

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

Angle

Conservation Area Proposals



Supplementary Planning Guidance
to the Local Development Plan for the
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Adopted 12 October 2011



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ANGLE CONSERVATION AREA PROPOSALS

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Appendix A: Key to Conservation Area Features Map

October 2011

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK



FOREWORD

This document sets out:

In Section 1 to introduce the legal and procedural background and purposes of the Character Statement and Proposals Documents.

Section 2 is a brief synopsis of the character of the Conservation Area.

Section 3 is a summary of the main issues involved, in the form of a S.W.O.T. analysis drawn up by the working group highlighting Angle's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

Section 4 sets out the underlying conservation and enhancement principles by means of a P.O.S.T. analysis (Purpose, Objectives, Strategy and Themes) which sets out a co-ordinated structured approach for preserving and enhancing the character of Angle in a clear hierarchy from the underlying philosophies to the details of implementation.

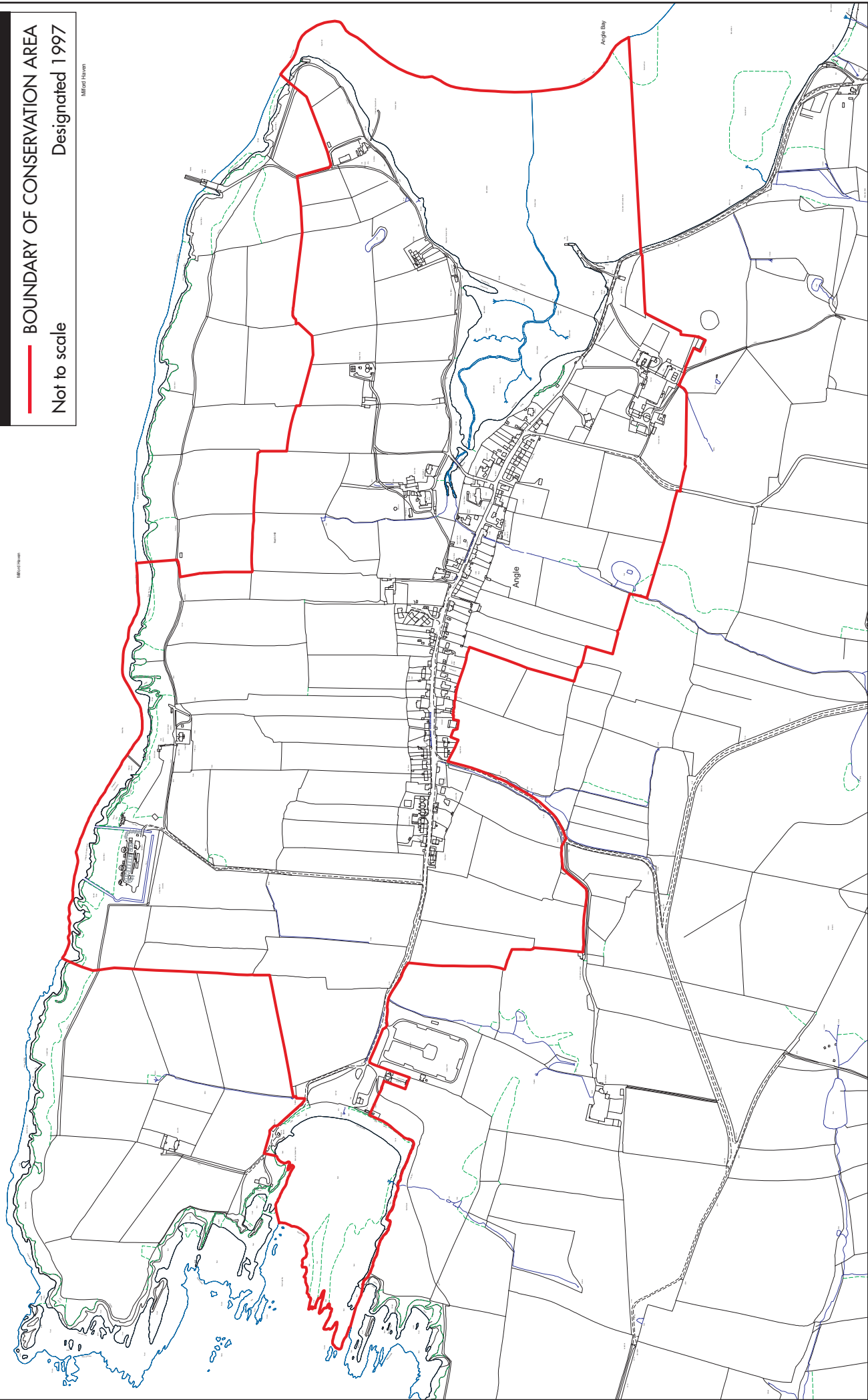
Sections 5 to 12 (inclusive) develop a range of integrated proposals that aim to address the issues raised in the S.W.O.T. analysis in line with the principles established in the P.O.S.T. analysis.

Section 13 considers boundary issues.

Sections 14 & 15 explores delivery.

Angle CONSERVATION AREA

— BOUNDARY OF CONSERVATION AREA
Not to scale
Designated 1997

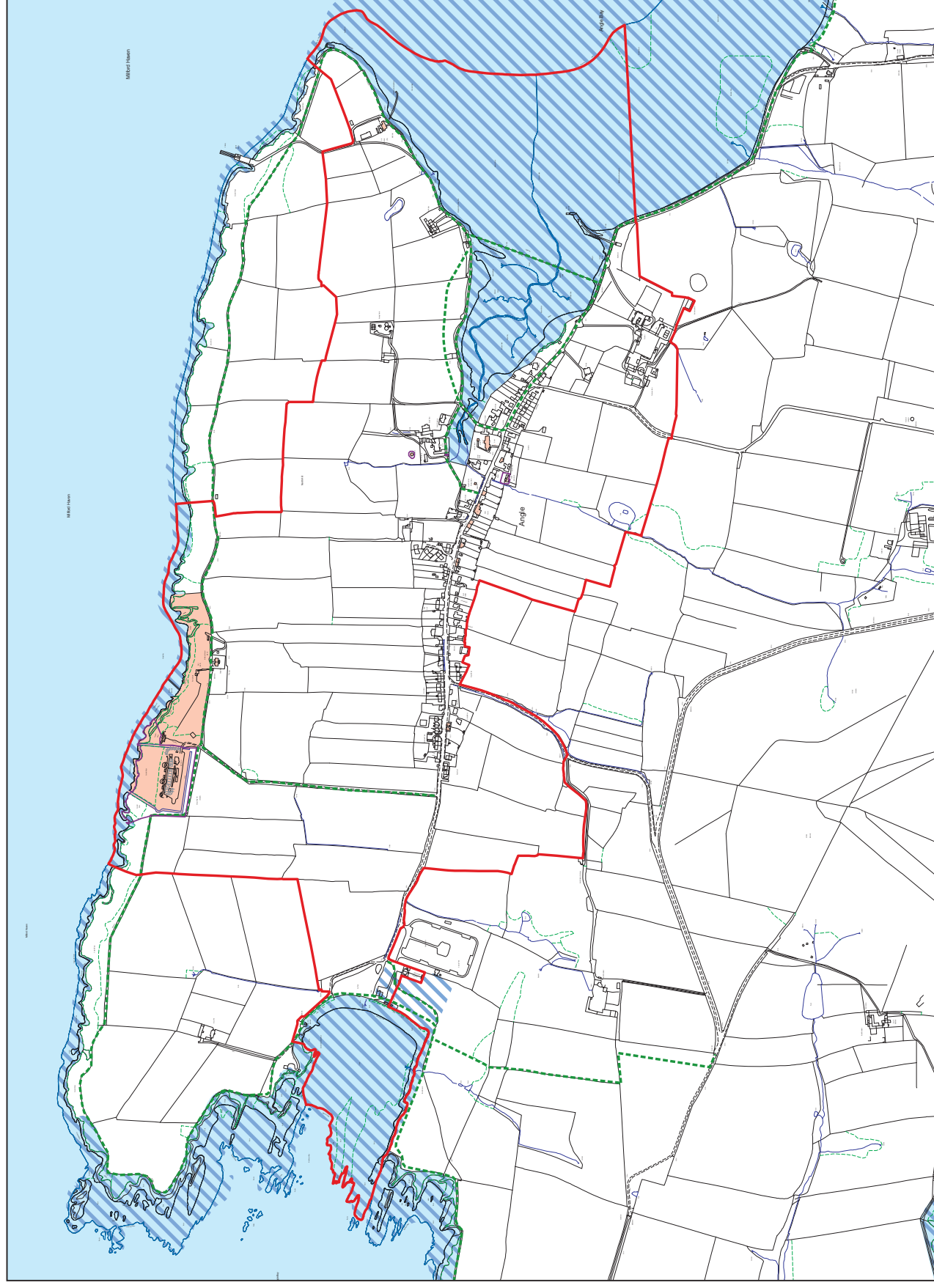


1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The introduction of Conservation Areas resulted from the growing awareness that as well as individual buildings, trees and features, whole areas could be of interest and value. Conservation Areas were first proposed under the Civic Amenities Act 1967 and are now governed by the Planning, Listed Building & Conservation Areas Act 1990. Under the 1990 Act local planning authorities are required to designate Conservation Areas, (Section 69.2) which are “areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”, (Section 69.1).
- 1.2 The historic core of Angle was designated a Conservation Area in August 1997.
- 1.3 Once designated, local planning authorities are required to formally produce proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas. (Section 71)).
- 1.4 The PCNPA undertook this work in two distinct stages, each with extensive community consultations:
 - i) Preparation of a statement of existing character – In 2002 a statement of character was drafted by a working group nominated by Angle Community Council together with Officers of the PCNPA. Following extensive consultations, a public exhibition, and approval by the Community Council, the Conservation Area Character Statement for Angle was formally approved by the National Park Development Control Committee at their meeting on the 12th August 2002 (This report should be read in conjunction with the Angle’s Conservation Area Character Statement, a synopsis of which is set out in section 2.0).
 - ii) The second part of the work involved the preparation of a Proposals Document setting out how the character of the Conservation Area can be preserved and enhanced. A draft Proposals document was prepared by the working group and formed part of a local public exhibition inviting comments and suggestions. The draft was widely circulated, inviting comments from a range of interested partners.

- 1.5 Following the receipt of comments, the draft (together with a synopsis of the comments received on it) was considered by Angle Community Council and subsequently by the PCNPA at their meeting on the 16th February 2005.
- 1.6 The National Park Authority has adopted the Proposals Document as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the PCNPA Local Development Plan (LDP). The Statement will set the context for considering the effect of development proposals on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The Proposals Document will support the policies of the LDP and will be a material planning consideration in determining applications for development affecting Angle Conservation Area. Angle is identified as a Rural Centre and Policy 6 ‘Rural Centres’ of the Local Development Plan sets out the land use priorities.
- 1.7 This report seeks to set out proposals to show how the character of Angle Conservation Area can be preserved and enhanced.





Angle Conservation Area Designated 1997

Key

- Conservation Area Boundary
- Listed Building
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Area of Conservation
- Public Right of Way/Coast Path

Scale



Pembroke Coast National Park



2 SYNOPSIS OF CHARACTER

This synopsis should be read in conjunction with the Angle Conservation Area Statement (April 2002). The Authority has also adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance on Landscape Character Assessment (June 2011). Angle Conservation Area is within LCA7 'Angle Peninsula'.

2.1 THE CHARACTER OF ANGLE CONSERVATION AREA IS IMPORTANT:

- to the quality of local life
- as an attraction to visitors
- as tangible evidence of a rich historic and architectural legacy
- to ensure the future vitality and viability of its historic centre
- in developing a sense of ownership, civic pride and identity
- in encouraging a sustainable future involving the promotion of local skills and products
- in integrating the arts, heritage, local industries and urban design
- in promoting cultural tourism and marketing



2.2 ORIGINS & DEVELOPMENT

- The settlement of Angle dates from the medieval period, a good example of a Norman settlement of long village street flanked by burgage plots and outlying strip-

fields

- The village with its sea access and fertile land was of clear economic importance and a moated castle was established by the de Angelo family, superseded by the C15 by a fine fortified tower house.
- That Angle was a settlement of note is testified by surviving medieval features such as the tower, dovecote, church, charnel house and the burgage plots/strip fields.
- In the C18 and C19, Angle was an important economic centre, with a quay at East Angle and brickworks/limekiln at West Angle.



- The Milford Haven was heavily fortified in the face of C19 Napoleonic threat: Thorne Island and Chapel Bay forts were founded during this period.
- The village was extensively redeveloped in the late C19 by Colonel Mirehouse, local landlord, who promoted Angle as a holiday resort, remodelling the houses in an unusual colonial style.
- Further development occurred in the later C20 when local authority housing was built.



2.3 PHYSICAL CONTEXT, APPROACHES AND VISTAS

- Angle has a strong physical identity, a regular linear village set in a broad valley, flanked by field strips. To the north, the headland is linked by a tidal causeway across the mudflats of East Angle; in contrast is the sandy beach of West Angle.
- There are a number of approaches, views and vistas set out in detail in the Character Statement; particularly good views of the village street interspersed with prominent buildings such as the church, dovecote and tower exist from the valley flanks, especially from the B4320.



2.4 THE TOWNSCAPE

Archaeological Significance and Potential

- Although much rebuilt, the village preserves its medieval street pattern, plot layout and field systems substantially intact.
- Important medieval buildings survive, including St Mary's Church, St Anthony's Chapel, Angle Tower, the dovecote and the Almshouse. Some houses on the village street retain early features, such as broad gable chimneys.



Architectural & Historic Character of Buildings

- Dominantly C19 streetscape interspersed by earlier structures. Majority of houses in informal terraces, rendered and colour washed, many with unusual flat parapets, giving the village a strong colonial character.
- Most houses directly front the village street; some

farmhouses set in larger plots.

- Church and cemetery in the centre of the village with dominant buildings including the Globe.



Prevalent & Traditional Building Materials

- Walls. Traditionally of local limestone or red sandstone rubble, mostly rendered. Later use of local brick for detail or porches; C20 use of locally made rock-faced concrete blocks.
- Roofs. Roofs mostly of slate with plain ridges; some use of grout, some Pembrokeshire slate. Simple chimneys, rendered or of brick.
- Windows/doors. Majority of windows traditionally timber vertical sliding sashes with painted finish. Doors usually boarded or panelled timber with painted finish.



Characteristic Local Detailing

- Roofs generally pitched at 40 degrees with plain eaves and verge details. Some brick saw tooth eaves. Many roofs set behind flat or stepped parapets. Chimneys usually in gable position, rendered or faced in local red brick
- Walls usually rendered, either smooth or roughcast; majority colour washed.
- Doors & Windows traditionally of painted timber. Windows vertically sliding sashes, mostly 4-paned, some small-paned. Doors are boarded or 4 or 6-panelled.

Character and Relationships of Spaces within the Area

- Relatively densely developed street, less built-up at each end. Most houses with long rear burgage plots
- Street-front broken by some houses set in larger grounds, cemetery and recreation area
- Sporadic linear development along Point Road
- Angle Hall set in expansive wooded grounds



Streetscape

- Standard tarmac roads largely without pavements, adding to the informal character of the village. Some informal unmetalled roads, notably Point Road.

Important Open Spaces

- Angle Car Park and field to its east including road verge
- Field fronting Bush Farm
- Field west of Castle Farm
- Fields on north side of Point Road
- West Angle Beach
- Field west of Whitehall
- Memorial Garden
- St Mary's Churchyard
- Angle Cemetery
- Rectory garden
- East Angle Bay

- North Hill
- West Angle beach

Trees

Angle and its surroundings contains a number of trees important both within the streetscape and to the setting of the village itself. Those within the Conservation Area are included within the features map. They include:-

- Trees around Chapel Bay Fort
- Hedgerow on road boundary of West Angle Bay Caravan Site
- Roadside hedges between West Court and West Angle
- Sycamore west of No. 36
- Hedges on each side of B4320
- Elms/ash flanking B4320 rear junction with village street
- Row of elms east of Elm Grove
- Ash tree to east of Angulo Bank
- Roadside hedgerow west of Whitehall
- Sycamores to rear of No. 5
- Hedgerow east of Whitehall
- Hedgerow bounding The Court
- Group of sycamores and ash to south of The Court and No. 26
- Group of ash and elm trees east of No. 23
- Trees east of Shirburn Close and south of Bush Farm
- Sycamore opposite Globe Hotel
- Holly fronting Holly cottage and mature sycamores to east
- Three mature oaks in Memorial Garden
- Mature ash west of Village Hall
- Elm and mature ash to rear of No. 7
- Yews, ash, oak, elm and sycamores in St Mary's churchyard
- Oak to southeast corner of churchyard
- Beech, sycamore and ash to north side of road
- Sycamore, ash, pines in garden of Rectory
- Avenue of trees at Angle Hall
- Trees in grounds of Angle Hall
- Belt of trees to south of Angle Hall driveway
- Belt of ash, oak and sycamore
- Hedgerow and trees along Point Road
- Trees and hedgerow on east side of road



2.5 IDENTITY

The 'character' of Angle comprises of more than the landscape, buildings & structures – it has been fundamentally shaped by its people. Stories, traditions and events are all important keys to understanding and conserving the town. The character statement includes a separate Identity Section, outlining these contributions.

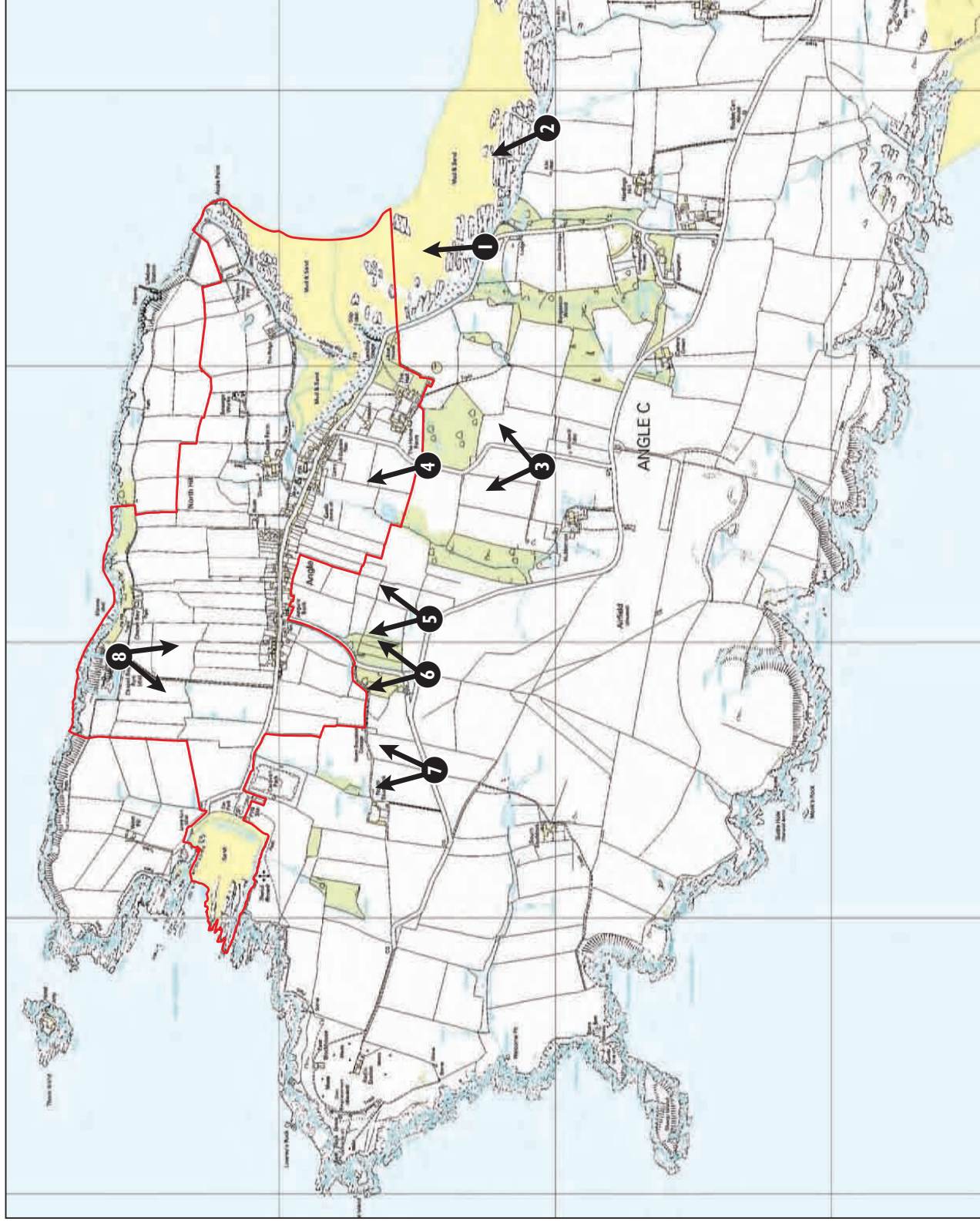
2.6 BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

Parts of the Conservation Area are included in the The Milford Haven Waterway and Angle Peninsula Sites of Special Scientific Interest which is nationally important for habitats and species, and for geology and landform.

Where SSSIs are concerned, the NPA has obligations under Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the CROW Act 2000 to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the flora, fauna or geological features by reason of which the Site is of Special Scientific Interest. The intertidal areas and open sea adjacent to the Angle coast are included in the Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation.

The PMSAC is of European importance for marine biodiversity and conservation (range of marine habitats, communities and species including rocky shores and reefs, sand banks, saltmarsh, mudflats and eelgrass beds and the communities and species that they support. Outside of these designated sites, private gardens also provide shelter and food sources for insects, birds and bats. It is important to recognise that management of existing/potential habitats should take account of the conservation requirements of protected species (e.g. bats, owls and lichens). Almost all British bats are dependent on man-made structures at some point during their annual lifecycle (e.g. buildings and walls) as the majority of natural roost sites have been destroyed or are subject to disturbance. All species of bats and their roosts are protected by national and European legislation, a vitally important dimension to biodiversity in the urban or semi-urban environment.





Angle

Conservation Area
Designated 1997

- 1** View from Angle Hall driveway across East Angle Bay towards Point Road with fields to backdrop.
- 2** View from Angle Bay across pill towards village backed by strip fields
- 3** Views over village from by-road against line system of strip fields. Globe hotel prominent. Views north-east across Angle Bay towards refineries, jetties and Milford.
- 4** View across fields to village set against 'tapestry-like' strip fields. Prominent buildings include the Globe hotel with Fort Cottages on the horizon. Thorne Island visible.
- 5** View from B4320 across field showing linear village studded with trees and punctuated by prominent buildings including Church, Angle Tower, dovescale, Globe hotel. Distant views over Angle Bay towards refineries and Milford.
- 6** Similar views to 5, but with Thorne Island and fort prominently visible with fine coastal backdrop.
- 7** Panoramic views over hedge-line of Angle peninsula with Thorne Island and West Pill prominently visible.
- 8** Panoramic views from entrance to Chapel Bay Fort showing western end of village street against backdrop of fields and small woodlands. Coastal headlands and brick works chimney visible; also top of church tower.

Scale



Pembroke Coast
National Park



3 ANGLE S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

Strengths

Weaknesses

Opportunities

Threats applying to Angle Conservation Area

The aim must be to build on strengths and seize opportunities while at the same time converting weaknesses into strengths and threats into opportunities.

This S.W.O.T was developed by the working group and includes many items that strictly fall outside the purpose and spatial scope of the Conservation Area Proposals exercise. This wealth of other material, opportunities etc. (shown by an asterisk in the following schedule) can be pursued through other appropriate channels.

Many of the issues contained within the SWOT analysis are not exclusive to the Conservation Area itself: many relate to the area in general or Pembrokeshire as a whole.

1.0 STRENGTHS

1.1 Location

National Park Conservation Area Designation
Fine Coastal Setting
Popular destination for locals and tourists
Attractive sandy beach & access to other popular beaches
Remoteness aids retention of the character of the settlement

1.2 Archaeological, Architectural & Historic significance (see Character Statement)

Well conserved Conservation Area of unique character
22 Listed Buildings and 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Conservation Area
Surrounding area rich in industrial, agricultural and maritime heritage
Strong support for archaeology and history
Un-designated archaeological historic sites and features
Significant early field systems in surrounding area
Evidence of prehistoric settlement in surrounding area
Important system of Napoleonic defences

1.3 Architectural significance

Strong palette of material and forms
Predominantly C19 streetscape of highly unusual character

Streetscape interspersed with earlier and later buildings of varying scales
Hierarchy of cottages and parapet-roofed "resort" development

1.4 Nature Conservation and biodiversity of European, National and Local Importance

Pembroke Marine SAC (Special Area of Conservation) Natura 2000 Network
Milford Haven Waterway SSSI; Angle coast SSSI (sites of special scientific interest)
Important habitat (cliffs, rocky shores, mud flats, coastal slopes, open areas, gardens, buildings and stone walls.
Local biodiversity – important habitats (open areas, gardens, buildings and limestone walls)
National and European Law in place to safeguard protected species (e.g. bats)

1.5 Important National Tourist destination

Well established tourist trade
Popular location for both visitors and locals throughout the year

1.6 Accessibility

Improved road network to Pembrokeshire
National Trail/PROW/permissive pathways/bridleways and cycle tracks including recent improvements for wheelchair access at West Angle
Characteristic access to Angle village
Free parking at West Angle Beach Car Park
Coastal Cruiser Service

1.7 Diversity of services and amenities

Important local services and amenities currently available (local pubs, shop/post office, primary school)

1.8 Existing and proposed Community Enhancement Schemes and Community Projects

Village Hall refurbishment
Landing stage scheme
Point Road improvement

1.9 Strong identity and "Unique Sense of Place"

Characteristic medieval single street-plan flanked by burgage plots
Buildings of differing scales, ages & types
Fine setting in shallow valley flanked by strip fields
Unique coastal setting: contrasting West Angle sand beach, mud flats of East Angle and cliffs near Chapel Bay
Fine medieval "core" (church, fishemans chapel, Almshouses, Tower, Dovecotes)

<p>1.10 Culture & Folklore Documented ancient and modern history of local and national significance Continuing strong interest in the area in local heritage Historically good “quality of life”.</p>	<p>Dog fouling along Hall walk and Point Road The need for ongoing footpath maintenance Poor provision of disabled access to public areas. Poor access for canines on public routes Loss of habitats</p>
<p>1.11 Vibrant & Active Community Spirit Community Council Parish Church Welcoming atmosphere R.N.L.I</p>	<p>2.6 Loss of identity/character of streetscape (vehicular) Vehicular impact on historic fabric Inappropriate standardized junctions, signage, traffic markings, road and pavement surfacing</p>
<p>2.0 WEAKNESSES</p>	<p>2.7 Building Conservation Awareness</p>
<p>2.1 Economy/Resources Fragile Local Economy* Lack of employment opportunities* Remote location* Increasing number of holiday homes Local businesses dependant on tourism* High percentage of employment is low-paid and unskilled* Outward migration of young/inward migration of aged persons* Poor availability of services (dental & health care)* Loss of fishing community* Need for more B&Bs in the area</p>	<p>Historic fabric in need of constant care Inappropriate materials, design and details in the historic built environment Inappropriate treatment/disrepair of curtilages Lack of awareness and a deficit of skills in building conservation</p>
<p>2.2 Public Realm Authorities and Stakeholders Perceived lack of consultation from the public realm* Perceived failure in communications between partnerships*</p>	<p>2.8 Pride of Place 6% Properties needing minor repair</p>
<p>2.3 Visitor and Traffic Management Inadequately maintained interpretative provision for visitors Re-occurring traffic management issues (speeding, access to the Point Houses etc.) Heavy seasonal traffic flow Poor public transport services to Pembroke Town Centre (improved by coastal cruise service) Lack of Bed & Breakfast / Guest House accommodation</p>	<p>2.9 Biodiversity Introduction of inappropriate methods and materials damaging to wildlife Compliance with National and European Law with regard to protected species whilst undertaking building works e.g. bats Impact of industrial zoning (e.g. oil refineries)</p>
<p>2.4 Loss of identity or character of area/streetscape Intrusive poles and overhead wires Intrusive street furniture/signage</p>	<p>2.10 Development Shortage of local affordable housing/decrease in social housing stock Increasing price of houses Enforcement (poor public perception)</p>
<p>2.5 Management of public and open spaces Impact from industrial zoning & public/open areas Changes in agricultural practices leading to changes in character of landscape and identity* Occasional litter problem at West Angle Beach</p>	<p>3.0 OPPORTUNITIES</p> <p>3.1 Economy/Resources Grant Aid and Partnership Initiatives (European, National, Welsh Assembly, Cadw, WAG, CCW, PCC, Regional, Lottery, Community Regeneration Unit, PLANED, Voluntary)* Encouragement of partnership working and engagement of private sector Increase in job opportunities based on natural resources of the area* Innovative and sensitive new developments and enhancements Sustainable and sympathetic progression through the 21st Century Further development of E-Commerce/IT Infrastructure* (Broad Band)</p> <p>3.2 Tourism Increase diversity of accommodation and in particular B & B's</p>

- Potential benefits from Landing stage scheme
Thorne island link
- 3.3 Enhancement**
Control/eradication of Japanese Knotweed
Prevention of fly tipping
- 3.4 Public Realm**
Need for greater cohesion between partners when approaching projects
Continue engagement of public sector in infrastructure and environmental improvements
- 3.5 Loss of identity of character of streetscape**
Undergrounding of wires
Improvements & rationalization of directional signage
Encourage conservation best practice in use of surfacing, detail and junction layouts
Investigate conservation alternatives for intrusive standardized road markings in the Conservation Area
Sympathetic replacement of pavements/forecourts in village
Develop design of street furniture and replacement programme
- 3.6 Biodiversity & Geology**
Increase awareness of links between biodiversity and building conservation (e.g. wall flora and bats)
- 3.7 Management of Open Areas**
Management and introduction of new planting of appropriate species
Recognition of historic lanes, tracks and walls and their sense of enclosure
Identify and improve neglected and/or inappropriate landscaping, planting or detailing to open areas
Manage issues of litter
Manage issues of dog fouling
Manage issues of public access
- 3.8 Traffic Management**
Integrated approach to traffic management – signage, car parking, disabled access
Enforcement of speed and parking restrictions
- 3.9 Community Projects and Recreation**
Attract new enterprise, assisting life work balance opportunities through information technology*
Improvement of community co-ordination
Support and promote established community schemes and events
Promote and support interpretation of the area's heritage
Continuation of recording local traditions and folklore
- Investigate potential of restoration of quay at East Angle
Opportunity for planting of trees and siting of benches in cemetery
- 3.10 Awareness/Visitor Management**
Investigate raising support for historically important RNLI within community
Retain special character & identity
Maintain the balance between tourism and the needs of the local*
Regular provision of infrastructure of disabled access
Regular provision of appropriate interpretative provision
- 3.11 Building Conservation**
Investigate awareness of financial assistance
Increase awareness of existing grant schemes
Encourage use of appropriate materials and design in the historic built environment
Opportunity for sensitive implementation of the requirement of the DDA
Encourage appropriate curtilage treatment
Improve awareness and remedy skills deficit in building conservation
Opportunity for recognition of un-designated archaeological sites
- 3.12 Biodiversity**
Maintain environmental quality
Increase awareness of species conservation issues when undertaking building works.
Increase awareness of protected species and their habitats and the need to comply with legislation when undertaking building works (building conservators, architects, builders and owners).
Ensure that the application of the principles of building conservation best practice and habitat management are applied during works which affect statutorily protected species.
Sensitive management of habitats and species (i.e. non-protected species e.g. the wall flora of old walls etc)
Tree Maintenance
- 3.13 Development**
Encourage sustainable and sympathetic development and redevelopment
Prevent unsympathetic development
- 3.14 Study & Research**
Address deficit of skills and research in building conservation Built Heritage training
Research into local archaeology, history and folklore
Encourage appropriate modern materials, techniques and technology

3.15 Awareness

Prevent erosion of the historic fabric, culture, skills, language, traditions and place names
Raise awareness of appropriate products, materials, design and detail

4.0 THREATS

4.1 Economy/Resources

Effect on surrounding landscape and community of agricultural decline*
Continuing outward migration of younger generations*
In-ability to react to change in market requirements*
Change in traditional tourism patterns
Impact of existing level of second homes and holiday let properties on community activities and services, worsening with any increase.
Threat of decline in diversity of services and amenities*

4.2 Public Realm

Neglect and “untidiness” resulting from decreasing local government investment*
Increased inappropriate standardisation of products and specifications (e.g. street furniture)
Lack of maintenance of community in areas (parks & gardens)

4.3 Traffic Management

Satisfactorily address speeding issues
Increasing traffic flow and parking problems (decreasing the public’s enjoyment)
Inappropriate standardisation of products, design and materials
Loss of historic fabric and damage to buildings and environment from vehicles and their emissions
Opening up of forecourts/curtilage walls to accommodate cars

4.4 Awareness

Increasing inward migration linked to loss of culture & traditions and reduced social and community spirit/drive*
Inappropriate products, materials, design and detail
Loss of historic fabric, culture, skills, language, traditions and names
Level of care for historic fabric
Complacency (“Familiarity breeds contempt”)
Threat to biodiversity by lack of awareness when undertaking building works
Degradation of open/green areas and historic views
Biodiversity – Loss of habitats (danger of urbanization “excessive tidying up”)

4.5 Development

Continued pressure from development
Developments which are not in character
Inappropriate development within Conservation Area
Increased use of homogenous products, materials and design
Unavailability of local materials and skills.

4 ANGLE CONSERVATION AREA P.O.S.T. ANALYSIS

The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats identified in section three need to be addressed as part of a co-ordinated structured approach: One such approach is to use a P.O.S.T (Purpose, Objectives, Strategy and Themes) analysis which structures thinking in a clear hierarchy from the underlying philosophies to the details of implementation.

Purpose

- To preserve and enhance appropriately and where possible, sustainably, the special architectural, archaeological and historic qualities which contribute to the character of Angle Conservation Area.

Objectives

- To ensure that the special qualities that contribute to the character of the Angle Conservation Area are appreciated, conserved, and enhanced for their historic, architectural and aesthetic value and for the contribution they make to the quality of our lives and the local economy.
- To ensure that all new works and development respect and add to the special character of the Conservation Area and that no new works detract from or harms its character.
- To ensure that the use and management of the Conservation Area respects and adds to its special qualities and that no future use or management detracts from or harms its character.
- To ensure the protection and enhancement of the setting of the Conservation Area.
- To ensure that development and uses comply with the policies set out in the LDP (within this document key policies are highlighted but it should be noted that the LDP is to be read as a whole and therefore other policies could also be relevant) and the objectives set out in the National Park Management Plan and the Community Plan.
- To ensure that historic buildings are conserved using best conservation practices (e.g. SPAB, Cadw etc.), retaining maximum exterior and interior historic fabric, using traditional and where possible, sustainably sourced materials.

Strategy

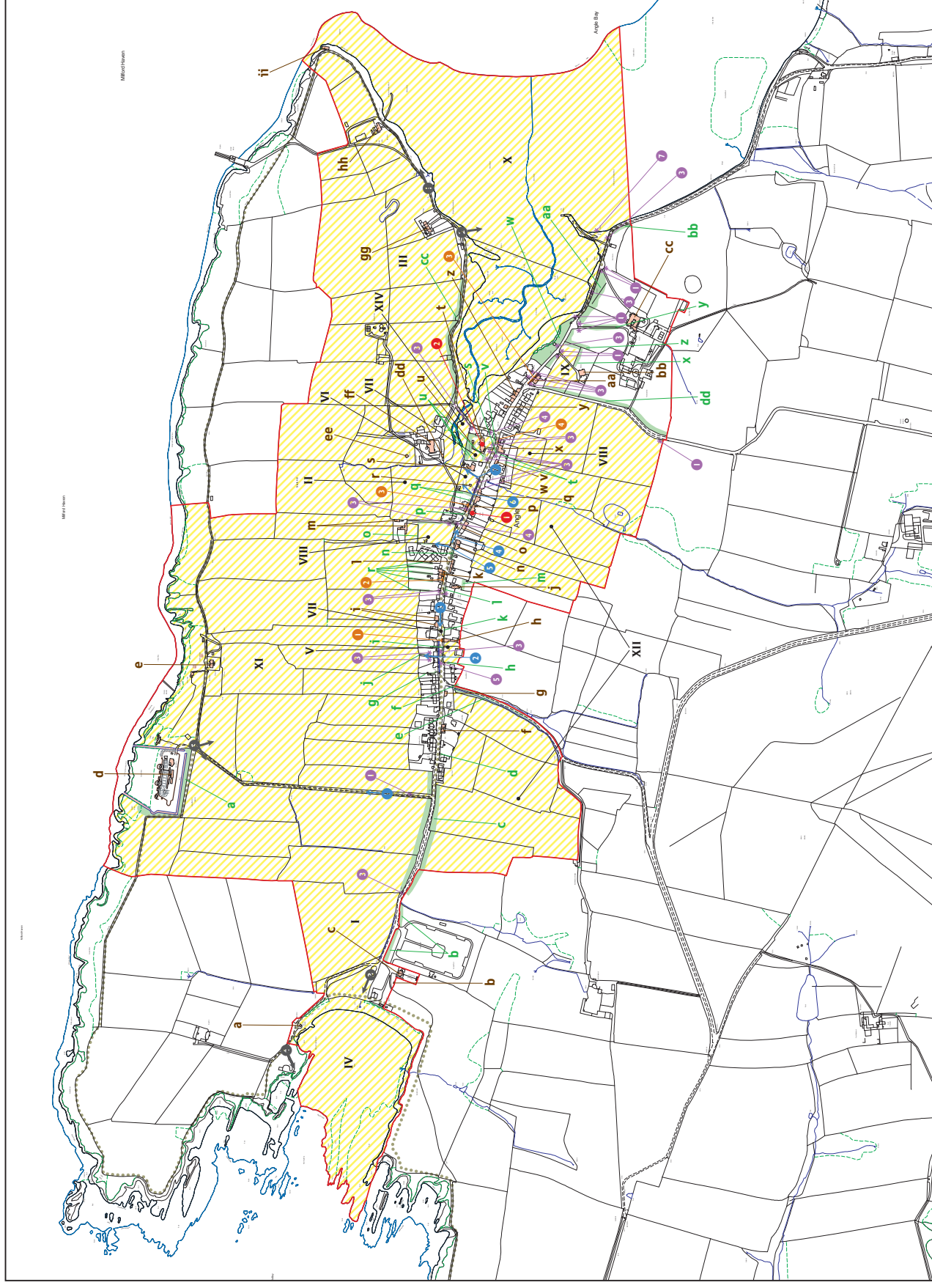
- To work with local people to:
 - Produce a comprehensive Character Statement of Angle Conservation Area which sets out why the area has been designated and what its special qualities are.
 - Produce a comprehensive Proposals Document for Angle Conservation Area setting out how its special qualities can be preserved and enhanced for both now and the future.

- To ensure that these documents are based on:
 - Thorough research
 - Extensive consultation
 - Widespread ownership of the initiative

Themes (Tools)

- To develop and implement a co-ordinated programme of proposals based on the following themes:
 - Resources
 - Public realm
 - Traffic management
 - Community Projects
 - Awareness
 - Development
 - Control
 - Study & Research

and these are detailed in sections 5-12 inclusive.



Angle

Conservation Area Designated 1997

Key

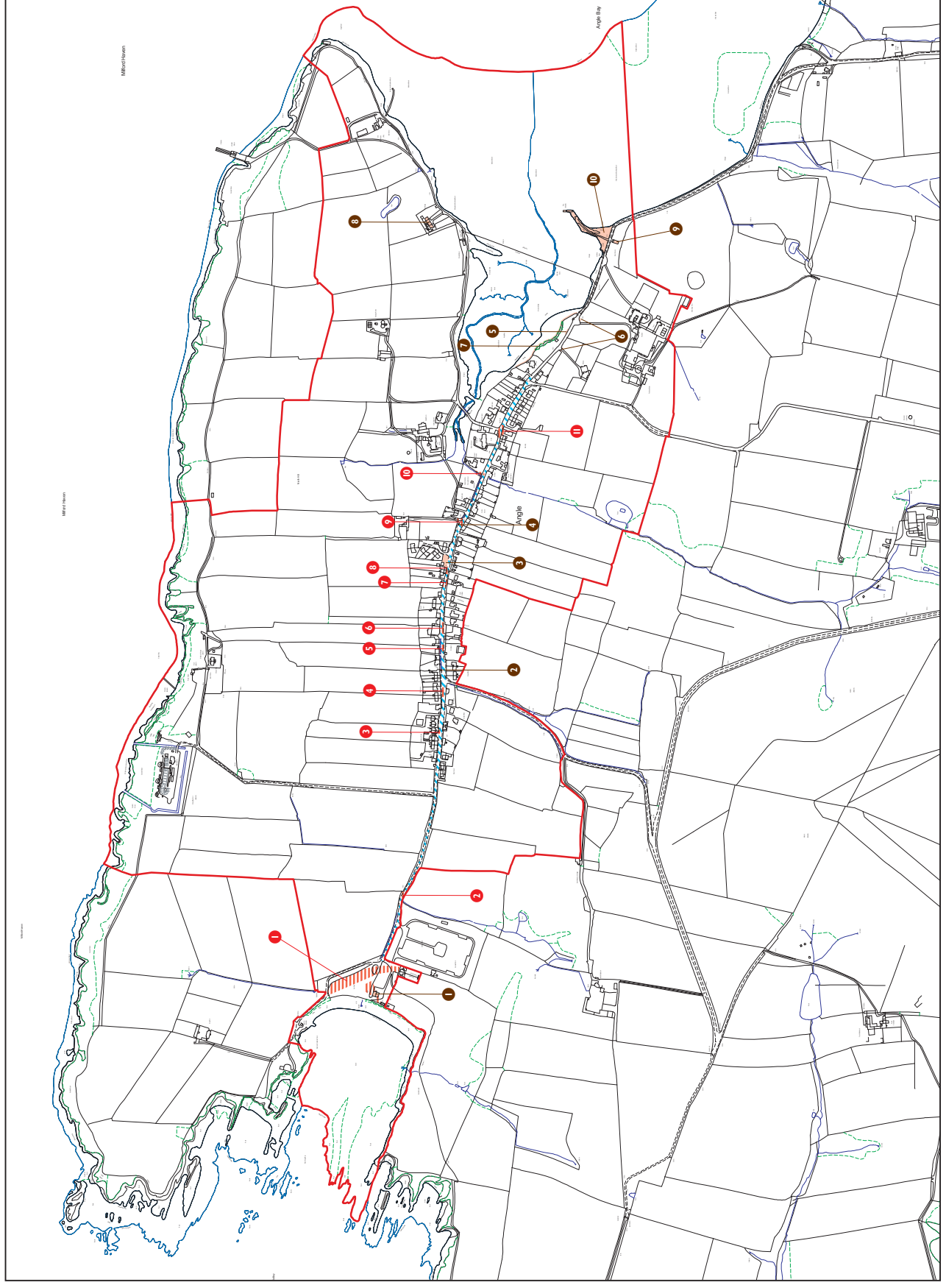
- Conservation Area Boundary
- Landmark Buildings
- Buildings of local significance
- * Local features
- ↑ Key views
- ↑ Glances to an object/landmark/point of interest
- Key carriages/frontages
- Important open spaces
- Important pedestrian route
- Trees important to the setting of Conservation Area

Scale



Pembrokehire Coast National Park





Angle Conservation Area Designated 1997

Key

- Conservation Area Boundary
- Opportunity for enhancement of building/area
- Opportunity for public realm/features enhancement
- Opportunity for addressing traffic/pedestrian conflict

Scale



Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



5 RESOURCES

5.1 CONSERVATION FUNDING - CADW GRANTS

At present there may be limited funding available from Cadw for schemes within the Conservation Area for repairs to historic buildings. The Authority will encourage greater resources to be directed to Conservation Areas such as Angle.

Principles

Cadw offers two grants:

- Works to outstanding buildings (Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953).
- Works which make a significant contribution towards the preservation or enhancement of the character of a Conservation Area Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990).

Key Policy

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)

Proposals

To ensure that existing Cadw grants are:

- Fully utilised to conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Conservation Area.
- Utilised so as to complement all other grant regimes.
- Targeted on key properties and places.

Priorities

To advise all those involved in the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the Conservation Area, of the availability of Cadw grants.

Place

To advise all those involved with key buildings and areas, of the availability of Cadw grants.

Partners

Cadw, PCNPA, property owners and project champions.

Programme

Part of general awareness campaign.

Practice

On-going liaison with Cadw, property owners and project champions.

5.2 CONSERVATION FUNDING- HISTORIC TOWN SCHEME PARTNERSHIP GRANTS (PCNPA)

Principles

National Park Authority in conjunction with Cadw currently offer grants to property owners in Tenby, St Davids and Saundersfoot to encourage the appropriate conservation and enhancement of historic buildings within the Conservation Area. The

Authority is negotiating with Cadw to extend these grants to all Conservation Areas.

Key Policy

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)

Proposals

To establish a scheme under Section 57 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and secure funding from a wide range of partners.

Priorities

To define those buildings, qualities and works that contribute most to the special character of the Conservation Area.

Partners

Potentially PCNPA, Cadw, WAG, Community Councils and property owners.

Programme

To regularly approach key partners with a view to agreeing funding.

5.3 NON-BUILDING CONSERVATION FUNDING

(e.g. housing grants, highways infrastructure budget, WAG grants, statutory undertakers budgets, Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) etc.

Principles

The local economy is fragile (largely reliant on tourism, agriculture and public sector) and conservation work can be costly. It is accordingly important to ensure that:

- Funding already allocated to the area is used so as to (interalia) help conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Conservation Area.
- External funding for conservation and enhancement works is maximised and co-ordinated so as to help sustain the local economy.

Key Policy

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)

Proposals

- **Pro-active:** to agree common objectives with external funders towards formalising "working accords" with each in line with Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995.
- **Reactive:** to respond to the initiatives of external funders drawing their attention to the importance of conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the Conservation Area through their existing programmes.

Priorities

- To focus on works/management, which have greatest impact on the conservation /enhancement of the special qualities of the Conservation Area.

Place

To focus on areas and buildings which are of greatest importance to the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the Conservation Area

Partners

All those investing in the area, especially PCC, statutory undertakers, PCNPA, WAG.

Programme

- **Pro-active:** to regularly approach key partners with a view to agreeing working accords.
- **Reactive:** to work closely with external funders with a view to positively influencing their existing programmes of work.

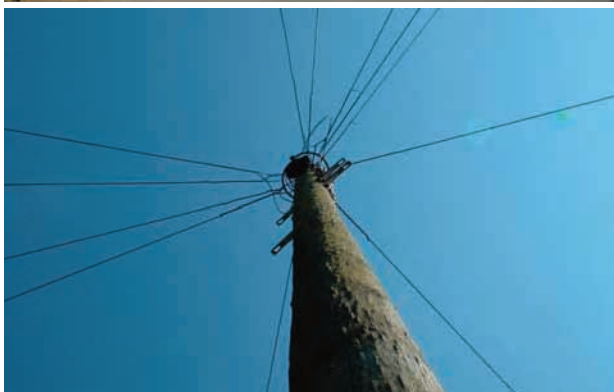
Practice

To provide a copy of this document to the key officers in each of the relevant funding agencies.

6 PUBLIC REALM

While the conservation and enhancement of private properties within the Conservation Area are important, public areas and features (e.g. streets, lanes, pavements, poles, overhead cables, signage, lighting, benches etc.) as well as Angle's unique biodiversity have significant effects on the special qualities of the area.

To compete economically town centres need to identify and exploit their unique "personality" so that they offer different reasons for visits. A well designed public realm of high quality can help create a "sense of place" in communities which add to their attraction beyond the immediate area (Planning Policy Wales TAN12: Design paragraph 5.14.3 (2009))



Principles

- To ensure that public areas, qualities and the biodiversity are managed and improved so as to help ensure the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the Conservation Area.
- To aim at making historic buildings which provide services for the public accessible to everyone (Overcoming the barriers: providing physical access to historic buildings, (Cadw 2002)).

Key Policies

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)
- LDP Policy 9 (Light Pollution)
- LDP Policy 16 (Open Spaces & Green Wedges)
- LDP Policy 29 (Sustainable Design)
- LDP Policy 55 (Powerlines and Pipelines)

Proposal

- **Pro-active:** to agree common objectives with the relevant organisations towards formalising "working accords" with each in line with Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995.
- **Reactive:** to respond to the initiatives of the relevant organisations drawing their attention to the importance of conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the Conservation Area through their existing programmes.

Priorities

All of the Conservation Area and its setting but with particular focus on:

- Undergrounding unsightly cables (subject to archaeological and geological considerations).
- Rationalising the design and locations of street furniture
- Sensitive lighting schemes
- Minimise light pollution
- Appropriate design and placing of street furniture
- Appropriate signage
- Appropriate road markings
- Retention of special features (e.g. conduits, hedges, forecourts)
- Encourage management of public open spaces
- Developing a tree management scheme
- Integration of biodiversity with conservation of the built environment at all opportunities.



Place

All of the Conservation Area but with a focus on post & wires at: -

- West Pill Beach Car Park
- North east of West Angle Bay Caravan Site
- Opposite Nos. 33-35
- Outside Nos. 50-51
- East of Whitehall
- Outside 'The Court'
- Opposite No. 23
- Opposite No. 18
- West of Angle School
- Opposite junction to Point Road



Partners

All those agencies involved in the public realm but especially:

- PCC
- Environment Agency, British Telecom, Telecommunications Operators, Western Power, Transco, Dwr Cymru, CCW
- Angle Community Council
- PCNPA.

Programme

- **Pro-active:** to approach relevant organisations with a view to agreeing working accords within twelve months
- **Reactive:** to work closely with relevant organisations with a view to positively influencing their existing programmes.

Practice

All in accordance with:

- Cadw Guidance "Overcoming the Barriers - Providing Physical Access to Historic Buildings
- Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Archaeology and Historic Areas
- Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments (n.d.) Traffic Management in Historic Areas
- English Heritage (1993) Street Improvements in Historic Areas
- English Heritage (1995) Development in Historic Environment
- English Heritage (1997) Conservation Issues in Local Plans
- English Heritage (June 1993) Conservation Area Practice: guidance on the management of Conservation Areas
- Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note 10: Tree Preservation Orders
- Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design
- Welsh Assembly Government (Edition 3, July 2010) Planning Policy Wales

7 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The village of Angle was not designed to cater for motorised transport which (especially during the tourism season) can adversely affect the conservation and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Conservation Area.

In established urban and rural neighbourhoods, traffic management measures should be adopted to improve the street environment and promote road safety (Planning Policy Wales Edition 3, July 2010 paragraph 8.4.1)

Principles

- To prevent physical damage to the special qualities of the Conservation Area.
- To reduce congestion (including inconvenience, inefficiency etc.) and improve safety in the Conservation Area.
- To improve enjoyment and safety of pedestrians and other users (by reducing speed, intrusions such as noise, smell, dust etc.) of the Conservation Area.

Key Policy

- LDP Policy 52 (Sustainable Transport)

Proposals

To encourage PCC to develop a traffic management scheme in line with Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995, for the Conservation Area as part of a wider transport strategy for the area including:

- Consideration of pedestrian friendly schemes, traffic calming, residents / visitors parking, disabled access, cycling and walking networks.
- Investigation of vehicular usage.
- Conservation best practice in use of surfacing, detail and junction layouts (Traffic Management in Historic Areas Cadw (2001))

Priorities

The whole of the Conservation Area and its setting needs to be incorporated in any traffic management scheme.

Place

The whole is important but the following are particular conservation priorities.

- Re-occurrence of speeding issues throughout Conservation Area
- Condition of Point Road

Partners

PCC, PCNPA, Dyfed Powys Police Authority, Angle Council, Angle local groups

Programme

- **Pro-active:** to approach relevant organisations within twelve months with a view to agreeing working accords.
- **Reactive:** to work closely with relevant organisations with a view to positively influencing their existing programmes and practices

Practice

In accordance with

- Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments (n.d.) Traffic Management in Historic Areas
- English Heritage (1993) Street Improvements in Historic Areas
- Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design
- Welsh Assembly Government (Edition 3, July 2010) Planning Policy Wales
- Civic Trust (1993) Traffic Measures in Historic Towns – an introduction to good practice
- Welsh Assembly Government (1998) Technical Advice Note 18: Transport (2007)

8 COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Local people and organisations have much to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the Conservation Area.



Principles

To enable, support and encourage local people and organisations to contribute towards the conservation and enhancement of the Conservation Area.

Key Policy

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)

Proposals

- To help build community capacity to enable local people to contribute to the enhancement of the Conservation Area and wider setting.
- To foster a sense of 'pride of place' in the Conservation Area and its wider setting.
- To help influence/support local initiatives to ensure that they contribute to the enhancement of the Conservation Area and its wider setting.

Priorities

- **Pro-active:** To encourage key community partners to develop a programme of capacity building.
- **Reactive:** To react to community aspirations and provide the necessary support and advice.

Place

Throughout the Conservation Area and for example:-

- Historic Military Trail

Partners

Angle Council, PLANED, PCC (CRU & Angle Harbour Commission), PAVS, PCNPA, Cambria Archaeology, local groups and individuals involved in community support.

Programme

- **Pro-active:** To aid the relevant organisations within 12 months in encouraging them to help the local community in the conservation and enhancement of the area.
- **Reactive:** To help support community projects with support and advice.

9 AWARENESS

Through awareness comes understanding, and through understanding comes care. This is vital for the conservation of the historic built resource. Across Wales generally the public's level of knowledge and understanding of the historic resource is low.

Numerous small inappropriate alterations have contributed significantly to the erosion of the special qualities of the Conservation Area. Many of these alterations are undertaken through lack of understanding and consideration of the built heritage and availability of inappropriate building materials and fittings.

It is important that awareness of the value of the local environment and the quality of its care is increased so that at the very least, decisions affecting the Conservation Area can be made on an informed and enlightened basis.

It is a WAG objective 'to preserve and enhance the historic environment, recognising its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride and the quality of life and its importance as a resource for future generations' (Planning Policy Wales Edition 3, July 2010)



Principles

To increase the level of awareness and understanding of the special qualities of the Conservation Area so as to ensure their conservation and enhancement.

Key Policies

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)
- LDP Policy 29 (Sustainable Design)

Proposals

To develop and implement a Communications Strategy embracing key conservation and enhancement principles using a variety of media including Leaflets, posters, events, TV, Internet, radio, walks, talks, etc and aimed at key target audiences.

Priorities

While it is important that all of the special qualities of the Conservation Area be enhanced, particular attention needs to be paid to:

- Domestic details – windows, doors, locally made bricks and blocks and rainwater goods, etc
- Commercial signage, shutters and illumination schemes
- Public realm works – lights, furniture, street surfaces, signage etc
- Provision of sensitive interpretation
- Retention of the atmosphere of the village
- Interaction with local school to raise awareness of the built heritage of Angle.



Place

Throughout the Conservation Area.

Partners

All those involved in the management of the Conservation Area but especially:-

- Individual property owners & tradespeople
- Statutory undertakers
- National, Regional and local bodies and societies
- PCNPA.
- PCC.

Programme

The development of a Communications Strategy within 12 months, followed by a phased programme of implementation.

Practice

To develop good working relationships with the Angle Community Council and local groups, to develop new awareness initiatives and to further existing initiatives.



10 DEVELOPMENT

It is important that new development respects the character of the Conservation Area in terms of scale, materials and detail. The sensitive redevelopment or upgrading of buildings for housing, business and other uses will result in a greater capital value for the owner which will in turn encourage inward investment and confidence in the area.

Good development should avoid both insensitive modern design and also the superficial echoing of historic features in new building (Building in Context - new development in historic areas CABE (2001))

Principles

- To ensure that new development and redevelopment conserves and enhances the special qualities of the Conservation Area.

Key Policies

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)
- LDP Policy 29 (Sustainable Design)
- LDP Policy 30 (Amenity)

Proposals

- To identify opportunities for development in line with the LDP
- To prepare design/development briefs for key sites and buildings
- To work with developers at pre-application stage to ensure that their proposals conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Conservation Area
- To develop a general guidance note for applicants
- To encourage full, detailed planning/listed building applications of all development and redevelopment proposals (including drawings of the neighbouring structures/areas).
- To ensure wide consultation on all development proposals in the Conservation Area

Priorities

- Continue to fulfil principles set out in P.O.S.T. analysis on a reactive development-led basis.
- To help bring forward potential sites for enhancement, improvement and development.

Place

Throughout the Conservation Area but especially potential sites / buildings for re-development / enhancement within the Conservation Area as follows: -

- Wavecrest Café
- Bush Shelter at Elm Grove
- Car Park adjacent to the Hibernia Public House
- Bus shelter opposite No. 19
- Walls north of Angle Hall
- Gate joms to Angle Hall

- Sea walls, East Angle
- Bay View Cottages
- Quay at East Angle



Partners/Developers

Developers, Environment Agency, PCC, PCNPA, CCW, Architects, Surveyors, Builders, etc.

Programme

Proactive: preparation of/ assistance with development briefs

Reactive: to applicants proposals

Practice

All in accordance with:-

- CABE (2000) By Design - urban design in the planning system: towards better practice
- CABE (2001) Building in Context - new development in historic areas
- CABE (2001) The Value of Urban Design
- English Heritage (1995) Development in Historic Environment
- Welsh Assembly Government (1996) Technical Advice Note 7: Outdoor Advertisement and Control
- Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note 12: Design
- Welsh Assembly Government (Edition 3, July 2010) Planning Policy Wales

11 CONTROL

If the Conservation Area is not adequately conserved and enhanced, then planning legislation provides for the introduction of additional controls. While it is hoped that all those involved in the future of the Conservation Area promote the conservation and enhancement of its special qualities, it is important that there are procedures in place to prevent the inappropriate actions of those who do not.

Principles

- To prevent development and uses that have an unacceptable impact on the archaeology, historic fabric and character of the Conservation Area.
- To ensure that new development / uses preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Conservation Area.
- To prevent development where it would damage or destroy the amenity value of trees or groups of trees.
- To prevent development and uses that would adversely affect the integrity or coherence of the Landscape of Historic Interest in which the Conservation Area is set.
- To prevent development which damages the physical context of Little Haven along with its approaches and views as set out in the Character Statement.
- To encourage measures which would maintain and prevent the loss of existing features of value.

Key Policies

- LDP Policy 8 (Special Qualities)
- LDP Policy 11 (Protection of Biodiversity)
- LDP Policy 29 (Sustainable Design)
- LDP Policy 30 (Amenity)

Proposals

- All applications for development in the Conservation Area be fully considered by the National Park Authority in accordance with the principles set out in the LDP.
- All decisions of the Authority be carefully monitored, and, where appropriate, enforced
- That, where appropriate, Repairs/Urgent Works Notices and Enforcement Notices be served under the Planning, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990
- Consideration be given to recommending spot-listing historic buildings where appropriate
- Article 4 directions can be used by the local authority to control small scale alterations which fall within 'permitted development rights' (e.g. the alteration of windows, removal of curtilage features, protecting buried archaeological remains etc.) and consideration is to be given to the introduction of these.

- Consideration be given to revoking, making and varying Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate

Priorities

All details which have a significant impact on the character of the Conservation Area but in particular fenestration, doors, signage, satellite dishes/aerials and their fixings, boundary features and trees.

Place

All of the Conservation Area.

Partners

Developers, property owners, and all those wishing to make changes to the special qualities of the Conservation Area, PCNPA.

Programme

It is proposed that the Conservation Area be reviewed to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies twelve months after the adoption of this Proposals Document. A report setting out the situation will then be considered by the National Park Authority with recommendations as to whether or not Article 4 directions need to be introduced.

12 STUDY & RESEARCH

It is important that all decisions affecting the Conservation Area are based on sound knowledge of its archaeological, historic and architectural qualities, relating not only to individual buildings but also layout, land use and local identity.

Principles

It is important that the conservation and enhancement of the area is based upon a good understanding of its special qualities.

Proposals

- To collect and collate all existing reports and research on the special qualities of the Conservation Area and to regularly update the database.
- To make sure this database is available to inform all judgements on works in the Conservation Area and to regularly update the database.
- To develop and maintain a photographic archive of the appearance of the Conservation Area.
- To commission further research into both the special qualities of the Conservation Area and both historic and modern techniques for its conservation and enhancement.
- To monitor changes in the character of the Conservation Area leading to a review of this Proposals document

Priorities

- Research into local historic building techniques (e.g. types and sources of traditional building materials e.g. stone, brick, slate, tiles thatch, clom, lime renders and mortars, local blacksmithing for architectural ironwork etc)
- Research into local traditions and folklore
- Updating trails and interpretation

Place

Across the Conservation Area and its setting.

Partners

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Cadw, The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, PCNPA.

Programme

Proactive: To monitor the Conservation Area's character and review this Proposals document within 10 years.

Reactive: Ongoing.

13 CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

13.1 OUTLYING AREAS IMPORTANT TO THE SETTING AND CHARACTER OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

The immediate landscape and coastal setting of Angle is of outstanding historic, archaeological and ecological importance and is included within the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales (entry included in within the Angle Character Statement). While the Register itself is non-statutory, it requires the NPA to consider the likely impact of development on identified landscapes of outstanding historic interest. Of immediate importance are Thorne Island, West Pill, North Hills, parkland surrounding Angle Hall, East Angle Bay, wooded field strips south of Angle and North Studdock/East Blockhouse.

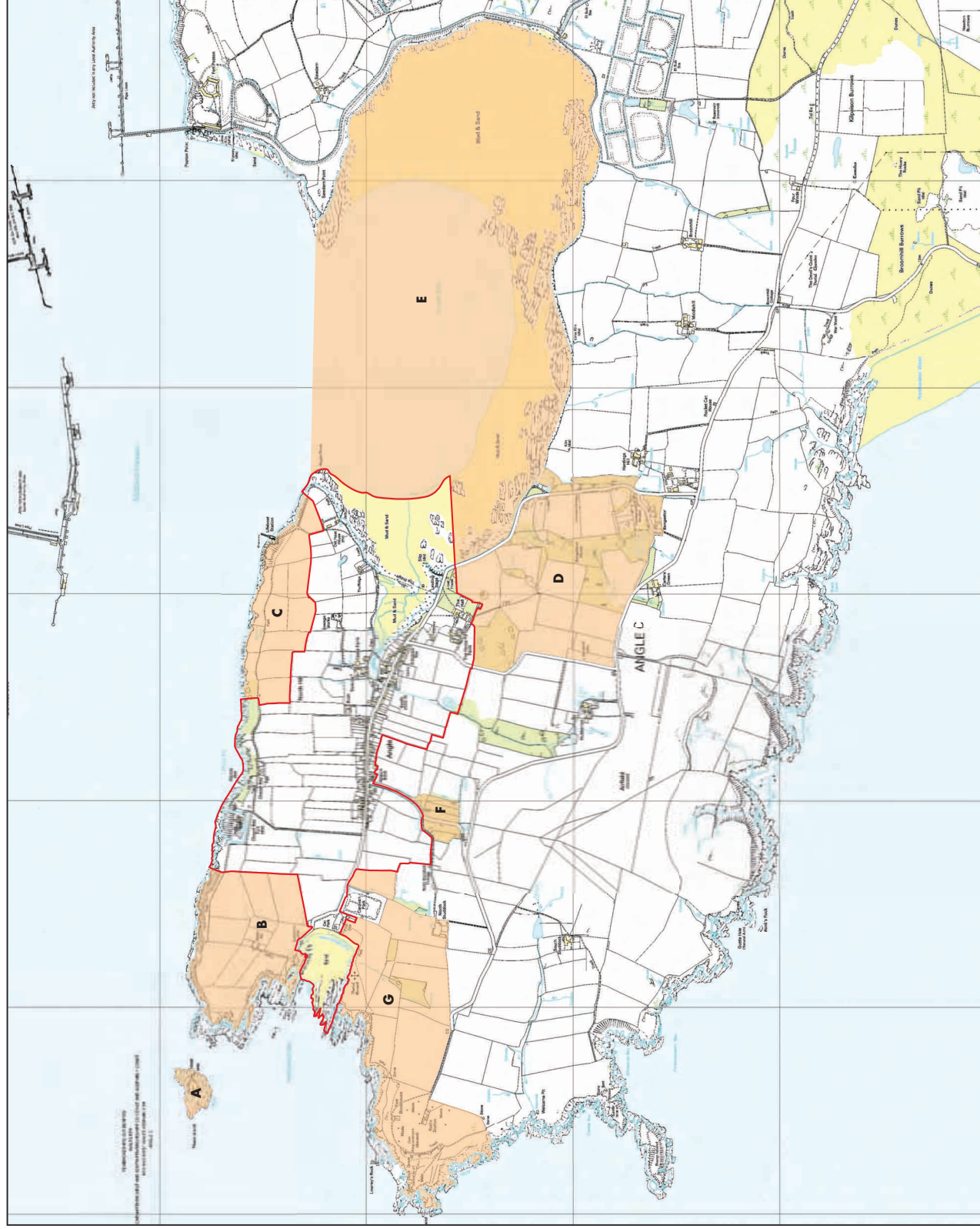
The impact on the Conservation Area of development on sites close to and prominently visible from within the boundary of the Conservation Area should be considered. The following map shows the outlying areas important to the setting and character of the Conservation area in terms of history, archaeology and local landmarks. The map sets out the immediate historic, archaeological and landscape context of the Conservation Area. The impact on the setting of the Conservation Area will be a consideration for proposals which would have a major impact on or introduce incongruous elements into the surrounding landscape.

13.2 CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY REVIEW

Under Section 67 of the 1990 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act, the National Park Authority is required to review Conservation Areas from time to time. The Conservation Area Working Group has suggested extending the boundary to include: -

- Thorne Island
- Field south of West Angle Bay (St Anthony's Chapel Field)
- East Blockhouse
- Hall Walk
- Fields at North Hill and Ellen's Well

These suggestions will be considered in closer detail as a separate legislative process and will be subject to full public consultation.

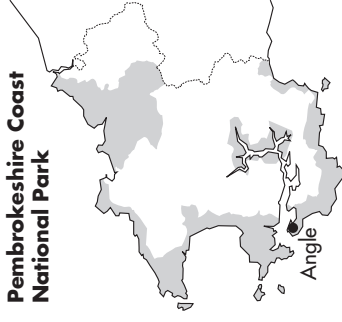


Angle Conservation Area Designated 1997

- A** Thorne Island - Prominent landmark with Grade II listed Napoleonic fort
- B** West Pill & surrounding fields - Prominent farmstead overlooking West Angle Bay surrounded by remains of medieval field system
- C** Fields at North Hill/Ellens Well - Remains of former medieval field system
- D** Parkland surrounding Angle Hall - including driveway with fine partly castellated sea walls and lodge. Medieval strip fields to south including listed former windmill tower. Private road to Angle Hall flanked by woodland. Bangeston ruins of historic importance with attractive group of estate cottages and early walled gardens. Prominent woodland north of Angle Hall
- E** Angle Bay - including mudflats, providing fine coastal setting for village. Historically important quay at East Angle
- F** Cluster of wooded strip fields.
- G** North Studdock and East Blackhouse - North Studdock Farm prominently visible from West Angle with fields/woods along coastal headland. Remains of East Blackhouse Fort of historic/architectural importance. Historic remains of C20 military buildings.

Scale
0 400 800 m

Pembroke Coast
National Park



14 NEXT STEPS

- The PCNPA has adopted the Proposals Document as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Local Development Plan. It will support the policies of the LDP and will be a material planning consideration in determining applications for development affecting Angle Conservation Area.
- It is proposed that the on going management and monitoring of the proposals set out in the document be undertaken by the Angle Council nominated working group and National Park officers on (initially at least) a twice yearly basis with reports on progress being made publicly available.

15 ANGLE CONSERVATION AREA PROGRAMME

Themes (Tools)	Potential Partners	Practice	Land Organisation	Timetable			
				2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Resource Conservation Funding - Cadw Grants	Cadw, property owners & project champions	Ongoing Liaison with Cadw, property owners and project champions	PCNPA				
Conservation Funding – Historic Town Scheme Partnership Grants (PCNPA)	PCNPA, Cadw, PCC, WDA, WTB, property owners	Explore potential for Historic Town Scheme Partnership	PCNPA/Cadw				
Non-Conservation Funding	PCC, statutory undertakers, WDA, WTB, landowners	Approach key partners with a view to agreeing working accords	PCNPA				
Public Realm	PCC, PCNPA, Environment Agency, BT, Telecommunications Operators, Western Power, Transco, Dwr Cymru, Hyder	Respond to initiatives of external funders	PCNPA				
		Approach relevant organisations with a view to agreeing working accords	PCNPA				
Traffic Management	PCC, PCNPA, Angle Community Council, Dyfed Powys Police Authority	Respond to initiatives of relevant organisations	PCNPA				
		Traffic management scheme for Angle (PCC)	PCNPA/PCC				
Community Projects		Approach relevant organisations with a view to agreeing working accords	PCNPA				
		Response to initiatives of relevant organisations	PCNPA				
Awareness	Angle Community Council, PCNPA, local groups and individuals, PLANED, PCC (CRU), PAVS	Approach relevant organisations to aid the community to conserve and enhance the Conservation Area	PCNPA				
		Reactive support for community projects involving building conservation	PCNPA				
Development	Property owners, tradespeople, statutory undertakers, National Regional and local bodies and societies PCNPA	The development of a communications strategy	PCNPA				
		Phased implementation of communication strategy	PCNPA				
Control	Developers, PCNPA	Phased preparation of development briefs	PCNPA				
		Reactive (planning & Listed Building applications/queries)	PCNPA				
Study & Research	Developers, property owners, PCNPA	Review of the Conservation Area					
	Cambria Archaeology, Cadw, The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, local historical societies	Ongoing study and research	PCNPA				
Conservation Area Boundary Review	PCNPA & Community Working Group	Ongoing management and monitoring of the proposals	PCNPA/Community Council Working Group				
		Review of the Proposal Document	PCNPA				
	Public, PCNPA	Review of the Conservation Area boundary	PCNPA				

16 ABBREVIATIONS USED

BT	BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CABE	COMMISSION FOR ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
CCW	COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES
CROW	COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY ACT 2000
CRU	PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (COMMUNITY REGENERATION UNIT)
DDA	DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT (DDA) 1995
EA	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (WALES)
LDP	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PAVS	PEMBROKESHIRE ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES
PCC	PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
PCNPA	PEMBROKESHIRE COAST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
PLANED	PEMBROKESHIRE LOCAL ACTION NETWORK FOR ENTERPRISE AND DEVELOPMENT
PMSAC	PEMBROKESHIRE MARINE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION
SPAB	SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS
SSSI	SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
WAG	WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT

KEY TO ANGLE CONSERVATION AREA FEATURES MAP

LANDMARK BUILDINGS - red circle

1. Globe Hotel
2. St Mary's Church

BUILDINGS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE - brown circle, lower case text

- a. West Angle Limekiln
- b. Brickworks chimney
- c. Woodfield/Beach House
- d. Chapel Bay Fort
- e. Chapel Bay Cottages
- f. Nos. 34 & 35
- g. No. 33
- h. Whitehall Farm
- i. Nos. 54-55
- j. The Court
- k. Nos. 58-60
- l. Nos. 23-25
- m. Bush Farm
- n. Nos. 21-22
- o. Nos. 17-18
- p. Globe Hotel (14-15)
- q. Nos. 11-13
- r. Mirehouse Memorial
- s. Angle School
- t. St Mary's Church
- u. Sailor's Chapel
- v. No. 7
- w. Almshouse
- x. Village Hall
- y. No. 64
- z. No. 65-67
- aa. Nos. 1-2
- bb. Rectory
- cc. Angle Hall
- dd. Angle Tower
- ee. Dovecote
- ff. Castle Farm
- gg. Bay View Cottages
- hh. Point House
- ii. Old Lifeboat House

LOCAL FEATURES - purple circle, white text

1. Traditional stone joms
2. Medieval field strips including hedges (see A3 map)
3. Stone wall
4. Unmetalled track
5. Lake (open culvert)
6. Culvert
7. Harbour walls, East Angle

KEY VIEWS - black arrow, white text

1. View of refinery and Popton Fort
2. View across East Angle Bay towards farmland; Rocket Carthouse on horizon
3. View towards Dale point, St Anne's Head, Musselwick sands and Thorne Island
4. View towards headland of West Angle

5. View over village from Chapel Bay Fort across rolling fields to Rocket Carthouse, Windmill Tower and North Studdock on the horizon

KEY GLIMPSES TO AN OBJECT/LANDMARK/ POINT OF INTEREST - blue arrow, blue circle, white text

1. Glimpse of fields and headland up Chapel Bay Lane
2. Glimpse of fields between Nos.49 & 50
3. Glimpse westwards along village street towards Nos. 34-35
4. Glimpse eastwards along Village Street
5. Glimpse towards Bush Farm and distant fields
6. Glimpse of Angle Tower from Memorial Garden
7. Glimpse of Castle Farm, Angle Tower and dovecote

KEY CURTILAGES/FRONTAGES - orange circle, white text

1. Whitehall
2. Nos. 58-60
3. Bluebell Cottages and adjacent house
4. Tudor Cottage
5. 1-2 Angle

IMPORTANT OPEN SPACES - black text

- i. Angle Car Park and field to its east including road verge
- ii. Field west of Castle Farm
- iii. Fields on north side of Point Road
- iv. West Angle Beach
- v. Field west of Whitehall
- vi. Memorial Garden
- vii. St Mary's Churchyard
- viii. Angle Cemetery
- ix. Rectory garden
- x. East Angle Bay
- xi. North Hill
- xii. Fields to south side of village

TREES IMPORTANT TO THE SETTING OF THE CONSERVATION AREA - green text

- a. Trees around Chapel Bay Fort
- b. Hedgerow on road boundary of West Angle Bay Caravan Site
- c. Roadside hedges between West Court and West Angle
- d. Sycamore west of No. 36
- e. Hedges on each side of B4320
- f. Elms/ash flanking B4320 junction with village street
- g. Row of elms east of Elm Grove
- h. Ash tree to east of Angulo Bank
- i. Roadside hedgerow west of Whitehall
- j. Sycamores to rear of No. 5
- k. Hedgerow east of Whitehall
- l. Hedgerow bounding The Court
- m. Group of sycamores and ash to south of The Court and No. 26
- n. Group of ash and elm trees east of No. 23
- o. Trees east of Shirburn Close and south of Bush Farm
- p. Sycamore opposite Globe Hotel
- q. Holly fronting Holly cottage and mature sycamores to east
- r. Trees (mainly Ash and mature hawthorn) behind the Hibernia
- s. Mature ash west of Village Hall
- t. Elm and mature ash to rear of No. 7
- u. Yews, ash, oak, elm and sycamores in St Mary's churchyard
- v. Oak to southeast corner of churchyard
- w. Beech, sycamore and ash to north side of road
- x. Sycamore, ash, pines in garden of Rectory
- y. Avenue of trees at Angle Hall
- z. Trees in grounds of Angle Hall

- aa. Belt of trees to south of Angle Hall driveway
- bb. Belt of ash, oak and sycamore
- cc. Hedgerow and trees along Point Road
- dd. Trees and hedgerow on east side of road

KEY TO ANGLE CONSERVATION AREA OPPORTUNITIES MAP

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENHANCEMENT OF BUILDING/AREA

1. Wavecrest Café
2. Bus Shelter at Elm Grove
3. Car Park adjacent to the Hibernia P.H
4. Bus shelter opposite No. 19
5. Walls north of Angle Hall
6. Gate joms to Angle Hall
7. Sea walls, East Angle
8. Bay View Cottages
9. Boathouse
10. Quay at East Angle

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC REALM ENHANCEMENT

1. Post and wires in West Pill/beach car park areas
2. Post and wires north-east of caravan site
3. Post and wires opposite Nos. 34 & 35
4. Post and wires opposite No.33
5. Post and wires outside Nos. 50-51
6. Post and wires east of Whitehall
7. Post and wires outside The Court
8. Post and wires opposite No. 23
9. Post and wires opposite No. 18
10. Post and wires west of school
11. Post and wires opposite junction to Point Road
12. Speeding problems throughout Conservation Area