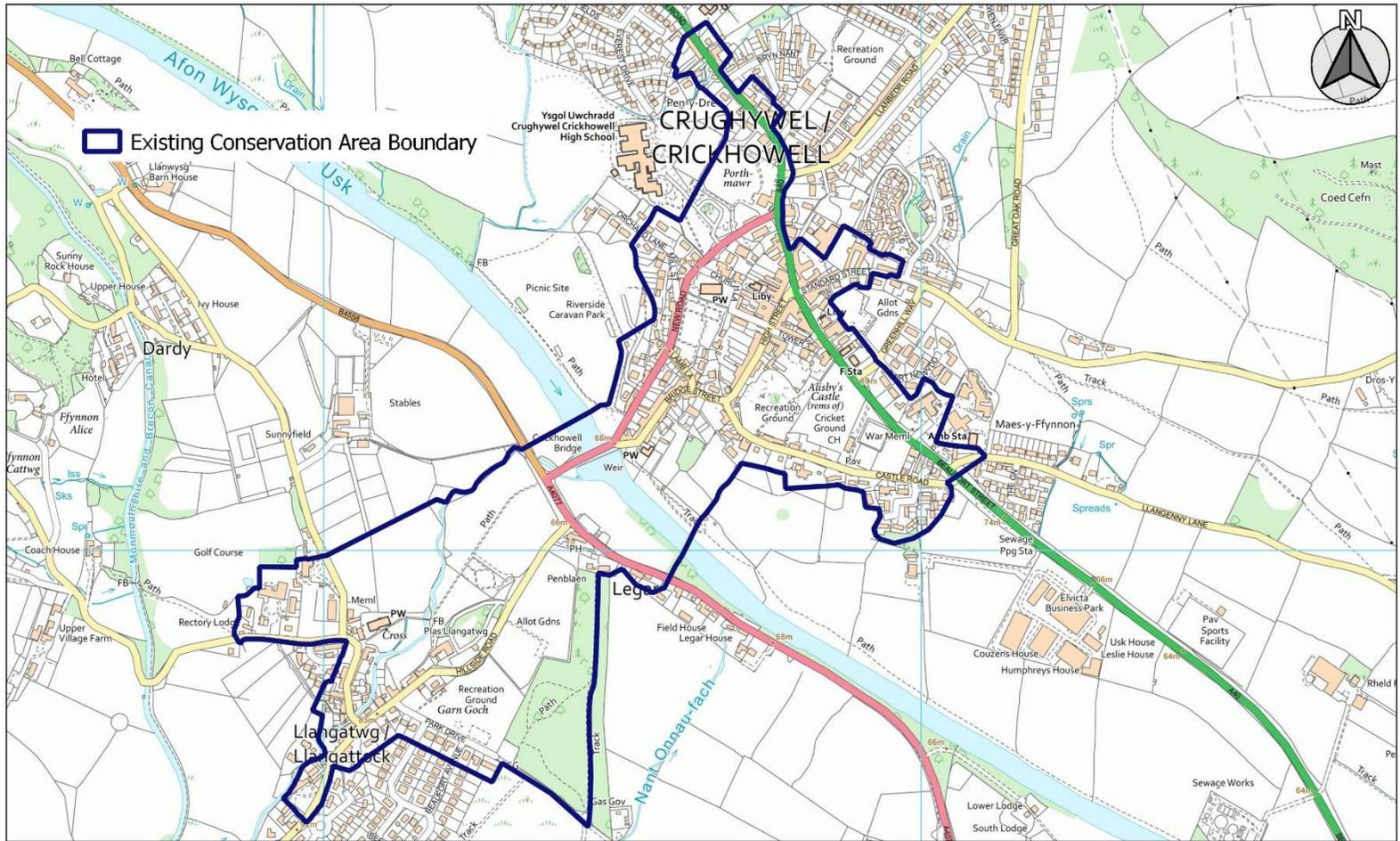
# Crickhowell & Llangattock Conservation Area Review

## PART 2

### Llangattock Character Assessment



Consultation Draft, November 2019



**Figure 1**  
**Existing Crickhowell and Llangatwg Conservation Area Boundary**

Date: 01/08/2019 Scale: 1:8,560

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambrian, Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP  
 © Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2019 Arolwg Ordnans 100019322. Ni chaniateir i chwi gopio, tan-dryddedu, dosbarthu neu werthu y data yma i unrhyw drydydd barti mewn unrhyw ffurf.

© Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HP  
 © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.



## CONTENTS

### PART 2 – LLANGATTOCK CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Summary of Special Interest</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Location and Setting</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Historic Development and Archaeology</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Spatial Analysis</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Architectural Character</b>	<b>9</b>
	6.1 Building Style, Scale and Form	10
	6.2 Materials	10
	6.3 Architectural Detail	11
	6.4 Streetscape	12
<b>7</b>	<b>Designated Historic Assets</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Key Undesignated Heritage Assets</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Landmark Buildings</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Views</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Green Spaces and Biodiversity</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Uses and Activities</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Routes and Movement</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Issues and Opportunities</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Management Recommendations</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>A Review of the Conservation Area Boundary</b>	<b>29</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This character appraisal for Llangattock should be read alongside the introductory chapter within the Crickhowell and Llangattock Conservation Area Review.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SPECIAL INTEREST

- Llangattock is a historic village clustered around a substantial church of medieval origins.
- The layout of its historic core has been influenced by the Nant Onneu brook whose wooded path winds past clusters of houses, gardens and service yards on its way to the river Usk.
- A gentle but rising topography contributes to the character of the conservation area, particularly from aspects looking north. Here parkland, allotments and woodland frame and enhance views of the settlement.
- Boundary walls and hedges are a key feature of the village.
- The landscape surrounding the village is closely associated with a number of historic Gentry Houses which reflect the settlement's strategic location in the Usk Valley. Their planned landscapes and gardens along with defining walls, gates and wooded enclosures are a strong feature of the village, and its rural context.
- The majority of the buildings in the conservation area date from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Their location scale and layout reflect the importance of the village as a service and housing location for those working on the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal or in the landed Estates referred to above.
- Render and stone are the dominant walling materials, along with slate roof coverings and stone chimneys. Many buildings are clustered as intimate housing groups, served only by informal footpaths and service yards.
- The proximity of Crickhowell has forged strong pedestrian links throughout the village into surrounding farm or parkland. They offer attractive glimpses of historic houses, and building groups, and make the village popular for tourists and walkers alike.
- More recently, the strategic location of the village close to the Heads of the Valleys road has led to its expansion as a commuter settlement.



### 3. LOCATION AND SETTING

Llangattock is located within the Usk Valley on the east side of the Brecon Beacons National Park. The village lies to the south of the river opposite the town of Crickhowell. The settlements are linked by the historic Crickhowell Bridge. The village is surrounded by a high quality landscape and is dominated to the south by the Mynydd Llangatwg. As with Crickhowell, the village is identified in the Brecon Beacons National Park Landscape Character Assessment [August 2012] as the 'Eastern Usk Valley': a designation which extends from Pencelli to Abergavenny.



Figure 2: Location Map

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambrian, Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP  
 © Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HP  
 © Hafniffrainc y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2019 Arolwg Ordnans 100019322. Ni chaniatáu i chi wai gopio, tan-drywyddeddi, dosbarthu neu werthu y data yma i unrhyw drydyddi barti mewn unrhyw ffurf.  
 © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.



Date: 18/08/2019



View from the south west towards Llangattock with Crickhowell in the distance

#### 4. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The village derives its name from the church of St Catwg, and is identified in its earliest form as 'Llangadawc' in about 1180, and as 'Llancadock' in 1291. Over a century later in 1412, a document refers to 'Llangattock' [see the CPAT reference below]

The origins of the village are not clear but are likely to be associated with an ecclesiastical settlement which clustered itself around the church. The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust explains that the settlement which is visible on early 19<sup>th</sup> Century maps between the church and the bridge over the Nant Onneu may have had its origins in the Middle Ages and points out that on the opposite side of the stream further housing grew up along the road back into Crickhowell. This is depicted on the 1587 Badminton Manorial atlas which shows houses on the road adjoining the medieval park of Killelan, now Llangattock Park.



Figure 3:  
*Map from 1587 showing the medieval park of Killelan, now Llangattock Park*

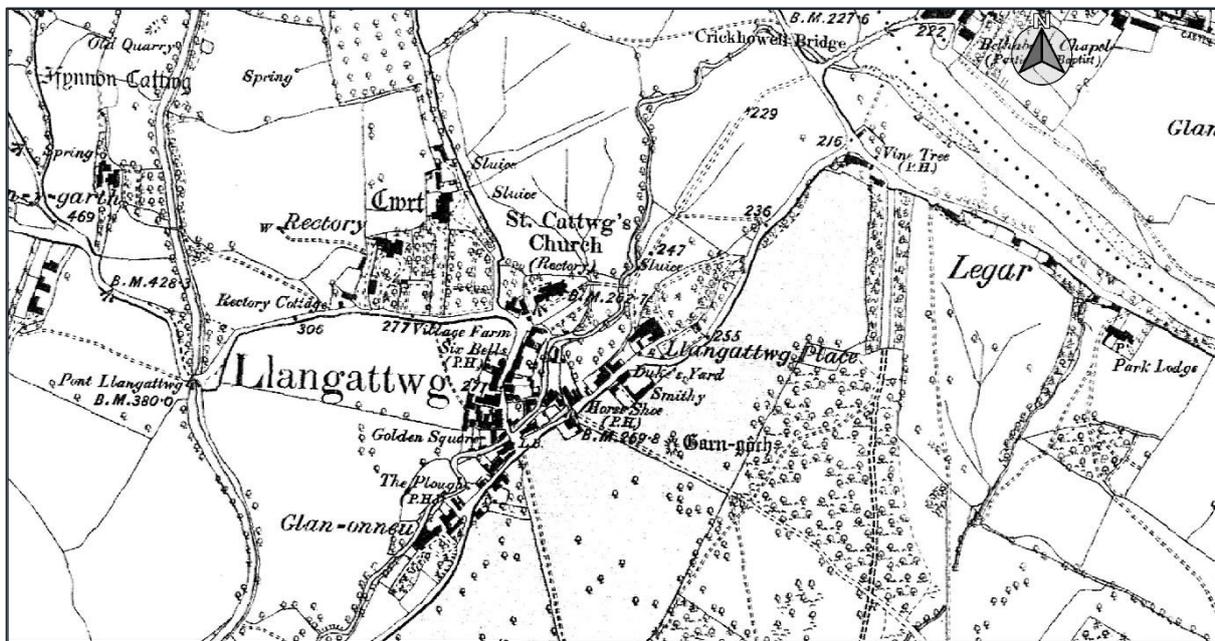
Winding streets with their packed cottages leading from the church to the Nant Onneu form the earliest recognisable focus of the settlement. However, The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust finds that although few of the buildings retain fabric to confirm this, the Six Bells, a former inn has internal 17<sup>th</sup> Century features, and Village Farm dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century. West of the Church the Old Rectory is thought to have originated in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. Plas Llangatwg has an early 18<sup>th</sup> Century front but retains Tudor details within. The layout of its gardens in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century has caused the diversion of the road around its eastern edge, and this remains a distinctive part of the village form.

The village grew rapidly in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century when the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal played an important part in the expansion of South Wales. It also opened the rural hinterland around the village to more distant markets and trades, and led to strengthened links with Crickhowell and its commercial centre. Its importance is evident throughout the village but concentrated on Hillside Road and around Canal bridges.



**Figure 4: Tithe Map – Plan of the Parish of Llangattock, 1847**

Source: National Library of Wales



**Figure 5:  
1st edition Ordnance Survey Map  
1888**

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Banau Brycheiniog  
Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambran, Aberhonddu, Powys,  
LD3 7HP

© Hawlfraet y Goron a haelia cronfa ddata 2019  
Archwyl Ordnans 100019322. Ni chaniatser i chwi  
gopio, tan-dwyddeddu, dosbarthu neu werthu y data  
yma i unrhyw drydydd barti mewn unrhyw ffurf.

© Brecon Beacons National Park Authority  
Plas y Ffynnon, Cambran Way Brecon, Powys, LD3  
7HP

© Crown copyright and database right 2019  
Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not  
permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell  
any of this data to third parties in any form.



Modern growth has fundamentally changed the appearance of the village, extending it southwards, and to the east. 1960's housing, the Church in Wales Primary School and housing along Park Drive now form a well- established settlement boundary along the edge of the historic Llangattock Park. More recently, new housing faced in stone has been successfully integrated into the centre of the village.

A more detailed account of the development of the village can be found in the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record and in the archives of the Crickhowell Resource and Information Centre.



*Postcard showing Swan Lane in the 1930s (Source: Peoples' Collection)*

## 5. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Historic village streets are narrow and buildings are often terraced or set close together. There are a few clusters of estate houses built together in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but more are individual houses built to create a terrace. Though altered later, they read as a continuous building line and give an intimate and enclosed feel to the village at its core.

On Hillside Road, the clusters are more scattered, with gardens, yards and bridges separating groups of differing style and scale.

Variety is also evident in the orientation of roofs and ridge lines. Some houses have gables set to the road, others face it: their aspect, height and composition creating a complex and pleasing built form.

The spatial character of the village is influenced by the location of a number of substantial Estate Houses which lie within or on the edge of it. Their managed landscaped grounds and parkland provide a historic backdrop to the conservation area.

Walls and hedges enhance this context, and define historic routes and property boundaries. They are particularly evident to the north of the conservation area where distinctive parkland walls with angular stone copings line the B4558 and Hillside Road.



## 6. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

### 6.1 Building style scale and form

Houses are in the main two storeys with simple ridges and building frontages. There is a mix of architectural style in the conservation area, though the predominant style appears driven by fashion and the availability of building materials at the time of each building's construction. The distinctive Tudor Gothic building style adopted by T H Wyatt in the building of Llangattock Park has influenced a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and groups in the conservation area. The Miles Memorial Hall, the Old Rectory and former School, together with numerous terraced housing groups mimic the style, using decorative eaves, drip moulds and dressed window openings.

### 6.2 Materials

The oldest buildings in the village are of local stone, many with a rendered or lime washed finish. More recent and substantial houses set within their own grounds are built with dressed stone or faced in stucco. With the development of the canal, and the expansion of the village, brick became more popular, either as a building material or to frame windows and doors.

The local Devonian Red sandstone is common throughout the village and can be seen at the Miles Memorial Hall, Ty Gardd and on houses in Owen's Row. It is also used for headstones to windows and doors on other houses. The massive St Catwg church tower offers the best example of its use. Here it is packed tightly in thin bands, with decorative quoins, bands and crenellated parapets to complete. Elsewhere, rock face pennant with pennant or bathstone dressings is used, for example at Park Farm Lodge, and the Old Rectory.

There has been a growing and successful use of pennant stone facing to contemporary development in the village, notably at Trem y View which lies just outside the conservation area.



*Miles Memorial Hall – example of Tudor Gothic style*



*Vernacular cottages built from local red sandstone*



*St. Catwg's church tower*



*Village Farmhouse finished with a rough cast render*

Finally, more recent detached houses and bungalows are constructed in brick or render. Often set within expansive gardens and behind hedges, they have minimal impact on the character of the conservation area.

### 6.3 Architectural detail

Decorative fascia boards and fretwork on gables are a common addition to buildings. The approach is evident at the converted school, where buildings of good quality rock-faced sandstone with stone dressings create a pleasing group with decorative bargeboards and drip moulds over windows and doors.

Elsewhere, some architectural detail has been lost through the replacement of traditional window joinery. Building scale and proportion has been lost as a result. This has also occurred where render has been removed from stone.



*Bargeboards with decorative fretwork*



*Round headed doors with fanlights over*



*Tudor gothic detailing on porch of Miles Memorial Hall*



*Windows with drip moulds above*



*Former shop front retaining some original detail*

## 6.4 3992 Streetscape

Solid stone walls in random rubble or of semi coursed stone are an important part of the village. The most significant walls can be found on Hillside Road and around Plas Llangatwg and Cwrt Llangatwg. They form a pleasing backdrop to building groups where they are often partnered by mature hedges or garden vegetation. Beech hedges are a particular feature of the village,

Although there are pavements and verges on Hillside Road, the inner streets at the village core have no pavements but are instead faced by houses leading directly onto narrow strips of setts. A number of houses are served by narrow passageways, some still paved by setts or gravel with grassy edges.

Signage is inconspicuous. Directional signs and interpretation boards provided by Community Council and Church lend depth and local interest to village life.

Highway lighting is varied. Some is of a 'heritage' type, but of a scale which does not relate well to local buildings.



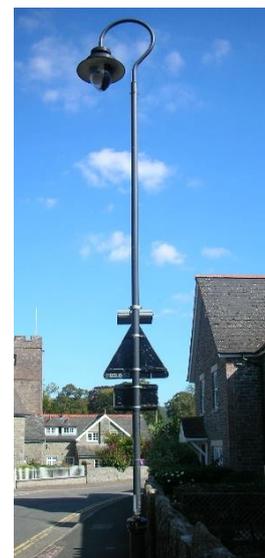
*Rubble stone walls surround the grounds of Plas Llangatwg*



*Low, stone boundary wall topped with metal railings*



*Cobbled setts on footpath serving group of cottages off Swan Lane*

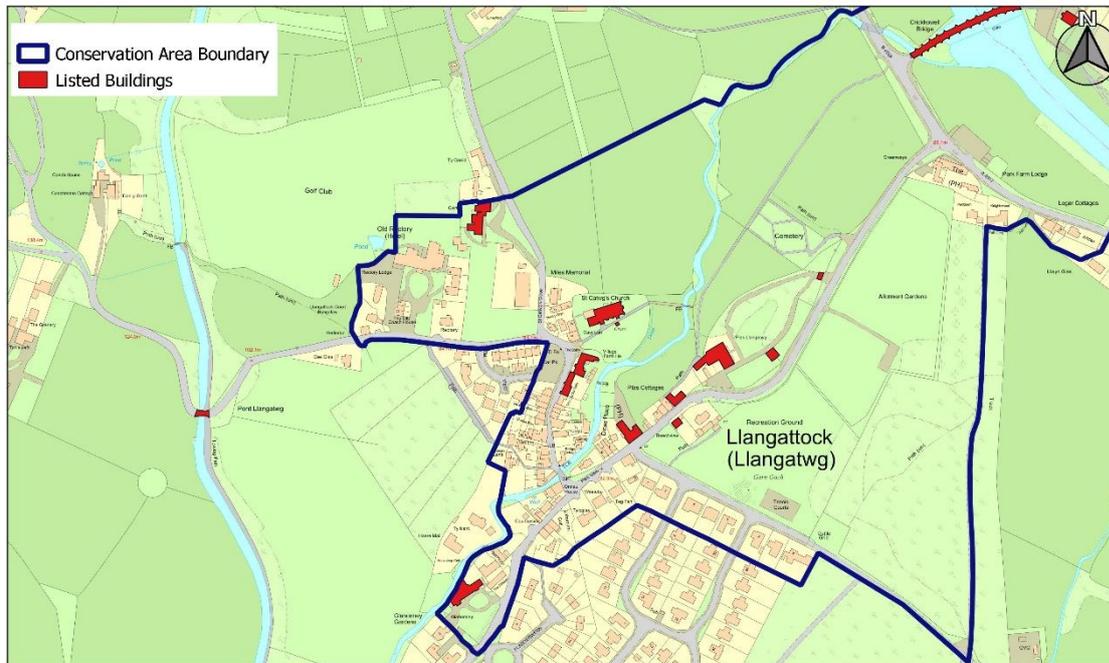


*Two examples of street lighting*

## 7. DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

### Listed Buildings

Figure 6 shows the location of Listed Buildings in the Conservation Area. The photographs below are a selection of listed buildings representing some of the different building types in the conservation area. List descriptions can be found on Cadw's website: CofCymru: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru>



**Figure 6:**  
**Location of Listed Buildings**

Date: 16/10/2019 Scale: 1:3916

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambrian, Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2019 Arolwg Ordnans 100019322. Nî chaniateir i chwi gopio, tan-dryddiedu, dosbarthu neu werthu y data yma i unrhyw drydydd barti mewn unrhyw ffurf.

© Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.



### Listed buildings:

Cwrt Llangatwg, Grade II\*,

Plas Llangatwg, Grade II\*

Glass and Boiler House within the grounds of Plas Llangatwg, Grade II\*

Gate and Gate piers to Plas Llangatwg, Grade II

Barn to the rear of Plas Llangatwg, Grade II

St Catwg's Church, Grade II\*,

Churchyard Cross within the churchyard at St Catwg's Grade II

The Horseshoe Pub, Grade II

The Old Six Bells, Grade II,

The Village Farm House, Grade II

Glannoney, Grade II, including its entrance gates and walls,

Beech View Grade II



### **St Catwg's Church – grade II\***

A church is first recorded here in C6, dedicated to St Cattwg (497 - 577 AD). There is said to have been a C12 tower, but no evidence for it survives. It was probably on the site of the present C16 tower. The C14 arcade suggests that the church may belong to this date. Largely late-Perpendicular in style and built of local red stone. The church is dominated by the massive 3-stage tower with quoins, band courses and crenellated parapet.



### **Old Six Bells – grade II**

Former Public House in the centre of the village, possibly of 17<sup>th</sup> century origins. Built in three phases, the oldest part is at the southern end with the middle part probably 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The northern section is Victorian. The middle section is characterised by hoodmoulds over the windows to the front. Built of rubble stone which is painted, and a slated roof.



### **Plas Llangatwg – II\***

Early C18 gentry house, constructed on the site of a former Tudor house, features of which still survive. The main part of the house is 3-storey under a hipped roof. Flanking this are two-storey side wings with parapets. Slate roofs and painted roughcast elevations. The front elevation has a moulded dentilled eaves cornice. There is a fine decorative wrought iron veranda of 2-storeys to the front.



### **The Horseshoe Inn – grade II**

Listed as an early C19 coaching inn retaining its historic character.

Symmetrical, two-storey inn with central entrance flanked by 16-pane sash windows. Lower coach house range attached to right with a carriage entrance. The walls are rendered under a slate covered roof. Long rear wing behind the inn, constructed of rubble masonry.



### **Barn at Plas Llangatwg including pigsties – grade II**

Late 18<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn built of rubble masonry with a stone tile roof. The barn is prominently sited, abutting the highway running through the village. A central full height opening with planked double doors fronts the road and there is a matching opening to the rear.

Against the north gable end are 3 pigsties of rubble stone with red pantile lean-to roofs.



### **Village Farmhouse – grade II**

The Village Farmhouse dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is located in a prominent position next to the church and set back behind a low, stone wall.

The house is 2 storeys, with a distinctive hipped roof with 2 large end stacks and 3 hipped roof dormers. To the rear is a full-height staircase projection. The walls of the house are finished with a rough cast render



## 7. KEY UNDESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

The following unlisted buildings are considered to make a positive contribution to local character:

**Park View and Dinas Place:** A prominent grouping at the junction of Owen's Row and Hillside Road. The terrace has some attractive detailing picked out in cream and red brick, which is repeated on chimneys and gate posts. The whole is enhanced by well-preserved cast iron railings. Its rear face overlooks the Nant Onneu .



**The Old School House and the Miles Memorial Hall:** This is shown on the 1880 OS maps as a school but is now converted to an attractive residential group. The buildings retain handsome stonework with slate roofs set over decorative bargeboards. The whole group is surrounded by a stone boundary wall and well maintained railings. The Miles Memorial Hall to the rear of the school is faced in well-cut local stone with dressings and decorative crest set over its arched entrance porch.



**Owen's Row:** this group leads to the historic core of the village. It comprises 2 storey terraces either facing the road or set back in hidden passageways [Swan Lane] or courtyards. Materials are local stone with slate roofs over. Some terraces were formerly faced in render, though this has often been removed. A number of distinctive round headed doorways with fanlights endure within some terraces. A former shop, now converted lies within the group. Its former shopfront with cornice and pilasters remains. The former Crown Inn lies within the group as well. On the south side of the Row, a number of houses retain sandstone hood moulds and string courses.



**Golden Square:** lies between Owen's Row and the Nant Onneu . Its houses overlook an attractive square laid in stone slabs.



**Cartref :** An attractive pair of houses set back from the road, sharing a common central gable and decorative barge boards. Its side elevation forms an attractive backdrop to the edge of the Nant Onneu.



**The Old Rectory:** The Old Rectory and its stable block remain as a late 19th century stone house built in a robust Victorian Gothic style. It is enclosed by high stone boundary walls, and a number of more recent outbuildings. The impressive 3 storey mansion with outbuildings are built in coursed local stone with distinctive fretted barge boards and freestone dressings. A substantial 'porte cochere' lies to the front and is complemented by a gracious entrance drive.



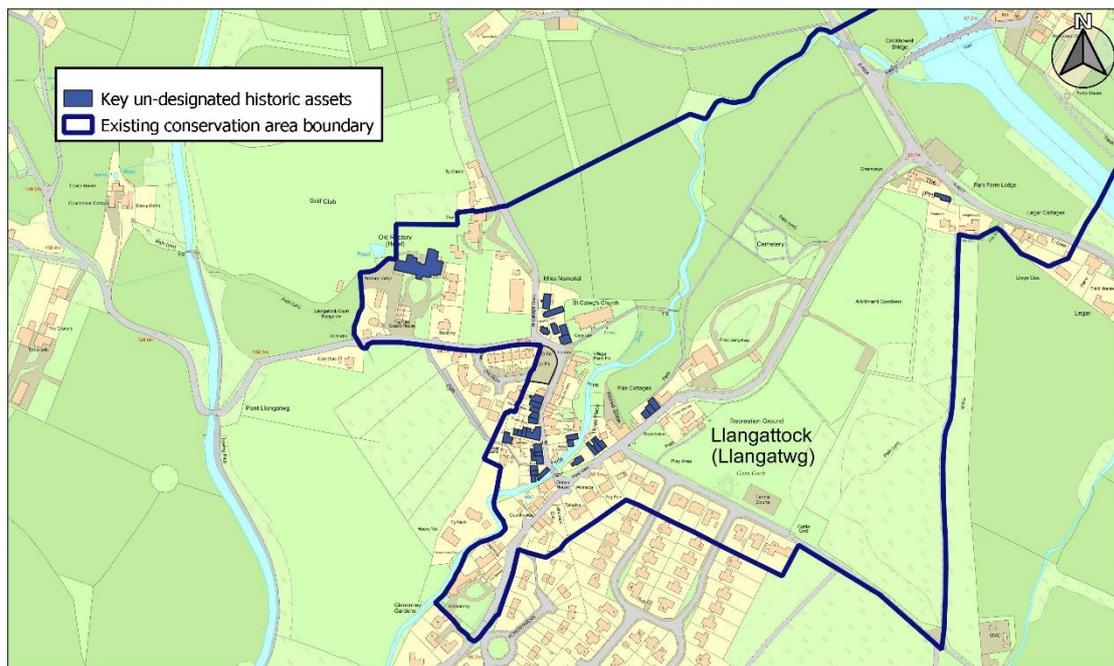
**The walls and water fountain enclosing the village car park.** Boundary walls are a distinctive feature of the village. These walls are the best example and follow a pleasing curve around the historic road alignment shown on early maps. They hold within them a decorative water fountain given to the village in 1881 by its benefactor GFW Miles.



**Plas Cottages:** A terrace of 3 cottages faced in local stone with brick window openings and sandstone lintels. They form a strong building group with the adjoining listed barn, and lie within the curtilage of the Registered Plas LLangatwg.



**Park Farm Lodge:** Lies at the former entrance to Llangattock Park and adjacent to the Ladies Avenue, a former drive which leads through the plantation. The Lodge is enclosed by high stone gates piers and railings. Footpath access to the woods is now gained to the east beside Knightswood.



**Figure 8**  
**Location of key un-designated historic assets**

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambrian, Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Hawffraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2019 Arolwg Ordnans 100019322. Ni chaniateir i chwi gopio, tan-dwydddedu, dosbarthu neu werthu y data yma i unrhyw drydydd bardi mewn unrhyw ffurf.

© Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.



## 8. LANDMARK BUILDINGS

For the purpose of this appraisal, Landmark Buildings or structures have been identified for a combination of qualities that make them stand out in a way that contributes positively to the character of the conservation area. They are shown on Figure 9 and briefly described here:

### St Catwg's Church,

This substantial medieval church with massive West tower dominates the centre of the village and views from every direction.



### Plas Llangatwg,

This unusual 18<sup>th</sup> Century Gentry House stands behind its high stone boundary wall and outbuildings. Though half hidden, its pink square block with central pediment, high pitch roof and end stacks still gives the house a strong presence within the village. The shrubs and trees within its ornamental gardens also help to emphasise its status.



### The Wall with Water Fountain enclosing the village car park,

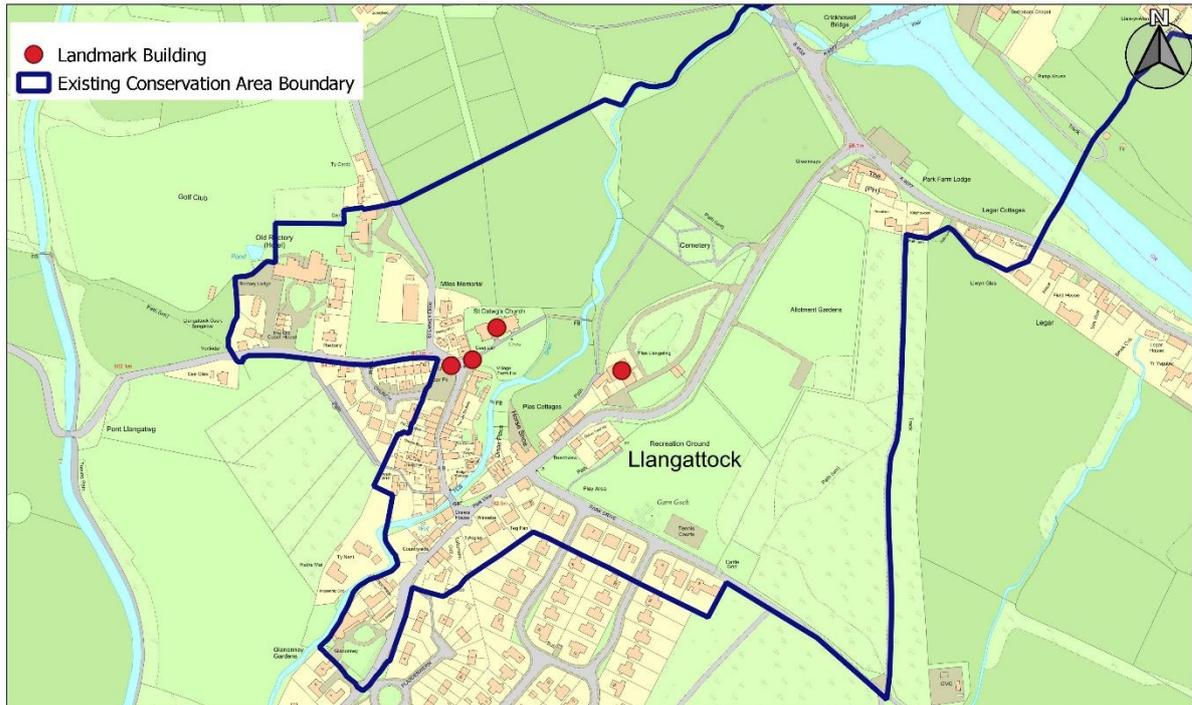
The fountain with Gothic arched canopy in stone and brick was bequeathed to the village by its benefactor GFW Miles in 1881. Although the fountain is relatively small, it is considered to be a landmark because it is a unique feature within the village and has a prominent position opposite the church.



### The Lychgate and walls enclosing the churchyard.

The gates create a focal point at the centre of the village, and marks the cross roads of paths and roads. With the churchyard wall, they enjoy the same ecclesiastical protection as the listed Church and Preaching Cross.





**Figure 9:  
Location of Landmark Buildings**

Date: 16/10/2019 Scale: 1:3916

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambrian, Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2019 Arolwg Ordnans 100019322. Ni chaniateir i chwi gopïo, tan-irwyddedu, dosbarthu neu werthu y data yna i unrhyw drydydd bardd mewn unrhyw ffurf.

© Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.



## 9. VIEWS

Key views can be identified in four ways:

- i) Views and glimpses gained as roads and building groups are revealed within the village core. The well-defined footpaths which skirt the churchyard and Plas Llangatwg offer many such glimpses from numerous points as the walker moves north or south. The paths include early stone footbridges, 19<sup>th</sup> century railings and gates, and well maintained stone walls. All add to the area's historic significance.
- ii) The Nant Onneu offers glimpses of the back of houses rising above stone garden walls and hedging. Views from the bridge leading into the village offer the best example
- iii) Longer vistas can be enjoyed across more expansive planned landscapes or fields around the settlement. Two Cadw Registered 'Historic Parks and Gardens' lie within the conservation area and are important parts of the area's historic landscape. 'Plas Llangatwg', and 'Llangattock Park' offer pastoral views across the parkland and fields encircling the village.
- iv) Views towards the hills to the north and south of the Usk valley define and confirm the strategic location of the village between river and canal. To the south, the village is dominated by the limestone crags of Mynydd Llangatwg, and to the north, by the Table Mountain, Crug Hywel.



*Panoramic View from the canal looking northwards over the rooftops of Llangattock towards Crickhowell.*



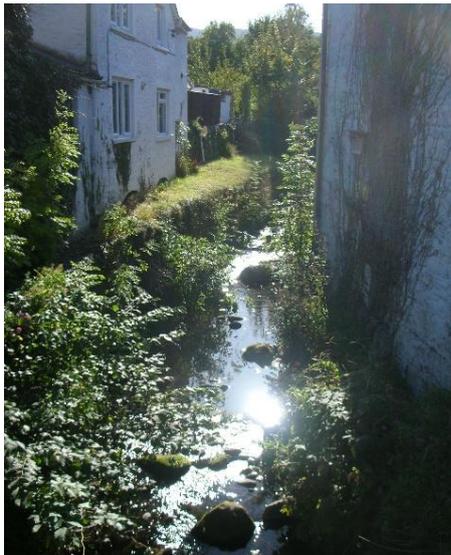
*Vista along Swan Lane towards St. Catwg's Church.*



*The curve of the street allows the view to unfold as progress is made along the street.*



*View channelled along the walled path towards the church.*



*View along Nant Onneu, flanked by the backs of houses.*



*Glimpse from Swan Lane along narrow footway.*

## 10. GREEN SPACES AND BIODIVERSITY

The woodland around Llangattock is important, and defines the eastern boundary of the conservation area. Woodland which is part of the former Llangattock Park retains a significant number of its original beech trees, together with other ornamental species including Monkey puzzles, Cedars and Douglas Firs. The plantation includes a drive called 'Ladies Avenue' which runs north towards Park Farm Lodge on the boundary of the conservation area. It offers attractive walks through mixed deciduous woodland.

The Community Council manages the allotments, and recreation ground and is successful in managing the playing field and play areas within it, its trees and ornamental planting.

More informal woodland areas and hedgerows encircle Plas Llangatwg and follow the banks of the Nant Onneu. These, with the trees bounding the cemetery, give Llangattock its soft green woodland character.

This attractive combination of greenery and pennant stone has been successfully interpreted in the layout of roadside verges on Hillside Road and the inclusion of stone gateway features within them.

The final landscape 'type' is that found within enclosed gardens and orchards. These, particularly at Llangatwg Cwrt, Plas Llangatwg and Glannoney hold many substantial ornamental species, which have a positive impact on the public domain when glimpsed above stone boundary wall or hedges. The location of the cemetery at the entrance to the village is defined by a border of tall conifers. It lies beside the more informal grazed meadows behind Plas Llangatwg. A number of ornamental trees including Spanish Chestnuts frame the adjoining brook.

The inclusion of Plas Llangatwg and Llangattock Park in the Cadw Register of Historic Parks and Gardens confirms the area's significance as a location for historic planned landscapes.



*Recreation Ground*



*Churchyard*



*Open grassed area and woodland within Llangattock Park*



*Nant Onneu brook*

Key green spaces include:

- The recreation ground and allotment Gardens,
- Meadows between the churchyard and B4558, through which the Nant Onneu runs,
- The churchyard and woodland adjoining the brook,
- Llangattock Park mature woodland and plantations,
- The entrance to the Old Rectory Hotel
- Private gardens including Glanonney, Plas Llangatwg, and Llangatwg Cwrt.

There are numerous examples of individual trees that make an important contribution to the character of the conservation area throughout the year. Examples include:

- The towering Oak at the entrance to the Old Rectory,
- The Monkey puzzle lying on the edge of the Recreation Ground,
- The Spanish chestnut and orchard trees lying in the meadow behind Plas Llangatwg,

There are both garden and native hedges in the conservation area. They provide habitat and movement corridors for wildlife.



*Meadow to south west of Plas Llangatwg*



*Monkey Puzzle tree within recreation ground*



*Left and above: trees and shrubs within gardens and grass verges contribute to the green character of the village.*

## 11. USES AND ACTIVITIES

The conservation area is almost entirely residential in character. The busy trades and workshops of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century are all gone, and the only pubs remaining are the Horse Shoes Inn and the Vine Tree at the entrance to the village. The Old Rectory Hotel offers a more substantial hotel and restaurant facility. Other local activity is generated by public facilities, notably the allotments on Hillside Road, the recreation ground on Park Drive and the Church, graveyard and Cemetery.

## 12. ROUTES AND MOVEMENT

There is vehicle access to most of the village with informal on street parking available. The attractive pattern of narrow windings streets has given rise to parking demands in the village core, despite the development of a successful and well used car park in the centre of the village.

There is a well-used footpath around the church which passes over a footbridge to join the path running through the yard at the rear of the Horseshoe Inn. It then passes through the historic meadows lying behind Plas Llangatwg before heading towards the B4558 and the Crickhowell bridge. Other popular footpaths follow historic routes and tracks pass through Llangatock Park and its estate woodlands.

Most through traffic is evident on Hillside Road which is the main access to housing on its east and west, and to the school. Beyond, the mountain road to Beaufort offers a useful route for local traffic. However, at busy times of day the level of traffic can impact on pedestrians, particularly at the vehicle management pinch point on Hillside Road where the pavement narrows.



*Well used path through parkland*



*Section of path linking the village with Crickhowell*



*Village carpark*



*Traffic calming Hillside Road*

### **13. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The appraisal has identified a number of strengths and weaknesses for consultation:

#### **Strengths:**

- The conservation area lies at the heart of a well maintained predominantly residential settlement, and is its recognizable and distinctive core.
- The village has well defined and historic connections to Crickhowell and the Canal.
- Its strategic location in the historic Usk Valley has resulted in the establishment of a number of important gentry houses and Estates: notably, Llangatwg Cwrt, Llangatwg Plas and Llangattock Park.
- Each Estate has retained significant historic landscapes which play an important part in forming the wooded backdrop to the Conservation Area.
- The condition of historic and contemporary building stock is good.
- Recent development is well integrated in the village and has benefited from local input to the Village Design Statement adopted in 1997.
- The village is enhanced by a number of informal footpaths which run through the village and establish attractive connections to adjoining rural farm and woodland, and links towards the Canal and the River Usk.
- The recreation ground, allotments and woodland endure as well maintained community assets within the conservation area's boundary,
- There is an active community with an interest in enhancing the local environment,

#### **Weaknesses:**

- The loss of shops, pubs and workshops over the years has led to a change in the character of the village,
- There is occasionally traffic congestion where cars struggle to pass on the main village street,
- There is some damage to the distinctive pavement setts where cars have difficulty passing,
- There has been some loss of historic landscapes to residential development,
- There is some loss of architectural detail to houses. This is particularly evident in the loss of historic renders and plasters, or in the replacement of traditional joinery,
- As trees within gardens and orchards mature, there is a loss to the scale and stature of tree cover,
- Some stone boundary walls are poorly maintained or have been fragmented by replacement fencing, leading to some loss in the definition of building groups.
- Generally properties are well maintained; however, there are a few that are poorly maintained.

## I 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

### I. MANAGEMENT PLAN / RECOMMENDATIONS – setting out a framework for action

In order to address the issues identified above, the list below sets out a range of proposals which are all aimed at the protection or enhancement of the Conservation Area with an indication of the lead body in most cases. Minor amendments to the conservation area boundary are also included.

<p><b>New Development:</b> Development proposals will be assessed for their effect on the conservation area's character and appearance as identified in this Appraisal, together with other relevant planning policies and supplementary planning guidance.</p> <p>The BBNPA will encourage prospective developers and home owners to make use of the Authority's pre-application service.</p> <p>The local community could consider updating the Village Design statement prepared in 1996</p>	<p>BBNPA, through the Appraisal's adoption and SPG</p> <p>BBNPA</p> <p>BBNPA, Community Council and local community groups supported by BBNPA</p>
<p><b>Loss of architectural detail and minor alterations to historic buildings :</b> The NPA will encourage the restoration of authentic architectural features where there is sound evidence of original detailing</p> <p><b>Building Maintenance and Repair:</b> The BBNPA will provide guidance or direct enquiries to sources of appropriate advice that could assist in the retention and enhancement of the conservation area's historic character and appearance.</p> <p>The BBNPA will monitor the condition of all designated historic assets in the conservation area and if necessary will take appropriate action to secure their future,</p> <p>When funding is available, the BBNPA will offer grants to suitable enhancement schemes where these have wider community benefit</p>	<p>NPA, Community Council and local community groups [supported by BBNPA]</p> <p>BBNPA, building owners</p> <p>BBNPA</p> <p>BBNPA, CC and local community groups</p>

<p><b>Historic Surfaces:</b> Historic paving, kerbs and setts should be protected and repaired, if necessary, using traditional techniques and materials</p>	<p>Powys CC and home owners [for areas adjacent to buildings not within highway land]</p>
<p><b>Tree management and enhancement:</b> The NPA will consider preparing advice about care and maintenance of trees within the conservation area.</p> <p>Support will be given to initiatives for new planting of appropriate native species, particularly in green spaces and at the edges and gateways to the conservation area.</p> <p>As part of the consultation process for the Conservation area review, the BBNPA will consider whether additional Tree Preservation Orders are required.</p>	<p>NPA, Community Council Powys County Council and local Landowners, Llangattock Green Valleys Initiative, Llangattock Community Woodlands Group.</p> <p>BBNPA in consultation with the stakeholders above.</p> <p>BBNPA</p>
<p><b>Footpaths and Links</b> The NPA will work with the County Council to maintain and promote the historic network of footpaths which run through the conservation area,</p>	<p>BBNPA Powys CC and Community Council, St Catwg's Parish</p>
<p><b>Canal Links and Interpretation</b> The NPA will work with partners to enhance and promote the significance of the village's connection to the Canal and its trading and industrial past</p>	<p>NPA, Community Council, Canals and Rivers Trust, Cadw and Powys CC, Crickhowell District Archive Centre Llangattock Green Valleys Initiative</p>
<p><b>Boundary Amendment:</b> An amendment to include Ty Gardd and adjoining landscape enclosing The Old Rectory is recommended, together with the deletion of new development on Park Drive. See map:</p>	<p>BBNPA</p>

## 15. A REVIEW OF THE CONSERVATION AREA'S BOUNDARY

The proposal to designate a separate conservation area for Llangattock offers an opportunity to review the boundary identified in 1969. Whilst maps show that Llangattock's history is well defined in buildings clusters spread over an extensive area, the core of the historic settlement can still be discerned around the Church and Plas Llangatwg. The other significant historic cluster is found at Langattock Park House. However this area is separated by more recent developments of a differing scale and character. Its inclusion within the conservation area would dilute the special character of the current well defined area.

Areas considered for inclusion:

1. **The Canal Area:** Many of the houses and outbuildings located south of the village core have an association with the Canal. A number of footpaths, yards and passageways lead over the Nant Onneu before ascending the wooded slopes below the canal. References to smithy, woollen mills limekilns etc on early OS maps show how busy this area would have been from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century onwards. However, their physical evidence is now less well defined with many 20<sup>th</sup> Century developments and alterations diluting the character and integrity of the former connection. It is concluded that the focus of this historic grouping is too distant from the core of the existing conservation area to merit inclusion. Should proposals for a wider linear Canal conservation area be considered in the future there may be scope to formulate a set of protective measures more suited to its industrial heritage.
2. **Ty Gardd and the Old Rectory:** The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map shows the historic layout of the former Rectory and Llangattock Court and their enclosing landscape. An extended boundary to include the attractive stone built Ty Gardd, the stabling to the rear of the Court and the former orchards and enclosing landscape to the rear of the hotel grounds provides a more accurate reflection of the special character at the conservation area's core.

### Area Considered for Deletion:

Houses on Park Drive have been in the conservation area since its designation but do not easily meet the current criteria for designation. Their removal from the conservation area is recommended so that its boundary is a more accurate reflection of the special character designation requires.

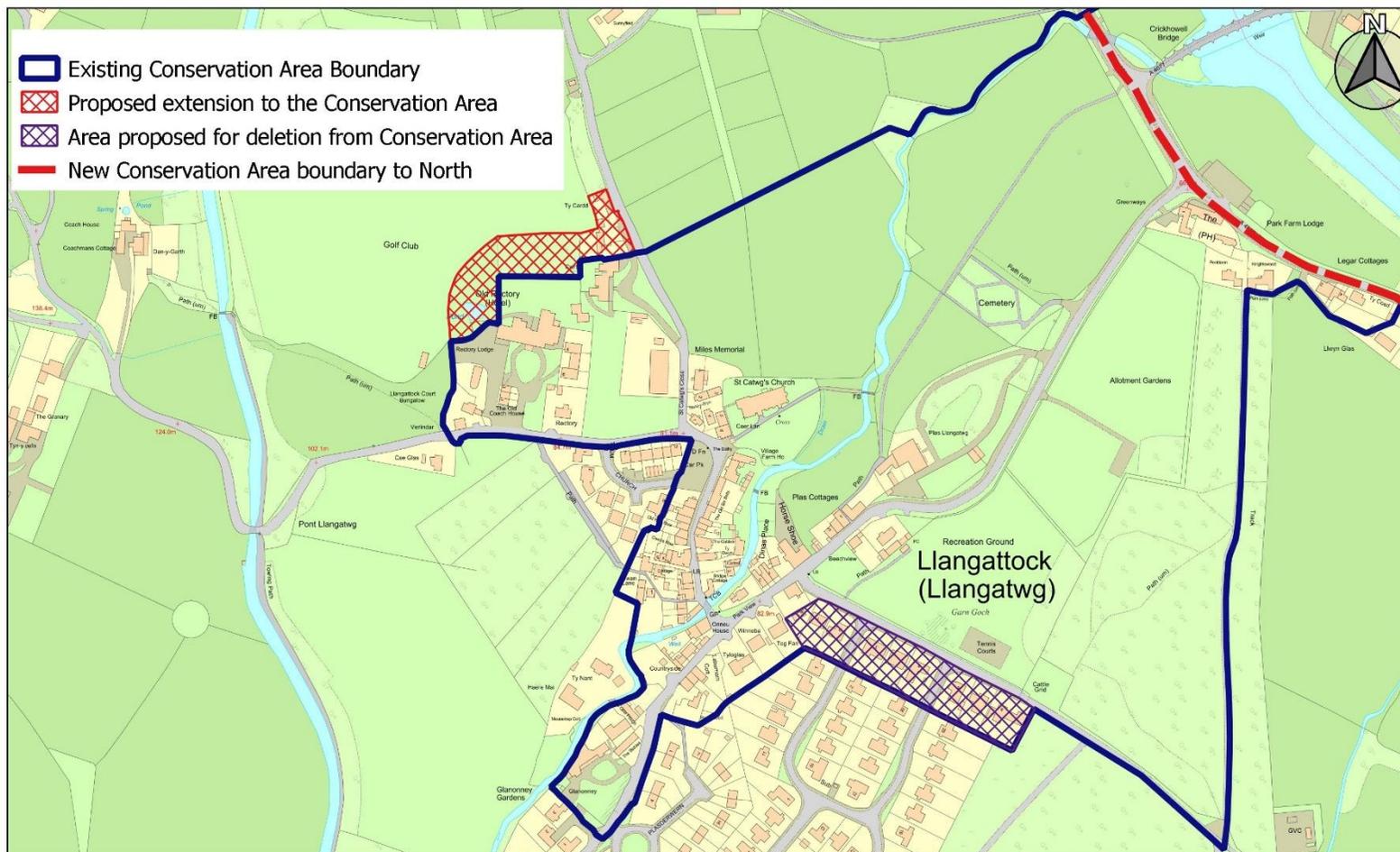
In all other areas, the existing boundary is considered a good reflection of the Conservation Area's special character.



*Ty gardd*



*Grounds associated with the Old Rectory*



**Figure 10**  
**Proposed amendments to the Conservation Area**  
**Boundary**

Date: 14/10/2019 Scale: 1:3916

© Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog, Plas y Ffynnon, Ffordd Cambrian, Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Hawlfraint y Goron a hawlau cronfa ddata 2019 Arolwg Ordnans 100019322. Ni chaniateir i chwi gopio, tan-drywyddedu, dosbarthu neu werthu y data yma i unrhyw drydydd barti mewn unrhyw ffurf.

© Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7HP

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019322. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

