Wrexham LANDMAP
Supplementary Planning Guidance

Introduction

- The LANDMAP study has been undertaken to identify the key elements and features which make up the landscape within the Wrexham Borough. It is clear from the study that the landscapes of Wrexham are diverse and varied, as demonstrated by the identification of 27 different Landscape Character Areas. Please click on any of the character Areas 1a -15 to access the document
- **visit our website:**
  wrexham.gov.uk/planning

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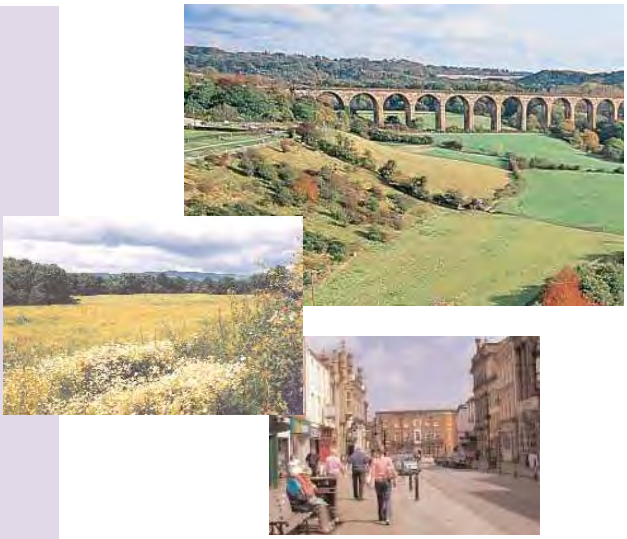
13a English Maelor

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14 Dee Floodplain

15 Fenn's Moss



LANDMAP stands for "Landscape Assessment and Decision Making Process"

culture biodiversity earth science history landscape
LANDMAP
wrexham:wrecsam

wrexham
COUNTY BOROUGH
BWRDEISTREF SIROL
wrecsam

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adopted March 2007

Wrexham LANDMAP
Supplementary Planning Guidance
Summary Document

Introduction

This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is one of a series of guidance notes which support the polices of the adopted Unitary Development Plan. The UDP seeks the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and its natural and built features of significance and planning applications need to demonstrate how they have achieved this. This guidance forms a material consideration in the determination of all planning applications which could affect the form, appearance and setting of the built and natural landscape and its features.

Wrexham has a diverse and varied landscape

Landscape, whether rural or urban contributes greatly to our every day experience of where we live and work, and influences our perception of an area, sense of identity and well being. The LANDMAP study has been undertaken to identify the key elements and features which make up the landscape within the Wrexham Borough. It is clear from the study that the landscapes of Wrexham are diverse and varied, as demonstrated by the identification of 27 different Landscape Character Areas.





Information is presented in the following format

Map of LANDMAP Character Areas

The centre spread map provides an introduction and overview to the landscapes of Wrexham and:

- Categorises and groups areas within 4 common broad landscape types (i.e. areas with broadly similar features such as settlement or landform) into Rural/Urban villages, Uplands, Urban, and Rural lowlands
- Sub-divides the area further into 27 detailed landscape character areas
- Introduces Key Landscape Issues for each landscape type

Landscape Character Area sheets

Seperate sheets are available for each of the 27 landscape character areas. These sheets present concise information for Visual, Geology, Ecology, History, and Cultural aspects within each character area. The format of information provides:

- Maps indicating the location of the character area within the authority and the character area boundary

A brief statement of:

- Landscape Character - a mental image of the landscape, its landform, features, openness or enclosure
- Area summary - indication of important qualities or attributes
- Landscape context - location within the authority, relationship with other landscape types both within the authority and beyond
- Key characteristics of Visual, Geology, Ecology, History, and Cultural character
- Landscape sensitivity - the pressures and threats upon landscape
- Management Guidance - aims and guidelines to achieve the management strategy for the area

Glossary & Bibliography

Provides clarification of the technical terms used and information resource referred to

Background

The LANDMAP summary document SPG has been produced to provide a consolidated and simplified version of the Wrexham LANDMAP -Technical Appendices adopted in November 2004. The Technical Appendices should be refereed to where information about the assessment methodology and assessment valuations for each aspect is required.

Wrexham Council takes the view that a proposed development, which does not conserve or enhance the landscape / townscape, or its natural and built features considered to be of significance, is unlikely to be approved.





Methodology and Status

This document has been prepared using the LANDMAP methodology devised by the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) to describe and evaluate the Visual, Geology, Ecology, History, and Cultural aspects of the landscape and provide a basis for a consistent Wales-wide approach to landscape assessment.

The Welsh Assembly Government's Planning Policy Wales March 2002 recognises that LANDMAP 'is an important information resource upon which local planning authorities can draw in making landscape assessments needed to inform local policy, guidance and decision making in this field.





Further Information

For further information please contact:

Planning Department,
Wrexham County Borough Council,
Lambpit Street,
Wrexham
LL11 1AR

Tel: 01978 292019
Fax: 01978 292502
e-mail: planning@wrexham.gov.uk

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Wrexham Landscape Character Area Guidance

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LANDMAP Character Areas

RURAL/URBAN VILLAGES

Wrexham urban villages are associated with past coal mining, and located on the edge of the uplands and to the north of Wrexham town. The villages are set among farmland, wooded valleys and regenerating or restored landscapes. This complex character area contains main roads, railways and canal, as well as Offa's Dyke and prehistoric hill forts, reflecting Wrexham's history on the border between Wales and England, upland and lowland.

Detailed Character Areas

7a	Chirk
7b	Cefn Mawr
7c	Rhosllanerchrugog, Rhostyllen, Ruabon, Pen y Cae
7d	West Wrexham Ridges and Valleys
8	Gwersyllt, Llay, Gresford, Borras
9a	Clywedog Valley
9b	River Alyn Valley
9c	Ffrith Valley
9d	Froncysyllte to Newbridge

UPLANDS

Ruabon/Esclusham Mountain is an open moorland plateau with remnants of former quarrying and mining. Much of the area is uninhabited, but there are scattered farmsteads on the eastern slopes, and to the north, the highest village in Wales - Bwlchgwyn.

Ceiriog Valley/Berwyn Mountain is a rural upland area consisting of the enclosed River Ceiriog Valley, and surrounding hills. The higher hills are open moorland, and the lower areas contain a mixture of small farms and woodlands, with villages along the valley floor.

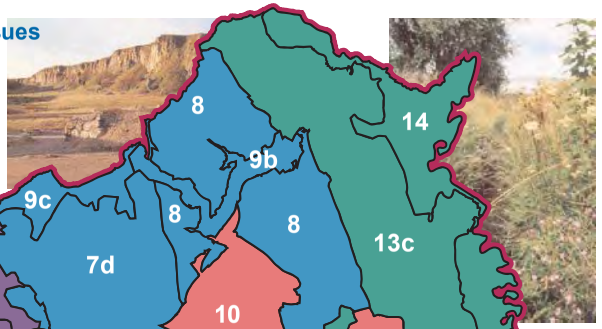
Detailed Character Areas

1a	Berwyn Mountain
1b	Ruabon/Esclusham Mountain
2	Ceiriog Forest
3	Berwyn Foothills
4a	Ceiriog Valley Slopes
4b	Ceiriog Valley Corridor
5a	Chirk Estate and above Froncysyllte
5b	Eastern slopes of Ruabon Mountain
6	Minera, Gwynfryn, Bwlchgwyn













Rural/Urban Villages : Key Landscape Issues

- The future of 'urban fringe' landscapes
- The potential for urban forestry
- Impact of new housing on traditional community identity
- Maintenance of local distinctiveness
- The future of Bersham tip
- The need for footpath and cycle links
- The long-term impact of sand and clay quarries and landfill
- Preservation of local history and industrial archaeology

Upland : Key Landscape Issues

- Impact of development in remote and wild areas
- Effects on agricultural land use of economic changes and conservation constraints
- Impact on cultural identity of rural villages and farms of commuters and incomers
- Landscape protection - potential Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty designation
- Management of tourism and recreation

Rural Lowlands : Key Landscape Issues

- Impact on rural character of commuter pressure
- Conservation and management of historic parks, gardens and boundary walls
- Hedgerow and hedgerow tree conservation and restoration
- Impact of flooding defence measures
- Impact on historic landscape features of agricultural changes
- Effects of economic diversification and recreation in the countryside
- Footpath and cycle links between town and country
- Impact on landscape and wildlife by farm building conversions to housing

URBAN

Wrexham town is the main residential, commercial and social centre, and is of regional importance, performing many of the functions of a city in North Wales. The Wrexham Industrial Estate is a very large employment area of national importance, set within open countryside and containing many habitats and species of high biodiversity value.

Landscape Character Area

10	Wrexham Town
11	Wrexham Industrial Estate



Urban : Key Landscape Issues

- Impact of cumulative development on wildlife and green space within urban areas
- Impact of long term expansion of urban areas into surrounding countryside
- Protection and enhancement of urban character areas

RURAL LOWLANDS

The Eastern lowland areas of Wrexham are largely rural and agricultural and share many characteristics of the neighbouring Cheshire and North Shropshire landscape. The general area also includes the River Dee floodplain and flat river terraces, and Fenn's Moss, an extensive area of heathland and bog. There are scattered farmsteadings, attractive small villages, and historic landscape features including medieval ridge and furrow and moated sites.

Detailed Character Areas

12a	Dee/Ceiriog Wooded Valley
12b	Wych Valley
13a	Welsh Maelor
13b	English Maelor
13c	Dee Terraces
14	Dee Floodplain
15	Fenn's Moss





Minera - Gwynfryn - Bwlchgwyn 6

This is one of a series of Local Planning Guidance Notes based on Wrexham LANDMAP (adopted November 2004), setting out recommendations for each Landscape Character area.



Minera, Gwynfryn & Bwlchgwyn summary:

- Landscape strongly influenced by geology
- Legacy of lead mining and quarrying
- Prominent north facing limestone scarp
- Highest villages in Wrexham
- Area of landscape contrasts
- archeological and recreational potential
- Outstanding wildlife value

NOTE: For clarification purposes, the Country Park is Located at Minera lead mines adjacent to New Brighton. Public access elsewhere through this character area including Minera Quarry is restricted to public footpaths. Countryside access land lies within the character area. For details see The Countryside Council for Wales website.

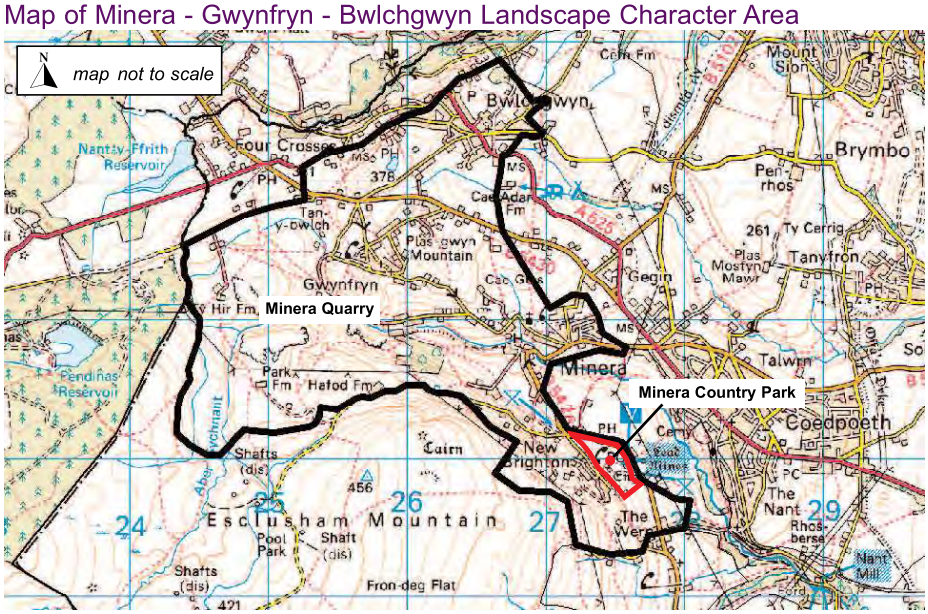


A history of limestone and sandstone quarrying, lead mining and farming link the villages at the head of the Clywedog Valley, overlooked by a prominent north-facing limestone scarp.

Landscape context

Although small in extent, this is the only significant area of limestone in Wrexham, and contains habitats not found elsewhere in the county borough, as well as distinctive scenery and settlement patterns. The character area also includes the head of the Clywedog Valley where, historically, land use and settlement has been influenced by exploitation of limestone and associated minerals, particularly lead.

Map of Minera - Gwynfryn - Bwlchgwyn Landscape Character Area



Character Area boundaries should be considered transitional rather than precise.

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Key characteristics

Visual character:

- The limestone scarp, and the adjoining head of the Clywedog valley are of different character but visually linked.
- Open and exposed on higher ground with a lack of tree cover and sparse hedgerows.
- Villages with dispersed settlement pattern, stone buildings frequent,built of Cefn sandstone
- Some old stone walls as field boundaries, generally in poor repair
- Quarries provide strong contrasts in terrain and colour in the landscape
- Pylons and overhead lines on poles often clutter skyline

Geological character:

- Varied topography, between 250 and 350 m above sea level, with stepped north-facing Carboniferous limestone scarp, a continuation of the Eglwyseg Crags in Denbighshire, separated by the Minera Fault from the Millstone Grit (Cefn-y-Fedw sandstone) landscape to the east
- Much geological interest - mineralogy, mines, caves and limestone pavement.
- Extensive evidence of former lead mining, limestone and sandstone quarrying, particularly Minera and Bwlchgwyn quarries

Ecological character:

- Complex area with a variety of fragmented habitats, including heath, acid and calcareous grassland, caves, bracken, woodland, scrub woodland and bare rock
- The only area in Wrexham County Borough with lowland calcareous grassland and areas of limestone pavement
- Birch woodland of high value covers the slopes around the entrance to Minera quarry

Historical character:

- Villages have mainly 19th - 20th century origin, associated with lead mining and subsistence farming. Resulting in a settlement pattern of clustered small villages and scattered roadside properties
- Many archeological sites, including prehistoric caves at Minera the disused limestone quarry with its lime kilns Minera lead mine with Hoffman kilns, engine houses, disused railway and other industrial archaeology features.
- Military border area - outer banks and ditches of Fron Heulog Iron Age Hillfort (Bwlchgwyn quarry) can still be seen

Cultural character:

- Agriculture, mainly upland grazing, is the main land use
- Minera lead mines country park includes preserved lead mining features
- The area is linked to Wrexham by the Clywedog Trail
- Area of rich historical and cultural heritage.

Overall management strategy:

Conservation and Enhancement

Management Guidance

Aims	Guidelines
Minimise skyline clutter and conserve rural character	● Take opportunities where possible to remove existing overhead power lines and telegraph poles, resist siting of new ones ● Resist new telecommunications masts in locations where they would be prominent on the skyline or within an open landscape ● Any new development is to avoid effecting natural skylines and key views
Preserve character of existing settlement	● Maintain dispersed settlement pattern and character of vernacular buildings ● Encourage use of local building materials, particularly Cefn sandstone. Consider small scale working of local quarries to supply local needs
Enhance remaining areas of mining dereliction	● Carry out ecological and archeological surveys in advance of work and preserve features of value
Conserve geological interest	● Maintain continuity and integrity of geological exposures, landforms, mines and caves ● Protect and manage rare limestone pavement features and associated flora in accordance with RIGS and SSSI designation recommendations ● Raise awareness of the geological heritage of the area
Conserve and extend habitats	● Develop links between vulnerable natural habitats to increase sustainability ● Protect bats in urban areas, limestone caves and archeological features ● Natural sites identified within the Green Network Strategy are to be conserved
Safeguard industrial archeological heritage	● Archaeology should be assessed where development takes place over early mining ● Liaise with local history societies, Welsh Mines Preservation Trust, Clwyd Powys archeological Trust and County Archaeologist
Encourage recreational uses	● Incorporate Minera limestone quarry into the Clywedog Trail and develop footpath links to moorlands ● Develop new uses for old mineral sites, taking land ownership and safety into consideration ● Refer to Local Access Forum and link with adjoining areas ● Refer to Green Network Strategy and implement new links

Landscape sensitivity

The area is high and exposed, so is sensitive to development of masts and overhead power lines, which could be prominent. Pressure for standardised residential infill development could change the distinctive character of the settlements. Quarries and geological exposures are sensitive to landfill or other inappropriate development.



For further information contact:
Planning Environment
Planning Department
Wrexham County Borough Council
Lambpit Street, Wrexham. LL11 1AR
Tel:01978 292019
www.wrexham.gov.uk/planning

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West Wrexham Ridges and Valleys 7d

This is one of a series of Local Planning Guidance Notes based on Wrexham LANDMAP (adopted November 2004), setting out recommendations for each Landscape Character area.

A complex area of former mining villages, industry, farmland and woodland in a landscape of distinct ridges and valleys which are aligned towards Wrexham town

Landscape context

West Wrexham Ridges and Valleys is the largest and most varied of four character areas in Wrexham which have a mixed rural and urban landscape. The other areas are Chirk, Rhosllannerchrugog - Rhostyllen, and Cefn Mawr

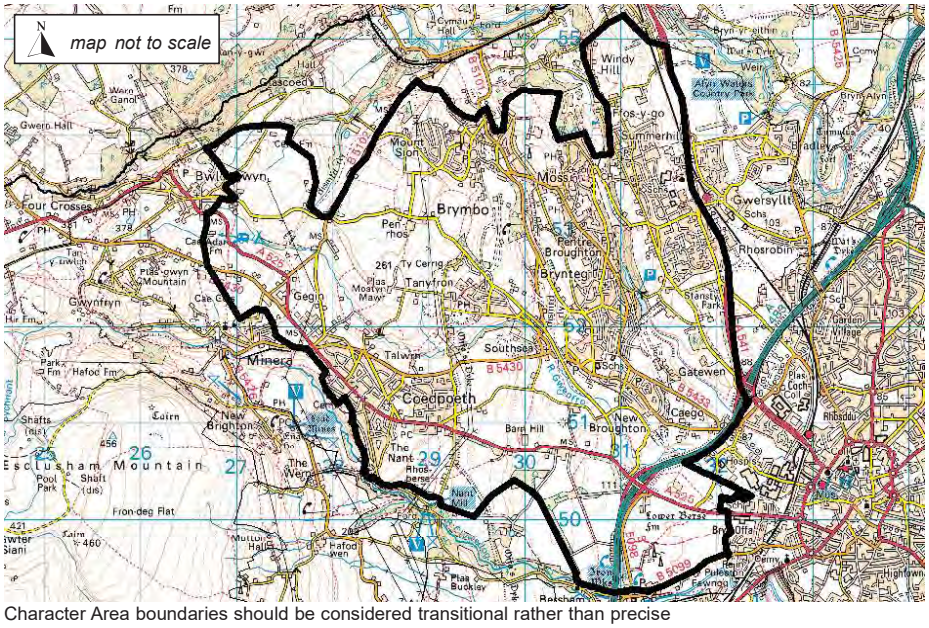


West Wrexham Ridges and Valleys summary:

- Mixed rural and urban village character
- Strong NW-SE orientation, with alternating ridges and valleys
- Hilltop villages separated by woodland, former industrial land and farmland
- Widespread use of local Cefn sandstone in older buildings, and distinctive stone walls
- Changing landscape as post mining restoration and regeneration continue
- Variety of wildlife habitats including small but important wetlands
- Border area - Offa's Dyke and site of prehistoric hillfort



Map of West Wrexham Ridges and Valleys Landscape Character Area



Character Area boundaries should be considered transitional rather than precise

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Key characteristics

Visual character:

- Visually varied and complex, including lowland, valleys and hill and scarp areas
- Characteristic undulating hill slopes with wooded valleys
- Views towards Wrexham and the lowlands
- Urban villages and Wrexham linked by roads crossing open lowland farmland area
- Scattered groups of buildings in local Cefn sandstone and stone-built village cores, individuality in later additions but much standardised modern housing development

Geological character:

- The complex landform is related to geological faults, with alternating series of resistant sandstone ridges, and Coal Measure valleys of Carboniferous age
- Villages are built on outcrops of Cefn Rock (sandstone) which has been quarried for local building stone
- Glacial till covers much of the lower areas, with glacial sands and gravels towards Wrexham
- Many artificial landforms including the former Brymbo steelworks site

Ecological character:

- Much of the non-built area is improved grassland or arable of relatively low value

- Important wetlands include reed mace swamp at Gatewen Moss and rich swamp and marshy grassland at Higher Berse Marsh. Gwenfro valley has wet woodland and areas of valuable lowland pasture
- Plas Power tip and the former Brymbo Steelworks site are being restored mainly to broadleaved woodland

Historical character:

- Countryside has remnants of ridge and furrow, regular and irregular fields, but much land has been disturbed
- Most settlement is related to 19th and 20th century mining and industry
- Remnants of Bryn y Gaer prehistoric military hillfort at Pentre Broughton and the route of Offa's dyke can be identified
- Brymbo steelworks heritage area and Plas Power colliery buildings have been preserved
- Network of disused industrial railway lines crosses area

Cultural character:

- Urban villages retain their own cultural identity, but this is becoming weakened
- Area is affected by A483 corridor, which separates it from Wrexham, but increases accessibility to commuters
- Agriculture is still of some importance but horsiculture is an increasing land use

Landscape sensitivity

This area continues to accommodate profound changes, but is vulnerable to further loss of local distinctiveness, and coalescence of villages because of continuing development pressure. The small scale of the ridges and valleys means they are sensitive to large scale development, masts and power lines, and inappropriate engineered landfoms

Overall management strategy:

Conservation

Management Guidance

Aims	Guidelines
Enhance character of hill villages and wooded valleys	● Promote urban forestry, strengthen, restore and enhance wooded valleys ● Keep settlements separate and maintain green barrier between villages and Wrexham town ● Encourage the restoration and repair of rural and urban stone walls using local stone ● Avoid standardised new developments using non-local materials and inappropriate highway design
Develop an accessible green network	● Maintain and develop green corridors for wildlife and people, linking rural and urban green spaces
Promote positive management of urban fringe countryside	● Encourage hedgerow retention and management and new hedgerow and tree planting along the urban fringe ● Promote agri-environment agreements to encourage management for public access and wildlife as well as sustainable agricultural production ● Areas for Horsiculture are to conserve traditional field boundaries Avoid the proliferation of fences, structures and buildings within the countryside, where this would erode character
Conserve geological features	● Maintain continuity and integrity of rock and glacial exposures and landforms
Enhance and extend existing habitats for wildlife	● Maintain high water table in wetland habitats and extend wetland habitats ● Maintain secondary habitats in industrial redevelopments ● Protect potential bat and owl roosting sites in old buildings and walls ● Manage and extend woodlands to improve structure and wildlife value
Preserve archaeological features	● Maintain green areas to preserve surviving archaeology, carry out field and desk studies of fieldscape ● Preserve by record Bryn y Gaer hillfort, evaluate in advance of any development or groundworks ● Evaluate industrial sites in urban villages in advance of development ● Preserve disused railway lines, and assess in wider industrial context ● No development on or near Offa's Dyke - contact Cadw
Preserve local distinctiveness	● Support community cultural initiatives in urban villages, preserve historic appearance of buildings and settlements

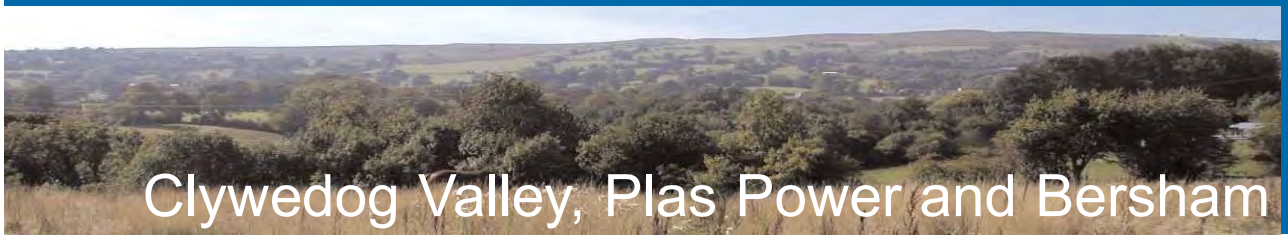


For further information contact:
Planning Environment
Planning Department
Wrexham County Borough Council
Lambpit Street, Wrexham. LL11 1AR
Tel:01978 292019
www.wrexham.gov.uk/planning

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Clywedog Valley, Plas Power and Bersham 9a

This is one of a series of Local Planning Guidance Notes based on Wrexham LANDMAP (adopted November 2004), setting out recommendations for each Landscape Character area



Clywedog Valley, Plas Power and Bersham summary

- Cut-off areas of countryside, and wooded valley to the east of Wrexham town
- Woodlands of high nature conservation value
- Country parks at Nant Mill and Minera
- High potential for recreation, linking town and country
- Heritage centre and ironworks at Bersham
- Plas Power estate adjoining Clywedog Valley, surrounded by a magnificent stone wall

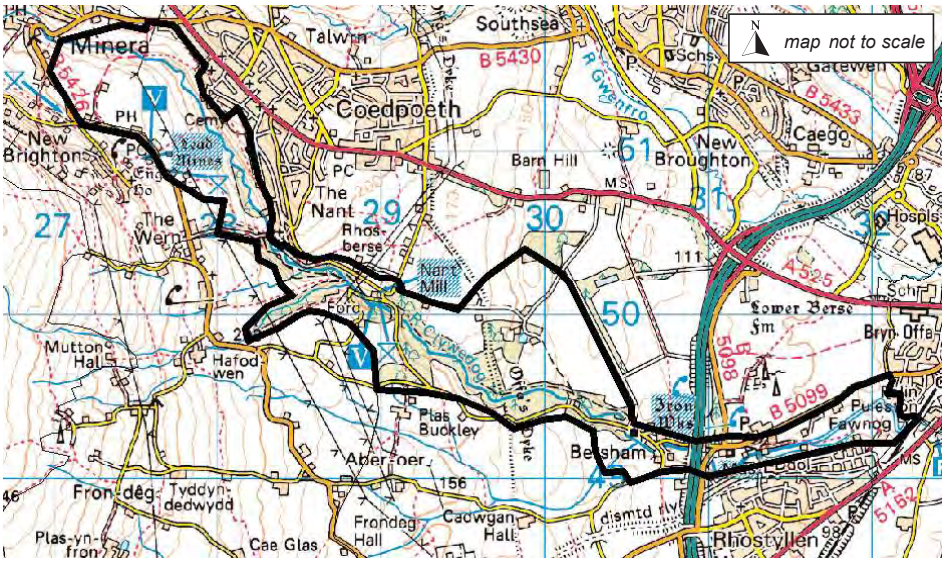


Small wooded valley from Wrexham to Minera, providing woodland walks with industrial archaeology and nature conservation interest, historically linked to Plas Power estate and Bersham iron works

Landscape context

This is one of several minor river valleys which are well wooded, with features showing former industrial uses. Adjacent farmed and wooded estate countryside is also included in this character area. The other valleys of this type are the River Alyn valley (9b), Ffrith Valley (9c) and Dee Valley - Froncysyllte to Newbridge (9d)

Map of Clywedog Valley, Plas Power and Bersham Landscape Character Area



Character Area boundaries should be considered transitional rather than precise

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Key characteristics

Visual character:

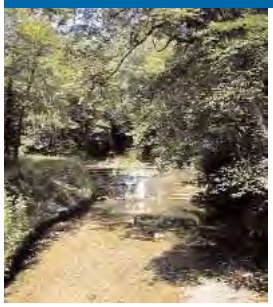
- Varied visual character but area, though close to settlements, is separated from them by walls, roads or topography and has a more tranquil character
- Upper Clywedog valley is overlooked by Coedpoeth and Minera, middle section is a wooded rocky gorge, and lower section is more shallow with a mosaic of lowland farmland and woodland
- Substantial Cefn sandstone stone walls of the Plas Power estate surround approximately a square mile of parkland

Geological character:

- In this area the upper Clywedog Valley follows a course between Esclusham Mountain to the south and Coal Measure areas to the north, separated by fault lines. The lower valley cuts through part of the terrace of sands and gravels known as the Wrexham delta terrace, on which Wrexham sits
- The river is incised into the landform, and where it cuts through resistant Cefn sandstone in the area of Nant Mill Country Park there are steep slopes and rock exposures
- There is much disturbed land or woodland, but soils are generally derived from alluvium or glacial drift.

Ecological character:

- Several valuable habitats associated with the river, valley bottom and floodplain
- River Clywedog is an aquatic habitat of high value



- Upland mixed ash woodland of high value and oak/ash/sycamore woodland are found in the valley and Plas Power estate

Historical character:

- The area is crossed by Offa's Dyke, a prehistoric military feature of outstanding archaeological value
- The eastern half of the Plas Power estate is restored land, following post war opencast coal mining, and the remaining designed landscape is in poor condition
- North of Bersham, the farmland retains a pattern of small fields

Cultural character:

- Recreational and educational area with Clywedog Trail from Wrexham to Minera, Bersham Heritage Centre and Minera lead mining centre, and the Nant Mill Country Park
- Bersham, now a Conservation Area, was a centre for iron working, and originally the trees from the valley provided charcoal for smelting. John Wilkinson (1728-1808) known as 'the father of the iron trade' is of international renown - the ironworks supplied clients throughout Europe
- The valley is linked to the Plas Power estate, of which the central core (the Hall has been lost) and the higher parts survive

Overall management strategy:

Conservation and Restoration

Management guidance

Aims	Guidelines
Enhance existing visual character	● Retain wooded valley character ● Protect and restore remaining historic landscape features of interest in Plas Power estate, ensure appropriate land uses
Conserve geological features	● Maintain continuity and integrity of rock exposures and Landforms and assess new exposure ● Maintain integrity of fluvial and glacial landforms
Enhance and extend wildlife habitats	● Enhance river bank habitats and minimise hard bank engineering such as canalisation or retaining walls ● Replace coniferous trees with native broadleaved trees in woodlands, increase diversity in woodland structure, retain old/dead trees standing or fallen, restrict grazing ● Enhance lowland pastures ● Encourage agri-environment agreements for sustainable land management ● Refer to Green network strategy due March 2007 to identify potential sites
Conserve historical features	● Preserve evidence of former industrial uses along river ● Assess archaeology prior to any new developments ● No development on or near Offa's Dyke - contact Cadw ● Preserve important elements of designed landscapes, and seek to reinstate original design intent, where in decline or degraded
Enhance and interpret cultural heritage	● Support Clywedog Trail and Bersham Heritage Centre ● Manage valley woodlands and historic landscape features for recreation and education ● Strengthen links into Wrexham Town, and up to Minera Quarry and Esclusham Mountain (refer to Green Network Strategy)

Landscape sensitivity:

The scale of the valley is very small, and any incongruous development within it or nearby, or loss of tree cover could affect its character. The Plas Power estate and Bersham areas are vulnerable to recreational and residential development because of their proximity to Wrexham town.



For further information contact:

Planning Environment
Planning Department
Wrexham County Borough Council
Lambpit Street, Wrexham. LL11 1AR

Tel:01978 292019

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Ffrith Valley 9c

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Ffrith Valley summary

- Deep wooded valley running west to east from Llandegla Moors to Cefn-y-bedd
- Transition from upland to lowland
- Industrial archaeology - old quarries, disused railways, mines, iron working
- Tributary valleys with farmland and woodland
- Potential for informal recreation

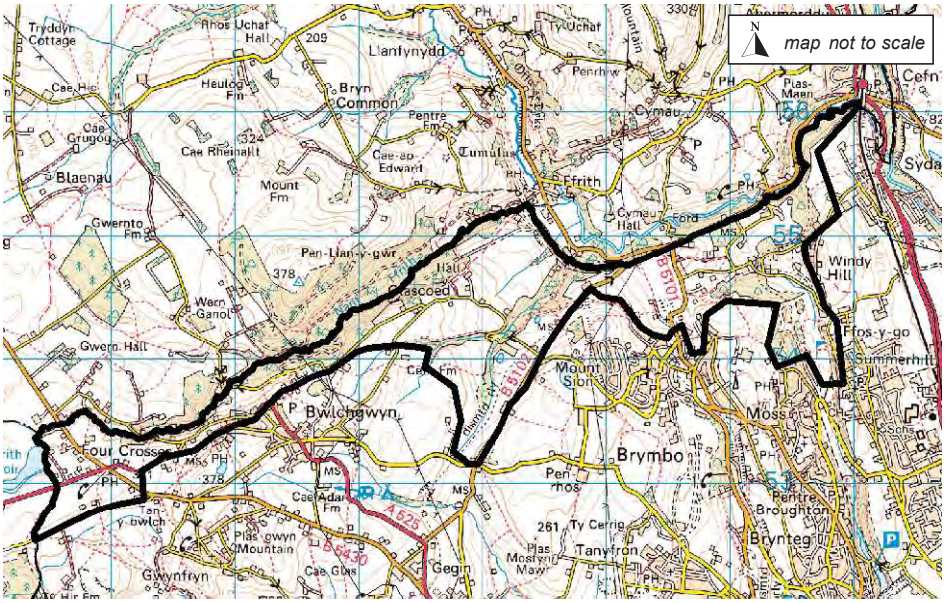


A relatively hidden but scenic deep wooded valley on the Flintshire border

Landscape context

The Ffrith Valley is one of several wooded river valleys which have been affected by industrial uses, past or present. The other landscape character areas of this type are Clywedog Valley (9a), River Alyn Valley (9b) and Dee Valley - Froncysyllte to Newbridge (9d)

Map of Ffrith Valley Landscape Character Area



Character Area boundaries should be considered transitional rather than precise

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Key characteristics

Visual character:

- Relatively high quality landscape - scenic and rural in appearance, with backdrop of hills
- Good views northwards from Bwlchgwyn and Windy Hill
- The Ffrith rises on the edge of the Llandegla Moors, where the valley has an open, grazed upland character
- From the Nant y Ffrith reservoir in Denbighshire to the River Alyn at Cefn y Bedd, the valley becomes steep sided and more wooded, with minor tributaries joining
- The lower part of the valley includes more settlement, farmland and disturbed land while retaining an overall wooded character

Geological character:

- The Ffrith valley follows fault lines, cutting into rocks of Carboniferous age, including an outcrop of Minera limestone near Bwlchgwyn, and Cefn y Fedw sandstone (millstone grit). There are disused quarries
- Mixed sedimentary rocks (Coal Measures), often overlain by glacial till, are also found in the character area
- Artificial restored landforms at Glascoed following mineral extraction

Ecological character:

- Woodlands of value include beech, wet woodland, oak/ash/sycamore and upland mixed ash woodland types. There are also conifer plantations
- Other habitats include lowland



pasture, dry lowland heath and lowland acid grassland and rush

- Remaining areas are mostly improved grassland and farmland of low biodiversity value

Historical character:

- Remnants of former railway lines and industrial uses including stone quarrying, coal mining and metal processing (Ffrwd iron working)
- Industrial archaeology includes former water mills
- Part of Wrexham borderlands fieldscape

Cultural character:

- Agricultural land uses, mainly pasture on less steeply sloping ground
- Informal recreation

Landscape sensitivity:

The area is sensitive to any development which could detract or erode its rural character

Overall management strategy:

Conservation and enhancement

Management guidance

Aims	Guidelines
Conserve and enhance landscape character	● Continue restoration of former quarry/industrial sites within a predominantly natural landscape, and manage for recreational and rural land uses ● Maintain the low key balance of wooded valleys with limited visual development ● Promote cross-border co-operation with Flintshire on management, to preserve overall character
Conserve geological features	● Maintain continuity and integrity of rock exposures and landforms, and promote education and understanding of geological heritage
Enhance and extend woodland and other habitats	● Replace coniferous trees with native broadleaved trees in woodlands and increase diversity in woodland structure and retain old/dead trees, standing or fallen. Expand native woodland types and restrict grazing in woodlands ● Enhance lowland pastures ● Diversify general agricultural land and enhance and extend hedgerows. Protect otters, water voles and bats
Assess and preserve archaeology	● Assess Coed Celyn quarry ● Survey Ffrwd iron working complex, encourage re-use of buildings ● Preserve disused railway lines, assess relation to wider industrial context ● Carry out further field and desk study of Wrexham borderlands fieldscape
Preserve cultural heritage	● Preserve character of countryside - field systems, settlement and industrial sites ● Develop public access and interpretation

For further information contact:
Planning Environment
Planning Department
Wrexham County Borough Council
Lambpit Street, Wrexham. LL11 1AR
Tel:01978 292019
www.wrexham.gov.uk/planning

All our information is available in accessible formats



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Back

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Print View Map

SURVEY DETAILS FOR FLNTVS069 - 2024-10-29

Area Unique ID: FLNTVS069

Aspect:Visual and Sensory

Area:Llanfynydd to Higher Kinnerton farmland

Region:Flintshire

Survey Date:2007-02-28

- Level 1: Lowland
- Level 2: Rolling Lowland
- Level 3: Mosaic Rolling Lowland

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-01-26

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection and amendment completed by Simon White of White Consultants in conjunction with the local planning authority.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record has been updated following monitoring work, there was a real change in the aspect area
  - Boundary change to accommodate settlement/development expansion to east of Penyffordd.

Q1c - Change indicated by

- OS Data, Aerial Photographs

Q1d - What has changed?

- Boundaries

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
  - 1:50000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

Description

Q3 - Summary Description

- Kinnerton Traditional Farmland - gently rolling lowland farmland with a strong pattern of small regular and irregular shaped pastoral fields enclosed by thick hedges with trees. Settlement is scattered farmsteads and dwellings, some exhibiting suburban detailing. Most are stone with some brick and render. Small lanes and footpaths cross the area.

Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Rolling/Undulating

Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Field Pattern/Mosaic

Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Mixture

Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Hedge With Trees

Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Small

Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Enclosed

Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Simple

Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Medium

Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Muted

Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Balanced

Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Unity

Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Regular

Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Frequent

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Appropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- stone

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
  - - to adjacent valleys and upland

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...neither in or out

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Attractive
- Sheltered
- Settled
- Other
  - pleasant rural area

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Moderate
  - pleasant farmland with scattered settlement

Evaluation

Q26 - Value:

- Moderate
  - The area has pleasing patterns with positive views to the north and south. The area is in moderately good condition and of consistent character unspoilt by development. The area has a moderate sense of place with visual unity of field pattern and character. The landscape character is typical of Flintshire.

Q27 - Condition:

- Fair

Q28 - Trend:

- Declining

Recommendations

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- Low input agriculture and unimproved grasslands

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Maintain low input agriculture and unimproved grasslands

Q32 - Guideline

- Medium Term
  - Maintain tree cover
- Medium Term
  - Maintain and improve hedgerows- laying where appropriate

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- tranquillity, unspoilt character.

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- asQ33

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- n/a

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- unimproved pastures, hedges & trees

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- asQ36

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- n/a

Tolerance To Change

Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

Aspect Area Boundary

Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Raster

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:10,000 and 1:25,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- Defined by steep sided valleys to south, north and west and more open upland with conifers to south and east.

Evaluation Matrix

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- Moderate
  - The area has pleasing patterns with positive views to the north and south.

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- High
  - The area is in moderately good condition and of consistent character unspoilt by development.

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- Moderate
  - The area has a moderate sense of place with visual unity of field pattern and character.

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Moderate
  - The landscape character is typical of Flintshire.

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Moderate
  - The area has pleasing patterns with positive views to the north and south. The area is in moderately good condition and of consistent character unspoilt by development. The area has a moderate sense of place with visual unity of field pattern and character. The landscape character is typical of Flintshire.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- Three moderates and one high = moderate value.

Bibliography

Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- n/a

Assessment

Q52 - Additional Assessments

- n/s

Q53 - Additional Comments

- n/a

LMP 14 & 09

Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Valleys and rolling lowland (mosaic 20-50% wooded, hedgerow character)

Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Lowland mosaic >20% wooded

Dark Skies

Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	37.1	47.8	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 57a - 57h collectively provide colour band data by %.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place - Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Light Pollution km²

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	9.1	11.8	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 58a to 58h collectively provide colour band data by km2.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Q56 - Night Time Light Pollution

- Slight
  - - scattered rural settlement Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57b - % in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 37.1
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57c - % in brightness colour band 1-2

- 47.8
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57d - % in brightness colour band 2-4

- 13.1
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57e - % in brightness colour band 4-8

- 2.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57f - % in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57g - % in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57h - % in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58a - km2 in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58b - km2 in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 9.1
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 11.8
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58d - km2 in brightness colour band 2-4

- 3.2
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58e - km2 in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.5
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58f - km2 in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58g - km2 in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58h - km2 in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Tranquillity & Place

Q59a - % in visually tranquil category 1

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59b - % in visually tranquil category 2

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59c - % in visually tranquil category 3

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59d - % in visually tranquil category 4

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59e - % in visually tranquil category 5

- 0.11
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59f - % in visually tranquil category 6

- 14.90
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59g - % in visually tranquil category 7

- 56.23
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59h - % in visually tranquil category 8

- 28.63
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59i - % in visually tranquil category 9

- 0.13
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59j - % in visually tranquil category 10

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59k - Data Source

- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, the report and webapp, visit the Storymap available from https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/865c1876d9f64280a3dfc6e2769a46a5

SLAs

Q60 - List the Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) in this local authority or region

- No
  - No SLAs

Q61 - SLA policy and resources

- Not applicable

Visible Settings

Q62 - Visible settings of LANDMAP V&S areas

- View a map image showing the visible setting of the area

This is a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), calculated using a 30 metre Digital Terrain Model (DTM), using multiple observer points scattered across the area, 1.5m above ground level, and taking into account the Earth's curvature. The data does not extend beyond 35km from an observer point, meaning that more distant views may also be possible.

- Read user guidance that explains the map image
- Bulk download the map images for Wales.
- Read a detailed technical report which explains the data calculations

Q63 - Visible Settings of Designated Landscapes

- View map images showing the visible setting of each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to Designated Landscape areas. Also, for areas not visible, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

Q64 - Key views into or out from Designated Landscapes

- View map images showing the ZTV and HOBV of a selection of key views for each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in or affecting Wales
    - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to selected key views into or out from Designated Landscapes. Also, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. It is not an exhaustive key view list. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Print View Map

SURVEY DETAILS FOR FLNTVS074 - 2024-10-29

Area Unique ID: FLNTVS074

Aspect:Visual and Sensory

Area:Llanfynydd narrow valley

Region:Flintshire

Survey Date:2007-02-28

- Level 1: Lowland
- Level 2: Lowland Valleys
- Level 3: Wooded Lowland Valleys

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-02-06

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by White Consultants, in conjunction with the planning authority.Quality Assurance completed by Land Use Consultants.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
  - 1:50000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- Yes
  - higher land

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

Description

Q3 - Summary Description

- Llanfynydd and Hope valleys- Narrow sinuous wooded valleys with very steep slopes in parts and a narrow flat valley floor. The area feels intimate and enclosed. There is some pastoral farmland in small fields and riparian vegetation. Small rural villages cluster just above the valley floor and there is also scattered settlement. There are isolated areas of derelict early industrial development which are now overgrown. There are stretches where there is limited access and the area is very tranquil although other areas have minor roads on the valley floor.There are attractive views to the upper valley sides and tops.

Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Hills/Valleys

Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Woodland

Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Linear

Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Mixture

Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Intimate

Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Confined

Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Simple

Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Medium

Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Muted

Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Balanced

Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Unity

Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Organised

Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Infrequent

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Appropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- stone, red brick.

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
  - - to and from upper valleys sides

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...neither in or out
  - n/a

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Attractive
- Tranquil
- Sheltered
- Other
  - enclosed valley

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Strong
  - the valley is distinctive in its steep wooded sides and clustered rural settlements.

Evaluation

Q26 - Value:

- High
  - The valley has dramatic sloping sides and pleasing and diverse vegetation patterns with positive views up and down the valley. Settlements are generally positive. The area is generally in good condition unspoilt by inappropriate development. The valley is distinctive with its steep valley sides, watercourse and clustered villages. Narrow valleys are relatively rare.

Q27 - Condition:

- Fair

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant

Recommendations

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- Woodland management limited but pastoral management positive

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Manage woodlands for continuous cover and nature conservation

Q32 - Guideline

- Medium Term
  - Maintain field pattern removing wire fencing and replacing with hedges
- Medium Term
  - Encourage low input pasture
- Medium Term
  - Restrict development on small settlement edges to maintain settlement character
- Medium Term
  - Maintain natural course of river
- Medium Term
  - Sensitively reclaim derelict sites.

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- tranqillity, unspoilt character

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- as Q 33

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- n/a

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- woodlands, field pattern and watercourse

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- villages

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- n/a

Tolerance To Change

Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

Aspect Area Boundary

Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Raster

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:25,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- extent of valley side.

Evaluation Matrix

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- High
  - The valley has dramatic sloping sides and pleasing and diverse vegetation patterns with positive views up and down the valley. Settlements are generally positive.

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- High
  - The area is generally in good condition unspoilt by inappropriate development.

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- Moderate
  - The valley is distinctive with its steep valley sides, watercourse and clustered villages.

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- High
  - Narrow valleys are relatively rare.

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- High
  - The valley has dramatic sloping sides and pleasing and diverse vegetation patterns with positive views up and down the valley. Settlements are generally positive. The area is generally in good condition unspoilt by inappropriate development. The valley is distinctive with its steep valley sides, watercourse and clustered villages. Narrow valleys are relatively rare.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- Three highs and one moderate = High value.

Bibliography

Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- n/a

Assessment

Q52 - Additional Assessments

- n/a

Q53 - Additional Comments

- n/a

LMP 14 & 09

Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Valleys, rolling and flat lowland (wooded >50%)

Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Lowland mosaic >20% wooded

Dark Skies

Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	59.1	34.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 57a - 57h collectively provide colour band data by %.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place - Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Light Pollution km²

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	4.3	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 58a to 58h collectively provide colour band data by km2.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Q56 - Night Time Light Pollution

- Slight
  - - rural settlement Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57b - % in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 59.1
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57c - % in brightness colour band 1-2

- 34.4
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57d - % in brightness colour band 2-4

- 6.5
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57e - % in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57f - % in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57g - % in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57h - % in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58a - km2 in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58b - km2 in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 4.3
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 2.5
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58d - km2 in brightness colour band 2-4

- 0.5
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58e - km2 in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58f - km2 in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58g - km2 in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58h - km2 in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Tranquillity & Place

Q59a - % in visually tranquil category 1

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59b - % in visually tranquil category 2

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59c - % in visually tranquil category 3

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59d - % in visually tranquil category 4

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59e - % in visually tranquil category 5

- 0.07
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59f - % in visually tranquil category 6

- 5.67
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59g - % in visually tranquil category 7

- 42.54
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59h - % in visually tranquil category 8

- 51.73
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59i - % in visually tranquil category 9

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59j - % in visually tranquil category 10

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59k - Data Source

- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, the report and webapp, visit the Storymap available from https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/865c1876d9f64280a3dfc6e2769a46a5

SLAs

Q60 - List the Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) in this local authority or region

- No
  - No SLAs

Q61 - SLA policy and resources

- Not applicable

Visible Settings

Q62 - Visible settings of LANDMAP V&S areas

- View a map image showing the visible setting of the area

This is a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), calculated using a 30 metre Digital Terrain Model (DTM), using multiple observer points scattered across the area, 1.5m above ground level, and taking into account the Earth's curvature. The data does not extend beyond 35km from an observer point, meaning that more distant views may also be possible.

- Read user guidance that explains the map image
- Bulk download the map images for Wales.
- Read a detailed technical report which explains the data calculations

Q63 - Visible Settings of Designated Landscapes

- View map images showing the visible setting of each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to Designated Landscape areas. Also, for areas not visible, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

Q64 - Key views into or out from Designated Landscapes

- View map images showing the ZTV and HOBV of a selection of key views for each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in or affecting Wales
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to selected key views into or out from Designated Landscapes. Also, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. It is not an exhaustive key view list. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Print View Map

SURVEY DETAILS FOR FLNTVS087 - 2024-10-29

Area Unique ID: FLNTVS087

Aspect:Visual and Sensory

Area:Caergwrle slopes

Region:Flintshire

Survey Date:2007-01-30

- Level 1: Upland
- Level 2: Hills, Lower Plateau & Scarp Slopes
- Level 3: Hillside & Scarp Slopes Mosaic

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-02-06

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by White Consultants, in conjunction with the planning authority.Quality Assurance completed by Land Use Consultants.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
  - 1:50000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

Description

Q3 - Summary Description

- Caergwrle Distinct steep scarp slope rising to 285mAOD with an undulating profile and mixture of semi-natural moorland , rough grassland and pasture, with the steeper edges covered in woodland & scrub and bracken. Very few scattered cottages lie on the slopes and the area is traversed with small lanes and footpaths. Long views to south and east.

Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Hills/Valleys

Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Open Land

Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Scattered Rural/Farm

Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Mixture

Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Small

Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Open

Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Diverse

Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Coarse

Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Moderate Contrasts

Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Balanced

Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Neutral

Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Organised

Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Infrequent

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Appropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- stone

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
  - -views to and from lowland to south and east

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...neither in or out
  - n/a

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Exposed
  - exposed upland
- Attractive
  - exposed steep slopes

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Strong
  - Steep slope and distinct varied vegetation pattern give the area a distinct character

Evaluation

Q26 - Value:

- High
  - The area has a dramatic slope and pleasing and diverse vegetation patterns with positive views to the south. The area is declining in condition although unspoilt by development. The slope gives a consistent character and a strong sense of place although the vegetation patterns vary. The scarp slope is relatively rare as a landform in the county.

Q27 - Condition:

- Fair

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant

Recommendations

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Inappropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- bracken invasion through low input farming

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- encourage management of fields to unimproved pasture

Q32 - Guideline

- Medium Term
  - encourage management of fields to unimproved pasture
- Medium Term
  - remove bracken
- Medium Term
  - manage woodlands for nature conservation
- Medium Term
  - n/a

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- diversity

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- asQ33

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- n/a

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- all semi-natural vegetation

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- as Q36

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- n/a

Tolerance To Change

Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

Aspect Area Boundary

Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Raster

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:10,000 and 1:25,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- extent of steep scarp slope

Evaluation Matrix

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- High
  - The area has a dramatic slope and pleasing and diverse vegetation patterns with positive views to the south.

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- Moderate
  - The area is declining in condition although unspoilt by development.

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- High
  - The slope gives a consistent character and a strong sense of place although the vegetation patterns vary.

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- High
  - The scarp slope is relatively rare as a landform in the county.

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- High
  - The area has a dramatic slope and pleasing and diverse vegetation patterns with positive views to the south. The area is declining in condition although unspoilt by development. The slope gives a consistent character and a strong sense of place although the vegetation patterns vary. The scarp slope is relatively rare as a landform in the county.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- Three highs and a moderate= high value.

Bibliography

Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- n/a

Assessment

Q52 - Additional Assessments

- n/a

Q53 - Additional Comments

- n/a

LMP 14 & 09

Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Upland, exposed plateau, valleys, hillsides and scarp slopes (wooded 20-50%)

Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Upland >20% wooded

Dark Skies

Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	24.5	59.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 57a - 57h collectively provide colour band data by %.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place - Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Light Pollution km²

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 58a to 58h collectively provide colour band data by km2.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Q56 - Night Time Light Pollution

- Slight
  - - very little rural settlement Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57b - % in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 24.5
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57c - % in brightness colour band 1-2

- 59.2
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57d - % in brightness colour band 2-4

- 16.3
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57e - % in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57f - % in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57g - % in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57h - % in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58a - km2 in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58b - km2 in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 0.4
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 1.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58d - km2 in brightness colour band 2-4

- 0.3
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58e - km2 in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58f - km2 in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58g - km2 in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58h - km2 in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Tranquillity & Place

Q59a - % in visually tranquil category 1

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59b - % in visually tranquil category 2

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59c - % in visually tranquil category 3

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59d - % in visually tranquil category 4

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59e - % in visually tranquil category 5

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59f - % in visually tranquil category 6

- 11.01
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59g - % in visually tranquil category 7

- 44.34
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59h - % in visually tranquil category 8

- 44.65
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59i - % in visually tranquil category 9

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59j - % in visually tranquil category 10

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59k - Data Source

- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, the report and webapp, visit the Storymap available from https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/865c1876d9f64280a3dfc6e2769a46a5

SLAs

Q60 - List the Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) in this local authority or region

- No
  - No SLAs

Q61 - SLA policy and resources

- Not applicable

Visible Settings

Q62 - Visible settings of LANDMAP V&S areas

- View a map image showing the visible setting of the area

This is a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), calculated using a 30 metre Digital Terrain Model (DTM), using multiple observer points scattered across the area, 1.5m above ground level, and taking into account the Earth's curvature. The data does not extend beyond 35km from an observer point, meaning that more distant views may also be possible.

- Read user guidance that explains the map image
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Q63 - Visible Settings of Designated Landscapes

- View map images showing the visible setting of each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to Designated Landscape areas. Also, for areas not visible, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

Q64 - Key views into or out from Designated Landscapes

- View map images showing the ZTV and HOBV of a selection of key views for each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in or affecting Wales
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to selected key views into or out from Designated Landscapes. Also, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. It is not an exhaustive key view list. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Print View Map

SURVEY DETAILS FOR FLNTVS088 - 2024-10-29

Area Unique ID: FLNTVS088

Aspect:Visual and Sensory

Area:Cymau Traditional farmland

Region:Flintshire

Survey Date:2007-01-30

- Level 1: Lowland
- Level 2: Rolling Lowland
- Level 3: Mosaic Rolling Lowland

Monitoring

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-02-06

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by White Consultants, in conjunction with the planning authority.Quality Assurance completed by Land Use Consultants.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
  - 1:50000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

Description

Q3 - Summary Description

- Cymau Traditional Farmland - gently rolling lowland farmland rising from lower ground to the south with a strong pattern of small regular and irregular shaped pastoral fields enclosed by thick hedges with trees. The settlement pattern is scattered with the linear settlement of Cymau being the focus following the contours of the slopes. Lanes are narrow and sinuous. Views are possible to the south. The area is quiet and unspoilt.

Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Rolling/Undulating

Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Field Pattern/Mosaic

Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Mixture

Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Hedge With Trees

Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Small

Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Enclosed

Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Simple

Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Medium

Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Muted

Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Balanced

Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Unity

Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Regular

Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Infrequent

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Appropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- stone and red brick

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
  - wide views out to lower ground to the south and from it.

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...neither in or out
  - n/a

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Settled
  - quiet rural area
- Attractive
- Tranquil

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Moderate
  - sense of place derives from location on hillside with views and steep hill behind.

Evaluation

Q26 - Value:

- Moderate
  - The area has pleasing patterns with positive views to the south. The area is in good condition and consistent character unspoilt by development. The area has a moderate sense of place derived in part by its location on a hill side. The area is fairly typical of Flintshire

Q27 - Condition:

- Fair
  - n/a

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant

Recommendations

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- well managed pastoral farmland

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- maintain small scale field pattern and boundaries

Q32 - Guideline

- Immediate
  - maintain field pattern and hedge boundaries
- Medium Term
  - strict control on development to maintain settlement character
- Medium Term
  - n/a

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- tranquillity, unspoilt character

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- asQ33

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- n/a

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- unimproved pastures, hedges & trees

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- as Q36

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- n/a

Tolerance To Change

Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

Aspect Area Boundary

Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Raster

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:10,000 and 1:25,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- steep wooded valley to south and west, steep wooded slopes to north, and settlement to east.

Evaluation Matrix

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- Moderate
  - The area has pleasing patterns with positive views to the south.

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- High
  - The area is in good condition and consistent character unspoilt by development.

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- Moderate
  - The area has a moderate sense of place derived in part by its location on a hill side.

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Moderate
  - The area is fairly typical of Flintshire.

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Moderate
  - The area has pleasing patterns with positive views to the south. The area is in good condition and consistent character unspoilt by development. The area has a moderate sense of place derived in part by its location on a hill side. The area is fairly typical of Flintshire.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- three moderates and one high = a moderate value

Bibliography

Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- n/a

Assessment

Q52 - Additional Assessments

- n/a

Q53 - Additional Comments

- n/a

LMP 14 & 09

Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Valleys and rolling lowland (mosaic 20-50% wooded, hedgerow character)

Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Lowland mosaic >20% wooded

Dark Skies

Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	0.1	82.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 57a - 57h collectively provide colour band data by %.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place - Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) senor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Light Pollution km²

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 58a to 58h collectively provide colour band data by km2.

Further information: 11365 Wales Dark Skies (arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from Lle/DataMapWales.

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Q56 - Night Time Light Pollution

- Slight
  - Rural settlement Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57b - % in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 0.1
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57c - % in brightness colour band 1-2

- 82.6
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57d - % in brightness colour band 2-4

- 17.3
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57e - % in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57f - % in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57g - % in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57h - % in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58a - km2 in brightness colour band <0.5

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58b - km2 in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 1.5
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58d - km2 in brightness colour band 2-4

- 0.3
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58e - km2 in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58f - km2 in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58g - km2 in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58h - km2 in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Tranquillity & Place

Q59a - % in visually tranquil category 1

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59b - % in visually tranquil category 2

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59c - % in visually tranquil category 3

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59d - % in visually tranquil category 4

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59e - % in visually tranquil category 5

- 0.27
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59f - % in visually tranquil category 6

- 7.18
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59g - % in visually tranquil category 7

- 40.65
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59h - % in visually tranquil category 8

- 51.90
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59i - % in visually tranquil category 9

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59j - % in visually tranquil category 10

- 0.00
  - Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59k - Data Source

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- No
  - No SLAs

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