



appendices

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National Policy

Ap1.1 The importance of placemaking and achieving high quality sustainable design is high on the agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (WG).

“Design is not just about the architecture of a building but the relationship between all elements of the natural and built environment and between people and places. To achieve sustainable development, design must go beyond aesthetics and include the social, economic, environmental, cultural aspects of the development...” (para 3.3 of PPW)

Ap1.2 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2018) states that:

“Good design can help to ensure high environmental quality. Landscape and green infrastructure considerations are an integral part of the design process. Intergrating green infrastructure is not limited to focusing on landscape and ecology, rather, consideration should be given to all features of the natural environment and how these function together to contribute toward the quality of places.”

“The special characteristics of an area should be central to the design of a development. The layout, form, scale and visual appearance of a proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings are important planning considerations.” (paras 3.8 & 3.9)

Ap1.3 The WG has published a series of relevant Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Of particular relevance to the design of development is TAN 12: Design (2016), which sets out the objectives of good design to be addressed in all development proposals:



Elements of Good Design (TAN 12 2016)

Ap1.4 Achieving high quality design is specifically relevant for development in areas recognised for their landscape value, such as the Gower AONB and conservation areas. In such areas, PPW highlights the importance of reinforcing local distinctiveness, and recognises that the impact of development on existing character, the scale and siting of new development and the use of appropriate building materials will be important (para 3.10).

Ap1.5 The TAN seeks to promote design quality and to ensure development enhances the character of the area; where this is not achieved, the TAN considers that the design should be resisted.

“Good design is not inevitable. It requires a collaborative, creative, inclusive, process of problem solving and innovation – embracing sustainability, architecture, place making, public realm, landscape and infrastructure” (TAN 12, para 2.5)

Ap1.6 In the Gower AONB, all scales of development should be addressing local character and appearance. Where development is inappropriate to its context, or fails to conserve or enhance the local character, development is likely to be resisted.

“Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to grasp opportunities to enhance the character, quality and function of an area, should not be accepted, as these have detrimental effects on existing communities” (TAN 12, para 2.6)

Local Policy

Ap1.9 The LDP Vision is:

Ap 1.10 The Vision is supported by a number of Objectives. Of particular relevance to the Guidance are objectives:

- Ap1.7 The Swansea Local Development Plan (LDP) reflects National Planning Policy Guidance and advice. In particular the LDP sets out policies that seek to create and enhance high quality environments, with placemaking principles imbedded at the heart of the Plan and its key strategic policies.
- Ap1.8 Within the local context, LDP Policies PS 2 (Placemaking and Place Management) and ER 4 (AONB) are the key policies which set out the local design approach.

Vision

The County will be a desirable place to live, work and visit that:

- Capitalises on the distinctive relationship between its vibrant urban areas and outstanding rural and coastal environments.
- Supports a competitive and prosperous economy that acts as a focal point for the wider Swansea Bay City Region.
- Has sustainable, distinct communities, in both urban and rural locations, that benefit from sufficient good quality accommodation, supporting infrastructure, community facilities and opportunities for recreation.
- Is a thriving City Centre destination that offers excellent shopping facilities and supporting leisure and business opportunities, capitalising on its proximity to the waterfront.
- Celebrates and conserves its unique natural heritage and cultural and historic environments.

- 6. Encourage appropriate development of low carbon and renewable energy resources and energy infrastructure
- 14. Ensure that communities have a sufficient range and choice of good quality housing to meet a variety of needs and support economic growth
- 18. Preserve and enhance the County's high quality cultural and historic environments
- 19. Conserve and enhance the County's natural heritage
- 20. Maintain and enhance Green Infrastructure networks
- 22. Promote good design that is locally distinct, sustainable, innovative and sensitive to location
- 24. Create environments that encourage and support good health, well-being and equality

Ap1.11 Policy PS 1 sets out the County's sustainable growth strategy which follows a simple settlement hierarchy of the urban area, key villages and the countryside. Small-scale growth is focused on key defined villages. Generally only development requiring a countryside location is permitted and there is an emphasis on safeguarding the openness of the countryside and protecting, conserving and enhancing the County's high quality natural and historic environment.

PS 1: Sustainable places

In order to deliver sustainable places and strategically manage the spatial growth of the County, the delivery of new homes, jobs, infrastructure and community facilities must comply with the Plan's sustainable settlement strategy, that requires:

- i. Development to be directed to the most sustainable locations within the defined settlement boundaries of the urban area and Key Villages;
- ii. New homes and jobs to be delivered in a manner consistent with growth forecasts and the Plan's Sustainable Housing and Employment Strategies;
- iii. The safeguarding and protection of the character and openness of Green Wedges; and
- iv. Inappropriate development in the countryside to be resisted.

Ap1.12 Policy PS 2 sets out the key placemaking requirements and design objectives as follows:

Development should enhance the quality of places and spaces, and respond positively to aspects of local context and character that contribute towards a sense of place.

The design, layout and orientation of proposed buildings, and the spaces between them, should provide for an attractive, legible, healthy, accessible and safe environment. All proposals should ensure that no significant adverse impacts would be caused to people's amenity.

Depending on the nature, scale and siting of the proposal, development should also:

- i. Have regard to important elements of local heritage, culture, landscape, townscape, views and vistas;
- ii. Ensure neighbourhoods benefit from an appropriate diversity of land uses, community

facilities and mix of densities that in combination are capable of sustaining vibrancy;

- iii. Create or enhance opportunities for Active Travel and greater use of public transport;
- iv. Integrate effectively with the County's network of multi-functional open spaces and enhance the County's Green Infrastructure network;
- v. Enhance public realm quality, incorporating public art where appropriate;
- vi. Provide for a hierarchy of interconnected streets and spaces;
- vii. Ensure active frontages onto streets and spaces to provide natural surveillance and character;
- viii. Provide an accessible environment for all;

- ix. Provide appropriate parking and circulation areas for cars, cycles, motor bikes and service vehicles;
- x. Deliver new, and/or enhance existing, connections to essential social infrastructure and community facilities;
- xi. Maximise opportunities for sustainable construction, resource efficiency and contributions towards increased renewable or low carbon energy generation;
- xii. Avoid the loss of land and/or premises that should be retained for its existing use or as an area of open space;
- xiii. Avoid unacceptable juxtaposition and/ or conflict between residential and non-residential uses;
- xiv. Ensure no significant adverse impact on natural heritage and built heritage assets;

- xv. Ensure resilience is not undermined and does not result in significant risk to human health, well-being or quality of life;
 - xvi. Ensure that commercial proposals, including change of use proposals:
 - a. incorporate active frontages and shopfront designs that make a positive contribution to the streetscene,
 - b. provide appropriate enclosure,
 - c. relate well to the character of the host building,
 - d. do not compromise the ability to deliver priority regeneration schemes.
- and
- xvii. Have regard to the implications for infrastructure and services.

Ap1.13 Policy HC 1 seeks to secure the sustainable management, preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the historic and cultural environment, whilst supporting appropriate heritage led regeneration proposals to release the social and economic potential of these assets.

HC 1: Historic and cultural environment

The County's distinctive historic and cultural environment will be preserved or enhanced by:

- i. Requiring high quality design standards in all development proposals to respond positively to local character and distinctiveness;
- ii. Identifying and safeguarding heritage assets, sites and their settings;
- iii. Supporting heritage and cultural led regeneration schemes;
- iv. Safeguarding and promoting use of the Welsh language

Ap1.14 Policy ER 4 supports an environmental/conservation design led-approach to development as follows:

Within the AONB, development must have regard to the purpose of the designation to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area. In assessing the likely impact of development proposals on the natural beauty of the AONB, cumulative impact will also be taken into consideration.

Development must:

- i. Not have a significant adverse impact on the natural assets of the AONB or the resources and ecosystem services on which the local economy and well-being of the area depends;
- ii. Contribute to the social and economic well-being of the local community;
- iii. Be of a scale, form, design, density and intensity of use that is compatible with the character of the AONB;
- iv. Be designed to an appropriately high standard in order to integrate of the natural beauty of the AONB.

with the existing landscape and where feasible enhance the landscape quality; and

- v. Demonstrate how it contributes to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the AONB.

Development proposals that are outside, but closely interlinked with the AONB must not have an unacceptable detrimental impact on the natural beauty of the AONB.

National Planning Policy
 Planning Policy Wales (2021)

Technical Advice Notes

- 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006)
- 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009)
- 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)
- 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)
- 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997)
- 12: Design (2016)
- 13: Tourism (1997)
- 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
- 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
- 18: Transport (2007)
- 23: Economic Development (2014)
- 24: The Historic Environment (2017)

Local Planning Policy
Swansea Local Development Plan
 (Adopted February 2019)

- PS1: Sustainable Places
- PS 2: Placemaking and Place Management
- PS3: Sustainable Housing Strategy
- PS4: Sustainable Employment Strategy
- H2: Affordable Housing Strategy
- H3: Affordable Housing
- H4: Off-site Affordable Housing
- H5: Local Needs Housing Exception Sites
- H6: 100% Affordable Housing Exception Sites
- H8: Ancillary Residential Accommodation
- HC1: Historic & Cultural Environment
- HC2: Preservation or Enhancement of Buildings & Features
- SI2: Providing and Safeguarding Community Facilities and Locally Important Uses

- CV 1: Key Villages
- CV2: Development in the Countyside
- CV3: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
- CV4: Conversion of Rural Buildings
- CV5: Farm Diversification
- ER 2 Strategic Green Infrastructure Network
- ER4: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- ER6: Designated Sites of Ecological Importance
- ER7: Undeveloped Coast
- ER8: Habitats and Species
- ER9: Ecological Networks and Features of Importance for Biodiversity
- ER10: Geological & Geomorphological Sites of Value
- ER11: Trees, Hedgerows and Development

- RP1: Safeguarding Public Health & Natural Resources
- RP2 : Noise Pollution
- RP3: Air and Light Pollution
- RP4: Water Pollution & the Protection of Water Resources
- RP5: Avoidance of Flood Risk
- RP10: Sustainable Waste Management for New Development
- TR1: Tourism, Recreation and Leisure
- TR2: Developed Coast and Waterfront
- TR3: Sustainable Tourism & Recreation Development in the Countryside
- TR5: Holiday Accommodation
- T2: Active Travel
- T6: Parking
- T7: Public Rights of Way & Recreational Routes

The LDP should be read as a whole document and other polices not listed above may be relevant for a particular application.

City & County of Swansea Council also has a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance documents that were adopted in support of the UDP and are relevant to consider when developing within Gower AONB. The following documents have been incorporated into the Guidance:

- Advertisement Policy in Gower (1980)
- Commercial Properties & Signage (1997)
- Hareslade Chalet Development (1984)
- Holts Field Conservation Area (1990)
- Sandy Lane: A step in the right direction (1985)
- Lighting Scheme Guidance for Gower AONB 2010)

The following SPG will be reviewed and adopted as SPG to the LDP

- Places to Live Residential Design Guide (2014)
- Infill and Backland Design Guide (2014)
- The Protection of Trees on Development Sites: A guide to developers (2016)
- The Conversion of Rural Buildings (2011)
- Use of Land for Horses for Recreation Purposes & Associated Structures (1994)

Other guidance:

- Gower AONB Management Plan (2017)
- Promoting Swansea’s Natural Environment: Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2006)
- City & County of Swansea City Council “Sustainable Developer Framework (2009)”
- WAG, DCLG and DTi (2007) “Manual for Streets 1 & 2”, London, Thomas Telford Publishing
- WAG “Planning permission: generating your own energy” – planning guidance (2012)
- WAG “Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in Buildings Practice Guidance” (2012)
- DETR and CABE (2000) “ By Design: urban design in the planning system towards better practice”, London, Thames Telford Publishing
- DETR and DTi (1999) “Planning for Passive Solar Design”, Watford, BRESCU and BRE
- WG “Permitted Development for Householders 2” Technical Guidance (2014)
- WG “Planning A Guide for Householders (2020) Version 3

Issue	YES/NO
Principle of Development	
Is the principle of development acceptable according to relevant LDP Policies? (LDP policies ER 4, CV1, CV2, CV3, CV4, CV5, H5, H6, TR1, TR2, TR3,TR4)	
Design	
Is the development of a high quality design and appropriate to its context in terms of siting, scale, height, massing, elevational treatment, boundary treatment, materials and detailing, layout, form, mix and density? (LDP Policies ER4, PS1, PS2, HC1, HC2, T7, CV1, CV2, CV3, CV4, H5, H6, TR1, TR2)	
Is the design of the proposal sympathetic to the architectural character (including design, detailing and materials) of the village/ local area? (LDP Policies ER4, CV1, CV2, CV3, CV4, HC1, HC2)	
Does the development meet the requirements of “inclusive design” and access for all, and can it be accessed without prejudicing highway safety? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, CV1, CV2, CV3, CV4, TR1, TR2, T2, T5, T6, T7)	
Does the development provide a safe environment? (LDP Policy PS1, PS2, S18)	
Does the development affect a listed building and if so does it safeguard the character of the building, the historic form and structural integrity of the building? (LDP Policies HC1, HC2)	

Issue	YES/NO
Local Amenity	
Has the impact upon local amenity been considered (including visual impact, overshadowing, light, air and noise pollution) and is this acceptable? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, CV1, RP1, RP2, RP3, CV2, CV5, S18)	
Natural Environment	
Does the proposal consider biodiversity and include mitigation measures where necessary? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, CV1, CV2, CV5, TR1, TR3, ER 6, ER 8, ER9)	
Does the development take into account and where possible retain site features? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, HC1, HC2, ER2, ER9, ER4)	
Does the development utilise the site to maximise energy efficiency, promote efficient use of resources and incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, EU2, RP10)	
Does the development incorporate a high quality landscape design? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2)	
Would the development be at risk from flooding, increase the flood risk off-site or create additional run-off? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, RP4 and RP5)	
Does the development adversely affect the integrity of a European, national or locally designated nature conservation site? (LDP Policies ER6, ER8, ER9). If so, have the relevant criteria of these policies been addressed?	
Has the proposal addressed issues of land contamination and instability? (LDP Policies PS1, RP6 and RP7)	

Issue	YES/NO
Does the development protect and improve woodlands, trees and hedgerows? (LDP Policy ER11)	
Townscape, Landscape and Conservation Area	
Does the development integrate with adjacent spaces and public realm and make a positive contribution to quality townscape, including providing pedestrian linkages with adjoining spaces and attractions? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, HC1, HC2, CV1,T2)	
Does the development preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area and/or AONB and its setting and preserve the setting of any listed buildings? (LDP Policies ER4, PS1, PS2, HC1, HC2)	
Does the development integrate with the landscape, seascape or coastline successfully and retain key views into and out of the site? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, HC1, HC2, CV2, CV5, CV1, ER4, ER7)	
Does the development protect the countryside for the sake of its natural heritage, natural resources, the historical and cultural environment, environmental, agricultural and recreational value? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, ER2, ER4, HC1, HC2, CV2, CV3, CV4, ER6, ER7, ER9, ER10, ER11, TR1, TR3)	
Does the development involve loss of common land? (LDP Policy ER2)	
Is the design of the proposal sympathetic to the architectural character (including design, detailing and materials) of the village/ local area? (LDP Policies ER4, CV1, CV2, CV3, CV4, HC1, HC2)	
Does the development harm the character or setting of a historic park and garden or registered historic landscape? (LDP Policy HC1, HC2)	

Issue	YES/NO
<p>Does the development prejudice the viability and function of any adjoining agricultural land? (LDP Policy PS1, PS2)</p> <p>Does the development affect a site of archaeological importance or archeological potential, and if so have the necessary assessments been undertaken? (LDP Policy HC1,HC2)</p>	
<p>Transport, Access and Parking</p>	
<p>Does the development support an integrated transport system, including being accessible by pedestrians, cyclists and users of public transport? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, T2, T5, T6, T7)</p>	
<p>Does the development provide satisfactory parking? (LDP Policies PS2, CV2, CV4, CV5, T6)</p>	
<p>Infrastructure and Services</p>	
<p>Does the development have regard for the implications of the development on infrastructure and services? (LDP Policies PS1, PS2, RP1, RP4, RP5, EU4, IO1)</p>	
<p>Does the development integrate with existing community facilities, if relevant? (LDP Policy PS1, PS2, IO1, S2, HC15)</p> <p>Has the development siting identified the location of any hazardous installations in the area, and development which would be at risk from or prejudice operational use of hazardous installations? (LDP Policy PS1, PS2, RP1)</p>	

Consultation strategy

- Ap3.1 A revised draft version of the Gower AONB Design was published for a six week public and stakeholder consultation in 2020. In response to comments received, a pre-consultation on a further revised version of the document will also take place. The title of the revised document has been amended to reflect the importance of placemaking, not just solely design. 'Placemaking Guidance for the Gower AONB'. All representations made during this process will be considered in the formation of the final version. The new version of the Placemaking Guidance for the Gower AONB will be adopted as SPG to the LDP.

Permitted Development Rights

Ap4.1 Certain types of minor development may be carried out without the need for planning permission as they benefit from permitted development rights as defined in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (with amendments). When carrying out works under permitted development rights, the design guidance within this SPG should still be taken into account.

Ap4.2 AONB’s and Conservation Areas are classed as Article 1(5) land under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 and permitted development rights are more closely restricted as development may potentially be harmful to the character of the area. It is recommended that applicants consult the Welsh Governments Technical Guidance “Permitted Development for Householders, Version 2, 2014 prior to undertaking any works. Additionally the ‘Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (The Habitats Directive) may reduce permitted development rights where there is a potential impact on a European protected site or a European

offshore marine site such as the Carmarthen Bay Dunes SAC, Carmarthen Bay and Estuaries EMS, Gower Ash Woods SAC, Gower Commons SAC, the Limestone Coast of South West Wales SAC, Burry Inlet SPA or the Carmarthen Bay SPA. Therefore it is strongly recommended that the Council’s Planning Service Team is contacted to confirm whether planning permission is required for your proposed development.

Article 4 Directions

Ap4.3 The Council has withdrawn permitted development rights for certain types of development (normally considered to be permitted development) through issuing Article 4 Directions. These enable the Council to retain greater control over development in particular areas to ensure it does not detract from the character of the area. The following Conservation Areas in Gower AONB are currently covered by Article 4 Directions:

- a Rhossili, Horton and Port Eynon Conservation Areas have permitted development rights removed for Part 4, Class A and B which relates to the use of land for car parking, camping and caravanning.

- b Llangennith and Reynoldston Conservation Areas have permitted development rights removed for Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 2 of Article 3 which relate to extensions, outbuildings and garages, home improvements and changes to the roof form.

Ap4.4 Futhermore, permitted development rights for the use of land for the purpose of a camp or caravan site have been withdrawn from the entire Gower AONB.

Building Regulations

Ap4.5 In addition to the requirement for planning permission, the majority of building work also requires building regulation approval. Adherence to building regulations seeks to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings and the water and energy efficiency of buildings. Although building regulations are separate from planning permission, the requirements of building regulations should be considered in the design of development. For more information on Building Regulations, contact the Council’s Building Control Department.



Ap5.1 The main purpose of designation as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as highlighted within the Gower AONB Management Plan 2017, is:

‘To conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape.’

Ap5.2 The Management Plan supports an agreed twenty year vision for this unique area, which seeks to ensure that:

‘Gower is recognised by residents and visitors as a protected landscape of international importance where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and cultural value, and with high biological diversity. Its natural beauty will be sustained by the conservation and enhancement of its natural special qualities, whilst at the same time supporting a sustainable local economy and maintaining culturally rich communities and is reflected in the quality and scale of the built environment.’

Ap5.3 Consequently one of the initial tasks in the production of the original Design Guide was to classify the various landscape types found within Gower, in order to identify specific character areas.

Ap5.4 The starting point for this process was LANDMAP - a GIS (Geographical Information System) based resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set.

Ap5.5 The process of defining Gower’s landscape character and its sub-areas was undertaken as a two stage process.

Stage 1

Ap5.6 Four of the five LANDMAP data sets were analysed:

- Landscape Habitats
- Geological Landscape
- Historical Landscape
- Cultural Landscape

Stage 2

Ap5.7 These maps were overlaid to assess any similarities between the defined areas on each data set.

Following field evaluation, 8 Landscape Character Types were identified:

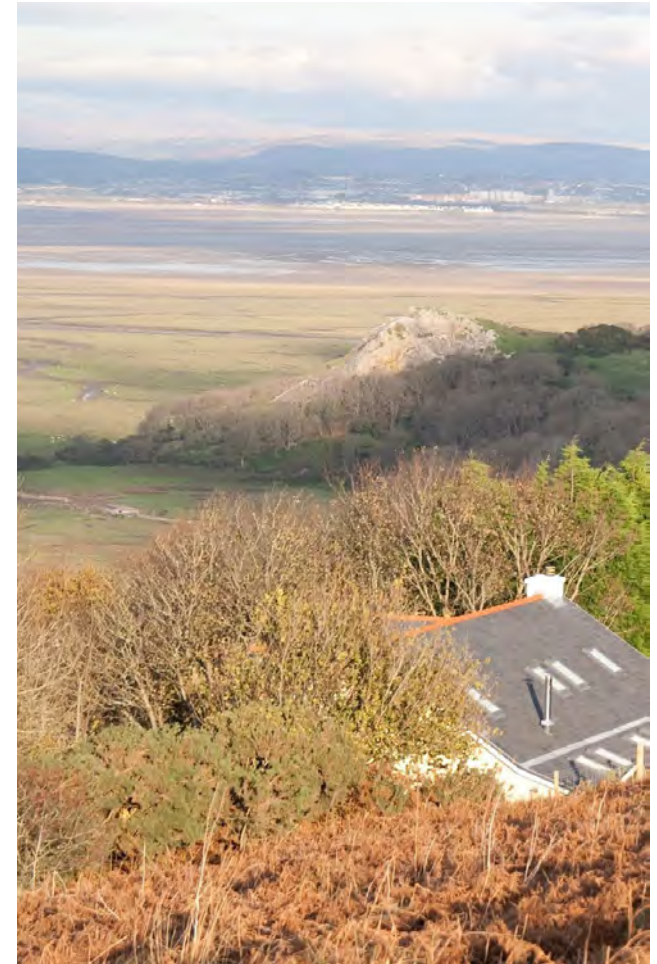
- salt marsh
- sand dune
- coastal slope
- rock, cliff, shore
- undulating lowland hill terrain
- lowland escarpment
- lowland plateau
- wooded valleys

Ap5.8 John Campion Associates were commissioned by the Council in 2012 to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment of Gower. The brief was issued by the Gower Landscape Partnership, and work was funded by the Council in partnership with the National Trust, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Rural Development Plan for Wales and the Heritage Lottery Fund. The purpose of the Study was to identify how the area is unique, and LANDMAP was used as baseline data. Unlike the earlier version of the Design Guide, all 5 LANDMAP layers were used (the additional layer is Visual and Sensory). In total, 41 discreet Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) were identified.

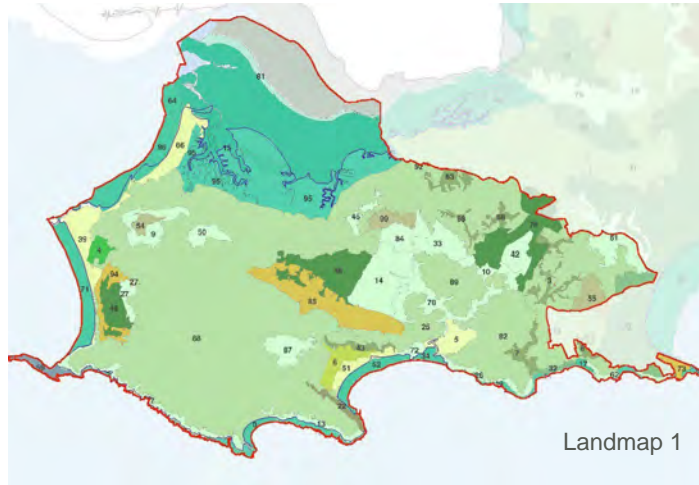
- Sandy beaches
- Cliffs
- Commons

The presence of such landscape features has been duly noted where it occurs in the identified LCAs. The Assessment includes commentary in relation to key characteristics (the building blocks which go together to make up the landscape of a given area of common character). These can be either positive elements or negative - sometimes the detrimental elements can outweigh the attractive features and have a characterising influence.

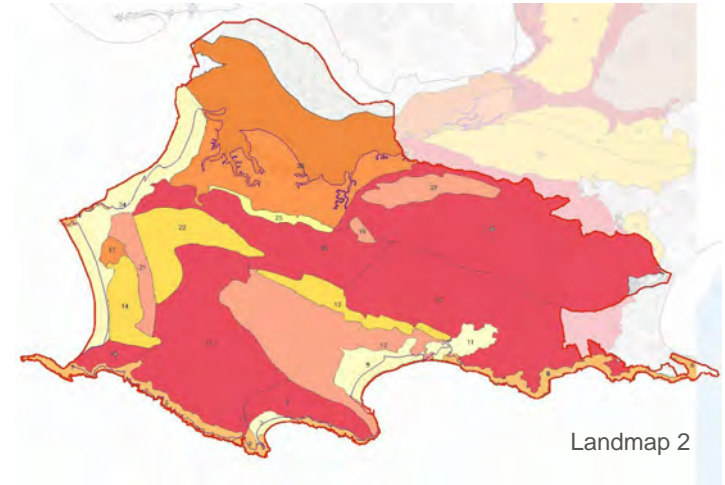
Ap5.9 The identification of special qualities and key characteristics plays an important role in understanding what it is which contributes to natural beauty and what people consider such special qualities to be. The three landscape features identified most often by residents as giving Gower its special distinctive character were:



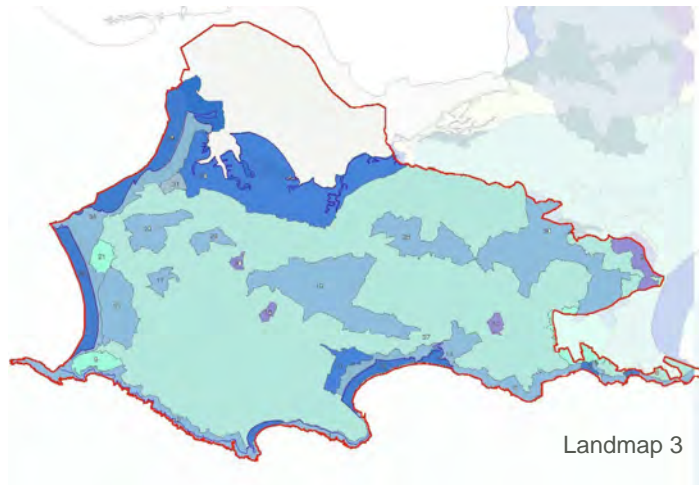
Landmap 1:
Landscape Habitats



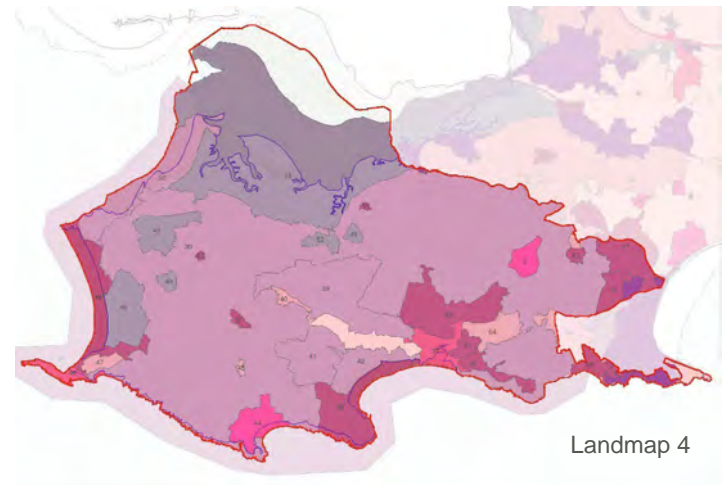
Landmap 2:
Geological Landscape

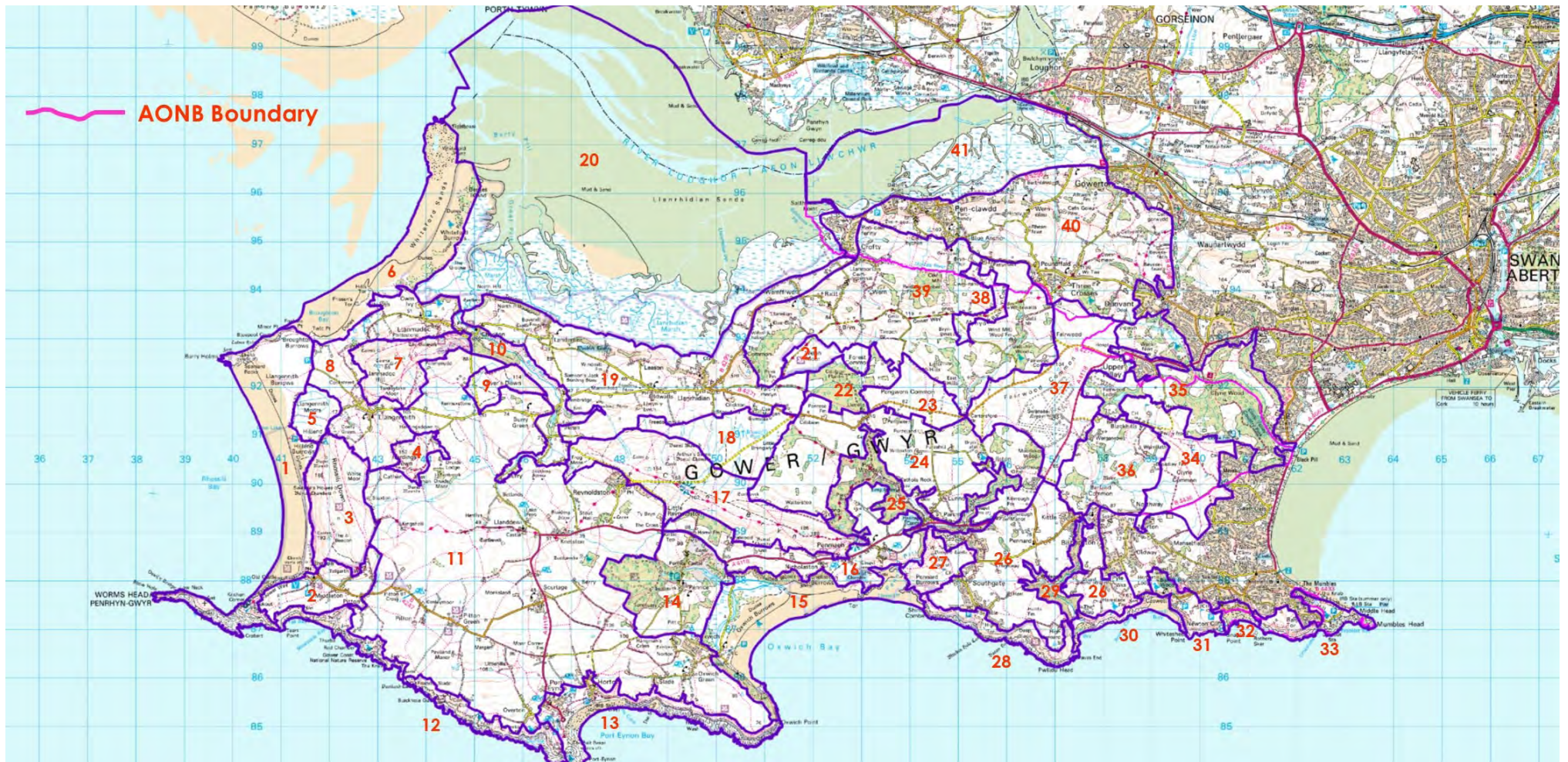


Landmap 3:
Historical Landscape



Landmap 4:
Cultural Landscape





Source: Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013, John Campion Associates Ltd

KEY

AONB BOUNDARY:

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS:

LCA 1 Rhossili Bay

Centred on a 3-mile long arc of sandy beach, backed along the eastern side by the sharply rising landform of Rhossili Down, and to the north by the sand dunes at Llangennith Burrows.

LCA 2 Rhossili & Middleton

Gently rolling farmland with a coastal character and more densely settled, separated from the larger and more sparsely settled Llanddewi & Reynoldston LCA adjacent to the east by a small but significant lowland stream valley at Pitton, just to the east of Middleton.

LCA 3 Rhossili Down

A distinctive tract of prominent upland forming the westernmost high ground of the Gower peninsula. Providing the backdrop to Rhossili Bay, there is a strong coastal sense of place in this area of open, exposed rough grazing grassland, which is substantially common land, at an elevation of between 100 and 190m AOD.

LCA 4 Hardings Down

A small inland hill that forms part of the western high ground of the Gower peninsula but is a distinctive landscape unit.

LCA 5 Llangennith Moors

This LCA is a tract of unusual lowland moorland within Gower, lying at the back of extensive sand dune systems at Broughton and Hillend.

LCA 6 Whiteford

A 3-mile long sandy beach, backed by extensive sand dunes with distinctive belts of coniferous woodland, beyond which lies the Loughor Estuary.

LCA 7 Llanmadoc Hill

A distinctive upland area of open common land rising to 185m AOD and influenced by its coastal proximity.

LCA 8 Llangennith and Llanmadoc

An area of well-contained, open rolling farmland encompassing these two nucleated settlements, situated below and wrapping around Llanmadoc Hill and the western slopes of Hardings Down.

LCA 9 Ryer's Down

The easternmost and lowest of the four large areas of distinctive exposed common land overlying Old Red Sandstone in north-west Gower, rising to 114m AOD at its summit.

LCA 10 Burry Pill

Burry Pill LCA is strongly based upon the sinuous lowland river valley landform which, although not deeply incised in its upper reaches, is set sufficiently below the surrounding rolling lowland farmland to have a strong sense of place.

LCA 11 Llanddewi and Reynoldston

A very extensive LCA, a gently rolling lowland open farmland landscape on land ranging from 20m to 110m AOD, traversed by hedges, with a simple network of small roads bordered by hedge banks that connects the isolated small settlements, often characterised by a church tower.

LCA 12 Tears Point to Overton Mere

A particularly fine stretch of coastal cliffs of indented form, partially covered by scrub, with rock outcrops, and backed by open rolling lowland farmland in the Llanddewi & Reynoldston LCA. It is defined in the west by Tears Point and in the east by Overton Mere, just to the west of Port Eynon Point.

LCA 13 Port Eynon Bay

This LCA has a curved sandy and shingle beach, in the west backed by the tourist-influenced village and caravan park of Port Eynon; and in the east backed by the sand dunes at Horton, with wooded cliff slopes above and beyond to the east. The rocky headland of Port Eynon Point defines the south-western end of the Bay, whilst the eastern end is formed by the cliffs running along to Oxwich Point.

LCA 14 Penrice

This LCA is a planned, formal estate landscape with a distinctive unique parkland and woodland character, which has minor coastal influences through glimpsed borrowed views through to the adjacent Oxwich Bay LCA.

LCA 15 Oxwich Bay

This is mainly characterised by a long, curved sandy beach backed by the vegetated sand dunes of Oxwich Burrows – beyond which lies the distinctive enclosed wetland of Oxwich Marsh - and Nicholaston Burrows and cliffs to the east. The rocky headland of Oxwich Point defines the southern end of the Bay. Shire Combe, at the eastern extremity of Three Cliffs Bay marks the eastern end.

LCA 16 Nicholaston and Penmaen

A relatively narrow band of rolling lowland farmland, sandwiched between the break of slope along the coast above Oxwich Bay and the break of slope at the base of the rising common land of Cefn Bryn. It wraps around the eastern end of Cefn Bryn and runs north to meet the distinctive wooded valley at Parkmill, and east as far as the stream valley at Pennard Pill, with Pennard Burrows beyond.

LCA 17 Cefn Bryn

This LCA is a broad, imposing open ridge of exposed rough grazing grassland, ranging between 100m and 190mAOD, and highly visible from many parts of Gower and beyond to the north.

LCA 18 Cefn Bryn Common

This LCA is distinct from the adjacent Cefn Bryn ridge as it occupies the broad tract of lower-lying, open common land below and to the north of Cefn Bryn.

LCA 19 Llanrhidian

An area of rolling farmland landscape, with small fields bounded by hedgerows and a distinctive dip-and-scarp landform running east-west, parallel with and adjacent to the Loughor Estuary.

LCA 20 Loughor Estuary

This coastal LCA is founded upon a very large expanse of flat es-tuarine marsh, with some areas of rough grazing, and extensive mud/silt flats, situated between the River Loughor and the rising ground of the landward rural landscape. It is located between the seaward end of the estuary at Whiteford Point and Salthouse Point at Crofty.

LCA 21 Welsh Moor and Forest Common

This LCA encompasses two linked areas of lowland common land in close proximity which are characterised by their distinctive open rough grazing land, and enclosure at their southern boundaries by extensive tracts of woodland. This is an area of heath and marshy grassland situated within a wider area of improved grassland, on part of a gently sloping plateau sandstone/millstone grit.

LCA 22 Cillibion Plantation

This LCA is characterised by a large, almost continuous tract of mixed woodland. It is comprised of a significant proportion of semi-natural broadleaved woodland, smaller areas of plantation broadleaved woodland and significant plantation coniferous wood-land, with a small residual open element of marshy grassland.

LCA 23 Pengwern Common

This is strongly based upon the area of grazed open common land, bounded by Cillibion Plantation in the west, surrounded largely by improved grassland in the mosaic farmland to the north and south, and by a narrow belt of wooded farmland at Cartersford Bridge, which effectively visually separates it from the adjacent Fairwood Common to the east.

LCA 24 Lunnon

The Lunnon LCA is a continuous tract of enclosed mosaic rolling farmland which wraps around the north-eastern and north-western arms of the distinctive wooded valleys of the Parkmill LCA.

LCA 25 Parkmill

This LCA has a very strong sense of place, which is largely defined by its dry valley landform, cut into the underlying limestone, and its mature woodland cover. The secluded and unspoilt nature of the woodland in the valley gives the area a peaceful feel of a wooded area that is not spoilt by strong urban influences, even on the southern outskirts at the small village of Parkmill with the busy main road (A4118).

LCA 26 Southgate and Pennard

This LCA is characterised by settled farmland with discernible rural elements, but strongly urban-influenced along its western and eastern margins, at Southgate in the west and the edges of Kittle, Bishopston and Pyle in the east, along the boundary of the AONB.

LCA 27 Pennard Burrows

This LCA is one of the most distinctive and well-defined in Gower, with a very strong sense of place. It is comprised of an extensive area of sand dunes extending inland from the sandy beach of Three Cliffs Bay, which is largely enclosed to the north and east by the village of Southgate, and so some extent by Northhill Wood to the west.

LCA 28 Pwlldu Head

This is an area of exposed indented coastal cliffs, partially covered by scrub, with rock outcrops and a rocky foreshore, running along the coast from Shire Combe in the west to Pwll Du Head in the east.

LCA 29 Bishopston Valley

This LCA is defined by a distinctive narrow, steep-sided and heavily-wooded stream valley running up from the sea at Pwll Du Bay inland as far as the village of Kittle. It cuts deeply into the adjacent Southgate and Pennard LCA.

LCA 30 Pwlldu and Caswell Bays

This is a locally distinctive area of coastal cliffs partially covered by scrub, with sand and shingle beaches enclosed by a rocky foreshore. It is defined in the west by Graves End near Pwll Du Point, and by Whiteshell Point in the east, just beyond Caswell Bay.

LCA 31 Newton Cliff

This LCA is situated on Newton Cliff, between Whiteshell Point in the west and Snaple Point in the east. It is an area of common land and golf course, enclosed to the north by Bishop's Wood and the urban edge, and to the south by coastal cliffs and a rocky foreshore.

LCA 32 Langland

This very distinctive small LCA is founded upon Langland Bay, with its strong definite sense of place as an established seaside settlement, backed by well-wooded cliffs and slopes. Snaple Point forms its western extremity and the eastern end is close to Rothers Torr.

LCA 33 Limeslade

This LCA is an area of exposed common land, enclosed to the north by the urban edge and to the south by the indented coastal cliffs, with small sand and shingle beaches enclosed by a rocky foreshore. The prominent rocky landform of Mumbles Head marks the south-eastern extremity, whilst the western end is marked by Rothers Torr at the edge of the Langland LCA.

LCA 34 Clyne Common

This large LCA is the easternmost of the extensive Gower commons. It is primarily defined by its large tract of open rough grazing grassland and the Blackhills and Clyne golf courses, but demarcated by the wooded farmland of the outer areas of the Clyne Valley in the north; by the hard urban edges of Mayals to the east, and Newton and Murton to the south; and by enclosed wooded farmland to the west in the Barland LCA.

LCA 35 Clyne Valley

This urban edge LCA is a large and distinctive, steep-sided wooded valley that runs along the Clyne River, adjacent to the urban area of Swansea, with the course of a dismantled railway line on the western side of the river and the southern edge of Upper Killay forming the AONB boundary. Its northern and eastern boundaries are defined by the urban edges of Dunvant, Killay and Lower Sketty. In the west, the boundary is demarcated by the urban area of Upper Killay and the edges of the northern section of Fairwood Common.

LCA 36 Barland

This LCA is largely defined by the characteristics of all of the adjoining areas. It is not accessible by public roads and is quite enclosed by woodland and mature field boundary hedgerows with trees which prevent long range views into or out of it.

LCA 37 Fairwood Common

An extensive area of gently rolling, rough grazing common land that rises to 104m AOD traversed by busy roads. It includes Swansea Airport in the south eastern corner.

LCA 38 Mynydd Bach y Cocs

This distinctive small LCA is based upon another area of rough grazing common land, but it is small scale and different in form and appearance from most of those in Gower. It has a narrow linear and sinuous form, and its definition is based largely upon the land cover, resulting from its management as common land.

LCA 39 Llanmorlais

An extensive tract of rolling lowland farmland in north Gower, lying between 20m and 120m AOD, with a mosaic pattern of hedges, and a noticeably wooded character derived from the scattered copses, broadleaved woodlands and conifer plantations within the area.

LCA 40 Crofty to Three Crosses

This LCA, lying to the north of the AONB boundary, is an area of rolling lowland farmland, with an urban influence in the eastern area, where the urban edge encircles the rural area. The western area includes the coastal settlements of Crofty and Penclawdd.

LCA 41 Dalton's Point

This LCA is formed upon the large expanse of flat estuarine marsh, with some areas of rough grazing, and mud/silt flats along the southern side of the inland reach of the Loughor Estuary. There is an urbanised character from the main road running from Penclawdd to Gowerton, electricity line towers, a main line railway, and views to adjacent urban areas of Llanelli, Loughor and Gowerton, the western edge of which forms the boundary to this LCA.

This LCA lies wholly beyond the AONB boundary. The estuary and flood plain are of exceptional ecological importance with national and internationally designation habitats. The Landscape Habitats value is consequently outstanding. It also has outstanding Cultural Landscape value. It is highly accessible from the nearby villages and the public road as well as the Coast Path.

Ap5.10 Each of the settlements identified within the Guidance are listed in the tables below, together with the LCA, the special qualities and key characteristics of the LCA, management guidelines of the LCA and threats to the LCA. The text is extracted from the Gower Landscape Character Assessment 2013, which provides the baseline evidence for the LDP and this SPG. The tables explain the wider landscape context for each settlement. Detailed analysis of each statement is provided within the settlement statements in Appendix 6.

*LCA description, Special Qualities and Key Characteristics, LCA Management Guidelines and Threats are all extracted from the Gower Landscape Character Assessment, 2013.

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	2: Rhossili and Middleton		
Settlement	Middleton	LDP Key Village	Yes
	Rhossili		Yes
LCA Description	<p>Gently rolling farmland with a coastal character and more densely settled, separated from the larger and more sparsely settled Llanddewi & Reynoldston LCA. The linear settlement of Middleton and the more nucleated settlement of Rhossili are connected by a short stretch of narrow road. Immediately to the south west of Rhossili is The Vile medieval open-field system. There are very attractive outward views, especially towards Worms Head, which is a prominent local landmark feature, with a very strong coastal sense of place. The area is substantially unspoilt and its scenic quality is high. Locally detracting features are overhead electricity and telephone lines, in and around Rhossili and Middleton villages in particular.</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape has outstanding Visual and Sensory value, with iconic landforms at Worms Head - gateway to these features ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and the western section of this LCA lies wholly within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape. The Vile is a unique historic landscape feature of national importance ▪ Major experience of seascape and distinctive coastal features, especially cliffs and rock formations ▪ The Gower Way promoted long distance route starts at Rhossili and crosses the northern edge of the LCA, increasing local accessibility ▪ Cultural and Geological Landscape values are outstanding 		



<p>LCA Management Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the Rhossili, Middleton and Pitton settlement edges are conserved in a sensitive manner which takes account of the high degree of visibility across this landscape ▪ Promote the placement underground of overhead electricity and telephone lines in particularly visually sensitive areas, such as the edge of Rhossili Down in Middleton and along the main road between Middleton and Rhossili - and within the envelope of the village of Rhossili, given its high visitor attraction status ▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks, earthen and rubble banks and stone boundary walls ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; ▪ Ensure that the area remains free from pollution and litter
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overhead lines on the edge of Middleton adversely affect the character of the village edge fronting the common land at the foot of Rhossili Down. Similarly intrusive along the main road in Middleton and within Rhossili village. They are conspicuous in certain views from The Gower Way and minor public roads. These are discordant and detracting elements in an otherwise largely unspoilt rural coastal village landscape with extensive fine sea views in many directions. ▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the sensitive edges of Rhossili, Middleton and Pitton, including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	8: Llangennith and Llanmadoc		
Settlement	Llangennith	LDP Key Village	Yes
	Llanmadoc		Yes
LCA Description	<p>An area of well-contained, open rolling farmland encompassing these two nucleated settlements, situated below and wrapping around Llanmadoc Hill and the western slopes of Hardings Down. There is a strong coastal sense of place, with attractive long views out over the open sea to the west and north west, and over Broughton Bay and Burrows and onto the Landimore Marsh on the Loughor Estuary, to the north and north-east respectively. Each of the villages has its own important local landmark, in the form of a distinctive attractive stone- built church with a tower. It is an area with a high level of visual unity, allied to picturesque views in generally unspoilt rolling farmland.</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attractive villages with distinctive historic church towers as local landmarks at Llangennith and Llanmadoc, with a fine hill backdrop formed by the juxtaposition of Llanmadoc Hill, Rhossili Down and Hardings Down ▪ Extensive sea views in an arc from west to north ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and this LCA lies partly within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

<p>LCA Management Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optimise agri-environment schemes to target the most visually-sensitive areas where intrusive elements are conspicuous, and to retain and conserve the field boundary hedgebank network ▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and stone boundary walls ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites ▪ Consider carefully the wider potential landscape and visual impacts of farm diversification schemes, and use sympathetic landform design, as well as woodland, tree and hedgerow planting schemes, to assimilate new large-scale farm buildings ▪ Consider incentive schemes to alter the colour of caravans where they cannot be effectively screened or assimilated into the landscape by landform or vegetation
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caravan Parks are an established feature at the coastal edge, notably at Broughton adjacent to the south and nearby to the south east near Llanmadoc village. They are conspicuous in certain views from public roads and higher ground and beach viewpoints. They are discordant elements in an otherwise largely balanced and harmonious naturalistic coastal landscape - and especially intrusive on night-time tranquillity, through increased levels of overhead lighting

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	10: Bury Pill		
Settlement	Cheriton	LDP Key Village	No
LCA Description	Bury Pill LCA is strongly based upon the sinuous lowland river valley landform which, although not deeply incised in its upper reaches, is set sufficiently below the surrounding rolling lowland farmland to have a strong sense of place.		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape has high Visual and Sensory value, with an enclosed atmosphere, as it is sheltered and there are limited views out up to the adjacent higher ground, contrasting strongly with the enclosing farmland of the Llanddewi & Reynoldston and Llanrhidian LCAs ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and the western section this LCA lies partly within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape ▪ Registered Historic Park and Gardens at Fairyhill ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding 		



LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Maintain the distinctive character of the valley, through favourable vegetation management, and ensure that any new development respects the traditional relationship of adjacent buildings to the valley setting▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks, earthen banks and stone boundary walls▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets▪ Promote favourable management of riparian vegetation through the use of agri-environment schemes and collaboration with Natural Resources Wales
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Unsympathetic building developments, including large scale modern farm buildings, which could detract from the scenic quality if sited in particularly sensitive locations.▪ Removal of riparian vegetation which would erode the sense of enclosure

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	11: Llandewi and Reynoldston		
Settlement	Burry Green Knelston Overton Oxwich Oxwich Green Reynoldston Scurlage	LDP Key Village	No Yes No Yes No Yes Yes
LCA Description	A very extensive LCA, a gently rolling lowland open farmland landscape on land ranging from 20m to 110m AOD, traversed by hedges, with a simple network of small roads bordered by hedge banks that connects the isolated small settlements, often characterised by a church tower. In the south east of this LCA are the villages of Oxwich, Oxwich Green, Norton and Overton. There are several castles, notably Oxwich itself.		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape has a high visual and sensory value, with seascape views along the south coast ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and the western section of this LCA lies within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape ▪ High level of tranquillity, due to sparse settlement pattern and screening effects of surrounding high ground to the north, north-west and north-east ▪ Gower Way promoted long distance route crosses through the core of the LCA and increases local accessibility ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding 		

settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optimise agri-environment schemes to target the most visually-sensitive areas where intrusive elements are conspicuous, and to retain and conserve the field boundary hedgebank network ▪ Ensure that settlement expansion and settlement edges are developed in a manner which takes account of the high degree of visibility across this landscape ▪ Consider carefully the wider potential landscape and visual impacts of farm diversification schemes and use sympathetic landform de-sign, as well as woodland, tree and hedgerow planting schemes, to assimilate new large-scale farm buildings ▪ Maintain the open character of commons, through favourable vegetation management, and ensure that any new development respects the traditional relationship of adjacent buildings to the edges and the setting of common land ▪ Safeguard commons and other visually significant boundary hedge-banks as a specific policy topic (consider revocation of permitted development rights) ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caravan Parks are an established feature at the coastal edges, notably around Horton, Port Eynon and Oxwich Green. They are conspicuous in certain views from public roads and higher ground viewpoints, and are discordant elements in an otherwise largely balanced and harmonious rural landscape ▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the edges of commons, including forming breaches in - and the removal of - the characteristic boundary hedgebanks to commons

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	13: Port Eynon Bay		
Settlement	Horton	LDP Key Village	Yes
	Port Eynon		Yes
LCA Description	<p>This LCA has a curved sandy and shingle beach, in the west backed by the tourist-influenced village and caravan park of Port Eynon; and in the east backed by the sand dunes at Horton, with wooded cliff slopes above and beyond to the east. The static caravan parks intrude on the Landscape, but there remains a strong coastal sense of place. Culturally, Port Eynon and Horton villages on the southernmost point of Gower have embraced tourism and are so encompassed by caravan and camping parks that they have all but coalesced into one settlement.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the picturesque and historic cores of both have been designated as Conservation Areas, thereby to an extent preserving their historicity and visual attractiveness.</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal slopes and cliffs east of Horton are largely unspoilt ▪ Sandy beaches ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and the western section this LCA lies wholly within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Geological Landscape value is outstanding 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure that the Port Eynon and Horton settlement cores and edges are not further compromised by caravan, chalet or camping sites - either as extensions to existing sites or new development proposals▪ Consider incentive schemes to alter the colour of caravans where they cannot be effectively screened or assimilated into the landscape by landform or vegetation▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and stone boundary walls▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets▪ Ensure that the area remains free from pollution and litter
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Caravan chalet and camping sites which are not designed to be assimilated into the coastal landscape. They are conspicuous in most views from within and around the villages. These are discordant and detracting elements in this coastal village landscape with fine sea views in many directions. This includes the conspicuous incongruous site to the south of Oxwich Green, visible from the edge of Overton▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the traditional village cores, including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	14: Penrice		
Settlement	Penrice	LDP Key Village	No
LCA Description	<p>This LCA is a planned, formal estate landscape with a distinctive unique parkland and woodland character, which has minor coastal influences through glimpsed borrowed views through to the adjacent Oxwich Bay LCA. The Penrice Estate, the estate village, Home Farm, Pitt Farm and parklands constitute a typical manorial demesne, one of the last estates and manor houses occupied by private owners on Gower. The estate village or hamlet includes the Church of St Andrew, and a half dozen white-washed cottages standing at random round a miniature green, open to the panoramic view of Oxwich Bay and its enclosing cliffs. There are prehistoric earthworks and a 12th century ringwork fortification, Mounty-borough, though it is hidden by shrubs and trees. These are incorporated into the designated Conservation Area.</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape has high Visual and Sensory value, and is a sheltered enclave with a very distinctive settled atmosphere and a tangible sense of history ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and the western section of this LCA lies wholly within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape. ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Geological Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Open Access Land in the woodland and local public footpaths allow close-range appreciation of the parkland and woodlands 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and banks and stone boundary walls▪ Continue appropriate woodland and parkland tree management, in the light of current developments in relation to the spread of pathogenic tree infections▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites▪ Ensure that the area remains free from pollution and litter
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Alteration of woodland and parkland character by the destructive effects of pathogenic tree disorders (such as ash die-back and Phytophthora) and sanitation clearance measures

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	16: Nicholston and Penmaen		
Settlement	Penmaen	LDP Key Village	No
LCA Description	<p>A relatively narrow band of rolling lowland farmland, sandwiched between the break of slope along the coast above Oxwich Bay and the break of slope at the base of the rising common land of Cefn Bryn. It wraps around the eastern end of Cefn Bryn and runs north to meet the distinctive wooded valley at Parkmill, and east as far as the stream valley at Pennard Pill, with Pennard Burrows beyond. There are two small settlements and few visually detracting elements, mostly the two large caravan and camping sites at Nicholston and Penmaen and the odd cluster of chalets south of Notthill near Penmaen which intrude onto Three Cliffs Bay. There are also some local concentrations of overhead electricity and telephone lines</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape has high Visual and Sensory value, with picturesque sea views over iconic rock formations and cliffs and a land backdrop dominated by the high open ridge of Cefn Bryn ▪ Important experience of seascape views to the south and east ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and part of the LCA lies within the Cefn Bryn area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape. ▪ Geological Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the distinctive field boundary hedgebanks and the resulting field pattern ▪ Optimise agri-environment schemes to target the most visually-sensitive areas where intrusive elements are conspicuous, and to retain and conserve the field boundary hedgebank network ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites ▪ Retain and conserve the fixed sand dunes, both for habitat conservation reasons and their screening function in relation to intrusive features ▪ Promote the placement underground of overhead electricity and telephone lines in particularly visually sensitive areas, such as the edge of Cefn Bryn in the Penmaen area ▪ Control caravan and camping site developments or extensions in the northern section of the LCA, so that intrusive visual effects are prevented, including light pollution
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caravan and camping sites are an established feature at Nicholaston and Penmaen. They are conspicuous in certain views from public roads and higher ground viewpoints, and are discordant elements in an otherwise largely balanced and harmonious naturalistic coastal landscape; and especially intrusive on night-time tranquillity through increased levels of overhead lighting ▪ Sand dune erosion through excessive visitor pressure on the western edges of Pennard Pill

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	17:Cefn Bryn		
Settlement	Penmaen	LDP Key Village	No
LCA Description	<p>This LCA is a broad, imposing open ridge of exposed rough grazing grassland, ranging between 100m and 190m AOD, and highly visible from many parts of Gower and beyond to the north. The highly accessible attractive views out the coast to the south, and to the broad expanse of the Loughor Estuary to the north, are significant contributors to the strong sense of place</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Massive dominating presence, visible from most of the Gower peninsula ▪ Landscape has high Visual and Sensory value, with open panoramic sea views to the south and west and overland to the north and east ▪ Important experience of highly accessible dramatic views, with an unrivalled sense of remoteness and exposure inland in Gower ▪ Gower commons - an expansive sweep of open common land ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and this LCA lies wholly within the Cefn Bryn area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding ▪ The Gower Way runs along most of the crest of the ridge 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the placement underground of overhead electricity and telephone lines in particularly visually sensitive areas, such as the edges of Reynoldston, Little Reynoldston and Penmaen ▪ Resist the extension of the overhead lines network in the event of additional services being provided for new or rehabilitated building developments along the common edge ▪ Maintain the open character of the common, through favourable vegetation management, and ensure that any new development respects the traditional relationship of adjacent buildings to the edges and the setting of common land ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites ▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the adjoining field boundary hedgebanks and stone boundary walls ▪ Promote active physical bracken and scrub control measures to restrict encroachment into open habitats and onto historic environment assets; and implement fire management precautions during susceptible weather and ground conditions ▪ Ensure that the area remains free from pollution and litter
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locally high density of overhead electricity and telephone lines are incongruous and intrusive elements in an otherwise substantially unspoilt landscape on both slopes of the ridge, with particularly noticeable effects above Reynoldston and Little Reynoldston, and at the eastern extremity above Penmaen village ▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the sensitive edge of the common, including large scale modern farm buildings, and the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs ▪ Local erosion of historic environment assets, footpaths and access tracks by unauthorised vehicles

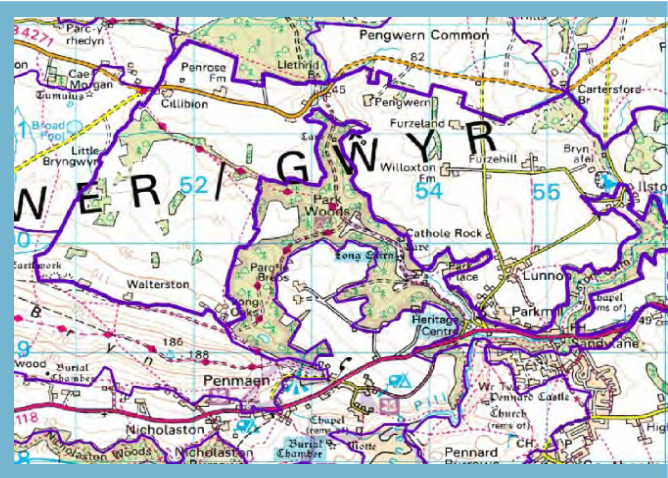
Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	19: Llanrhidian		
Settlement	Landimore	LDP Key Village	No
	Llanrhidian		Yes
	Oldwalls		No
	Wernfrwdd		No
LCA Description	<p>An area of rolling farmland landscape, with small fields bounded by hedgerows and a distinctive dip-and-scarp landform running east-west, parallel with and adjacent to the Loughor Estuary. There is coastal influence and a strong sense of place. There are three nucleated village settlements - Llanrhidian, Oldwalls and Landimore. Llanrhidian village has an attractive local landmark, in the form of its church tower</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impressive seascape experience from long views both across and along the Loughor Estuary ▪ Long escarpment facing the Loughor Estuary is a distinctive and impressive landform feature ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and this LCA lies partly within the West Gower area of the Gower Registered Historic Landscape. ▪ Attractive local landmarks at Llanrhidian church tower, Weobley Castle and Cilfor Top ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optimise agri-environment schemes to target the most visually-sensitive areas where intrusive elements are conspicuous, and to retain and conserve the field boundary hedgebank network ▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and stone boundary walls ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites ▪ Consider carefully the wider potential landscape and visual impacts of farm diversification schemes and use sympathetic landform design, as well as woodland, tree and hedgerow planting schemes, to assimilate new large-scale farm buildings ▪ Control caravan and camping site developments or extensions here and in the nearby section of the Crofty to Three Crosses LCA, so that intrusive visual effects are prevented, including light pollution ▪ Consider incentive schemes to alter the colour of caravans where they cannot be effectively screened or assimilated into the landscape by landform or vegetation cautions during susceptible weather and ground conditions ▪ Ensure that the area remains free from pollution and litter
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Caravan Park is an established feature at Llanrhidian Holiday Park to the north east of Llanrhidian village at the boundary of the LCA. This is conspicuous in certain views from higher ground viewpoints, especially Cilifor Top. Although well-wooded in comparison to most of the caravan sites on Gower, this screening is not effective in the view from Cilifor Top, and the main road entrance off the B4295 is more in keeping with an industrial site in terms of its scale and layout. The site is a discordant element in an otherwise well-wooded, rolling naturalistic coastal landscape - and especially intrusive on night-time tranquillity, through increased levels of overhead lighting. ▪ Modern large agricultural buildings can appear incongruous in relation to small fields and the traditional small farmsteads with their vernacular stone and brick buildings

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	24: Lunnon		
Settlement	Lunnon	LDP Key Village	No
LCA Description	<p>The Lunnon LCA is a continuous tract of enclosed mosaic rolling farmland which wraps around the north-eastern and north-western arms of the distinctive wooded valleys of the Parkmill LCA. There is no strong sense of place and the settlement pattern is sparse and predominantly nucleated, the villages of Lunnon and Ilston.</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High level of tranquillity - due to sparse settlement pattern and few public roads and rights of way - enclosed and rather isolated ▪ Historical Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Geological Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding as being within the AONB but moderate locally 		




settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Consider carefully the wider potential landscape and visual impacts of farm diversification schemes and use sympathetic landform de-sign, as well as woodland, tree and hedgerow planting schemes, to assimilate new large-scale farm buildings▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and stone boundary walls▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the traditional village cores, including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs▪ Modern large agricultural buildings can appear incongruous in relation to small fields and the traditional small farmsteads and villages, with their vernacular stone and brick buildings

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	25: Parkmill		
Settlement	Ilston Parkmill	LDP Key Village	No No
LCA Description	<p>This LCA has a very strong sense of place, which is largely defined by its dry valley landform, cut into the underlying limestone, and its mature woodland cover. The secluded and unspoilt nature of the woodland in the valley gives the area a peaceful feel of a wooded area that is not spoilt by strong urban influences, even on the southern outskirts at the small village of Parkmill with the busy main road (A4118).</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheltered wooded valleys with a strong sense of place, substantially unspoilt and isolated from traffic intrusion once off the main road axis ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding, with obvious and legible historic features ▪ Highly accessible from the public road and rights of way network, including The Gower Way, and increased visitor awareness from the Gower Heritage Centre at Parkmill village ▪ Cultural Landscape value is predominantly outstanding ▪ Geological Landscape Value is outstanding 		

settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Continue appropriate woodland and parkland tree management, in the light of current developments in relation to the spread of pathogenic tree infections, especially ash die-back disease▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and stone boundary walls▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets; produce management plans for important archaeological sites▪ Consider promoting the placement underground of the low level overhead electricity telephone lines and avoid future intensification of overhead lines▪ Ensure that the area remains free from pollution and litter
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the traditional village core, including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs▪ Alteration of woodland and parkland character by the destructive effects of pathogenic tree disorders (such as ash die-back, Chalara fraxinea and Phytophthora) and sanitation clearance measures. The high proportion of ash trees in the woodlands is a significant concern

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	26: Southgate and Pennard		
Settlement	Bishopston Southgate Pennard Kittle	LDP Key Village	No Yes No No
LCA Description	This LCA is characterised by settled farmland with discernible rural elements, but strongly urban-influenced along its western and eastern margins, at Southgate in the west and the edges of Kittle, Bishopston and Pyle in the east, along the boundary of the AONB, which are predominantly nucleated.		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Landscape value is outstanding, and Kilvrough Manor has a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden Highly accessible from the local public road and rights of way network Cultural Landscape value is outstanding Geological Landscape value is outstanding 		

settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Optimise agri-environment schemes to target the most visually-sensitive areas where intrusive elements are conspicuous, and to retain and conserve the field boundary hedgebank network▪ Consider carefully the wider potential landscape and visual impacts of farm diversification schemes and use sympathetic landform design, as well as woodland, tree and hedgerow planting schemes, to assimilate new large-scale farm buildings▪ Ensure that settlement expansion and settlement edges are developed in a manner which takes account of the high degree of visibility across this landscape▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets▪ Consider promoting the placement underground of overhead electricity and telephone lines and avoid future intensification of overhead lines in visually sensitive locations
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Modern large agricultural buildings can appear incongruous in relation to the surrounding small fields and the traditional small farmsteads, with their clusters of vernacular stone and brick buildings▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the edges of the villages, including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs

Summary of settlement character area*			
Landscape Character Area	39: Llanmorlais		
Settlement	Llanmorlais	LDP Key Village	No
LCA Description	<p>An extensive tract of rolling lowland farmland in north Gower, lying between 20m and 120m AOD, with a mosaic pattern of hedges, and a noticeably wooded character derived from the scattered copses, broadleaved woodlands and conifer plantations within the area. The settlement pattern is predominantly nucleated, with areas of woodland and small-scale agricultural activity.</p>		
LCA Special Qualities and Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape has a strong sense of place and a settled feel ▪ Long attractive views out to the south and west, in particular from the higher open ground ▪ Small areas of lowland common land with the traditional farmstead settlement pattern around them ▪ Historic Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Cultural Landscape value is outstanding ▪ Highly accessible from the public road and rights of way network and The Gower Way 		



settlements & the landscape character area they are situated

LCA Management Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the open character of commons, through favourable vegetation management, and ensure that any new development respects the traditional relationship of adjacent buildings to the edges and the setting of common land ▪ Safeguard commons and other visually significant boundary hedgebanks as a specific policy topic (consider revocation of permitted development rights) ▪ Maintain and conserve through the use of traditional management techniques the field boundary hedgebanks and stone walls ▪ Consider carefully the wider potential landscape and visual impacts of farm diversification schemes and use sympathetic landform design, as well as woodland, tree and hedgerow planting schemes, to assimilate new large-scale farm buildings ▪ Control caravan and camping site developments or extensions here and in the nearby section of the Crofty to Three Crosses LCA, so that intrusive visual effects are prevented ▪ Consider incentive schemes to alter the colour of caravans where they cannot be effectively screened or assimilated into the landscape by landform or vegetation ▪ Protect and where possible enhance historic environment assets
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building developments which may adversely affect the sensitive edges of the area, and the commons in particular, including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs ▪ Traditional field boundary hedgebank degradation through erosion or lack of traditional management including the potential for intrusive effects to arise from reflective surfaces on photovoltaic installations on building roofs

- Ap6.1 The following appendix provides analysis of Gower's settlements. It does not indicate any development potential.
- Ap6.2 These highlight the key characteristics for each settlement and provide a brief history of their development, together with a description of prevalent materials and detailing. They should be read in conjunction with the Gower Landscape Character Assessment (2013) and Appendix 5, which provides the introduction to the Landscape Character Areas as defined in the previous appendix.
- Ap6.3 The settlement character statements should be used as a prompt rather than a substitute for on-site character analysis. The character analysis process should identify positive elements that contribute to local distinctiveness, and these should be differentiated from the negative elements that should not be perpetuated.
- Ap6.4 The settlement character statements do not include new policy, but they do expand upon how policy within the LDP should be implemented.
- Ap6.5 The purpose of the settlement character statements is to help reinforce positive elements of local character. This draft version of the Guidance includes Kittle and Pennard and Southgate, which were omitted from the original SPG, as it was considered that a settlement character statement would not be of any assistance in raising standards, due to the number of insensitive urban developments in the past. In areas which are not covered by a statement, poor quality design is not acceptable; all future developments within or on the edge of the AONB are expected to raise standards of design by following the appropriate overarching guidance sections of the Guidance.
- Ap6.6 For ease of navigation the settlement character statements are presented in alphabetical order.

Settlement Statements

Ap6.7 The plans which accompany the following settlement character statements indicate existing features that contribute to the character of the settlement along with key designations such as Conservation Area boundaries. The important features include:

- Key village boundaries
- Key buildings which stand out from the surroundings. This may be due to different materials, a change in height, a different design, etc
- Significant level change which may be a steep slope where the change in level makes an area distinctive or perhaps opens up a memorable view
- Green focal spaces are undeveloped planted and grassed areas that provide a sense of openness or focus to a settlement. They make an important contribution to the character of the settlement and should be retained.
- Hard focal spaces are undeveloped paved or surfaced areas that provide a sense of openness or focus to a settlement
- Public rights of way are the routes whereby the settlement is structured and experienced
- Enclosure created by walls identifies front boundary walls, typically of local stone, that are important features in many villages. These provide a transition between the private garden areas and the public lanes
- Visually significant tree belts are typically groups of trees that form a distinctive feature in the settlement or adjoining landscape and should be retained.
- Visually significant trees are important individual trees by virtue of age, height, form and species and should be retained.
- Enclosure created by hedges, which are important green boundaries, typically between a plot and the lane
- Key viewpoints are publicly accessible locations which offer important and memorable views. Development should not negatively impact on these views.
- Glimpsed viewpoints are also publicly accessible, but may be more limited than the key view points by virtue of buildings or vegetation
- Areas of open space can make an important contribution to the character of the settlement and should be retained.

Settlement Development

Bishopston (Llandeilo Ferwallt) lies at the edge of the AONB's eastern boundary, midway between Kittle, to the west, and Murton to the east. The original village has expanded and is now contiguous with Murton, Mansefield and Kittle, and has a more urban character. The settlement is defined as urban within the LDP, not a Key Village. The AONB boundary runs through the centre of Bishopston and, consequently this statement is limited to the conservation area.

The settlement straddles the heavily wooded Bishopston Valley to the west and limestone plateau to the east. The settlement currently supports a convenience store, a post office, 2 public houses and a book/gift shop. There is also a church and primary and secondary school, which serve the wider area.

Originally a farming community, the settlement also exported limestone from its now abandoned quarries, via nearby Pwlldu Cove. The original core was focused upon St. Teilo's Church (2), the foundations of which are thought to date back to the late 5th century. However the current church which sits within a large rectangular churchyard dates from the late 12th century. A number of old cottages and the original school house are also found along Church Lane (3), which runs down to the ford (6) before rising again as Old Kittle Lane.

Immediately to the east of Church Lane, above the tree lined hillside, is the 18th century settlement focused upon The Joiners (4) and Valley public houses. A handful of houses cluster around an informal square (9) to the front of the two pubs.

Footpaths lead from here westwards towards an old quarry and northwards to Church Lane. A number of properties nestle on the wooded hillside between the upper and lower levels of the conservation area (7).

Late 19th century maps show that development remained centred around the original core of the village, with a limited number of properties being constructed along the main road. By the mid 20th century a small number of individual dwellings had been developed on plots based upon individual strip fields to the south of the historic core and along Pyle Road, towards Oldway. The cul-de-sac development of Portway was also completed at the northern most extent of the village.

By 1974 the majority of the length of Bishopston Road had been developed on both sides and a large estate had been completed at the junction with Pyle Road. Additional houses had also been built to the northern end of Church Lane.



cluster of cottages forming 18th century village core

bishopston

SS1

Landscape Character Area:

26: Southgate and Pennard

Designations: 2 listed buildings, Conservation Area





















Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure with dispersed elements
- Narrow, winding road and enclosure created by limestone walls along Bishopston Road
- Church Lane is characterised by the steeply sloping, narrow enclosed lane
- The heavily wooded valley gives the sense that the settlement is on the edge of the countryside
- The extended village is suburban in nature and has lost the character which is still in evidence within the conservation area
- A variety of building types and styles exist within the conservation area, however the key groupings identify the historic heart of the village



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

bishopston

-  Conservation Area
-  Photo/text location
-  Local facility
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Listed feature
-  Significant level change
-  Village gateway
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Enclosure created by wall
-  Grass verge
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Stream/river
-  'Green' focal space
-  'Hard' focal space
-  EV29
-  AONB Boundary



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bishopston

- (1) Malt House, top of Church Lane
- (2) St. Teilo's Church (Grade II listed)
- (3) Church Lane
- (4) The Valley Public House

features

The following features provide key landmarks within Bishopston's conservation area:

The 'village square' to the front of The Joiners Public House,

Bishopston Valley with mature trees forms a green framework to the village and the topography creates a unique sense of place

Ford to the bottom of Church Lane

The Valley Public House

St. Teilo's Church

Old School House

Lamplighter Shop

Malt House

60 Bishopston Road



layout

In addition to the features above key layout characteristics include:

The historic village core is characterised by a loose pattern of development. This has resulted in a mix of relationships between buildings and the road with some sitting parallel and others at right angles to it.

Generally the older properties tend to be positioned closer to the road.

Newer buildings have less of a relationship with it and have larger areas to the front of such buildings being set aside for gardens and drives.



form

Plan type There are a variety of plan forms within the village, ranging from the traditional wider, shallower forms of older buildings; deeper, squarer footprints of more recent development, and; irregular footprints of extended properties of all eras. Some of the 20th century development, including cul-desacs impose a uniformity which is uncharacteristic of the rest of the settlement.

Roofscape There are a variety of roof forms in evidence within the village however simple, single pitches are the most common. There are examples of double pitches to older properties. Although there are many hipped roofs these are generally on larger detached properties. Flat roofs are limited to rear extensions and garages.

Height/massing: Buildings are predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights. There are a limited number of three storey buildings including The Valley. Various examples of converted roofspaces, lit by rooflights and numerous types of dormer are in evidence. 20th century bungalows provide single storey development within the village.



bishopston

- (5) Cottage - Old Church Road
- (6) The ford - Church Lane
- (7) 'Hillside' cottage
- (8) 20th Century development, Bishopston Rd.



materials

Walls

There are a variety of materials resulting from the various phases and types of development. However white/light painted render predominates.

Other materials include:
Pebbledash
Brick Limited
exposed stonework
Red tile hanging

Roofs

Older properties are generally roofed in slate, some have contrasting red ridge tile detailing.

Other properties have a variety of finishes, generally from a palette of greys and browns, and include: Concrete tiles
Pantiles
Red plain tiles

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials.

Footpaths are limited to the middle and southern end of the conservation area. The northern end is characterised by narrow, tree/hedge or wall lined lanes. The cobbled surface of the ford provides an attractive, textured finish.

details

Components

There are no characteristic building features which define Bishopston, although many of the older properties have traditional Gower detailing such as simple porches and chimney stacks, and slate roofs.

Boundaries

Traditional boundary detailing includes limestone walls and overhanging trees. The loss of such walls to be replaced with brick walls, timber fencing and coniferous trees detracts from the quality of the conservation area.

Landscaping

Generally the older properties have small front gardens, often simply planted. Newer properties are set further back with lawns and/or drives to the front. Some of the planting schemes which are visible

issues

Key development issues within Bishopston include:

Degradation of conservation area character through unsympathetic alteration or extension.

Erosion of character due to improvements such as replacement windows, dormer extensions and use of non-traditional materials.

Impact of traffic - both travelling through the village and modern day requirements for parking and access

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Settlement Development

Burry Green is a small, relatively compact settlement centred around the junction of Burry Lane and the Swansea to Llangennith road. It consists of over 20 properties and has a chapel but no community facilities.

The 'green' from which the village takes its name is a substantial triangular grassed area to the south of the settlement. A large pond is to be found at its south western corner. The majority of the development is to the north of the main road.

Little is known of its origins, however it is thought to be a late post medieval settlement. By the late 19th century Burry Green consisted of a couple of farms, namely Dunraven and Tyle House Farm (3) (Grade II listed), half a dozen cottages and Bethesda Chapel (1). The chapel and its adjacent manse was completed in 1814 and is also now Grade II listed. There were few additions until the second half of the 20th century, with the development of 6 semidetached cottages and a number of individual dwellings to the western edge of the village.



Key Characteristics:

- Essentially a linear settlement structure with green acting as visual focus
- Small, unremarkable Gower settlement with a mix of architectural styles
- Narrow, enclosed nature of lanes leading into the village contrast with the open, expansive views across the green
- Older properties tend to be sited to northern side and southern corner of triangular green. Whilst newer development is found to the eastern side of village, along the main road
- Key focus points include the triangular green and pond, bus shelter, Tyle House farmhouse and Bethesda Chapel



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burry green

- (1) Bethesda Chapel (Grade II listed)
- (2) Burry Green
- (3) Tyle House Farm (Grade II listed)
- (4) Travelling eastwards through village



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

issues

Key development issues include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular and lacks enclosure along frontages Erosion of character due to improvements such as inappropriate replacement doors and windows, and use of non-traditional materials/ detailing is apparent. Loss of character as a result of the removal of traditional boundary treatment adjacent to main road.

form

Plan type

As with many of the villages there are a variety of plan forms: Larger ones denoting 20th century development. Longer, shallower footprints of the older properties

The majority of buildings address the road with garden/ drive to front.

Roofscape

Predominant roofscape is one of simple pitched roofs with additional, subservient pitched roofs to extensions.

Hipped roofs are limited to the chapel, adjacent manse and Burry Cottage to the east.

Half dormers are a characteristic of the cottages to the west of the village.

Height/massing

Generally two storey in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.

Some single storey bungalows constructed in second half of 20th century.

materials

Walls

The majority of buildings within the village have light/ white coloured render finish.

There are also examples of white painted stone work. Limited use of mock half timbering can also be seen, however this is not a characteristic of Gower.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey in colour and are a mix of slate, generally on the older properties together with more recent usage of composite and concrete tiles.

The use of red and brown clay pantiles is limited.

Floorscape

No particular floorscape prevails and there are no footpaths within the village. Grass verges provide the only opportunity for pedestrians not to walk on the road.

Driveways to the front of properties are finished in a variety of materials

details

Components

There are no characteristic building features which define Burry Green.

Simple open and bracket porches are featured on many of the properties.

Boundaries and landscape

Low white painted stone walls provide boundaries to the northeastern side of green. Some have railings/hedges to the top.

Stone walls are common in the rest of settlement.

Varying widths of grass verges run through the village.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Settlement Development

Cheriton, 'Church Town', lies in a hollow at the foot of Llanmadoc Hill to the east of the much larger settlement of Llanmadoc. This picturesque hamlet comprises a small number of properties set within the ancient wooded valley of Burry Pill, a river which runs through its centre.

The settlement is believed to be medieval in origin and comprises a small cluster of around a dozen cottages to the south of Burry Pill and fewer, larger buildings to the north. Originally Burry Pill was forded however the early 17th century saw the construction of the stone packhorse bridge which is now a Grade II listed structure. St Cattwg's Church (3), Cheriton Mill, Bridge Cottage and Glebe Farm (5) all lie to the north of the bridge, where the land starts to rise from the valley floor.

St. Cattwg's Church was built during the 13th century and is believed to have replaced an earlier structure in Landimore to the east. It is Grade II listed and is considered to be a fine small example of a 13th century church planned around a central tower. Glebe Farm lies to the north of the church and is also a Grade II listed building.

There has been limited development within the hamlet, it's compact form remaining little changed from the mid 19th century. As a consequence Cheriton remains a sheltered, tranquil settlement which has avoided the suburbanised nature of some development in evidence in the neighbouring village of Llanmadoc.



	Conservation Area		Enclosure created by hedge
	Photo/ text location		Enclosure created by wall
	Listed building		Visually significant tree belt
	Key building		Visually significant tree
	Listed feature		Stream/ river
	Significant level change		Grass verge
	Public right of way		

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Key Characteristics:

- Dispersed settlement structure
- Steep topography has resulted in a loose collection of buildings generally being aligned with an east/ west orientation
- Burry Pill bridge creates a focus, whilst the large tower of St. Cattwg's Church provides a key landmark within the settlement
- Enclosure created by narrow winding lanes bounded by stone walls
- The setting provided by the ancient woodland which surrounds much of the hamlet and lines Burry Pill, results in Cheriton having a secluded feel, nestling as it does into the landscape



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

cheriton

- (1) Cheriton from Llanmadoc Hill
- (2) Burry Pill bridge
- (3) Church of St. Cattwg
- (4) Bridge Cottage



issues

Key development issues within Cheriton include:

Whilst there are currently no significant issues regarding development within Cheriton it is important to highlight the potential for the erosion of character which can result from improvements including inappropriate replacement doors and windows, and use of non-traditional materials/ detailing to buildings and boundaries.

form

Plan type

There is a wide variety of plan forms illustrating a variety of types of dwelling from simple, small cottages to larger dwellings.

Roofscape

Generally roofs are simple pitches, however there are some double pitched roofs. The majority of ridgelines run along contours. There are a mix of relationships between buildings and the road. Bridge Cottage aligns itself with the river; whilst Glebe Farmhouse addresses the roadges to the west of the village.

Height/massing

Buildings are predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves levels.

There is some single storey development, however the converted barns at Glebe Farm and the pottery studio at Bridge Cottage are the exception.

materials

Walls

The hamlet is dominated by stonework, untreated and painted. However white/ light painted render is also popular and there has been some limited use of a pebbledash finish. Generally colours remain soft and muted. Timber cladding has been introduced to Bridge Pottery studio.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey in colour and the most common covering is slate. Some ridges are highlighted with contrasting red ridge tiles. Rooflights have been incorporated into the slopes of converted farm buildings and Bridge Cottage to allow for increased daylighting.

Floorscape

The settlement is characterised by narrow, walled lanes with no footpaths and limited steep verges. The exception being to the south eastern end where there is a wide grass verge.

details

Components

Generally chimney stacks are simple, rendered structures, with some of brick. However Glebe Farmhouse boasts a rather fine octagonal stone stack. Functional porches protect entrances to many of the properties.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbanDESIGNandCONSERVATION>

Settlement Development

Horton lies on the eastern edge of Port Eynon Bay, some 0.75km from the neighbouring village of Port Eynon to the west. Currently the village comprises approximately 100 dwellings and supports a village hall (12), chapel (11), village/campsite shop and local lifeboat station (13). Horton is designated as a Key Village within the LDP. The conservation area is contiguous with that of Port Eynon. It includes the whole village but excludes the adjoining caravan park.

The origins of Horton appear to be medieval, since when it has expanded, becoming a focus for fishing, agriculture and other rural industries. The villagers also quarried and exported limestone. The remains of small quarries are still evident today, although these are generally hidden by dense vegetation. The original settlement was built on the higher land to the north of the east/west aligned common. Buildings were set in irregular plots which clustered around the two north/ south roads, and the settlement included a number of farmsteads.

One of the village's oldest and most important properties is the post medieval farmstead of Great House. It dates from the 16th century however was substantially rebuilt in the 18th century. Horton Methodist Chapel (9) was constructed in 1813 and the 'manse' (Minister's house) followed half a century later.

The development of the village form has been the direct result of its topography. It is situated in a shallow hollow on a hillside which rises sharply northwards from the shore to the south. A steep cliff face has restricted development to the east whilst to the west the gradient decreases, giving way to dunes and flatter land. The core of the village is based around a rectangular road network which converges to the south and diverges to the east and west, where the more recent development can be found.

As the village expanded small holdings sprang up to the to the south west of the common and linear development spread south eastwards.

There was little further development until the 20th century which saw infill in both the northern and southern ends of the village, and the replacement of some cottages within the village core. More recent additions have included the holiday camp and caravan site to the north.

horton

SS9

Landscape Character Area:

13: Port Eynon Bay

Designations: Conservation Area



Key Characteristics:

- Hybrid settlement structure resulting from change in level between upper and lower part of village
- Nucleated development at northern end of village
- Dispersed nature of development to southern end of village
- Linear development linking northern and southern ends of village
- Dispersed nature of development around Myrtle Cottage
- Sense of enclosure created by narrow lanes bounded by stone walls
- Glimpsed sea views from the top of the village, opening up to expansive panorama of Port Eynon Bay.



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

-  Conservation Area
-  Photo/ text location
-  Local facility
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Significant level change
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Enclosure created by wall
-  Cliff top
-  Former quarry face
-  Sand dune
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Visually significant tree
-  Wide ranging views
-  'Green' focal space
-  'Hard' focal space
-  Key village boundary



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horton

- (1) Great House Farm
- (2) Properties rising up the hill
- (3) Enclosure created by stone walls
- (4) Typical Gower Cottage

features

The following features provide key landmarks within the village of Horton:

Cliff created by quarry
 Focus created around road junction at north eastern end of village
 Great House Farmhouse (1)
 Coastal gardens (7)

Sea Bank and Sea Lodge are both substantial properties to eastern end of village (8)
 Green to front of 'Brackens' (5) and common land to south of Shore Cottage
 Sand dunes

layout

In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include:

Irregular development patterns are due to the topography.
 There is no typical way in which buildings address the street, rather a mix of relationships between those buildings which are parallel to the street, and those at right angles to it.

Development in the southern part of the village is generally orientated towards the sea views to the south. Buildings to the north are more likely to be focussed upon the road.

form

Plan type

There are a variety of plan forms ranging from the traditional wider, shallower forms of older buildings; deeper, squarer footprints of more recent development, and; irregular footprints of extended properties of all eras.

The small, regular footprints of properties within the holiday park highlight the uniform approach to its development.

Roofscape

The roofscape within Horton is varied with a mix of simple pitched roofs, some of which have been extended with additional pitched, flat roofs and dormers.

Many of the larger properties have hipped roofs resulting in complicated roof forms.

Height/massing

Development within the village is predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.

There is some three storey development which is generally older larger properties or those which have extended into roofspace.

Single storey development is limited to 20th century bungalows and leisure park buildings.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

horton

- (5) Open area overlooked by detached dwellings
- (6) Tile hung properties to sea front
- (7) Coastal gardens to eastern side of village
- (8) Imposing three storey properties to sea front



materials

Walls

General colour palette is based around white and light shades. Finishes include; rough and smooth painted render; some exposed stonework, generally to older properties; painted stonework and; red tile hanging to a small number of properties.

There is also a limited amount of mock half timbering, whilst uPVC cladding has been introduced at the southern end of the village.

Roofs

Roof materials vary. The older properties would traditionally have been slate, and many remain, some with contrasting red ridge tile detailing. Red clay plain tiles are also in use within the village.

The replacement of original roof coverings with reconstituted and synthetic slates, concrete tiles and pantiles, has resulted in a patchwork of colours and textures.

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials.

There are no footpaths within the village. There are some narrow grass verges but generally walls or hedges sit to the edge of the road.

details

Components

Chimneys on older properties tend to be simple, rendered stacks. Porches are generally small and functional.

There are a limited number of verandas within the village. Dormers and dormer extensions have been incorporated into several buildings.

Boundaries

Stone walls are a characteristic boundary feature in the northern end of the village, both exposed and whitewashed/painted.

Precast 'stone'/ concrete products have also been used.

Hedges create softer boundaries to some properties.

Landscaping

Generally the older properties tend to sit closer to the road and, as such have small front gardens, often simply planted.

Newer properties are set further back with lawns and/or drives to the front. Some of the planting schemes which are visible appear a little suburban in style.

issues

Key development issues within Horton include:

Erosion of character due to improvements such as replacement windows, dormer extensions and re-roofing with non-traditional materials.

Over-development/ extension of limited number of properties.
Degradation of conservation area character through development and visual impact of holiday parks.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

25: Parkmill

Designations: 1 listed building, Conservation Area

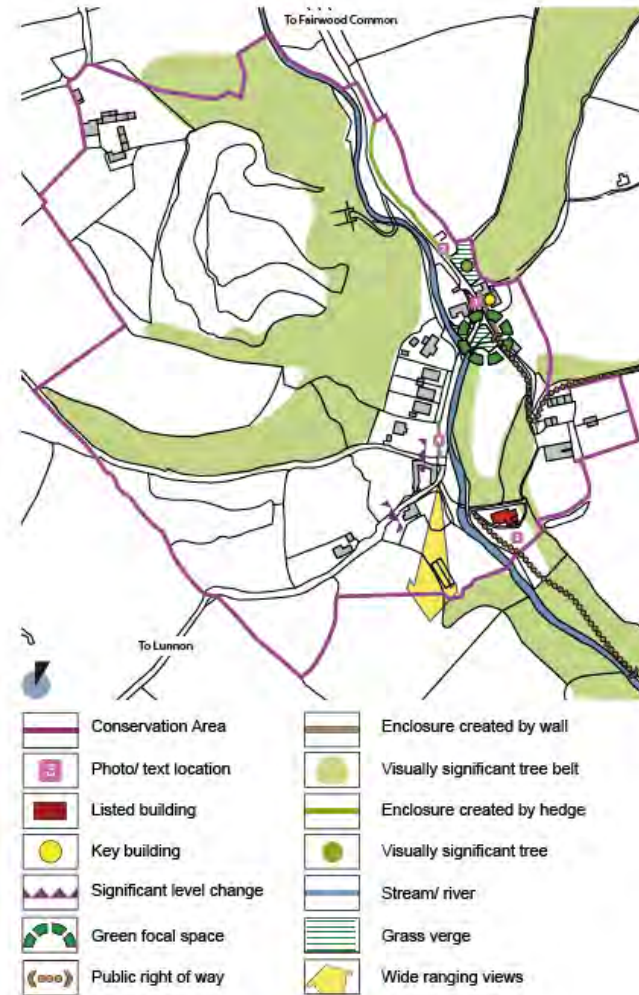
Settlement Development

Ilston lies to the northeast of Lunnon and southwest of Swansea airport, midway between the B4271 and the A4118. The settlement sits towards the northern end of Ilston valley, at the crossing point of Pennard Pill. The surrounding hillsides are heavily wooded and form a key part of the settlement's visual character.

This small hamlet consists of a dozen dwellings and, other than the church, has no community facilities. The majority of properties lie to the west of the river, which skirts a large meadow to the east. A disused limestone quarry to the north west of the settlement has regenerated and is now a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest.

St. Illtyd's Church (2) provides the central focus at the southern end of the settlement. It is thought to have been founded in the 6th century, however references show that it was donated to the Knights Hospitallers in 1221. St. Illtyd's was restored in the Gothic style during the 19th century and is now Grade II listed.

The settlement was originally based around three small holdings, illustrating the importance of agriculture to the local community. The majority of the buildings which exist today had already been built by the 1880's. Brookside, to the northern edge, appears to have replaced an earlier structure during the early 20th century. The construction of three bungalows during the second half of the 1960's appears to be the last new development within Ilston. More recently older properties have been renovated.



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Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure
- Enclosure created by narrow lanes leading into and through the village
- Widening of lanes at southern end of settlement creates 'breathing spaces' within the streetscene
- Pennard Pill running through the heart of the village skirts the buildings and results in numerous small bridges throughout the settlement.
- Church of St. Illtyd creates a key focus.
- Wooded valley sides are a key characteristic of the village.



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

Ilston

- (1) Ilston Green
- (2) St. Illtyd's Church (Grade II listed)
- (3) Northern entrance to village
- (4) 20th century development



issues

Key development issues within Ilston include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular and lacks enclosure along frontages
Erosion of character due to improvements such as inappropriate replacement doors and windows, and use of non-traditional materials/ detailing.
Informality of grass verges should be respected.

form

Plan type

The majority of the older buildings are based upon rectangular plan forms which, over the years have altered as a result of extension.

20th century development is characterised by the uniform footprint and layout of bungalows.

Roofscape

Roofs are generally simple pitches, with examples of double pitches to Ilston Green and part of The Old Rectory.

The use of hips is very limited, with only one property within the village incorporating this roof form.

Height/massing

There is a mix of single and two storey development within Ilston, and varying storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves heights.

20th century development has resulted in there being a number of single storey properties at the centre of the village.

materials

Walls

As with architectural style, no one material predominates, resulting in a sense of incoherence.
All of the following finishes can be found within the village:

- White/light painted render
- Pebbledash
- Stone cladding

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey in colour, with older properties favouring slate.

The bungalows at the centre of the village are roofed with concrete tiles.
Red plain tiles with red hip and ridge tiles are be found to the northern end of the village.

Floorscape

Tarmac roads provide access to driveways of various materials.
Grass verges are found to the front of many walls and, in places, widen to create attractive open green spaces.
There are footpaths to the front of 20th century development.

details

Components

There are no key characteristic building features which define Ilston. As with the buildings chimneys are constructed from a variety of materials.

Bridges provide access to a small number of dwellings.

Boundaries and landscape

Stone walls with small grass verges to front are a characteristic feature.
Walls are of exposed stone or painted white.
White painted stones define the edges of grass verges within the village.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>















Landscape Character Area:
26: Southgate and Pennard
Designations: None

Settlement Development

The original settlement of Kittle, as shown on the 1878 OS map, appears as a few dwellings clustered around the junction of Kittle Hill Lane and Pennard Road, and Kittle Green. At this time the hamlet was accessed from Bishopston via a steep lane climbing Kittle Hill from the west of St. Teilo's Church. The current main road was completed in 1927, sweeping past the quarry to provide a less steep and winding approach from the east. The settlement is defined as urban within the LDP, not a Key Village.

With the exception of a few individual properties on Pennard Road, Kittle doesn't see development of any scale until the late 1960s. By 1971 Beaufort Gardens and Drive had been completed to the north of Pennard Road and Belvedere Close to the south.

The Beaufort Arms PH is on the earliest plans, forming a focal point within the settlement. Four shops (3) to the west of the pub include a bakery and surf shop.

-  Photo/text location
-  Local facility
-  Significant level change
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Enclosure created by wall
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Visually significant tree
-  Grass verge
-  Wide ranging views
-  Key building
-  Stream/river



Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure
- Focus created by Beaufort Arms and Kittle Green (1)
- Bishopston Valley and Barland Quarry provide physical barrier to eastern and northern boundaries
- Kittle is characterised by mid twentieth century 'estate' style of development (4) with a few examples of more traditional dwellings (2) at the heart of the original settlement



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kittle

- (1) Kittle Green
- (2) Original cottage
- (3) Commercial properties
- (4) Mid-twentieth century development



issues

Key development issues within Kittle include:

- 20th Century development ignores local vernacular
- Impact of traffic on Pennard Road
- Re-development of properties addressing Pennard Road

form

Plan type

There are a range of building footprints including the repetitive rectilinear forms of the 'estate' buildings to either side of Pennard Road - with subsequent extensions creating variety.

Larger footprints, set within deeper gardens, address Pennard Road.

Roofscape

The majority of properties in Beaufort Gardens and Drive are pitched with original flat roofed dormers. The Belvedere Close bungalows are hipped.

The more traditional properties display simple pitches, with chimneys punctuating the ridge.

There are examples of hips, dormers and simple pitches addressing Pennard Road.

Height/massing

Building heights are limited to single and two storey. Beaufort Gardens and Drive are characterised by two storey development. Properties in Belvedere Close are single storey

The remainder is predominantly 2 storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.

materials

Walls

Kittle is characterised by white and light rendered/ painted wall finishes, and pebble-dash.

Older, more traditional buildings are generally of exposed or whitewashed stonework, or lightly painted render.

Roofs

Slate is evident on the older, traditional properties.

Composite and concrete tiles within a muted colour palette of greys and browns form much of the remainder of the roof palette

Floorscape

Generally the floorscape consists of tarmac pavements and roads with grass verges within those parts of the settlement able to accommodate it.

Small focal 'greens' are in evidence throughout the settlement.

details

Components

Flat roofed dormer and small brick chimneys are characteristics of Beaufort Garden/ Drive.

More substantial chimneys and porches adorn the older, traditional buildings.

Boundaries and landscape

Boundaries to Pennard Road are predominantly stone/ brick walls and hedges.

Boundaries to 'estate' houses are generally low brick walls and/or fences.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

11: Llandewi and Reynoldston

Designations: 1 listed building, 4 SAMs

Settlement Development

Knelston is a small linear settlement located on the crest of a hill on the A4118, to the south of Reynoldston and is designated as a Key Village in the LDP. Consisting of over 25 properties it also has a petrol filling station and village store, primary school and chapel. The majority of the village stretches along the main road, however there has been some development northwards along a track known locally as Trumpet Lane.

Little is known about the origins of the village, however it is believed that the 12th century church of St. Taurin provided the focus for medieval settlement. The remains of this church, now known as St. Mary's is still in evidence and is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

By the mid 1800's Knelston consisted of a number of small cottages and farmsteads, focussed around a village green to the west of the church. This green was later developed and the small farmsteads were replaced by larger ones. The Providence Baptist Chapel (2) lies at the centre of the village. Completed in 1858 it is now Grade II listed. The original village school was also built during this time.

The mid 20th century saw the construction of a new County Primary School and garage, together with the development of a caravan park. It also saw further residential development to the north of Forge Cottage, and east of The Elms, on the southern side of the A4118.

Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Development of village form results in a lack of an obvious focal space resulting in there being a lack of a 'sense of place'
- Its position on the crest of a hill enables long range views across Gower
- Older buildings are generally closer to the road, whilst newer ones sit further back, with gardens and drives to the front
- A number of the older properties retain a simple vernacular charm, however 20th century development saw the introduction of less sensitive architectural approaches



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knelston

- (1) The Granary
- (2) Providence Baptist Chapel (Grade II listed)
- (3) Western village entrance
- (4) Forge Cottage



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

issues

Key development issues within Knelston include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular and lacks enclosure along frontages
Erosion of character due to improvements such as inappropriate replacement doors and windows, and use of non-traditional materials/ detailing is apparent.

form

Plan type

There are a variety of plan forms:

Older houses characterised by linear footprints with later additions creating irregular shaped plans.

Larger footprints of 20th century development to the south of the main road.

Roofscape

Predominant roofscape is one of simple pitched roofs, generally parallel to road. The use of hipped roofs is minimal, and flat roofs are limited to small rear extensions and garages. Some of the older properties have small dormers whilst rooflights also provide additional daylighting to roofspaces.

Height/massing

Generally development within the village is two storey but varying storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves levels.

Single storey development is limited to 20th century bungalows and Briarwood, a converted barn.

materials

Walls

The variety in building ages has resulted in a mix of building styles and materials. Whilst no one predominates the use of white/light and pastel render is common.

Uncoloured render and brick are also used within the village.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly slate. Some ridges are highlighted with contrasting red ridge tiles.

There are a variety of other materials in evidence including red plain tiles and grey concrete tiles.

Floorscape

No footpaths exist within the village, instead various depths of grass verge provide a frontage between the boundary walls and road. Generally these verges are narrow however, in places boundaries sit immediately next to the road.

details

Components

There are no key characteristic building features which define Knelston. Chimneys are constructed with a variety of finishes including render, stone and brick.

Simple porches are found on many of the older properties.

Boundaries and landscape

The majority of property boundaries with roads are formed by stone walls, which are either exposed, rendered and painted. Some also have hedges to the top.

Hedges boundaries are in evidence throughout the village.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

19: Llanrhidian

Designations: 2 listed buildings, Conservation Area

Settlement Development

Landimore lies on the north coast, to the east of Llanmadoc. There is a significant change in level between the top of the village and its northern most extent, adjacent to Landimore Marsh. The settlement, which consists of approximately twenty four dwellings has no community facilities, relies on Llanmadoc for its shop and public house.

The centre of the village is at the junction of two sunken lanes, both of which link to the higher plateau to the south. The 200ft cliff which dominates the western side of the settlement dictates its form. Development to the west hugs the contours whilst those to the east focus upon the marsh, although still climbing upwards.

The settlement's origins are unclear, although it may have formed around Bovehill Castle, a scheduled ancient monument, the remains of which sit above the present day village. Whilst there is no church in modern day Landimore historical records do make mention of one in 1230 which may have been replaced by St Cadoc's Church in Cheriton. However two key farmsteads do appear on historical mapping namely Landimore Farm (5) at the southern edge of the village, and Townsend (6), at the centre. Cottages and small farms have since linked the two, as well as extending northwards towards the marsh.

The 20th century has seen some further infill and linear development, together with redevelopment and renovation of older properties.

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Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure with dispersed settlements to north
- Properties 'fall' downhill loosely following the two sunken lanes
- Glimpsed views of the marsh eventually give way to a wide panorama of the estuary at the junction of the two lanes
- There are a mix of relationships between buildings and the lanes. Some buildings run parallel to the lane whilst others sit at right angles to it, resulting in an attractive juxtaposition of buildings
- Generally older properties sit adjacent to the road whilst later 20th century development tends to be set back with gardens and driveways to the front



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

landimore

- (1) Landimore from Bovehill
- (2) Western lane entrance into village
- (3) The Saltings overlooking estuary
- (4) Walls providing enclosure



issues

Key development issues within Landimore include:

Pressure for open frontages and balconies overlooking estuary - visual impact of the opening up and/or extension of east facing elevations to maximise views.
Erosion of character due to improvements such as inappropriate replacement doors and windows, and use of non-traditional materials/ detailing to buildings and boundaries.

form

Plan type

A mix of plan forms exist: Rectangular or square in plan which are generally the older properties.

Later 20th century development is characterised by larger and less compact footprints.

Roofscape

Predominant roofscape is one of simple pitched roofs, some of which are parallel to road whilst others present gables. There are some hipped roofs to the later development but this is not a traditional characteristic of the village.

The use of dormers is limited.

Height/massing

Generally development within the village is two storey in height but varying storey heights provide a variation in ridge and eaves levels.

Single storey development is limited, generally forming an extension or provides part of split level dwelling.

materials

Walls

White/light coloured rendered buildings predominate and there is some painted stonework. Exposed stonework tends to denote more recently renovated properties. Pebbledash, brick and 'crazy paved' stone to walls are also apparent. There are limited examples of timber cladding to newer buildings

Roofs

The majority of roofs are grey slate, some highlighted with contrasting red ridge tiles
A number of the 20th century houses within the village have concrete tiles, however the tendency in more recent development has been to use slate or reconstituted/ fibre cement products.

Floorscape

No one floorscape treatment prevails and there are no footpaths or verges along the narrow lanes. Towards the centre grass verges soften the relationship with boundary walls. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives which are paved in a variety of materials.

details

Components

On the more traditional style houses chimneys are generally simple rendered or stone stacks with pots.

There are many examples of basic open porches with pitched roofs to the front/ centre of properties.

Boundaries and landscape

Walls front the majority of property boundaries, and are generally exposed stone with cock and hen detailing. Some walls are white or light coloured painted render. Gates are generally of timber or more traditional ironwork. Some more recent development has adopted a more suburban approach with railings to the top of walls, and matching gates.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>

Settlement Development

Llangennith comprises of around 115 dwellings and is located on the edge of Tankeylake Moor, approximately one mile west of the coast. This exposed west facing position has influenced the village's form and character; with older buildings sited to take advantage of natural shelter and sunken lanes, stone walls, dense hedges offering shelter to pedestrians in the village. It is designated as a Key village in the LDP.



View from Llanmadoc Hill

The village developed around two distinct settlements. Early records show a small, nucleated settlement core, known as Priors Town, located close to the boundary of the common. This element included St. Cenydd's Church, adjacent 'college', and a short linear arrangement of cottages, either side of the former 'Welcome to Town' Public House. Separated by fields to the west was a collection of cottages and farms, which comprised West Town and loosely centred on the cross roads at Plenty Farm.

During the 20th century housing development linked the two village elements, creating a linear form following the road through the village. Infill development at West Town has respected its loose informal building grouping. The development of Atlantic Close (8) during the 1990's, provided ten large detached properties, albeit in a rather suburban cul-de-sac layout. The village also saw the construction of a development of affordable homes at Clos Sant Cenydd, further increasing the village's population.

More recent development has seen the conversion and extension of properties in order to take advantage of the ever increasing tourist trade, including the construction of new accommodation to the rear of The Kings Head.



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

Llangennith



SS21

Landscape Character Area:


8: Llangennith and Llanmorlais

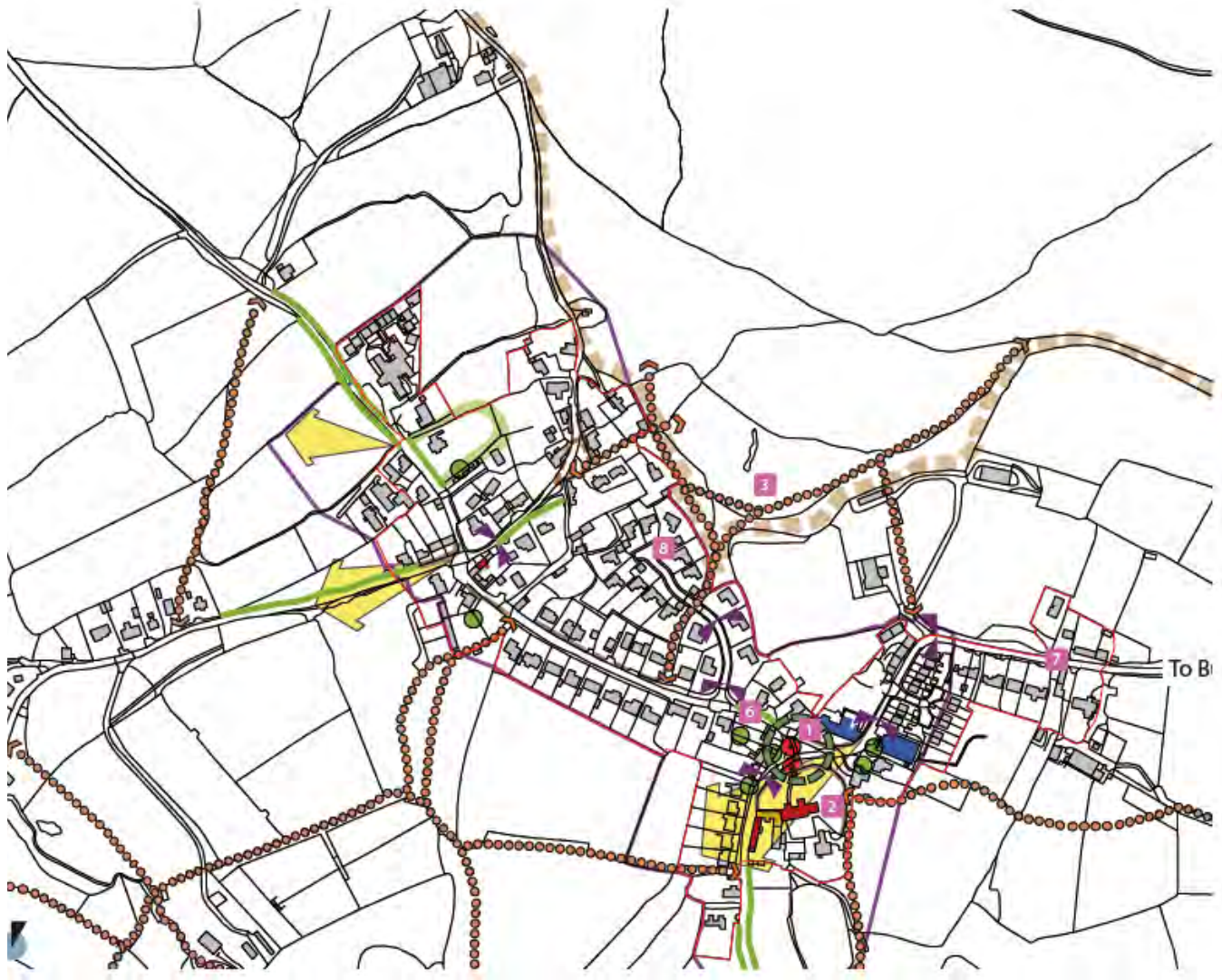
Designations: 6 listed buildings, Conservation Area

Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure with linear development to west
- Focus created at village green, both visually and as a centre for village life
- Winding streetscape made visually interesting by width narrowing and being contained by walls, occasionally opening up with small open green areas and verges creating breathing spaces
- Expansive sea views from the top of the village, limited views from within the settlement
- Sense of being a living village, which is evolving with the needs of its community whilst still accommodating tourists

Ilangennith

-  Conservation area
-  Photo/text location
-  Local facility
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Listed feature
-  Significant level change
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Edge of common
-  Significant hedge line
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Visually significant tree
-  Stream/river
-  Wide ranging views
-  'Green' focal space
-  'Hard' focal space
-  Key Village boundary



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Llangennith

- (1) View over the green adjacent to church
- (2) St. Cenydd Church
- (3) View over Llangennith
- (4) The King's Head public house

features	The following features provide key landmarks within the village of Llangennith:	Church of St. Cenydd (2)	Triangular green and enclosure provided by Church, Kings Head pub, and properties to western edge (4)
		Trees to west of green (1)	
		Village Hall	
		Spring at centre of village green	Cluster of buildings to north western end of village, surrounding triangular junction

layout	In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include:	The relationship between buildings and the street is mixed. Whilst many of the older properties are focussed upon the movement routes, often with little or no set back, later developments are typified by increasingly deeper front gardens and a more standardised building line.	Development at both the eastern end of the village and between the original settlements of Priors Town and West Town illustrate this change in approach. Later development is typified by the introduction of cul-de-sacs which are an uncharacteristic addition to the overall footprint of the village.
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form	Plan type	Roofscape	Height/massing
	A mix of plan forms, ranging from; long shallow footprints of original cottages and houses, with subsequent extensions increasing the footprint and; deeper squarer footprints of more substantial detached houses. Larger footprints can generally be attributed to the village's key buildings including the village hall and pub, together with the nursing home at the western end of the village	Simple, single pitched roofs are the most common forms within the village. There are limited examples of double pitches to older properties.	Development within the village is generally two storey however storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves heights.
		There is widespread use of traditionally styled dormers and, less aesthetically pleasing, dormer extensions. Hipped roofs are also used and there is limited use of flat roofs to extensions.	There are several bungalows and single storey conversions. Some of the more substantial properties provide landmarks within the village.



Llangennith

- (5) Original properties at heart of village
- (6) 20th century development
- (7) Attractive example of conversion
- (8) New build - Atlantic Close



materials

Walls

Light coloured render predominates. Pastel colours have been introduced by individual owners. Clos Sant Cenydd incorporates a range of coloured render. The use of stonework is generally limited to older renovated properties and conversions. There is some brick and timber detailing to 1970's developments.

Roofs

Generally the overall colour is based upon a palette of greys and muted browns. No one material predominates however many of the older buildings have slate roofs, some with contrasting red ridge tiles.

There is a wide range of other roof coverings including pantiles plain tiles and limited red tiles.

Floorscape

The floorscape consists mainly of tarmac roads with grass verges or walls to the edge. There are extensive areas of grass verge surrounding the green. Formal footpaths are not a characteristic of the village but are found in the cul-de-sacs. Driveways are finished in a wide variety of materials.

details

Components

Chimneys form a key characteristic of the roofscape with the majority being of brick construction. Many of the buildings have traditionally styled, pitched roof porches. There are numerous dormers in a variety of size and style.

Boundaries

Various forms of enclosure are found within the village including:
Stone walls
Narrow grass verge
Hedges
Timber and metal gates
Cattlegrids

Landscaping

Generally the older properties tend to sit closer to the road and, as such have small front gardens, often simply planted. Newer properties are set further back with lawns and/or drives to the front. Some of the planting schemes which are visible appear a little suburban in style.

issues

Key development issues within Llangennith include:

Degradation of the conservation area character through unsympathetic alteration or extension.

Erosion of character due to improvements such as replacement windows, dormer extensions and use of non-traditional materials.

Impact of traffic travelling through the village and modern day requirements for parking and access within the village itself.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>

Settlement Development

The village of Llanmadoc lies at the northern edge of Llanmadoc Hill in the north-west of Gower. It supports a number of community facilities including a village hall (11), church, shop and public house (12). It is a designated Key Village within the LDP.

The original settlement of Llanmadoc was focused upon the medieval church of St Madoc (9), on the junction of the ancient road linking Cwm Ivy to Llangennith. The historic heart of the village is still in evidence. The green to the front of Big House Farmhouse (3) is bordered by cottages running eastwards towards the lane leading to Rhiwlas Green. This small hamlet has since been assimilated into the larger village, along with the original roadside settlement of Frog Lane to the east.

The hamlet of Cwm Ivy remains separate, most probably as a result of the significant level change. Similarly Cheriton lies in a hollow to the east.

Frog Lane (2) indicates the change point between the higher western end of the village and the lower eastern side, where the land falls towards the small cluster of cottages and houses around Trinity Calvinistic Methodist Church (12).

Infilling between the original hamlets has resulted in a linear form, the central section of which is characterised by larger dwellings set in substantial plots, the majority of which were developed during the later half of the twentieth century.



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)



View from Llanmadoc Hill towards estuary Frog Lane properties to centre

Llanmadoc

SS25



Landscape Character Area:

8: Llangennith and Llanmadoc

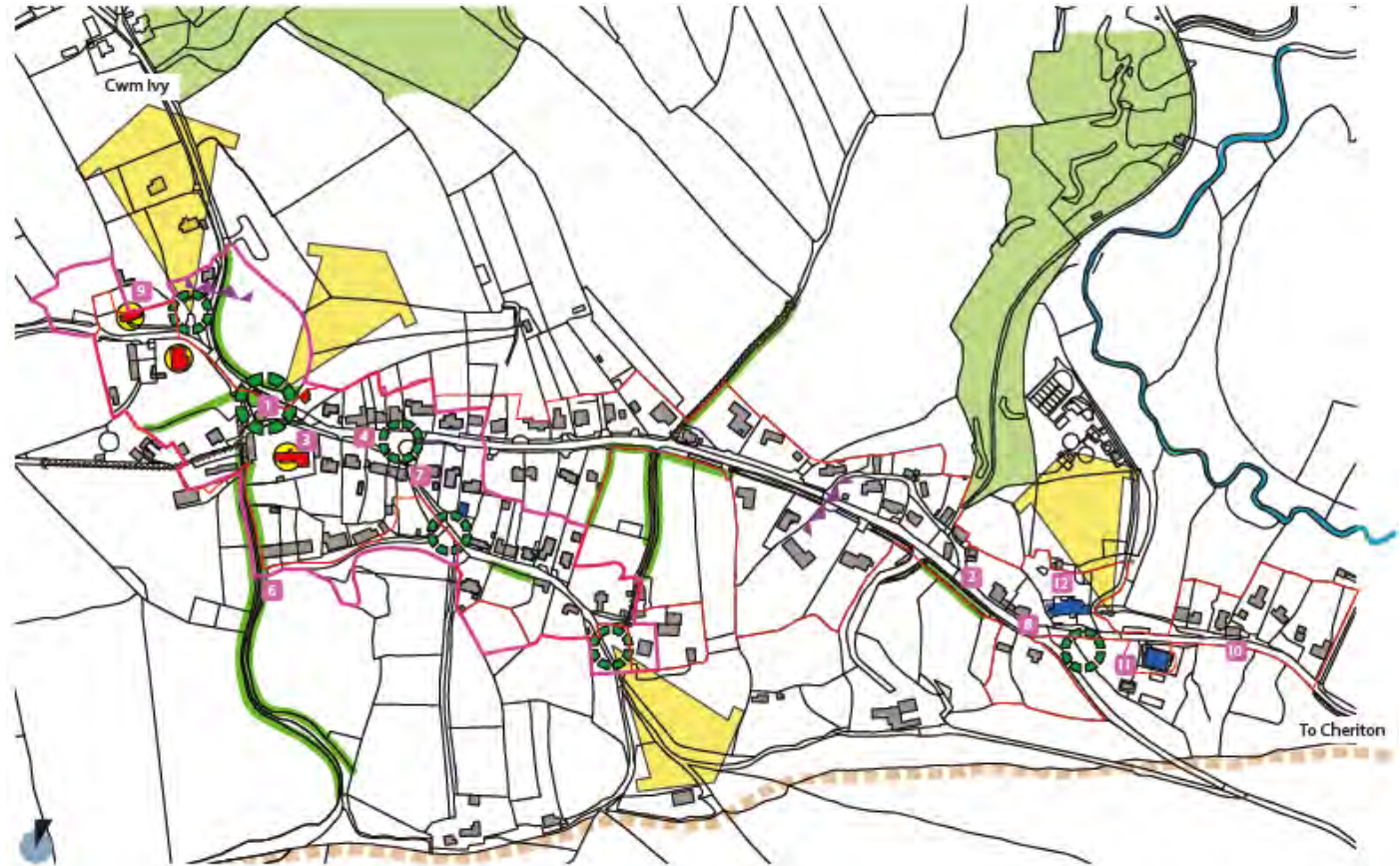
Designations: 5 listed buildings, Conservation Area

Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure with dispersed settlements to south
- No consistent building line
- The widening then narrowing of spaces results in varying degrees of enclosure
- Glimpsed long range estuary views between buildings on the northern side of the village
- Traditional relationship of buildings focusing on the road (to north) and on Llanmadoc Hill (to south)
- Changing character along length of village due to topography, age and style of development
- Typical traditional detailing includes:
 - painted walls
 - slate roofs
 - vertical emphasis to windows
 - chimneys punctuating the roofscape limestone walls and
 - gates to front boundaries

Ilangennith

- Conservation area
- Photo/text location
- Local facility
- Listed building
- Key building
- Significant level change
- Public right of way
- Enclosure created by hedge
- Edge of common
- Visually significant tree belt
- Visually significant tree
- Stream/river
- Wide ranging views
- 'Green' focal space
- Key Village boundary



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Llanmadoc

- (1) Triangular green to northern end of village
- (2) Cluster of buildings at Frog Lane
- (3) The Old Rectory
- (4) Simple pitched roofs parallel to street

features	The following features provide key landmarks within the village of Llanmadoc:	St. Madoc's Church Triangular green to northern end of village (1) Greens providing focal points throughout conservation area	The Old Rectory (3) Llanmadoc Hill rising steeply behind the village Cluster of buildings climbing the hill at Frog Lane (2)
	layout	In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include:	Enclosure of triangular green through a mix of individual large, detached properties and small terraces Southern edge of village delineated by individual buildings
form		Plan type Predominance of traditional wide shallow plan form, with later additions creating 'L' shaped plans. Larger footprints of bungalows and more recent residential development are evident within Llanmadoc. These are generally set centrally within larger plots.	Roofscape Generally simple pitched roofs with ridge lines running parallel to road. Some double pitches, and subservient pitched roofs to extensions of original buildings. Gables addressing the street are not a characteristic of Llanmadoc (4) Hipped roofs are in evidence on some of the newer properties, but often result in over complicated roof forms.



Llanmadoc

- (5) Generally grey roofscape with exceptions
- (6) Variety of roof finishes
- (7) Pathway onto Llanmadoc Hill
- (8) Chimneys - a characteristic element



materials

Walls

The majority of the buildings in Llanmadoc have a rendered or painted/coloured finish, with white predominating.

There are some examples of exposed stone buildings. Generally these are agricultural buildings and residential conversions.

Roofs

Predominantly grey in colour with a large number of slate roofs, together with composite and concrete tiles. Some are detailed with red ridge tiles (5).

The limited number of red roofs which do exist stand out, particularly when viewed from Llanmadoc Hill.

Floorscape

No one floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials.

There are no footpaths, but grassed verges allow for some boundaries to be set back from the road.

details

Components

Chimneys are a key characteristic of Llanmadoc's roofscape, and range from utilitarian stacks to the more ornate (8).

Pitched roof 'closed' porches are in evidence on a number of buildings, generally presenting a gable to the front.

Boundaries

There are several examples of traditional limestone stone walls with 'cock and hen' detailing and iron gates (7).

Other boundary treatment includes timber post and rail fencing, often with wire mesh infill, rendered concrete walls, and metal estate style railings.

Landscaping

Variety of approaches to landscaping within the village. The more successful use indigenous/ traditional species

Narrow, tree and hedge lined paths and lanes (6) running north-south link with elements of rural landscape within the village envelope.

issues

Key development issues within Llanmadoc include:

Visual impact of the opening up and extension of north facing elevations to maximise views

Loss of character as a result of removal of traditional boundary treatments and negative impact of some 'improvement' works

Pressure for increased building footprints has resulted in over-development

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

39: Llanmorlais

Designations: 1 listed buildings

Settlement Development

Llanmorlais lies to the south east of Crofty, separated by the B4295. It currently consists of around 90 properties, a chapel and community centre (5). For the purposes of the LDP, it is designated as part of the urban area, forming part of the major physically detached settlement of Penclawdd/Crofty. It is not therefore defined as a village. The AONB boundary runs to the north of the settlement.

Whilst agriculture played a part in the village's past it is one of the few settlements on Gower based upon industry. During the 18th century there was coal mining in the area but this became uneconomic due to competition from Swansea, and by 1810 mining had stopped. At this time the settlement consisted of a few cottages and

Llanmorlais Farm. The arrival of the railway in 1863 and the construction of a tramroad revitalised the industry. In time this brought about the expansion of the village, with the development of Station Road. Tirzah Baptist Chapel (2) was constructed in 1905 to serve Llanmorlais, and has since been Grade II listed.

20th century development saw further development of the village with development to the northern side of Station Road, the construction of Trem Y Mor to the south western end of the settlement, and infill development. The demise of mining in the area and closure of the railway resulted in the function of the village changing. Llanmorlais is now a commuter community for Swansea.

Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Architecturally and visually unremarkable
- Urban nature of much of the settlement contrasts with other Gower settlements
- More rural nature of eastern end of settlement is characterised by its random layout
- The alignment of the disused railway and tramroads are highlighted by dense areas of vegetation
- Tirzah Chapel is the only building of architectural note
- Terraced properties of Station Row hark back to the village's industrial past



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Llanmorlais

- (1) Green at eastern end of village
- (2) Tirzah Chapel (Grade II listed)
- (3) Stone cottages
- (4) Mix of 20th century development



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

issues

Key development issues within Llanmorlais include:

Wide range of building styles and materials – no overall coherence.

20th Century development lacks enclosure along frontages.

General erosion of character due to development and inappropriate replacement doors and windows, and use of non-traditional materials/ detailing to traditional buildings and boundaries.

form

Plan type

Shallow longer footprints highlight older buildings and terraced cottages.

Larger, squarer footprints typify detached 20th century properties.

Estate development (Trem Y Mor) is recognisable by its regularised layout.

Roofscape

Generally roofs within Llanmorlais are simple pitches. There are some hips but the use of these are limited.

The majority of ridge lines run parallel to the road, although there are exceptions where gables address the road.

Height/massing

Buildings in Llanmorlais are predominantly single or two storey in height, but varying storey heights result in variation in ridge and eaves heights.

There have been some extensions into roof space, with dormers being incorporated into some bungalows.

materials

Walls

A wide range of materials are have been used within Llanmorlais including:

- Light/white painted render
- Stone with contrasting detailing to windows
- Limited use of brickwork.

Roofs

No one material predominates. A mix of slate, concrete tiles, pantiles and composite products adorn the roofs.

This has resulted in a variety of colours, with greys and browns being the most common. Some contrasting red ridge tile detailing is evident.

Floorscape

Tarmac roads provides access to private drives finished in a variety of materials. There are many private unmade drives, each serving a few properties.

There are some footpaths interspersed with grass verges and also areas of rough, unmade surfaces between road and boundary walls.

details

Components

There are no key characteristic building components which define Llanmorlais, rather there is a variety of architectural styles and detailing. This is the result of the development of the settlement from mining to commuter community.

Boundaries and landscape

There are numerous boundary details including:

- Stone and brick walls and gate posts
- Metal pedestrian gates
- Timber and metal vehicular gates to drives
- Timber fences adjacent road
- Hedges

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

19: Llanrhidian

Designations: 3 listed buildings, Conservation area

Settlement Development

Llanrhidian is located on Gower's north coast. The village supports a number of community facilities including a village hall, church, primary school, petrol station and shop, together with a public house. It is a designated Key Village in the LDP. The B4295 divides the settlement, with the northern end of the village falling to the salt marshes at the edge of the Loughor estuary.

Early records show the settlement to be developed around the 13th century church of St. Illtyd and St. Rhidian (2), and two springs which issue to either side. The springs provided not only fresh water to the inhabitants but also powered two watermills. The lower mill, Nether Mill (3) survives today, whilst the Upper Mill site has been excavated to reveal a late 17th Century building.

It is believed that Llanrhidian was a well developed agricultural community by the late 14th century, consisting of a cluster of small farms centred around the church and mills. Despite a quarrying industry and the nearby woollen mill at Staffel Haegr, expansion of the village was slow. By the latter half of the nineteenth century it had grown by only a few cottages, a school, two public houses, and the vicarage to the south of what is now the B4295.

Twentieth century development of the village was centred around the eastern and southern edges of the lower village, and along the main road. The gable fronted properties addressing the village green are the most obvious examples of development, together with the local authority housing (8) adjacent to The Cross.



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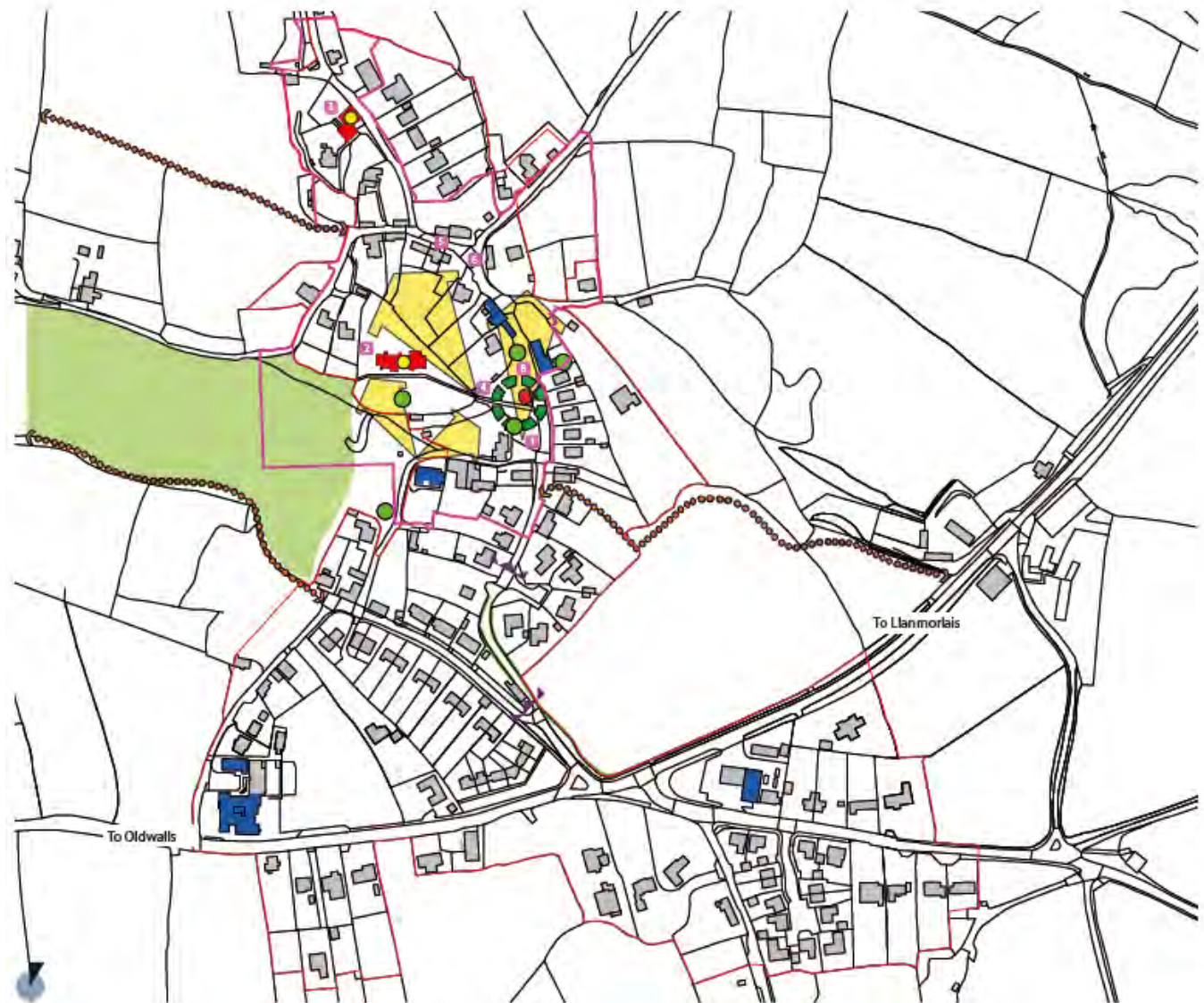
View across green towards estuary Church of St. Rhidian to the left

Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure with linear development along main road
- Split in settlement resulting in a compact northern heart and more dispersed development along the B4295
- Steeply sloping northern side of village where settlement climbs down towards salt marsh
- Extensive views out over estuary
- Enclosure provided by buildings around northern, eastern and southern sides of the village green (1)
- Tight, narrow lanes enclosed by buildings
- A strong village character exists due to the compact nature of the conservation area and the focus provided by the church (2) and village green (1)

Ilanrhidian

-  Conservation area
-  Photo/text location
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Listed feature
-  Significant level change
-  Village gateway
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Visually significant tree
-  Wide ranging views
-  'Green' focal space
-  Key Village boundary



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Llanrhidian

- (1) Village green
- (2) Church of St. Illtyd and St. Rhidian
- (3) Nether Mill
- (4) Extensive views over estuary

features

The following features provide key landmarks within the village of Llanrhidian:	Triangular village green at centre of lower settlement with standing stone and remains of stone cross (1)	Imposing scale of Nether Mill and chimney (3) Tree to western side of green
	St. Rhidian Church including its massive tower (2)	Extensive views over rooftops to Loughor estuary (4)

layout

In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include:	Mix of development immediately adjacent to the road with some setbacks. Older buildings have a stronger relationship with the street, whilst newer development is more detached from the village form - with greater setbacks from the street.	Cul-de-sacs appear divorced from the more traditional relationship that older buildings have with the street. Dispersed linear development to the southern end of village appears weaker than more compact northern 'core'.
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form

<p>Plan type</p> <p>Wide range of plan forms: Older development characterised by linear terraces and wider, shallower footprints of individual buildings. Larger, squarer footprints at the northern end of settlement and opposite the village green denote mid 20th century development. Buildings to the south of the B4295 have larger more irregular footprints, suggesting one off development of individual plots.</p>	<p>Roofscape</p> <p>Generally the village's roofscape is characterised by the simple pitched roofs of the older properties, with additional, subservient pitched roofs to extensions. There are limited examples of gables addressing the street, the main exception being opposite village green. There are few examples of hipped roofs, which are generally limited to larger properties</p>	<p>Height/massing</p> <p>Predominantly two storey however differing storey heights provide a variation in ridge and eaves heights. Single storey development is generally 20th century bungalows, including dormer/chalet bungalows. Nether Mill towards the north western end of the settlement is three storeys and, with its stone chimney, provides a key landmark within the village.</p>
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Llanrhidian

- (5) Variety of building materials
- (6) Variety of roof finishes
- (7) Stone pebble detailing to forecourt
- (8) Contrasting roof forms



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)

materials

Walls

Extensive use of white and light painted render to frontages, often with exposed stonework to side walls. There is some pebble-dashing and not insignificant amounts of stone work (5).

There is limited use of brickwork, other than for detailing, but both red and yellow brickwork are used for this.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey in colour. The large number of slate roofs create an attractive mix of grey blues and purples (6).

Several ridges/hips are accented with red ridge tiles.

Concrete roof tiles are also used, however the use of brown and red finishes is limited.

Floorscape

Predominantly tarmac roads and paths, however no one floorscape treatment prevails. There are a mix of materials within curtilage of dwellings including:

- Stone paving
- Large pebbles set in mortar (7)
- Brick pavements (red)

details

Components

There are many chimneys visible on the village's skyline including stone, brick and rendered stacks. Generally to the end of buildings, but some examples where they break through the ridge.

Porches, when used are generally simple and functional

Boundaries

Stone walls to the edge of road/ pavement are a key characteristic of the northern end of the village. Timber and iron pedestrian and vehicular gates to openings are common.

20th century development has incorporated hedges and/or fences in place of the stone wall, with grass verges to front.

Landscaping

A variety of approaches exist but older traditional properties tend to have smaller front gardens and consequently accommodate few trees.

Newer properties with larger front gardens often incorporate trees and hedges, which can weaken their relationship with the surrounding context.

issues

Key development issues within Llanrhidian include:

Erosion of character through the loss of traditional front boundary walls

Importance of protecting setting of church /conservation area

Negative impact of some 'improvement' works

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>

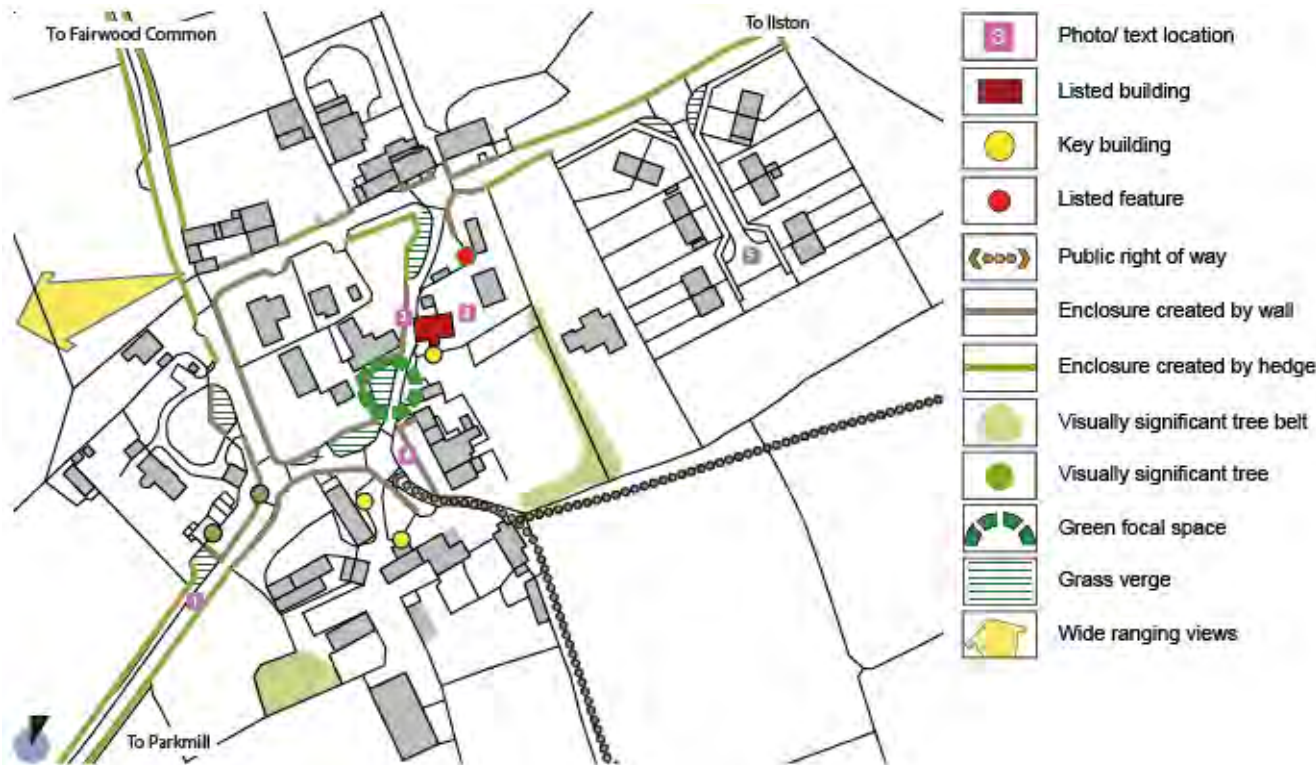


Settlement Development

Lunnon lies on a plateau to the north of Parkmill, at the crossroads of the north/south road to Parkmill and the east/west road to Ilston. It consists of some 25 dwellings and original farms but has no community facilities. From early times it has provided a focus for the surrounding agricultural community. There was little change to its form between 1878 and 1915, with the main building groups being formed by five farms centred around a village green.

Development of the settlement started from the early 20th century with limited development around the green. Additional buildings were also developed at both Brownswell and Sunnyside farms. By the 1970's Lunnon's footprint had expanded substantially with the construction of Lunnon Close (5), to the east of the village.

The last forty years has seen the redevelopment of the original village green, additional farm buildings, and the conversion of some farm buildings to holiday accommodation.



Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure
- Enclosure created by the many and various boundary walls within the settlement
- Compact nature of settlement centred around what was originally the village green which, although now developed, still provides an important focus
- Big House Farm (3) and the square to the front of Lunnon Farm (4) provide an attractive central focus
- Generally the older buildings have a closer relationship to road, whilst the 20th century development tends to be set back with gardens and driveways to the front
- Lunnon Close's (5) suburban layout is uncharacteristic of Gower



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Lunnon

- (1) Village entrance from south-west
- (2) Cottage creating enclosure
- (3) Big House Farm
- (4) Barns fronting onto Lunnon Farm



issues

Key development issues within Lunnon include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular and lacks enclosure along frontages. Erosion of character due to inappropriate detailing and use of non-traditional materials. Prevent further suburbanisation of settlement - taking particular care in terms of styles of boundary treatment and replacement windows and doors.

form

Plan type

Majority of building footprints are rectangular in plan, with later extensions creating more irregular outlines to the older properties. Larger footprints generally denote agricultural buildings.

The regularised layout of Lunnon Close is in marked contrast to the rest of the settlement.

Roofscape

Generally roofs are simple pitches, with some hips to 20th century development. The majority of ridge lines run parallel to road. Dormers have been used however they are not typical within the settlement.

There are some rooflights to older and converted properties.

Height/massing

Buildings are predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves levels.

Larger elements within the settlement are provided by farm buildings including traditional stone built barns.

materials

Walls

Many of the properties are rendered, with a mix of smooth and roughcast finishes. Generally these are white or light pastel in colour. White painted stonework is also in evidence.

There are a number of stone buildings, both original stone built dwellings and more recently stone faced houses.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey slate. Red clay plain tiles are also in evidence as are pantiles, although their use is limited. Some ridges are highlighted with contrasting red ridge tiles.

Corrugated tin roofs to agricultural buildings provide an additional level of colour and texture.

Floorscape

Narrow grass verges to the front of boundary walls are a characteristic of Lunnon. Some expansive grass verges create attractive open green areas. Tarmac roads provide access to driveways of various materials.

There are some pavements within the village which is unusual within Gower.

details

Components

There are no key characteristic building features which define Lunnon. Chimneys tend to be simply rendered on older properties or brick stacks with terracotta pots.

Traditional, functional porches protect entrances to many of the older properties.

Boundaries and landscape

Stone walls, many with cock and hen detailing to the top, are a characteristic feature. There are also examples of lower stone walls topped by well established manicured hedges.

Low level brick walls are prevalent in Lunnon Close. There are a variety of styles of gates in various materials.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Settlement Development

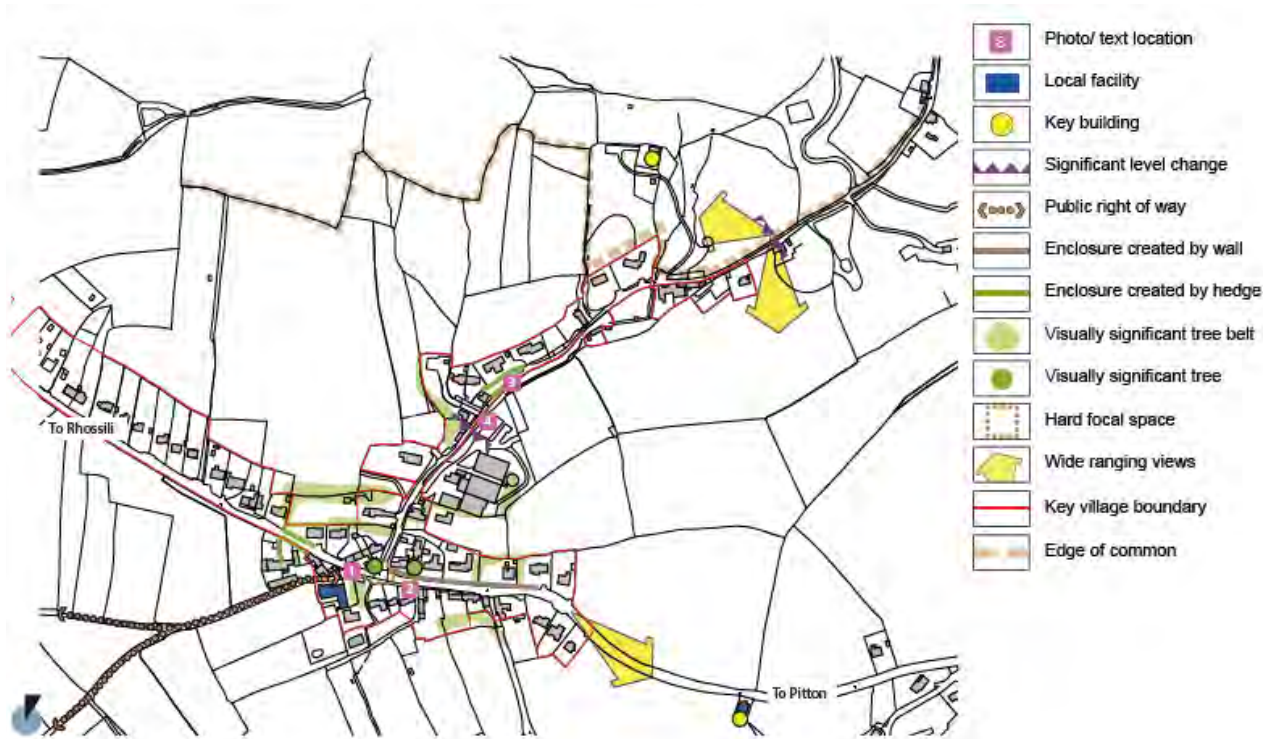
Middleton is located to the east of Rhossili, to the southern lower end of Rhossili Down. It supports a village hall which is shared with Rhossili, but other than this has no other community facilities.

The village is centred on the road junction of the main east/west route to Rhossili and Bunkers Hill Close which leads up onto Fernhill Top. At the turn of the century the hamlet was larger than its neighbour.

The late 20th century saw the extension of Rhossili eastwards through the development of detached villas and bungalows to the northern side the B4247. Ultimately this ribbon of development linked Rhossili to Middleton. The network of small fields bounded by hedges to the south of the village is a significant feature in the setting of the settlement.

Key Characteristics:

- Essentially a linear settlement structure with dispersed elements to the north
- Clustering of buildings around junction create focus at 'centre' of settlement
- Good sense of enclosure created by the buildings towards the southern end of Bunkers Hill Close
- Informal, meandering nature of development to northern end of Bunkers Hill Close
- Ribbon development to western side of village is set back and above the road but provides a strong visual boundary
- Tree to east of Middleton Hall is significant on village skyline



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middleton

- (1) Centre of Middleton
- (2) Relationship to B4247
- (3) View down School Lane
- (4) Juxtaposition of buildings



issues

Key development issues within Middleton include:

20th century development ignores local vernacular and lacks enclosure along frontages. Negative visual impact of inappropriate replacement windows and roofing materials is apparent. Significant impact of traffic travelling along B4247. Informality of access to properties on Bunkers Hill and Fernhill Top should be respected.

form

Plan type

Variety of plan forms including: Wide shallow plan forms of older buildings within the settlement; and

Squarer footprints of villas and bungalows; and

Irregular footprints of extended properties of all eras.

Roofscape

Generally the roofscape is characterised by simple pitched roofs with subservient pitched roofs to extensions.

There are a limited number of flat roofs, generally to extensions.

There are some small pitched and larger flat roofed dormers. Hipped roofs are limited to larger, detached dwellings.

Height/massing

Predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves levels.

Single storey buildings limited to barns and a small number of bungalows mainly to the south of the B4247.

materials

Walls

Majority of buildings within the settlement would be of stone construction however many have been rendered to provide protection against the weather.

White and light colours predominate when painted. Some painted and whitewashed stonework is in evidence.

Roofs

Grey predominates as a colour, however there is a mix of slate, composite and concrete tiles. Red ridge tiles to many ridge/hips. Red clay tiles are also in evidence, as is corrugated metal roofing.

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives. There are limited pavements at centre of the village. Generally the layout does not allow for safe pedestrian movement as there are few verges.

details

Components

Chimneys are a key characteristic of many of the village's older buildings, as are vertically proportioned windows.

Porches are small and functional.

Boundaries and landscape

Main boundary feature to 'villas' are well established hedges with some narrow grass verges to front.

Within Middleton boundaries are predominantly stone walls or buildings sit immediately adjacent to the road.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Settlement Development

Oldwalls is centred around the junction of the north Gower road to Llanmadoc and the road to Llangennith.

The OS map of 1878 shows the settlement consisting of just 8 properties; the Greyhound Inn (5), Ebenezer Chapel (6) (circa. 1813) and a smithy, together with a few cottages. The settlement is now purely residential, with no community facilities.

The settlement has expanded with the infill of properties between these original buildings, the demolition of the Greyhound Inn, and new residential development.

A handful of larger houses have been constructed outside of this original 'core' during the later half of the 20th century, but the settlement remains a small hamlet most likely sited because of its position on a key junction.



Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Small, unremarkable settlement with a mix of architectural styles
- Oldest properties sited along roadside
- Newer development set further back from road, introducing gardens/ parking to front
- Strong sense of enclosure created by front boundary walls adjacent to the road
- Greater sense of arrival at western end of village than eastern end due to the junction of the two roads.
- Majority of development focused to southern side of A4118



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oldwalls

- (1) Travelling west through village
- (2) Building frontage with simple porch
- (3) Double pitched roof to cottage
- (4) Characteristic boundary walls



issues

Key development issues within Oldwalls include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular and lacks enclosure along frontages
The traffic on the B4295 has a significant impact upon the settlement
There has been a loss of character as a result of the removal of some traditional boundary treatment adjacent to the main road.

form

Plan type

Older properties more readily identifiable by linear or smaller, squarer footprints.
Irregular, larger footprints generally identify later development, with the most expansive being 20th century bungalows to the western end of the village.

Roofscape

The majority of the roofs are simple pitches roofs with ridge lines running parallel to the road. A number of older properties incorporate double pitches (3).

Height/massing

Generally two storey in height but with variation in ridge and eaves levels.

A few single storey buildings are in evidence and include a converted barn, outbuildings and 20th century bungalow development.

There are some hipped gables, and various examples of dormer windows.

materials

Walls

Majority of older properties are simply painted render or stonework. Utilitarian buildings employ corrugated sheet materials, generally in dark colours.
Other finishes include roughcast uncoloured render/pebbledash, and stonework.

Roofs

There are many slate roofs, particularly on the older properties. Roofs are generally grey in colour with limited examples of red/brown roof finishes.

Floorscape

No particular floorscape prevails, there are no footpaths and only minimal verges between the road and front property boundaries.

Concrete and composite tiles have been used over the years throughout the village.

More recent development have drives to the front, generally with either a tarmac or gravel finish.

details

Components

Many of the older properties have chimneys.
There are various types of dormers, generally to the detriment of the building's character.

Porches include integral, open bracket and enclosed (2).

Boundaries and landscape

There are a mix of boundary types however the majority do sit to the back of the road.
Low level walls are a characteristic of the village, some with hedges to the top (4). The loss of such walls to accommodate parking degrades the character.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

11: Llandewi and Reynoldston

Designations: 1 Listed building

Settlement Development

Overton is located to the west of Port Eynon, separated by a narrow lane and change in topography. A triangular green (1) provides the central focus for this small settlement at the junction of three roads which run; north past Bay View Farm (5); south-west past Old Fort Farm (6) and; east towards Newhouse Farm and Port Eynon. It seems likely that Overton House (2) (Grade II listed) formed the original nucleus of the hamlet which was based upon agriculture and, later quarrying.

The ordnance survey map of 1879 shows a similar level of development as exists today. The main exceptions being The Green and Sycamores (7), semi-detached properties which front onto the western side of the green, and Maybank (4) at the southern corner, all of which were built in the following decade. 20th century development was limited to infill at the eastern edge of the green, and bungalow development to the south western end of the village.



	Photo/ text location		Enclosure created by wall
	Listed building		Enclosure created by hedge
	Key building		Visually significant tree belt
	Significant level change		Visually significant tree
	Green focal space		Grass verge
	Public right of way		Wide ranging views

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Key Characteristics:

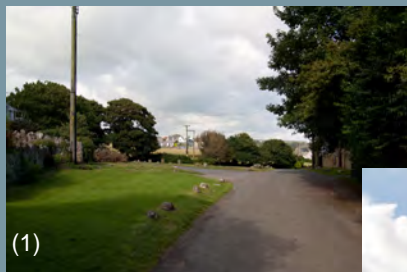
- Linear dispersed settlement structure
- Sense of arrival created by road rising up hill to the triangular green
- Wide verges at centre of village, creating an attractive apron for buildings overlooking the green
- Key buildings fronting onto green including Maybank (4), Overton House (2), The Green and Sycamores (7)
- Narrow, enclosed lanes running out from the centre of the village
- Front boundary walls continue the sense of enclosure



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

overton

- (1) Overton Green
- (2) Overton House
- (3) Narrow lane leading northwards
- (4) Maybank - overlooking the green



(1)



(2)



(3)



issues

Key development issues within Overton include:

Generally unspoilt
Impact of improvements such as re-roofing replacement doors and windows is apparent
Pressure for opening up rear elevations, including the addition of balconies, to maximise sea views.

form

Plan type

There are a variety of plan forms. Wider, shallower forms denote older buildings, whilst deeper, squarer footprints are indicative of more recent development. Irregular footprints result from extensions to properties of all eras.

Clusters and courtyards generally define agricultural properties.

Roofscape

Generally older properties have simple pitched roofs with subservient pitched roof extensions.

There are a few dormers either as a result of extending into roofspace or as an integral part of the design.

Hipped roofs are limited to 20th century, single storey development at the south-western end of the village.

Height/massing

Predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves levels.

Two bungalows and a barn conversion at Newhouse provide the only single storey development.

materials

Walls

Various finishes include:
White painted render over stone
Grey/buff render
White painted smooth render
Exposed stonework with red brick details to window surrounds
White painted stonework

Roofs

There are a variety of roof finishes including slate with red ridge tiles and grey concrete/ composite tiles
Examples of upstands to gable walls indicate a former thatched roof at Overton House (2).

Floorscape

There are no footpaths within Overton however there are extensive grass verges at the heart of the settlement.

Driveways are constructed of a variety of materials.

details

Components

Chimneys with both brick and rendered stacks exist, incorporating various degrees of detailing. Porches are generally simple in form with pitch and monopitch roofs. There are bay windows to The Green and Sycamores.

Boundaries and landscape

Traditionally there were stone walls to boundaries, many of which have been painted white. Some have hedges or planting to the top
Buff/yellow and red brick detailing can be seen on gateposts.
Low level brick walls are a more recent interpretation of boundary detailing.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

11: Llandewi and Reynoldston

Designations: 1 Ancient Monument, Conservation Area

Settlement Development

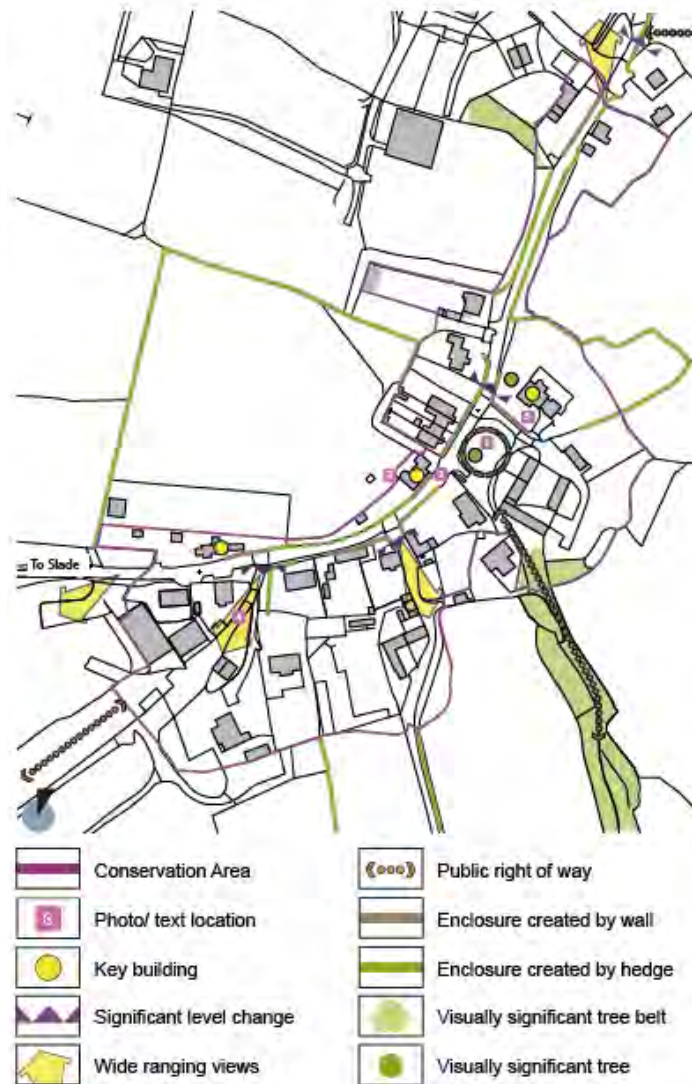
Oxwich Green lies on the southern edge of Gower, to the south of the larger village of Oxwich, with which it shares community facilities. The village green (1) provides a central focus for what was originally the main agricultural community. Oxwich was at one time its smaller neighbour. The main road running through the village is named 'Windy Ridge', highlighting its exposed position.

The green from which the village takes its name provided a hub from which lanes spread out into the surrounding farmland resulting in the establishment of farmsteads by the late 18th century. 19th century development saw the construction of a number of cottages, the Wesleyan Chapel (2), and a quadrangle of farm buildings clustered around the village green. Oxwich Green Farm House (5) still has a commanding view over the centre of the village. Subsequent 20th century development saw the infilling and extension of the small settlement, which is now dominated at either end by caravan and camping sites. The majority of development lies to the southern and south-eastern side of Windy Ridge road.

An ancient sunken lane links the north eastern end of the settlement with its larger neighbour, Oxwich. Opposite the entrance to this lane is Oxwich Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure with dispersed elements to south
- Road rises towards settlement
- Central focus created by village green surrounded by stone walls and trees
- Pink painted former Wesleyan Chapel, Oxwich Green Farmhouse and two pairs of semi-detached houses dominate the green
- Views southwards towards coast
- Glimpsed views through to Oxwich Castle



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

oxwich green

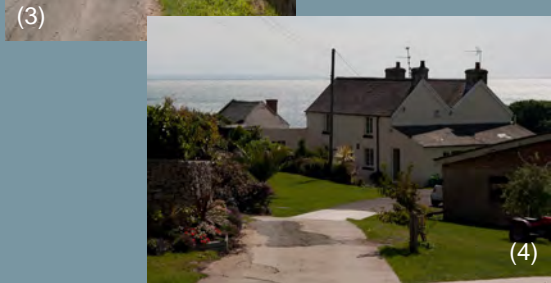
- (1) Oxwich Green
- (2) Converted Wesleyan Chapel
- (3) View along Windy Ridge
- (4) Double pitched roof to cottage



(1)



(2)



(4)

issues

Key development issues within Overton include:

Dominated by caravan site.
 Degradation of character through unsympathetic alterations or extension of existing properties including inappropriate replacement windows and choice of roofing materials.
 Visual impact of increasing pressure to opening up/ extend south facing elevations to maximise views.

form

Plan type

There are a variety of plan forms including wider, shallower forms of older buildings, and deeper, squarer footprints of more recent developments. Irregular footprints highlight extensions to properties of all eras. Clusters and courtyards generally define existing or former agricultural properties.

Roofscape

Generally simple pitch-double pitches to older properties. Majority of buildings addressing road have ridges running parallel to it, although there are exceptions; Oxwich Green Farm House has a gable addressing the green but appears to have been extensively renovated in the past. Some hipped roofs are also in evidence.

Height/massing

Predominantly two storey but with some single storey and a couple of 20th century one and a half storey dwellings. Varying storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves levels throughout the village.

materials

Walls

Various finishes include: Predominance of smooth and roughcast white and colour painted render. There are examples of exposed stonework to barn conversions, and some red brick properties exist within the village.

Roofs

There is a variety of roofing materials including: Grey and red concrete pantiles Slate with some red ridge tile detailing Synthetic/ composite 'slate'

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials. There are no footpaths within the village

details

Components

There are numerous chimneys including red brick, buff brick and painted rendered stacks.

Some cills
 Some raised verges suggest that roofs were previously thatched

Boundaries and landscape

Stone wall-with some hedge to top

Hedges & narrow grass verges

No footpaths

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

11: Llandewi and Reynoldston

Designations: 7 Listed buildings, Conservation Area

Settlement Development

Oxwich sits at the western end of Oxwich Bay on Gower's south coast. It was originally a fishing and farming community, the origins of which can be traced back to the early 13th century. Today the village and its many visitors supports a café and shop (9), public house/ hotel (10), church (11) and village hall (12).



The Cottage and The Nook (Grade II listed)

An ancient sunken lane links the settlement with its smaller neighbour of Oxwich Green, to the south west. Opposite the entrance to this lane is Oxwich Castle (4), a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

St. Illtyd's Church (11) at the south-eastern most end of the village dates from the early medieval period but underwent restoration works during the 19th century. It is possible that the original village core may have focused upon the church. In the late 19th century the village consisted of a limited number of cottages which were based around the rectory and church. Subsequent development towards the north west saw the construction of further small scale cottages set within small plots. The size of the plots were limited by the physical constraints of the village's setting. Many of these properties would've been thatched, and The Cottage and The Nook are surviving examples.

The conservation area encompasses the original village together with some 20th century infill development. Further development outside the conservation area's boundaries has resulted in more extensive, detached properties sitting in large plots. The construction of Oxwich Leisure Park (13) to the north western edge has had the greatest single impact upon the village's form.

















The village is linear in form and runs south east to north west as the land gently rises from the coast. It sits between the steeply sloping land of Oxwich Woods the south and marsh/dunes to the north. The crossroads at its centre was once based around the village green which was later developed. The marsh road, which accesses the village from the north, was widened during the second world war to allow military access to the beach.

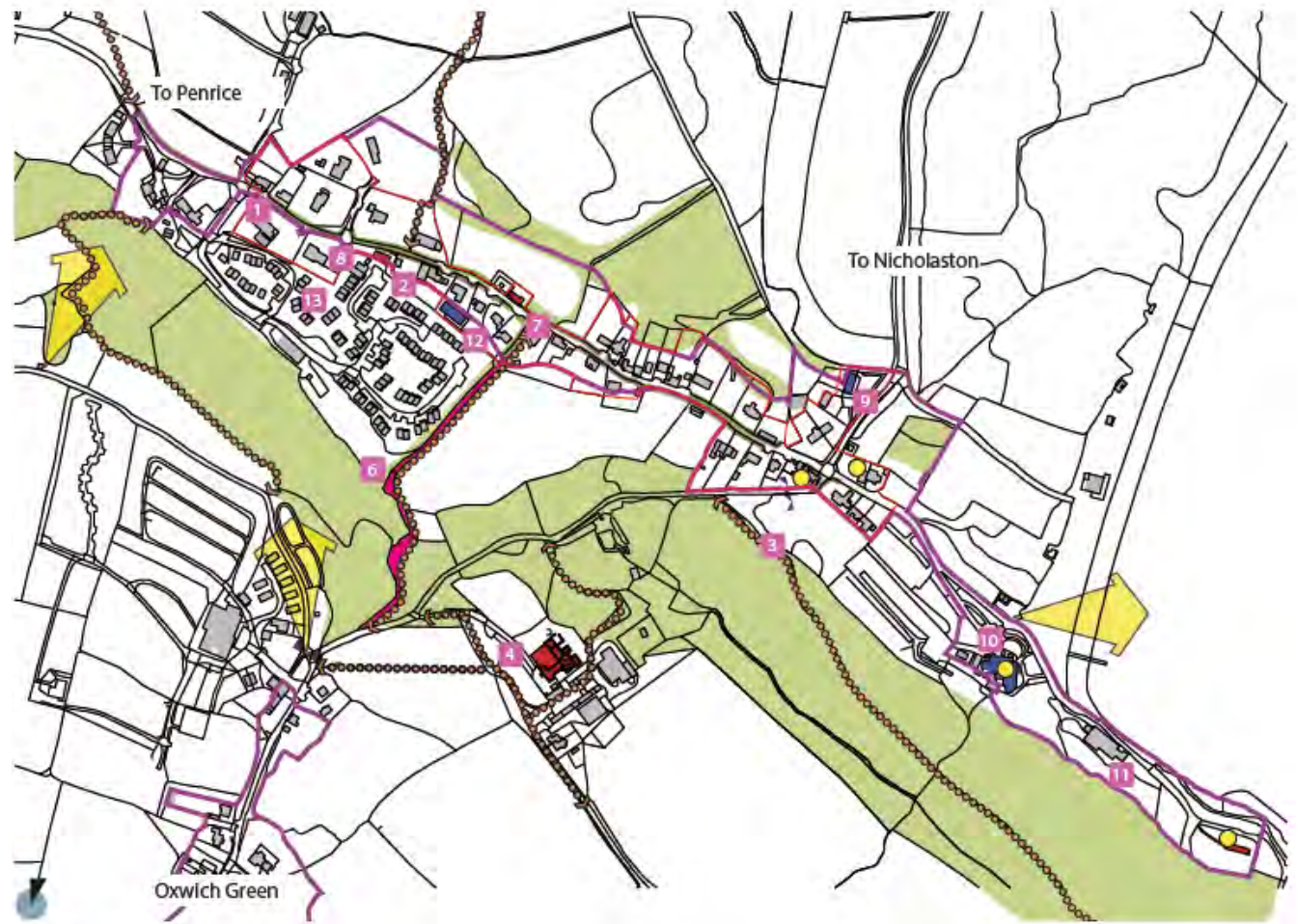
Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Nature of village form results in a lack of obvious focal space, yet creates a series of events with key buildings dotted along its length
- A strong sense of enclosure is created by the walls and hedges which, in the majority of cases hug the edge of the road
- Coastal views are limited to glimpses by topography, planting and dunes
- Use of local materials, detailing and crafts are apparent in some of the older, traditional village properties
- Diluting effect of 20th century development and building enhancements to historic village



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

-  Conservation Area
-  Photo/text location
-  Local facility
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Listed feature
-  Significant level change
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Enclosure created by wall
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Visually significant tree
-  Sunken lane
-  Wide ranging views
-  'Green' focal space
-  Key village boundary



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oxwich

- (1) Characteristic stone walls
- (2) Briar Dene Cottage
- (3) View of village from Oxwich Wood
- (4) Oxwich Castle

features

The following features provide key landmarks within Oxwich village:

St. Illtyd's Church (11)
Oxwich Castle (4)
Sunken lane (6)

Traditional Gower cottages and thatched cottages (2)

Oxwich Bay Hotel – key visual focus/building on sea shore (10)

layout

In addition to the features above key layout characteristics include:

Sense of enclosure created by walls/ hedges to edge of road (7).

The village's linear form, extending north westwards from the foreshore.

Informal nature of development to both sides of street.

Older properties generally relate more closely to the road, whilst newer properties tend to sit further back in their plots with gardens and driveways to the front.

form

Plan type

There are a variety of plan forms within the settlement ranging from; the traditional wider, shallower forms of older buildings to; deeper, squarer footprints of more recent development, and; irregular footprints of extended properties of all eras.

The small, regular footprints of the leisure park properties highlight the uniform approach of its development.

Roofscape

Generally the older properties have simple pitched roofs the majority of which run parallel to the road. Some have double pitches. There are limited examples of gables addressing the road. Over time simple, subservient pitched roof extensions or dormers have been added.

Later development incorporates a mix of simple pitches, hips and some flat roofed elements although, generally these are in the form of extensions.

Height/massing

Buildings within Oxwich are predominantly two storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.

However there are some 20th century bungalows and the leisure park is single storey.



(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)

oxwich

- (5) Traditional Gower cottages
- (6) Sunken footpath to south of village
- (7) Enclosed nature of lanes
- (8) 20th century development



materials

Walls

There are a variety of materials within Oxwich, resulting from the various phases of development. These include:

- Smooth, white painted render and painted roughcast render
- Exposed stonework
- Non-traditional stonework such as applied stone slips
- Timber (The Nook)

Roofs

Older properties are generally:

- Slate, some with red ridge tile detailing
- Red clay plain tiles
- Thatch (now limited, this was once more prevalent)

Mid to late 20th century development and some refurbishment tended to favour:

- Red/grey concrete pantiles
- Synthetic/reconstituted slate

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials.

There are no footpaths within the village.

Driveways are finished in a variety of materials including traditional cockleshells, gravel and block paviments.

details

Components

There are various types of chimneys from painted render to red brick. A variety of verge details exist including flush, open and closed. Raised verges suggest that roofs were previously thatched.

There are examples of dormer windows and dormer extensions, and false dormers within the village.

Simple open and closed porches predominate.

Boundaries

Enclosure is a key characteristic and there are a variety of forms.

More traditional types include:

- Light/ white painted stone
- Fair faced stone
- Indigenous hedges
- Delineation by painted stones

Less sensitive examples include:

- Concrete block
- Crazy paving style applied stone
- Conifer hedges

Landscaping

Generally the older properties tend to sit closer to the road and, as such have small front gardens, often simply planted.

Newer properties are set further back with lawns and/or drives to the front. Some of the planting schemes which are visible appear a little suburban in style.

issues

Key development issues within Oxwich include:

Erosion of character due to building 'improvement' such as replacement windows and roof finishes.

Some 20th century development detracts from the overall character of the Conservation Area

Visual impact resulting from proximity of caravans on some lanes to the south-west of the village centre

Tourism industry impacts on Conservation Area character through excessive signage and A boards

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbanDESIGNandCONSERVATION>



Settlement Development

Parkmill sprawls along the valley floor, following Pennard Pill, a stream which flows out into Three Cliffs Bay. The steeply sloping valley sides are heavily wooded. At the western end of the settlement lies the original hamlet of Parkmill, whilst Stonemill forms the focus at the eastern end. Parkmill was centred around the Corn Mill, references of which date back to the middle ages. Milling ceased in the latter half of the 20th century and it is now the Gower Heritage Centre.

At the eastern end of the settlement the Gower Inn pre-dates the first OS map, as do the former school and school master's house which was built in 1876 and now accommodates an activity centre. Parkmill grew during 19th century with the construction of Trinity Well Baptist Chapel and Mount Pisgah Chapel. More recent development has seen the construction of small terrace of cottages providing self catering accommodation adjacent to Rose Cottage.



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Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Heavily wooded and steeply sided valley location creates strong sense of enclosure emphasised by the stone walls, hedges and banks
- Views generally limited however water meadow to valley floor provides a break to the heavy tree cover
- Larger proportion of historic buildings within western end of settlement. Greater evidence of 20th century development within eastern end of settlement
- Former school, now the Guides Activity Centre creates an attractive landmark (5)
- High levels of activity due to the variety of attractions



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

parkmill

- (1) Gower Heritage Centre
- (2) Traditional and new build cottages
- (3) Mount Pisgah Chapel
- (4) Close relationship of properties to road



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

issues

Key development issues within Parkmill include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular.
Erosion of character due to inappropriate replacement doors, windows, and roofing materials.
Traffic on A4118 has a significant impact
Commercial development needs to consider impact of signage, parking and facilities.

form

Plan type

There are a range of building footprints from the simple square/ rectangular form of older properties with smaller additive elements, to larger/ intricate footprints indicating more recent development. There is a mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced properties (1). Linear emphasis to buildings along the road and at the eastern end of the village.

Roofscape

Generally ridgelines run parallel to the road. Older buildings tend to have simpler pitched roofs

The use of hips is generally limited to 20th century houses and larger buildings such as Shepherd's Stores, the West Glamorgan Guide Activity Centre (5) and the Gower Inn (6).

Height/massing

Typically development is two storey with a variety of storey heights which provide a wide variation in ridge and eaves levels.

The Chapel (3), Activity Centre and Gower Inn far exceed the scale of the other buildings within Parkmill.

materials

Walls

Traditional stonework to key buildings (Gower Inn, Activity Centre, and Heritage Centre) and recent renovations. Predominantly white or light coloured painted render to majority of other buildings within the settlement. There is little use of brick within the settlement.

Roofs

Generally roofs are within a colour palette of greys, with limited use of red tiles. Slate predominates on the older properties whilst concrete tiles are very much in evidence on 20th century development, particularly at the eastern end of settlement. More recent renovations and repairs have introduced composite products.

Floorscape

No one floorscape treatment prevails. There are limited opportunities for footpaths within the settlement due to the topography and narrowness of the road (4). Grass verges, of various depths allow some boundaries to be set back from the road within the western end of the settlement.

details

Components

Chimneys are a characteristic of many of the older properties and are generally set to one or both ends of the building.

As elsewhere porches are simple and windows small and vertically proportioned on the older properties.

Boundaries and landscape

The majority of properties sit close to the road with stone walls to the front (2).

Due to the restricted nature of the settlement some buildings sit immediately adjacent to the road with no set back.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



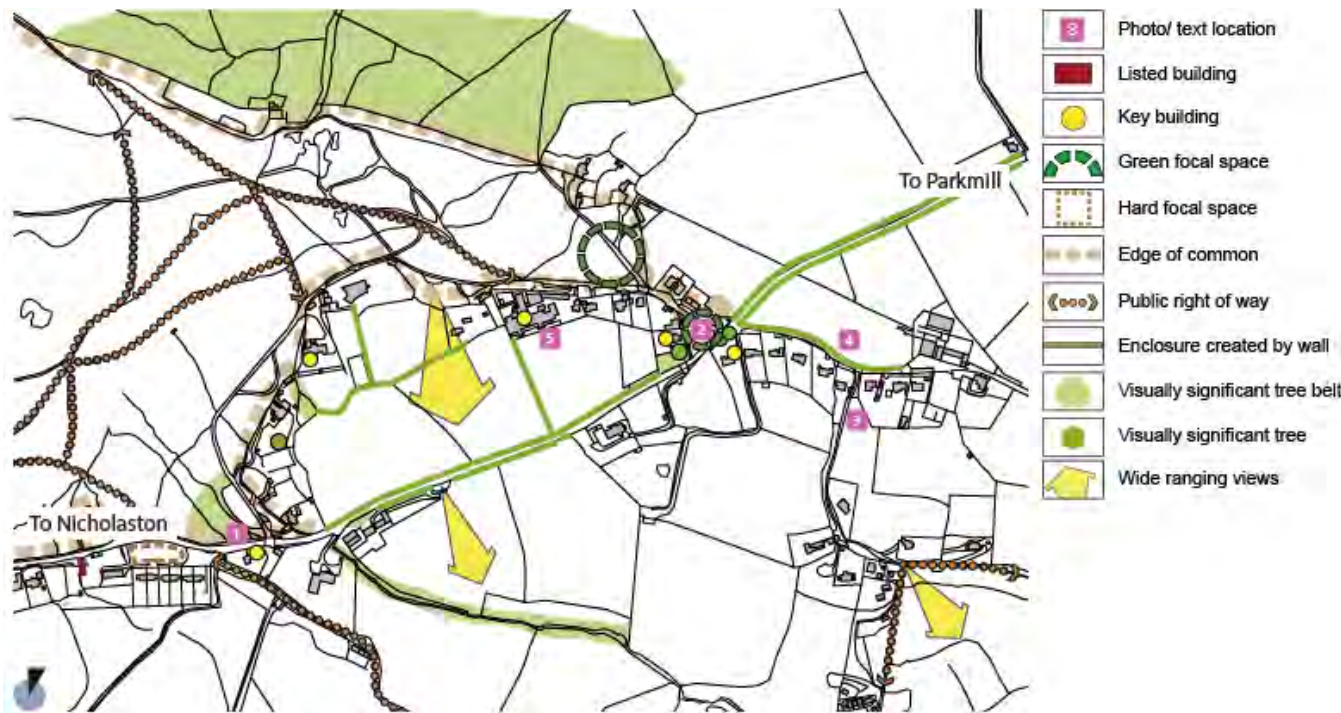
Settlement Development

Penmaen is a collection of houses scattered along the A4118 at the south eastern end of Cefn Bryn. The settlement extends along lanes to both the north and south of the main road, and incorporates a diverse range of properties.

The Church of John the Baptist (2), at the eastern end of the village, overlooks a large green which forms the eastern gateway to the settlement. It provided the original focus for the village which remained a small hamlet until the 20th century.

The former Gower Union Workhouse (5), currently a nursing home, was built in 1860 and has dominated the landscape ever since. A school was also constructed around the same time.

Development over the later quarter of the 20th century resulted in ribbon development linking these disparate collection of buildings. The houses and chalets of Stonefield to the south eastern end of settlement are, with some exceptions, the most recent development.



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Key Characteristics:

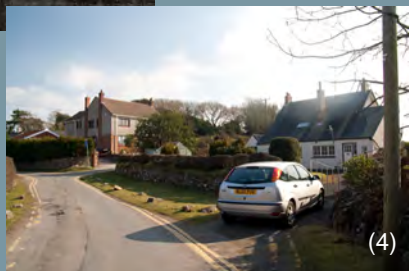
- Dispersed settlement structure
- Collection of separate elements loosely sited along A4118
- Expansive views southwards
- Green to the front of Church of John the Baptist creates a strong focus
- Wide variety of building forms and styles, with no consistent building line
- Informal nature of lane accessing properties on slopes of Cefn Bryn
- Enclosed nature of hedgebank lane to south eastern side of A4118
- Older properties address road, whilst newer properties are generally orientated southwards



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

penmaen

- (1) Close relationship to main road
- (2) Church of John the Baptist
- (3) Properties to the south of the A4118
- (4) Verge detailing to eastern end of Penmaen



issues

Key development issues within Penmaen include:

Eclectic and varied materials and building styles - no consistency
 Pressure to maximise views to sea/ Three Cliffs Bay through the opening up and/or extension of south facing elevations to maximise views.
 Informality of access to properties should be respected.

form

Plan type

There are a wide range of building footprint shapes and sizes, ranging from simple agricultural forms to the more intricate which are either the result of extension of simple original buildings or 20th century development.

The former workhouse far exceeds the scale of other buildings within Penmaen.

Roofscape

A mixed roofscape, generally simple pitches (1) with subservient pitch to extensions of older properties. More complicated forms to larger properties, including the use of hips (3). Some flat roofs to extensions. Examples of full and half dormers of all styles, including flat roofs.

Variety of eaves depths ranging from very deep to minimal.

Height/massing

Typically development is two storey, with some three storey, generally the result of roof conversion.

The variety of storey heights provide a wide variation in ridge and eaves heights, as does the range of building types which include simple cottages to grand houses.

materials

Walls

Predominance of white/ light walls including rendered and painted stone. Some exposed stonework, including stone quoin detailing to corners and around windows, and occasional use of terracotta tile hanging. Use of brick generally limited to a 'base' for some of the 20th century residential development.

Roofs

Wide range of roofing materials including: slate, composite and concrete tiles.

Generally a palette of greys however some brown/ red roofs, with limited use of contrasting ridge tiles. Timber bargeboards and soffits, some timber finials.

Floorscape

No one floorscape treatment prevails. There are no footpaths but grass verges of various depths allow some boundaries to be set back from the road.

Tarmac roads generally provide access to private drives (4), occasionally via unmade gravel tracks.

details

Components

Chimneys feature prominently on the skyline, and range from utilitarian stacks to more ornate, slender examples.

There are a variety of styles of porch throughout the settlement although no one style predominates.

Boundaries and landscape

Generally buildings are strung along the road. Set backs are of various depths with boundaries formed by stone walls; stone walls and railings; hedges; post and wire fencing; and limited lengths of hedgebanks.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>

Settlement Development

It is thought that the original settlement was based close to Pennard Castle (a Schedule Ancient Monument, together with the remains of the original parish church), but was abandoned in the sixteenth century due to encroachment by sand.

The historical small hamlet of Pennard lies approx. 1km to the east of the B4436 and is separated from the main settlement, thus lying outside the key village boundary. The small hamlet to Pennard accommodates 8 dwellings set within spacious plots and the Church of St. Mary's, which is set within a rectangular shaped churchyard and is a grade II listed building.

The key village of Pennard and Southgate is located in the south western corner of the AONB. The key village can be split into two parts - to the east is Southgate and the northerly extension of the village (which includes a school community centre, library, doctors surgery and twentieth residential properties) is commonly known as 'Linkside Estate', Pennard.

What is now the key village of Pennard and Southgate was originally a post medieval cluster of farmsteads, but has developed into a more linear settlement which stretches from the coast inland, and almost meets up with Parkmill to the north. Today the key village supports two convenience stores, primary school, pub/club, golf club, cafes, small gift shop, garage, doctors surgery, pharmacy, community centre and library. The church can be found in the habitat of Pennard.

There appears to have been little change in the size of the settlement between the late 18th and mid 19th century, when the settlement centred around Southgate and Little Southgate Farm, great Southgate house and 10 small crofts and cottages. Sandy Lane House, to the north, and the 3 agricultural holdings, Broadway, Brinselway and Broad Pool Cottage, to the south of this cluster, were also apparent - to be subsumed in the later expansion of the settlement.

Pennard and Southgate's first major phase of expansion took place during the 1920's and '30's, which saw the construction of over one hundred temporary wooden holiday bungalows at Sandy Lane, to the north west of the village centre, together with another twenty within Southgate itself. During this time the village expanded southwards along Southgate Road, and along the coast – East Cliff and West Cliff. There was also a small amount of development at what is now the most northerly extent of the village – Three Cliffs Drive and Pennard Drive.

There was little development during the war years, with the exception of the temporary holiday bungalows providing more permanent accommodation for those displaced by bombing in nearby Swansea. The 1950's and 60's saw the replacement of many of these temporary structures with permanent homes and this, together with large scale construction of both local authority and private housing resulted in the village form evident today. This included the development of the primary school, doctors surgery and playing fields.

pennard & southgate

Landscape Character Area:

26: Southgate and Pennard

Designations: 2 listed buildings,

1 SAM



Key Characteristics:

- Pennard and Southgate - linear settlement structure. The original settlement of Pennard is nucleated
- Pennard and Southgate - strong suburban character to main settlement
- Wide variety of building forms and styles
- Common land to cliffs allows for extensive coastal views and open access
- National Trust car park dominates view to southern end of Southgate Road
- Redevelopment of existing plots with contemporary dwellings



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

Development since the 1970's has been limited to some small scale residential development to the east of the original village core, replacement dwellings, and some infill development. More recently a number of the more traditional houses on East Cliff and West Cliff have been replaced with modern, contemporary dwellings (particularly along East Cliff and West Cliff), the subdivision of larger plots, infill development, and approx. 35 new houses at Browns Close in the 2000's. The LDP designates a Local Needs Housing Exception Sites under Policy H5, on the northerly edge of the key village. Planning permission was granted in 2019 for the construction of 70 dwelling units comprising '36' affordable dwellings and 34 'local needs' open market dwellings with informal play area/informal activity trail, on land to the east of Pennard Drive. The key village settlement boundary encompasses the site.

pennard & southgate

- (1) Traditional properties near Golf Club
- (2) Foxhole Drive
- (3) Pennard Church
- (4) Development at East Cliff

features	The following features provide key landmarks within Pennard and Southgate:	Pennard Golf Club 'Greens' opposite Penard Golf Club and at Eastcliff Pennard Church in the hamlet of Pennard	Collection of older buildings focused around The Southgate Country Club including Henbury Cottage which is a grade II listed building
layout	In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include: Sandy Lane - chalet community	Southgate comprises a number of different character areas: Southgate Road - generally 20th century development with redevelopment of existing plots	Linkside Estate - 20th century housing estate East Cliff and West Cliff - substantial dwellings of varying size and design all with coastal views
form	<p>Plan type There are a variety of plan forms within the settlement, ranging from the traditional wider, shallower forms of older buildings; deeper, squarer footprints of the suburban development forms, and; irregular footprints of extended properties of all eras.</p>	<p>Roofscape There are a variety of roof forms however simple, single pitches are the most common within the estates. Flat roofed dormers are widespread</p> <p>The larger properties generally have more intricate roof forms including hips and gables.</p> <p>More recent development has seen the use of flat roofs, introducing a more contemporary style to the southern end of the village.</p>	<p>Height/massing Buildings within Southgate and Pennard are predominantly two storeys in height but with differing storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.</p> <p>There are also numerous single storey dwellings, some of which have been extended/ redeveloped to include accomodation at first floor - through the introduction of roof dormers.</p>



pennard & southgate

- (5) Linkside Drive
- (6) Park Road
- (7) Traditional property at West Cliff
- (8) Contemporary development at West Cliff



materials

Walls

There are a variety of materials resulting from the various phases of development, however white/light painted render predominates. More recent development has seen the use of timber externally.

Roofs

Properties are roofed in a variety of materials including natural and reconstituted/synthetic slates, grey concrete tiles, and red pantiles. This has resulted in a patchwork of colour and texture.

Floorscape

The floorscape consists mainly of tarmac roads with walls to the edge. Formal pavements are found within the estate developments and alongside the main road. There is a wide variety of material finishes to driveways including gravel, tarmac, block paviour, and cobbles. No one treatment predominates.

details

Components

There are no characteristic building features which define Southgate, although the few older properties have traditional detailing such as simple porches, chimney stacks and slate roofs.

Boundaries

Brick and stone walls are common throughout the village, some having hedges or fences to the top. Generally these are to the back of pavement along the main road. Brick walls and low fencing/ planting are a characteristic of the estates - often with grass verges.

Landscaping

There is a variety of approaches to landscaping. Generally the majority of properties have small/medium front gardens, although these are increasingly providing parking areas. The exception is the properties on East Cliff and West Cliff many of which are set within extensive, mature plots

issues

Key development issues within Pennard and Southgate include:

Determining character of key village - and what the future character is to be resulting from the re-development of existing plots/dwellings both within the village and on East Cliff and West Cliff.

Lack of local distinctiveness to replacement/ infill developments

Pressure to suburbanise the chalet community at Sandy Lane

Impact of traffic - both travelling through the village and parking/access requirements.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Settlement Development

This small hamlet, credited with being the principal village in Gower until 1700, sits on a wooded knoll to the south west of Penrice Castle. Its green was once the centre of local fairs. It has extensive views out over Oxwich Bay and has remained relatively undeveloped, with the exception of a couple of properties to the south of the conservation area boundary.

The origins of the settlement of Penrice are thought to be medieval, forming the core of the fief of Mouny Brough (bank) which was established by Henry de Beaumont in 1099. He was credited with construction of both the ring-motte to western side of the village, and the original foundations of the Church of St. Andrew.

Hillside Cottage at the northern most extent of the village appears to have been built during the 19th century however the footprints of the other buildings within the conservation area reflect the first edition ordnance survey map for the area, suggesting that Penrice remains as compact a settlement as it was originally.

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Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure
- Quality and uniformity of buildings within the conservation area, in terms of material, colour and detail has resulted in an exceptional grouping
- Buildings address key spaces within the settlement, creating an attractive grouping, or focus upon the view
- Expansive view from the north is in sharp contrast to the enclosed lane
- Topography and mature woodland backdrop provides an attractive setting to the settlement
- Village green creates a strong visual focus, as does the Church of St. Andrew and its magnificent yew tree



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

penrice

- (1) Penrice green
- (2) Churchyard yew tree
- (3) Typical Gower house
- (4) St Andrew's Church



issues

Key development issues within Penrice include:

The Conservation Area is unspoilt but some insensitive improvements to some adjacent buildings do detract from character.

Potential for further erosion of character should be resisted.

Informality of grass verges should be maintained.

form

Plan type

The majority of the older buildings would have originally been rectangular in plan however extension has resulted in slightly larger, squarer footprints.

20th century development is characterised by larger building footprints, orientated to maximise views of Oxwich Bay.

Roofscape

Within the conservation area roofs are generally simple pitches, with additional subservient pitched roofs to extensions.

Recent development to the south of the centre incorporate hips and large gabled dormers

Height/massing

Typically buildings are two storey in height however varying storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves levels.

Recent developments have minimised height by incorporating roof dormers, resulting in uncharacteristically complicated roof forms.

materials

Walls

All buildings within the conservation area, with the exception of the church are white or lightly coloured stonework or render, resulting in an attractive and cohesive grouping.

Uncharacteristic pebbledash, brickwork and timber cladding are in evidence at the southern end of village.

Roofs

There are a variety of roofing materials including slate, red clay plain tiles and pantiles, within the conservation area, creating an attractive colour palate.

There is some evidence of grey concrete tiles being used to the south of the village.

Floorscape

There are no footpaths instead grass verges of varying widths run alongside boundary walls and hedges.

An unmade track borders the northern and eastern side of the village green, delineated by small stone markers. The road running through the village is tarmac and many private drives are laid in gravel.

details

Components

Generally buildings within the conservation area have simple stone stack chimneys with terracotta pots.

The majority of the properties have simple pitched roof open porches

Generally there are stone cills to window openings, and timber windows are painted white.

Boundaries and landscape

Properties to the western and northern side of the green have white painted stone wall boundaries. Elsewhere they remain unpainted.

Hedges replace walls as forms of enclosure to the northern end of the village and to the southern side of the green.

Gates are simple in design and timber predominates.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>

Settlement Development

Port Eynon is a designated key village which lies at the western end of Port Eynon Bay, some 0.75km from the neighbouring village of Horton to the east. The village and its visitors currently support a church, two public houses, hot food takeaway, Community Hall and shop. The conservation area is contiguous with that of Horton. It includes the whole village but excludes the adjoining caravan park.



The Cottage and The Nook (Grade II listed)

St. Cattwg's Church (9) sits at the centre of the village and is thought to have been founded around the 6th century although its fabric dates from the 14th century, suggesting that it was rebuilt for some reason at this time. The village was originally based upon agriculture, however during the medieval period, a quay was built at

Port Eynon providing transport for the locally quarried limestone, as well as serving the local fishing fleet. There is still evidence of abandoned quarries in the area today.

The Salt House was built at the southern most point of the village in the mid 16th century and has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument for its national importance as a unique example of early industrial processes. The building later became used as cottages for the local oyster fishermen.

By the late 19th century the village was focused around the church and consisted of small cottages and farmsteads. Over time this form extended southwards in a linear fashion along the road towards the coast. There was little significant development until the latter part of the 20th century with the building of new houses to the northern side of the church and along the road towards Overton.

New Park (10) and Highfields (11) holiday parks dominate the northern end of the village, whilst a caravan park overlooks the south western end. Development of the village has been limited by its topography.


















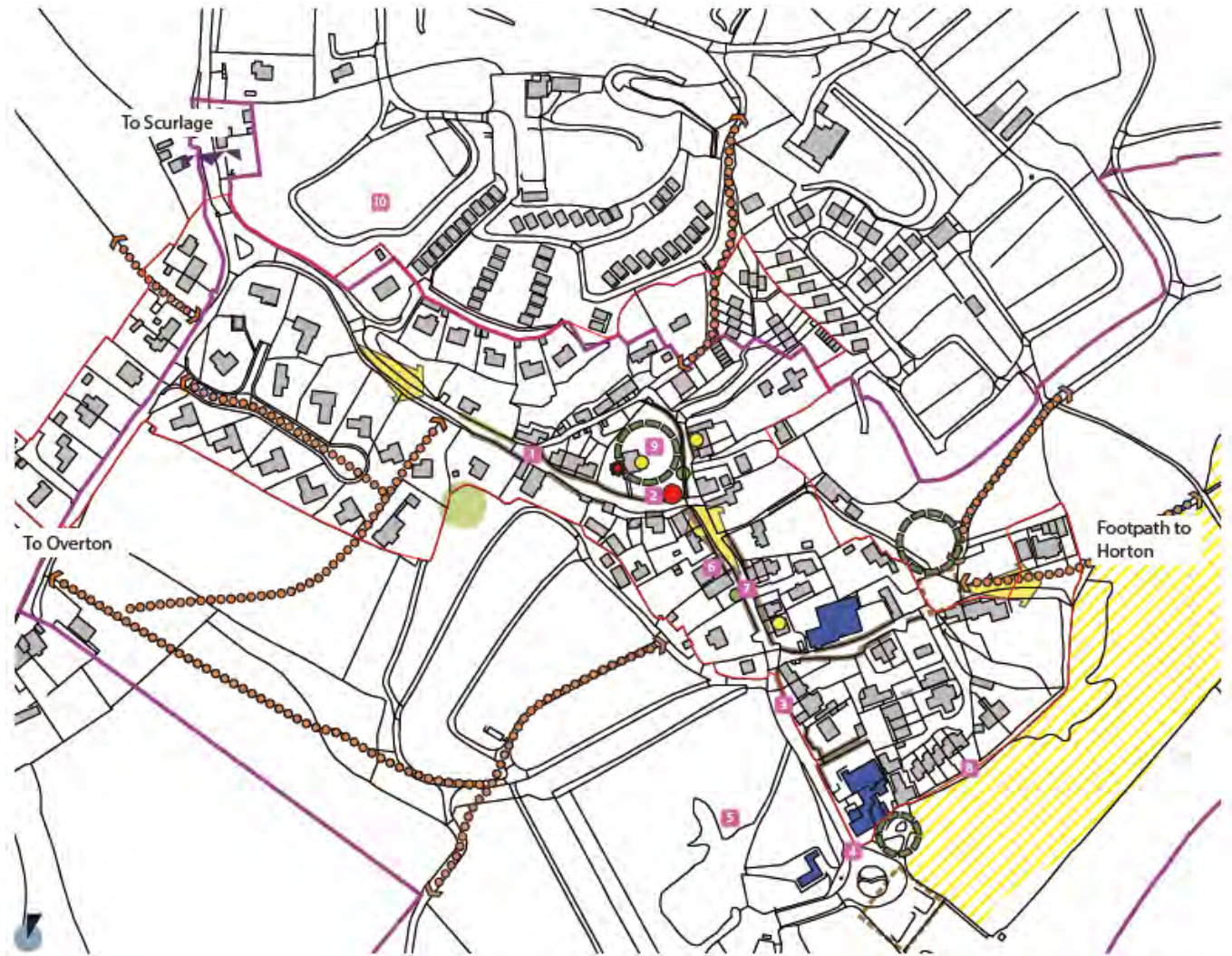
Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure with linear elements to east
- Random nature of original village as it falls down the hill towards the coast, creating an ever changing streetscape (7)
- Sense of enclosure created by the boundary walls running along much of the length of the village's main street
- Central focus created by St. Cattwg's Church (9) and surrounding cottages and houses
- Expansive views over Port Eynon Bay
- Visual impact of tourism in terms of caravan and holiday parks, commercial properties, services and parking (5)



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

-  Conservation Area
-  Photo/text location
-  Local facility
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Significant level change
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Wide ranging views
-  'Green' focal space
-  'Hard' focal space
-  Sand dune
-  Church tower
-  Key village boundary



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port eynon

- (1) Characteristic stone boundary walls
- (2) Lifeboatmen's Memorial
- (3) Differing building heights
- (4) Commercial development

features

The following features provide key landmarks within the village of Port Eynon:	Church of St. Cattwg	Rose Cottage and The Bower - thatched cottages at the centre of the village
	Lifeboatmen's Memorial	
	The Salt House	

layout

In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include :	The historic village 'core' is characterised by a pattern of random development. This has resulted in a mix of relationships between buildings and the road with some sitting parallel and others at right angles to it.	More recent development is characterised by the rigid uniformity of the caravan parks and suburban layout of development such as The Boarlands.
--	--	---

form

<p>Plan type</p> <p>There are a variety of plan forms within the settlement, ranging from the traditional wider, shallower forms of older buildings; deeper, squarer footprints of more recent development, and; irregular footprints of extended properties of all eras.</p> <p>The various holiday parks create an imposed uniformity which is uncharacteristic of the rest of the settlement.</p>	<p>Roofscape</p> <p>There are a variety of roof forms however simple, single pitches are the most common. There are examples of double pitches to some of the older properties.</p> <p>The use of traditional dormers is widespread as are dormer extensions. Some properties have incorporated solar panels.</p> <p>Hipped roofs are also to be seen within the village and there is limited use of flat roofs to extensions and commercial properties.</p>	<p>Height/massing</p> <p>Buildings within Port Eynon are predominantly two storeys in height but with differing storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.</p> <p>There are a limited number of three storey houses and various examples of converted roofspaces, lit by rooflights and numerous types of dormer.</p> <p>20th century bungalows and the leisure park buildings provide the only single storey development within the village.</p>
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port eynon

- (5) Visual impact of tourism
- (6) Rose Cottage
- (7) Narrow, winding main street
- (8) Holiday accommodation overlooking sea



materials

Walls

There are a variety of materials resulting from the various phases of development, however white/light painted render predominates. Exposed stonework tends to be limited to small areas or used for detailing. Roughcast render and brown brickwork has also been used. Purpose built holiday accommodation is finished in a range of materials, many of which are not sensitive to their context.

Roofs

The use of slate predominates, some with red tile detailing to ridges. There are a couple of remaining thatched properties at the centre of the village. Newer and refurbished properties are roofed in a variety of materials including reconstituted/ synthetic slates, grey concrete tiles, and red pantiles. This has resulted in a patchwork of colour and texture.

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials.

Footpaths are limited to the southern most end of the village as, generally boundaries are to the to the edge of the road.

details

Components

There are various types of chimneys including simple rendered stacks, and brick chimneys with contrasting detailing. Porches tend to be simple, pitched roofed structures. There are various types of dormers some of which are of appropriate proportion and detail, others of which are less well considered.

Boundaries

Stone walls are common throughout the village, generally sitting immediately to the edge of the road. Walls are a mix of exposed and white painted stonework. Some properties sit directly adjacent to the road, creating 'pinch points'. There are a few areas of grass verges, however these are limited.

Landscaping

Generally the older properties tend to sit closer to the road and, as such have small front gardens, often simply planted. Newer properties are set further back with lawns and/or drives to the front. Some of the planting schemes which are visible appear a little suburban in style.

issues

Key development issues within Port Eynon include:

Erosion of character due to improvements such as replacement windows, dormer extensions and re-roofing with non-traditional materials.

Degradation of conservation area character through development and visual impact of holiday parks.

Impact of traffic both travelling through the village and parking adjacent to the coast.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:

11: Llandewi and Reynoldston

Designations: 2 Listed buildings, 1 Conservation Area

Settlement Development



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

the lower green (1).

By the mid 19th century the village had developed further along the edge of the common, and northwards along Robin's Lane (8). By the end of the century it was quite a significant size, supporting a number of key services including post office, hotel, Methodist Chapel and a brewery.

The 20th century saw a significant increase in the size of the village with the development of the Applegrove Estate (12). As development extended along the radial routes from the original village core subsequent cul-de-sac development and linear expansion has resulted in the extension of the village eastwards towards the separate settlement of Little Reynoldston.

















Properties overlooking the Upper Green

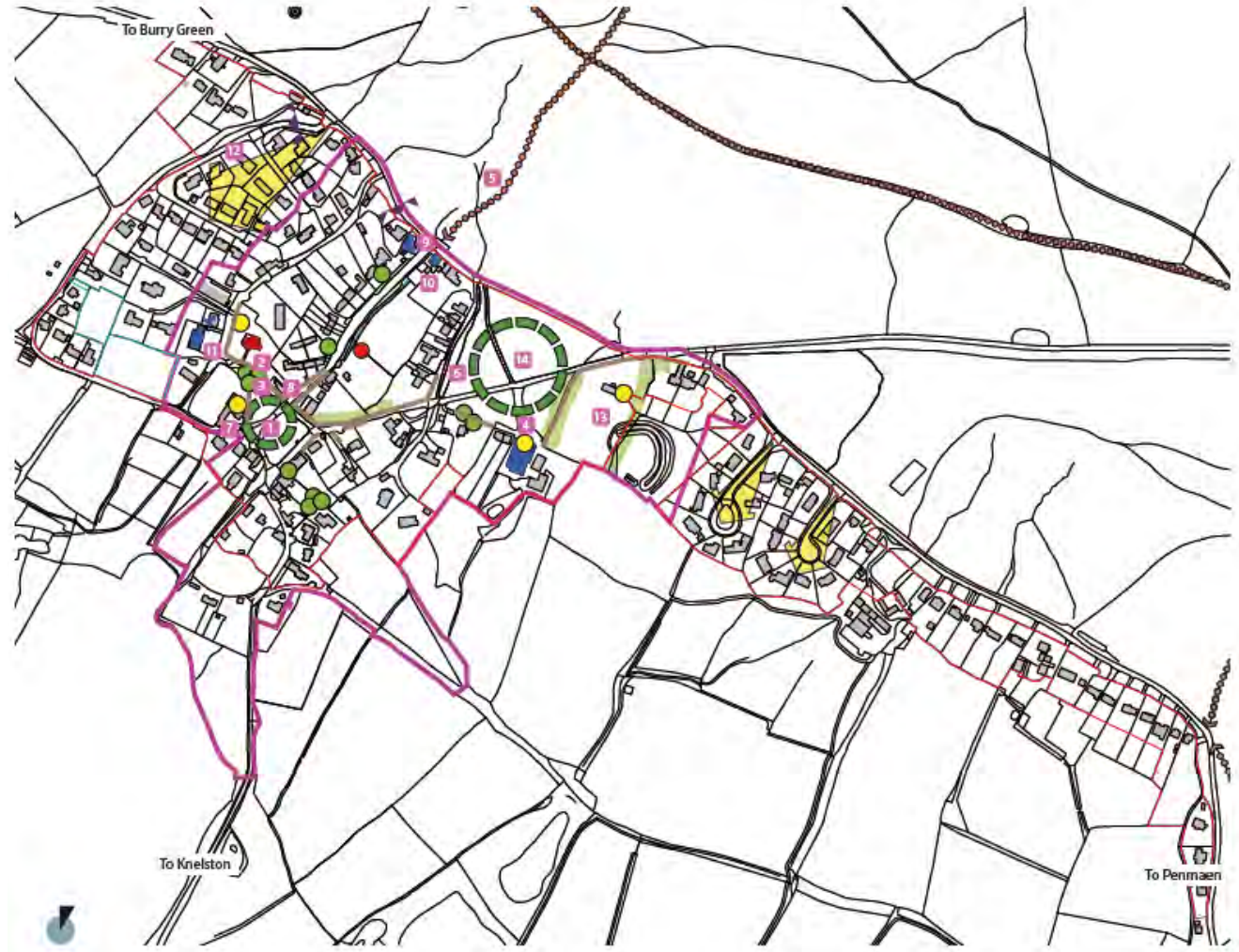
Reynoldston is the largest settlement within the AONB and as such is a designated key village. It sits at the centre of the peninsula, on the crossroads of both north/south and east/west routes. The massive sandstone bulk of Cefn Bryn ('back hill') shelters the village to the north. It supports a church, chapel (9), post office (10), fire station (11), village hall and public house and hotel.

The original settlement was founded on three springs and focused upon the church of St. George (2), at what is now the eastern side of the village. It is likely that many of the village's outlying farms are medieval in origin, but have been rebuilt over the centuries. The settlement remained small until the middle of the 18th century, with a limited number of small holdings to the north and along the edge of the common, and cottages bordering

Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structure with linear development to east
- Sited along spring line and within the shadow of Cefn Bryn, common land rises to the north whilst agricultural land falls away to the south
- Expansive views southwards towards Oxwich Bay
- Inter-connecting network of narrow lanes and footpaths within the historic core
- Strong sense of enclosure at original heart of village
- No consistent building line results in informal urban form to eastern side of the village
- Diluting effect of suburbanised 20th Century development upon historic village
- Use of local materials in construction of older, traditional village properties

-  Conservation Area
-  Photo/ text location
-  Local facility
-  Listed building
-  Key building
-  Significant level change
-  Public right of way
-  Enclosure created by hedge
-  Enclosure created by wall
-  Visually significant tree belt
-  Visually significant tree
-  Stream/ river
-  Wide ranging views
-  'Green' focal space
-  Grass verge
-  Key village boundary
-  Site with permission (2019)



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reynoldston

- (1) Lower village green
- (2) Church of St. George
- (3) Key tree group opposite church
- (4) King Arthur Hotel

features

The following features provide key landmarks within the village of Reynoldston:

Church of St. George (2)

Tree groups at various locations throughout village (3)

Lower Green, adjacent to church and to front of Box Farm (1)

Wall surrounding Cwrt-y-Berllan and Green Lodge

Higher Green, to front of King Arthur Hotel

King Arthur Hotel (4)

layout

In addition to the above features key layout characteristics include:

Generally the relationship between buildings and the street is mixed. This results in an interesting streetscape which is forever changing - narrowing to provide enclosure and widening to create pockets of open space.

Originally the village's layout was focused upon movement routes however during the 20th century this relationship changed, with the development of inwardly focused cul-de-sacs which turned their back on these key routes.

form

Plan type

Wide shallow footprints are a characteristic of older properties within village, including the terrace along Robin's Lane.

Larger, squarer footprints typify the more recent 'suburban' development forms.

Roofscape

Simple pitched roofs punctuated by chimneys are the characteristic roof form on older properties within the village (8), with subservient pitched roofs to extensions.

Generally ridgelines run parallel to the road with few examples of gables addressing the street.

Height/massing

Mix of single, two and some three storey development throughout the village. Differing storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves heights.

Some of the more substantial properties provide landmarks within the village including the three storey post office and imposing scale of the King Arthur Hotel.



reynoldston

- (5) Village viewed from Cefn Bryn
- (6) Typical Gower cottage - upper green
- (7) Enclosed lane with narrow verge
- (8) Terraced cottages - Robins Lane



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)

materials

Walls

There is a mix of materials with white render predominating. Pebbledash is also used as a finish to both historic/ original properties and to later additions to the village. Applegrove Estate is of buff brick. There are many stone finished buildings scattered throughout the village. Generally these are older properties including original farms and cottages.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey in colour, and are a mix of slate, generally on the older properties, together with composite and concrete tiles.

There are some examples of ridges/hips being highlighted with contrasting red tiles/detailing.

The use of red/ brown roof tiles is apparent but limited.

Floorscape

The floorscape consists mainly of tarmac roads with either grass verges or walls to the edge. Formal footpaths are only in evidence within the later cul-de-sac developments. There is a wide variety of material finishes to driveways including gravel, tarmac, block paviour, and cobbles. No one treatment predominates.

details

Components

Porches are commonplace within the village, and generally on the older buildings they are simple in form and functional.

A variety of types of chimneys exist, including rendered, brick and stone stacks both with and without embellishment.

There are a few examples of metal flues punctuating the ridgeline (7).

Boundaries

Stone walls with gates is a characteristic form of enclosure. Some boundaries are also formed by hedgebanks, particularly along Stouthall Lane and Parsons Lane.

Newer developments employ a variety of boundary details, whilst the 'cul-de-sac' developments incorporate cattlegrids at the entrance which results in there being no need for physical boundaries. Here grassed lawns run up to pavements/roads.

Landscaping

There is a variety of approaches to landscaping but older, traditional properties tend to have smaller front gardens and, as such can accommodate few trees.

Many of the newer properties incorporate large front lawns which, within the cul-de-sacs, have no or minimal enclosure.

issues

Key development issues within Reynoldston include:

Erosion of character through the loss of traditional front boundary walls

Visual impact of development on wider range views of the village, from both north and south

Negative impact of some 'improvement' works

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urban-design-and-conservation>



Landscape Character Area:

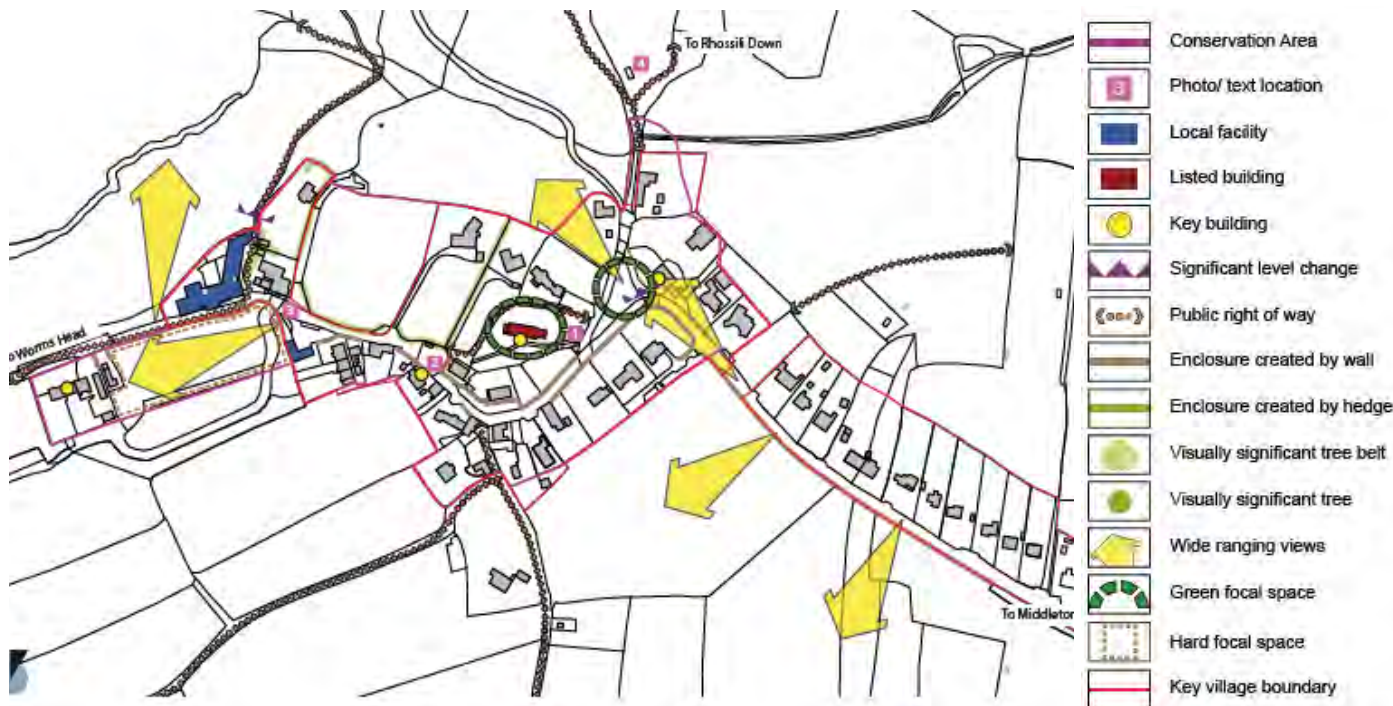
12: Rhossili and Middleton

Designations: 1 Listed building

Settlement Development

The designated key village of Rhossili sits at the south westerly point of the peninsula, to the southern end of the extensive curve of Rhossili Bay and Rhossili Down. The village supports a church, shop and public house and hotel which, together with tea shops and a gallery serve the tourist trade. Rhossili evolved as a medieval farming community based around the exposed but fertile soils of the headland. Examples of early stone walled enclosures known as the Vile are still evident to the west of the village. This area is the most substantial example of a medieval field strip system on Gower

and is also nationally important. Initial development of the village was limited to the south-west and north-east of the Church (1) and adjacent triangular green and comprised of farms and groups of cottages, many of which are still in evidence today. A smaller green to the west of the church has since disappeared. The late 20th century saw the extension of the village eastwards through the development of detached villas and bungalows to the northern side the B4247. Ultimately this ribbon of development linked Rhossili to the village of Middleton to the east.



Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Meandering streetscape with narrow, enclosed lane occasionally widening to create 'breathing' spaces
- Informal building groups and various relationships between buildings and movement routes
- Extensive views afforded both into and out of much of the village
- Traditional stone buildings form the heart of the original settlement
- 20th century development has resulted in expansion of the village



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Rhossili

- (1) Green to front of St. Mary's Church
- (2) View along Rhossili Bay
- (3) Juxtaposition of buildings
- (4) Village from Rhossili Hill



(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)

issues

Key development issues within Rhossili include:

20th Century development ignores local vernacular
 The impact of improvements such as replacement window and roofing material are apparent
 Traffic and parked cars have a significant impact
 Tourism industry impacts on Conservation Area character through excessive signage and A boards

form

Plan type

A mix of plan forms including:
 Long shallow footprints of original cottages;

Deeper squarer footprints of more substantial traditional detached houses, and;

Limited number of larger footprints of bungalows and C20th detached vill

Roofscape

Generally roofs are simple pitches with additional, subservient pitched roofs to extensions. There are double pitches on many older properties.

The use of hips is limited within village core but more common on the villas to the east.

There are numerous examples of rooflights and dormer windows.

Height/massing

Predominantly 2 storeys in height but with storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves levels.

There are some single storey bungalows within the village.

materials

Walls

The majority of the buildings within the village have a rendered or painted finish, with white being the predominant colour. There are 'exposed' stone buildings and generally these are conversions or older dwellings. There are notable exceptions including Oriel Gwyr and Crud Yr Awel.

Roofs

Roofs are predominantly grey in colour and are a mix of slate, generally on the older properties, together with composite and concrete tiles.

There are limited examples of brown roof tiles and some highlighting of ridges/hips with contrasting red detailing.

Floorscape

No particular floorscape treatment prevails. Tarmac roads provide access to private drives finished in a variety of materials.

There are no footpaths within the village, however narrow grass verges occasionally widen to provide larger areas of open space.

details

Components

Chimneys are a key characteristic of many of the village's older buildings, as are vertically proportioned windows.

Porches are small and functional.

Boundaries and landscape

Stone walls to field and front property boundaries. Some hedges to top of walls and limited hedgebanks to fields.

In places buildings sit immediately adjacent to road forming boundaries in their own right.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Landscape Character Area:
11: Llanddewi and Reynoldston
Designations: None









Settlement Development

The original village core was previously known as Scurlage Castle, and developed around the junction between the road between Llanddewi and Port Eynon, and the tracks leading into the fields.

The settlement was made up of clustered groupings of post-medieval farmsteads and outbuildings, set within a matrix of small enclosures. This original settlement layout has remained largely unchanged, though in recent years there has been some infill housing between dwellings along the A4118 and a new affordable housing development of 14 dwellings to the north west of the village. Land is also allocated for development as a local needs housing exception site via the Local Development Plan (Policy H5), to the north of the surgery, off Monksland Road.

During the second world war an American army base was developed to the south of the original settlement, shifting the focus of the village. The base was later used to house Italian prisoners of war, and has since become a holiday park adjacent to a small housing estate.

Scurlage is a designated key village and now supports a number of community facilities including a public house and hotel (3), medical centre (5), convenience store, takeaway and sports pitches (6).

	Recreation Area		Hard focal space
	Photo/ text location		Local facility
	Green focal space		Public right of way
	Key village boundary		Enclosure created by hedge



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Key Characteristics:

- Nucleated settlement structures
- Dual focus created by the original settlement of Scurlage Castle, and the more recent development to the south
- Incohesive settlement in terms of both architectural style and character
- Scurlage Castle is characterised by its cluster of buildings which climb up to the western side of the A4118
- Scurlage is characterised by mid twentieth century 'estate' style of development (1)



(Image courtesy of www.pixaerial.com)

scurlage

- (1) Estate development
- (2) Development on the A4118
- (3) Commercial properties
- (4) Development at Scurlage Castle
- (5) Affordable Housing development Scurlage



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

issues

Key development issues within Scurlage include:

- Modern village which ignores local vernacular
- The wide open space along Monkslade contrasts poorly with traditional well enclosed Gower lanes
- Traffic on the B4247 road has a significant impact
- Village sits starkly in the landscape with very little softening

form

Plan type

The settlement is characterised by three main plan types: simple rectangular footprints of the Gower Holiday Village; extended rectangular footprints of the 'estate' development to the north of the B4247; and irregular and 'squarer' footprints of the older properties to the east of the A4118 and within Scurlage Castle.

Roofscape

More recent development generally have simple pitches.

There are a mix of pitched and flat roofed extensions.

Many older buildings also display simple pitches, with chimneys punctuating the ridge, however there are also examples of hips and dormers.

Height/massing

Building heights are limited to single and two storey – Holiday Village generally single storey development.

The 'estate' is characterised by two storey development.

The remainder of the village is predominantly 2 storeys in height but with varying storey heights providing variation in ridge and eaves heights.

materials

Walls

Scurlage is characterised by white and light rendered/painted wall finishes, and pebble-dash. Pastel colours are in evidence within the Holiday Village. Brickwork detailing to windows and quoins are evident on more traditional properties. Exposed stonework is a characteristic of Scurlage Castle.

Roofs

Slate is most common on older, traditional properties to the east of the A4118 and within Scurlage Castle.

Composite and concrete tiles within a muted colour palette of greys and browns form much of the remainder of the roof palette.

Floorscape

Generally the floorscape consists of tarmac footpaths and roads with grass verges within those parts of the village able to accommodate it.

There are no footpaths within the holiday village.

details

Components

Small porches and chimneys are characteristics of the 'estate' properties.

More substantial chimneys and porches adorn the older, traditional buildings.

Boundaries and landscape

Boundaries to the A4118 are predominantly mature hedges and stone walls.

Boundaries to 'estate' houses are generally low brick walls. There are no boundaries within the Holiday Village.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:
<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>



Settlement Development

Wernffrwd lies on the northern edge of Gower and was originally a medieval farming community. The settlement consisted of three farms, two of which are still in evidence today; Wernffrwd Farm (6) to the south and Fig Tree Cottage (2) at the bottom of the hill. St. David's Chapel (5), to the north of the village, and the terrace of cottages now known as Church Row (1) were built towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The small hamlet never evolved into a village, although limited residential development in the twentieth century did strengthen its form. Whilst the loose boundary of the original settlement does extend beyond the B4295, the construction of this road in the 1930's effectively severed Wernffrwd Farm and its immediate neighbours from the main settlement.



Key Characteristics:

- Linear settlement structure
- Wide variety of building forms, styles and ages results in a general lack of coherence
- Division of settlement into three elements: development to north of B4295; linear extension along marsh road; main settlement 'spine'
- Tight, narrow lane enclosed by walls and hedgebanks
- Older properties focused on movement route
- Extensive views over estuary have resulted in northern orientation of later development within the village



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wernffrwd

- (1) Roofline of Church Row parallel to road
- (2) Fig Tree Cottage
- (3) Narrow, enclosed lanes
- (4) Wide ranging views of estuary



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

issues

Key development issues within Wernfrwdd include:

Visual impact of variety of roofing materials used within the settlement
 Erosion of character due to inappropriate detailing and use of non-traditional materials.
 Impact upon character as a result of the removal of traditional boundary walls.
 Visual impact of the opening up and/or insensitive extension of north facing elevations to maximise views.

form

Plan type

Mix of plan forms and architectural styles including:

- Linear terraces
- Original detached houses/ farm houses
- 1930's semi-detached

There is extensive evidence of extension within the settlement.

Roofscape

Majority of the main ridgelines run parallel to the road.(1)

Hipped roofs are in evidence on some of the newer properties.

'Cat-slide' roofs are still apparent on some of the older cottages within the settlement.

Height/massing

Mix of single, one and a half, and two storey development.

Differing storey heights provide variation in ridge and eaves levels

materials

Walls

Extensive use of white/ light painted render.

Some pebble-dashing and limited amounts of stone work.

Limited use of brickwork, more often used in detailing, but both red and yellow brickwork in evidence.

Roofs

Predominantly grey in colour with a large number of slate roofs, together with composite and concrete tiles. Some are detailed with red ridge tiles.

Limited number of red roofs stand out, particularly when viewed from the Marsh Road.

Floorscape

There are no footpaths within the settlement due to the constrained width of the road. Consequently verges are minimal. (3)

A mix of floor finishes are found within curtilage and include; concrete, tarmac, block paviour, gravel.

details

Components

Due to the wide range of building ages and styles no one building feature dominates. There are a variety of styles of chimneys and porches throughout the village.

There are many conservatories orientated towards the estuary.

Boundaries and landscape

Stone walls and hedgebanks enclosing the narrow lane form a key characteristic boundary treatment within the village.

There are a variety of boundary details within the village including rendered walls and railings.

Other

Refer to guidance modules within the design guidance for further information.

Also see information on CCS website with reference to the historic environment:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/urbandesignandconservation>

extracts from ‘carmarthen bay, gower & swansea bay local seascape character assessment 2016’

Ap7.1 This appendices provides further detail of the local seascape character assessment outlined in Section 2 of the Guidance. The full Carmarthen Bay, Gower and Swansea Local Seascape Character Assessment 2016 can be found at: www.swansea.gov.uk and identifies 20 Seascape Character Areas (SCA's), 7 of which encompass the AONB. Extracts from the relevant SCA's in relation to the Gower AONB are shown below, and further detailed information is contained within the full and final report.

Ap7.2 The study provides useful background evidence for the assessment of planning applications which may have a seascape impact as it outlines the special seascape character of areas, particularly the Heritage Coast and Gower AONB. It should be considered with other guidance and baseline information including, LANDMAP and the Gower Landscape Character Assessment (2013).

2. Carmarthen Bay East

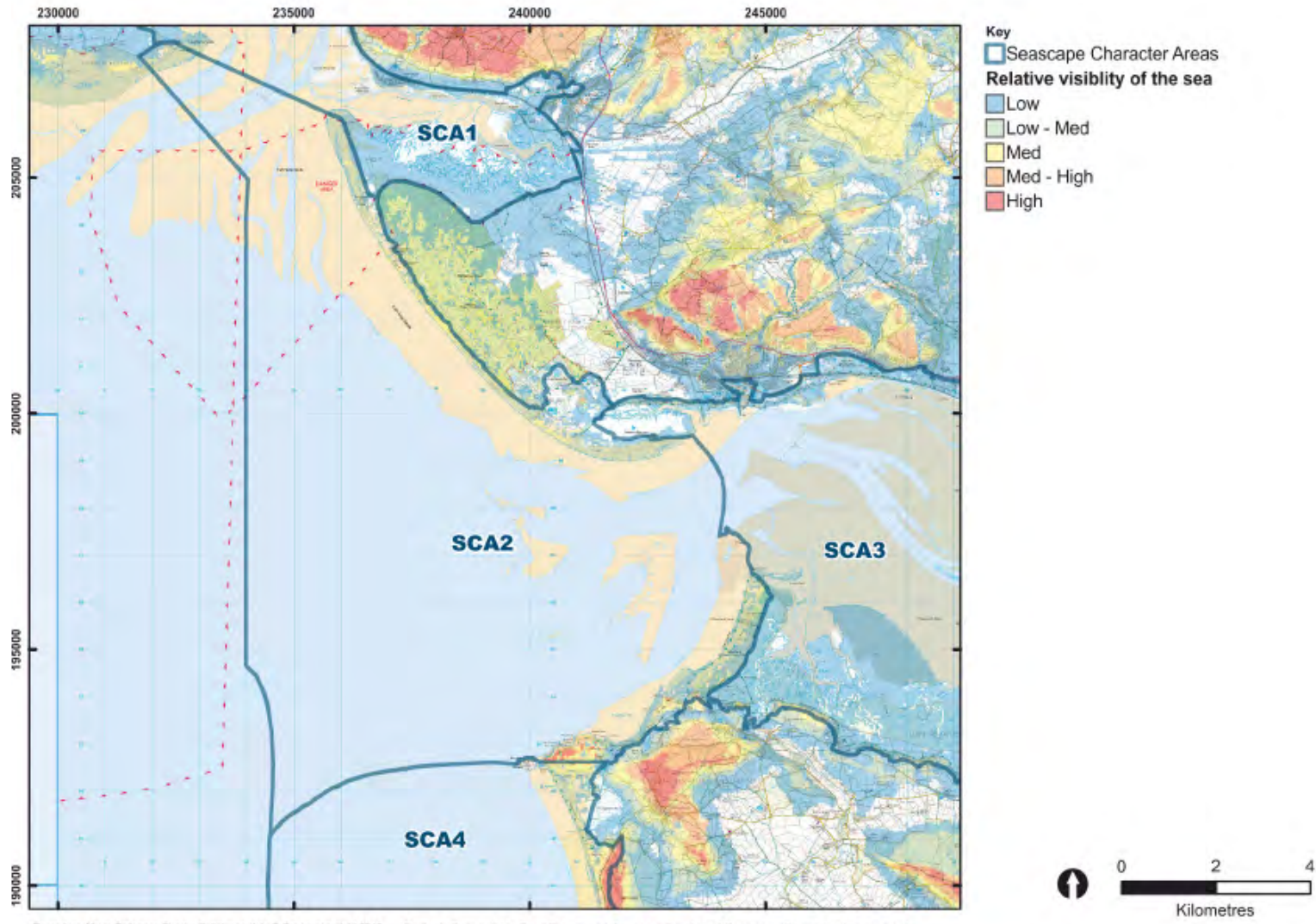
Seascape Character Area (SCA) 2 forms the north eastern part of Carmarthen Bay where the estuaries of the Loughor and Three Rivers Complex enter the bay. Broughton Bay/Whiteford Sands, to the south east of the SCA, is backed by dunes and conifers towards the mouth of the Loughor estuary, and by low limestone cliffs and agricultural land and caravan parks to the south. There is significant nature conservation interest in the area including large populations of wading and

over wintering birds, dunes and the intertidal zone is harvested for cockles and mussels. The open beaches are exposed to the prevailing winds and there are panoramic views across Carmarthen Bay to and from Gower and its coastal hills.

Caravan parks are visible detractors on Broughton Bay, and the blocks of conifer plantation at the back of Whiteford Sands also detract from the

sense of naturalness, due to their rectilinear block form, which are widely apparent including from the Loughor Estuary.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of the SAC, SPA, National Nature Reserve and SSSIs. ▪ The heritage value of the submerged forests, peat beds, wrecks and Whiteford lighthouse ▪ The remote, open, exposed, unspoilt, tranquil sandy beaches, sand bars and burrows eg Whiteford. ▪ The isolated focal point of Whiteford lighthouse. ▪ Unspoilt views across Carmarthen Bay to Caldey Island. ▪ Predominantly unlit, dark coast and sea. ▪ Users of the Wales Coast Path and visitors to the National Nature Reserve are sensitive receptors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential expansion of leisure facilities such as caravan parks which can be visually intrusive and reduce tranquility



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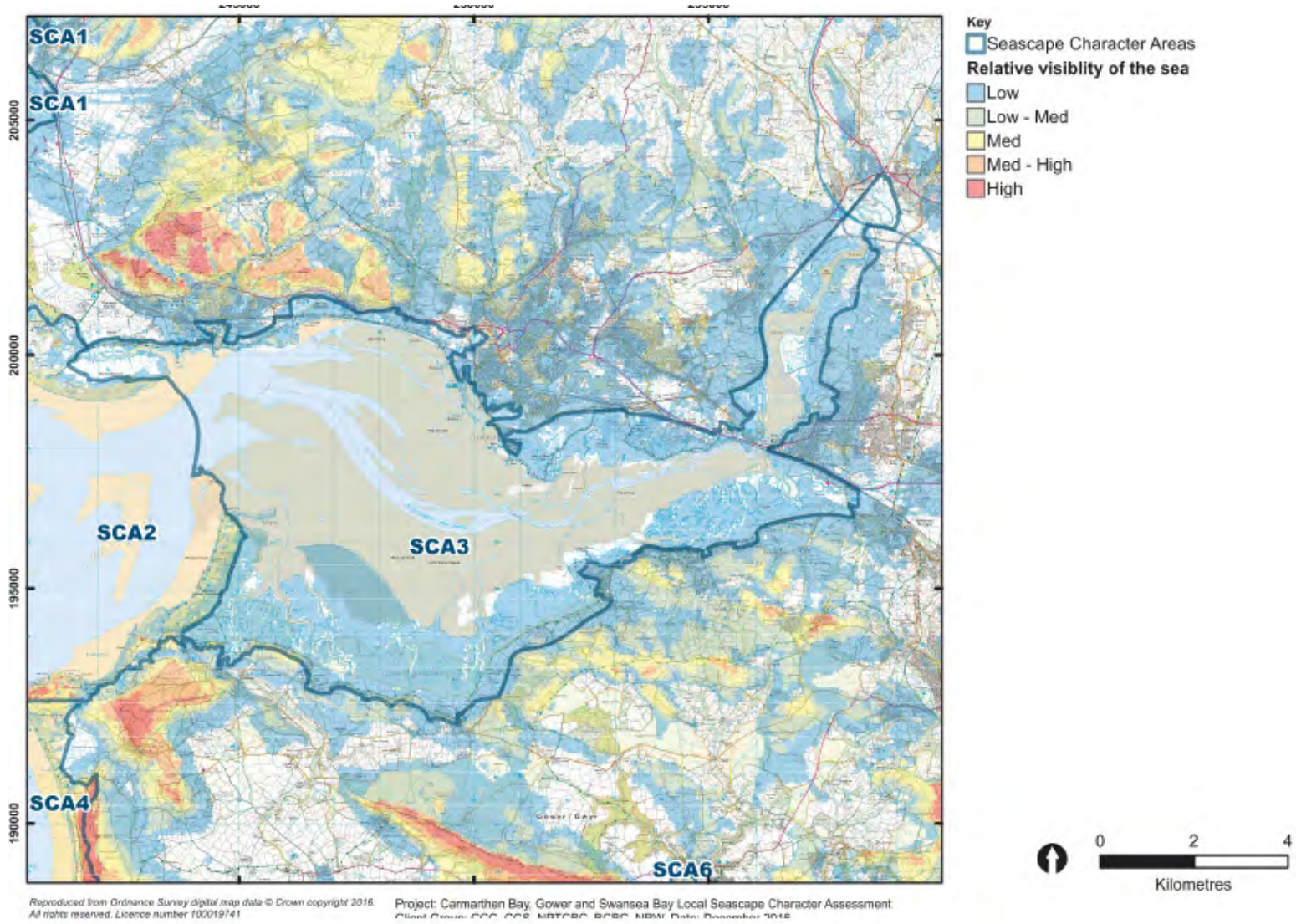
Carmarthen Bay East

3. Loughor Estuary

Seascape Character Area (SCA) 3, the Loughor Estuary, runs from Pontarddulais to the coast widening into the Burry Inlet and then Carmarthen Bay. The south coast of the estuary is part of the Gower AONB and Heritage Coast and is predominantly rural and tranquil. It has the most extensive grazed salt marsh in Wales, backed by steep, partly wooded slopes.

The SMP long-term objectives for the coast around Crofty and Penclawdd is ongoing protection (hold the line). Elsewhere the objective is to enable the natural evolution of the estuaries where the coast is adjacent to agricultural land and semi-natural areas.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of the SAC, SPA and SSSIs. ▪ The heritage value and setting of Weobley Castle and Cilifor Top. ▪ The value and setting of the industrial heritage features such as docks around Llanelli and Penclawdd. ▪ The remote, open, unspoilt and dark estuary and salt marshes. ▪ The views along the Burry Inlet and estuary such as from the Wales Coast Path, Dalton Point and the Millenium Coastal Park. ▪ Views across to Gower from the north coast. ▪ Users of the Wales Coast Path and visitors to heritage features are sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The modern built form and industry of parts of Llanelli and Burry Port. ▪ Noise and movement of traffic on the Loughor bridge. ▪ The presence of lighting such as the golf range on the northern coast



Burry Inlet and Loughor Estuary

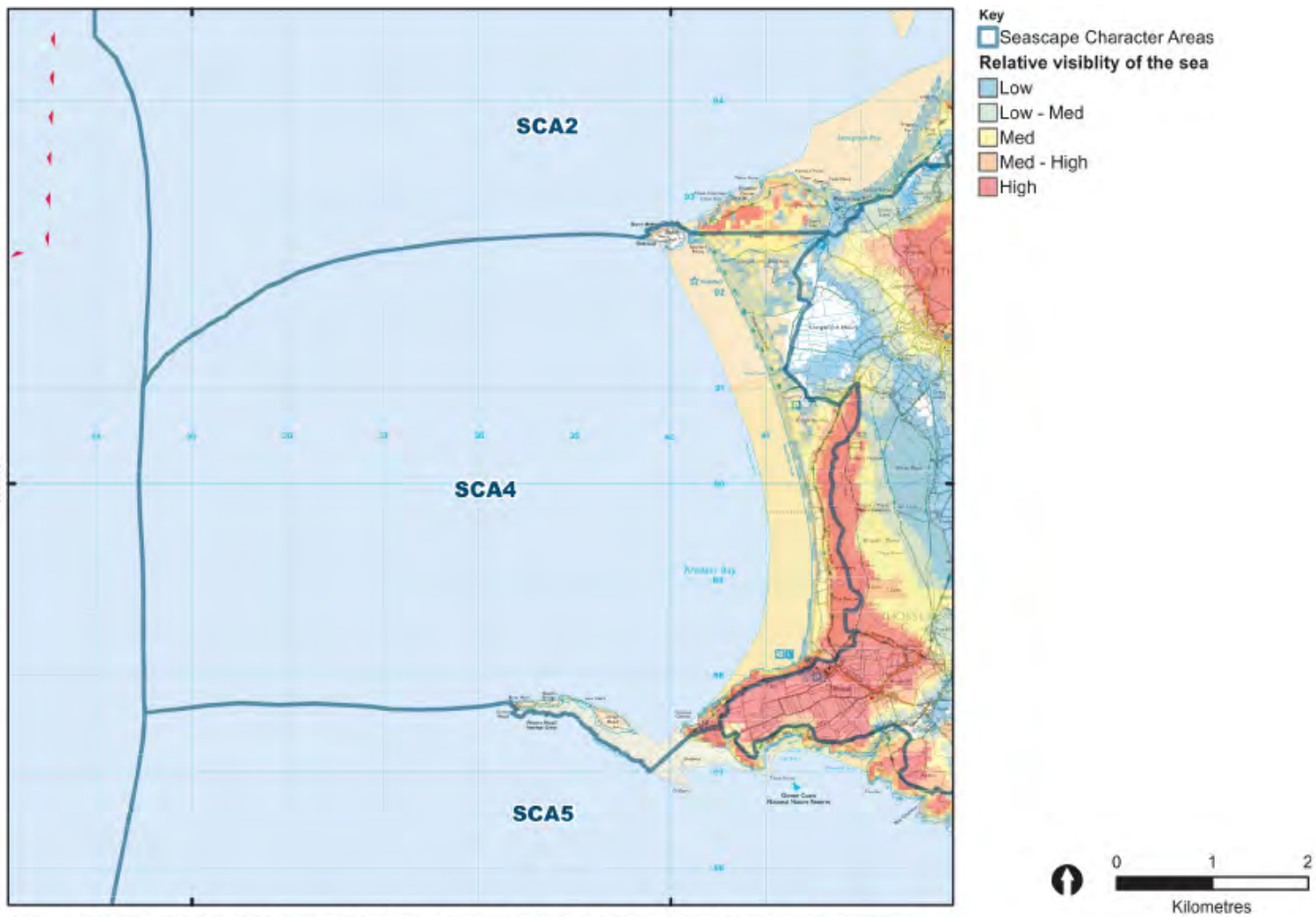
4. Rhossili Bay

Seascape Character Area (SCA) 4 forms the most westerly end of the Gower peninsula and faces the full force of the south westerly prevailing winds. It comprises of a shallow sandy bay with large sweeping beach framed by limestone rock formations to the north and south. The latter terminates in Worm’s Head which is a highly distinctive series of precipitous landforms linked by tidal rocks to Rhossili Point. Rhossili Down provides a simple coastal heathland backcloth and

is visible from long distances. The headlands have strong currents and the bay can be treacherous in some weather conditions. Small boats use the sea for fishing and cruising and the beach is highly popular for surfing and body boarding. The beach is among the most highly rated in the UK, and Rhossili is a popular visitor destination due to the superb views and exhilarating coastal experience. The SMP long-term objectives are to allow this predominantly undeveloped coastline to continue

to develop naturally potentially retreating in some places. For instance, the causeway to Worms Head could become permanently submerged. There is potential for measures to enable the dune complexes to respond naturally. The few socio-economic assets at risk from coastal erosion or flooding are recommended to be relocated in the longer term.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of the SAC, SPA and SSSIs along the coast. ▪ The heritage value of the various remains and wrecks. ▪ The open, exposed unspoilt character of the area offshore with a sense of wildness and views to Lundy and across Carmarthen Bay, towards Caldey Island. ▪ The intrinsic character of the large sandy beach framed by open unspoilt headlands, Rhossili Down and Llangenith Dunes. ▪ The distinctive feature of Worms Head and its wave cut platform. ▪ Views towards Caldey Island from the beach, clifftop walks and Rhossili Down and also across to Lundy. ▪ Users of the Wales Coast Path, visitors to Rhossili and the bay, and leisure boaters from Swansea and Burry Port are sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The modern built form of parts of Rhossili and the busy car park. ▪ The presence of caravan sites.



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Rhossili Bay

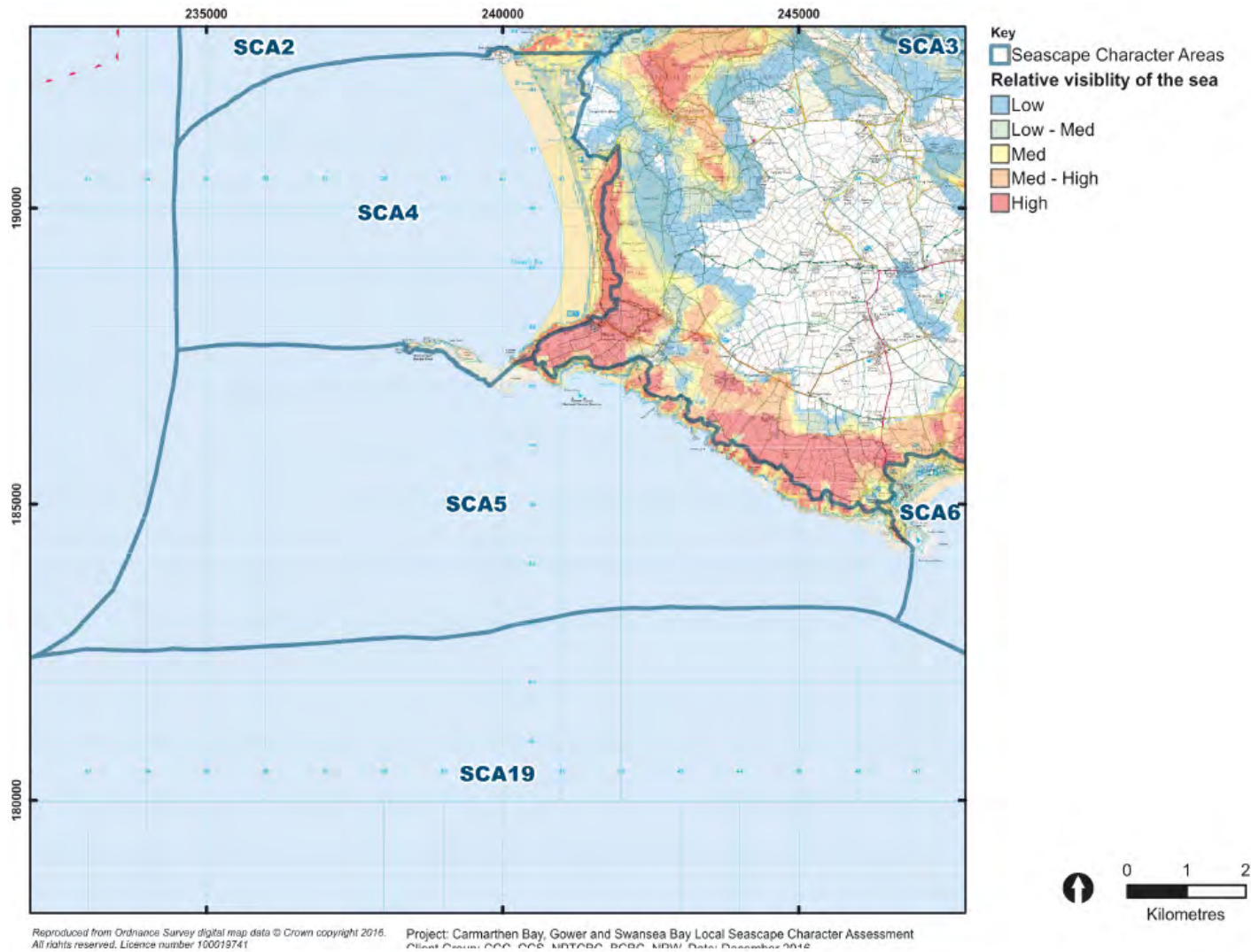
5. Worms Head to Port Eynon Point

Seascape Character Area (SCA) 5 is a linear, exposed coast of dramatic limestone cliffs, jagged reefs, incised valleys and small coves terminating in the highly distinctive form of Worms Head to the west. The sandy Helwick Channel is enclosed by the Helwick Sands to the south and narrows to the east. There are caves in the cliffs with Paleolithic

remains, such as Goat’s Hole Cave, Paviland. As this stretch of coast is not accessible by car it is a quiet, tranquil and remote section of the coast, with very limited development. The waters are used by leisure and fishing boats and for wildlife trips. to agricultural land and semi-natural areas.

The SMP long-term objectives are to allow the coast to evolve and retreat naturally through no active intervention. This will not affect any man made structures.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of the SAC and SSSIs along the coast. ▪ The open, exposed unspoilt character of the area offshore with a sense of wildness and views towards Lundy. ▪ The exposed, unspoilt, wild and tranquil character of the indented rocky coastline and headlands with distinctive rock formations and caves with coastal heath and grassland. ▪ The intrinsic character of the small sandy coves framed by headlands. ▪ The very limited amount of settlement. ▪ The setting of various historic features and caves eg at Paviland and Culver Hole. ▪ The presence of submerged forest exposures. ▪ Views along the coast, towards Worms Head and Lundy from the clifftop walks and some beaches. ▪ Users of the Wales Coast Path and the wildlife tours, and leisure boaters from Swansea are sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The minor isolated dwellings south of Great Pitton Farm which are atypical.



Worms Head to Port Eynon Point

6. Oxwich and Port Eynon Bays

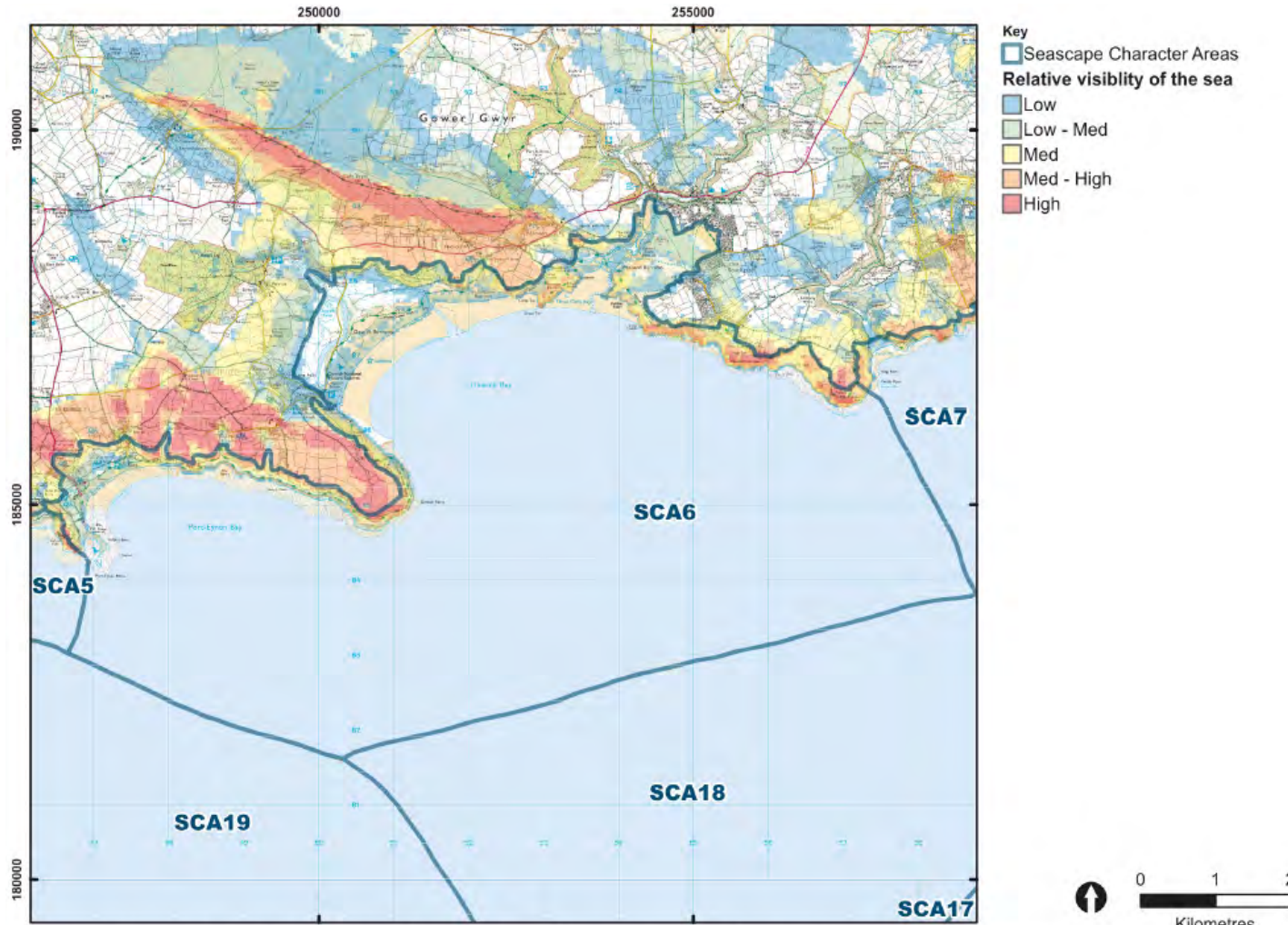
Seascape Character Area (SCA) 6 forms the central core of the Gower peninsula coastline with two south east facing bays bounded and sheltered by more exposed limestone headlands and cliffs with rocky foreshores. The seabed is gently shelving and sandy, and the beaches are backed by dunes and burrows, and in Oxwich’s case, also by marshland. The beaches are very popular destinations for visitors with a variety of beach

activities. Oxwich is the largest and most popular, closely followed by Port Eynon. Three Cliffs Bay is less accessible but rewards the visitor with one of the iconic views of the Gower peninsula.

The SMP long-term objective for the main beaches and dunes are to manage the realignment of the coast to enable the dune systems to respond and evolve naturally through

long-term habitat management activities. At Port Eynon the realignment of the existing car park may need to be considered. A limited number of residential and non-residential assets may need to be protected. The objective for intervening rocky coasts is of no active intervention, to allow the coast to evolve and retreat naturally. Port Eynon and Oxwich Bay currently have some privately funded coastal defences.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of nature reserves and SSSIs along the coast. ▪ The open, exposed unspoilt character of the area offshore with a sense of wildness and views towards Lundy and Exmoor. ▪ The intrinsic character of the large sandy beaches framed by unspoilt headlands. ▪ The intrinsic exposed and unspoilt character of the indented rocky coastline and headlands between the beaches with coastal heath, grassland and woodland. ▪ The unspoilt nature of Oxwich and Three Cliffs Bays with very limited and discreet development pattern. ▪ The setting of Oxwich Castle. ▪ The presence of submerged forest exposures. ▪ Views towards Lundy and Exmoor from the beaches and clifftop walks. ▪ Users of the Wales Coast Path and the wildlife tours, and leisure boaters from Swansea are sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The modern built form of Port Eynon and Southgate. ▪ The presence of caravan sites.



Oxwich and Port Eynon Bays

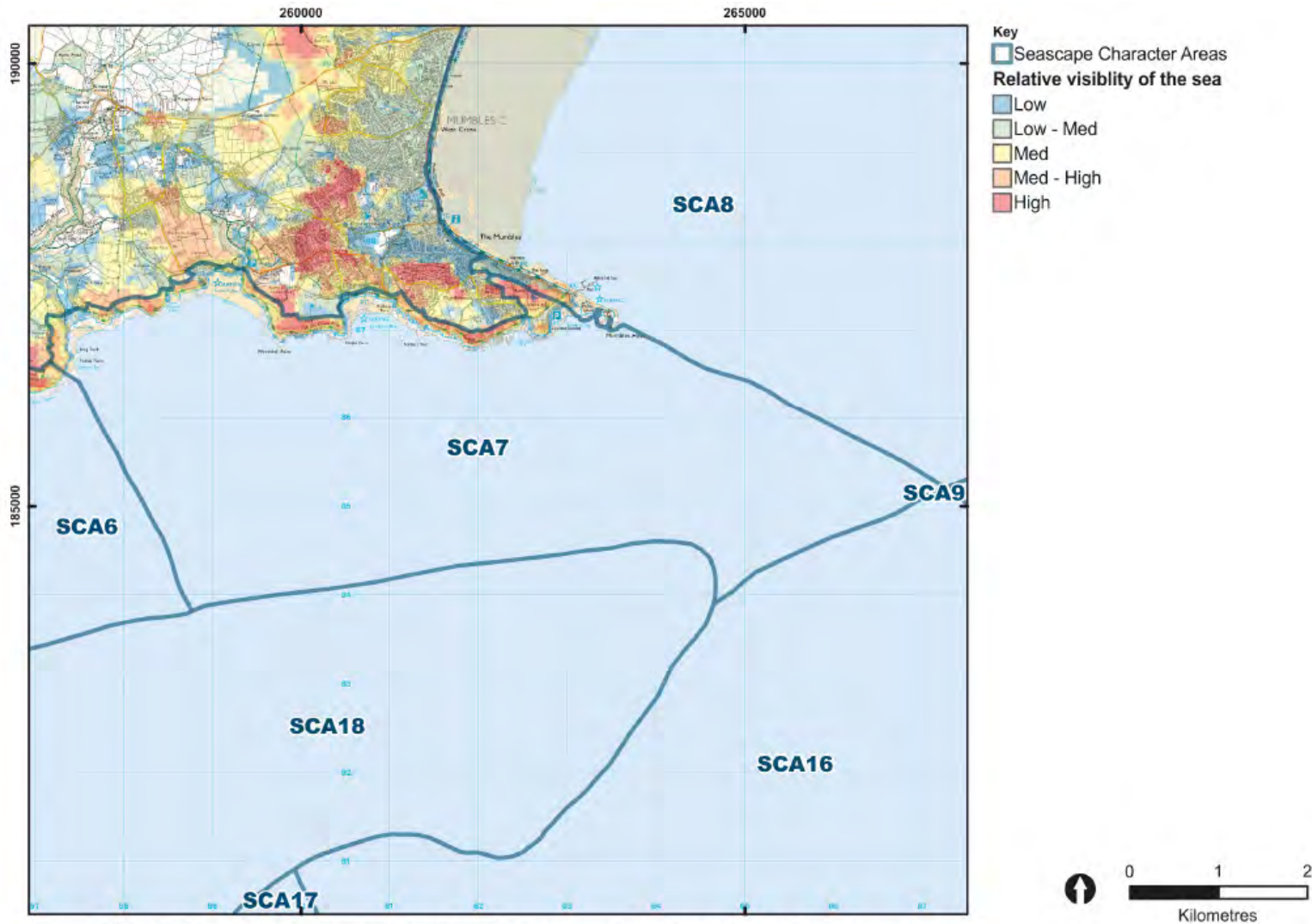
7. Pwlldu Head to Mumbles Head

Seascape Character Area (SCA) 7 forms the eastern end of the south Gower coastline terminating at the distinctively profiled Mumbles Head with its lighthouse. The indented coastline of sloping limestone cliffs has three small sandy bays and several smaller coves. The seabed is gently shelving and sandy, increasing in depth offshore except at Mixon Shoal which dries at low tide and is a hazard.

The area is popular for leisure boating and recreational fishing vessels out from Swansea. The beaches at Langland Bay and Caswell Bay are accessible and very popular destinations for beach activities. The scenic natural character of the coastline acts as a positive backcloth to suburban development, especially around Langland and Bracelet Bays.

The SMP long-term objectives for Caswell Bay and Langland Bay are to hold the line through maintenance and upgrading of existing defences in order to protect tourism assets and properties. The objective for intervening rocky coasts, including Bracelet Bay, is of no active intervention, to allow the coast to evolve and retreat naturally.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of SSSIs along the coast. ▪ The open, exposed unspoilt character of the area offshore with a sense of wildness and views towards the Mumbles and Exmoor. ▪ The intrinsic character of the enclosed sandy beaches and coves framed by unspoilt headlands with interesting reefs and features. ▪ The intrinsic exposed and unspoilt character of the indented rocky coastline and headlands between settlements with coastal heath, grassland and woodland. ▪ Cumulative impact of built development means some areas are reaching capacity. ▪ Views towards Exmoor from the beaches. ▪ Users of the Wales Coast Path and leisure boaters from Swansea are sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The built form of Langland Bay and Caswell Bay (although note cumulative impact contributes to sensitivity). ▪ The presence of caravan sites. ▪ Views to Port Talbot and Swansea to the east (from offshore).



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Pwlldu Head to Mumbles Head

8. Swansea Bay- west

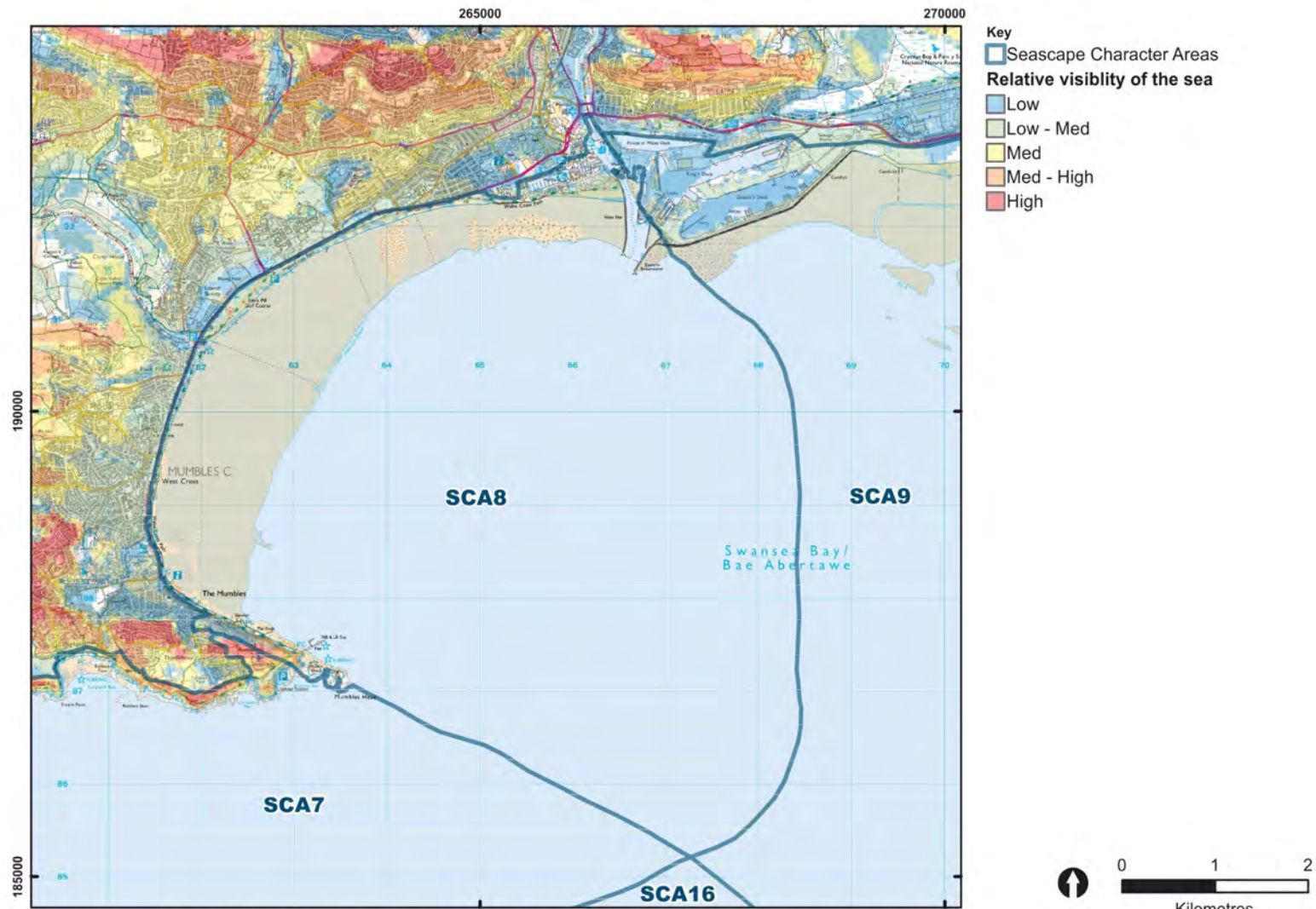
Seascape Character Area (SCA) 8 forms the western part of a wide, sweeping shallow muddy sand bay, enclosed by coastal hills and protected from south westerlies by Mumbles Head. The River Tawe enters the bay here and there is a marina and a dredged channel across the bay to serve this and the docks to the east. The bay is well used by commercial vessels and leisure and fishing day boats out of the marina, the impounded Tawe and the drying Mumbles Road moorings. Blackpill is an SSSI and important for over- wintering waders such as sanderlings. The

varied mix of urban and suburban settlement and greenery on the hills and seafront are visually unified by the strong arc of the very wide sandy beach and the simple unspoilt surface of the bay. They are also unified by the cornice of the very popular promenade, parkland and road along almost the entire seafront. The primary visual foci are the Mumbles and lighthouse off Mumbles Head with their distinctive profile, often seen in silhouette behind the lifeboat station. The Meridian Tower forms a tall man made vertical focal point in the centre of the bay. There are views across to

Port Talbot and the coalfield plateau and, on clear days, to Exmoor.

The SMP long-term objectives are to hold the line through maintenance and upgrading of existing defences in order to protect tourism assets and properties. These include managing the risk of coastal erosion and flooding to the promenade, A4067 and B4433 highways, and development inshore. The continued dredging of the navigation channel to allow access to Swansea Docks, the Tawe barrage and marina is recommended.

Key Sensitivities	
Factors contributing to sensitivity	Factors detracting from sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature conservation value of Blackpill SSSI. ▪ The open, exposed unspoilt character of the area offshore with views towards the Mumbles, Port Talbot and Exmoor. ▪ The intrinsic character of the wide sandy beach with its interesting reefs and features. ▪ The sense of wildness and exposure of the area off Mumbles Head. ▪ The coherent and continuous promenade and associated green spaces and focal points eg Knab Rock facilities. ▪ The strong natural backcloth of Mumbles Hill and associated rock faces, and the green areas such as Clyne Gardens and valley. ▪ Views towards Swansea, Mumbles Head and Port Talbot from the promenade and beach. ▪ The focal point of the Meridian tower development and the serried ranks of houses on Townhill are distinctive built features. ▪ The setting of Oystermouth Castle and the Guildhall. ▪ Users of the promenade/corniche, the Wales Coast Path and leisure boaters from the marina, Tawe and Mumbles are sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The built form of Langland Bay and Caswell Bay (although note cumulative impact contributes to sensitivity). ▪ The presence of caravan sites. ▪ Views to Port Talbot and Swansea to the east (from offshore).



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Swansea Bay West

Acidic, upland sites (generally where sandstones are found underlying peaty or sandy soils)	
Main canopy trees	Sessile oak
Other trees and shrubs	Holly Rowan Silver birch
Occasionally present	Bird cherry Downy birch Hawthorn

Wet sites or wet areas	
Main canopy trees	Alder Downy birch Goat willow
Other trees and shrubs	Bird cherry Blackthorn Grey willow Guelder rose

Free draining calcareous soils (usually derived from limestone, shale or glacial drift)	
Main canopy trees	Small leaved lime Sessile oak Willow service tree
Other trees and shrubs	Aspen Birch Crab apple Field maple Goat willow Hazel Hawthorn Holly Rowan

Exposed or coastal locations	
Main canopy trees	Blackthorn Gorse Hawthorn Sycamore Willow
Other trees and shrubs	Hazel Holly Rowan

Neutral brown earth sites (e.g. farmland and sites where soils are well drained, and deep)	
Main canopy trees	Wild service tree Pendululate oak
Other trees and shrubs	Crab apple Hawthorn Hazel Holly Rowan Wild cherry

recommended woodland groups

The following list provides an overview of some of the more common species on Gower. Planting will be more successful if few, well adapted and common species are used.

Attention should be paid to species found in the locality of your development and a landscape strategy must refer to species of local or at least Welsh provenance.

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Large Trees	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder is a suitable small tree for a large garden with a stream or waterlogged area and is easily raised from seed sown in spring on any seed compost. It is a fast-growing tree, producing attractive catkins in spring, followed by small woody cones. Can be planted out any time from October to March on damp soil in sun or shade. Very tolerant of cutting so may be coppiced if it grows too large. Alder grows best with a pH over 6.0 and is tolerant of air pollution.
	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	A fast-growing deciduous tree, with attractive yellow autumn foliage. Plant Oct-Mar on most soils, in sun or semi-shade. Tolerant of air pollution and of coastal or exposed sites
	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	A stately tree, growing to 100' tall, beech is more usually seen in gardens as a hedge, which will retain its dead leaves over the winter. Plant Oct-Mar in any soil except heavy clays, in sun or semi-shade. Suitable for exposed sites.
	Common whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	A fast-growing deciduous tree with flat heads of small creamy flowers in late spring followed by clusters of brightly coloured berries and yellow autumn foliage. Plant Oct-Mar in most soils in sun or semi-shade. Easy to grow and tolerates air pollution and coastal or exposed sites.
	Crack-willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	A popular deciduous tree, fast-growing and very tolerant if given a moist site, although this is not essential. Especially suited to waterside situations and bears attractive catkins in spring. Plant Oct-Feb in any moist soil in a sunny situation. Tolerates coastal sites and air pollution.
	Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	A charming tree, with yellow catkins in spring and colourful autumn foliage. Plant Oct-Mar in a fertile soil in sun or semi-shade. Thrives on acid soils but prefers much damper sites than silver birch, such as bogs and lake margins. Suited to higher rainfall areas of the country, and exposed upland gardens. The roots are shallow so should be kept away from buildings. Tolerates exposed sites and air pollution.

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Large Trees	English elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	The plant tolerates most soil types and a broad pH range requiring well-drained but moist soil. It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. The plant can tolerate maritime exposure and atmospheric pollution. It has suffered greatly from Dutch Elm disease over recent years
	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	A hardy and fast-growing deciduous tree, notable for its yellow autumn foliage. Grows 15-30' tall. Plant Oct-Mar in most soils on a sheltered site in sun or semi-shade. May be used as a hedging plant. Exposure tolerant.
	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	A deciduous tree that will grow on almost any soil. Although it may reach 50', hornbeam may also be pruned and grown as a hedge, and will retain its leaves long into winter. Plant Oct-Mar in sun or semi-shade. Tolerant of air pollution and exposed conditions.
	Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	A large tree, suitable for the large garden and particularly beneficial for wildlife. Plant Oct-Mar in most well-drained soils, in sun or semi-shade. Dislikes shallow soils, but is tolerant of air pollution and of coastal or exposed sites.
	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan is common on light, free-draining soils in scrub and woodland in the lowlands, and on rocks in the mountains. A splendid tree for a garden of any size with attractive flowers and berries, and superb autumn foliage. It can be maintained at a suitable size by coppicing. Best propagated from seed, gathering berries just before they ripen and storing them in polythene bags until rotten. They should then be washed and the seeds sown in moist sand. Thin and transplant to 1m apart, planting in their final position two years later. Plant Oct-Mar in any moist soil in sun or semi-shade. Easy to grow, and tolerates coastal and exposed conditions and air pollution
	Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	A large tree, suitable for the large garden. Plant Oct-Mar in most soils, in sun or semi-shade. Dislikes shallow soils, but is tolerant of air pollution and of coastal or exposed sites.
	Small-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	An attractive deciduous tree for the large garden. Heart-shaped leaves are carried well into the autumn and the small fragrant summer flowers are very attractive to bees. Plant Oct-Mar in moist but well-drained soil in sun or semi-shade. Easy and fast to grow, and tolerates air pollution and exposed situations

recommended woodland groups

		Common name	Scientific name	Description
Large Trees	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	A popular deciduous tree, fast-growing and very tolerant if given a moist site, although this is not essential. Especially suited to waterside situations, and bears attractive grey foliage. Plant Oct-Feb in any soil in a sunny position. Tolerates coastal sites and air pollution.	
	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	A fast-growing deciduous tree with masses of white blossom, followed by dark red (rarely yellow or black) fruits. Wild cherry is a species of lowland woods on fertile soils, often in the understorey of oak woods. It is easily propagated from seed, gathered at the same time as the birds move in, and stored with the pulp removed until the following spring, when it can be sown in nursery beds. Thin as necessary and plant out in October, when four to five years old, on a fertile well-drained soil in sun or light shade. Tolerant of coastal sites and air pollution.	
	Wild service- tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	A graceful deciduous tree with flat heads of small creamy flowers in late spring, followed by clusters of brightly coloured berries and red autumn foliage. Plant Oct-Mar in most soils in sun or semi-shade. Easy to grow and tolerant of air pollution	
	Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Occurs in woods often alongside streams, predominantly in upland areas	
	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils which are well drained. Prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It can grow in full shade (deep woodland) semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. It requires dry or moist soil and can tolerate drought. The plant can withstand strong winds but not maritime exposure. It can tolerate atmospheric pollution.	

Large Shrub or Small Tree	Common name	Scientific name	Description
	Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	An easy to grow, large bushy shrub or small tree with attractive yellow autumn foliage. Suitable for most soils in sun or semi- shade. Tolerant of exposed or air-polluted conditions.
	Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	A hardy slow-growing evergreen shrub, upright (ssp. communis) and prostrate (ssp. nana) forms are useful garden shrubs, especially the latter as ground cover. Both thrive on basic as well as acid soils as long as they are free-draining. Juniper is easily propagated from cuttings of the present year's wood in late summer or early autumn: it is much more difficult from seed. Plant in late spring on any well-drained soil in sun or shade. Tolerant of poor or dry soils, and of coastal and exposed conditions.
	Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	A charming small tree, with masses of pinkish spring blossom, followed by small yellow fruits. Plant Oct-Mar in a rich, well-drained soil in sun. Occurs on a range of soil types from generally neutral. Tolerant of air pollution
	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	This deciduous shrub's brilliantly coloured bark provides welcome winter colour. Plant in spring in any moist soil in sun or shade. Tolerant of air pollution and of coastal or exposed conditions.
	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	A deciduous shrub or small tree, grown not only for its attractive blossom, but also for the plentiful berries. Easily propagated from hardwood cuttings taken in autumn, which can be planted out the following year. Prefers a lime-rich, nitrogenous soil, but may be planted Oct-Mar in any fertile soil in sun or shade. Tolerant of coastal situations and air pollution.
	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	The male makes a splendid garden plant, growing best in a sunny position. It does not require the damp conditions needed by other willows. Plants are best raised from hardwood cuttings so that the males can be selected, and because growing willows from seed is difficult. Plant Oct-Feb in any moist soil, but prefers basic soils. Tolerates coastal and air-polluted conditions.
	Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	A popular deciduous tree, fast-growing and very tolerant if given a moist site. Especially suited to waterside situations. Plant Oct-Feb in any moist soil in a sunny position. Tolerates coastal sites and air pollution.

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Large Shrub or Small Tree	Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose flourishes in moist, moderately acid or alkaline soils. An extremely attractive shrub for any garden with beautiful flowers, and colourful berries and autumn leaves. It flowers best in open sun or light shade. Readily raised from seed collected in the autumn, stratified in winter, and sown in early March. Can also be raised from cuttings taken in late summer and transferred to pots the following spring. Plant out in spring or autumn on a well-drained but moisture-retentive fertile soil in sun or shade. Exposure tolerant.
	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	A fast-growing hardy tree which provides excellent cover for wildlife and may be used for hedging. White flowers in May give rise to bright red berries. Hawthorn grows on all but the poorest soils and makes a splendid shrub for gardens of all sizes, being controlled by regular pruning. Easily raised from cuttings, or from seed gathered in October and sown in a peat substitute/sand mixture, but may take 18 months to germinate. Tolerant of most conditions, plant Oct-Mar in any soil or situation. British provenance is preferred as European relatives flower earlier and are less hardy.
	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	A hardy deciduous tree, desirable for its attractive yellow catkins, as well as for its nuts, hazel is common on a wide range of soils. Because its size can be regulated by coppicing, this is an ideal shrub for the small garden. Easily raised from nuts sown 5-7cm apart, but they will need protection from mice and squirrels. Alternatively, saplings may be planted out from Mar-Oct on any well-drained soil in sun or partial shade. Tolerant of air pollution and coastal or exposed sites.
	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	A beautiful evergreen shrub or small tree with characteristic red berries in winter, Holly is invaluable in the garden both as hedging and as individual specimens. Berry-producing females are attractive, but one male is needed for every six females to ensure pollination. To obtain such a ratio, cuttings may be safer than raising plants from seed, especially as the latter take 18-20 months to germinate. Holly is easy to grow, but slow, and needs care until established. Plant late spring in any well-drained soil (although a loamy soil is best) in sun or shade. Tolerates air pollution, exposure, coastal sites and dry soils (when established).

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Large Shrub or Small Tree	Midland hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	A small hardy tree, excellent for hedges where it forms impenetrable cover for wildlife, but may also be grown as a specimen. White flowers in May are followed by bright red berries. Plant Oct-Mar in any soil in sun or shade. Tolerant of air pollution and of coastal or exposed conditions.
	Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier is native on river banks and in damp soils, avoiding strongly acid soils. It may be maintained at an acceptable size by annual coppicing which produces long, straight, grey-hairy stems. Grows best in open situations and is tolerant of smoky atmospheres. Propagated from hardwood cuttings in autumn. Plant Oct-Feb on most soils in a sunny position. Tolerates coastal sites and air pollution.
	Purple willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>	A deciduous shrub, related to the common weeping willow. Easy to grow. Plant Oct-Feb in any moisture-retentive soil in a sunny situation. Tolerant of air pollution and or coastal or exposed conditions.
	Rock whitebeam	<i>Sorbus rupicola</i>	Rock whitebeam is found on steep rocky slopes or cliffs of basic rock at low to moderate altitude. It often grows in inaccessible situations, although given appropriate protection and care, would probably also grow well in areas such as public parks, school playgrounds and roadside planting schemes. Mature individuals readily produce flowers and fruit, the latter probably being distributed by birds in order to regenerate the species in new locations.
	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	A fast-growing deciduous shrub or small tree mainly grown for its attractive reddish autumn foliage and orange-red fruits. Height. 8'- 15'. Plant Oct-Mar on any soil in sun or shade. Tolerant of coastal and exposed sites and of air pollution. CAUTION - the seeds are poisonous.
	Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	A semi-evergreen fast-growing shrub, widely used for hedging (3-10' high depending on trimming) and tolerant of almost any conditions. Plant Oct-Mar on any well-drained soil in sun or shade. It is important to use the British species, not the more common Japanese variety or cultivars which are unsuitable for British wildlife. Tolerates air pollution.

Large Shrub or Small Tree	Common name	Scientific name	Description
	Wild cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster cambricus</i>	Wild cotoneaster is an endangered and rare plant, also known as the Great Orme Berry or Creigafal (rock apple). It is a long-lived deciduous shrub that can spread to two metres wide when in cultivation but rarely achieves this dimension in the wild. It has attractive grey- green oval leaves that are woolly beneath and measure 15-40mm. Pink-white flowers around 3mm in diameter appear from April to June in clusters of 2-4. The berries are small (5-8mm across) and bright orange-red in colour, resembling a miniature apple. It is only found in Wales where it grows on isolated and exposed cliff ledges.

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Shrubs	Bilberry GW	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	HABIT: Small, rhizomatous, deciduous shrub, to 35cm tall. Erect, numerous, green stems, arising from creeping rhizome. Twigs 3-angled. Leaves are small, bright green, alternate, oval, finely-toothed, with conspicuous venation. The flowers are 4- 6mm. Petals fused into lantern-shape with 5 tiny teeth, pale-green tinged reddish, solitary or in pairs in leaf axils. Flowers April-June. Egg-shaped, black blue-bloomed, sweet-tasting, edible berry fruits.
	Bittersweet GW	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	A useful climber which may be trained up a trellis or naturalised in a hedge, where it will flower and fruit well into autumn. The berries are mildly poisonous. Propagation is from soft or semi-hard cuttings of short side-shoots in summer.
	Blackthorn GW	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Vigorous growth (to 15' if not pruned) makes this a useful as hedging plant, especially in exposed positions. An evergreen shrub, with glossy green leaves and spikes of small white flowers in spring, Blackthorn is attractive both for its early flowering and for the fruits. Easily propagated from collected seed, which should be stored over winter with the pulp removed, and planted in nursery beds in spring, planting out after three years. Plant in October on any well-drained soil in sun or semi-shade. Tolerant of exposure and air pollution, and grows in all but the most acid of soils.
	Bog-myrtle GW	<i>Myrica gale</i>	It typically grows in acidic peat bogs, and to cope with these difficult nitrogen-poor growing conditions, the roots have nitrogen-fixing actinobacteria which enable the plants to grow.
	Broom GW	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	An essential shrub for dry sandy soils, especially for small gardens, where it will thrive best in full sunshine producing masses of pea-like flowers in summer. Can be raised from seed, but germination may be erratic. As the plants do not transplant easily, it is best to sow a few seeds together in containers and thin out all but the strongest. Plant on lime free well-drained soil in full sun, but does best on poor or sandy soils. Tolerant of coastal sites and air pollution.
	Burnet rose GW	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Fruits and flowers of this plant both form charming patches of colour in the garden, but it may invade rockeries where it will be difficult to control. Easily propagated by separation of the suckers in autumn. Double forms should be avoided.

		Common name	Scientific name	Description
Shrubs	Butcher's- broom GW	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom is a stiff, evergreen shrub that is both attractive and unusual. It looks a little like a small holly but is actually a member of the lily family. This dwarf shrub can provide good evergreen ground cover. It flowers from January to April and is found in dry woods and scrub, and also on rocky ground near the sea. It is a native but has been widely introduced well beyond its native range. The red berries are attractive to birds like blackbirds and song thrushes. Invertebrates find the very tough leaves unpalatable. The woody branches of this plant used to be bound into bundles and sold to butchers for cleaning the meat from their chopping blocks.	
	Creeping willow GW	<i>Salix repens</i>	A low-growing deciduous shrub, with attractive grey foliage, useful for groundcover. Easy to grow. Plant Oct-Feb on a light moisture-retentive soils in a sunny situation. Tolerant of air pollution, and of coastal and exposed sites.	
	Cross-leaved heath GW	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	A useful shrub, which can be used in the rockery, as groundcover or as a specimen plant. The native form usually has pink flowers, occasionally white. Plant spring or autumn on moist lime-free soil in sun or semi-shade. Tolerant of coastal or exposed sites and of air pollution.	
	Dewberry GW	<i>Rubus caesius</i>	The European dewberry grows more upright like other brambles but is frequently restricted to coastal communities, especially sand dune systems	
	Eared willow GW	<i>Salix aurita</i>	The Eared Willow (<i>salix aurita</i>) is a deciduous shrub growing to 2.5m. It will succeed in most soils, including wet, ill-drained or intermittently flooded soils and nutritionally poor soils. The plant prefers acid and neutral soils and to be in a sunny position. Thriving in the most adverse conditions, it is a useful plant for populating dry barren sites.	
	Field-rose GW	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose is a deciduous shrub, up to 2 m in height, which spreads by suckering and putting out slender arching stems into woodland and woodland margins. It also grows along hedges on neutral, lime-rich and heavy clay soils. The long scrambling stems are often purple-tinged and carry slender, only slightly curved, prickles on a base about 5mm long. The hips are a favorite food of birds in winter.	

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Shrubs	Gooseberry GW	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry is a small, prickly shrub which has become widely naturalised in open woods, hedges and scrub. It may be a native plant in some parts of Britain. The spines are found in groups of three at the base of the leaves, which are lobed. The flowers, attractive to solitary bees, appear from March to May and are very small, with petals that are bent backwards exposing the stamens. These are followed by the familiar oval, green and hairy fruit. This is edible but very sharp. Gooseberry bushes will grow in most moist soils quite successfully. Gooseberry is the food plant for many moths in the larval stage and some birds and perhaps small mammals also will take the fruit.
	Gorse GW	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	A spiny, evergreen shrub with fragrant, yellow, flowers, Gorse may be used as a single specimen or as part of a hedge. Very tolerant of wind and drought but susceptible to frost damage, so particularly suitable for gardens in the west or on the coast. Easily raised from seed sown soon after ripening, preferably two or three in a pot, leaving the strongest to be planted out the following autumn. Plant Oct-Mar in light, well-drained soil (preferably acid) in full sun. Easy to grow and tolerates dry, poor, sandy soils, coastal or exposed sites and air pollution, but dislikes heavy, damp or fertile soils. If planted this must be constrained and managed to avoid it's spread and encroachment into surrounding areas.
	Heather GW	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	A low-growing, native evergreen, ideal for the rockery or border, heather only thrives where the soil is acid but ranges from dry heath to the wettest of bogs. Though tolerant of shade, heather flowers most freely in full sun. The wild form can be raised from seed collected from October to November, dried and sieved, and sown in spring on a peat substitute/ sand mixture in a cold frame. Plant out in spring on acid soil in a sunny position. Tolerates coastal and exposed sites.
	Petty whin GW	<i>Genista anglica</i>	This plant can grow up to 1 m but often it is smaller and prefers acidic, poor soil. The flowers are like those of Gorse or Broom. One of its other common names is Needle Furze referring to the long spines which can take you by surprise.

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Shrubs	Sea-purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	This is a evergreen seaside plant which grows to 75cm height and flowers in midsummer. It has glaucous fleshy leaves and inhabits the banks of tidal rivers and in salt marsh areas or shingle beaches. This is an edible plant which can be eaten raw in salads.
	Spiny restharrow GW	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny rest-harrow is a native perennial of infertile calcareous grasslands usually found on well drained chalk or limestone soils but occasionally on heavy calcareous clay soils. It prefers slightly rough grassland and tends to be absent from more intensively managed or grazed sites.
	Tutsan GW	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	A long-flowering semi-evergreen shrub, with large yellow flowers all summer, and which provides good groundcover. Tutsan is ideal for a border in moderate shade where the soil is moist but well-drained soil. Plant in spring in any situation but will flower best in full sun. Tolerant of coastal sites and air pollution.
	Western gorse GW	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	A valuable garden shrub giving autumn colour, and suitable for exposed coastal localities in the west as it is very tolerant of wind. Easily raised from seed, collected after the pods ripen in April and May, so long as they are sown two or three to a pot, leaving the best to be planted out the following spring. Plant Oct-Mar on a light, well-drained acid soil in full sun. Tolerates dry, poor, sandy soils, and coastal or exposed sites, and air pollution, but dislikes limy, heavy, damp or fertile soils.

	Common name	Scientific name	Description
Water plants	Branched bur-reed GW	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Prefers shallow freshwater margins, marshland
	Bulrush GW	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Favours shallow still or slow moving fresh water over mud or silt.
	Common club-rush GW	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Found in reed swamps, still freshwater on peaty soil, ditches near sea.
	Lesser bulrush GW	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Found in reed swamps, still freshwater on peaty soil, ditches near sea.
	Thread-leaved water-crowfoot GW	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>	Prefers shallow, moderately fast moving streams, canals and ditches, and occasionally flood plains.
	Unbranched bur-reed GW	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>	Grows in shallow still and moving freshwater margins, possibly avoiding acid waters.
	Water-plantain GW	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	In or by still or slow moving fresh water.
	White water-lily GW	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	Best planted in plastic baskets, lined with sacking and containing a rich compost, sunk up to 1.5m deep. Propagation is by division of the rhizome in March or April. For large ponds only.
	Yellow water-lily GW	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	In or by still or slow moving fresh water. For large ponds only.

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) upset the balance of ecosystems, as they may be bigger, faster growing or more aggressive than native species. They may also have fewer natural predators to control spread. Native species are often unable to compete, and fairly quickly, invasive species take over, leading to reduced biodiversity and loss of other species.

In addition, the Weeds Act 1959 applies to 5 species:

- common ragwort,
- spear thistle,
- creeping field thistle,
- broad leaved dock; and
- curled dock

Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed are also classed as ‘controlled waste’ under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Plant material can only be transported and disposed of by someone who is correctly licensed. Natural Resources Wales holds a register of license holders.

The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 gives effect to EU

regulations on the prevention and management of the spread of invasive alien species. It lists 66 species which are of Union concern and 16 of these species are found in Wales.

The Regulations apply to live specimens and anything they can reproduce from, such as seeds, spores and fragments of plants.

The Regulations make it an offence to carry out any of the following activities with listed species, except where a license, permit or exemption is in place:

- import
- keep
- breed
- transport (except transporting for eradication)
- place on the market
- exchange
- allow to grow, cultivate or permit to reproduce
- release into the environment

Which plant species are included in the Regulations?

The full list of 66 species of concern can be found in the Order⁶.

The 8 plant species identified as being widely spread in England and Wales and requiring management are:

- Nuttall’s waterweed (*Elodea nuttallii*)
- Chilean rhubarb (*Gunnera tinctoria*)
- Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*)
- Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
- Curly waterweed (*Lagarosiphon major*)
- American skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*)
- Parrot’s feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)

It is an offence under section 14(2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to “plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild” any plant listed in Schedule 9, Part II of the Act. This includes Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, Cotoneaster species and giant hogweed. It is an offence to plant these species in the wild, but not an offence to have them growing in your garden or on your land, and there is no specific legal requirement to control them (unless doing so forms part of a legally binding contract or agreement with another party).

For the same reasons, the introduction of other invasive non-native species which are not listed in Schedule 9, although not illegal, is strongly discouraged, especially where they are likely to not be regularly managed. These include false acacia, rhododendron, Gunnera species, Montbretia, Russian vine, floating pennywort, Canadian waterweed, Turkey oak, evergreen oak, water fern and sea buckthorn.

Due to their height and mass, some conifers such as Leyland cypress, can be visually intrusive whether in or out of a settlement, especially when planted in blocks. An alternative screen could be created with holly or beech hedging.

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Energy Saving Trust
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Landscape Institute
www.landscapeinstitute.org.uk

Welsh Government
www.wales.gov.uk

Planning Portal
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RICS Wales
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Royal Town Planning Institute Wales
www.rtpi.org.uk/rtpi_cymru/

Royal Society of Architects in Wales
www.architecture.com/my-local-riba/rsaw

Natural Resources Wales
www.naturalresources.wales

Cadw
www.cadw.wales.gov.uk

Wales INNS portal
<https://wales-species-inns.nbnatlas.org/>

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
www.ggat.org.uk