

Vale of Glamorgan: Barry Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study



Final Report
to
Vale of Glamorgan Council

March 2011



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White Consultants
127-129, Bute Street
Cardiff
CF10 5LE
Tel: 029 2043 7841

Email: sw@whiteconsultants.co.uk
Web: www.whiteconsultants.co.uk

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 White Consultants were appointed by Vale of Glamorgan Council in November 2010 to undertake a landscape sensitivity and capacity assessment for defined candidate sites in North West Barry.
- 1.2 A LANDMAP assessment has already been undertaken by the Countryside Council for Wales and analysis of landscape sensitivity and capacity for housing has been made using this information combined with other data such as aerial photographs, ordnance survey mapping, ecological and historic data and site assessment. This is explained more fully in the Section 2.0.
- 1.3 The study is intended to form part of the evidence base which will inform the Local Development Plan site allocations.
- 1.4 This report is a draft setting out detailed assessments and sensitivity and capacity evaluations of candidate sites [provided by Vale of Glamorgan Council]. It is structured in two main parts.
 - Part 1 covers the method and summary landscape sensitivity and capacity findings.
 - Part 2 covers the Strategic Candidate Sites.

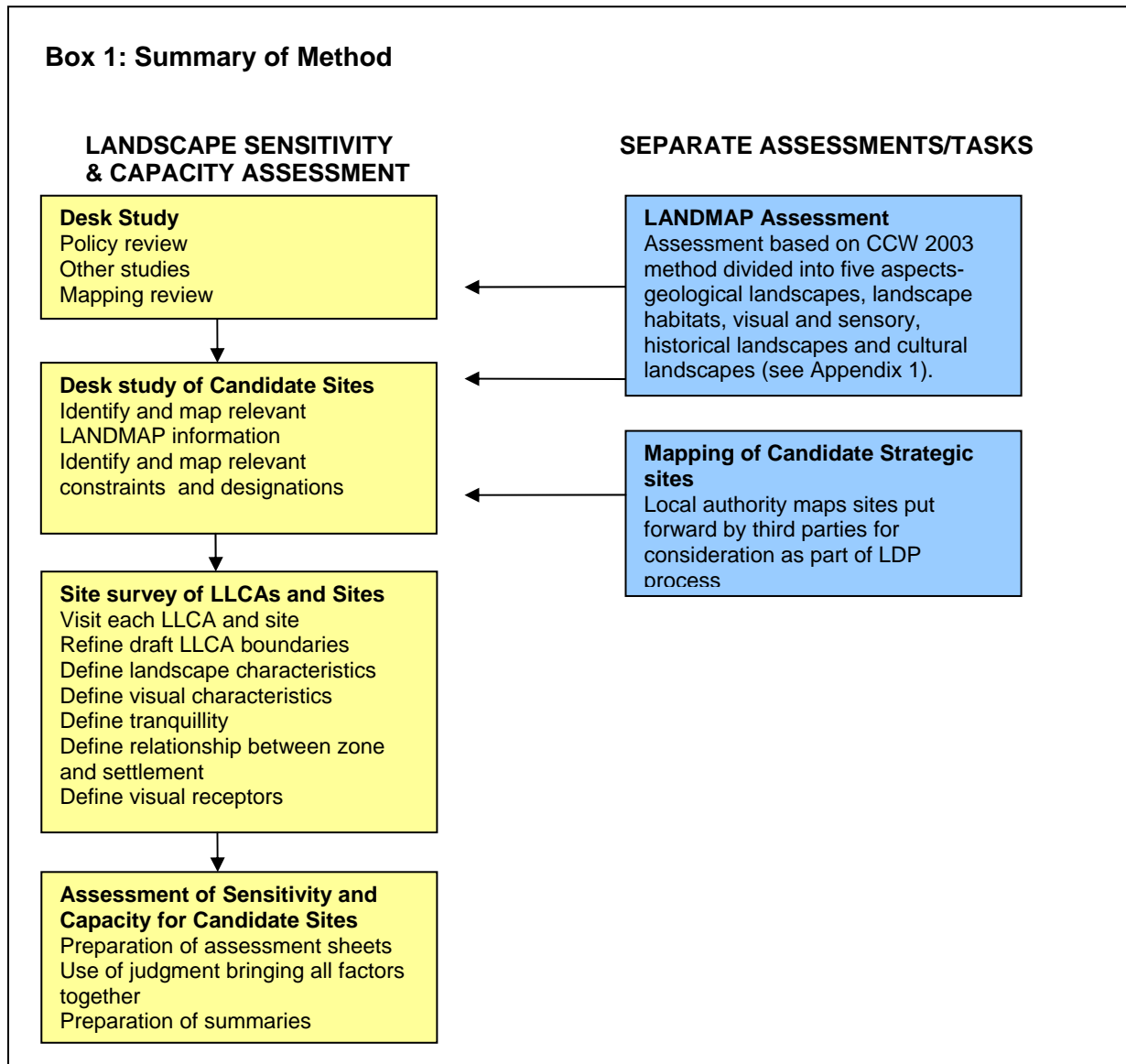
We discuss the method below.

2.0 METHOD

- 2.1 This study is a technical exercise and the report uses a number of technical terms for precision and as a means for reaching conclusions on sensitivity and capacity. These terms are defined in the Glossary in **Appendix 2**. We have taken into consideration Countryside Agency 'Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity [2004]'. These are defined below.
- 2.2 **Sensitivity** is taken to mean the sensitivity of the landscape itself, irrespective of the type of change which may be under consideration. It is a combination of the sensitivity of the landscape resource [including its historical and ecological features and elements] and the visual sensitivity of the landscape [such as views and visibility]. For the purposes of this study it also includes landscape value [including designations]. For example, an undesignated very gently sloping landscape with large arable fenced fields and trees *may* have a lower sensitivity than a steeply sloping pastoral landscape with small fields and strong hedgerow and tree cover.
- 2.3 **Capacity** is taken to mean the ability of a landscape to accommodate different amounts of change for a development of a specific type. For example, a flat landscape with tree belts may be able to accommodate housing more easily than an open sloping landscape but the size of field may limit the scale of desirable development. A low sensitivity does not

automatically mean a high capacity as this depends on the type and scale of development considered.

- 2.4 Key tasks are explained in more detail. Box 1 shows a summary of the process undertaken which is then further explained in the text.



Defining sites for assessment:

- 2.5 Sites are based on the candidate sites put forward by prospective developers and compiled and digitised by the local authority for assessment.

Desk study of sites:

- 2.6 Value and sensitivity information is abstracted from the LANDMAP assessment using all aspects (see **Appendix 1**). Constraints data has been collected and includes designations for landscape eg SLA; heritage designations eg conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and landscapes; nature conservation designations e.g. RAMSAR, SACs, SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, SINCS;

public rights of way, national trails and cycle routes, and country parks. Maps are prepared to set out constraints.

Site Survey of candidate sites:

- 2.7 Each site and its context is visited and the key characteristics, landscape sensitivity and capacity are assessed using a designed proforma. This includes LANDMAP values and designations. Other relevant factors are recorded including:
- Intrinsic characteristics eg landform and landcover
 - Function of area
 - Presence of water
 - Visual characteristics
 - Tranquillity
 - Functional relationship of the site with its surroundings and the settlement eg recreation.
 - Visual relationship of the site with the settlement and landscape eg key views, skyline character
 - Description of settlement edge- is it a positive or negative edge to the settlement?
 - Definition of sensitive receptors within and outside the area.
 - Potential for improvement of the settlement edge and for overall mitigation.

Key Characteristics and Sensitivity of Candidate Sites

- 2.8 Bringing all the information together, the key characteristics of each area are summarised. Then an overall analysis of each candidate site's sensitivity is made. Judgments are not based on a mathematical adding up of factors, positive or negative. Some factors will be more important than others in different areas. For instance, the function of an area in separating settlements may be considered very important and make it sensitive to development even if it is of limited inherent landscape value. A justification is given as to why it is considered that an area has a particular sensitivity. The calibration of the sensitivity is as follows:

Sensitivity	Definition
Low	Key characteristics of landscape are robust and/or are of relatively low intrinsic value as a landscape resource.
Medium-low	Key characteristics of landscape are resilient to change and/or are of limited intrinsic value as a landscape resource.
Medium	Key characteristics of landscape are susceptible to change and/or have value as a landscape resource.
High-Medium	Key characteristics of landscape are vulnerable to change and/or have high value as a landscape resource.
High	Key characteristics of landscape are very vulnerable to change and/or have significant value as a landscape resource.

Capacity of Candidate Sites

- 2.9 A capacity rating is then defined for housing development. This is based on the sensitivity of a zone and the likely magnitude of effect and character of proposed development. Housing is taken to be around 8m high ranging from individual houses through to larger estate developments. Where an alternative use is proposed this is addressed for individual sites. The calibration of the capacity is as follows:

Capacity	Definition
High	Thresholds for significant change are very high and much of the area can be developed.
High-medium	Thresholds for significant change are high and the area is able to accommodate a significant proportion for development.
Medium	Thresholds for change are intermediate with some ability to accommodate development in some parts.
Medium-low	Thresholds for change are low and development can be accommodated only in limited situations.
Low	Thresholds for change are very low and the area is unable to accommodate development without significant adverse effects.

3.0 SITES CONSIDERED

- 3.1 The sites considered in the assessment are set out in the table below with their existing and uses proposed by developers.

Site	Existing use/vegetation where appropriate	Proposed use
0182/CS1	Farmland	Housing
2163/CS1	Farmland	Housing or education
2163/CS2	College campus	Housing or education
2405/CS1	Farmland	Housing
2407/CS1	Golf course	Housing [in parts]
2407/CS2	Golf course- fringe	Housing
2427/CS1	Farmland	Housing
2508/CS2	Farmland- fallow	Housing
2526/CS1	Farmland-unused and overgrown	Housing
2538/CS1	Golf course- fringe	Housing
2563/CS1	Scrub/unused	Housing
2593/CS1	Farmland	Housing
2597/CS1	Regenerating woodland and scrub/unused	Offices

4.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 4.1 Overall, the study has found that there is capacity for housing in the study area. For housing, one site is considered to have high/medium capacity, two sites medium capacity, four sites medium/low and six low capacity. For other uses, one site has medium capacity, one medium/low and one low capacity. Whilst there may be potential adverse landscape effects in some sites it is accepted that this is one of many considerations in site allocation. Those sites with lower capacity would require particularly careful treatment and consideration of their qualities, elements and features if they go forward for development.
- 4.2 Areas of higher sensitivity and lower capacity have tended to be those of intrinsically higher value, those on steep or prominent slopes, those in open countryside not closely associated with a settlement, or those acting as setting to listed buildings. There is a need to protect in particular the landscapes of the valley sides and ridge tops and maintain green fingers of open space penetrating into settlements to maintain the quality of life for residents. Some sites assessed act as recreational and wildlife corridors and reservoirs.
- 4.3 Some settlement edges present an unattractive boundary with the countryside. In these cases, and combined with where the landscape itself has lower intrinsic sensitivity, the opportunity is taken to recommend a higher capacity for development. This is with the proviso that the development itself will present a positive edge. This can only be achieved with good design with the recognition of the need for a hierarchy of built form and lower density at certain points. Significant planting may also be required in order to integrate the development and enhance the landscape.
- 4.4 The landscape sensitivities and capacities of each candidate site are summarised in Table 1 and illustrated in **Figures 2-4**. The assessments are found in Part 2.
- 4.5 Candidate site's landscape sensitivity can be summarised as follows:

Site	Sensitivity	Housing Capacity	Other uses capacity
0182/CS1	high/medium	medium	n/a
2163/CS1	high/medium	medium/low	medium/low
2163/CS2	high/medium	medium	medium
2405/CS1	high/medium	low	n/a
2407/CS1	high/medium	medium/low	n/a
2407/CS2	high/medium	low	n/a
2427/CS1	medium	high/medium	n/a
2508/CS2	high/medium	low	n/a
2526/CS1	high/medium	low	n/a
2538/CS1	high/medium	low	n/a
2563/CS1	high/medium	low	n/a
2593/CS1	high/medium	medium/low	n/a
2597/CS1	high/medium	medium/low	low

FIGURES

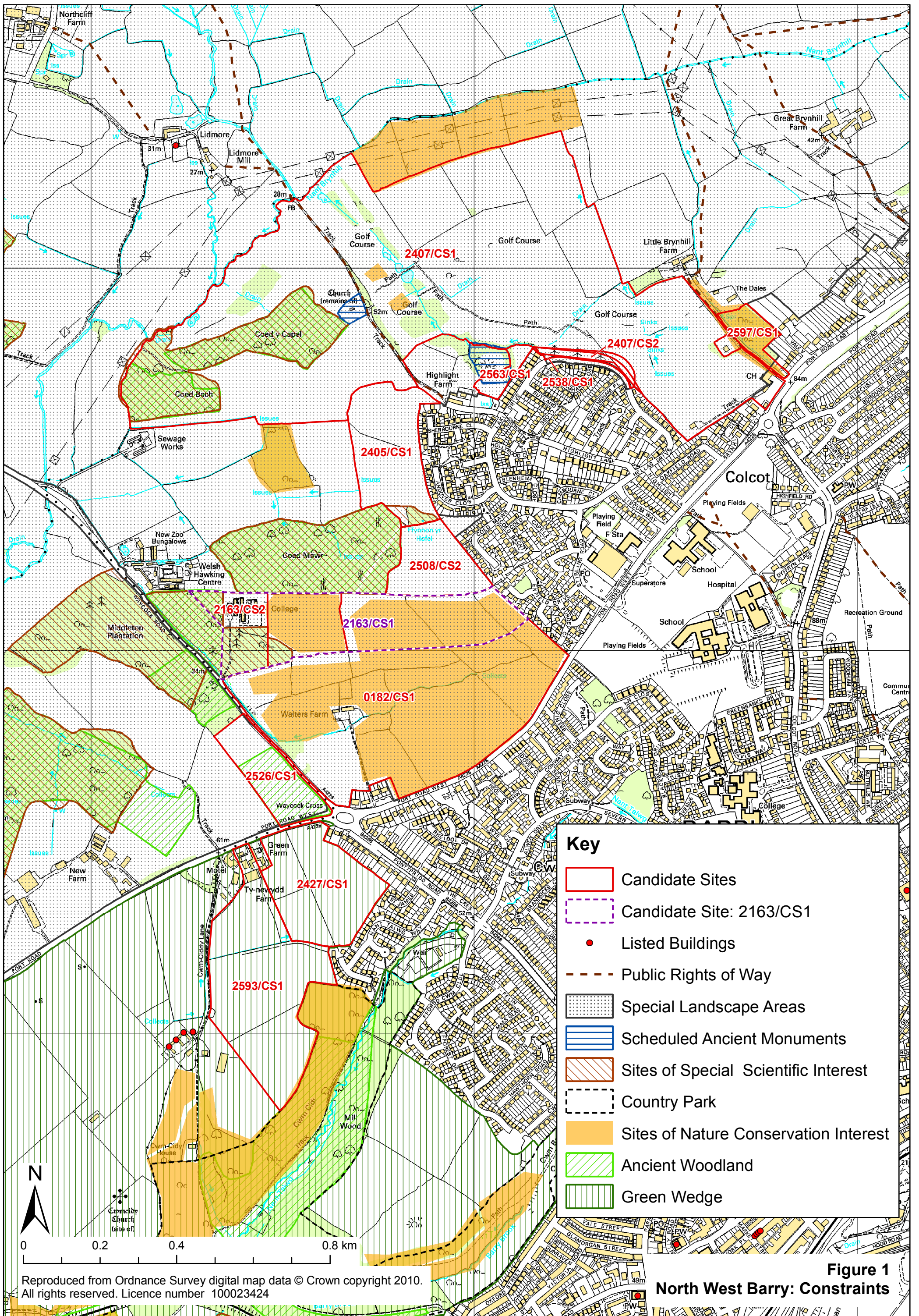
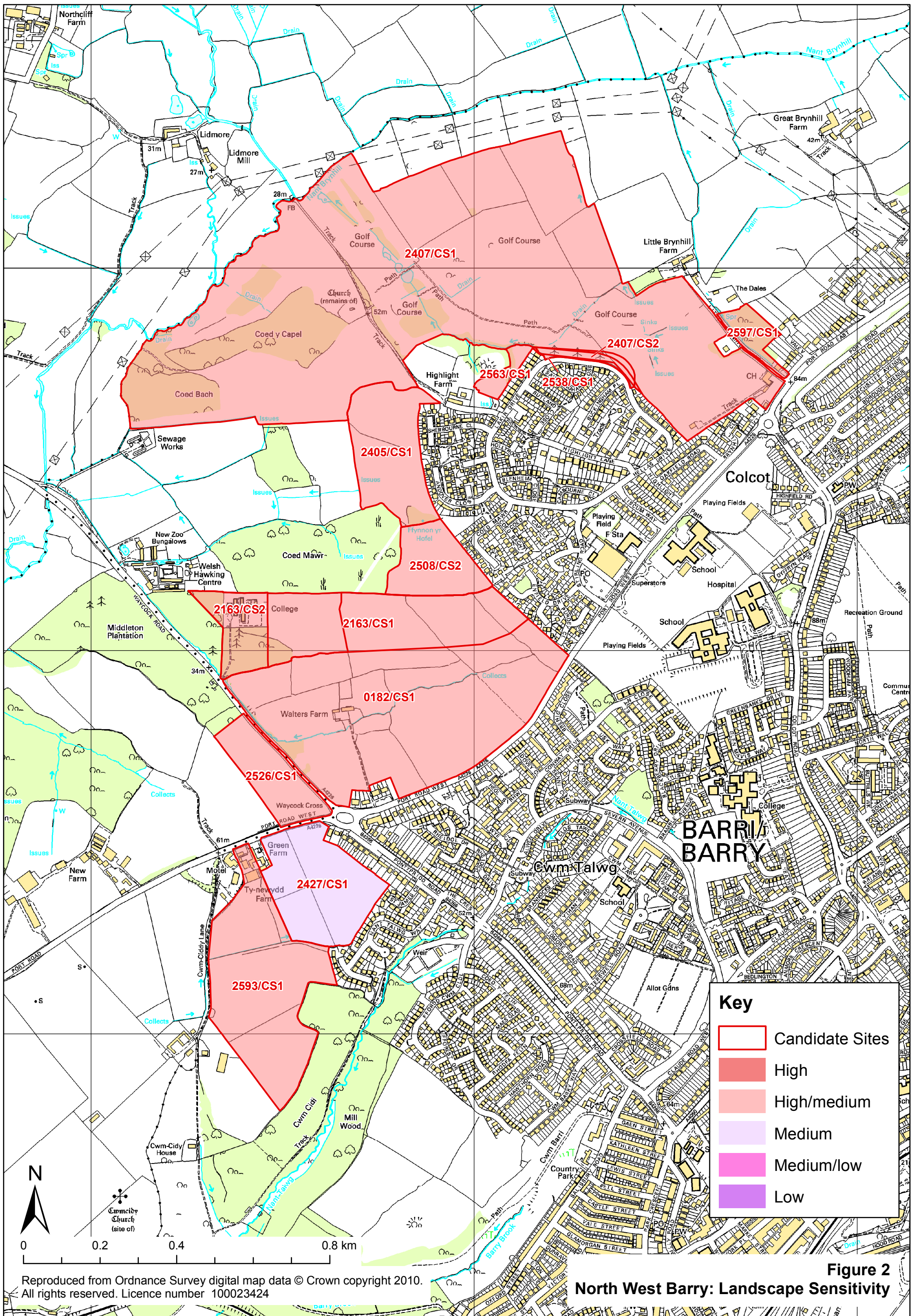


Figure 1
North West Barry: Constraints

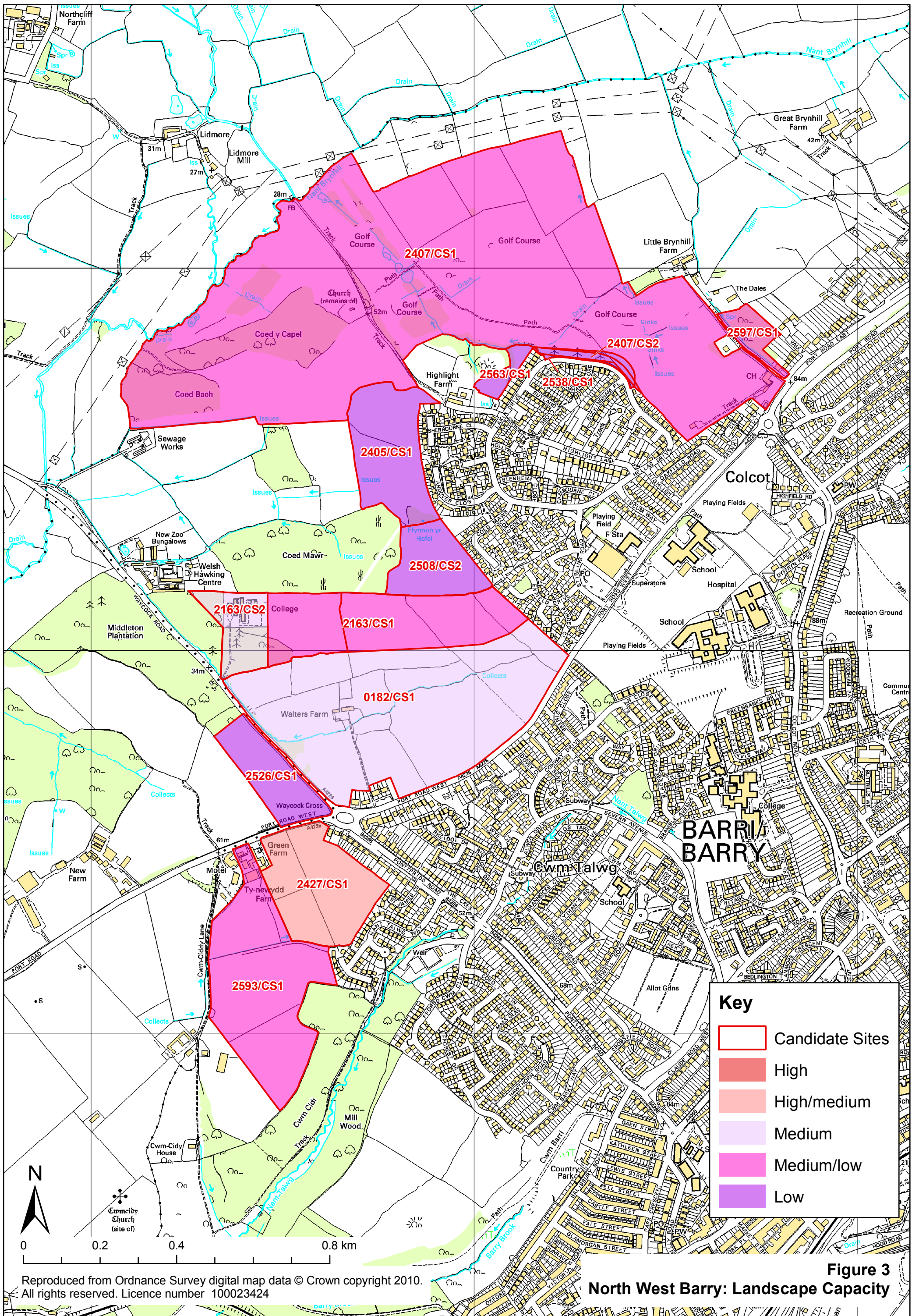


Key

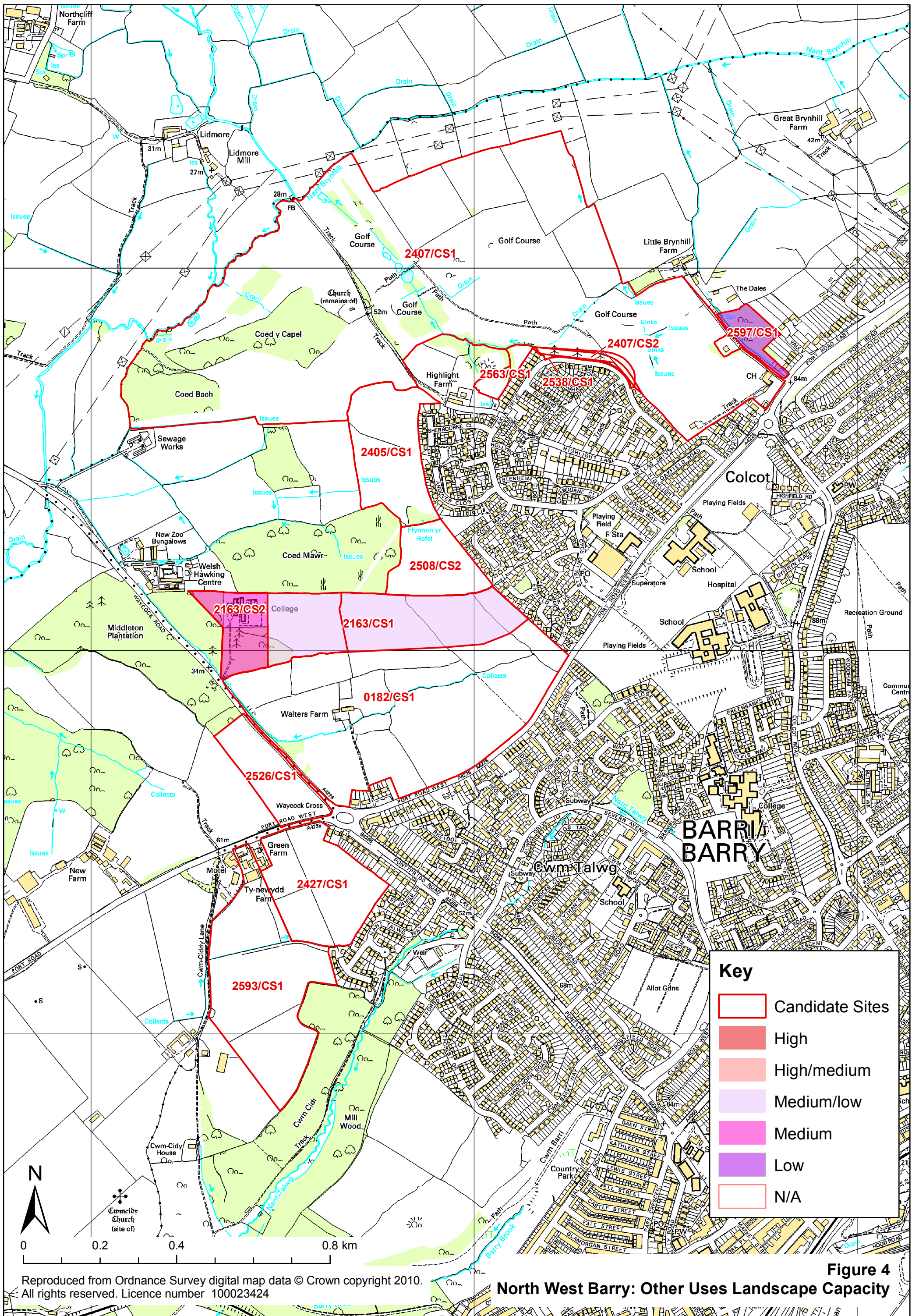
- Candidate Sites
- High
- High/medium
- Medium
- Medium/low
- Low

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Figure 2
North West Barry: Landscape Sensitivity



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PART 2

STRATEGIC CANDIDATE SITE ASSESSMENTS

5.0 EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SITE ASSESSMENT REPORTS

- 5.1 The sensitivity and capacity of each site is set out on the following pages. Below, an explanation of the purpose of each section of the site assessment is set out. The definition of specific terms can be found in the Glossary in **Appendix 1**. The individual site assessments are in numerical order.

Summary

- 5.2 This section summarises the key characteristics of the area covering its landform, land use, vegetation cover, character and key designations. The overall landscape sensitivity and the capacity of the site for housing uses [or others if relevant] are then rated and justified.

LANDMAP context

- 5.3 The LANDMAP context includes the assessed aspects recently quality assured to the 2003 LANDMAP method with associated values. These are for geological landscapes, landscape habitats, visual and sensory and cultural landscapes. This data acts as a context for the site assessment.

Designations

- 5.4 Landscape, nature conservation and historic conservation designations are listed in this section and comments made as to the specific features. Designations can indicate that the area is sensitive.

Other

- 5.5 Other potential constraints on the area are listed which may contribute to sensitivity.

Function of area

- 5.6 The main functions and land uses of the site are listed with any additional comments necessary. Simple land use can indicate strong consistency of character of either positive or negative nature.

Pattern

- 5.7 The settlement pattern, woodland cover, boundaries, presence of water, scale, sense of enclosure and diversity all contribute to landscape character. Water bodies such as streams or ponds can be sensitive and valuable features. Diversity can indicate a rich, varied landscape which might be affected adversely by large-scale development but in which sensitive small-scale development may be able to be accommodated.

Skyline

- 5.8 The prominence and importance of any skyline is noted and its complexity described. Skylines are sensitive features as they are generally widely visible and any feature on them is brought out in relief against a light sky. Varied skylines can be more attractive and valued although they may be able to accommodate small-scale change where the context, setting and key views and vistas are not adversely affected. Simple skylines may be less attractive although maybe the more sensitive to any change as it may be more noticeable. As a general rule, all development should avoid breaking the skyline.

Key views

- 5.9 Key views are those views from publicly accessible places [which are used regularly or to enjoy scenic quality] towards features of interest. Generally, these are sensitive to change and development.

Any landmarks in the site or visible from the site are noted. Any detractors, or unsightly features, are also noted.

Intervisibility

5.10 The degree to which the site is visible to the area surrounding the site is noted through site observation i.e. a visit to the site and its environs. Calibration is as follows:

- A high value equates to wide intervisibility such as on a hillside or on a hilltop and/or with little screening.
- A medium value equates to intermediate visibility with less prominent landform and/or some screening.
- A low value equates to a discreet area screened by landform and/or vegetation.

Any views of key features visible or key places outside or within the site are also recorded. Comments are made on the key intervisibility issues. If the area has high intervisibility it is likely to be more sensitive to development than if it is hidden.

Tranquillity

5.11 Tranquillity is broken down into the noise sources within an area, the extent of views of development and the presence of people. Views of development are defined by the amount that can be seen using, where appropriate the arc of view of development possible ie 180, 270 or 360 degrees. The more and louder the noise sources, the less the tranquillity. The more the views of development or the number of people, also the less the tranquillity. An indication of judgements on the level of tranquillity are as follows although these may vary on a case by case basis depending on the experience of being in the area with some factors on their own dictating a particular rating:

High- no urban noise sources, very limited views of modern development if any at a distance and very few people- a quiet rural area.

High/medium- few urban noise sources, limited views of modern development and few people- an area with rural character.

Medium- some urban noise sources, some views of modern development and some people- an area with intrinsically rural character which may be modified by urban influences.

Medium/low- urban noise sources, views of modern development and regular encounters with people.

Low- significant urban noise sources and/or significant views of modern development and/or frequent encounters with people.

Tranquillity is a valuable commodity, particularly in areas accessible to larger settlements, and contributes to sensitivity. Comments set out the key factors influencing the tranquillity rating.

Functional relationship of area

5.12 The relationship of the site with the adjacent settlement, if relevant, with the wider landscape and with an adjacent assessed site in terms of function is recorded. The function can range from land use such as agriculture through to the nature conservation function e.g. as a wildlife corridor. Some sites may be interdependent with others and change in one may affect all adversely.

Visual relationship of area

- 5.13 The relationship of the site with the adjacent settlement, if relevant, with the wider landscape and with an adjacent assessed site in terms of visual connection is recorded. Some areas can be important to the settlement in terms of providing a setting. Other areas can provide a visual link out into the wider landscape. These links can be important and make an area more sensitive to change.

Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?

- 5.14 Some sites may be interdependent with others and change in one may affect all adversely.

Settlement edge

- 5.15 The age of the settlement edge is defined as either being pre- 20th-century or more recent 20 to 21st century. Often, where the older core of a settlement meets an open area it is likely to be more sensitive than a later development. The nature of the edge is recorded i.e. whether it is positive or negative. A positive edge is where the settlement contributes to, or is well integrated with, the landscape through form, character or specific features with no detractors. A negative edge is where the settlement forms an abrupt, jarring, poorly maintained or detractive edge which does not integrate with the landscape. The settlement edge form is noted i.e. whether it is smooth, linear or indented. The latter tends to be more attractive and is often indicative of an older edge. It can be more sensitive towards proposed development than a linear, bland edge or an edge with detractors.

Receptors and sensitivity

- 5.16 Receptors are people in a variety of different situations who can experience views within an area and who may be affected by change or development. Receptors focussed on in the assessment include urban or rural residents, users of public footpaths, roads, rail or cycleways and viewpoint users. These cover the main receptor types. These are attributed a sensitivity value and comments are made noting the particular receptors in the area. Those residents within a settlement [even a small village] are classified as 'urban', while those outside the settlement are classified as 'rural' for simplicity. Some receptors are more sensitive than others and will usually depend on the time that a view is enjoyed and on whether the viewer is intending to enjoy the view ie residents and walkers are likely to be more sensitive than car users. The more the number of sensitive receptors in an area, the more sensitive the area will be to change or development. The sensitivity ratings based on experience of visual impact studies are indicative and are as follows:

Rural residents- usually high

Urban residents- high or high/medium

Long distance/public footpaths-high or high/medium

Roads/rail/cycleways- usually medium

Viewpoints- high or high/medium

Potential for improvement of settlement edge and overall mitigation

- 5.17 If an existing settlement edge has a number of detractors or a poor relationship with the adjacent landscape there may be opportunity for improvement. This improvement can either take the form of mitigation such as woodland planting or screening. It could also mean that further development may be desirable provided it was carried out in a sensitive manner and provided a positive edge itself. Where such opportunities exist a comment is made. If no such opportunity exists, this is stated as a dash.

Use of grey shading, dashes or blank spaces

- 5.18 Grey shading is used where a particular designation or attribute applies to an area.
- 5.19 A dash is used where:
- No comments are thought appropriate to an area
 - An attribute [such a key views, landmarks or mutual reliance of areas] is not considered to apply to an area
- 5.20 A blank space is used where a designation or factor does not apply in that area.

Site	0182/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics

Valley sides of a tributary to the River Waycock which runs west through the middle of the site before turning north to form its western boundary.
 Northern edge forms a minor ridge.
 Pastoral fields of varied sizes with overgrown hedgerows. Fields tend to be used for horse grazing at present but most are neutral lowland meadows.
 Strong riparian deciduous tree cover including mature oaks.
 Bounded by estate housing to the south and east, Coed Mawr Wood [SSSI] to the north and hedgerows to the north, south and west.
 Five Mile Lane lies to the west while the busy Port Road East runs along the southern boundary.
 Tranquil and rural character to the north and west with more urban fringe character to south and east.
 Area is within SLA and much is designated SINC.
 Views into site from road approaches.

Landscape sensitivity

High/
medium

This large site has a range of sensitivities. The most sensitive area is to the west which could be considered high/medium sensitivity. This includes the fields abutting Five Mile Lane which are unspoilt and rural in character with strong field boundaries and tree cover, such as along the watercourse, providing a pleasant green approach to the settlement along Five Mile Lane. The two fields between Walters farmhouse and Port Road East are more widely visible from the countryside to the north, including from Five Mile Lane. These act as a rural setting to houses behind on the skyline complementing the woodland to the north. It is not possible to get access to the Walters farmhouse complex but it is apparent from desk study that intrinsically the buildings and surrounding fields and watercourse are a positive part of the rural landscape, sensitive in their own right. Most of the pastures are SINC.

The northern area is sensitive as it consists of the crest of a minor ridge running west which has potential for wider visibility although partly screened by Coed Mawr. A hedgerow and trees within the site are on the skyline when viewed from the north.

The less sensitive part of the site is to the south east where, though more visible to views from the west, along Port Road West for example, is less visible from the more sensitive landscape of the Dyffryn basin SLA to the north. However, the well treed riparian corridor is particularly intrinsically sensitive and the hedgerows with trees are also sensitive. The pastures themselves are SINC.

Housing capacity

Medium

The west of the site has lower capacity for housing due to its intrinsic characteristics of rural pastoral farmland with strong hedgerow pattern and tree cover within the SLA. The eastern half of the site may have potential capacity in landscape terms although this area has ecological value as a SINC. Any development would have to justify removing a SINC and comply with the Biodiversity SPG requirements. In landscape terms development would need to avoid the ridge top on the north/north eastern edge as the boundary hedge and trees on site are moderately prominent in views from the Dyffryn basin to the north and any housing here would clearly extend apparent built development westwards. The hedgerow pattern and the riparian corridor would need to be protected and integrated into any layout for landscape and biodiversity reasons. The site has one outstanding and four high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity

N/A

LANDMAP context

Aspect area value

Aspect area value

Geological landscapes

high

Cultural landscapes

high

Landscape habitats

high [to west] and moderate elsewhere

Visual and sensory

high

Historical landscapes

outstanding

Designations

Landscape

National Park

Area of Outstanding Beauty

Special Landscape Area

Comments

In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA

Historic/ archaeology	Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area		Historic Park and Garden Essential setting		WHS Listed Building	SAM
Comments	None					
Biodiversity	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI	SINC	NNR	LNR
Comments	Neutral lowland meadows SINC					
Other	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route		Floodplain (100yr)	
Comments	None					
Characteristics						
Landform	Ridge and valley slopes of small tributary of the River Waycock					
Landcover	Pasture with hedgerows					
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other	
Comments	Pasture					
Pattern						
Settlement pattern	Estate housing to the north east and south east.					
Woodland cover	Coed Mawr to the north and strong riparian tree cover within the site.					
Boundaries	Outgrown hedgerows					
Presence of water	Tributary of the River Waycock runs through the centre of the site.					
Scale	Medium scale generally but parts are small scale.					
Sense of enclosure	Moderately open at top of slopes and enclosed in the valley bottom					
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse	Complex		
Skyline						
Prominence/ importance	Very prominent		Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable	
Complexity	Complex	Simple				
Comments	The hedgerow on the northern boundary adjacent to Coed Mawr forms the skyline when viewed from the north and Coed Mawr and trees on the site form the skyline in views from Port Road East to the south.					
Key views						
To settlement	The site forms the rural setting to housing on the skyline when viewed from the north with fields south of Walter's Farm particularly prominent. It also forms the middle ground in views towards the housing of the Highlight estate in views from the west eg Port Road West. The north eastern hedgerow forms rural edge to settlement of housing estate in views from north.					
From settlement	Glimpse view out from Port Road East and from adjacent estate housing which overlooks site.					
Landmarks	-					
Detractors	Adjacent estate housing especially to the east forms minor detractor.					
Intervisibility						
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places	
Comments	The southern and higher eastern parts of the site are intervisible with parts of the rural countryside to the north and west while the northern area faces southwards towards the settlement. The lower slopes to the west have generally low intervisibility. Any proposed development on the north eastern part of the site might be visible to the north more widely, above the hedge.					
Tranquillity						
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other	
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None	
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare	
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low	
Comments	Though the area is essentially rural, tranquillity is reduced on the southern and eastern sides by views of adjacent housing and to the south and west by adjacent roads.					
Functional relationship of area						
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
Corridor?	The watercourse is likely to be an ecological corridor.					
Comments	The area appears to be managed as part of one farm unit which is likely to extend to the north of the					

site. There is no public access.

Visual relationship

of area

With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant

Setting?

-

Comments

The site forms part of the rural hinterland north west of Barry, visible from the road approaches.

Are adjacent

Visually?

Functionally?

assessed areas

mutually reliant?

Comments

If this site was developed sites/fields to the north and in the same ownership may no longer be viable.

Settlement edge

Pre C20 edge C20-21 edge

Nature of edge

Positive Neutral Negative

Form of edge

Highly indented Moderately indented Smooth/linear

Comments

The housing edges are straight and relatively uniform only relieved by hedges to the south.

Receptors

	<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>
Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints	High
Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		

Comments

Adjacent residents overlook the site as do users of the two roads- Port Road East and Five Mile lane.

Other

Other factors

-

Summary

Key characteristics

Valley side minor ridge above River Waycock sloping to the west with the majority to the south west.
 College annexe buildings with deciduous woodland and conifers to the west and pasture with hedges to the east.
 Bounded by Coed Mawr Wood [SSSI] and pasture to the north, further woodland to the west, pasture to the south and estate housing to the east.
 Access from Five Mile Lane lies to the west which has glimpse views into woodland.
 Tranquil and rural character slightly disturbed by Five Mile Lane to the west and estate housing to the east.
 Woodland is SSSI, pasture is SINC and area is within SLA.
 Views to buildings and woodland from the north and glimpse views to upper pasture slopes from south.

Landscape sensitivity

High/
medium

The woodland is very sensitive as it is SSSI and forms part of the valley side woodlands, contributing to the area's intrinsic character and helping to mitigate the effect of the urban form to the south in views from the north. The buildings are less sensitive and are just visible from the north and there are views into the site off Five Mile Lane which has a strong rural character. The main building is of some merit and has some sensitivity. Though some of the more recent timber framed structures are of limited merit, their effects on the landscape are limited by height, extent and surrounding woodland.

The pastures are sensitive as they are SINC and the area rises on the crest of a minor ridge running west which has potential for wider visibility although partly screened by Coed Mawr. A hedgerow and trees within the site are on the skyline when viewed from the north.

Housing capacity

Medium
/ low

The site in its entirety is reliant on the development of the Walters Farm site.

In landscape terms the existing college buildings site could be converted to accommodating a few dwellings of an appropriate scale and character and preferably not above 2 storeys high and not increasing visibility from the north. The access from Five Mile Lane would need to be low key and rural in character. The SSSI woodland has no capacity for housing.

Any development on the pasture would have to justify removing a SINC which is a significant constraint. The western pasture has low capacity for housing due to its intrinsic characteristics of rural pastoral farmland with strong field pattern and tree cover within the SLA. The eastern pastures have limited capacity as the boundary hedge and trees on site are moderately prominent in views from the Dyffryn basin to the north and any housing would clearly extend apparent built development westwards if visible. Development would need to avoid the minor ridge/ridge top.

The site is in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity

Medium
/ low

The site has landscape capacity for retaining education use on the current site, excluding the SSSI woodlands. Any development should not increase visibility from the north and opportunities should be taken to improve the existing built form. Height should preferably not exceed 2 storeys.

No development is acceptable in the woodlands as they are SSSI and contribute to the landscape character. The pastures have low capacity for educational development as the scale of buildings and structures would be potentially damaging in this moderately prominent location even within a planted setting. Development may significantly erode the area's character and may not respond to the grain of the field patterns, thereby threatening removal of hedgerows.

The site is in an SLA and has one outstanding and four high LANDMAP aspect area values.

LANDMAP context

Aspect area value

Aspect area value

Geological landscapes
Landscape habitats

high
high

Cultural landscapes
Visual and sensory

high
high

Historical landscapes	outstanding				
Designations					
Landscape	National Park	Area of Outstanding Beauty			Special Landscape Area
Comments	In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA				
Historic/ archaeology	Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area	Historic Park and Garden Essential setting		WHS Listed Building	
Comments	None				
Biodiversity	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI	SINC	NNR LNR
Comments	Barry Woodlands SSSI; Neutral lowland meadows SINC				
Other	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route		Floodplain (100yr)
Comments	None				
Characteristics					
Landform	Valley side minor ridge above River Waycock.				
Landcover	College annexe buildings with woodland to south and west.				
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other
Comments	Education and woodland				
Pattern					
Settlement pattern	Estate housing to the east. Hawking centre and associated dwellings to north west. Scattered rural dwellings in wider area.				
Woodland cover	Strong woodland cover of ash woodland of Coed Mawr to the north and woodland to south and west including broadleaf plantation and some conifers.				
Boundaries	Hedgerow to north eastern boundary with outgrown hedgerows with trees on site. There is no boundary defining the southern edge.				
Presence of water	-				
Scale	Small to west and medium to east				
Sense of enclosure	Enclosed to west and more open to east				
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse	Complex	
Skyline					
Prominence/ importance	Very prominent	Prominent		Apparent	Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple			
Comments	Hedge line and trees to north east are on skyline when viewed from north. Trees on site form skyline when viewed from Five Mile Lane at entrance to site to west.				
Key views					
To settlement	North eastern hedgerow forms rural edge to settlement of housing estate in views from north. Existing college buildings are visible between trees distinctly separated from the settlement in views from the north such as from Five Mile Lane. The conifers on the approach road are also easily visible.				
From settlement	The site may be visible from private dwellings on the settlement edge but views are limited from public areas to glimpses of trees and hedges and a small amount of pasture on the site.				
Landmarks	-				
Detractors	Estate housing to east is a minor detractor.				
Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	The crest of the minor ridge is potentially the most visible area of the site. Though the western, lower part of the site feels enclosed, in the wider landscape the buildings are just visible to the north as are conifers and deciduous woodland on site. The site entrance/access road and adjacent woodland on site are apparent from the adjacent Five Mile Lane.				
Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	To the west, the site feels enclosed, rural and isolated from other development but there are a number of buildings on site and traffic on Five Mile Lane is audible. To the east, although not publicly accessible, the urban edge is more visible.				
Functional					

relationship of area

With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant
Corridor?	-			
Comments	The pasture may be managed as part of a wider landholding along with the site to the south. The site to the west is probably managed separately from adjoining land. Overall the site has no public access.			

Visual relationship of area

With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant
Setting?	-			
Comments	The site forms part of the rural edge to the north western part of the settlement.			

Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant? Visually? Functionally?

Comments	The site overlaps with 0182/C1 and would only be potentially developed in association with it.			
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Settlement edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge		
Nature of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative	
Form of edge	Highly indented		Moderately indented	Smooth/linear
Comments	The housing edge is straight and relatively uniform.			

Receptors

	<i>Sensitivity</i>				<i>Sensitivity</i>	
	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints	High
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		
Comments	Users of the adjacent Five Mile Lane have glimpse views into the site. Estate housing to the east overlooks the site and users of Port Road East and a few dwellings to the north have glimpse views towards the site.					

Other

Other factors	-			
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Site	2163/CS2	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics

Valley side minor ridge above River Waycock.
 College annexe buildings with deciduous woodland to south and west and line of conifers.
 Bounded by Coed Mawr Wood to the north, further woodland to the west and pasture to the north east, south and east.
 Access from Five Mile Lane lies to the west which has glimpse views in.
 Tranquil and rural character slightly disturbed by Five Mile Lane.
 Woodland is SSSI and area is within SLA.
 Views to buildings and woodland from the north.

Landscape sensitivity

High/
medium

The woodland is very sensitive as it is SSSI and forms part of the valley side woodlands, contributing to the area's intrinsic character and helping to mitigate the effect of the urban form to the south in views from the north. The buildings are less sensitive and are just visible from the north and there are views into the site off Five Mile Lane which has a strong rural character. The main building is of some merit and has some sensitivity. Though some of the more recent timber framed structures are of limited merit, their effects on the landscape are limited by height, extent and surrounding woodland.

Housing capacity

Medium

In landscape terms the existing college buildings site could be converted to accommodating a few dwellings of an appropriate scale and character and preferably not above 2 storeys high and not increasing visibility from the north. The access from Five Mile Lane would need to be low key and rural in character. The SSSI woodland has no capacity for housing. The site is in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity

Medium

The site has landscape capacity for retaining education use on the current site, excluding the SSSI woodlands. The development should not increase visibility from the north and opportunities should be taken to improve the existing built form. Height should preferably not exceed 2 storeys. The site is in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.

LANDMAP context

Aspect area value

Aspect area value

Geological landscapes

high

Cultural landscapes

high

Landscape habitats

moderate

Visual and sensory

high

Historical landscapes

outstanding

Designations

Landscape

National Park

Area of Outstanding Beauty

Special Landscape Area

Comments

In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA

Historic/ archaeology

Landscape of Historic Interest
Conservation Area

Historic Park and Garden
Essential setting

WHS
Listed Building

Comments

None

Biodiversity

SAC

RAMSAR

SSSI

SINC

NNR

LNR

Comments

Barry Woodlands SSSI-all woodland

Other

Country Park

National Trail

National Cycle Route

Floodplain (100yr)

Comments

None

Characteristics

Landform

Valley side minor ridge above River Waycock.

Landcover

College annexe buildings with woodland to south and west.

Function of Area

Pastoral

Arable

Horticulture

Recreation

Other

Comments

Education and woodland

Pattern

Settlement pattern

Hawking centre and associated dwellings to north west. Scattered rural dwellings in wider area.

Woodland cover

Strong woodland cover of ash woodland of Coed Mawr to the north and woodland to south and west including broadleaf plantation and some conifers.

Boundaries

Hedgerow to eastern boundary.

Presence of water

-

Scale

Small

Sense of enclosure Diversity	Enclosed	Uniform	Simple	Diverse	Complex
Skyline Prominence/importance	Very prominent		Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple			
Comments	Trees form skyline when viewed from Five Mile Lane at entrance to site to west.				
Key views					
To settlement	Existing college buildings are visible between trees distinctly separated from the settlement in views from the north such as from Five Mile Lane. The conifers on the approach road are also easily visible.				
From settlement	The site may be visible from private dwellings on the settlement edge but it is not apparent from public areas.				
Landmarks	-				
Detractors	-				
Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	Though the site feels enclosed, in the wider landscape the buildings are visible to the north as are conifers and deciduous woodland on site. The site entrance/access road and adjacent woodland on site are apparent from the adjacent Five Mile Lane.				
Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The site feels enclosed, rural and isolated from other development but there are a number of buildings on site and traffic on Five Mile Lane is audible.				
Functional relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Corridor?	-				
Comments	The site is separated from the settlement with no public access and is probably managed separately from adjoining land although the woodland to the west appears similar. The site would be likely to form the access to site 2163/CS1 and so has a significant relationship.				
Visual relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Setting?	-				
Comments	The site is distinctly separate from the settlement and forms part of the wooded edge of the other two sites.				
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?					
Comments	Visually?		Functionally?		
The site would be likely to form the access to site 2163/CS1 and so has a significant relationship.					
Settlement edge					
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge			
Form of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative		
Comments	Highly indented		Moderately indented		Smooth/linear
Not applicable as settlement edge too remote.					
Receptors					
		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>	<i>Sensitivity</i>
	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium	
Comments	Users of the adjacent Five Mile Lane have glimpse views into the site. A few dwellings to the north have				

views towards the site.

Other

Other factors

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Site	2405/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics Two pastoral fields with some woodland on the prominent north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries. Bounded by estate housing to the east, Coed Mawr Wood [SSSI] to the south and hedgerows to the north and west. The fields are improved pasture and the hedgerows are slightly degraded with trees in parts. The northern hedgerow is cut with no trees.

Landscape sensitivity High/medium The site is sensitive because it is prominent in views from the north and forms part of the rural landscape setting of Barry. The woodland is of high intrinsic value as an SSSI and as a strong visual element and the hedgerows also have some intrinsic value.

Housing capacity Low The site has low capacity for housing as the site is moderately prominent in views from the Dyffryn basin to the north and any housing would clearly extend built development westwards. The site is part of the rural setting of the settlement contributing to the SLA character of the upper slopes of the River Waycock valley and its woodland is inappropriate for development. The site has one outstanding and four high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity N/A

LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>	
Geological landscapes	high		Cultural landscapes	high
Landscape habitats	High [woodland] and moderate [pasture]		Visual and sensory	high
Historical landscapes	outstanding			

Designations

Landscape National Park Area of Outstanding Beauty **Special Landscape Area**

Comments In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA

Historic/ archaeology Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area Historic Park and Garden Essential setting WHS Listed Building SAM

Comments None

Biodiversity SAC RAMSAR **SSSI** SINC NNR LNR

Comments Barry Woodlands SSSI- woodland to south of site

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

Comments None

Characteristics

Landform On valley/ridge sides of the River Waycock and tributaries

Landcover Improved grassland

Function of Area Pastoral Arable Horticulture Recreation Other

Comments Improved grassland

Pattern

Settlement pattern Estate housing to the east

Woodland cover Coed Mawr ash woodland [SSSI] to the south

Boundaries Outgrown hedgerows to west and cut hedgerow to the north.

Presence of water -

Scale Medium

Sense of enclosure Open

Diversity Uniform Simple Diverse Complex

Skyline

Prominence/ importance Very prominent Prominent Apparent Not applicable

Complexity Complex Simple

Comments Only apparent in local views such as glimpses from the PROW to the north- hedges only visible at present.

Key views

To settlement Views from Dyffryn basin area to the north towards settlement also feature this field to the west of the

From settlement settlement plus filtered views of northern hedge from PROW
Landmarks Views out from from housing on edge
Detractors -
Housing edge is a detractor as it is uniform, mediocre quality estate housing and mostly without mitigating trees and vegetation.

Intervisibility

Site observation High Medium Low To key features From key places
Comments Intervisible with the rural Dyffryn basin [also SLA] to the north.

Tranquillity

Noise sources Roads Industry Aircraft People Other
Views of development Many/all sides 360° Many sides 270° One side 180° Some None
Presence of people Constant Frequent Infrequent Occasional Rare
Summary High High/medium Medium Medium/low Low
Comments The site is part of the countryside but has uninterrupted views of adjacent housing.

Functional relationship of area

With settlement None Limited Some Significant
With wider landscape None Limited Some Significant
With adjacent assessed area None Limited Some Significant
Corridor? -
Comments The site appears to be part of a wider managed farmland unit with no public access.

Visual relationship of area

With settlement None Limited Some Significant
With wider landscape None Limited Some Significant
With adjacent assessed area None Limited Some Significant
Setting? -
Comments The site lies directly adjacent to the settlement edge forming part of its rural ridge/valley side setting.

Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant? Visually? Functionally?
Comments The site forms a similar visual function to the site to the south [2405/CS2].

Settlement edge

Nature of edge Pre C20 edge C20-21 edge
Positive Neutral Negative
Form of edge Highly indented Moderately indented Smooth/linear
Comments The housing edge is straight, uniform and bland only relieved by the open space and hedgerow.

Receptors

	<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>
Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints	High
Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		

Comments Residents overlook the site directly and it is visible in wider views from PROWs.

Other

Other factors -

Site	2407/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics

Golf course including club house and car park on the prominent north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries.
 Runs from Nant Brynhill on the valley floor up to the top of the ridge by Port Road east where it is bounded by estate housing.
 Primarily managed grassland of the course including fairways, greens and rough separated by planting of deciduous standards but also a significant number of conifers- cypress trees, which are prominent and out of character with the surrounding landscape in views from the north.
 Blocks of deciduous woodland form important elements on the hillside and are dominated by ash including Coed y Capel and Coed Bach [both SSSIs].
 Pasture enclosed by outgrown hedgerows lie on the lower slopes.
 A public right of way [PROW] runs through the golf course with significant belt of trees and hedgerows linking Barry with the rural Dyffryn basin.
 Highlight church site SAM is in an important central location close to PROW.
 Two ponds are SINCs.

Landscape sensitivity

High/
medium

The site is a sensitive because it is prominent in views from the north and is primarily within a rural landscape. It has intrinsic qualities in terms of the woodlands, SAM and ponds, as well as remnant hedgerows. The PROW is an important link and corridor between the settlement and rural Vale of the Dyffryn basin. The area adjacent to Port Road East is slightly less sensitive as it consists of buildings of little architectural merit and a car park although the remaining hedge may have some merit. However, it lies on the intrinsically sensitive ridge skyline with maximum two storey buildings adjacent.

Housing capacity

Medium
/Low

The site has limited capacity for housing only on the site of the existing buildings/carpark providing significant landscape enhancements are made to the golf course and its planting structure overall. The housing itself would need to respect the frontage line either side, be 2 storeys maximum and provide an improved quality of development, subject to a design brief. Housing should be no deeper than the housing directly adjacent to the west. The club house would need to be moved behind and with parking should keep to the eastern part of the site up the slope from the house on the lane to Lower Brynhill Farm. Importantly, and conditionally associated with these works there should be an agreed masterplan for the golf course including improved planting and phased removal of all cypress trees and replacement with blocks and belts of deciduous native trees in character with the Waycock valley SLA. These should screen existing and proposed housing where possible. The site has one outstanding and four high LANDMAP aspect area values and woodland SSSIs and therefore has to be treated carefully.

Other capacity

N/A

LANDMAP context

Aspect area value

Aspect area value

Geological landscapes

high

Cultural landscapes

high

Landscape habitats

high [Coed y Capel] and moderate elsewhere

Visual and sensory

high

Historical landscapes

outstanding

Designations

Landscape

National Park

Area of Outstanding Beauty

Special Landscape Area

Comments

In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA

Historic/ archaeology

Landscape of Historic Interest
Conservation Area

Historic Park and Garden
Essential setting

WHS
Listed Building

SAM

Comments

Remains of Highlight Church SAM; Highlight medieval house site [SAM] on edge to the south; Lidmore Farmhouse listed building 300m to north west

Biodiversity

SAC

RAMSAR

SSSI

SINC

NNR

LNR

Comments

Coed y Capel and Coed Bach are part of Barry Woodlands SSSI and are also ancient and semi-natural woodlands; two pond SINCs; broadleaf woodland SINC on border to the east; several broadleaf woodland non-SINCs; purple moor grass and rush pasture SINC on boundary to the north; non SINC on boundary to the south west.

Other Comments	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route	Floodplain (100yr)	
Characteristics					
Landform	Ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries.				
Landcover	Golf course grassland, woodland, pasture and hedgerows.				
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other
Comments	Golf course and pasture.				
Pattern					
Settlement pattern	Estate housing and rural scattered dwellings adajcent				
Woodland cover	Ash woodland- Coed y Capel and Coed Bach with other scattered deciduous woodland				
Boundaries	Outgrown hedgerows to north and on boundaries of golf course				
Presence of water	Nant Brynhill to north, ponds and some minor ditches				
Scale	Medium				
Sense of enclosure	Open generally except in woodland and along PROW				
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse	Complex	
Skyline					
Prominence/ importance	Very prominent	Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable	
Complexity	Complex	Simple			
Comments	Golf club house on skyline				
Key views					
To settlement	From rural Dyffryn basin towards settlement edge				
From settlement	Views limited from publicly accessible locations within site				
Landmarks	Highlight church remains are a subtle landmark informally accessible				
Detractors	Housing to the south east				
Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	High intervisibility with the rest of the Dyffryn Basin SLA to the north				
Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The majority of the area has a medium tranquillity rating because it is quiet with predominantly rural views but is disturbed by views of the adjacent housing and by use by golfers. The golf club area is lower tranquillity by Port Road East.				
Functional relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Corridor?	PROW an important corridor link between settlement and countryside and Nant Brynhill potential ecological corridor.				
Comments	The golf course is generally self-contained.				
Visual relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Setting?	Acts as setting to Highlight Church SAM.				
Comments	Provides important green semi-rural setting to the northern edge of Barry.				
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?	Visually?		Functionally?		

Comments The site wraps around adjacent sites linking them with green character.

Settlement edge Pre C20 edge C20-21 edge

Nature of edge Positive Neutral Negative

Form of edge Highly indented Moderately indented Smooth/linear

Comments The estate housing forms a body of development intruding into the rural countryside of the Dyffryn basin. Where there is little screening vegetation, such as west of the club house, it appears unsightly.

Receptors

	<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>
Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints	High
Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		

Comments Users of the PROW have glimpse views to parts of the golf course and to the wider countryside. Adjacent housing overlooks the golf course.

Other

Other factors -

Site	2407/CS2	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics		Linear site on prominent north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries. Bounded by housing to the south and golf course to the north. Distinctive topped line of cypress trees with outgrown hedgerow to the east flanked by the golf course and grass verge. Lakin Drive estate access road lies to the south.
Landscape sensitivity	High/ medium	The site is a sensitive because it is prominent on the valley side at the edge of development. The cypress trees screen the adjacent housing and break up the monotonous development edge although they are out of character with the wider landscape. Ideally, these trees should be replaced over time with deciduous native trees- preferably planted to achieve maturity before the cypress trees are felled. The outgrown hedgerow is of intrinsic value and mitigates the housing edge.
Housing capacity	Low	The site has low capacity for housing as it would be prominent on the valley sides and would remove the outgrown hedgerow. Continuous housing around this boundary would be detractive when viewed from the north and there is very limited suitable screening within the golf course. The site is also in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.
Other capacity		N/A

LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>	
Geological landscapes	high		Cultural landscapes	high
Landscape habitats	moderate		Visual and sensory	high
Historical landscapes	outstanding			

Designations

Landscape	National Park		Area of Outstanding Beauty		Special Landscape Area
Comments	In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA				
Historic/ archaeology	Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area		Historic Park and Garden Essential setting		WHS Listed Building SAM
Comments	None				
Biodiversity	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI	SINC	NNR LNR
Comments	None				
Other	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route		Floodplain (100yr)
Comments	None				

Characteristics

Landform	Valley side of River Waycock and tributaries.				
Landcover	Golf course bounded by cypress trees and outgrown hedges.				
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other
Comments	Golf course bounded by housing access road				

Pattern

Settlement pattern	Housing estate to south.				
Woodland cover	No woodland.				
Boundaries	Mix of cut cypress trees and outgrown hawthorn hedgerow.				
Presence of water	None				
Scale	Small				
Sense of enclosure	Open to north and more enclosed by vegetation and housing to south.				
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse	Complex	

Skyline

Prominence/ importance	Very prominent		Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple			
Comments	Cypress trees only apparent as the skyline from the golf course				

Key views

To settlement	There are wide views to the site and urban edge from the rural Dyffryn basin to the north.
From settlement	Views out limited by buildings and vegetation.
Landmarks	-
Detractors	The mass of adjacent housing.

Intervisibility

Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	The site is intervisible with the rural Dyffryn basin to the north.				

Tranquillity

Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360°	Many sides 270°	One side 180°	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The site is sandwiched between an estate road and housing and the golf course. The tranquillity gained from the views of the countryside to the north are therefore countered by these influences.				

Functional relationship of area

With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant
Corridor?	-			
Comments	The site forms part of the golf course to the north and also has a grass verge to the south used by dog walkers.			

Visual relationship of area

With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant
Setting?	-			
Comments	The cypress trees and outgrown hedge help screen the adjacent housing.			

Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?	Visually?	Functionally?
Comments	The site is only a marginal part of the golf course.	

Settlement edge

Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge			
Form of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Smooth/linear	
Comments	Highly indented				Moderately indented
Comments	The estate housing forms a body of development intruding into the rural countryside of the Dyffryn basin.				

Receptors

	Rural residents	<i>Sensitivity</i> High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	<i>Sensitivity</i> High	Viewpoints	<i>Sensitivity</i> High
Comments	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		
Comments	The site is visible from the North as well as from adjacent residences and from the road where it acted as the end of a long vista along Lakin Drive.					

Other

Other factors	-
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Site	2427/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics

Gentle southwards facing slope on undulating plateau with plateau crest to the north. Arable and improved grassland fields of varied sizes with cut hedgerows with gaps in places. Enclosed by landform to the south, east and west at a distance. Bounded by estate housing to the south, ribbon housing development to the east, busy Port Road West to the north and rural farmland to the west. Rural cluster of development associated with Green Farm and Tynewydd Farm to the west including pub and motel. Area is within Green Wedge. Views into site from road approaches and public footpath to the west.

Landscape sensitivity Medium This site is sensitive in terms of forming part of the rural plateau farmland between Barry and Cardiff Airport and being visible from Port Road West. It also forms a gap between the semi-rural cluster around the farms to the west, although these are not of particular conservation value. The northern edge is on the crest of the plateau. However, the site is adjacent to the settlement edge sloping towards other housing and is generally not widely visible. The elements on the site do not have particular intrinsic sensitivities as they are arable/improved grassland with low gappy hedges.

Housing capacity High/medium The site has capacity for housing although the frontage with Port Road West would need to be considered carefully to provide a positive green approach to the settlement reflecting the surrounding rural character. Consideration would need to be given to provision of trees on southern and western boundaries to mitigate effects. The site has two high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity N/A

LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>	
Geological landscapes	high	Cultural landscapes	High [vog rural landscape]	
Landscape habitats	moderate	Visual and sensory	moderate	
Historical landscapes	moderate			

Designations

Landscape National Park Area of Outstanding Beauty Special Landscape Area
Comments None- only Green wedge

Historic/ archaeology Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area Historic Park and Garden Essential setting WHS SAM Listed Building
Comments None

Biodiversity SAC RAMSAR SSSI SINC NNR LNR
Comments None

Other Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route Floodplain (100yr)
Comments None

Characteristics

Landform Gentle southwards facing slope on undulating plateau
Landcover Fields of mixed farmland

Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other
Comments	Mixed agriculture				

Pattern

Settlement pattern Linear housing to the east and estate housing to the south east. Farmhouse and associated roadside dwellings plus pub and motel to the west.

Woodland cover Conifers associated with dwellings to the west.

Boundaries Low cut hedges with some gaps.

Presence of water Ditch to southern boundary.

Scale Medium

Sense of enclosure Medium

Diversity Uniform Simple Diverse Complex

Skyline

Prominence/ importance	Very prominent	Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable	
Complexity	Complex	Simple			
Comments	-				
Key views					
To settlement	View to settlement edge from Port Road West and from public footpath on Cwm Ciddy Lane.				
From settlement	View from Port Road roundabout and from adjacent housing west to plateau farmland.				
Landmarks	-				
Detractors	Settlement edge is a minor detractor, especially to the east.				
Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	The site is located in a dip and screened by housing to the east although it is visible from Port Road West and any development on this frontage may be visible to the SLA/countryside to the north.				
Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The site is completely intervisible with housing on two sides and has Port Road West on one side with aircraft approaching Cardiff airport to the south west.				
Functional relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Corridor?	-				
Comments	The site may be managed as part of a wider farmed unit including the site to the west but has no public access.				
Visual relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Setting?	-				
Comments	The site lies directly adjacent to the settlement edge forming part of its rural setting which continues to the west.				
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?	Visually?	Functionally?			
Comments	If the site to the west was developed this area would be more vulnerable to development.				
Settlement edge					
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge			
Form of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative		
Comments	Highly indented		Moderately indented		Smooth/linear
Comments	The housing edge is of two types of repetitive house types with little mitigation to the east but some outgrown hedgerow remnants to the south.				
Receptors					
		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>	<i>Sensitivity</i>
	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints High
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium	
Comments	The site is overlooked by the adjacent Port Road West users, adjacent housing and is visible from the public footpath to the west.				
Other					
Other factors	-				

Site	2508/CS2	Settlement	Barry
Summary			
Key characteristics	<p>Fallow pastoral field on the prominent north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries.</p> <p>Bounded by estate housing to the east, Coed Mawr Wood [SSSI] to the west, woodland to the north and an outgrown hedgerow to the south.</p> <p>The field is used for informal recreation such as dog walking.</p>		
Landscape sensitivity	High/medium	<p>The site is a sensitive because it is prominent in views from the north and forms part of the rural landscape setting of Barry. Its southern hedgerow lies on the skyline when viewed from the rural Dyffryn basin to the north. It is used for recreation to the benefit of local residents although it is considered that this is an informal use.</p>	
Housing capacity	Low	<p>The site has low capacity for housing as the site is prominent in views from the Dyffryn basin to the north and any housing would clearly extend built development westwards. The site is part of the rural setting of the settlement contributing to the SLA character of the upper slopes of the River Waycock valley. The site has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.</p>	
Other capacity	N/A		
LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>
Geological landscapes	high	Cultural landscapes	high
Landscape habitats	moderate	Visual and sensory	high
Historical landscapes	outstanding		
Designations			
Landscape	National Park	Area of Outstanding Beauty	Special Landscape Area
Comments	In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA		
Historic/ archaeology	Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area	Historic Park and Garden Essential setting	WHS Listed Building SAM
Comments	None		
Biodiversity	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI SINC NNR LNR
Comments	Non- SINC- no priority habitat		
Other	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route Floodplain (100yr)
Comments	None		
Characteristics			
Landform	On valley/ridge sides of the River Waycock and tributaries		
Landcover	Improved grassland		
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture Recreation Other
Comments	Fallow pasture used for informal recreation- dog walking		
Pattern			
Settlement pattern	Estate housing to the east		
Woodland cover	Coed Mawr ash woodland [SSSI] to the north and west		
Boundaries	Outgrown hedgerows to south and to boundary with open space to east		
Presence of water	-		
Scale	Medium		
Sense of enclosure	Open		
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse Complex
Skyline			
Prominence/ importance	Very prominent	Prominent	Apparent Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple	
Comments	Hedgeline to south acts as skyline in shorter views		
Key views			
To settlement	Views from Dyffryn basin area to the north towards settlement also feature this field to the west of the settlement		
From settlement	Views out from open space in housing and from housing on edge		

Landmarks	-					
Detractors	Housing edge is a detractor as it is uniform, mediocre quality estate housing and mostly without mitigating trees and vegetation.					
Intervisibility						
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places	
Comments	Intervisible with the rural Dyffryn basin [also SLA] to the north.					
Tranquillity						
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other	
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None	
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare	
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low	
Comments	The site feels in the countryside but has uninterrupted views of adjacent housing.					
Functional relationship of area						
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
Corridor?	-					
Comments	The site is used for informal recreation such as dog walking by adjacent residents but is likely to be part of a wider managed farmland unit although fallow at present.					
Visual relationship of area						
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant		
Setting?	-					
Comments	The site lies directly adjacent to the settlement edge forming part of its rural ridge/valley side setting.					
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?	Visually?		Functionally?			
Comments	The site forms a similar visual function to the site to the north [2405/CS1].					
Settlement edge						
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge	Negative			
Form of edge	Highly indented	Neutral	Moderately indented	Smooth/linear		
Comments	The housing edge is straight, uniform and bland only relieved by the open space and hedgerow.					
Receptors						
	Rural residents	<i>Sensitivity</i> High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	<i>Sensitivity</i> High	Viewpoints	<i>Sensitivity</i> High
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		
Comments	Residents overlook the site directly and it is visible in wider views from PROWs.					
Other						
Other factors	-					

Site	2526/CS1	Settlement	Barry
Summary			
Key characteristics	Site on the north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock. Bounded by pasture on three sides, woodland to north and roundabout to south west. Regenerating woodland and scrub of mixed species on site of ancient woodland. Outgrown hedgerow with trees to the west and cut hedgerow to the south. Five Mile Lane to east and Port Road West to south.		
Landscape sensitivity	High/medium	The site is sensitive because it lies within the rural landscape hinterland west of Barry on an upper valley side facing towards the rest of Nant Llancarfan SLA. It has intrinsic value in terms of regenerating woodland [once ancient] and scrub as well as hedgerows to the west and south. It is highly visible to users of the two road approaches from the west and north-west of Barry although the western hedge/tree boundary is moderately strong.	
Housing capacity	Low	The site has low capacity for housing as it lies in a fairly prominent location within the rural hinterland of Barry in an SLA separated from development by two roads which have views in. The site is within an area of one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.	
Other capacity	N/A		
LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>
Geological landscapes	high	Cultural landscapes	high
Landscape habitats	moderate	Visual and sensory	high
Historical landscapes	outstanding		
Designations			
Landscape Comments	National Park In Nant Llancarfan SLA	Area of Outstanding Beauty	Special Landscape Area
Historic/archaeology	Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area	Historic Park and Garden Essential setting	WHS SAM Listed Building
Comments Biodiversity	SAC non- SINC- no priority habitat; plantation on ancient woodland site	RAMSAR SSSI	SINC NNR LNR
Other Comments	Country Park National Trail	National Cycle Route	Floodplain (100yr)
Characteristics			
Landform	On upper sloping sides of River Waycock valley.		
Landcover	Regenerating woodland and scrub.		
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture Recreation
Comments	Apparently disused/derelict possibly indicating hope value.		
Pattern			
Settlement pattern	Linear housing east and south of adjacent roundabout		
Woodland cover	Regenerating woodland and scrub on an ancient woodland site.		
Boundaries	Cut hedgerow to the south, strong hedgerow with trees to the west.		
Presence of water	-		
Scale	Medium		
Sense of enclosure	Partly enclosed.		
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse Complex
Skyline			
Prominence/importance	Very prominent	Prominent	Apparent Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple	
Comments	The site acts as the skyline when viewed from Five Mile Lane and its southern edge is at the top of the ridge.		

Key views					
To settlement	Provides part of the open introduction to the western edge of Barry.				
From settlement	Provides part of the open rural vista west of Barry.				
Landmarks	-				
Detractors	The site's management makes the site a minor detractor.				
Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	The site is at the top of the ridge and lies adjacent to Port Road West and Five Mile Lane although is partially screened by woodland and trees from some directions.				
Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ⁰	Many sides 270 ⁰	One side 180 ⁰	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The site's location adjacent to roads on two sides reduces its tranquillity although it extends into the countryside.				
Functional relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Corridor?	-				
Comments	The site appears to be managed in a self-contained manner.				
Visual relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Setting?	-				
Comments	The site lies on the western and north western approaches to the settlement that forms part of the rural valley slopes.				
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?	Visually?		Functionally?		
Comments	If this site was developed it may make all the site to the east [0182/CS1] and site to the south [2427/CS1] more vulnerable to development.				
Settlement edge					
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge			
Form of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative		
Comments	Highly indented		Moderately indented		Smooth/linear
Comments	The development around the roundabout to the east is of generally poor quality.				
Receptors					
	Rural residents	<i>Sensitivity</i> High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	<i>Sensitivity</i> High	Viewpoints High
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium	
Comments	The site is overlooked by road users and obliquely by nearby residents.				
Other					
Other factors	-				

Site	2538/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics Linear site on prominent north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries.
Bounded by housing to the south and golf course to the north.
Distinctive topped line of cypress trees with outgrown hedgerow to the east flanked by the golf course and grass verge.
Lakin Drive estate access road lies to the south.

Landscape sensitivity High/medium The site is a sensitive because it is prominent on the valley side at the edge of development. The cypress trees screen the adjacent housing and break up the monotonous development edge although they are out of character with the wider landscape. Ideally, these trees should be replaced over time with deciduous native trees- preferably planted to achieve maturity before the cypress trees are felled. The outgrown hedgerow and deciduous golf course vegetation to the east are of intrinsic value and mitigate the housing edge.

Housing capacity Low The site has low capacity for housing as it would be prominent on the valley sides and would remove the outgrown hedgerow and golf course deciduous vegetation. Continuous housing around this boundary would be detractive when viewed from the north and there is very limited suitable screening within the golf course. The site is also in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity N/A

LANDMAP context	Aspect area value		Aspect area value	
Geological landscapes	high		Cultural landscapes	high
Landscape habitats	moderate		Visual and sensory	high
Historical landscapes	outstanding			

Designations

Landscape National Park Area of Outstanding Beauty **Special Landscape Area**
Comments In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA

Historic/ archaeology Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area Historic Park and Garden Essential setting WHS Listed Building SAM

Comments None

Biodiversity SAC RAMSAR SSSI SINC NNR LNR
Comments None

Other Country Park National Trail National Cycle Route Floodplain (100yr)
Comments None

Characteristics

Landform Valley side of River Waycock and tributaries.
Landcover Golf course bounded by cypress trees and outgrown hedges.

Function of Area Pastoral Arable Horticulture **Recreation** Other
Comments Golf course bounded by housing access road

Pattern

Settlement pattern Housing estate to south.
Woodland cover No woodland.
Boundaries Mix of cut cypress trees and outgrown hawthorn hedgerow.
Presence of water None
Scale Small
Sense of enclosure Open to north and more enclosed by vegetation and housing to south.
Diversity Uniform **Simple** Diverse Complex

Skyline

Prominence/ importance Very prominent Prominent **Apparent** Not applicable
Complexity Complex **Simple**
Comments Cypress trees only apparent as the skyline from the golf course

Key views

To settlement	There are wide views to the site and urban edge from the rural Dyffryn basin to the north.
From settlement	Views out limited by buildings and vegetation.
Landmarks	-
Detractors	The mass of adjacent housing.

Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	The site is intervisible with the rural Dyffryn basin to the north.				

Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ^o	Many sides 270 ^o	One side 180 ^o	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The site is sandwiched between an estate road and housing and the golf course. The tranquillity gained from the views of the countryside to the north are therefore countered by these influences.				

Functional relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Corridor?	-				
Comments	The site forms part of the golf course to the north and also has a grass verge to the south used by dog walkers.				

Visual relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Setting?	-				
Comments	The cypress trees and outgrown hedge help screen the adjacent housing.				

Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?					
Comments	Visually?		Functionally?		
Comments	The site is only a marginal part of the golf course.				

Settlement edge					
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge			
Form of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative		
Comments	Highly indented		Moderately indented		Smooth/linear
Comments	The estate housing forms a body of development intruding into the rural countryside of the Dyffryn basin.				

Receptors					
		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>	
	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium	
Comments	The site is visible from the north as well as from adjacent residences and from the road where it acted as the end of a long vista along Lakin Drive.				

Other					
Other factors	-				

Site	2563/CS1		Settlement	Barry		
Summary						
Key characteristics	<p>Disused site on the north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries. Bounded by estate housing to the south east, new houses associated with the renovated Highlight farmhouse to south west, further overgrown land to the north west and the golf course to the north.</p> <p>Part of the site consists of the Highlight medieval house site SAM with remnant moat. Deciduous scrub/woodland regeneration covers part of the site with rough grass. Public right of way runs to the south linking Barry with the rural Dyffryn basin.</p>					
Landscape sensitivity	High/medium	<p>The site is a sensitive because it has intrinsic value as partly a SAM – the Highlight Medieval house and its setting with regenerating woodland/scrub which helps to integrate and mitigate development to the south east. It lies close to, and is visible from, a public footpath linking into the countryside. Development would be visible to an extent from the wider rural landscape to the north. Though managed as if there is hope value for development this does not justify a reduction in sensitivity.</p>				
Housing capacity	Low	<p>The site has low capacity for housing as it would impinge on the SAM and its setting, would further erode the vegetation on site which helps to integrate the existing housing edge. Development would also further erode the rural character of the area. The site is also in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.</p>				
Other capacity	Low	<p>The site has low capacity for other forms of development as these would be potentially more damaging to the SAM and its setting, potentially be higher than housing and would significantly erode or remove the woodland area. The site is also in an SLA and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.</p>				
LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>			
Geological landscapes	high	Cultural landscapes		high		
Landscape habitats	moderate	Visual and sensory		high		
Historical landscapes	outstanding					
Designations						
Landscape Comments	National Park	Area of Outstanding Beauty		Special Landscape Area		
Historic/archaeology Comments	Landscape of Historic Interest	Historic Park and Garden		WHS	SAM	
Comments	Conservation Area	Essential setting		Listed Building		
Biodiversity Comments	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI	SINC	NNR	LNR
Other Comments	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route		Floodplain (100yr)	
Comments	None					
Characteristics						
Landform	Valley side of the River Waycock and tributaries.					
Landcover	Scrub, trees and rough grassland.					
Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other	
Comments	Disused.					
Pattern						
Settlement pattern	Estate housing to the east and new linear housing to the south.					
Woodland cover	Apparently regenerating tree cover on the site and to the south and west.					
Boundaries	Fence to housing to the east, possibly outgrown hedgerow to the north.					
Presence of water	-					
Scale	Small					
Sense of enclosure	Moderately enclosed.					
Diversity	Uniform	Simple	Diverse	Complex		

Skyline					
Prominence/ importance	Very prominent		Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple			
Comments	Housing to east higher up slope.				
Key views					
To settlement	Site lies close to, and visible from, the public footpath linking estate with the rural Dyffryn basin.				
From settlement	-				
Landmarks	-				
Detractors	Adjacent body of housing is a detractor impinging on the rural Vale. Adjacent building site is a temporary detractor.				
Intervisibility					
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features	From key places
Comments	The site is generally screened from the wider countryside itself but development on the site would be visible from the north and from the nearby public footpath.				
Tranquillity					
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People	Other
Views of development	Many/all sides 360 ⁰	Many sides 270 ⁰	One side 180 ⁰	Some	None
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional	Rare
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low	Low
Comments	The site lies adjacent to be existing housing edge which reduces its tranquillity.				
Functional relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Corridor?	-				
Comments	Part of the site consists of the mediaeval house site SAM which continues to the north west.				
Visual relationship of area					
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant	
Setting?	The site forms the setting of the mediaeval house site SAM.				
Comments	Whilst the site itself is generally screened it forms part of the setting of the mediaeval house site.				
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?					
Comments	Visually?		Functionally?		
-					
Settlement edge					
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge			
Form of edge	Positive	Neutral	Negative		
Comments	Highly indented		Moderately indented		Smooth/linear
The estate housing adjacent forms a repetitive linear edge and the estate overall forms a body of development intruding into the rural countryside of the Dyffryn basin.					
Receptors					
		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>	
	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium	
Comments	Users of the nearby footpath and adjacent rural and urban residents.				
Other					
Other factors	-				

Site	2593/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics Undulating plateau slopes rising to the south to a local high point of 70mAOD. Consists of Tynewydd farmhouse/yard and arable fields of varied sizes with cut hedgerows with gaps in places. The lowest part of the site north of the field ditch is fairly enclosed but the rising land to the south is more prominent and attractive with backcloth of woodland. Bounded by estate housing to the east, woodland in Porthkerry Country Park to the south, busy Port Road West to the north and rural farmland to the west. Frontage on Port Road West includes rural cluster of Green Farm and pub and motel to west. Area is within Green Wedge. Views into site from road approaches and public footpath to the west.

Landscape sensitivity High/medium This site is sensitive as it forms part of the rural plateau farmland between Barry and Cardiff Airport and is visible from Port Road West and from a public footpath adjacent. Its southern slopes rise attractively to woodland which forms part of Porthkerry Country Park. The site also forms part of the rural setting to Cwm-Ciddy farmhouse with its number of listed buildings. The northern edge is on the crest of the plateau potentially visible to the north. The elements on the site do not have particular intrinsic sensitivities as they are arable with low gappy hedges [apart from food production].

Housing capacity Medium/low The site has limited capacity for housing as the sloping southern part in particular provides a positive setting to Barry, complementing the woodlands of Porthkerry Country Park. The site also provides part of the rural setting of the listed Cwm-Ciddy farmhouse cluster which should be protected. Development on other parts of the site would still significantly extend the boundary of the settlement intruding into the rural gap between Barry and Cardiff Airport. The least sensitive part is the farmhouse/yard and the northern field. If development occurred in the farmyard this would need to be rural in character and carefully address the road frontage. The northern arable field would make the current semi-rural cluster on Port Road West clearly part of the urban extent of Barry which is generally undesirable. The site has two high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity Low The site has low capacity for office or commercial development as these would be potentially more prominent as well as significantly changing the character of this part of Barry's hinterland. The site has two high LANDMAP aspect area values.

LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>	<i>Aspect area value</i>
Geological landscapes	high	Cultural landscapes high
Landscape habitats	moderate	Visual and sensory moderate
Historical landscapes	moderate [farm- is outstanding- S Vale communication corridor]	

Designations

Landscape	National Park	Area of Outstanding Beauty	Special Landscape Area
Comments	Only in Green Wedge		
Historic/ archaeology	Landscape of Historic Interest	Historic Park and Garden	WHS Landscape of Historic Interest
Comments	Conservation Area	Essential setting	Listed Building
	Four listed buildings outside site at Cwm-Cidy Farm 50m to the west		
Biodiversity	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI
Comments	SAC	RAMSAR	SSSI
	Broadleaved woodland SINC on south eastern boundary		
Other	Country Park	National Trail	National Cycle Route
Comments	Country Park Porthkerry Country Park adjacent to south east		

Characteristics

Landform Undulating plateau slopes rising to the south to a local high point of 70mAOD.

Landcover Farmhouse/yard and arable farmland

Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other
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Comments Farmhouse/yard and arable farmland

Pattern

Settlement pattern Includes farmhouse/farm outbuildings, with pub and motel to the west and other dwellings to east, linear estate housing to the south east and Cwm-Cidy rural farmhouse cluster further west.

Woodland cover Cwm Cidi deciduous woodland to the south and trees associated with dwelling clusters.

Boundaries Low cut hedges with some gaps.

Presence of water Ditch dissects the site.

Scale Medium

Sense of enclosure Medium

Diversity Uniform **Simple** Diverse Complex

Skyline

Prominence/importance Very prominent Prominent **Apparent** Not applicable

Complexity Complex **Simple**

Comments Part of the site acts as part of the southern skyline when viewed from the public footpath to the west but generally the trees to the south are the skyline.

Key views

To settlement View to settlement edge from Port Road West and from public footpath on Cwm-Ciddy Lane.

From settlement View from Port Road roundabout and from adjacent housing west to plateau farmland.

Landmarks -

Detractors Settlement edge is a minor detractor.

Intervisibility

Site observation High **Medium** Low To key features From key places

Comments Part of the site is located in a dip although the southern part of the site rises to a local highpoint which is more widely visible. Trees limit visibility from the south and landform limits visibility to an extent to the west. The site is intervisible with/close to Cwm-Cidy farmhouse cluster with listed buildings.

Tranquillity

Noise sources **Roads** Industry **Aircraft** People Other

Views of development Many/all sides 360° Many sides 270° One side 180° Some None

Presence of people Constant Frequent Infrequent Occasional Rare

Summary High High/medium **Medium** Medium/low Low

Comments The site is intervisible with estate housing to east and is disturbed by Port Road West to north with aircraft approaching Cardiff airport to the south west.

Functional relationship of area

With settlement **None** Limited Some Significant

With wider landscape None Limited **Some** Significant

With adjacent assessed area None Limited Some Significant

Corridor? -

Comments The site may be managed as part of a wider farmed unit including the site to the east but has no public access.

Visual relationship of area

With settlement None Limited **Some** Significant

With wider landscape None Limited Some Significant

With adjacent assessed area None Limited Some Significant

Setting? The area forms part of the setting to Cwm-Ciddy farm listed buildings which form a distinct cluster in the landscape.

Comments The site contributes to Cwm-Ciddys's setting and lies directly adjacent to the settlement edge forming part of its rural setting which continues to the west.

Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant? Visually? Functionally?

Comments If this site was developed the area to the east would be more vulnerable to development.

Settlement edge

Nature of edge Pre C20 edge **C20-21 edge** Negative

Positive Neutral

Form of edge	Highly indented	Moderately indented	Smooth/linear																		
Comments	The housing edge consists of repetitive house types with little mitigation.																				
Receptors	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Sensitivity</i></th> <th></th> <th><i>Sensitivity</i></th> <th></th> <th><i>Sensitivity</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rural residents</td> <td>High</td> <td>Long distance paths/ public footpaths users</td> <td>High</td> <td>Viewpoints</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban residents</td> <td>High/medium</td> <td>Roads/railway/cycleways</td> <td>Medium</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints	High	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium		
	<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>		<i>Sensitivity</i>																
Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High	Viewpoints	High																
Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium																		
Comments	The site is overlooked by the adjacent Port Road West users, adjacent housing and is directly visible from, and adjacent to, the public footpath to the west.																				
Other																					
Other factors	-																				

Site	2597/CS1	Settlement	Barry
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Summary

Key characteristics

Disused site near top of prominent north facing ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock and tributaries.
 Small watercourse on western boundary by track.
 Strong deciduous scrub/woodland regeneration covers most of the site including willow and hazel.
 Derelict house fronts the main road- Port Road East.
 Bounded by housing on skyline to the south, gardens to the east, golf course and single house to the west and rural house, farm complex and countryside to the north.
 Public right of way runs a long western boundary track linking Barry with the rural Dyffryn basin.

Landscape sensitivity High/medium
 The site is sensitive because it has intrinsic value as a regenerating woodland/scrub area which is noticeable on the ridge slopes and helps to integrate and mitigate development to the south and east. It lies adjacent to a public footpath and is visible from the wider rural landscape to the north.

Housing capacity Medium/low
 The site has capacity for housing on the footprint of the existing derelict house curtilage i.e. one house. Large-scale development would impinge on the woodland which forms an important vegetation block on the prominent valley sides and it helps to screen development to the south east. The site is also in an SLA, is a SINC and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.

Other capacity Low
 The site has low capacity for other forms of development such as offices as these would be potentially intrusive in a skyline situation as well as being prominent on the upper valley sides and would significantly erode or remove the woodland area. The site is also in an SLA, is a SINC and has one outstanding and three high LANDMAP aspect area values.

LANDMAP context	<i>Aspect area value</i>		<i>Aspect area value</i>	
Geological landscapes	high	Cultural landscapes	high	
Landscape habitats	moderate	Visual and sensory	high	
Historical landscapes	outstanding			

Designations

Landscape National Park Area of Outstanding Beauty **Special Landscape Area**

Comments In Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA

Historic/ archaeology Landscape of Historic Interest Conservation Area Historic Park and Garden Essential setting WHS Listed Building SAM

Comments None

Biodiversity SAC RAMSAR SSSI **SINC** NNR LNR

Comments Broadleaved woodland SINC- whole site

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

Comments None

Characteristics

Landform Upper ridge/valley slopes of the River Waycock

Landcover Deciduous scrub/woodland regeneration

Function of Area	Pastoral	Arable	Horticulture	Recreation	Other
Comments	Woodland- disused and derelict house				

Pattern

Settlement pattern Linear housing development north of Port Road East

Woodland cover Regenerated deciduous woodland and scrub

Boundaries Outgrown hedges similar to scrub

Presence of water Watercourse on western boundary

Scale Small

Sense of enclosure Enclosed

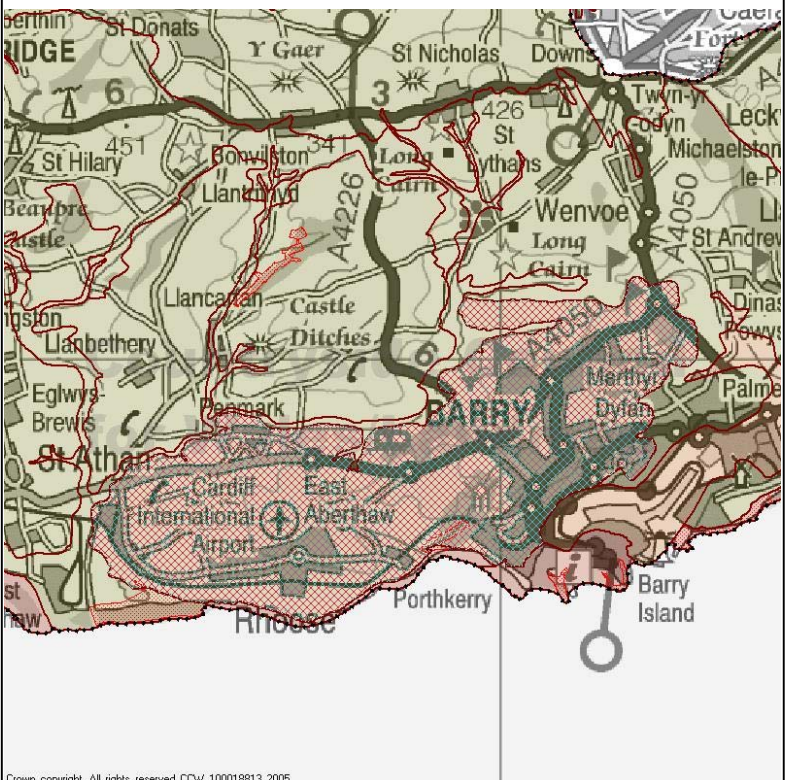
Diversity Uniform **Simple** Diverse Complex

Skyline

Prominence/ importance	Very prominent	Prominent	Apparent	Not applicable
Complexity	Complex	Simple		
Comments	The skyline is even and very gently undulating, broken by existing housing generally at the same level with occasional high buildings such as the fire station.			
Key views				
To settlement	There are wide views to the site and urban edge from the rural Dyffryn basin to the north.			
From settlement	Views out limited by buildings and vegetation.			
Landmarks	-			
Detractors	Derelict house on site, and development along ridge top & sides to east and west			
Intervisibility				
Site observation	High	Medium	Low	To key features
Comments	Intervisible with rural Dyffryn basin to the north.			
Tranquillity				
Noise sources	Roads	Industry	Aircraft	People
Views of development	Many/all sides 360°	Many sides 270°	One side 180°	Some
Presence of people	Constant	Frequent	Infrequent	Occasional
Summary	High	High/medium	Medium	Medium/low
Comments	The site is bounded by development particularly to the east and is close to Port Road east, both of which reduce the feeling of tranquillity. Within the woodland would feel tranquil.			
Functional relationship of area				
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant
Corridor?	-			
Comments	The area is self contained functionally.			
Visual relationship of area				
With settlement	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With wider landscape	None	Limited	Some	Significant
With adjacent assessed area	None	Limited	Some	Significant
Setting?	-			
Comments	The woodland and scrub vegetation forms a strong, although slightly isolated block, running down the slopes from the developed skyline, helping to integrate development.			
Are adjacent assessed areas mutually reliant?				
Comments	Visually?	Functionally?		
Comments	This area of woodland helps to integrate the golf clubhouse to the west into the landscape.			
Settlement edge				
Nature of edge	Pre C20 edge	C20-21 edge	Negative	
Form of edge	Highly indented		Moderately indented	Smooth/linear
Comments	The settlement edge is a detractor on the ridge skyline and where housing is visible on the north facing slopes.			
Receptors				
		<i>Sensitivity</i>	<i>Sensitivity</i>	
	Rural residents	High	Long distance paths/ public footpaths users	High
	Urban residents	High/medium	Roads/railway/cycleways	Medium
Comments				Viewpoints
Other				
Other factors	-			

APPENDIX 1

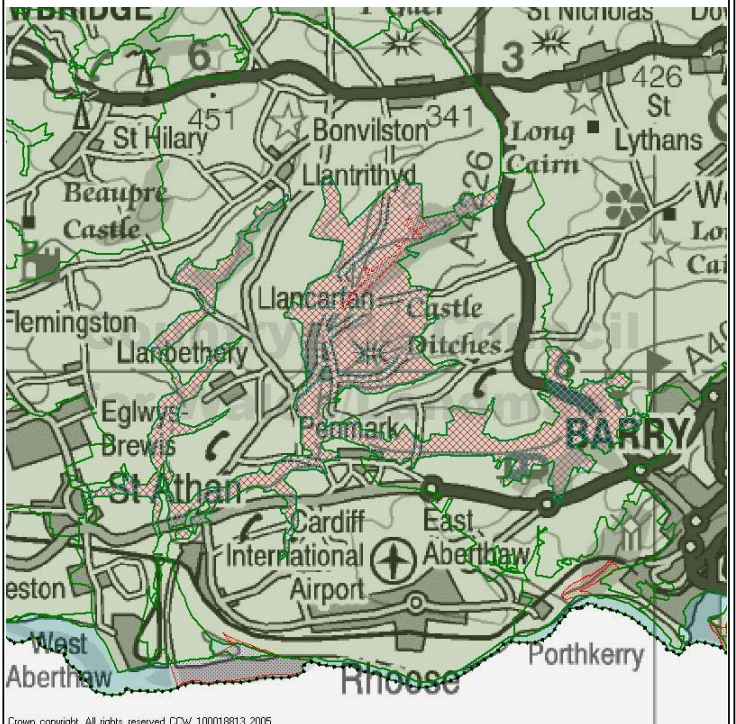
LANDMAP information- relevant aspect areas

Geological Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Barry-Rhoose
Aspect Area Classification	Lowland hills and valleys/Dissected lowland plateau/Lowland plateau (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGLGL962
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 13/01/2005	
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General	
Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (Part of dissected Lias plateau including VLFGLGL863 (Llanwit-St. Athan), VLFGLGL962 (Barry-Rhoose), VLFGLGL170 (Moulton), VLFGLGL 953 (Llanbethery) and VLFGLGL614 (Coed Hills).)
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	N/A
What is the geographical and topographical character of this area?	Section of broad, low, dissected coastal plateau underlain by Lias (Lower Jurassic) with steep sided valleys and short steep cwms cut into cliffs adjacent to the coast. Large cement quarries present, with disused sites intersecting cliffs. Level plateau includes Cardiff Airport. Some alluvium and periglacial deposits (head) in some valleys and cwms. Includes part of urban and industrial Barry.
What is the characteristic Level 3 component of the area?	Lowland plateau
Which of the following is a significant contributor to the geological character of the area?	Stratigraphic formation(s) (Blue Lias Formation (mainly 'normal' facies Portkerry Member, minor St. Mary's Well Bay Member and Lavernock Shales Member) (Hettangian-Lower Sinemurian, Lower Jurassic).) Superficial deposits (Alluvium, head.) Structural features (Faults.) Active processes (Streams) Past processes (Periglacial.)
What additional subsidiary Level 3 components are notable?	Undulating lowland hill terrain
What active geological and geomorphological processes are significant in this area?	Streams.
What Level 4 components are notable in this area?	Flood plain Slope Hill top Scarp slope Spring Opencast mine, gravel or sand pit Made ground Urban / industrial development
Are there any pedological processes that are	

significant in the area or have had a landscape forming effect?	Yes (Periglacial.)
Are there components of significant hydrological importance?	Yes (Streams, springs.)
Is there current mineral extraction?	Yes (Cement manufacture.)
Has there been mineral extraction in the past?	Yes (Cement manufacture.)
Are there SSSI/GCR sites here?	No
Are there geological SINIC, 2nd tier, or RIGS sites in the area?	Yes (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic Blue Lias Formation in active and disused quarries (e.g. near east Aberthaw and Font-y-gary) , with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Evaluation	
Value	High (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Condition	Fair (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential but also landscape geomorphologically degraded by urban and industrial development of Barry.)
Trend	Declining (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential but also landscape geomorphologically degraded by urban and industrial development of Barry. Exposures are at risk however as have no geological designation, e.g. RIGS.)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Working and disused quarries provide exposures with educational potential although in Barry geomorphology of landscape has been degraded by development
Principal management recommendations	Ensure that no significant and potentially conservable features of geological or geomorphological significance are lost/damaged due to development, etc, by implementing a RIGS survey to identify key sites and adopting a strategy of temporary exposure recording to ensure that significant geological features exposed in temporary excavations are recorded and important samples conserved in recognised institutions.
Guideline	Immediate (Ensure that no significant and potentially conservable features of geological or geomorphological significance are lost/damaged due to development, etc, by implementing a RIGS survey to identify key sites.) Long Term (Adopting a strategy of temporary exposure recording to ensure that significant geological features exposed in temporary excavations are recorded and important samples conserved in recognised institutions.)
Tolerance To Change	
Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the Earth Heritage features of the area?	Yes (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential but also landscape geomorphologically degraded by urban and industrial development of Barry. Exposures are at risk however as have no geological designation, e.g. RIGS. No loss of significant geological and geomorphological features should be considered acceptable.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most (Area was surveyed at 1:25,000.)
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	Other (British Geological Survey maps, aerial photographs, OS 1:25,000 Landranger topographical map.)
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Southern boundary corresponds to coast (top of cliffs etc); northern and western boundaries are edges of river-flood plain systems; eastern boundary is geological contact of 'normal, Lias facies and Triassic (Penarth Group) .
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Research Value	High (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Evaluation Criteria: Educational Value	High (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including

	possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Evaluation Criteria: Historical Value	Moderate (Area includes inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity / Uniqueness	Moderate (Area includes inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Evaluation Criteria: Classic Example	Moderate (Area includes inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Area includes key inland exposures of Lower Jurassic, Blue Lias Formation with scientific and educational potential and therefore including possible candidate RIGS sites.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1989. Bridgend, 1:50,000 England and Wales Sheet 262 (including part Sheet 261 Sker Point) (Solid and Drift), British Geological Survey; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1989. Cardiff, 1:50,000 England and Wales Sheet 263 (Drift), British Geological Survey; GEORGE, T.N. 1970, British Regional Geology: South Wales (Third edition). HMSO; ORDNANCE SURVEY 1998. Explorer 151 (1:25,000); PERKINS, J.W., GAYER, R.A. & BAKER, J.W. 1997. Glamorgan Heritage Coast - a guide to its Geology, Glamorgan Heritage Coast; SIMMS, M.J., CHIDLAW, N., MORTON, N. & PAGE, K.N. 2004, Geological Conservation Review Series 30, JNCC; TRUEMAN, A.E. 1922, Proceedings of the Geologist's Association, London 33: 245-284; WARRINGTON, G. & IVIMEY-COOK, H. C. 1995, In: P. D. TAYLOR (ed.), Field Geology of the British Jurassic, Geological Society, London; WATERS, R.A. & LAWRENCE, D.J.D. 1987, Memoir for 1: 50, 000 geological sheet 263 (England and Wales), BGS: WILSON, D., DAVIES, J.R., FLETCHER, C.J.N. &
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	None.
Additional Comments	

Landscape Habitats	
Aspect Area Name	Aberthaw River Valleys
Aspect Area Classification	Dry (Relatively) Terrestrial Habitats/Mosaic/Mosaic (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGLLH786
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 19/04/2006	
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General

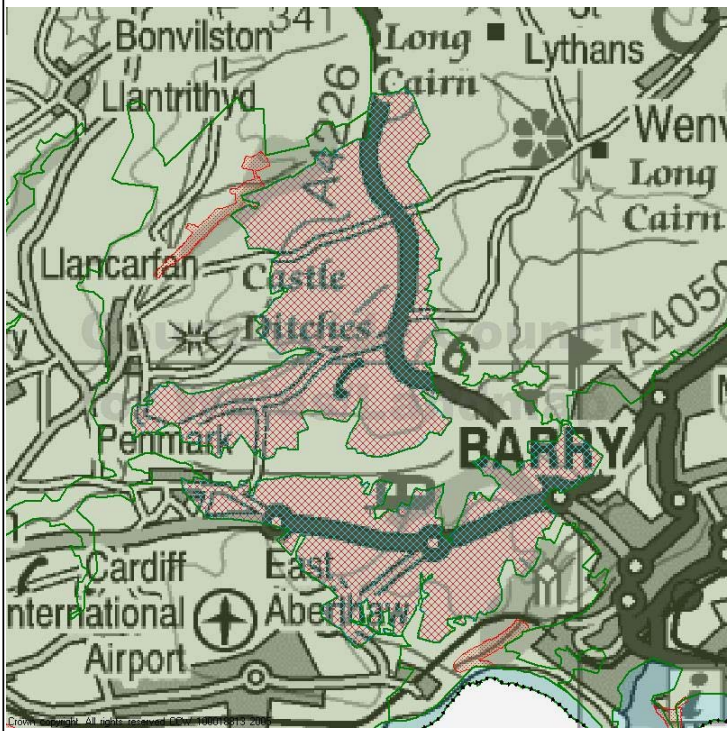
Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (The aspect area forms only part of the Thaw river valley.)
What is the total land area within the boundary (in hectares)?	Dynamic Gravel Bed

Description

What are the dominant soil types? (specify up to 3 types)	Brown soils Surface-water gley soils Ground-water gley soils
What Phase 1 habitat types are present? Only select the five most dominant types and, for each of these, specify below what percentage of the Aspect Area is made up of these.	Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland (25%) Planted Coniferous Woodland (5%) Dense Scrub (3%) Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (3%) Improved Grassland (55%)
Does the area contain habitats of international importance?	Not known
Does the area contain BAP habitats?	Yes
If yes, which BAP habitats?	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Lowland Meadows
Does the area contain protected sites?	Yes
If yes, which ones?	SSSI (Nant Whitton Woodlands SSSI and compartments of the Barry Woodlands SSSI)
Approximately what proportion of the Aspect Area is within the protected site?	11-20%
Does the area support important species?	Yes
If yes, which species? (for each of the species, also note the source of information)	Great Crested Newts have been reported and Ash woodlands of the steep valley sides support notable local species including Nettle-leaved Bellflower and Herb Paris (CCW, 2006). The River Thaw appears to support a strong Otter population and Lesser Horseshoe bats are present but Water Voles may now be extinct (VOG, 2007).
Are there any significant threat species present in abundance? (Field visit required)	Not known
What other features significantly influence the biodiversity in this area?	Other (Highway Verge Conservation Zones are present within the aspect area (14 - Treguff, 15 - Llanccadle, 17 - Lower Greenway, 24 - Warren Mill Farm Rd, 25 - Walterstone, & 26 - Penmark).)
Are any of these features in a very good condition? (Field visit required)	Unknown
Are any of these features in a poor condition?	

(Field visit required)	Unknown
What are the main land management activities taking place in the area? (Field visit required)	Stock grazing
Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable positive impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)	
Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable negative impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)	
Is the biodiversity in the area in any way threatened?	Not known
Are there clear opportunities to improve the biodiversity aspect of this area?	Yes (Woodland planting or sympathetic management of field boundaries would help to increase connectivity between woodland blocks.)
Summarise the key features that define this area's biodiversity character	A mosaic of habitats centred on dissected river valleys that harbour floodplain grasslands of poorly-draining character and steep valley slopes supporting semi-natural broadleaved woodland and occasional species-rich semi-improved neutral grasslands.
Evaluation	
Value	High (The aspect area supports a concentration of semi-natural habitat.)
Condition	Unassessed
Trend	Unassessed
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	
Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	None
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	Other (CCW Phase1 Habitat Survey Digital Data and aerial photography.)
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Dissected river valleys supporting woodland on steep valley sides.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Priority Habitats	High (Lowland meadows and deciduous broadleaved woodland.)
Evaluation Criteria: Significance	Outstanding (23% of the woodland within the aspect area are listed under the Ancient Woodland Inventory (CCW, 2001). A number of the woodland blocks are designated as SSSI.)
Evaluation Criteria: Opportunity	Moderate (Opportunity exists to further increase connectivity within the aspect area by selective planting or sympathetic management.)
Evaluation Criteria: Expansion rates	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Sensitivity	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Connectivity/Cohesion	High (A high level of connectivity exists within the aspect area, and to some extent within the wider landscape, given that the area encompasses river valleys.)
Evaluation Criteria: Habitat Evaluation	High (The aspect area defines a concentration of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and semi-improved neutral grasslands.)
Evaluation Criteria: Importance for key species	High (Habitat within the aspect area supports Otters and appears particularly suitable to groups such as bats.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation Habitat and Species	High (The aspect area defines a concentration of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and semi-improved neutral grasslands considered of significant biodiversity interest.)
Justification of overall evaluation	The aspect area defines a concentration of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and semi-improved neutral grasslands considered of significant biodiversity interest.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	CCW Phase 1 Habitat Survey - Electronic Data Source (CCW, 2002), Consultation with staff at CCW Cardiff - March 2006 (CCW, 2006), Review of aerial photography (Google Earth, 2007), UK Biodiversity Action Plan - www.ukbap.org.uk (UKBAP, 2007), Vale of Glamorgan Local Biodiversity Action Plan (VOG, 2002), Consultation with Vale of Glamorgan Assistant County Ecologists (VOG, 2007), Ancient Woodland Inventory (CCW, 2001), Interactive Soilscape Viewer - www.landis.org.uk (NSRI, 2007).
Assessment	

Additional Assessments
Additional Comments

Landscape Habitats	
Aspect Area Name	Rhoose-Moulton
Aspect Area Classification	Dry (Relatively) Terrestrial Habitats/Mosaic/Mosaic (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGLLH840
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 19/04/2006	
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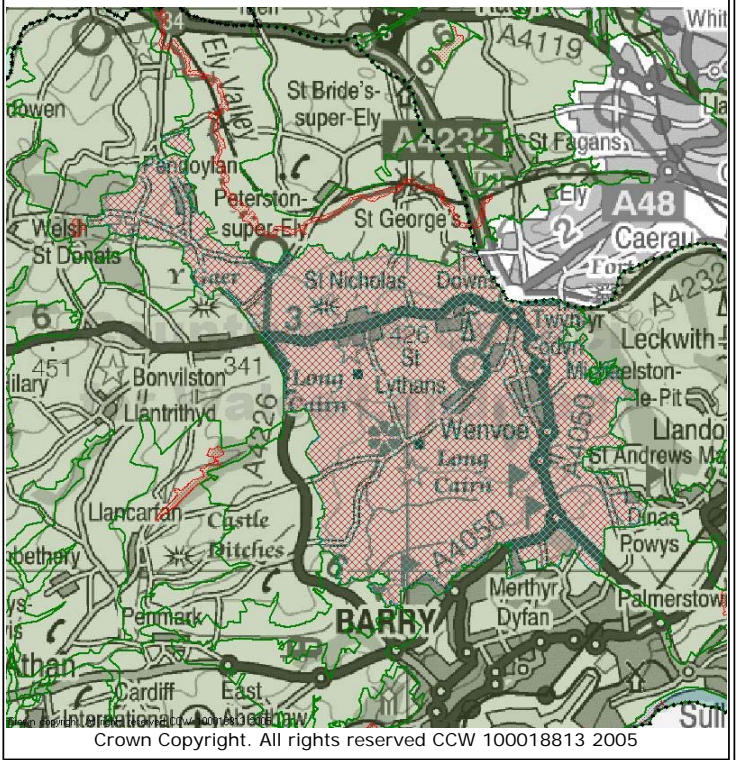
General

Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
What is the total land area within the boundary (in hectares)?	

Description

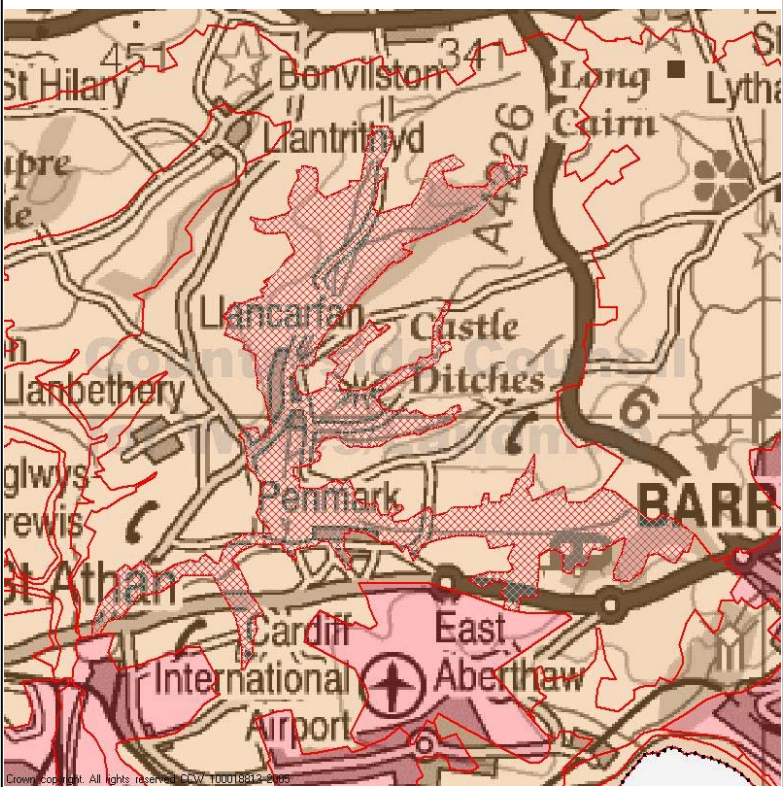
What are the dominant soil types? (specify up to 3 types)	Brown soils Surface-water gley soils
What Phase 1 habitat types are present? Only select the five most dominant types and, for each of these, specify below what percentage of the Aspect Area is made up of these.	Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (2%) Improved Grassland (68%) Arable (26%) Buildings (2%)
Does the area contain habitats of international importance?	No
Does the area contain BAP habitats?	Yes
If yes, which BAP habitats?	Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows Lowland Meadows
Does the area contain protected sites?	No
Approximately what proportion of the Aspect Area is within the protected site?	
Does the area support important species?	Yes
If yes, which species? (for each of the species, also note the source of information)	Great Crested Newts have been reported (CCW, 2006). Lapwing and Brown hare are also known to use habitat of the aspect area (VOG, 2007).
Are there any significant threat species present in abundance? (Field visit required)	Not known
What other features significantly influence the biodiversity in this area?	Hedgerows Other (A Highway Verge Conservation Zone is present within the aspect area (25 - Walterstone to Dyffryn Rd).)
Are any of these features in a very good condition? (Field visit required)	Unknown
Are any of these features in a poor condition? (Field visit required)	Some
What are the main land management activities taking place in the area? (Field visit required)	Cultivation Stock grazing
Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable positive impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)	

Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable negative impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)	
Is the biodiversity in the area in any way threatened?	Not known
Are there clear opportunities to improve the biodiversity aspect of this area?	Yes (The aspect area encompasses a landscape of largely improved agricultural land but with sympathetic planting schemes or management could help to increase connectivity between wooded habitat of VLFGLLH270 and 786.)
Summarise the key features that define this area's biodiversity character	A landscape of undulating topography largely dominated by agriculturally improved ground. Field boundaries, minor watercourses and occasional semi-improved grasslands form the focus of biodiversity interest.
Evaluation	
Value	Moderate (Agriculturally improved land of limited value for wildlife, the focus of interest being field boundaries and occasional semi-improved grassland communities.)
Condition	Unassessed
Trend	Unassessed
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Agriculturally improved landscape with some well-developed hedgerows.
Principal management recommendations	Sympathetic management of hedgerows in particular may help to increase connectivity within and between local aspect areas.
Guideline	Immediate (Encourage sympathetic management of field boundaries.)
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	None
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	Other (CCW Phase1 Habitat Survey Digital Data and aerial photography.)
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Undulating topography largely supporting improved grassland and arable fields.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Priority Habitats	Moderate (A small number of semi-improved neutral grasslands are present.)
Evaluation Criteria: Significance	Moderate (Species-rich semi-improved grassland habitat has a limited distribution within the Vale.)
Evaluation Criteria: Opportunity	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Expansion rates	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Sensitivity	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Connectivity/Cohesion	Moderate (Field boundaries provide connectivity within and to an extent between aspect areas although opportunity exists to improve connectivity between woodland habitats in particular.)
Evaluation Criteria: Habitat Evaluation	Moderate (The aspect area is largely characterised by improved grasslands and arable fields although some semi-improved neutral grasslands are present (particularly in the vicinity of Coll / Cwm Talwg.)
Evaluation Criteria: Importance for key species	Moderate (Great crested Newts are present (CCW, 2006))
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation Habitat and Species	Moderate (Agriculturally improved land of limited value for wildlife, the focus of interest being field boundaries and occasional semi-improved grassland communities.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Agriculturally improved land of limited value for wildlife, the focus of interest being field boundaries and occasional semi-improved grassland communities.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	CCW Phase 1 Habitat Survey - Electronic Data Source (CCW, 2002), Consultation with staff at CCW Cardiff - March 2006 (CCW, 2006), Review of aerial photography (Google Earth, 2007), UK Biodiversity Action Plan - www.ukbap.org.uk (UKBAP, 2007), Vale of Glamorgan Local Biodiversity Action Plan (VOG, 2002), Consultation with Vale of Glamorgan Assistant County Ecologists (VOG, 2007), Ancient Woodland Inventory (CCW, 2001), Interactive Soilscapes Viewer - www.landis.org.uk (NSRI, 2007).
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	

Landscape Habitats	
Aspect Area Name	Barry North
Aspect Area Classification	Dry (Relatively) Terrestrial Habitats/Mosaic/Mosaic (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGLLH958
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 19/04/2006	
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General	
Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (woodland habitat associated with VLFGLLH988.)
What is the total land area within the boundary (in hectares)?	
Description	
What are the dominant soil types? (specify up to 3 types)	Brown soils Surface-water gley soils Ground-water gley soils
What Phase 1 habitat types are present? Only select the five most dominant types and, for each of these, specify below what percentage of the Aspect Area is made up of these.	Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland (6%) Improved Grassland (64%) Arable (11%) Amenity Grassland (5%) Buildings (5%)
Does the area contain habitats of international importance?	Not known
Does the area contain BAP habitats?	Yes
If yes, which BAP habitats?	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows Cereal Field Margins Lowland Meadows
Does the area contain protected sites?	Yes
If yes, which ones?	SSSI (Barry Woodlands SSSI (undergoing notification, October 2007))
Approximately what proportion of the Aspect Area is within the protected site?	1-10%
Does the area support important species?	Yes
If yes, which species? (for each of the species, also note the source of information)	Great Crested Newts are known from the aspect area (CCW, 2006). Brown Hare have also been reported (VOG, 2007). Given the presence of Dormice in woodland habitat immediately to the east, it is considered likely they also occur within this aspect area.
Are there any significant threat species present in abundance? (Field visit required)	Not known
What other features significantly influence the biodiversity in this area?	Other (Highway Verge Conservation Zones are present within the aspect area (22 - Ty-Fry Road, 25 - Walterstone to Dyffryn Road Verge, 31 - Coedarhydyglyn Verge & 47 - Caerau Lane, .)) Hedgerows
Are any of these features in a very good condition? (Field visit required)	Unknown

Are any of these features in a poor condition? (Field visit required)	Unknown
What are the main land management activities taking place in the area? (Field visit required)	Cultivation Stock grazing Tree felling
Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable positive impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)	
Do any of the above appear to have an appreciable negative impact on biodiversity? (Field visit required)	
Is the biodiversity in the area in any way threatened?	Not known
Are there clear opportunities to improve the biodiversity aspect of this area?	Yes (The aspect area supports important stands of woodland that would benefit from greater connectivity brought about by additional woodland planting or sympathetic management of field boundaries.)
Summarise the key features that define this area's biodiversity character	An undulating agricultural landscape north of Barry punctuated with occasional semi-natural and planted woodlands and crossed by minor watercourses. These feature together with field boundaries, which are often regularly clipped, form the focus of biodiversity interest. The woodlands are generally Ash dominated but a variety of other broadleaved tree species are also present and some have a diverse ground flora supporting species such as Herb Paris, Goldilocks Buttercup, Thin-spiked Wood-sedge, Wood Millet and Greater Butterfly Orchid.
Evaluation	
Value	Moderate (Improved agricultural landscape interspersed by woodlands.)
Condition	Unassessed
Trend	Unassessed
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	
Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	None
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	Other (CCW Phase 1 habitat survey data.)
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Agricultural landscape dominated by improved grassland habitat but including a significant proportion of woodlands.
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Priority Habitats	High (Semi-natural broadleaved woodland and small fields of semi-improved neutral grassland habitat.)
Evaluation Criteria: Significance	Outstanding (5% of the woodland within the aspect area are listed under the Ancient Woodland Inventory (CCW, 2001). The woodlands are associated with clayey, waterlogged, base-rich lowland soils that are almost entirely restricted to the Vale of Glamorgan, and long-established woodlands have developed a diverse ground flora (CCW, 2007).)
Evaluation Criteria: Opportunity	Moderate (Opportunity exists to enhance connectivity within the landscape by additional woodland planting, replanting of conifers with broadleaved species and sympathetic management of field boundaries.)
Evaluation Criteria: Expansion rates	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Sensitivity	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Connectivity/Cohesion	Moderate (Field boundaries provide connectivity between woodlands in particular.)
Evaluation Criteria: Habitat Evaluation	Moderate (The aspect area supports a fairly high proportion of semi-natural broadleaved woodland but is generally of improved agricultural character.)
Evaluation Criteria: Importance for key species	Moderate (Great Crested Newts are known from the aspect area.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation Habitat and Species	Moderate (The aspect area supports a fairly high proportion of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and protected species including Great Crested Newts.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Improved agricultural landscape interspersed by woodlands which provide the focus of biodiversity interest.
Bibliography	
	CCW Phase 1 Habitat Survey - Electronic Data Source (CCW, 2002), Consultation with staff at CCW Cardiff - March 2006 (CCW, 2006), Review of aerial photography

<p>List the key sources used for this assessment</p>	<p>(Google Earth, 2007), UK Biodiversity Action Plan - www.ukbap.org.uk (UKBAP, 2007), Vale of Glamorgan Local Biodiversity Action Plan (VOG, 2002), Consultation with Vale of Glamorgan Assistant County Ecologists (VOG, 2007), Ancient Woodland Inventory (CCW, 2001), Interactive Soilscales Viewer - www.landis.org.uk (NSRI, 2007), Barry Woodlands SSSI Citation (CCW, 2007).</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	
<p>Additional Assessments</p>	
<p>Additional Comments</p>	

Visual and Sensory	
Aspect Area Name	Llancarfan and Waycock Valleys
Aspect Area Classification	Lowland/Lowland Valleys/Mosaic Lowland Valleys (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGGLVS453
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 09/08/2004	
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General

Has the information been verified in the field?	Yes (1.25000)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (Highly enclosed by adjacent plateau landscapes)

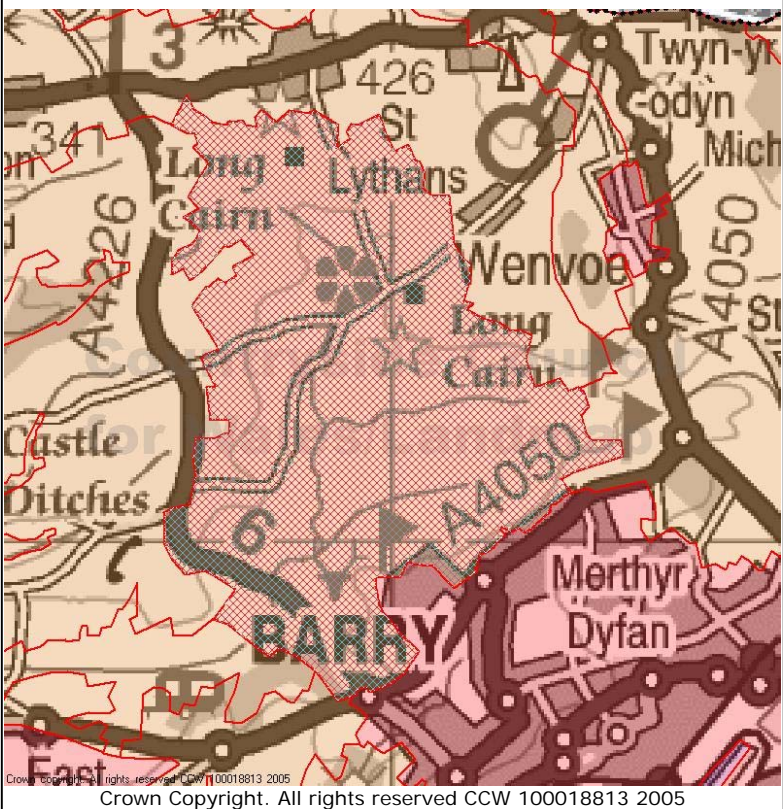
Description

Summary Description	<p>The area is a steep sided narrow and enclosed lowland valley, which contains a tranquil landscape of streams, woodlands and small farms. The highest point of the valley is approximately 85m AOD in the north west, the lowest approximately 5m AOD near the village of Llancadle. The landcover of the valley is a mosaic pattern of pastoral fields and hedgerows, the latter often containing trees and there are substantial areas of woodland. The woodland areas are generally situated on the steeper upper slopes of the valley sides and assist in creating a confined sense of enclosure to the valley. The settlements of the area consist of a number of scattered farms and the village of Llancarfan. There is evidence of historic fortifications on the plateau edge and further lines provided by soil slip patterns on steep slopes. Several minor road cross the area, which tend to be centered on Llancarfan. However the area remains tranquil. The Llancarfan and Waycock Valleys are a well maintained landscape of unspoilt hedgerows and fields, conservation area villages and steep wooded valley sides. The power lines in the Waycock valleys are a detractor.</p>
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Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?	Hills/Valleys
Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?	Field Pattern/Mosaic
Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern	Scattered Rural/Farm
Physical form and elements: Boundary type	Hedge With Trees
Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?	Intimate
Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?	Confined
Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?	Simple
Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?	Medium
Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?	Straight

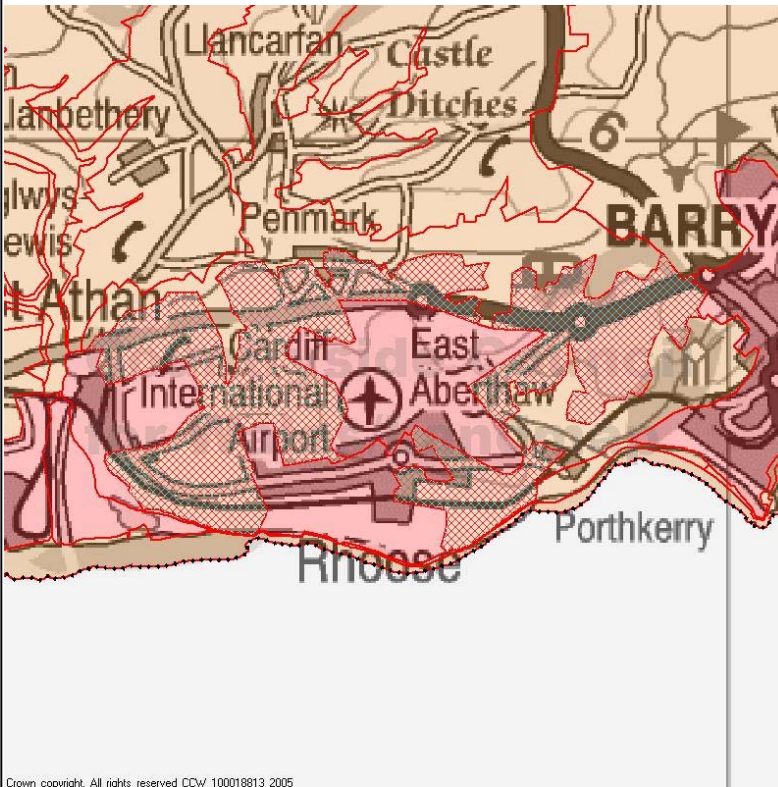
Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?	Muted
Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?	Harmonious
Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?	Unity
Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?	Regular
Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?	Mixed
Other Factors: Level of Human Access?	Occasional
Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?	Slight (The aspect area is sparsely settled with scattered farms and a small village.)
Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?	Appropriate
What materials? Give Details:	Unspoilt hedgerows and boundary treatment. Villages are conservation areas.
There are attractive views...	...both in and out (NA)
There are detractive views...out (NA)
Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities	Attractive Tranquil Sheltered Settled (The aspect area is attractive with well maintained rural landscape and well maintained villages (which are in conservation areas). The occasional level of human access together with the enclosing hills and trees creates a tranquil almost secret valley which also helps to create a feeling of shelter. Houses and farms are scattered around the aspect area and give a felling of settlement.)
What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness	Strong (Historic landscape with strong small scale pastoral pattern and traditional settlement form.)
Evaluation	
Value:	High (NA)
Condition:	Good (NA)
Trend:	Constant (NA)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Generally appropriate , some scrub invasion.
Principal management recommendation:	Retain and enhance intrinsic character through woodland and hedgerow management and development restriction
Guideline	Medium Term (Agree woodland and hedgerow management strategy with land owners) Medium Term (Conserve historical features and character of the landscape) Immediate (Restrict development to maintain rural character of area) Long Term (Remove power lines in Waycock valley when possible.)
Define the key qualities that should be conserved:	Tranquility, enclosure.
Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:	na
Define the key qualities that should be changed:	NA
Define the key elements that should be conserved:	woodland, field boundaries, settlement form
Define the key elements that should be enhanced:	NA
Define the key elements that should be changed:	NA
Tolerance To Change	
Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?	Not known
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most (NA)
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Raster

If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1: 25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Aspect areas boundaries are defined by boundary where steeper valley slope sides (subject area) meet less steep slopes of plateau (neighbouring areas) and also edges of woodland.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	NA
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality	High (The aspect area possesses a high quality scenic landscape with many picturesque views to fields, hedgerows and steeply wooded valley sides in an aesthetic composition.)
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (The integrity of the area is intact with consistent character and no inappropriate development within the settlements. The integrity of the area is also maintained within the rural landscape where hedgerows are maintained.)
Evaluation Criteria: Character	High (The aspect area possesses a distinctive character defined by the strong enclosing topography, historic settlement pattern and features, woodland cover all creating a strong sense of place.)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	High (The narrow enclosure and continuity of historic character are relatively rare.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (The aspect area possesses a high quality scenic landscape with many picturesque views to fields, hedgerows and steeply wooded valley sides in an aesthetic composition. The integrity of the area is intact with consistent character and no inappropriate development within the settlements. The power lines in the Waycock do not mask the areas intrinsic qualities. The integrity of the area is also maintained within the rural landscape where hedgerows are maintained. The aspect area possesses a distinctive character defined by the strong enclosing topography, historic settlement pattern and features, woodland cover all creating a strong sense of place. The narrow enclosure and continuity of historic character are relatively rare. The overall evaluation is therefore high.)
Justification of overall evaluation	All criteria are high.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	NA
Additional Comments	

Visual and Sensory	
Aspect Area Name	Upper Waycock Valley/Dyffryn Area
Aspect Area Classification	Lowland/Lowland Valleys/Open Lowland Valleys (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGLVS608
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 18/08/2004	
	
General	
Has the information been verified in the field?	Yes (1.25000)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (Area surrounded by higher land)
Description	
Summary Description	<p>The upper Waycock Valley is a broad gently sloping valley traversed by several minor watercourses. The highest point of the area is approximately 103m AOD in the north at the head of the Waycock Valley. The lowest point is approximately 25m AOD in the south west. The landcover is a mosaic of mostly pastoral fields with some arable enclosed by trimmed hedgerows with trees. Woodlands are dispersed throughout the area, generally on upper valley slopes and spurs. Settlement is centred on Duffryn, which is an attractive village of stone dwellings, stone walls and a stream running alongside the road. Dyffryn Gardens are a formal designed gardens nearby, with an improved access to the road to the A48 to the north. Farms and occasional dwellings are scattered across the area. These are linked by quiet minor roads and a network of public footpaths and generally the area is tranquil. However, the area borders Barry to the south east as well as the A4226, hence tranquillity is affected here. In general the rural landscape is well maintained and the farms and settlements maintain their character. Detractors are pylons which cross the area to the south and the prominent edge of Barry on the hill top to the south. The adjacent golf course also significantly modifies the landscape character.</p>
Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?	Rolling/Undulating
Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?	Field Pattern/Mosaic
Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern	Scattered Rural/Farm
Physical form and elements: Boundary type	Hedge With Trees
Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?	Medium
Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?	Enclosed
Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?	Simple
Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?	Medium

Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?	Straight
Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?	Muted
Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?	Balanced
Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?	Unity
Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?	Regular
Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?	Mixed
Other Factors: Level of Human Access?	Occasional
Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?	Slight (There are scattered farms withing the aspect area.)
Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?	Generally Appropriate
What materials? Give Details:	Vernacular buildings and stone walls complement well managed farmland
There are attractive views...	...both in and out (NA)
There are detractive views...	...out (NA)
Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities	Attractive Tranquil Safe (The well managed farm landscape, in association with appropriatly developed settlements, form an attractive whole. The area is has only occasional human access, which in itself creates tranquility, however, the visual harmony or the aspect area also creates an increased feeling of tranquility. The well managed farm land gives an impression of settlement.) Settled
What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness	Moderate (Attractive gentle valley with streams and pleasant settlement. Dyffryn Gardens discreetly hidden by trees.)
Evaluation	
Value:	High (NA)
Condition:	Good (NA)
Trend:	Constant (NA)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Current agricultural regime positive land use
Principal management recommendation:	Maintain rural character
Guideline	Medium Term (Encourage woodland management to maintain tree cover) Immediate (Restrict development) Medium Term (Maintain hedgerows and encourage laid hedges)
Define the key qualities that should be conserved:	tranquillity, unspoilt character
Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:	NA
Define the key qualities that should be changed:	NA
Define the key elements that should be conserved:	stone walls , watercourses in villages, woodland blocks, hedgerows
Define the key elements that should be enhanced:	NA
Define the key elements that should be changed:	NA
Tolerance To Change	
Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?	Not known
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most (NA)
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Raster
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area	Western boundary is boundary between flatter upper ridges of Central Vale Ridge aspect area and steeper slopes of valley of aspect area. North and north east boundary is defined by gentler upper ridge of St. Nicholas and

boundaries?	Bonvilston aspect area . Southern boundary is boundary to urban Barry. South west is boundary is beginning of more enclosed steeper side lower Waycock valley.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	NA
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality	Moderate (The aspect area has broad, pleasing views to well managed countryside with a coherent field pattern and woodlands with settlements well integrated with the landscape and surrounding vegetation. . The settlements have stone walls and streams also add to the picturesque quality of this area.)
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (The area is well managed and is in good and consistent condition throughout.)
Evaluation Criteria: Character	High (The aspect area is unspoilt and contains well managed landscapes and picturesque settlements and gardens which help give the area a distinctive sense of place.)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Moderate (The combination of road/stream or drainage ditch/ stone wall/garden or dwelling are typical and representative of the vale. However in this aspect area the above combination has kept a high integrity and is well managed hence we may call this element rare. The aspect area also displays typical and well managed elements of hedgerowed fields and lanes.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (The aspect area has broad, pleasing views to well managed countryside with a coherent field pattern and woodlands with settlements well integrated with the landscape and surrounding vegetation. . The settlements have stone walls and streams also add to the picturesque quality of this area. The area is unspoilt, well managed and is in good and consistent condition throughout. The overall evaluation for the area is therefore high.)
Justification of overall evaluation	Two highs and two moderates mean the area is considered of high value.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	NA
Additional Comments	

Visual and Sensory	
Aspect Area Name	Rhoose Hinterland
Aspect Area Classification	Lowland/Rolling Lowland/Mosaic Rolling Lowland (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGLVS641
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 09/08/2004	
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General

Has the information been verified in the field?	Yes (1.25000)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (Area is close to coast and surrounds Cardiff Wales Airport which influences it)

Description

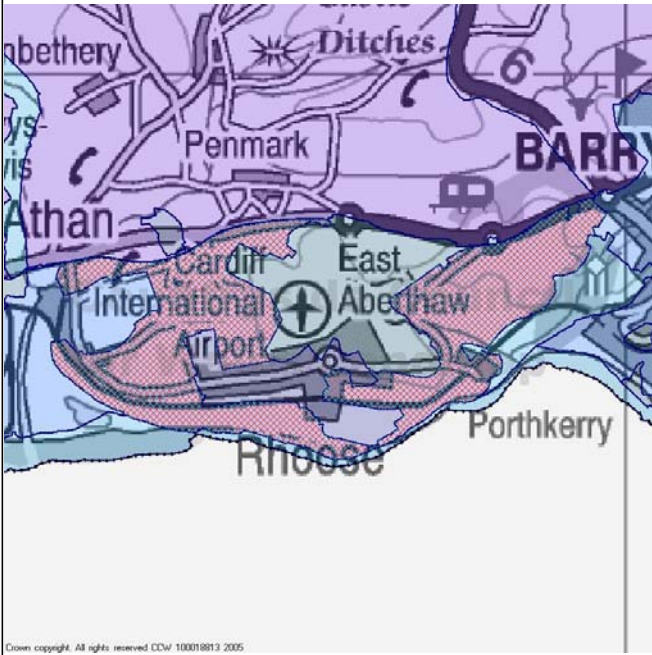
Summary Description	<p>The aspect area is a gently undulating lowland plateau landscape situated close to the coast. It has a maximum height of approximately 77m AOD at New Farm, toward the north east of the area, and a low point of approximately 15m AOD, towards the coast at Rhoose Point. The landcover is a pattern of mostly medium to large scale arable fields set in managed hedgerows. The area contains no woodland. The plateau quality, and absence of woodlands, enables long views from the area, towards Barry and occasionally Somerset, it also gives the area a feeling of openness. Settlements within the area consist of scattered farms. Several roads cross the area. The A4226 links the airport with Cardiff and Barry. The B4265 then runs west to Llantwit Major. A railway line runs close to the coast linking Barry and Bridgend. Tranquillity is most affected by the presence of the airport. Hedgerows are generally well maintained. However there is suburbanisation of the area especially along the main</p>
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Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?	Plateaux
Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?	Field Pattern/Mosaic
Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern	Scattered Rural/Farm
Physical form and elements: Boundary type	Managed Hedge
Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?	Medium
Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?	Open
Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?	Uniform
Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?	Medium
Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?	Straight
Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?	Muted

Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?	Harmonious
Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?	Neutral
Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?	Regular
Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?	Mixed
Other Factors: Level of Human Access?	Frequent
Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?	Slight (The area is sparsely settled with small hamlets and farms.)
Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?	Generally Appropriate
What materials? Give Details:	Hedgerows generally cut low. More hedgelaying desirable
There are attractive views...	...both in and out (NA)
There are detractive views...out (NA)
Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities	Noisy Exposed (The aspect area has many attractive views to hedgerowed arable fields and distant views to edges of woodlands)
What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness	Weak (Area typical of the Vale plateau landscape [with attractive village] but influenced by adjacent detractors.)
Evaluation	
Value:	Moderate (NA)
Condition:	Good (NA)
Trend:	Declining (NA)
Recommendations	
Existing management	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	Hedgerows in decline
Principal management recommendation:	Improve field boundary management
Guideline	Medium Term (Agree woodland and hedgerow management strategy with land owners) Medium Term (Improve tree cover adjacent to A4226 and other key roads) Immediate (Restrict development to maintain rural character of area)
Define the key qualities that should be conserved:	na
Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:	NA
Define the key qualities that should be changed:	NA
Define the key elements that should be conserved:	hedgerows, tree cover close to built form
Define the key elements that should be enhanced:	NA
Define the key elements that should be changed:	NA
Tolerance To Change	
Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?	Not known
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most (NA)
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Raster
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	North boundary is boundary to steeper valley slopes and wooded edges of Waycock Valley. Western boundary is quarries and works. Southern boundary is boundary to cliffs and other wild lands, urban edge to Rhoose, edge to ownership of Cardiff Airport and ancillary areas plus edge between less steep slopes of ridgetop and steep valley sides of Porthkerry Valley. Eastern boundary is to edge of urban Barry.
Bibliography	

List the key sources used for this assessment	NA
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality	Moderate (The aspect area is a well managed pastoral landscape of hedgerows and fields which offers many moderately attractive views to sea to south and the rest of the Vale plateau to the north.)
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Moderate (The area is in fairly good condition with fairly consistent character with slight variation to the west.)
Evaluation Criteria: Character	Moderate (The area has a neutral, pleasant character but through its open flat character is influenced by adjacent uses such as the airport.)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Moderate (The aspect area possesses many elements which are common to a farmed plateau which are not rare.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate (The aspect area is a well managed pastoral landscape of hedgerows and fields which offers many moderately attractive views to sea to south and the rest of the Vale plateau to the north. The area is in fairly good condition with fairly consistent character with slight variation to the west. The area has a neutral, pleasant character but through its open flat character is influenced by adjacent uses such as the airport. It possesses many elements which are common to a farmed plateau which are not rare. The area is therefore assessed as moderate.)
Justification of overall evaluation	All criteria are moderate
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	NA
Additional Comments	

Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Porthkerry Rural
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Regular Fieldsapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGHL030
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 01/03/2006	



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General

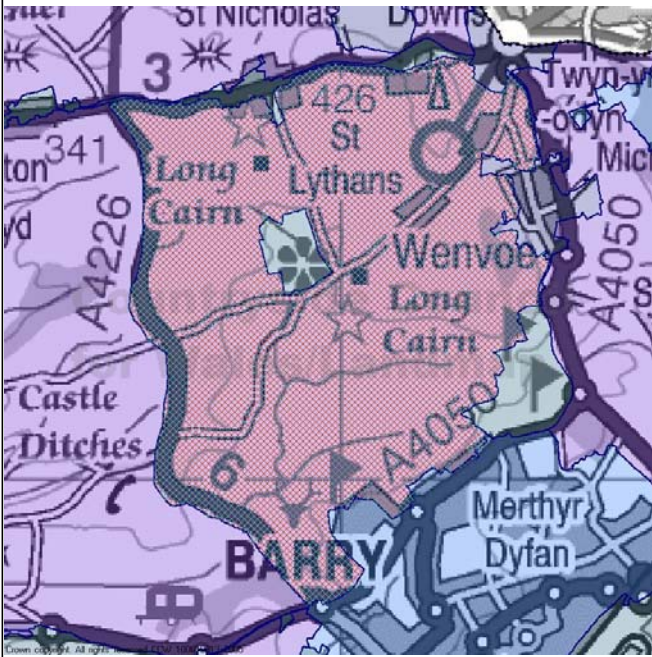
Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No

Description

If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	Porthkerry Rural is the remains of a once extensive agricultural landscape of large regular fields south of the Southern Vale communications corridor (VOGHL02). The area has suffered urban inundation and expansion by the industries at Aberthaw (VOGHL28), the modern settlement of Rhose and lastly by Cardiff International Airport. Porthkerry Bulwarks is an Iron Age multivallate hillfort situated on the southern boundary of the aspect area, facing the sea, and represents the earliest settlement activity. Roman settlement remains have been recovered at Church and Cwm-Cidy Farms and at the settlements at Aberthaw East and Fonmon. Settlement during the medieval period was centred on the 13th century church to St Curig, at Porthkerry, and at wider dispersed and deserted settlements at East Aberthaw and Cwm-Cidy Farm. Settlement into the post-medieval and modern periods remained scattered and small; Church Farm is probably 16th century and may have acted as the rectory for St Curig's church. The only grand house in the area is Porthkerry House, to the east of St Curig's church, a mansion in the Italian style made fashionable in the 1840s and was built by Edward, second son of Sir Samuel Romilly, the statesman and philanthropist.
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	Regular Fieldsapes Woodland Nucleated Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Hedgerow Hedgerow With Trees Dry Stone Walls Mortared Wall Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Buried-dry Relict-Earthworks Relict-Stone Monuments Buildings & Structures Documentary
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	Prehistoric Roman Medieval (to 1536) Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No

Evaluation	
Value:	Moderate (Although the Porthkerry Rural Area has been encroached upon by modern development, in the form of Aberthaw, Rhoose and Cardiff International Airport, a significant proportion of the regular fieldscape contained within the Aspect Area as shown on historic OS mapping has survived intact, as has the pattern of dispersed, small-scale settlement which appears to be of medieval origin. The large multivallate hillfort of The Bulwarks has also remained largely intact and represents a site with significant potential for further study and development as a public amenity.)
Condition:	
Trend:	
Recommendations	
Existing management	
Existing management remarks:	
Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Porthkerry Rural is the remains of a once extensive agricultural landscape of large regular fields south of the Southern Vale communications corridor (VOGHL02)...
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	High (This area is characterised by a regular fieldscape and a pattern of dispersed, small-scale settlement probably established during the medieval period. In spite of modern encroachment, represented by Aberthaw Industrial (HLO28), Rhoose (HLO29) and Cardiff International Airport, a significant proportion of the regular fieldscape and settlement pattern shown on historic OS mapping has survived intact.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	High (The overall landscape pattern of regular fieldscape and dispersed settlement has survived remarkably well, in spite of encroachment by modern development. The archaeological record for this area is multi-period in scope, evidence of late prehistoric activity is represented by the substantial multivallate hillfort at the Bulwarks, Porthkerry, where limited excavations in the late 1960s revealed evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation (GGAT PRN 00523s; PRN 02980s; Davies, 1973, 85-98), while medieval occupation is evidenced by the small 13th-15th century parish church of St Curig (GGAT PRN 00525s) and a number of deserted settlement sites at Porthkerry, Cwm-cidy Farm (GGAT PRN 00693s) and East Aberthaw.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	Moderate
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Low (Several other examples of regular fieldscapes exist within the Vale of Glamorgan historic landscape (HLO19).)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	High (There is significant potential for further investigation of the large multivallate hillfort at the Bulwarks, Porthkerry, where limited excavations in the late 1960s revealed evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation. A number of medieval deserted settlement sites scattered across the area at Porthkerry, Cwm-cidy Farm and East Aberthaw have been investigated and there is potential for further work on these sites (in terms of documentary study and fieldwork), some of which have also yielded evidence of earlier occupation dating back to the Roman period.)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Moderate
Justification of overall evaluation	Although the Porthkerry Rural Area has been encroached upon by modern development, in the form of Aberthaw, Rhoose and Cardiff International Airport, a significant proportion of the regular fieldscape contained within the Aspect Area as shown on historic OS mapping has survived intact, as has the pattern of dispersed, small-scale settlement which appears to be of medieval origin. The large multivallate hillfort of The Bulwarks has also remained largely intact and represents a site with significant potential for further study and development as a public amenity.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	Newman, J, 1995, The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan... University of Wales Press, Penguin Books, London...
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	

Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Dyffryn
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Regular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGHL050
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 27/02/2006	



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General

Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No

Description

If Classification is "Other", specify here

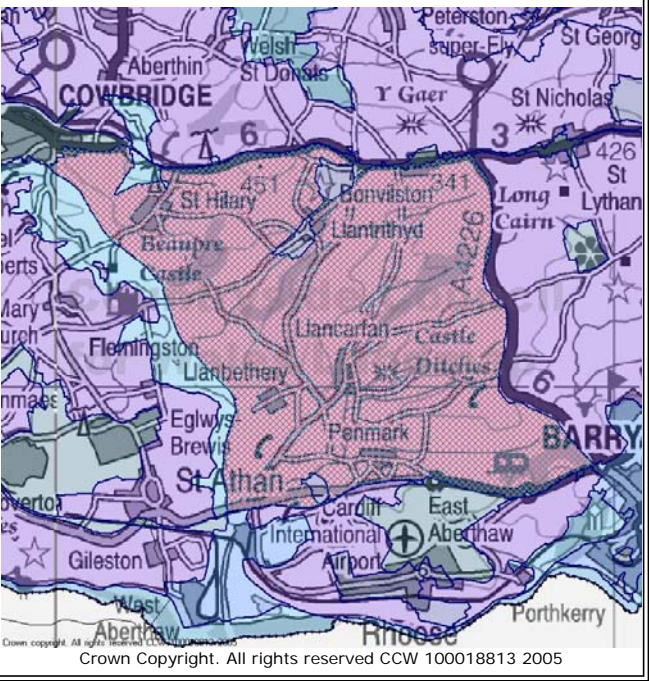
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements

The character of this aspect area is generally undulating with several substantial streams and a fairly regular fieldscape of large fields. The present landscape is primarily post-medieval in character, but has an extensive history of human activity from the Neolithic through to the present. A significant number of important Neolithic megalithic monuments are distributed across this area and fall into the Cotswold Severn group of chambered tombs. Tinkinswood Long Cairn (SAMGm09) to the north of Dyffryn is the most impressive monument of its type in the Vale; it was excavated in the early 20th century and found to be 40m long by 2m high and contained over 50 individuals in a chamber capped by the largest capstone in Wales (40 tons). Maes y Felin (SAMGm08) a kilometre to the southeast is another impressive tomb of the Cotswold Severn type, but this monument has since lost its covering mound and appears more like a Portal Dolman, a monument common in the west of the country. The other Neolithic monuments found in the area include Coed y Cwm chambered tomb (SAMGm116) and the long barrow and standing stone to the south of Tinkinswoods Long Cairn (Pearson and Lewis 2003, 7). Bronze Age round barrows are broadly distributed across the aspect area and are generally grouped in small cemeteries. Roman occupation evidence is prolific, as one would expect in this part of the Vale, and includes Whitton Lodge, the site of a Roman villa. Discovered by H J Thomas in 1956, and fully excavated it produced ten phases of occupation, AD 70-340, notably a change from circular timber structures to rectangular stone buildings some time in the mid-2nd century AD. Evidence of industry and numerous stray finds have also been recovered from across the aspect area. The area was significantly settled during the medieval period. Highlight deserted medieval village (SAMGm301) and church (SAMGm344) are located to the south of the aspect area and are centred on the moated manor house (SAMGm301) of

If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	Regular Fieldscapes
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Hedgerow Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	Relict-Earthworks Relict-Stone Monuments Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	Prehistoric Roman Post Medieval (1536+)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No

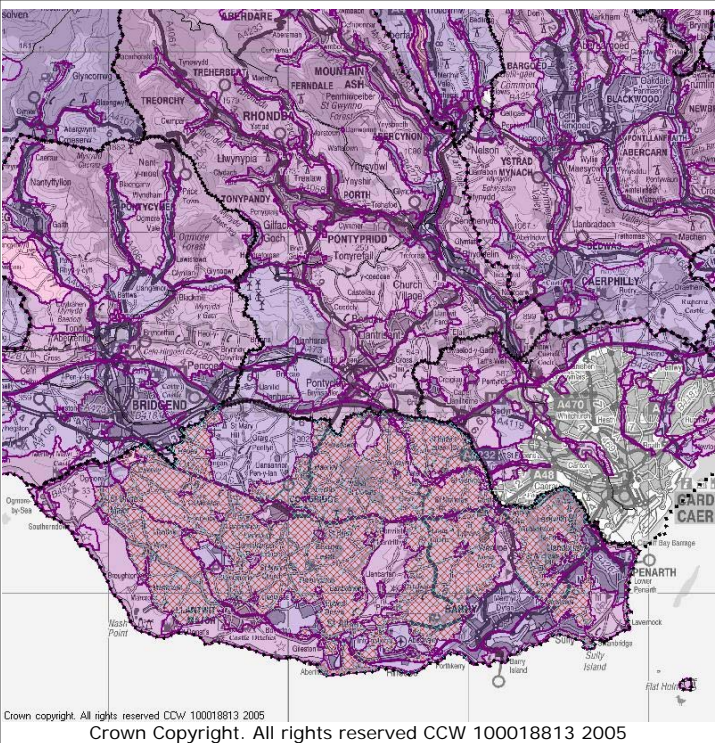
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?	No
Evaluation	
Value:	Outstanding (This area may be justifiably characterised as an outstandingly rich multi-period landscape, with evidence of occupation and funerary activity ranging from the Neolithic period through to the present day, with an exceptionally well-preserved group of Neolithic megalithic burial monuments at Tinkinswood, Maes-y-felin and Coed-y-Cwm which may be regarded as being of national significance.)
Condition:	
Trend:	
Recommendations	
Existing management	
Existing management remarks:	
Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Dyffryn: defined as a landscape primarily post-medieval in character, but with an extensive history of human activity from the Neolithic through to the present...
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Outstanding (The dominant landscape pattern in this area, consisting of a regular fieldscape of post-medieval origin defined by a strong network of hedgerows, is well preserved and largely unchanged from that shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1877, although some hedgerows have been replaced by post-and-wire fences. In archaeological and historical terms, this area represents an outstandingly rich multi-period landscape, with evidence of occupation and funerary activity ranging from the Neolithic period through to the present day.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	Outstanding (This area represents a complex and archaeologically significant prehistoric ritual landscape. The most prominent feature is an important series of Neolithic megalithic monuments, comprising the chambered tombs at Tinkinswood (GGAT PRN 00376s), Maes-y-felin (GGAT PRN 00003s) and Coed-y-Cwm (GGAT PRN 00369s), (the first two being in an excellent state of preservation under Cadw guardianship), in addition to a wide distribution of other prehistoric burial and ritual monuments including long barrows, groups of round barrows and standing stones of Bronze Age origin. Roman occupation within the area is well attested by the substantial and extensively excavated villa complex at Whitton Lodge (GGAT PRN 00382s). For the medieval period, Worleton Moat is also of exceptional importance as the best-preserved medieval moated site in Glamorgan (GGAT PRN 00378s) while the deserted settlement at Highlight (GGAT PRN 00536s) represents the most intensively studied monument of its type in the county.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	High (In archaeological and historical terms, this area represents one of several rich multi-period landscapes within the Vale of Glamorgan with considerable evidence of prehistoric ritual and funerary activity; however it is particularly distinguished by the presence of several substantial Neolithic chambered tombs of the Severn-Cotswold series, two of which, at Tinkinswood and Maes-y-felin are exceptionally well preserved. The Roman villa complex at Whitton Lodge represents probably the most comprehensively excavated villa site in the Vale of Glamorgan. For the medieval period, Worleton Moat is also of exceptional importance as the best-preserved medieval moated site in Glamorgan (RCAHMW, 1982, 104) while the deserted settlement at Highlight represents the most intensively studied monument of its type in the county (RCAHMW, 1982, 107-111).)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	High (The chambered tomb at Tinkinswood was thoroughly excavated in 1914 (Ward, 1915, 1916); however, the nearby monuments at Maes-y-felin and Coed-y-Cwm still await detailed investigation. The numerous prehistoric funerary and ritual sites within this area have been surveyed (RCAHMW, 1976) and more recently, as part of a comprehensive survey of sites in SE Wales carried out by GGAT between 2000 and 2006. These surveys indicate the substantial nature of the prehistoric archaeological resource within this area and the necessity for further investigation of specific sites. The Roman villa complex at Whitton Lodge has been extensively investigated, with a lengthy programme of excavation between 1958 and 1970 followed by aerial reconnaissance by the RCAHMW in the mid 1990s (Jarrett & Wrathmell, 1981).)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Outstanding
Justification of overall evaluation	This area may be justifiably characterised as an outstandingly rich multi-period landscape, with evidence of occupation and funerary activity ranging from the Neolithic period through to the present day, with an exceptionally well-preserved group of Neolithic megalithic burial monuments at Tinkinswood, Maes-y-felin and Coed-y-Cwm which may be regarded as being of national significance.
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	RCAHMW 1982, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan... Vol III: Medieval Secular Monuments, Part II, Non-defensive... Cardiff (HMSO)... RCAHMW, 1991, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan... Vol III: Medieval Secular Monuments, Part 1a, The Early Castles... Cardiff (HMSO)... Pearson, A & Lewis, R 2003, Prehistoric funerary & ritual sites: Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen and the Vale of Glamorgan... GGAT report no... 2003/027, Swansea...
Assessment	

Additional Assessments
Additional Comments

Historic Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Llancarfan
Aspect Area Classification	Rural environment/Agricultural/Irregular Fieldscapes (Level 3)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGHL032
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 25/02/2006	
	
General	
Has the information been verified in the field?	No
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	No
Description	
If Classification is "Other", specify here	
Summary Description / Key Patterns and Elements	<p>The ancient settlement and secluded valley of Llancarfan (HLW(SGI)1), situated in the central plateau of the Vale, is one of the best surviving example of the historic landscape of the Vale. The setting of the large church within its nucleated village is typical of the strong, monastic and Anglo-Norman influences in the Vale, as demonstrated elsewhere such as Llandough (VOGHL51), Llantwit Major (VOGHL02) and Merthyr Mawr (VOGHL01). The focal setting of the ancient church at Llancarfan, itself testimony to early Welsh Christianity can also be regarded as typical of the regional settlement pattern as a whole. The Llancarfan area comprises part of the gently rolling coastal plateau of the Vale where it is dissected by the shallow valley of Nant Llancarfan. It contains diverse evidence of land use from the prehistoric period onwards, including: an Iron Age hillfort (Castle Ditches Gm071); an important and significant Early Christian monastic site (SAMGm075) and Llancarfan village, one of the best surviving examples of the characteristic Anglo-Norman nucleated settlements of the Vale. Penmark, to the south, is a significant 13th century castle and nucleated village, belonging to the Unfraville family (Newman 1995, 505). Historically, Llancarfan and its environs has been an important farming area whose fertility is owed to its shallow but freely-drained soils, which provide excellent land for tillage and pasture, praised by Rice Merrick in the 1580s as consisting of "pleasant meadows and fruitful pastures, the plains fertile and apt for tillage, bearing abundance of all kinds of grain". The aspect area extends from the Southern Vale communications corridor (VOGHL02) in the south, northwards to the A48 road, which is the accepted line of the Roman road from the known auxiliary forts of Cardiff westwards to Neath (VOGHL22). The course of the former GWR railway skirting the Thaw Valley defines the western limits and the eastern limits follow Weycock Road. The area defined</p>
If working at level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular Fieldscapes <input type="checkbox"/> Water & Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Non-nucleated Settlement
Which traditional boundary types prevail in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow With Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden Fence <input type="checkbox"/> Post & Wire Fence
What is the nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area? (Tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Relict-Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings & Structures
Which chronological period is dominant in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Medieval (to 1536)
Has a Historic Landscape Characterisation been undertaken here?	No
Are there SMR sites here?	Yes
Are there SAMs here?	Yes
Are there Listed Buildings here?	Yes
Are there Registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?	No
Are there Conservation Areas here?	No
Are there World Heritage Sites here?	No
Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic	Yes

Interest?	
Evaluation	
Value:	Outstanding (This area, which roughly represents the extent of the medieval parish of Llancafarn, has been characterised as 'one of the best surviving, most typical historic sections of the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan' characterised by a well-preserved irregular fieldscape and a pattern of small nucleated villages with diverse evidence of land use dating from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The focal point of this area is represented by the ancient settlement of Llancafarn, an historically important Early Christian monastic centre associated with the famous 6th century Welsh saint St Cadog, a contemporary of St David.)
Condition:	
Trend:	
Recommendations	
Existing management	
Existing management remarks:	
Principal management recommendations	
Guideline	
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 3
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	All
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Landline
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000 and 1:25,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Llancafarn: the area defined is larger than the historic landscape and includes aspects of the Early Christian landscape previously omitted... The aspect area covers for the greater part the existing medieval parish...
Evaluation Matrix	
Evaluation Criteria: Integrity	Outstanding (This area, which roughly represents the extent of the medieval parish of Llancafarn, has been characterised as 'one of the best surviving, most typical historic sections of the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan' with diverse evidence of land use from the prehistoric period onwards. The dominant landscape pattern is characterised by an irregular fieldscape, defined by a well-preserved network of hedgerows, which is largely unchanged from that shown on the OS 1st edition map. The settlement pattern is characterised by small nucleated villages, its principal focus being the ancient settlement of Llancafarn, an historically important early medieval monastic centre established by St Cadog (a contemporary of St David) in the 6th century AD and destroyed by the Danes in 988AD. Although Llancafarn was subsequently reduced to the status of a parish church following the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, its continued influence is demonstrated by the considerable extent of its parish.)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	Outstanding (The archaeological record for this area contains diverse evidence of land use from the prehistoric period onwards. This includes a substantial Iron Age hillfort at Castle Ditches (GGAT PRN 00383s), several Roman villa sites at Llanbethery, Moulton and (just outside the area) Whitton Lodge (GGAT PRN 00355s; PRN 00530s; PRN 00382s) and an important and significant Early Christian monastic site at Llancafarn Church, the largest parish church in Glamorgan which contains fabric ranging in date from the 12th-14th centuries (GGAT PRN 00385s). There is considerable potential for the survival of significant, well-preserved buried deposits or features in the immediate vicinity of the parish church of St Cadog. Excavations on a mound at Calvary Park immediately to the S of the churchyard in 1964 revealed evidence of a substantial 13th-14th century masonry building (GGAT PRN 00384s; RCAHMMW, 1982, 59). Further traces of surviving earthworks adjoining the church have yet to be fully investigated, while a recent watching brief undertaken next to the church identified a dark aceramic layer which may be associated with early medieval occupation. The whole area around the church has exceptionally high potential for geophysical survey.)
Evaluation Criteria: Condition	High
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Moderate (Llancafarn represents one of three important early medieval monastic sites within the Vale of Glamorgan, the others being Llantwit Major and Llandough.)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Outstanding (This area has been designated as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, however a detailed historic landscape characterisation has yet to be completed. There is significant potential for further study of the origins and development of this landscape, both in terms of documentary study and archaeological fieldwork. The extensive Iron Age hillfort at Castle Ditches has been partially excavated (in 1964) although the results have yet to be published while further geophysical survey has revealed internal features of more than one phase (Barker & Mercer, 1999). Further assessment and investigation of this large and important hillfort is merited. The Roman villa sites at Moulton and Llanbethery have been partially excavated (RCAHMMW, 1976, 114) but further detailed investigation to establish the chronology and extent of these settlements would certainly be worthwhile. The settlement of Llancafarn and its river valley represent an area of significant archaeological potential. The area around the church has considerable potential for geophysical survey and the documentary evidence relating to the foundation and subsequent history of St Cadoc's monastery is remarkably well preserved. The extensive ruined remains of Penmark Castle have been surveyed by the RCAHMMW (RCAHMMW, 2000, 279-85).)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	Outstanding
Justification of overall evaluation	This area, which roughly represents the extent of the medieval parish of Llancafarn, has been characterised as 'one of the best surviving, most typical historic sections of the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan'. It comprises a well-preserved irregular fieldscape and a pattern of small nucleated villages with diverse evidence of land use dating from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The focal point of this area is represented by the ancient settlement of Llancafarn, an historically important Early Christian monastic centre associated with the famous 6th century Welsh saint St Cadog, a contemporary of St David.
Bibliography	
Cadw and ICOMOS, 2000, Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historical Interest in Wales: Pt 1 Parks and Gardens of Glamorgan... Cardiff... Knight, JK, 1984,	

List the key sources used for this assessment	Sources for the Early History of Morgannwg, in HN Savory Glamorgan County History: Volume II Early Glamorgan, prehistory and early history... Cardiff...
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	
Additional Comments	

Cultural Landscape	
Aspect Area Name	Vale of Glamorgan Rural Landscape
Aspect Area Classification	Influences/Material expressions/Rural/Other Rural (specify) (Level 4)
Aspect Area Code	VLFGCL039
Assessor	
Date Of Survey : 15/08/2006	
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General

Has the information been verified in the field?	Yes (Comprehensive observations and 1:25000)
Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?	Yes (The whole Study Area and all the Aspect Areas identified within it)

Description

If Classification is "Other", specify here	"Other rural" is chosen at Level 4 to reflect the all-encompassing nature of the culture of the landscape
The classification at level 3 describes the dominant cultural context, but which other contexts are important to the cultural landscape of this area?	Rural Urban Infrastructure Places People Institutions Customs Artistic Media
Which level 4 classes are particularly significant to the cultural landscape character of this area - Influences?	Agricultural Rural Crafts Rural Settlement Minerals & Mining Power Generation & Distribution Light Industry & Technology Trade, Retail & Commercial Urban Settlement Communications & Transport Defence & Security Education & Welfare Tourism
Which level 4 classes are particularly significant to the cultural landscape character of this area - Associations?	Places & Place Names Sense of Place Famous People Land Holdings Religions & Beliefs Leisure/Recreation Art Literature TV & Radio
To what extent do the context and level 4 details selected contribute to the cultural identity, local distinctiveness or sense of place of the area?	Very Strong (All the ticked Level 4 details contribute to the distinctiveness of this widespread Aspect Area as a whole)
To what extent is the cultural information widely recognised or appreciated?	Regionally (The Vale of Glamorgan is well regarded as a desirable place to live and it attracts a disproportionate number of well-heeled residents)
Are there any artistic expressions that are	

particularly famous or associated with the Aspect Area?	Yes (see individual Aspect Area entries)
Are there any people / movements / institutions that are particularly famous or associated with the Aspect Area?	Yes (see individual Aspect Area entries)
Is there any folklore or are there legends that are particularly famous or associated with the Aspect Area?	Not known
Are there any events/traditions that are particularly famous or associated with the Aspect Area?	Yes (see individual Aspect Area entries)
Are there any technical / scientific discoveries that are particularly famous or associated with the Aspect Area?	No
What are the attributes of the cultural elements in the Aspect Area?	Evolved
What chronological periods are culturally dominant in the area?	Post 1950 Inter War Victorian & Edwardian Georgian Late Medieval Medieval Early Christian Roman Pre-Roman
Are there certain place-names in the area that are particularly significant?	No
If yes, give examples of the place-names and their significance	n/a
Summary Description: (no more than 150 words)	This extensive Aspect Area encompasses all other AAs outside, for the most part, the principal urban areas on the eastern side of the Study Area. It is intended to encapsulate the landscape's historic past, and its size - surrounding the proliferation of small settlements and hamlets - helps to demonstrate that the Vale is essentially an evolved agricultural landscape. It contains abundant evidence of man's occupation and exploitation and its economic value (especially in the mediaeval period), evidenced by the large number of stone-built fortifications. Other evidence includes tumuli, earthworks and burial chambers from prehistory, Early Christian places of devotion and learning, monastic granges, a deserted mediaeval village, field systems and farmsteads. More recent attributes typical of a prosperous landscape are the 16 registered parks and gardens and their associated manor houses. The relatively unspoiled nature of the landscape is evidenced by the high number of designated Conservation Areas, testament in themselves to the gradual evolution and acceptable development over time. The rural landscape is served by a bewildering variety of narrow roads between (away from the coast) mostly unkempt hedgerows. Planning policies and the costs of upgrading these ancient communications routes have the culturally beneficial effect of limiting dormitory development in this highly attractive hidden landscape.
Evaluation	
Value:	High (High as a picturesque and relatively unspoiled historic rural landscape)
Condition:	Good (Generally good as planning policies limit inappropriate development)
Trend:	Constant (Constant if present planning policies continue to be applied)
Recommendations	
Existing management:	Generally Appropriate
Existing management remarks:	The Unitary Authority applies its planning policies firmly
Principal management recommendations	Maintain consistent planning policies to preserve the special nature of the Vale
Guideline	
Tolerance To Change	
Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the Cultural Landscape features of the area?	Not known
Aspect Area Boundary	
To what level was this information site-surveyed?	Level 4
At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?	Most (Accuracy is dependent upon the accuracy of boundaries of other Aspect Areas within the overall Study Area, many of which are not precise)
What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?	OS Raster
If OS Data was used, what was the scale?	1:10,000
What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?	Accuracy is dependent upon the accuracy of boundaries of other Aspect Areas within the overall Study Area, many of which are not precise
Evaluation Matrix	

Evaluation Criteria: Recognition/transparency	High (The Vale is greatly appreciated by those who live within it and by outsiders; possibly, the latter are influenced by its reputation rather than by having first hand knowledge)
Evaluation Criteria: Period	Outstanding (The Vale's culture and landscape use has evolved over millennia, seemingly seamlessly)
Evaluation Criteria: Rarity	Low (Wales possesses many rural landscapes that have evolved just as seamlessly, but perhaps without the richness of history evidenced in the Vale)
Evaluation Criteria: Documentation	Unassessed
Evaluation Criteria: Group Value	Outstanding (Outstanding because of the variety of landscape features and the richness of its historical past)
Evaluation Criteria: Survival	High (High because the inevitable changes brought about by evolution have been largely sympathetic (in 21st century eyes) to the landscape as a whole)
Evaluation Criteria: Vulnerability	Low (21st century planning policies are such as to reduce the vulnerability of the cultural essence)
Evaluation Criteria: Diversity	High (The physical evidence testifies to the diversity of cultural development)
Evaluation Criteria: Potential	Low (The potential to enhance the cultural value above its present state of rich diversity is considered to be Low)
Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation	High (High as a relatively untrammelled and evolved surviving agricultural and historic landscape)
Justification of overall evaluation	see Q40
Bibliography	
List the key sources used for this assessment	None specific. The bibliography pertinent to most other Aspect Areas is relevant to this. Personal observation also informs the assessment.
Assessment	
Additional Assessments	none
Additional Comments	

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

Landscape-	primarily the visual appearance of the land including its shape, form and colours. However, landscape is not purely a visual phenomena. The landscape relies on a range of other aspects including geology, landform, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, settlement character and pattern and cultural associations.
Landscape Capacity-	the degree to which a landscape/seascape is able to accept change without significant effects on its overall character, or overall change of landscape/seascape character type.
Landform-	combinations of slope and elevation which combine to give shape and form to the land.
Landscape Character-	a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, features and qualities in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area [CA]-	area with common characteristics- in this study it is made up of a number of adjacent landscape description units with common perceptual and other characteristics.
Landscape Resource-	The overall stock of the landscape and its component parts. [The landscape considered as a measurable finite resource like any other eg minerals, land, water].
Landscape Sensitivity-	the inherent sensitivity of the landscape itself, irrespective of the type of change which may be under consideration. It is a combination of the sensitivity of the landscape resource and the visual sensitivity of the landscape.
Landscape value-	the relative value that is attached to different landscapes and LANDMAP aspects. A landscape may be valued by different communities of interest for many different reasons. These can include scenic beauty, tranquillity, wildness, special cultural associations, the presence of conservation interests, rarity or the existence of a consensus about importance, either nationally or locally. Some areas will be designated to express their value. Value is also attributed to each LANDMAP aspect using a variety of criteria.
Mixed Farmland-	a combination of arable and pastoral farmland.
Mosaic-	mix of different landcovers at a fine grain such as woodland, pasture and heath.
Objective-	method of assessment in which personal feelings and opinions do not influence characterisation.
Outcrop-	the area where a particular rock appears at the surface.
Pastoral-	land down to grass either grazed by animals or for cutting.
Physiography-	expression of the shape and structure of the land surface as influenced both by the nature of the underlying geology and the effect of geomorphological processes.

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

Abbreviations

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

