

## APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF LCAS IN STUDY AREA

<b>Landscape Area: Cardiff Flats</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-CF</b>
<p><b>Physical Form and Elements:</b></p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat, between the mean high and low water levels of the Bristol Channel. In places the flats are incised by meandering watercourses.</p> <p><b>Landcover</b> Comprising areas of open mud/sand flats and occasional banks of shingle and breakwater groins.</p> <p><b>Settlement pattern</b> None.</p>	
<p><b>Aesthetic Qualities:</b></p> <p><b>Scale</b> Medium.</p> <p><b>Enclosure</b> Open to the south, but enclosed to the north by the coastal levels and Cardiff docks.</p> <p><b>Diversity</b> Simple.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> Essentially smooth.</p> <p><b>Form/ Line</b> Flat. Some sinuous line associated with watercourses and adjoining coastline of levels.</p> <p><b>Colour</b> Muted. Changing according to tidal conditions.</p> <p><b>Balance</b> Balanced, but dominated by adjoining built structures of Cardiff City and docklands.</p> <p><b>Unity</b> Derived from topography and largely uniform landcover.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> Irregular.</p> <p><b>Seasonal Interest</b> Limited. Main interest is associated with tidal movement.</p> <p><b>Level of Human Access</b> Infrequent.</p> <p><b>Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution</b> Light pollution and noise from Cardiff.</p>	
<p><b>Views:</b> Long-range and expansive to the south, across the Bristol Channel. However, restricted to the north due to intervening topography of levels and docklands.</p>	

<b>Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:</b> Exposed.
<b>Sense of place/local distinctiveness:</b> High due to coastal location and proximity to Cardiff City and docklands.
<b>Condition:</b> Fair.
<b>Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:</b> Openness, natural characteristics.
<b>Evaluation:</b>  <b>Scenic quality</b> Moderate, decreasing to low in the vicinity of built development and infrastructure.  <b>Integrity</b> High, decreasing to low in vicinity built development and infrastructure.  <b>Character</b> Moderate.  <b>Rarity</b> Moderate.  <b>Overall Evaluation</b> Moderate.  <b>Designations</b> Contains part of the Wentloog Levels SLA (Local Designation)  <b>Sensitivity to type of development proposed</b> Within the study area this LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to the type of development proposed due to the prominence of the neighbouring landfill and industrial structures on the outskirts of Cardiff, and the large scale of views from this landscape and their seaward emphasis.

<b>Landscape Character Area (Urban): City Centre</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-CC</b>
<p><b>Location/Extents</b> A compact area between the Taff Corridor and the residential areas of Roath and Splott. To the north of this LCA lies the Cathay's Park Civic Core LCA and to the south this area is adjoined by Butetown and Atlantic Wharf.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat and estimated to be at an elevation of between 10 and 12m AOD</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Comprising a range of commercial and retail premises including the main shopping centre for Cardiff. Other land uses include leisure and recreation facilities including theatres, libraries and the sports venues at the Millennium Stadium and the National Ice Rink. The area is accessed via a network of local roads including St.Mary's Street which extends northwards between Central Station and Cardiff Castle</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> urban</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> Generally low as there is little to distinguish retail/commercial centre. However, increasing to medium in locations from where local landmark buildings such as the Millennium Stadium and castle are visible or from where views into adjoining areas such as the Civic Core.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> Varied. Ranging from stone and brick to steel and glass.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b> Complex arrangement, little locally distinctive features. Vegetation confined to small scale localised planters and a small number of street trees.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> Access is organised via public transport (principally trains and buses) and a series of local roads that connect to the principal circulation routes of the City. A number of the City centre shopping streets, have been pedestrians.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> Regular pattern of gently curving streets on north-west-south-east and south-west-north-east axis.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> Very little private space/property. The majority of this LCA contains commercial premises with controlled public access to their interior. External public spaces extend up to the front of such buildings and provide connection between buildings.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b> Enclosed. The sense of enclosure relating to the width of the street and height of adjoining buildings.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> Complex, along the sides of streets the skyline is formed by the top of adjoining buildings. However, in longer range views the skyline contains features from the wider city such as the Millennium Stadium.</p> <p><b>Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)</b> Public open spaces are largely concentrated within the main commercial core of the city and range from small scale to medium scale and are often linear in form. Public spaces often extend up to building frontages, especially in the main shopping streets of the City.</p>	

**Access and Recreational Use**

Related to commercial/retail activity.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Intervisibility in this LCA is restricted with views are channelled along the line of streets. Few views into or out of this LCA are therefore possible from publicly accessible locations.

**Condition**

Fair.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

Between pedestrians and road users.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Medium, due to the small scale/constrained nature of available views and the prominence of built forms and industrial development.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Cathay's Park Civic Core</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-CPCC</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b> This LCA is situated to the north of the city centre and between Cardiff castle and the residential area of Cathays and Roath.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat at between 10 and 12m AOD.</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Whilst the park is actually a green rectangle that forms a centrepiece to the Edwardian buildings of the civic centre, it is also the term used for the whole complex of early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. This area contains the domed and colonnaded, dragon-topped City Hall (1905), law courts and national Museum and Gallery. Also present are the numerous buildings belonging to Cardiff University, and at the northernmost extents of the park are the executive departments of the national Assembly, along with other assorted government offices. The area also contains two straight boulevards that run through the civic centre and which are arranged symmetrically around Alexandra Gardens at the centre. The busy Boulevard de Nantes (named after Cardiff's twin city in Brittany), divides the civic core from the city centre immediately to the south.</p> <p>Statues and ceremonial art are commonplace within this LCA.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> Civic.</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> High, a unique environment largely derived from the historic architecture and formal parks of the area. This area also derives some of its sense of place from Cardiff castle, which abuts its western edge.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> Buildings are mainly Edwardian, but with latter additions including those owned by Cardiff University. The City Hall and neighbouring buildings form impressive landmarks at the city centre and are constructed of bright white stone (possible Portland stone) and/or reconstituted stone materials.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b> Boundaries and edges are marked by a combination of low walls, railings and/or ornamental hedges.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> Access is via the local road network and on foot. Roads around the edges of this LCA are extremely busy and discourage pedestrians and cycle riders.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> Rectilinear orientated north-west to south-east.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> This is a very public landscape reflecting its civic importance.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b> Large scale enclosed streets focused around civic buildings and the busy boulevards that run throughout the area.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> Contrasting between the classical elevations of the civic centre buildings and the more modern office blocks and retail premises to the south.</p> <p><b>Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)</b> Whilst there are areas of open space including small to medium scale areas of open grassland and formal parks they are not easily accessible and are part of the setting of buildings in the civic core</p>	

rather than for public recreation.

**Access and Recreational Use**

Access to this area is via the local road network and pavements, with access across the busier roads (including the Boulevard de Nantes) arranged by means of a series of pedestrian underpasses. There are few opportunities for recreation in this area, the emphasis being more on thoroughfares and the setting of civic buildings.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

This area is substantially enclosed with views channelled along the line of boulevards and roads to the city.

**Condition**

Good.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

The busy roads around the edges of the civic core detract from its otherwise essentially peaceful interior. They also interrupt pedestrian circulation with consequent restriction on the communication between Cathay's Park and the broader city.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

High, due to the character and condition of this area.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Cardiff Bay</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-CB</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b> Situated at the mouth of Afon Taf and Afon Elai, between Cardiff Docks, Butetown and Penarth.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Steep sided body of open water. Adjoining land is essentially flat, forming part of the coastal levels at an average level of around 10m AOD.</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Cardiff Bay represents an important context and recreational resource for the city.</p> <p>This LCA largely comprises an area of open water connecting to the mouth of Afon Elai and the Taff. The bay is enclosed by Penarth Marina and Cardiff Bay Barrage (and visitors centre) to the south, the wharf and industrial complex of Queen Alexander Dock to the east, and a combination of residential and tourist land uses (including Techniquet and the Mermaid Quay leisure complex) at the southern extents of Cardiff City centre at the northern extents of this LCA. The bay also contains the A4232 bridge between Cardiff West Moors and Butetown and National Cycleway No. 8.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> Urban/coastal</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> High. Derived from the distinctive water body and neighbouring developments along the waterfront.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> The bay is characterised by the large expanse of open water but also contains many varied built forms around its edges. In general the pattern of built form corresponds with the proximity to the city centre with small scale Victorian brick dwellings found along the waterfront south of Butetown whilst more recent commercial premises such as St.David's Hotel, Techniquet and the mermaid leisure complex are typified by modern constructions of profiled steel, glass and concrete.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, lighting, vegetation)</b> The main edge to this LCA is formed by the water body itself, generally comprising steeply graded slopes and/or engineered sides of marinas and docks. Sources of artificial light are widespread throughout the waterfront environment that surrounds the bay and on the A4232 overbridge.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> Vehicle access to the bay is provided via a series of local roads including the A4232 and a number of minor/unclassified roads linked to waterside developments.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> There is no typical street pattern due to the particular nature of this LCA.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> The majority of this LCA lies within the public realm, but is enclosed by land that is, with the exception of locations in the vicinity of the Roath Basin, subject to restriction on public access.</p> <p><b>Enclosure</b> This LCA is enclosed by a combination of the raised topography at Penarth (to the south), and the buildings/the urban form of Cardiff City to the north, west and east.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> To the north the skyline is dominated by the diverse forms of buildings in Cardiff City centre including the sloping roof planes of the Millennium Centre and St.David's Hotel. To the east the skyline contains the industrial buildings, cranes and plant in the docklands. To the west the skyline is formed by a combination of the intervening buildings of the Cardiff suburbs and the Caerphilly Ridge beyond. To the south the skyline is formed by the elevated wooded ridge between Leckwith and Penarth. To</p>	

the south-east the skyline comprises the undulating landmass of Devon and Cornwall.

**Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)**

Whilst this LCA contains extensive areas of publicly access open space it is largely water based with consequent effects on ease of access. The openness of the bay places particular emphasis upon built form on the horizon.

**Access and Recreational Use**

Primary recreational uses concern watersports and pedestrian access to the waterfront environments (including leisure facilities such as Techniquest and the Mermaid Centre. National Cycleway No. 8 also follows the edge of the bay north of Penarth and across the A4232 bridge between Cardiff West Moors and Butetown.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

The bay provides an attractive backcloth to much of the surrounding city and the settlements of Llandough and Penarth.

Due to the scale and character of this LCA views from this LCA are open and expansive. To the north and east views are bounded by buildings in the city and at the docks. To the north views extend across the suburbs of Cardiff to the Caerphilly Ridge and hills beyond. To the south long-range views are provided across the bay to the Bristol Channel and south-western England.

**Condition**

Good.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

Development pressure/unsympathetic development around the edge of the bay. The continued influence of the industry at Queen Alexandra Dock.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Medium, due to the scale of this landscape and the views obtained from it, the diversity of built forms around its edges and the industrial influences at the neighbouring Queen Alexandra Dock.

**Landscape Area (Urban): Cardiff Docks - Atlantic Wharf/ Bute East Dock**

**Ref. SLR-CD:AW/BED**

**Location/Extents**

Part of the original series of wharfs in the docks, between Butetown and the Levels Industrial LCA.

**Topography**

Essentially flat and estimated to be at an elevation of around 10m AOD

**Landuse/ Landcover**

Dockland wharf (part of the Cardiff Docks complex) comprising a rectangular body of open water enclosed by a combination of hotels, residential developments and the offices of Cardiff County Council to the west and north, and by the East Moors industrial area and the Central link road to the east. The edge of the water body is occupied by broad pedestrian pavements and retained dockland cranes.

**Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)**

Urban.

**Sense of Place**

Medium.

**Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)**

Whilst subject to recent gentrification/regeneration and the establishment of modern commercial and residential development (sometimes in excess of seven storeys in height), the wharf retains a number of key dockland features including the rectangular water body and stone edging, dock cranes and a small number of original dockside buildings (now renovated and converted to retail/commercial uses).

Materials vary from brick and stone (associated with the wharf side and the renovated dockside buildings, local hotels and residential properties to the west of the wharf) to the concrete and rendered facades of the modern blocks of flats enclosing the southern side of the wharf. Steel structures predominate to the east of this character area where the remaining cranes and neighbouring industrial buildings occur.

**Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)**

The streetscape is a clearly demarcated public zone between the private/commercial properties that enclose this landscape and the waters edge. It comprises a relatively broad paved area, generally laid to block paving/setts, principally of clay.

There is little street furniture.

Street lighting largely consists of ornamental lamps on short columns.

Vegetation is also limited within this character area, the focus being on an essentially hard landscape and built forms. However, the Central Link road is flanked by mature deciduous trees and shrub cover that mitigates the impact of this busy thoroughfare.

**Access, Traffic and Infrastructure**

No vehicular access. Access is by foot or pushbike with walkways around the wharf linked to paths leading to adjoining residential and city areas. However, the Central link road runs along the eastern side of this landscape.

**Street/Block Pattern**

Rectangular, reflecting the form of the wharf.

**Relationship between Public and Private Realms**

Public realm is enclosed and overlooked by neighbouring commercial/retail and residential properties. Little demarcation of public/private realm around wharf with pavement running up to building frontages.

**Enclosure and Street Proportions**

Strong sense of enclosure formed by large scale of surrounding buildings. Streetscape is of medium scale.

**Roofscape and Skyline**

Varied; to the north and west the skyline comprises a jagged horizon of pitched roofs whereas to the south blocks of flats dominate the skyline. To the east the industrial building at the western end of East Moors form a horizontal skyline which is overtopped in places by stacks in the industrial park (including the existing stack at Trident Park).

**Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)**

Concentrated around the edge of the wharf and running up to the front of adjoining buildings.

**Access and Recreational Use**

Used as a through route to neighbouring areas of the city and docks. Also for access to the commercial/retail and residential premises around the edge of the wharf.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Views into this landscape are largely restricted to locations in neighbouring buildings and streets. However, intermittent views are also provided from the Central link road. Views out are confined to locations between buildings (including paths). Due to the relatively small scale of this landscape and its generally open interior, there is a high level of intervisibility within this landscape.

**Condition**

Moderate, some remaining areas of dereliction.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

East Moors industrial area and associated large scale buildings, stacks and lighting detract from the higher quality urban character of this landscape. This effect is compounded by noise associated with both the industrial area and the central link road.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Medium, due to the existing prominence of existing industrial buildings and large scale stack structures and the restricted nature of views out.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Cardiff Docks - Roath Basin</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-CD:RB</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b> Situated south of Atlantic Wharf, between Cardiff Bay and the Cardiff Docks LCA.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat and estimated to be at an elevation of around 10m AOD</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Dockland wharf (part of the Cardiff Docks complex) comprising a rectangular body of open water enclosed to the south and east by industrial areas associated with Queen Alexandra &amp; Roath Docks, and to the north by a pedestrian plaza, commercial/retail premises and the landmark Welsh assembly building. At its western end Roath Basin contains the Cardiff Bay Visitors Centre and Norwegian Church set within a landscaped streetscape adjoining Roath Lock.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> Urban</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> High, due to the context of landmark buildings such as the Millennium Centre and the Welsh assembly.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> Whilst subject to recent gentrification/regeneration and the establishment of modern civic and commercial retail development (some several storeys in height) the wharf retains a number of key dockland features including the rectangular water body and stone edging, dock cranes.  Materials vary considerably from brick and high quality dressed stone to the concrete.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b> The streetscape is a clearly demarcated public zone between the private/commercial properties that enclose this landscape and the waters edge. It comprises a relatively broad paved area, generally laid to block paving/setts, principally of clay and bounded along the edge of the wharf by ornamental steel railings. In places street trees follow the line of the street.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> No vehicular access. Access is by foot or pushbike with walkways around the wharf linked to paths leading to adjoining residential and city areas.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> Rectangular, reflecting the form of the wharf.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> Public realm is enclosed and overlooked by neighbouring commercial/retail and residential properties. Little demarcation of public/private realm around wharf with pavement running up to building frontages.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b> Strong sense of enclosure formed by large scale of surrounding buildings. Streetscape is of medium scale.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> Varied. To the north and west the skyline comprises an irregular horizon formed by blocks of flats and offices interspersed with the arching form of the Millennium Centre and the sweeping roof of the Welsh Assembly. Cranes and stacks litter the skyline, adding to its complexity. To the south and east the skyline is occupied by the industrial buildings of Queen Alexandra &amp; Roath Docks.</p>	

**Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)**

This LCA contains substantial areas of formal public open space between buildings and around the edge of the wharf. These open spaces form part of a network of promenades and plazas in the bay side area which reflects the number of public and retail buildings/facilities in the area.

**Access and Recreational Use**

The open spaces between buildings and around the wharf provide easy and attractive pedestrian access to civic, commercial/retail premises and the waterfront.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Views into this landscape are largely restricted to locations in neighbouring buildings and streets due to the enclosed nature of this area. A series of connecting views are provided into the bay and the city with orientation given by key landmark buildings including the Welsh Assembly and the Millennium Centre.

**Condition**

Good

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

The influence of neighbouring industrial areas (e.g. East Moors and at Queen Alexandra and Roath Dock) is still evident and detract from this otherwise high quality city/waterfront environment.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

High, due to the scale of views, the presence of high quality public open spaces and the nationally important landmark buildings including the Welsh Assembly and Millennium Centre.

**Landscape Area (Urban): Cardiff Docks – Queen Alexandra & Roath Docks**

**Ref. SLR-CD:QA/RD**

**Location/ Extents**

Extensive active dockland area between the industrial area of East Moors (Levels Industrial LCA) and the foreshore at the Cardiff Flats.

**Topography**

Essentially flat and estimated to be at an elevation of around 10m AOD

**Landuse/ Landcover**

Comprising the connected water-bodies of Queen Alexandra and Roath Dock, oil refineries/storage tanks, large scale industrial plant/works, warehousing and associated infrastructure including access roads, a railway line/rail head and a helicopter pad. This area also contains expanses of derelict rough ground covered with hard standing and ruderal vegetation.

**Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)**

Urban/Coastal

**Sense of Place**

High, but mainly due to its industrial and maritime heritage and its proximity to the coast and other landmark features such as the bay.

**Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)**

Predominantly industrial and comprising large steel portal buildings, elaborate plant and complex structures, retained dock cranes. Materials comprise steel, concrete, bitumen macadam etc.

**Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)**

There is no streetscape present as this is a heavily industrialised and private landscape.

There is negligible vegetation within this character area, the focus being on an essentially hard landscape and built forms. However, some ruderal vegetation is present and adds to the derelict appearance of the area.

There is extensive high level lighting at the site which increases the prominence of this CA at night.

**Access, Traffic and Infrastructure**

Access to this area is strictly controlled and restricted to staff and visitors to the oil refinery.

**Street/Block Pattern**

NA

**Relationship between Public and Private Realms**

NA

**Enclosure and Street Proportions**

NA

**Roofscape and Skyline**

The plant and structures within this LCA are visible on the skyline from a number of neighbouring landscapes and also provide some of the setting for Cardiff when viewed from locations further east or west along the coast.

**Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)**

NA

**Access and Recreational Use**

NA

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Views of this landscape are largely restricted to locations in neighbouring buildings and streets in Cardiff and locations along the coast from where the industrial buildings, storage tanks and plant associated with it are visible on the skyline. This LCA is also visible from elevated locations in Penarth from where it forms an industrial edge to Cardiff.

**Condition**

Poor

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

The heavily industrialised character of this LCA appears incongruous when viewed in the context of the adjoining city environment, especially the landmark buildings around the bay.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Low, due to the character and condition of the landscape in this LCA.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Bute Town</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-BT</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b> Slim rectangular area situated immediately to the west of Atlantic Wharf, to the south of the City Centre. The southern part of this LCA fronts onto Cardiff Bay.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat and estimated to be at an elevation of around 10m AOD.</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Predominantly residential with increasing retail and commercial land uses ranging from office blocks to restaurants and performance venues. This area also contains a number of galleries and the Craft in the Bay and Red Dragon Centre.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> Urban</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> Medium in location retaining examples of the original 19<sup>th</sup> century architectural character and streetscape of the town, reducing to low in areas subject to re-development with 1960s houses and flats.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> Varied including brick, rendered facades, concrete and macadam.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b> NA</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> Access is via a series of minor local 'B' roads and a network of estate roads.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> Rectilinear, largely on northwest – southeast orientation.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> Public realm abuts frontage of residential and commercial/retail premises. No apparent gardens in older part of the town.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b> Streets are of medium scale and enclosed by adjoining buildings.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> Roofscape/skyline is not readily apparent from ground floor locations.</p> <p><b>Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)</b> With the exception of occasional squares (e.g. Mount Stuart Square) this area contains few public open spaces apart from those associated with the general streetscape. In general, this is a dark environment due to the extent of enclosure formed by buildings.</p> <p><b>Access and Recreational Use</b> Access is confined to roads and pavements.</p> <p><b>Views (in/out/connecting)</b> Views into this area are restricted by intervening buildings. Similarly, views out are controlled by buildings. However, restricted views out from building interiors for premises along the outer fringe of this area are anticipated.</p> <p><b>Condition</b></p>	

Medium.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

Continued unsympathetic development and poor management of existing 19<sup>th</sup> century urban structure.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Low, due to the character and condition of the town and the restricted nature of views.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Housing/Residential Area (Type A )</b>	<b>Ref. HR-A</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b>  Commonly occurring LCA centred on the City Centre. Further out from the centre, this LCA is adjoined by more recent housing in HR-B and HR-C. In places, this LCA overlooks river valleys such as Afon Taf and Afon Elai. Includes locations at Grangetown, Riverside, Canton, Roath, Cathays and Splott.</p> <p><b>Topography</b>  Generally flat or very slightly undulating at a level of between 10 and 12m AOD.</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b>  Dominated by 2 storey Victorian terraced houses arranged along a network of estate roads. Presence of corner stores and occasional small businesses.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b>  Essentially suburban, but increasingly industrialised when abutted by neighbouring large scale industrial units/works.</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b>  Low. Little to distinguish it from other similar area in other conurbations.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b>  Brick or rendered facades. Some stone in boundary walls. Roofs of slate or concrete tiles. Paving/road surfaces dominated by bitumen macadam with pre-cast concrete kerbs.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b>  Road and pavement formed from bitumen macadam materials and edged with recent pre-cast concrete kerbs. Little street furniture. Lighting is modern and utilitarian, comprising single lamp columns. Very little vegetation.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b>  Local roads connecting to a network of narrow estate roads (mainly two way), many of which have low quality traffic calming measures incorporated. Roads are narrowed still further by on-street car parking.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b>  Rectangular. Houses arranged in long terraces parallel to streets. In places houses are built back-to-back.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b>  Front of houses often open directly onto streets or may have a small enclosure/privacy strip between the house and the street that is enclosed by a low wall or fence. Consequently, pedestrians are brought close to the frontage of properties.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b>  Small scale/narrow streets with a high degree of enclosure.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b>  Generally comprises the pitched roofs of the terraced houses interspersed by television antennae, satellite dishes and chimneys.</p> <p><b>Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)</b>  There is very little public open space other than the street itself due to the density of this type of housing area. Built forms predominate and control the amount of natural light with the result that</p>	

some streets can appear dark and oppressive. Splott recreation ground is an exception to this trend.

**Access and Recreational Use**

Vehicular access on roads with pedestrians utilising narrow pavements. Little recreational use due to the amount of on-street parking.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Views are generally short-range and controlled by the housing on either side of the street. However, longer range views may be channelled along streets, especially where the street terminates at the boundary of a more open area of land (e.g. adjoining a flood plain or school sports ground).

**Condition**

Generally poor.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

On-street car parking can make pedestrian access very difficult and adds to the sense of a small scale enclosed landscape/streetscape.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Low, due to the restricted nature of views from this character area. However, increasing to medium in locations adjoining open spaces such as Splott recreation ground.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Housing/Residential Area (Type B)</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-HR:B</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b> Broad band of housing , generally in excess of 2km from the city centre and extending out towards the M4 corridor. Includes locations at Llandaff, Rhymney, Llanrumney and Trowbridge.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Gently undulating.</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Dominated by 2 storey post second world war semi-detached and terraced properties fronting onto minor local roads and/or a network of estate roads.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> Suburban.</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> Low. Little to distinguish it from other similar area in other conurbations.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> Few if any distinctive forms or landmarks within this area. Houses generally have rendered exteriors painted white or grey. However, there are also a number of pebble-dashed homes. Building materials comprise concrete (and variations of), asbestos, bitumen macadam materials, and wood.</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b> Narrow pavements along car lined roads. Residential properties slightly set back from the road to accommodate small front gardens which are often used for off-road parking.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> Local roads connecting to a network of narrow estate roads (mainly two-way).Roads are narrowed still further by on-street car parking.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> Combination of rectangular and curving patterns interrupted by occasional recreational ground, sports grounds.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> Some separation between public realm and private space at the front of properties provided by front gardens enclosed by a low wall or fence. Private realm largely confined to rear gardens and the interior of properties.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b> Small scale generally narrow streets with a high degree of enclosure.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> Generally comprises the pitched roofs of houses interspersed by television antennae, satellite dishes and chimneys.</p> <p><b>Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)</b> Limited public open space other than the street itself due to the density of this type of housing area. However, in places open spaces are provided in recreation/sports grounds.</p> <p><b>Access and Recreational Use</b> Vehicular access on roads with pedestrians utilising narrow pavements. Little recreational use due to the amount of on-street parking.</p>	

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Views are generally short-range and controlled by the housing on either side of the street. However, longer range views may occur between houses/terraces or may be channelled along streets, especially where the street terminates at the boundary of a more open area of land (e.g. adjoining a flood plain or school sports ground).

**Condition**

Moderate.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

On-street car parking can make pedestrian access very difficult and adds to the sense of a small scale enclosed landscape/streetscape.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Medium, due to the character and condition of this type of residential area and the restricted nature of views out.

**Landscape Area (Urban): Housing/Residential Area (Type C)**

**Ref. SLR-HR:C**

**Location/ Extents**

Often allied to HR-B, this LCA covers parts of Cyncoed, in the vicinity of Roath Park.

**Topography**

Gently undulating.

**Landuse/ Landcover**

Mixture of Victorian, 1920, 1930s and post war properties (mainly 2 storey semi detached dwellings) arranged along the side of local B roads and minor estate roads. Highest quality housing is located around Roath Park. Some educational establishments (including schools, Colleges and university campuses) are present. Increased tree and woodland cover, especially in the vicinity of Roath Park.

**Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)**

Suburban.

**Sense of Place**

High in locations adjoining Roath Park, but reducing to medium in the denser areas of housing to the east of Roath park. The elevated nature of sections of this LCA adds to their sense of place.

**Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)**

Varied. Ranging from brick to rendered facades, modern block paving and bitumen macadam surfaces. Roath Park, whilst not technically a characteristic element of this character area, exerts a strong influence on the character and quality of this LCA and is a landmark in the local area.

**Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)**

Broad pavements edged with PC Concrete kerbs. Boundary between private gardens and street marked by low walls, fences or railings. Few items of street furniture. Standard single column highway lighting. Vegetation concentrated in private front and rear gardens and along the boundary of Roath Park.

**Access, Traffic and Infrastructure**

Principal vehicular access via main 'B' roads. Access to main housing areas in this LCA is via a network of curving roads and cul-de-sacs.

**Street/Block Pattern**

The street pattern adjoining Roath park is largely linear, reflecting the form of the park. However, in the main housing areas the streets are more curved. Houses are generally oriented to front onto streets.

**Relationship between Public and Private Realms**

Some separation between public realm and private space at the front of properties provided by front gardens enclosed by a low wall or fence. This subdivision of public/private spaces is commonly reinforced by tree and shrub planting in gardens.

**Enclosure and Street Proportions**

Generally small scale and enclosed by housing along the sides of streets.

**Roofscape and Skyline**

Diverse, comprises pitched roofs of houses interspersed by television antennae, satellite dishes, chimneys and tree canopies (especially in the vicinity of Roath Park). Some longer range views provided from elevated locations from where the Caerphilly Ridge and/or ridge to the west, between Leckwith and Penarth form a distant skyline.

**Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)**

Formal public open space is limited within this LCA, but Roath Park forms a considerable resource for both the residents and visitors to the area.

**Access and Recreational Use**

Vehicular access is confined to demarcated roads with pedestrians utilising pavements. Recreational access is largely confined to Roath Park.

**Views (in/out/connecting)**

Views are generally short-range and controlled by the housing on either side of the street. The generally curving pattern of streets reduces potential views out from publicly accessible locations, although longer range connecting views are provided along 'B' roads and from elevated locations in this LCA.

**Condition**

Medium, increasing to high in the vicinity of Roath Park.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

Recent modern housing additions and improvements to road infrastructure have eroded some of the original character of this LCA.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Generally medium, due to the character and condition of this type of residential area and the restricted nature of views out.

<b>Landscape Area (Urban): Levels (Industrial/Commercial)</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-L:IC</b>
<p><b>Location/ Extents</b> This LCA occurs in a number of locations throughout Cardiff, most notably in the vicinity of the docks. A further section of this LCA is located between the River Taff and Butetown.</p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat and estimated to be at an elevation of between 10 and 12m AOD.</p> <p><b>Landuse/ Landcover</b> Variety of units located on purpose built industrial parks. Some residential land uses and multi-storey office developments. Typified by security fencing, over mature ornamental planting and extensive car and lorry parks.</p> <p><b>Image (e.g. civic/ suburban/ ecclesiastical/ coastal/ rural/ industrial)</b> Industrial.</p> <p><b>Sense of Place</b> Low.</p> <p><b>Built Form (Distinctive forms and landmarks, building materials)</b> Mixture of modern buildings,</p> <p><b>Streetscape (boundaries/edges, paving, street furniture, lighting, vegetation)</b> Edges usually marked by low brick walls, planting and/or security fencing (e.g. steel palisade fencing). Pavements comprising either bitumen macadam and/or clay paviors. No street furniture. Lighting a combination of street lights and security lighting systems. Vegetation often consists of minimal ornamental planting introduced at the time of initial commissioning of the industrial park and now over mature.</p> <p><b>Access, Traffic and Infrastructure</b> Access via a series of access roads and parallel pavements. Large scale roundabouts and roads designed to accommodate lorries.</p> <p><b>Street/Block Pattern</b> Generally rectilinear, but with relatively large gaps between buildings to accommodate lorry parks, storage areas and car parks.</p> <p><b>Relationship between Public and Private Realms</b> This LCA comprises a series of essentially private plots/developments centred on a publicly accessible road infrastructure that is infrequently utilised by members of the general public.</p> <p><b>Enclosure and Street Proportions</b> Streets are medium scale and broad, but generally enclosed by buildings on the industrial estate.</p> <p><b>Roofscape and Skyline</b> Varied, comprising industrial buildings and office blocks interspersed by remnant street/ornamental; planting and lighting columns.</p> <p><b>Open Space (scale, distribution, interaction with built form, public/private, light, shade and colour)</b> No public open space.</p> <p><b>Access and Recreational Use</b> NA</p> <p><b>Views (in/out/connecting)</b></p>	

Limited due to the scale of intervening buildings

**Condition**

Generally poor. Many such landscape appear neglected and in poor repair.

**Sources of Conflict/Change**

Gradual decline in fabric and quality of landscape and buildings as a result of insufficient maintenance and pressures from large articulated lorries.

**Sensitivity to the type of Development Proposed**

Low, due to the nature and condition of this type of landscape.

**Physical Form and Elements:*****Topography***

Incised river course and associated flat flood plain at a level of between 25m AOD in the vicinity of the M4 corridor, gradually descending to a level of around 10m AOD between Cardiff Castle and Cardiff Bay.

***Landcover***

Main consistent landcover comprises the meandering course of Afon Taf and adjoining flood plains containing extensive tracts of open farmland (rough pasture), sports grounds and parkland (including Bute Park and the castle grounds). Tree cover is present in the form of wooded belts, woodlands and lines of trees, the most notable stands occurring along the edge of settlements at Coryton, Radyr, Gabalfa and Blackweir. In places commercial and residential developments encroach on flood plain. Elsewhere road and rail infrastructure (including the M4, A4054, A48, A4161 and A4232 road bridges are especially prominent.

***Settlement pattern***

This LCA contains little settlement. However, adjoining housing areas are clearly visible from the river corridor.

**Aesthetic Qualities:*****Scale***

Large.

***Enclosure***

Enclosed.

***Diversity***

Essentially simple, but made more complex by the combination of the adjoining housing, commercial and infrastructure developments.

***Texture***

Ranges between medium in more open areas of agricultural landscape, to coarse where built development and woodland land uses increase.

***Form/ Line***

Sinuuous, but interrupted in places by rectilinear built forms.

***Colour***

Generally muted within valley, but adjoining areas of housing, commercial and infrastructure developments contain brighter more reflective surfaces.

***Balance***

Varied. Essentially balanced in more open agricultural sections of the river corridor, but becoming unbalanced where built development and infrastructure land-uses dominate.

***Unity***

Limited. Mainly associated with course of Afon Taf and topographical form of river corridor.

***Pattern***

Irregular.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associated with autumn colour of woodlands/tree cover.

***Level of Human Access***

Generally associated with neighbouring settled areas, developed locations and roads/railway lines.

<p>Additionally, infrequent use of sports/playing fields and walkers on Taff Trail.</p> <p><b>Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution</b>  Extensive light pollution and noise from built developments and infrastructure, and neighbouring settlement.</p>
<p><b>Views:</b>  Medium to short-range views from interior to the LCA. Views controlled by the valley topography and intervening built structures and vegetation. Important views into the river corridor from adjoining settled areas.</p>
<p><b>Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:</b></p>
<p><b>Sense of place/local distinctiveness:</b>  Moderate. Whilst the river provides some sense of place, it is comprised by the incidents of intrusive development.</p>
<p><b>Condition:</b>  Fair.</p>
<p><b>Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:</b>  Moorland, marshy and rough grazing land.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b></p> <p><b>Scenic quality</b>  Moderate, decreasing to low in the vicinity of housing, built development and infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Integrity</b>  Moderate, decreasing to low in vicinity housing, built development and infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Character</b>  Moderate.</p> <p><b>Rarity</b>  Moderate.</p> <p><b>Overall Evaluation</b>  Moderate.</p> <p><b>Designations</b>  None.</p> <p><b>Sensitivity to type of development proposed</b>  Medium.</p>

<b>Landscape Area: River Corridor – Afon Elai</b>	<b>Ref. SLR-RC-AE</b>
---	-----------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

**Topography**

Incised river course flanked by essentially flat terrain (around 10m AOD) to the east, between Canton and Cardiff Bay.

**Landcover**

Main consistent landcover comprises the meandering course of Afon Elai and adjoining tracts of grassland, sports-grounds/playing fields, business parks and Canton Hospital. Between Leckwith and Cardiff Bay the corridor is dominated by industrial land uses and associated infrastructure with occasional incursions by residential development. The A4232 is a prominent element in this landscape.

**Settlement pattern**

This LCA contains little settlement. However, adjoining housing areas are clearly visible from the river corridor.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

**Scale**

Large.

**Enclosure**

Enclosed. Enclosure formed by development along the eastern side of the LCA, and by the elevated topography of the coastal plateau to the west.

**Diversity**

Essentially simple, but compromised by the combination of the adjoining housing, industrial and infrastructure developments.

**Texture**

Ranges between medium in more open areas to coarse where built development increases.

**Form/ Line**

Sinuuous, but interrupted in places by rectilinear built forms.

**Colour**

Contrasting between muted colours of grasslands/playing fields and river environments, and the brighter/more reflective surfaces in neighbouring settlements and in industrial areas of this LCA.

**Balance**

Varied. Unbalanced where built development and infrastructure land-uses dominate.

**Unity**

Limited. Mainly associated with course of Afon Elai and topographical form of river corridor.

**Pattern**

Irregular.

**Seasonal Interest**

limited

**Level of Human Access**

Generally associated with neighbouring settled areas, developed locations and roads/railway lines. Additionally, infrequent use of sports/playing fields.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Extensive light pollution and noise from built developments and infrastructure, and neighbouring settlement.

**Views:**

Medium to short-range views from interior of the LCA. Views controlled by the raised topography to the west of this LCA and intervening built structures. Important views into the river corridor from adjoining settled areas.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate. Whilst the river and adjoining plateau provide some sense of place, it is comprised by the incidents of intrusive development.

**Condition:**

Fair.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Openness, natural characteristics.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

Moderate, decreasing to low in the vicinity of built development and infrastructure.

***Integrity***

Moderate, decreasing to low in vicinity built development and infrastructure.

***Character***

Moderate.

***Rarity***

Moderate.

***Overall Evaluation***

Moderate.

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to type of development proposed***

Medium.

**Landscape Area: River Corridor – Afon Rhydney**

Ref. SLR- RC-AR

**Physical Form and Elements:****Topography**

'U' shaped river valley, which at its highest point (by Cefn Mably) has an elevation of around 30m AOD. From this location the valley extends southwards until it meets the coastal levels and discharges into the Bristol channel.

**Landcover**

This LCA contains substantial variations in land cover and land use; to the north of the M4 the landscape is dominated by agricultural and horticultural production with large scale rationalised fields. Tree cover is arranged in a series of woodland blocks, some of them containing remnants of ancient woodland. This part of the LCA also contains remnants of earlier parkland at Cefn Mably. To the south of the M4 corridor the main constituent landcover comprises the meandering course of Afon Rhydney and adjoining tracts of grassland, sports grounds/playing fields and Llanrumney school and grounds. Some small woodland blocks and remnant hedgerows present. Infrastructure present includes overhead power lines and the A48 and A4161 carriageways.

**Settlement pattern**

This LCA contains little settlement, with the exception of sparse, dispersed pattern of farms and dwellings, north of Llanedeyrn.

**Aesthetic Qualities:****Scale**

Medium.

**Enclosure**

Enclosed within a shallow valley. This sense of enclosure is exaggerated to the south of the M4 where the landscape is flanked by the suburbs of Cardiff including Pentwyn, Llanedryn and Rumney.

**Diversity**

Essentially simple, but compromised by the combination of the adjoining housing and infrastructure developments.

**Texture**

Ranges between medium in more open areas to coarse where built development increases.

**Form/ Line**

Sinuuous, but dissected by the M4 and A48 carriageways. The naturalistic form of the river valley is also interrupted in places by rectilinear built forms.

**Colour**

Contrasting between muted colours of grasslands/playing fields and river environments, and the brighter/more reflective surfaces in neighbouring settlements and in industrial areas of this LCA.

**Balance**

Varied. Unbalanced where built development and infrastructure land uses dominate.

**Unity**

Limited. Mainly associated with course of Afon Elai and topographical form of river corridor.

**Pattern**

Irregular.

**Seasonal Interest**

Limited to autumn colour in woodland blocks and remaining hedgerows.

**Level of Human Access**

Mainly associated with neighbouring settled areas, developed locations and roads. Additionally, infrequent use of sports/playing fields and some local footpaths.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Extensive light pollution and noise from built developments and infrastructure, and neighbouring settlements.

**Views:**

Medium to short-range views from interior of the LCA channelled by the adjoining settlements. Important views into the river corridor from the fringes of adjacent settlements.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:****Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate. Whilst the river and adjoining plateau provide some sense of place, it is comprised by the incidents of intrusive development.

**Condition:**

Fair.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Openness, natural characteristics.

**Evaluation:****Scenic quality**

Moderate, decreasing to low in the vicinity of built development and infrastructure.

**Integrity**

Moderate, decreasing to low in vicinity built development and infrastructure.

**Character**

Moderate.

**Rarity**

Moderate.

**Overall Evaluation**

Moderate.

**Designations**

None.

**Sensitivity to type of development proposed**

Medium.

<b>Landscape Area: Radyr and Morganstown Lowlands</b>	<b>Ref. CLS 5</b>
---	-------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

A broad tract of complex undulating topography to 100m AOD.

***Landcover***

The principal land use/land cover in this LCA comprises a large scale mosaic of farmland and woodland with a strong network of hedgerows and trees. Tree cover is arranged in large blocks of semi-natural oak/ash and birch species, with secondary sweet chestnut/birch wet woodlands and coniferous plantations in places. The LCA is dissected by the line of a disused railway (now providing the basis of calcareous vegetation) and Llantrisant Road. The LCA also contains a network of minor unclassified roads and footpaths.

***Settlement pattern***

No settlement.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Large scale.

***Enclosure***

Varied, ranging from areas enclosed by woodlands and hedgerows, to the more open elevated parts of the LCA.

***Diversity***

Essentially a simple landscape, but substantially compromised in places due to the prominence of pylons, infrastructure and the neighbouring urban fringe of Cardiff.

***Texture***

Ranging from smooth in the larger scale arable fields to coarse in areas with increased hedgerow and tree cover.

***Form/ Line***

Complex undulating topography interspersed by vertical forms and straight lines.

***Colour***

Generally muted. However, brighter colours may be evident dependant upon the crops established and the proximity to the neighbouring urban fringe of Cardiff.

***Balance***

The balance of this landscape is compromised where pylons, infrastructure and adjoining urban fringe are evident.

***Unity***

Medium. Whilst the essentially simple nature of the landcover provides some unity the complex terrain and pylons, infrastructure and adjoining urban fringe form prominent detractors.

***Pattern***

Generally organised, but the structure/pattern of the landscape is eroded in places due to agricultural intensification.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associate with winter tree colour and arable cropping.

***Level of Human Access***

Infrequent, confined to small number of local roads/tracks and footpaths and agricultural activity.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Associated with M4 and nearby settlements.

**Views:**

Views within and out of this LCA are controlled by a combination of topography, woodlands and hedgerows with the most open views occurring in elevated locations from where views into neighbouring LCAs, Radyr and Cardiff are provided

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Remote secluded character.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

High, due to the strong form and elevation of this landscape and the often expansive nature of views.

**Condition:**

Generally good, but with some fragmentation/degradation caused by large scale quarrying, masts and pylons, agricultural intensification and establishment of golf courses.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Strengthening of landscape structure by means of selective hedgerow and tree planting to strengthen the pattern of enclosure and soften urban fringe developments.

**Evaluation:**

**Scenic quality**

Moderate.

**Integrity**

Medium. The intensification of agricultural production and increased prominence of the M4, Radyr and Cardiff suburbs has reduced the integrity of this landscape.

**Character**

Moderate, the character being eroded by agricultural intensification, intrusive built development (including pylons and urban fringes environments).

**Rarity**

Moderate.

**Overall Evaluation**

Moderate.

**Designation**

Contains part of the Pentyrch Ridge SLA (Local designation)

**Sensitivity to type of development proposed**

Medium.

**Physical Form and Elements:*****Topography***

A broad tract of undulating countryside descending to Ely Valley in the south of this LCA.

***Landcover***

A strong landscape structure comprised of mature woodland, hedgerows and trees forming qualities similar to a well managed large parkland estate. Large scale mosaic of pastures and woodland with strong network of hedgerows and trees around larger fields. The A4232 to the west of this LCA and the railway line to the south form key transport links and contain development to the west and along the Ely Valley.

***Settlement pattern***

Urban extension to the fringes of existing settlements; Pentrebane, Michaelstone-super-Ely and within the historic village of St Fagans. Aside from this, sparse pattern of settlement outside of St Fagans village.

**Aesthetic Qualities:*****Scale***

Varied, ranging from small to medium scale in location subject to parkland planting and/or hedgerow cover, but increasing to large scale in more exposed elevated locations.

***Enclosure***

Varied, ranging from areas enclosed by woodlands and hedgerows and residential settlement to the more open elevated parts of the LCA.

***Diversity***

A landscape formed from surviving historic built forms, parkland and field systems, to woodland habitats and rural pastures.

***Texture***

Ranging from smooth in the larger scale pasture lands to coarse in areas with increased hedgerow and woodland cover.

***Form/ Line***

Undulating topography overlain by rectilinear field enclosure and woodlands. Landscape is crossed by curvilinear road, rail links, reflecting the undulating form of the topography. Ely Valley comprises a sinuous incised landscape within this LCA.

***Colour***

Overall, colours will be muted greens and browns in response to the pastoral landscape. Seasonal interest will arise in deciduous woodland habitats and hedgerows.

***Balance***

Essentially balanced.

***Unity***

The landscape is unified by a combination of topography and the overlying pattern of enclosure and woodland.

***Pattern***

Generally organised, but the structure/pattern of the landscape is eroded in places due to agricultural intensification.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associate with winter tree and hedgerow colour.

**Level of Human Access**

Local access routes around St Fagans village link with spine routes into Cardiff city to the south and east and to the A4232 to the west. Intermittent/infrequent footpath access throughout landscape.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Associated with A4232 and nearby Cardiff suburbs.

**Views:**

Views within the LCA of some hillside and ridge-top development is visible from very close proximity of longer distances however the LCAs landscape structure and undulating landform helps minimise these visual impacts on the surrounding countryside. Views of the A4232 and the railway line to the south do create localised intrusion to the west and along the Ely Valley.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Generally a quiet rural landscape.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Strong positive character and locally distinctive based on strong parkland character.

**Condition:**

Generally good with some localised degradation of farmland, including localised fly-tipping and 'horsiculture'.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Conservation of areas of open rural/pastoral landscape and existing parkland elements. Selective strengthening of landscape structure with rows of horse chestnut avenue trees and re-establishment of lost hedgerows. Protection of remaining number of sensitive riparian and woodland habitats.

**Evaluation:**

**Scenic quality**

High

**Integrity**

Generally intact, but with some localised loss/fragmentation of landscape elements leading to reduced integrity.

**Character**

High

**Rarity**

High. Strong parkland character and the presence of a number of features with historic and cultural significance.

**Overall Evaluation**

High

**Designation**

LCA is within an SLA.

**Sensitivity to type of development proposed**

Generally high, with only localised reductions to medium where infrastructure and adjoining settlement

urban fringe is intrusive. Low in densely wooded locations.

**Landscape Area: Forest Fawr and Caerphilly Ridge**

**Ref. CLS 8**

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

Dramatic hills and south facing scarp which dominate the landscape of the area and form a distinctive backdrop for Cardiff City.

***Landcover***

The majority of this LCA is covered by large scale dense woodlands (deciduous, coniferous and mixed forests). In between these woodlands the landscape contains areas of lush pasture and a strong network of hedgerows on gentler gradients, and semi-improved grassland and orchid rich pastures, calcareous flushes, streamside vegetation, scrub and alder carr within minor valleys and on steeper slopes. Some large scale limestone quarries and pylons are also present.

***Settlement pattern***

Largely unsettled due to the steepness of gradients in this LCA, but with a small number of individual properties.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Large scale.

***Enclosure***

Essentially open landscape, but with enclosure formed at western end of LCA by large scale coniferous and deciduous woodlands.

***Diversity***

Essentially a simple landscape comprising pasture and woodland.

***Texture***

Ranging from smooth in the larger scale arable fields to coarse in areas with increased hedgerow and tree cover.

***Form/ Line***

Strong ridge/scarp form and curving line.

***Colour***

Generally muted.

***Balance***

Essentially balanced.

***Unity***

High level of unity provided by the strength of the topographical form of the landscape and the simplicity of the land-cover.

***Pattern***

Organised. Rectilinear, following the line of the ridge.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associate with winter tree colour and orchid pastures.

***Level of Human Access***

Infrequent, confined to small number of local roads/tracks and footpaths.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Associated with M4 and Cardiff.

**Views:**

Views within and out of this LCA are controlled by a combination of topography, woodlands and hedgerows with the most open views occurring in elevated locations east of Tongwynlais, along Wenault Road and by Castle Coch. From these locations views are provided across the M4 corridor and Cardiff to the Bristol Channel.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Remote secluded character.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

High, due to the strong form and elevation of this landscape and the often expansive nature of views.

**Condition:**

Generally good, but with some fragmentation/degradation caused by large scale quarrying, masts and pylons, agricultural intensification and establishment of golf courses.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Strengthening of landscape structure by means of selective hedgerow and tree planting and reinstatement of orchid pastures.

**Evaluation:**

**Scenic quality**

High.

**Integrity**

Medium. The intensification of agricultural production and increased prominence of the M4 and Cardiff suburbs has reduced the integrity of this landscape.

**Character**

High, a largely unspoilt remote/secluded landscape.

**Rarity**

High, due to the distinctiveness of the topography/landscape and presence of a number of important historical and cultural features including Castell Coch and the Coed y Wenallt enclosure.

**Overall Evaluation**

High.

**Designation**

Contains part of the Caerphilly Ridge SLA (Local Designation)

**Sensitivity to type of development proposed**

High.

**Landscape Area: Caerphilly Ridge Foothills****Ref. CLS 9****Physical Form and Elements:*****Topography***

This landscape is situated on a gently grading south-facing slope that forms part of the backdrop to Cardiff.

***Landcover***

This is a linear landscape closely aligned to CLS 4 and the M4. It is located long the northern side of the M4. Land-cover/land-use comprises remnant semi-improved pasture enclosed by hedgerows and areas of marshy grassland, wet woodlands and riparian habitats dissected by a network of minor streams. Large woodland blocks, including those below Briwant and Cefn Onn are particularly important visually. This LCA also contains Llanishen Golf Course.

***Settlement pattern***

Scattered farmsteads and individual residential properties and/or hamlets.

**Aesthetic Qualities:*****Scale***

Medium.

***Enclosure***

This landscape is enclosed by the hills and scarp slope of scarp which rises steeply from the northern edge of this LCA.

***Diversity***

Associated with variations in land use from Llanishen Golf Course, agricultural fields and enclosed wooded valleys to the constant movement and built forms to the south.

***Texture***

Ranging from smooth in the larger scale arable fields to coarse in areas with increased hedgerow and tree cover.

***Form/ Line***

Generally rolling and curved, linked to the undulating landform and line of streams crossing the landscape.

***Colour***

Generally muted, but bright and reflective where buildings and major infrastructure is present.

***Balance***

Essentially balanced, but discordant where intrusive elements such as the M4 and Cardiff suburbs are visible.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Organised.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associate with winter tree/hedgerow colour.

***Level of Human Access***

Access across this LCA is arranged via a network of local footpaths and roads. However, the M4 is a regionally important road that is in almost constant use.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Associated with M4 and Cardiff.

**Views:**

Agricultural intensification and the amalgamation of fields have resulted in the fragmentation of the landscapes structure, enlargement of fields and an increase in the openness of this landscape. A consequence of this is that views are generally medium to large scale and the neighbouring M4 corridor and the urban environment of Cardiff have increased prominence in this LCA.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Remote, secluded character.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate. This is a transitional landscape which derives its character as much from the adjoining LCAs as from its own component elements.

**Condition:**

Fair. Some fragmentation as a result of recent development and the intensification of agricultural practices.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Softening of urban edge and motorway corridor. Strengthening of landscape structure by means of selective hedgerow and tree planting.

**Evaluation:**

**Scenic quality**

Medium.

**Integrity**

Medium. The intensification of agricultural production and increased prominence of the M4 and Cardiff suburbs has reduced the integrity of this landscape.

**Character**

Medium. Some fragmentation and degradation of the original landscape character.

**Rarity**

Medium, due to its relationship to the Caerphilly Ridge immediately to the north.

**Overall Evaluation**

Medium.

**Designation**

Contains part of the Caerphilly Ridge SLA (Local Designation)

**Sensitivity to type of development proposed**

Medium, due to the scale of views from this landscape and the increased prominence of the M4 corridor and the suburbs of Cardiff.

**Landscape Area: Nant Glanulais Lowlands****Ref. CLS 10****Physical Form and Elements:*****Topography***

This LCA comprises an area of distinctive hummocky/rolling countryside extending down from the Caerphilly Ridge Foothills into the urban area of Cardiff between Lisvane and Pontprennau.

***Landcover***

Whilst this LCA is located close to the suburbs of Cardiff and is dissected by the M4 carriageway it retains much of its unspoilt rural character, largely due to the presence of a strong network of small to medium scale pasture fields enclosed by hedgerows, trees and small woodlands, including remnant ancient deciduous woodlands. Frequent streams are present and marked by lines of mature trees and associated streamside vegetation. This LCA also contains the Llanishen Reservoir.

***Settlement pattern***

Scattered farmsteads and hamlets. However, housing at Pontprennau, Cyncoed and Llanishen is conspicuous from locations south of the M4 corridor.

**Aesthetic Qualities:*****Scale***

Medium.

***Enclosure***

Enclosed to the south of the M4 by the motorway and the built forms on the northern fringes of Cardiff.

***Diversity***

To the north of the M4 this LCA is essentially uniform, but to the south of this motorway the landscape contains substantial diversity associated with the intrusiveness of built forms including housing and pylons, the greatest diversity associated with urban fringe environments.

***Texture***

Ranging from smooth in the larger scale arable fields to coarse in areas with increased hedgerow and tree cover.

***Form/ Line***

Generally rolling and curved, linked to the undulating landform and line of streams crossing the landscape.

***Colour***

Generally muted, but bright and reflective where buildings and major infrastructure is present.

***Balance***

Essentially balanced, but discordant where intrusive elements such as the M4 and housing estates are visible.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Organised.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associate with winter tree/hedgerow colour. Some seasonal interest also provided in relation to arable cropping.

**Level of Human Access**

Access across this LCA is arranged via a network of local footpaths and roads. However, the M4 is a regionally important road that is in almost constant use.

**Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution**

Associated with M4 and settlement at Pontprenau, Llanishen and Lisvane.

**Views:**

Views are generally medium scale and controlled by a combination of hedgerows and the undulating nature of the topography.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Settled.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate. This is a transitional landscape which derives its character as much from the adjoining LCAs as from its own component elements.

**Condition:**

Fair. Some fragmentation as a result of recent development and the intensification of agricultural practices.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Softening of urban edge and motorway corridor. Strengthening of landscape structure by means of selective hedgerow and tree planting.

**Evaluation:**

**Scenic quality**

Medium.

**Integrity**

Medium.

**Character**

Medium. Some fragmentation and degradation of the original landscape character.

**Rarity**

Low.

**Overall Evaluation**

Moderate.

**Designation**

None

**Sensitivity to type of development proposed**

Medium, due to the prominence of existing built forms and the current character and condition of the landscape.

**Landscape Area: North St Mellons Lowlands**

Ref. CLS 12

**Physical Form and Elements:*****Topography***

Rolling topography between 30 and 70m AOD.

***Landcover***

This is a largely rural landscape comprising mixed farmland, principally pasture, with a network of hedgerows. In places, the LCA is also characterised by woodland blocks. This LCA also contains Faendre Hall golf course. The LCA is bisected by a number of local roads including the A48.

***Settlement pattern***

Generally scattered individual properties and hamlets, but along Druidstone Road houses form an almost continuous linear settlement.

**Aesthetic Qualities:*****Scale***

Small.

***Enclosure***

Enclosed.

***Diversity***

Diverse.

***Texture***

Medium in open fields, becoming coarse in locations dominated by buildings and/or structural vegetation.

***Form/ Line***

Undulating/curving. Rectilinear lines predominate.

***Colour***

Generally muted.

***Balance***

Balanced.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Regular.

***Seasonal Interest***

Mixed. Generally associated with autumn colours of woodlands and hedgerows.

***Level of Human Access***

Moderate. The main form of access is via the local road network and a small number of local footpaths.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Moderate, generally caused by vehicles on local roads, local houses and the nearby settlement of Cardiff.

**Views:** Whilst some long-range views are provided from elevated locations within this LCA, a large proportion of views out are controlled by intervening vegetation and/or built development.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate, mainly derived from rural character and remnant of cultural features.

**Condition:**

Fair. This landscape is subject to some fragmentation and the loss of characteristic elements such as hedgerows resulting from changing land management priorities. The introduction of noise and light pollution as a result of housing and infrastructure development has further diminished the rural character of the landscape.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Rural character. Hedgerow and woodlands.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

Moderate.

***Integrity***

Moderate.

***Character***

Moderate.

***Rarity***

Moderate.

***Overall Evaluation***

Moderate.

***Designation***

None.

***Sensitivity to type of development proposed***

Medium.

Landscape Area: Wentloog Levels	Ref. NPVS001/CLS13
<p><b>Physical Form and Elements:</b></p> <p><b>Topography</b> Essentially flat (approximately 10m AOD to sea level).</p> <p><b>Landcover</b> Flat, open fields partitioned by hedge and a regular rectangular network of ditches. Network of lanes and minor local roads. On more elevated locations inland (i.e. on the northern side of the LCA) the landscape contains a number of small woodlands.</p> <p><b>Settlement pattern</b> Generally small scale and clustered, including Marshfield, Llansanffraid Gwynllwg. Some scattered hamlets and farmsteads.</p>	
<p><b>Aesthetic Qualities:</b></p> <p><b>Scale</b> Large.</p> <p><b>Enclosure</b> Open.</p> <p><b>Diversity</b> Essentially simple.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> Medium.</p> <p><b>Form/ Line</b> Straight.</p> <p><b>Colour</b> Generally muted.</p> <p><b>Balance</b> Balanced.</p> <p><b>Unity</b> Neutral.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> Organised.</p> <p><b>Seasonal Interest</b> Mixed.</p> <p><b>Level of Human Access</b> Infrequent, mainly associated with local roads and local footpaths.</p> <p><b>Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution</b> Slight.</p>	

<p><b>Views:</b> Large scale generally open.</p>
<p><b>Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:</b> Exposed.</p>
<p><b>Sense of place/local distinctiveness:</b> Strong.</p>
<p><b>Condition:</b> Fair, but in decline as a result of suburban and industrial creep.</p>
<p><b>Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:</b> Flatness, openness and field pattern.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b></p> <p><b>Scenic quality</b> Moderate</p> <p><b>Integrity</b> Moderate, compromised by creeping development and erosion of management.</p> <p><b>Character</b> Varies from high in more intact parts of the landscape to medium in locations where landscape elements have already been lost and where neighbouring industrial and urban land-uses compromise the landscape.</p> <p><b>Rarity</b> Moderate.</p> <p><b>Overall Evaluation</b> High, but reducing to moderate where the condition and characteristic landscape elements have been lost and where neighbouring industrial and urban land-uses compromise the landscape.</p> <p><b>Designation</b> Contains part of the Wentloog Levels SLA (Local Designation)</p> <p><b>Sensitivity to type of development proposed</b> Some areas of high sensitivity, but within study area this reduces to medium due to the scale of available views, the character and condition of the landscape both within this LCA and in the adjoining more built up areas of Cardiff.</p>

<b>Landscape Area: Area Surrounding Cefn Mably Lakes</b>	<b>Ref. CYNONVS740</b>
--	------------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

Rolling lowland.

***Landcover***

Small/medium sized fields with a generally southerly aspect. Land use is predominantly grazing, defined by hedgerows with scattered blocks of broadleaf and mixed woodland, some with a slight parkland /estate feel.

***Settlement pattern***

Scattered rural farms.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Medium.

***Enclosure***

Open.

***Diversity***

Simple.

***Texture***

Coarse.

***Form/ Line***

Angular.

***Colour***

Muted, but with moderate contrasts.

***Balance***

Balanced.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Regular.

***Seasonal Interest***

Autumn. Associated with woodland and hedgerow cover.

***Level of Human Access***

Frequent.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Slight.

**Views:**

Varied, medium to long-range depending upon elevation and proximity to woodland. Extensive

intervisibility within LCA. Views out of LCA towards Denbighshire Moors and south towards the coast and Cardiff City.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Settled.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate.

**Condition:**

Moderate.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Structural vegetation, openness.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

Moderate.

***Integrity***

Moderate.

***Character***

Moderate.

***Rarity***

Moderate.

***Overall Evaluation***

Moderate.

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to type of development proposed***

Moderate.

**Physical Form and Elements:*****Topography***

The area of Penarth is an urban area and lies on elevated land next to the River Ely and Bristol Channel. The highest point in Penarth is approximately 50m AOD near its centre, the lowest around sea level.

***Landcover***

Urban settlement.

***Settlement pattern***

Coastal town concentrated along the elevated ground top the south of Cardiff Bay. Largely residential and comprising a series of short terraces of houses and semi-detached properties aligned along the sides of a network of gently curving roads.

**Aesthetic Qualities:*****Scale***

Medium

***Enclosure***

Enclosed.

***Diversity***

Simple.

***Texture***

Coarse.

***Form/ Line***

Curved.

***Colour***

Muted.

***Balance***

Discordant.

***Unity***

Unity.

***Pattern***

Organised.

***Seasonal Interest***

Limited to autumn colour of vegetation in gardens and in adjoining woodlands.

***Level of Human Access***

Constant.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Substantial.

**Views:**

Variable, many views constrained by intervening buildings, topography and/or vegetation, but longer

range views provided from the eastern and northern edges of the settlement. Important visual link to Cardiff City centre, Cardiff bay and Denbigh Moors.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Noisy; Settled.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Strong, related to elevated nature of topography and vernacular style of settlement.

**Condition:**

Fair.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Quality of buildings and open spaces in town.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

Moderate.

***Integrity***

Moderate.

***Character***

High.

***Rarity***

Moderate.

***Overall Evaluation***

Moderate.

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to the type of development proposed***

Medium.

<b>Landscape Area: Southern Ely Valley</b>	<b>Ref. VLFGLVS213</b>
--	------------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

A steep north-east facing scarp slope falling from around 115mAOD towards the Ely river at around 15mAOD with Cardiff beyond.

***Landcover***

The slope is dominated by broadleaf and mixed woodland with occasional fields of pasture enclosed by fences, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The LCA also contains a number of springs/watercourses and associated riparian habitats. At the base of the scarp, adjoining the Ely, the landscape comprises riverside vegetation. The LCA contains a number of small scale quarries and part of Leckwith Road.

***Settlement pattern***

No settlement.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Small.

***Enclosure***

Open.

***Diversity***

Simple, mainly comprising woodland and pasture.

***Texture***

Generally coarse due to the prevalence of woodland.

***Form/ Line***

Curving.

***Colour***

Muted.

***Balance***

Balanced.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Organised.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associated with autumn/winter colour of woodlands.

***Level of Human Access***

Infrequent. Largely concentrated on Leckwith Road.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Moderate, associated with lights on local roads/tracks and Cardiff City.

**Views:**

Some long-range views out across Cardiff towards the coast and also inland towards the Caerphilly

Ridge and hills beyond. Some unattractive views within the LCA and the suburbs of Cardiff are intrusive in views from this LCA.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Noisy and exposed. Influence of adjoining urban areas is particularly strong.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Strong,

**Condition:**

Poor, declining.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Enclosure and tree cover.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

Generally high, but medium in locations adjoining neighbouring urban areas.

***Integrity***

Generally high.

***Character***

High, due to the distinctive character of the valley.

***Rarity***

High.

***Overall Evaluation***

High

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to type of development proposed***

High, due to the scale and character of the landscape.

<b>Landscape Area: Penarth to Swanbridge Cliffs</b>	<b>Ref. VLFGLVS308</b>
---	------------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

Sheer rock exposure.

***Landcover***

Rugged and dynamic edge landscape with unimproved grassland, gorse, bracken and scrub adding a varied mosaic on top of dramatic rocky cliffs. . Views out to sea across

***Settlement pattern***

None.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Large.

***Enclosure***

Exposed.

***Diversity***

Simple.

***Texture***

Medium. Rocky.

***Form/ Line***

Curved.

***Colour***

Moderate contrasts.

***Balance***

Balanced.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Random.

***Seasonal Interest***

Mixed.

***Level of Human Access***

Infrequent. Mainly located along coastal path at top of cliff.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Negligible.

**Views:**

Expansive views out to sea. Views inland dominated by settlement of Penarth.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Attractive; exposed.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Strong, due to the connection to the cliffs and the coastal environment.

**Condition:**

Fair, declining due to influence of adjoining settlement and poor management of landscape.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Exposure, tranquillity and remoteness.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

High.

***Integrity***

Moderate.

***Character***

High.

***Rarity***

High.

***Overall Evaluation***

High.

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to type of development proposed***

Medium. Landscape is large and views are expansive and focused towards the coast.

<b>Landscape Area: Penarth and Powys Urban Fringe</b>	<b>Ref. VLFGLVS473</b>
---	------------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

A rolling/undulating lowland landscape rising to approximately 60m AOD in the north from approximately 10m AOD in the south. The area forms a green buffer between Penarth to the east and Dinas Powys in the west.

***Landcover***

Agricultural fields enclosed by remnant hedgerows and woodland blocks. Small brooks, local roads and farm and residential development.

***Settlement pattern***

Scattered series of residential properties, hamlets and farmsteads.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Small.

***Enclosure***

Open.

***Diversity***

Simple.

***Texture***

Medium.

***Form/ Line***

Angular.

***Colour***

Muted.

***Balance***

Balanced.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Regular.

***Seasonal Interest***

Autumn leaf colour for woodland/trees and hedgerows.

***Level of Human Access***

Infrequent.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Moderate.

**Views:**

Medium scale, bounded by a combination of hedgerow/trees, topography and/or buildings at Penarth and Dinas Powys.

<b>Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:</b> Attractive, sheltered, tranquil and settled.
<b>Sense of place/local distinctiveness:</b> Moderate.
<b>Condition:</b> Poor/declining.
<b>Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:</b> Maintenance of green open spaces. Improve management of boundaries and improve built structures.
<b>Evaluation:</b>  <b>Scenic quality</b> Moderate.  <b>Integrity</b> Moderate.  <b>Character</b> Moderate.  <b>Rarity</b> Low.  <b>Overall Evaluation</b> Moderate.  <b>Designations</b> None.  <b>Sensitivity to the type of development proposed</b> Medium.

<b>Landscape Area: Cwrt yr Ala Valley</b>	<b>Ref. VLFGLVS596</b>
---	------------------------

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

A rolling/undulating area focussed on Cwrt yr Ala valley forming the headwaters of the Cadoxton valley. The highest point is a Cock Hill to the north at 115m AOD, the lowest to the south at approximately 20m AOD.

***Landcover***

Pasture enclosed by hedgerows and trees. Medium to large scale mixed woodlands, principally on steeper slopes, with small blocks along the edge of fields.

***Settlement pattern***

Clustered settlements comprising hamlets/small villages, the largest of which is Michael-le-Pit/Llanfihangel-y-pwll.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Small.

***Enclosure***

Enclosed.

***Diversity***

Simple.

***Texture***

Medium.

***Form/ Line***

Straight.

***Colour***

Muted.

***Balance***

Balanced.

***Unity***

Unified by topographical form and network of hedgerows and woodlands.

***Pattern***

Regular.

***Seasonal Interest***

Associated with hedgerows and woodland cover.

***Level of Human Access***

Occasional. Generally focused upon roads leading to settlements.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Slight, related to lighting in settlements and vehicle lights on local roads.

**Views:**

<p>Largely confined to valley. Attractive views within valley. Some views out towards Cardiff.</p>
<p><b>Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:</b> Attractive, tranquil, sheltered, but settled.</p>
<p><b>Sense of place/local distinctiveness:</b> Strong due in part to form of topography and enclosed nature of landscape.</p>
<p><b>Condition:</b> Good but declining. Increasing pressure on lanes from urban fringe.</p>
<p><b>Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:</b> Rural qualities and vegetated nature of valley including tranquillity and sense of shelter and enclosure. Maintain field boundaries and woodland cover.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b></p> <p><b>Scenic quality</b> High.</p> <p><b>Integrity</b> High.</p> <p><b>Character</b> High.</p> <p><b>Rarity</b> High.</p> <p><b>Overall Evaluation</b> High.</p> <p><b>Designations</b> None.</p> <p><b>Sensitivity to the type of development proposed</b> High, reducing to medium along the eastern side of this LCA where Cardiff City is more visible.</p>

<b>Landscape Area: Sully Ridge</b>	<b>Ref. VLFGLVS637</b>
<p><b>Physical Form and Elements:</b></p> <p><b>Topography</b> A rolling/undulating area focussed on Cwrt yr Ala valley forming the headwaters of the Cadoxton valley. The highest point is a Cock Hill to the north at 115m AOD, the lowest to the south at approximately 20m AOD.</p> <p><b>Landcover</b> Pasture enclosed by hedgerows and occasional trees. Some small deciduous blocks of trees. Also part of the Cogan Plantation at the western end of Cosmeston Lakes Country Park.</p> <p><b>Settlement pattern</b> Loosely clustered settlement of Cog, hamlets and a linear group of dwellings at Sully Moor.</p>	
<p><b>Aesthetic Qualities:</b></p> <p><b>Scale</b> Medium.</p> <p><b>Enclosure</b> Open.</p> <p><b>Diversity</b> Simple.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> Medium.</p> <p><b>Form/ Line</b> Straight.</p> <p><b>Colour</b> Muted.</p> <p><b>Balance</b> Harmonious.</p> <p><b>Unity</b> Unified.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> Regular.</p> <p><b>Seasonal Interest</b> Mixed.</p> <p><b>Level of Human Access</b> Occasional.</p> <p><b>Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution</b> Slight.</p>	

**Views:**

Variable, in lower lying locations adjoining Cosmeston Lakes Country Park and Sully Brook, to the north-east and north, respectively, views are medium range and contained by a combination of intervening topography and vegetation. However on the upper slopes of this LCA (i.e. adjoining the settlement of Sully) views are more open and expansive due to the elevated nature of the topography.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Attractive, tranquil, sheltered.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Moderate.

**Condition:**

Good.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Field boundaries- cut hedgerows, traditional settlement pattern.

**Evaluation:*****Scenic quality***

High.

***Integrity***

Moderate.

***Character***

Moderate.

***Rarity***

Moderate.

***Overall Evaluation***

Moderate.

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to the type of development proposed***

Medium.

**Landscape Area: Lavernock Hinterland**

**Ref. VLFGLVS787**

**Physical Form and Elements:**

***Topography***

Rolling/undulating lowland, the highest point is the hilltop east of Swanbridge (approximately 61m AOD) and the lowest point is situated at the top of the cliffs facing the Bristol Channel approximately 61m AOD).

***Landcover***

The area is covered by a mosaic of pastoral field enclosed by remnant hedgerows and occasional trees. This LCA also contains a number of local (unclassified) roads, a section of dismantled railway and Lavernock holiday village.

***Settlement pattern***

Scattered farms.

**Aesthetic Qualities:**

***Scale***

Small.

***Enclosure***

Open.

***Diversity***

Simple.

***Texture***

Coarse.

***Form/ Line***

Angular.

***Colour***

Muted.

***Balance***

Discordant.

***Unity***

Neutral.

***Pattern***

Random.

***Seasonal Interest***

Mixed.

***Level of Human Access***

Infrequent.

***Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution***

Slight.

**Views:**

Long-range. Views into adjoining character areas and out to sea.

**Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities:**

Tranquil, sheltered, settled.

**Sense of place/local distinctiveness:**

Strong. Partially derived from elevated position and views out to sea.

**Condition:**

Fair, but declining.

**Key components that should be conserved and/or enhanced:**

Positive management of rural boundaries, planting (including pine belts), improved access. Maintenance of hedgerows and tree cover. Retention of tranquillity and enclosure.

**Evaluation:**

***Scenic quality***

Moderate.

***Integrity***

Moderate.

***Character***

Moderate.

***Rarity***

Moderate.

***Overall Evaluation***

Moderate.

***Designations***

None.

***Sensitivity to the type of development proposed***

Medium, due to scale of landscape and views and character and condition of LCA.