



Pennant Walters

GLANLLYNFI GARTH WIND FARM

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 6C - LANDMAP Aspect Areas: Baseline Descriptions and Sensitivity Assessments



Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Baseline Descriptions	2
2.1	Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs)	2
2.2	Landscape Habitats Aspects Areas (LHAAs)	3
2.3	Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)	4
2.4	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)	7
2.5	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs)	21
3.	Sensitivity Assessments	27
3.1	Overview	27
3.2	Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs) Sensitivity Assessment	27 28
3.3	Landscape Habitats Aspects Areas (LHAAs) Defining value and susceptibility Sensitivity Assessment	30 30 30
3.4	Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs) Defining value and susceptibility Sensitivity Assessment	32 32 33
3.5	Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs) Defining value and susceptibility Sensitivity Assessment	37 37 37
3.6	Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs) Defining value and susceptibility Sensitivity Assessment	41 41 41
Table 6C.1	LANDMAP Geological Landscape Aspect Areas: Baseline Description	2
Table 6C.2	LANDMAP Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas: Baseline Description	3
Table 6C.3	LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas: Baseline Description	4
Table 6C.4	LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas: Baseline Description	7
Table 6C.5	LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas: Baseline Description	21
Table 6C.6	Assessment of Sensitivity: Geological Landscape Aspect Areas (GLAAs)	29
Table 6C.7	Assessment of Sensitivity: Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas (LHAAs)	31
Table 6C.8	Assessment of Sensitivity: Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)	34
Table 6C.9	Assessment of Sensitivity: Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)	38
Table 6C.10	Assessment of Sensitivity: Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs)	42

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix sets out the baseline descriptions and landscape sensitivity assessments for the LANDMAP Aspect Areas which have been scoped into the LVIA following the application of the filtering process described in **Appendix 6B**.
- 1.1.2 The appendix is structured as follows:
- **Section 1: Introduction;**
 - **Section 2: Baseline Descriptions;** and
 - **Section 3: Sensitivity Assessments.**

2. Baseline Descriptions

2.1 Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs)

- 2.1.1 Nine GLAAs have been scoped into the LVIA as set out in **Appendix 6B**. The location of the GLAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figure 6.8a**. A description of the GLAAs, as informed by Question 4 of the LANDMAP Survey is set out in **Table 6C.1**.

Table 6C.1 LANDMAP Geological Landscape Aspect Areas: Baseline Description

GLAA	Description (Q4)
CYNONGL027 Upper Rhondda Fawr – W	<i>“W side of asymmetric Upper Rhondda Fawr U-shaped valley cut into high-level sandstone plateau, with several hanging tributary valleys ringed with exceptionally well-preserved cirques. Valley floors cut in Productive Coal Fm (Upper Carboniferous), with steep valley side in Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous), and with extensive land slipping. NW Dinas fault isolates buttresses along the main valley. Valley floor with morainic boulder clay, & alluvium in Blaen Cwm, with alluvial fan at the N of Cwm Parc.”</i>
CYNONGL028 Rhigos	<i>“S margin of the NE-SW Upper Neath valley, S of the Neath fault zone (including part of SSSI Dyffrynodd Nedd a Mellt, a Moel Penderyn SSSI). Steep scarp slope in gently S-dipping Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous), eroded into prominent cirque with landslips in Craig y Llyn SSSI. Lower gentle slopes in Productive Coal Fm (Upper Carboniferous), covered with extensive boulder clay & patches of peat, which fills a glacial lake at Hirwaun Ponds. NW-SE Hirwaun fault zone. Coal Measures worked in Tower colliery & reclaimed opencast sites. Adits in Pennant measures.”</i>
CYNONGL033 U Ogwr Fawr Valley	<i>“Upper part of glaciated U-shaped Ogwr Fawr valley eroded into mud-dominated N- and S- dipping Coal Measures (Upper Carboniferous) in core of Maesteg antiform. Steep upper slopes cut into Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous) forming rock exposures below high-level plateau and prominent cirque at Craig Ogwr. Several NW-SE faults locally control valley sides. Numerous disused sandstone quarries & closed colliery shafts & waste tips. Boulder clay on lower slopes with alluvium along river”.</i>
CYNONGL034 - U Garw Valley	<i>“Upper part of glaciated U-shaped Garw valley eroded into N- and S- dipping mud-dominated Productive Coal Fm (Upper Carboniferous) in core of Maesteg antiform. Valley obliquely cut by NW-SE Blaengarw/Tablelands fault zone which locally controls cliff lines cut into Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous) below high-level plateau, with well-developed cirque at Blaen Garw. Disused sandstone quarries, colliery shafts & waste tips present. Limited zone of boulder clay & alluvium along valley floor.”</i>
CYNONGL035 U Llynfi Valley	<i>“Glaciated U-shaped Llynfi valley eroded into mud-dominated Productive Coal Fm (Upper Carboniferous) in core of Maesteg antiform. N part of valley controlled by Pen y Castell fault & S part by Moel Gilau fault zone. Steep valley sides with cliff lines in Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous) beneath high-level plateau with a cirque at Daren y Bannau. Closed colliery shafts & waste tips. Extensive thick boulder clay in valley floor with alluvium & alluvial fan in S.”</i>

GLAA	Description (Q4)
CYNONGL038 L Garw Valley	<i>“Glaciated U-shaped valley above confluence with Ogwr valley eroded into N- and S- dipping Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous) beneath high-level plateau & folded by Caerphilly synform. Valley cuts E-W Moel Gilau fault zone. Disused quarries. Valley floor with narrow strip of alluvium & no glacial deposits.”</i>
CYNONGL039 L Llynfi Valley	<i>“U-shaped valley, in places narrow, steep sided eroded into N- and S-dipping Pennant sandstones (Upper Carboniferous) beneath high-level plateau, but broadens S of Maesteg across the Caerphilly synform & associated Moel Gilau fault zone in mud-dominated Productive Coal Fm. (Upper Carboniferous). Valley in part eroded along Felin Arw fault zone. Disused quarries. Valley floored with boulder clay in N & overlain by alluvium, with alluvial fan at Cwm Felin & with a drift-free melt water channel in Nant Cwm Du.”</i>
NPTGL021 Blaengwrath	<i>“N-facing slopes of SW-S dipping Productive Coal Formation - South Wales Pennant Formation Llynfi Beds mudstone dominated Coal Measures, with coals dissected by NNW-SSE faults controlling N-draining tributaries to Nedd. Extensive boulder clay cover on slopes, with patches of peat. Disused mines and made ground, and opencasts (Selar) across wide areas of strike. Landslip below overlying South Wales Pennant sandstones W of Twyn Gwyn.”</i>
NPTGL023 Foel Fynyddau	<i>“Steep upland slopes in NE-SW striking N and NE dipping sandstones and coals of the South Wales Pennant Formation Llynfi-Brithdir Beds (Lower Pennant Measures), dissected by NE-SW Afon Afan river valley and tributaries. Deeply dissected U-shaped valley with steep slopes, anastomosing course and deep tributary valleys with cwms at heads. Valley slopes with boulder clay, alluvium in floors; glacial sand and gravel terraces in Afon valley. Broad gentle slopes covered with boulder clay, facing NW into Nedd in W of area. Coal mines and levels, landslips along Cwm Correg N-facing slopes and Cwm yr Argoed. NNW-SSE faults.”</i>

2.2 Landscape Habitats Aspects Areas (LHAAs)

- 2.2.1 Ten LHAAs have been scoped into the assessment as set out in **Appendix 6B**. A description of the LHAAs, as informed by Question 24 of the LANDMAP Survey, is set out in **Table 6C.2**. The location of the LHAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figure 6.9b**.

Table 6C.2 LANDMAP Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas: Baseline Description

LHAA	Description (Q24)
CYNONLH004 (unnamed)	<i>“Dry heath with areas of wet heath/acid grassland mosaic and bracken on lower slopes”.</i>
CYNONLH005 (unnamed)	<i>“Conifer plantation with patches of dry heath and marshy grassland after area is felled.”</i>
CYNONLH007 (unnamed)	<i>“Unenclosed uplands with marshy / acid grassland on ridgetops, bilberry heath on steeper slopes. Relic alpine flora, scree slopes with ferns, White Beak Sedge (<i>Rhyncospora alba</i>) at Cmw Cyffog SSSI.”</i>

LHAA	Description (Q24)
CYNONLH012 (unnamed)	<i>“Mixed area of improved grassland (2/3rds) with bracken, dry/wet heath, acid grassland mosaic, semi-improved neutral, marshy grassland and patchy broadleaved woodland.”</i>
CYNONLH054 (unnamed)	<i>“Post industrial landscape now reverted to acid grassland, dry and wet heath, marshy grassland mosaic with occasional flushes.”</i>
CYNONLH057 (unnamed)	<i>“Conifer plantation with marshy grassland rides and limited mixed broadleaved woodland alongside streams and inaccessible areas.”</i>
CYNONLH058 (unnamed)	<i>“Unenclosed upland Molinia marshy grassland, unimproved acid grassland with some scree, drier areas of bilberry heath and open water at Llyn Fawr.”</i>
NPTLH028 (unnamed)	<i>“Wooded upland river system in steep glacial valley, forming lakes in deep hollows surrounded by acid grassland and acid flushes”.</i>
NPTLH042 (unnamed)	<i>“Area of upland acid grassland and mire communities.”</i>
NPTLH098 (unnamed)	<i>“Huge area of secondary conifer plantation on upland plateau”.</i>

2.3 Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAs)

- 2.3.1 The filtering process described in **Appendix 6B**, identified 72 VSAs within the 27km LVIA study area which coincide with the ZTV and satisfy the requirements of the process outlined in *Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46*¹ (GN46). However, the Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 6K** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 8.4 km. As a consequence (and using a precautionary approach), the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those VSAs which lie within or partially within 10 km of the proposed turbines and therefore considers 15 VSAs.
- 2.3.2 A description of the 15 VSAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 3 of the LANDMAP Survey, is set out in **Table 6C.3**. The location of these VSAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figures 6.8c** and **6.8d**.

Table 6C.3 LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas: Baseline Description

VSAA	Description (Q3)
Host VSAs	
CYNONVS001 Tower Colliery	<i>“New aspect area created at change detection monitoring. Area of opencast mining, started in 2012, following on from long history of deep mining and workers' takeover. In state of change as extraction expands, currently with much restored grassland. Although in parts unsightly, seen from road over Rhigos mountain and</i>

¹ Natural Resources Wales (2025) *Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46*. (Online). Available at: <https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/planning-and-development/evidence-to-inform-development-planning/using-landmap-in-landscape-and-visual-impact-assessments-gn46/?lang=en>

VSA	Description (Q3)
	<i>nearby village, it has interest and rarity value, and fine views out to adjacent scarp."</i>
CYNONVS580 St Gwynno	<i>"Upland landscape dominated by coniferous forest with small areas of rough grazing/open land interspersed. strongly defined undulating topography with ridges and valleys creates a multi-scaled landscape with a variety of spaces. limited views out to upland areas. some car/refuse dumping minor eyesore/visual detractor. Appears to have been large areas felled on western edge recently. Unable to verify on site."</i>
CYNONVS811 Garth Hill	<i>"Westerly facing slopes (reaching from approximately 150m to 350mAOD) of relatively broad valley, - aspect brings views across urban area on valley floor- sharp boundary of urban/rural interface. upland feel generated through elevation and rough grazing on softly rounded slopes with scattered farmsteads. conifer clad uplands of mynydd morgan dominates views. Change detection monitoring: Lower slopes are reclaimed/regenerated, allocated for development. Recent school conspicuous at edge of Maesteg has altered boundary."</i>
CYNONVS813 Garw and Caerau Forest	<i>"Upland landscape dominated by coniferous forest with small areas of rough grazing/open land interspersed. strongly defined undulating topography with ridges and valleys. Limited views out to upland areas from edge of plantation across Garw Valley, down to Pontycymer, north to Mynydd Y Gelli and short views east to summit of Mynydd Bach."</i>
NPTVS547 Mynydd y Gelli	<i>"Exposed upland rolling hillsides, rising from approx 250m AOD in upper reaches of Afan valley to 555m AOD, with small valleys running down its side - tributaries to the Afan. The land cover is predominantly coarse grasses. The A4107 skirts the northern edge of the area, running along the contours of the slope. The topography creates an imposing presence and with its simple land cover provides a contrast to the more complex landscapes of surrounding areas."</i>
NPTVS962 Mynydd Nant y bar / Mynydd Blaenafan	<i>"Large area of undulating plateau running across the high ground between the Afan valley and Neath valley to the east of county borough. Rising from approx 50m AOD in Neath valley to 600m AOD. Numerous small valleys provide added topographical interest to this landscape which the conifers emphasise and add drama to. The area is almost entirely covered with coniferous plantation, mainly spruce, with larch which leads to a monotonous cover on the plateau tops. There are some areas of open ground and exposed rock, primarily at summits or steeper ground. There are no roads or settlements in this area although the Coed Morgannwy Way which almost dissects the area and provides access along a long-distance trail. In many areas the abrupt forest edge sits uncomfortably with the surrounding open landscape. Cleared areas of forest are unsightly. Change detection 2014: Opencast mining active, and restored areas have become a feature but not particularly conspicuous from surroundings. Minor areas of broadleaf conversion".</i>
Other VSSA's scoped into the LVIA	
CYNONVS142 Mynydd y Glyn	<i>"Rural area of rolling topography descending from the dominating hills of Mynydd y Glyn, Pen y Craig, and Maendy. Views out to west south and east from most areas, and to the north from elevated viewpoints, many of these attractive/scenic. Minor valleys within the landscape create a wide spectrum of scales from small (valley) to large (elevated upland). Woodland blocks in river valleys and conifer blocks on higher slopes add to visual complexity. Urban edge to north detracts slightly from what is essentially an upland area. upland ridge areas of rough sheep grazed grassland have strong upland feel of remoteness, over approximately</i>

VSAA	Description (Q3)
	300m AOD. Housing expansion at Penygraig has altered boundary at change detection".
CYNONVS436 Mynydd Gaer	"Undulating ridgelike landform with distinct upland character. extensive views to uplands and over adjacent lower farmland to coast. Field pattern defined partially by hedgerow/trees but higher ground predominantly open rough grass and bracken. Scattered clumps of trees and larger areas of conifer plantation provide some shelter from exposure, borne out by presence of wind farm, which is a dominant vertical element, together with pylons main visual detractor. traffic noise and movement from A473 is minor disruption. Windfarm has increased in size and therefore more prominent, at change detection. Also, Coedely reclamation has greened up and less conspicuous. Recent housing at Hendreforgan has reduced aspect area, at change detection."
CYNONVS473 Mynydd Baedan	"Northeastern facing slopes, ranging from 120m to 350mAOD, of rough grazing with woodland blocks/forestry providing both structure and dominant mosaic pattern. strong upland character reinforced by northeasterly views of Brecon Beacons. views out down to urban area and within to scattered farmsteads take edge off what is essentially a wild /upland feel with some views over ridge south to sea adding to sense of place and experience of altitude/elevation. Minor expansion of Maesteg has reduced aspect area at change detection monitoring."
CYNONVS496 Mynydd Maes-teg	"Landscape of rough grazed grassland with rock outcrops between approximately 300m and 500mAOD. Wind noise is a dominant aesthetic factor which evokes particular experience of exposure and wildness. Attractive upland views within and out over Ogmore Vale and to other upland areas."
CYNONVS622 Mynydd Llangeinwyr	"Open upland ridge lying between approximately 250m and 550mAOD, land cover of rough grazing and bracken, with some old stone walls. panoramic and sometimes dramatic views over upland and adjoining valleys. Some visual clutter of pylons slightly detracts from this otherwise wild/exposed typical upland area with a strong sense of place. Not remote as close to valleys and their associated urban areas."
NPTVS187 Mynydd Dinas	"Scarp slope, laying north-east of Port Talbot and running into Afan valley to the south (maintaining its steep slopes) and the Neath valley to the north (where it becomes slightly less dramatic). The landform rises from approx. 50m AOD to 258m AOD. The Scarp is open on steeper ground with extensive bracken cover and areas of exposed rock, while on lower ground, gentler slopes and riparian corridors are dominated by deciduous woodland. The western edge of the area abuts Baglan, Briton Ferry and the M4 and the area forms a strong wooded backdrop to these settlements and Port Talbot continuing the southern scarp. Power lines have created straight swathes through the woodland to the north which are prominent to views from the M4 and north-west".
NPTVS422 Neath valley sides	"Mosaic sides of Neath valley, running from valley floor to moorland (approx. 20m AOD to approx. 250m AOD). The area is a pastoral and deciduous mosaic providing diversity within the valley and contrasting with the heavily coniferous wooded nature of much of the valley. The land is primarily sheep grazed. The Gnoll park above Neath provides a fine setting to the town. Field boundaries vary altitudinally, from hedges to walls - many of which are now replaced or supplemented by fences. The areas are settled by a scattering of dwellings. Footpaths and bridleways facilitate views across the valley. Some encroachment of bracken has occurred especially on higher ground."
NPTVS624 Carn Caca	"Moorland plateau beyond Melincourt ranging from approx 250m AOD to 454 m AOD. This area is surrounded by woodland of Mynydd Nanty bar and mainly

VSAA	Description (Q3)
	<i>located beyond the ridge line from Neath valley. The area is moorland with numerous cairns, disused mine works and other historic elements which add to the natural features of valley and waterfalls. There are no settlements or roads in this area, but it is crossed by the St Illtyds Walk a long-distance track. Change detection 2014: Ffynnon Oer windfarm (16no.) in this aspect area, seen from other elevated areas but not glimpsed only from valleys."</i>
NPTVS916 Cwm Dyffryn	<i>"Enclosed deeply incised valley with strong upland character rising from approx 50m AOD in valley bottom to approx 250m AOD. The valley runs east from Port Talbot, bounded by the uplands of Mynydd Margam and Mynydd Emroch lining the sides with coniferous plantation. The valley bottom and sides are a mosaic of deciduous woodland, coniferous woodland and grazed pasture, bounded with fences and mainly outgrown hedges. There are a scattering of dwellings and developments along the valley, connected by the single road which runs its length. Many of the recent interventions and improvements have used inappropriate materials or poor finishes. The area has a quiet character despite its close proximity to Port Talbot, with a 'hidden' landscape in the valley bottom."</i>

2.4 Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)

- 2.4.1 The filtering process described in **Appendix 6B**, identified 108 HLAAs within the 27km LVIA study area which coincide with the ZTV and satisfy the requirements of the process outlined in **GN46**. However, the Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 6K** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 8.4 km. As a consequence (and using a precautionary approach), the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those HLAAs which lie within or partially within 10 km of the proposed turbines and therefore considers 28 HLAAs.
- 2.4.2 A description of the 28 HLAAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 4 of the LANDMAP Survey, is set out in **Table 6C.4**. **Figures 6.8e** and **6.8f** illustrate the location of these HLAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV.

Table 6C.4 LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas: Baseline Description

HLAA	Description (Q4)
Host HLAAs	
CYNONHL183 Tower Colliery	<i>"This aspect represents the extent of opencast industrial activity to the west of Hirwaun common (CynonHL903), north of the Rhondda Uplands (CynonHL687), and south of the Hirwaun transport corridor (CynonHL117). This radically altered landscape is the result of recent opencast exploitation of the mineral resource. The landscape, once open moorland, has been irrevocably altered by this industry and recently altered once more by the complete reclamation and drainage of this area converting coal faces and tips into open improved pasture. The industrial activity within this landscape seems to have obliterated all evidence of past human activity; however not without record. During the Bronze Age this aspect was predominantly open moorland; within this landscape funerary activities have been suggested to have taken place with the construction of stone cairns. Partly excavated before destruction by opencast mining in 1992, none of the excavated cairns gave any evidence for burials, or any structure other than the piling of smaller stones around naturally occurring slabs or boulders. Aerial photography by</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
CYNONHL215 H05 Unenclosed Uplands	<i>the RAF has suggested a possible oval earthwork feature c.20m in width immediately south of the aforementioned cairns (Ref: RAF 58/1452 0091-009), which could well have been a cairn or barrow. During opencast working a bronze spearhead was recovered in the Hugh Patches Colliery site. The implement was in a badly corroded condition; however, this find does indicate that, whether casually discarded as an isolated incident or lost by the occupants of a busy landscape, such as CynonHL176 and CynonHL580 a little farther north, some sort of occupation activity did exist here in the Bronze Age. Roman influence within the area is represented by a Follis (coin) of Constantius I ("Chlorus") recovered from the extreme east of this aspect, another coin is said to have been found on the same coal site; however, this remains unsubstantiated. An inscribed stone was reported in 1827 to be on Hirwaun Common, close to the coin recovery site (RCAHWW 1976, 39). The Inscription illustrated in the original publication read; "ERECOR/MAGLORI/CVNIIAC/FICIT" possibly relating to an Irish non-personal name "ERECOB" in conjunction with the more common name "MAGLORI CVNIIAC," "FICIT" most likely indicates that "ERECOB MAGLORI CVNIIAC" made this inscription (FICIT). All are in Roman capitals except for cursive forms of G and L, implying an Early Christian inscription of late C5th (RCAHWW 1976, 39). Two farms located within an enclosed landscape represent the post-medieval activity within the aspect. Either side of the A465 lay the remnants of a turf-stone walled landscape, which probably predates industrial activity in the area and may represent the pre-industrial boundary form. Blaengwrangon farm, a farmstead with un-mortared rubble walls in longhouse form, was derelict by 1875 although was occupied in 1824. Gwrangon Ganol Farm, now entirely removed, was in use in 1824, but derelict by 1875. Industrial monuments such as the Tower and Hugh Patches Collieries are responsible for the impressive transformation of this landscape over the previous several centuries. Tower Colliery was established by the Marquis of Bute in about 1870. The Engine House and Fan House date from the Powell Duffryn period of expansion, and contain the winding engine, compressor engines, switchgear, and fan. The headframe dates from the 1930s and is of the steel lattice girder type, which currently survives at only 2 other sites in South Wales. The Tower Colliery Pit Head still survives; the pit top is enclosed by an irregular single-storey brick building between the legs of the frame. The Tower road now replaces the former tramroad from the dismantle Bute Colliery to Hirwaun. South of the A465, and close to the second roundabout west of Hirwaun, are extensive coal-tippings that date from the nineteenth/twentieth centuries. Standing around 25m high and running for 300m the tips originate from nearby collieries to the south. The area is dominated by reclaimed land around the Tower colliery, which was the last remaining working deep-mine in Wales."</i> <i>"The area of unenclosed uplands encompasses the ridges on either side of the Ogwr Fach. This area comprises that part of the landscape which is unsuited to arable agriculture under current conditions. Mynydd Llangeinwyr is still common land; Mynydd yr Aber and Mynydd Maesteg are in private ownership, though this has not affected their general appearance. It is possible that agriculture could have been practiced in parts of the area before climatic deterioration and (possibly) damaging agricultural techniques resulted in impoverishment of the soil and peat growth in the Bronze Age (Rackham 1986, 306-8), but there is no evidence for ancient field systems, and pollen evidence from the Crug yr Afan barrow just the other side of the unitary authority boundary indicates that this structure was associated with varying combinations of moorland and woodland. The vegetation in the Neolithic period was heather moorland, with smaller amounts of oak, hazel and birch, whilst in the Early Bronze Age, heather was widespread below moderately open oak woodland (Crampton 1967). An analysis done of the pollen from beneath the nearby undated, but probably Early Medieval, Bwlch yr Afan dyke indicated that heathland conditions prevailed not long before the dyke was constructed, replacing a vegetation in which oak woodland and ferns were more</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	prevalent. (Crampton 1966, 382-4, 389). A couple of Neolithic axes are recorded, but the earliest surviving monuments in the area date to the Bronze Age. Mynydd Llangeinwyr has a series of Bronze Age cairns strung out along its flanks, and there are two cairns on Mynydd William Meyrick on the unitary authority boundary. It is possible that the cairns on Mynydd Llangeinwyr may have been associated with some sort of routeway; the existence of the Bwlch yr Afan cross-dyke across the neck of the mountain certainly suggests that it was a routeway in the Early Medieval period, though the date is based on probability only and there is no independent dating evidence (Fox and Fox 1934, 221). The ridgeway continued in use long enough to be marked as a road on Yates's map of 1799; it is now represented only by footpaths. Probable later medieval activity is represented by a long-hut at Cwmcyffog, and possibly also a sheepfold at Tarren Lluest Fforch-ddu, though this latter, like the other "tarren" site at Tarren y Fforch was probably a post-medieval settlement site (RCAHMW 1982, 55, 68). Limited industrial activity in the aspect area is represented by coalmining and associated tramways, such as at Caedu and Cwm-y-fuwch collieries either side of the Ogwr valley and the Nanthir Colliery in the upper Garw valley. Some afforestation took place in the second half of the 20th century towards the head of the Ogwr Fawr. In the early 21st century a wind farm has been constructed at Fforch Nest, on the eastern side of Mynydd yr Aber."
CYNONHL224 H04 Mynydd Caerau and Garw Forest	"This area consists of extensive areas of forestry on the top of the ridge between the Rivers Llynfi and Garw and extending down the western side of Cwm Garw, interspersed with smaller areas of mountain-top sheepwalks. Historically, the slopes on the western side of Cwm Garw near to its southern end were wooded, particularly to the northeast of Craig-yr-Hudol, where woodland is shown on the 1st ed OS 6" map. However, map evidence indicates that the present pattern of forestry was the creation of the period between the end of the Second World War and 1970. The land had previously been largely open mountain, though with some enclosed sheepwalks; it encroaches in places over some of the smaller fields at the top of the Llynfi Valley sides (H03). Apart from the chance find of a Neolithic arrowhead, the earliest archaeological evidence is from the Bronze Age. There is a significant large group of Bronze Age barrows just inside the unitary authority boundary at Llyndwr Fawr on Mynydd Caerau This probably represents a "sacred mountain", the most likely candidate for this within the Bridgend area, though other examples are known further west and east. Other cairns further south in Garw Forest are less significant in this respect, since there are only two of them and they are not closely grouped. Yates's 1799 map of Glamorgan shows a road running along Mynydd Caerau parallel with Cwmdru and then on to Crug yr Afan, with a branch descending to the Garw valley midway along its length; the presence of the Bwlch Garw dyke controlling access to the ridge just outside the unitary authority area suggests that these routeways were of considerable antiquity (Fox and Fox 1934, 221). These are now represented by parts of the footpath network. The only other material from this period consists of a couple of post-medieval houses and sheepfolds. Industrial activity is represented by mining and quarrying, though to a lesser extent than on the valley floors".
CYNONHL581 H03 Llynfi Valley Agricultural	"This aspect area occupies the eastern side of the Llynfi valley on the slopes above the Maesteg conurbation, continuing across the lower ground south of Garw Forest to the bottom of the west bank of the River Garw. The lower slopes of the Llynfi valley are occupied by a fieldscape consisting of small irregular fields, with some rather larger and more regular enclosures from open moorland at their periphery. The general impression is that of individual enclosures rather than a system which has been derived from open fields. A landshare does appear on the tithe map between Bryn Rhyg and Blaen Cwmdru, but as this is within an oval enclosure, it does not look like a part of a previous open field and may be more to do with division of the original enclosure between heirs. Much of this fieldscape

HLAA	Description (Q4)
CYNONHL687 Rhondda Uplands	<i>was already in place at the time the tithe map was drawn up, including the basic division between small fields on the valley sides and sheepwalks further up the mountain (H04 Mynydd Caerau and Garw Forest.)</i> <i>"This aspect area of dramatic escarpments of Pennant Sandstone cliffs, glacial cwms or corries, and extensive open upland ridges and mountain is a landscape of some importance recognised by its inclusion within the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register. It is characterised as a relict upland agricultural landscape, chiefly mountain sheepwalk, though partially forested with post-medieval industrial incursion typically extraction related. The area is a multi-period and multi-functional upland landscape dominated by prehistoric funerary and ritual features, and with prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval upland settlement, also included are Roman and medieval military structures, prehistoric/early medieval boundaries, the cross dykes (some with administrative significance from at least the early medieval period) are also visible and characteristic features of the area. The area was also established as a ridge-top communication corridor from the prehistoric period. During the medieval period the area encompassed at least one, possibly two medieval hunting parks. Lesser features include relict post-medieval field boundaries and industrial remains now largely reclaimed. The area displays a variety of archaeologically important sites of all periods since, and including the Mesolithic, with numerous finds of prehistoric flint tool assemblages. The area is dominated, literally, by prehistoric funerary monuments, burial cairns of the Bronze Age, which include Bachgen Carreg (SAM Gm 234), Carn Fach, Carn-y-Pigwn (SAM Gm 372), Carn-y-wiwer (SAM Gm 323), Carn-y-Bica, Bedd Eiddil, Carn Fawr, Garnwen, Pebyll, the cairn and cist on Mynydd Penygraig, Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw, and the cairn group on Mynydd Ton. Unusual for the uplands, is the ditched barrow, Crug-yr-Afan (SAM Gm 233), similar to the bell barrows of Wessex (c. 2000-1450 BC), excavated in 1902. Prehistoric settlement in the area dates back to the Mesolithic period (eg. Craigyllyn, part excavated by Lacaille in 1962, and a site at Mynydd Beili-glas). Other prehistoric sites include a flint-processing site above Cwm Parc, and a late Neolithic hut floor at Cefn-glas. Interestingly, a site scheduled as a possible round hut within a circular enclosure (SAM Gm 278) at Bwlch-yr-Afan, excavated in 1962, proved to be much later in date. Occupation spans both the Iron Age and the Roman period, a good example is the late-prehistoric/Roman settlement site of Hen Dre'r Mynydd (SAM Gm 101), a site of national importance and the largest undefended Iron Age settlement in southeast Wales. Excavations of 1921 revealed the material poverty of the occupants; little being recovered apart from a small amount of iron and evidence of leather. Other examples include Maendy Camp (SAM Gm 99), excavated in 1901, and the nearby settlement of Hendre'r Gelli. Early lines of communication are found throughout the area, e.g. the ridge way route of Y Gefn-ffordd. The area contains archaeologically important military structures of Roman and medieval date, including the 1st century Roman marching camp at Twyn-y-Briddallt (SAM Gm 259), and the medieval castle of Castell Nos (SAM Gm 408), near Maerdy, a possible stronghold of Maredudd ap Caradog ab Iestyn, the Welsh ruler of Meisgyn during the late 12th century. Characteristic features are cross dykes, such as Ffos Toncenglau (SAM Gm 118), Bwlch-yr-Afan (SAM Gm 246), Bwlch-y-Clawdd (SAM Gm 500), and dykes at Bedd Eiddil (SAM Gm 285) and Twyn Croesffordd. These features cut across the ancient ridgeway routes and appear to respect and demarcate early medieval (or earlier) administrative boundaries, both commotal and cantrefal. The landscape is also characterised by medieval upland settlement, such as long huts (eg. Craig Tir Llaethdy) and platform houses, often paired, such as those at Carn-y-wiwer (SAM Gm 323), Cwm Saerbren, at Graig Rhondda-fach, Mynydd Ty'n-tyle, Cwm Cesig, above Ton Pentre and at Nant-y-Gwiddon. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural features and practices, etc. are evidenced by place-name, cartographic and other documentary sources; and relict agricultural features</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
CYNONHL805 Rhondda Fawr Enclosed Valley Side	<i>mostly of post-medieval date survive including upland sheepwalk boundaries and sheepfolds. During the medieval period the area encompassed holdings of the once extensive Cistercian Grange of Penrhys, later broken up into smaller holdings and leased from the early 14th century. The area encompasses Parc Cwm Brychinog, one of two medieval hunting parks within Glynrhondda referred to in documentary sources (the other lay to the north at Rhigos). The names of the farms of Parc-uchaf and Parc-isaf and of the valley itself, Cwm Parc preserve references to the area's former status. The impact of industrial mineral extraction varies across the area; the remains include, coal levels and workings, waste tips, and stone quarries and associated features, such as tramways/inclines. Major features include Park Colliery, established in 1870 by David Davies and Company which included the first pithead baths to be installed in the Rhondda (1929). Following nationalization in 1947 it was amalgamated with Dare Colliery, eventually closing in 1966, the colliery site subsequently landscaped. Another example is provided by the extensive workings of the National Colliery, Wattstown with related infrastructure. Extensive coal tipping has also occurred along the ridge above Maerdy and elsewhere. Minor extractive features include Ynys-feio Quarry, the Abergorky Quarry and the flagstone quarry at Bryn-y-gelli-uchaf (Roberts 2001). Large windfarms have been constructed within this area, including that above the Rhigos at the northern end of the aspect, Mynydd Maerdy to the east of the Rhondda Fawr and that at Fforch Nest, above the Ogwr to the south."</i> <i>"The area, a landscape of some importance recognised by its inclusion within the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register, is an archaeological palimpsest. The aspect area is characterised as the maximum extent of post-medieval enclosure, in places dating back to the medieval period, on the slopes to either side of the Rhondda Fawr and is also dominated by remains associated with later industrial exploitation of the areas coal and stone. Much of the aspect was afforested during the second half of the 20th century. The landscape comprises both relict and functioning post-medieval enclosure, some of which dates from the medieval period; small and medium sized irregular fields enclosed by dry stone boundaries (often in a ruinous/degraded state) are typical of the agricultural landscape, though some cloddiau and hedged banks (often in a denuded state) are seen in the area, while the surviving post-medieval farmsteads are predominantly of the longhouse regional type. Many of these remains are hidden in forest plantations and have been degraded by forestry activity. Place-name and cartographic evidence provides additional glimpses into past land use and the significance of the landscape during the medieval and post-medieval period, including the physical nature of the area, agricultural practice, and even local administration. Important surviving elements of the historic landscape vary from prehistoric settlement and funerary monuments, relict medieval agricultural and settlement features, including platform houses (eg. Platform houses at Mynydd Ty'n-tyle and longhut settlements in Cwm and Nant Saerbren) and hafodau (eg those at Cwm-y-fforch, Mynydd Ynysfeio, at Garreg Lwyd, Blaenrhondda, and elsewhere) to 18th, 19th and 20th century industrial sites, such as quarries, coal levels, inclines, and tips. Areas of medieval settlement are also indicated by place-name evidence, with the survival of hafod and hendre names, which also illustrate medieval agricultural and administrative practices; Coedcae field names indicate medieval encroachment on the waste or woodland of the area. The name Bodrhyngallt, as in Cwm Bodrhyngallt and in the name of the post-medieval farmstead may indicate the settlement of a Rhyngyll, a medieval Welsh official (chancellor) known from the Medieval Laws to be associated with the administrative system of the native Welsh rulers. The area includes Penrhys, which is associated with a battle between Rhys ap Tewdwr and Iestyn ap Gwrgant in c. 1085-88; the nearby Bronze Age cemetery of Erw Beddau, has become associated in tradition with the battle. During the medieval period Penrhys was established as a pilgrimage centre and monastic grange, Mynachdy Penrhys."</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<i>Tradition records the establishment of a Franciscan foundation of Robert the Consul at the site, though the surviving remains belong to the monastic grange associated with the Cistercian Abbey of Llantarnam. Penrhys became famous for its well, Ffynnon Fair, chapel, shrine and hostelry, and a tradition exists that Edward II took refuge here in 1326, prior to his eventual capture. Since the deprivations of the Dissolution, the site has once again become a pilgrimage site a monumental statue of the Virgin was erected near the site of the chapel in 1953. The best surviving example in the Rhondda of the once typical regional farmhouse type, the longhouse or ty-hir, is Ty'n-tyle considered to be of early 17th century date; it is of two and a half storeys, retaining a central hearth and original doorway to raised passage between hall and cowhouse. Other variations of the longhouse type include examples at Bodringallt (Bodrhynallt), and Fforch-Orchy. The agricultural landscape is dominated by small and medium sized irregular fields, where the gradient of the hillsides allow, numerous sheepfolds survive, in particular at Garreg Lwyd and Blaenrhondda. Cartographic evidence indicates other post-medieval agricultural features in the area such as beast houses, cattle or sheep shelters and temporary upland dwellings associated with transhumance. Coedcae field names and charcoal burning sites at Blaenrhondda and Cwm Bodrhynallt, and pockets of surviving regenerated ancient woodland, illustrate the formerly wooded nature of much of the area during the pre-industrial period; a significant proportion of the area has seen modern forestation. Several colliery sites, including Bodringallt, Lady Margaret, Nant-dyrys, and Tyle-coch, located within the boundaries of the area impinge on the character of the historic landscape. Additional, though minor, industrial sites, such as quarries, coal levels, airshafts, inclines, and tips, are superimposed upon and set within the remnants of the partly relict medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape; of particular interest is the scheduled incline haulage system at Cefn Ynysfeio (SAM Gm508), which retains its drumhouse among other buildings. Numerous coal levels, trial levels and pits are typical of the slopes; these are particularly notable in Blaenrhondda, Blaenycwm, Cwm Saerbren, and above Penynglyn and Treorchy. Quarries proliferate throughout the area associated with the upsurge in house construction following 1850; a particularly fine example is located above Treherbert. Other features of the period include the tunnel of the former Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway at Blaenycwm constructed in 1889 (Roberts 2001)."</i>
NPTHL026 Afan Wallia	<i>"Afan Wallia is the largest of all the aspect areas discussed in this study. The aspect area is characterised as an extensive expanse of former, unenclosed upland moor between the Cwm Afan and Cwm Nedd. The aspect area does include some post-medieval and later field systems; however, these tend to belong to modern enclosure, such as at Mynydd Fforch-dwm and Mynydd Resolven, and still retain much of their upland character. Almost the entire area is now covered by modern forestry with some isolated pockets of improved pasture; one such island can be found on Mynydd Fforch-dwm. The remainder of these open areas, such as Tarren Cefn-mawr, Moel yr Hyrddod and Twyn y Lluest, tend more to marginal upland moor characterised by rough grazing on sour grasses. Several large wind farm developments have also taken place in the early 21st century, generally within the forest boundary. The boundary to the south generally follows the extent of enclosure from the Cwm Afan (HL45) into the mountain moorland. The Unitary Authority boundary defines the eastern extremities of the aspect area."</i>
Other HLAA's scoped into the LVIA	
CYNONHL114 H07 Bryngarw	<i>"Bryngarw is a Registered Historic Park with the designation PGW (Gm) 5 (BRI), which belonged to the Traherne family. The house, which probably originated as a 15th century farmhouse but has been modified and added to at various times, is of generally Tudor appearance, but the gardens were laid out in their present form</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	between 1910 and 1918. The gardens, which lie in the valley of the River Garw, consist of a series of lawns, a combination of semi-natural woodland with ornamental planting, and the river has been landscaped to form a water garden including pools and a waterfall. The original ornamental bridge, along with other built structures, have been lost and are now replaced by modern equivalents.”
CYNONHL173 H17 Bridgend Historic Core	“Bridgend owes its origins to the castle at Newcastle on the west bank of the River Ogmore, established before 1106 by Roger Fitzhamon in the first wave of Norman conquest in Glamorgan, where it was constructed as an outpost to his power. The original castle was probably an earth and timber ringwork, but the greater part of the surviving building is a later 12th century stone replacement. The parish church, which lies immediately below the castle, contains two monuments of late 11th or early 12th century date (RCAHMW 1991, 326-36), but it is not clear whether they relate to the Norman settlement here, or whether there was an earlier church on the site. The original settlement was on Newcastle Hill below the castle, where some medieval masonry has been noted in the existing houses, but it never obtained borough status. Documentary evidence for a settlement known as Bridgend first appears in the 15th century, when it had developed on the other side of a bridge constructed across the River Ogmore at the foot of Newcastle Hill, near the hamlet of Nolton. By the 16th century it could be described as 'a good market town'; a survey of 1631 records eight houses at the bridge foot and another twelve at Nolton (Randall 1959, 25, 31-2), where there was already an 'old chapel of ease' (Guy 1991, 29 n5). Its subsequent history in the Post-medieval period is essentially that of a market town, whose development was aided by its position on routes of communication. The bridge was rebuilt in 1775 after a flood, and a new bridge was built in 1821. A turnpike road was constructed, probably in the early 19th century to avoid Newcastle Hill (Randall 1959, 71-4). However, the greatest impetus to development, and the reason why Bridgend was able to overtake Cowbridge as the market centre for the middle of the Glamorgan lowlands was the arrival of the Great Western Railway in 1846, and the reconstruction of the Maesteg to Porthcawl railway. A branch line from Barry was constructed in the 1890s, linking into the Porthcawl line to the north of Bridgend (Randall 1959, 80-5; Barrie 1994, 177). Since Bridgend lies outside the Coalfield its development, unlike that of most Glamorgan towns, was not dependent upon industrialisation. However, a large woollen factory run by water power was established there in the 18th century; it was not profitable and in 1800 became a tannery and subsequently a brewery. Map evidence shows that throughout the 19th and the early 20th century, the town expanded by a process of ribbon development along the roads which led to its centre, followed some time later by infill. The boundaries to this aspect area have been drawn roughly to enclose the area which had been developed by the time that the 1921 OS map was surveyed, though the nature of the town's expansion makes it difficult to follow a precise line. The part of the modern town outside this area has been characterised separately as aspect area H19 Bridgend Urban Sprawl. The area today is characterised mainly by Victorian and early 20th century public building and town houses, with some older houses on Newcastle Hill”.
CYNONHL227 H01 Llangynwyd	“This Level 3 aspect area comprises all that area on the western side of the River Llynfi west of H02 Maesteg Transport Corridor, and to the north of H22 Parc Slip Opencast. Parts of it correspond to the following Level 4 aspect areas in the Mynydd Margam Historic Landscape Characterisation report: 005 Llangynwyd; part of 010 Mynydd Margam Forest; 011 Waun-y-Gilfach; 012 Nant y Gadlys and Nant Bryncynan; and 013 Upper Cwm Kenfig/Cwm Cynffig Uchaf. For the most part it consists of an evolved landscape generally of small irregular fields, but it also includes limited areas of moorland sheepwalks and some modern forestry which partly masks former fields, and partly previous open moorland. It also includes limited areas of ancient woodland which survive on steep and difficult

HLAA	Description (Q4)
CYNONHL242 H02 Maesteg	slopes. Prehistoric activity is well represented, with sites dating from the Mesolithic, which is represented only by finds of flints. The first surviving structure may be an enclosure which forms the earliest phase of the later Iron Age hillfort of Y Bwlwarcau, and which may date to the Neolithic, though this has not been tested by excavation (Roberts 2003b, 36). Monuments of the Bronze Age are certainly represented, with a large barrow on the unitary authority boundary at Twmpath Diwlith on the edge of Mynydd Margam, and a cairnfield slight further to the east; there is a possible barrow cemetery on Mynydd Baiden, but this is not certain and it could represent some other sort of activity, such as charcoal burning of a much later date. The Iron Age is represented by hillforts and other enclosures, the most notable being Y Bwlwarcau, but none of these seem to have any associated fields. Y Bwlwarcau may have continued in occupation into the Roman period, but otherwise the only known landscape feature of possible Roman date is Ffordd y Gyfraith, which RCAHMW (1976b, 104-6) consider as a possible Roman road. The present fieldscape, which is still much as it was when the tithe map for Llangynwyd was drawn up in 1842, has probably evolved as a result of gradual enclosure of a relatively difficult hilly landscape; some enclosure units can clearly be seen. The most notable of these is at Lluest-wen where there is a large sub-circular (and now subdivided) enclosure, of the type which Kissock (2001) has suggested as a pre-Norman upland vaccary or cattle-rearing enclosure, associated with two groups of house platforms, and possibly representing an original enclosure and its enlargement. The most usual explanation for this type of monument, however, is that they were hafodtai or dwellings associated with upland summer pastures (Roberts 2003b, 64). Other remains of platform houses and long huts also occur within the area (RCAHMW 1982, 33-7, 50-1), but none which retain potential traces of associated field systems. An Early Medieval origin is also likely for Llangynwyd church which has a rectangular churchyard with rounded corners, possibly derived from prehistoric and Romano-British antecedents (Evans 2003, 28), as well as a monument dating to the 11th or 12th century (RCAHMW 1976c, 68). The later Middle Ages are represented by Llangynwyd castle. There is no evidence that open fields were ever employed in the area in the Middle Ages; the area lay outside the primary zone of the Norman settlement which is generally associated with this type of field layout. Stock-rearing, for which open-fields are not well adapted, was probably always a more important activity economically than cultivation, but the most important reason for the non-adoption of open fields was probably the social structure of the farming communities. The landscape was probably then as now dominated by dispersed farmsteads each in the middle of its own fields on the lower ground, with hafodtai on the higher ground. None of the existing farm buildings go back to the Middle Ages (though they probably have Medieval precursors), but there are a number of Post-medieval farmhouses (Roberts 2003, 64-5). Although the area is largely agricultural, some industrial activity has taken place. There are the remains of leats in Nant-y Gadlys associated with milling and the construction of a woollen mill, which was constructed in the first half 19th century; it subsequently became a brewery and then a chemical works. From beginning of 20th century, a series of coal pits opened at Ton Phillip, Tytalwyn, Aberbaiden and Pentre to exploit the Upper Coal Measures (Granville 1980, 175); some old trial pits are shown on the OS 2nd edn 6" map but the main phase of mining, with associated tramways, is shown on the edition of 1921 and the 1:25,000 first series of the 1950s. The original tramway from Dyffryn Llynfi to Porthcawl passed through this area." "This aspect area has been classified as a transport corridor, based upon the importance of the road and railway which run down the valley. At its southern end it has been taken to include the entire road network which also gives access the Garw and Ogmore valleys. The earliest transport link is the road along the floor of the valley, which is shown on Yates's 1799 map of Glamorgan as climbing out of the head of the valley to link up with the road over Mynydd Caerau which lead to

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<i>Cymmer in the Afan valley; this route was to become the present A4063. Although the subsequent development of transport links was designed to serve the ironworking and coal mining industries of the Llynfi Valley, without them industrialisation could not have developed to the extent that it did. The earliest phases of ironworking were not very successful, because of the lack of transport (Granville 1980, 71-2), and it was only the creation of the Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl Railway Co by Act of Parliament in 1825 to construct a tramroad to the coast at Porthcawl which allowed the infant industry to develop. A branch, opened in 1830, was added to link in the ironworks at Tondy, but it soon became necessary to upgrade the system. A new company, the Llynfi Valley Railway Co, was formed in 1846 for this purpose; in 1847 it took over the original railway company and went on to construct a railway between Maesteg and the Great Western Railway and to upgrade to a railway the original Porthcawl tramroad from the junction with its branch at Tondy. Linking in with the original tramway, Maesteg iron works was built 1826-28 and continued sporadically in production to 1873 with a gap in 1847-51 (Boynes et al 1980, 113; Richards 1982, 91-2). Coal mining close to the works supplied the necessary fuel. There were thirty-three levels working coal and ores during the course of the 19th century. The Llynfi Vale Ironworks (closed 1886) opened in 1838 on the site of an earlier spelter works at works at Caerau in the upper part of the Llynfi valley, which was provided with its own mines. The Tondy ironworks at the bottom of the transport corridor were one of earlier works. The Garth iron works opened in 1847 to close in the late 1850s, and there was also a short-lived blast furnace at Ffos Farm near Cwmdu in 1856. In all, a total of twenty blast furnaces were built along the tramroad running through valley between 1826 and 1861, but changes in production made them out of date relatively quickly. The last ironstone was mined in 1884, and the Tondy ironworks closed in 1896. From 1889, industry concentrated on coal; coalmines opened throughout latter 19th century and into the early 20th, but the market declined throughout the 20th century, and by the end of the 1970s, only two deep mines in were operation; both of these are now closed. As elsewhere in the South Wales Coalfield, there was some diversification into tinplate, with the Llwydarth works being built 1868-69 and continuing in production until 1897. Other industrial activities were added, though these never assumed the importance of coal and iron. These 19th and early 20th century industries included a short lived spelter (zinc) which began production in the 1830s on the site of what was to become the Llynfi Valley Ironworks, candle-making, brick-making, pottery (drainpipes etc) and the town gasworks, whilst the period after the Second World War saw the introduction of paper making, metal casting clothing, cosmetics and porcelain (Richards 1982, 86-7, 92-5, 97-8, 122-4, 129-35, 148-56). The development of the town followed the development of industry. In the 1820s, there were only six or seven families living between Cwm Cerdin (south of Llangynwyd) and Blaenllynfi at the top of the valley, but the population had increased to 4,800 in 1851 and a further 3,000 in next five years. Some housing was built by ironmasters and other employers (Richards 1982, 120-20), and a cross-section of terraced and semi-detached townhouses dating to the Victorian period and the early 20th century is still visible. The town centre includes an impressive group of civic buildings in the town hall and council offices, together with commercial buildings and some fine chapels (Newman 1995, 418). The southern end of the valley at its confluence with the Garw and Ogmere was very late in developing as a residential and industrial area. It was of the same character as H09 Ogmere Valley Agricultural, with generally dispersed settlement apart from minor nucleations at Aberkenfig (St Brides Minor), and Bryncoch which appears to have originated as a squatter settlement on the edge of Hirwaun Common. Tondy developed in the second quarter of the 19th century as an ironworks and rail junction (Morgan 1987, 41-2), but Aberkenfig was only starting to grow as a ribbon development in the 1870s; the 1st edn OS map shows it as having a woollen mill but no mines or quarries. At the same date Bynceithin had a colliery, but otherwise its development was</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<i>negligible. Neither settlement really started to expand until the first quarter of the 20th century, and they were still relatively small in the 1950s. There is very little archaeologically recorded activity before the 19th century, only a few prehistoric and Roman finds, and few earlier Post-medieval structures, mainly houses, are known."</i>
CYNONHL342 H21 Cwrt Colman	<i>"Cwrt Colman is a Registered Historic Park with the designation PGW (Gm) 7 (BRI); the house, garden and park are of 19th century date and belonged to a branch of the Llewellyn family of Baglan. The house and gardens occupy the northern, higher end of a triangular site, separated from the small and rudimentary park by a lake and a haha. The gardens lie on all sides of the house, with a different character on each aspect. The south side (entrance facade) has a terrace overlooking a lawn; the east side has formal gardens and a second terrace with the remains of an elaborate pergola, a pool and a fountain; the north side is mainly characterised by a lawn with specimen trees, and dense woodland; the west side contains woodland with the drive, a waterfall and a valley with a stream. There is also a walled garden to the southeast of the house. Much of the gardens appear to be contemporary with the first phase of the house in the second quarter of the 19th century, with the formal elements added when the house was remodelled (before 1876)."</i>
CYNONHL346 H06 Cwm Garw	<i>"This aspect area consists of a transport corridor with roads and railway along the sides of the valleys, linking the mines of the valley to the outside world. The road is marked on Yates's 1799 map of Glamorgan as running along the length of the valley and climbing up out of it at Blaengarw to join the Mynydd Llangeinor ridgeway just south of Crug yr Afan, and there was also a handful of farmhouses, some of which still remain. The railway between Tondy and Blaengarw was opened in 1875 and continued in use until 1980. There is a limited amount of agricultural land up the steep eastern side of the valley, which has changed very little as seen through successive maps, and which is relatively insignificant in relation to the other economic functions of the valley. A long hut group at Pentyllauduon may be associated with the initial bringing of this area into agricultural use, though it may be the remains of a hafod. Although Margam Abbey had a grange in Glyn Garw, this is likely to have been at the mouth of the valley at Cwrt y Bettws rather than in Cwm Garw itself. The main development of the area had to wait until the end of the 19th century. An application to mine coal in the Garw valley was made in 1825 but it was not until the late 1880s that there was a shift to steam coal for the general market that mining took off in the Garw valley, continuing until 1986. The 1st edn OS 6" map shows limited mining at Blaengarw and Pont-y-cymmer with a little associated settlement; by the 2nd edn these two centres were separate villages, limited in area and each dependent upon its own mines. By the 1921 edition, development had spread along the valley and linked the two. Llangeinor village in the neck of the valley does not appear on the maps until the 1948 edition. The public buildings of Blaengarw were constructed in the 1890s and first two decades of the 20th century (Newman 1995, 155). The housing stock consists mainly of terraces and pairs dating to the latter part of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century."</i>
CYNONHL582 H09 Ogmore Valley Agricultural 1	<i>"This landscape has been fragmented by modern development and is therefore represented by two discrete aspect areas (H09 and H31). As a whole it is an area of irregular fields extending across the angle between the Ogwr Fawr and Ogwr Fach, across the neck of the mountain dividing the Ogwr Fawr from the Garw, with more limited areas further up the valley on the flanks of the same mountain and around the head of the valley; a small section of the same fieldscape on the southern side of the Ogwr fach has also been included, on the northeastern side of Mynydd y Gaer. There is little evidence for land-use before the Middle Ages, apart from a few Bronze Age cairns. There is no evidence for open fields, and the</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	present field system has evolved out of a gradual colonisation of the hillsides; 15th century documents record 25 "new tenements" in Glynogwr (Davies 1981, 23). The majority of farms in Ogwr Fach straddle the 700ft contour, roughly dividing line between lower-lying meadows and higher mountain pastures on both sides valley. The valley bottom was unsuitable for arable (Davies 1981, 43-5). Together with the absence of open fields, the areas were generally characterised by dispersed settlement, although historically there were a few small nucleations, for example around Llangeinor and Llandyfodwg churches. These churches are probable Early Medieval foundations; Llangeinor was to become a grange of Margam Abbey, possibly indicating that this was land that had already been given to the church. Coal mining assumed some importance in the Ogwr Fach in the post-medieval period, with the first mention of pits being in the 16th century. However, the only part in which industrial development happened to any significant extent was the head of the valley at Gilfach Goch, which has been divided into a separate aspect area H10 (CynonHL382). In the rest of the valley pits were mainly abortive or small and short-lived (Davies 1981, 150-1, 163-4). The areas also include some natural woodland, and limited forestry plantations around the head of the Ogwr Fawr valley and on Mynydd Maendy. This afforestation did not occur until after the Second World War."
CYNONHL645 H12 Mynydd y Gaer and Allt y Rhiw	"The summit of Mynydd y Gaer is one of the main areas of remaining common within the Bridgend unitary authority area, and as such is shown much in its present form on maps from the tithe map of St Brides Minor onwards. Although most of it takes the form of typical upland coalfields moorland, its western end (Allt y Rhiw) is occupied by an area of ancient woodland which also forms part of the common. Earlier land use is represented by a pair of Bronze Age cairns on the summit, and by building platforms and longhuts on various parts of the common, indicating agricultural use, possibly as part of a transhumance system."
CYNONHL817 H13 St Brides Minor to Coychurch 1	"This aspect area comprises the agricultural landscape in the southeastern, lowland part of the unitary authority, east of Bridgend and south of Mynydd y Gaer. Two small sections (H32 & 33) have been separated from the main body (H13) by H15 Pencoed and Coychurch transport corridor, but historic map evidence makes it clear that they are part of the same fieldscape. The area does contain structures dating to the prehistoric period, notably a chambered tomb near Byeastwood and some relatively small enclosures of late prehistoric date, but there is no evidence as to how these related to their contemporary landscape. A possible Roman road may run through Coity, on the line of Heol Simondston and Heol Spencer, but this has not been confirmed. Coity may have originated as an Early Medieval ecclesiastical site, since an Early Christian monument has been found there, although this is of 11th or 12th century date and may be post conquest (RCAHMW 1976c, 62). Another possible Early Medieval".
CYNONHL888 Mynyddau Hugh a Maendy	"A complex aspect area comprising of an irregular and regular fieldscape, areas of unenclosed moorland and modern forestry. The aspect area is bounded to the north by Gilfach Goch (CynonHL639) and the Rhondda Uplands (CynonHL687). The Cwm Ely settlement corridor defines the eastern boundary; likewise, the Unitary Authority boundary delineates the western boundary, Llanharan (CynonHL762) and Llanharri (CynonHL295) bound the aspect area to the south. The northern area of this aspect is characterised by a regular fieldscape of large uniform fields enclosing what was once open moorland. The higher elevations of Mynydd Maendy now boast numerous modern wind turbines, occupying the same location as many outstanding examples of Bronze Age funerary monuments, representing an ironic continuity of occupation within the landscape. The south of the aspect area is dominated by an irregular fieldscape enclosing the valley sides and elevated summits. The elevated area of Mynydd Meiros is the only remaining unenclosed landscape within this aspect area; modern forestry, to the east of

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<i>Mynydd Meiros, now occupies what was once unenclosed moorland. The aspect area exhibits an extensive settlement history from prehistory into contemporary times. Bronze Age cairns litter the upland landscape of Mynydd Garthmaelwg, Mynydd Hugh and Mynydd Maendy. Medieval hollow ways exist to the north of Mynydd Maendy as do house platforms belonging to the same period. A medieval deserted rural settlement is rumoured to exist in the locality of the now ruined St Peters Church, although at present unsubstantiated. Continuity of the settlement record from medieval into the successive periods is represented by dwellings such as Gelli'r Haedd Isaf and Argoed Edwin, simple 16th century buildings with probable medieval origins. Current settlement is characterised by dispersed and isolated farmsteads belonging to the post-medieval period. Industrial remains, such as quarries, coal levels, collieries and tips litter the small valleys to the south and east of the aspect area. An explosives store belonging to Ynysmaerdy Colliery survives to the extreme east of the aspect area. The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company established the colliery after WWI when the South Wales coal industry was at its height. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The Second World War is represented by earthworks located on Mynydd Meiros; a field of interest which is becoming evermore popular."</i>
CYNONHL891 H20 Glanrhyd Hospital	<i>"Glanrhyd Hospital is a Registered Historic Park PGW (Gm) 10 (BRI); built 1861-62 as the county lunatic asylum in a series of separate blocks, with gardens around and to the south of the buildings, created as an integral part of the asylum and influenced by contemporary country house garden design. There are three main areas, one laid out with a series of lawns with trees and a separate walled garden, the second area in four tiers with ornamental trees and narrow beds with mixed planting, the third area in four walled compartments with lawns and paths."</i>
CYNONHL924 H14 Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun Common	<i>"Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun together form one of the main areas of remaining common within the Bridgend unitary authority area. Cefn Hirgoed is a ridge of high ground, the southernmost outlier of the Coalfield to the east of Bridgend, and Hirwaun Common is the low-lying marshy ground at its foot in the Nant Crymlyn valley. Part of Hirwaun Common had already been enclosed by the time the tithe map for Coity was drawn up in 1840. The southwestern corner of Cefn Hirgoed has been separated from the rest of the common by the construction of the M4, but otherwise there has been very little change in the common since the tithe map was surveyed. A pollen study undertaken of deposits from Cefn Hirgoed, dated by radiocarbon, shows that the ridge was originally covered with mixed woodland of birch, hazel and alder. The ground must always have been damp, but peat did not start to develop until the 12th or 13th century, after the woodland had started to give way to more open grasses and heathland. This is possibly the result of human activity and may have been the result of clearance for grazing, and possibly also some short-lived cultivation. A deer park is documented on the southern flank of the ridge, but its exact whereabouts are unknown (Walker and Lawler 1994). In contrast with the upland areas further north, this common appears to have very little archaeological evidence of past activity, a burnt mound, a group of pillow mounds and an undated enclosure. No dominant period can be discerned".</i>
CYNONHL973 H19 Cornelly to Laleston 1	<i>"A rural area characterised by relatively regular field systems. The villages of Laleston, Cefn Cribwr, Mawdlam, Kenfig and South Cornelly are found within the area, which also has the M4 running through its landscape on an east-west axis. There are a number of solar farms within the aspect area"</i>
CYNONHL988 H31 Ogmore Valley Agricultural 2	<i>"This landscape is an area of irregular fields extending across the angle between the Ogwr Fawr and Ogwr Fach. A small section of the same fieldscape on the southern side of the Ogwr Fach has also been included, on the northeastern side of Mynydd y Gaer. There is little evidence for land-use before the Middle Ages, apart</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	from a few Bronze Age cairns. There is no evidence for open fields, and the present field system has evolved out of a gradual colonisation of the hillsides; 15th century documents record 25 "new tenements" in Glynogwr (Davies 1981, 23). The majority of farms in Ogwr Fach straddle the 700ft contour, roughly the dividing line between lower-lying meadows and higher mountain pastures on both sides valley. The valley bottom was unsuitable for arable (Davies 1981, 43-5). Together with the absence of open fields, the areas were generally characterised by dispersed settlement, although historically there were a few small nucleations, for example around Llandyfodwg church. This church is probably an Early Medieval foundation; Coal mining assumed some importance in the Ogwr Fach in the post-medieval period, with the first mention of pits being in the 16th century. In the valley pits were mainly abortive or small and short-lived (Davies 1981, 150-1, 163-4). The areas also include some natural woodland, and limited forestry plantations around the head of the Ogwr Fawr valley and on Mynydd Maendy. This afforestation did not occur until after the Second World War."
CYNONHL989 H32 St Brides Minor to Coychurch 2	"This aspect area comprises the agricultural landscape in the southeastern, lowland part of the unitary authority, east of Bridgend and south of Mynydd y Gaer. Two small sections (H32 & 33) have been separated from the main body (H13) by H15 Pencoed and Coychurch transport corridor, but historic map evidence makes it clear that they are part of the same fieldscape. The area does contain structures dating to the prehistoric period, notably a chambered tomb near Byeastwood and some relatively small enclosures of late prehistoric date, but there is no evidence as to how these related to their contemporary landscape".
NPTHL021 Margam Mountain	"A large block of unenclosed upland, much of which is under modern forestry, situated on the southwest fringe of the Glamorgan Blaenau that visually dominates the narrow coastal plain at Port Talbot (HL002). This particular upland landscape is separated into discrete groups of similar form; Mynydd Margam (HL021), Mynydd Penhydd and Foel Trawsant (HL060), Foel Pencastell (HL061), and Foel Fawr (HL063). They are interrupted by several ravines, or valleys, of enclosed fieldscapes and woodland; peat deposits can be found at the head of these valleys. Cwm Duffryn, Cwm Wernderi (HL031 and HL068) and Cwm Maelwg (HL032, HL069, and HL070) indent the upland to the west; Cwm yr Argoed to the north (HL045), Cwm Farteg to the east and Cwm Kenfig and Cwm Phillip (HL016) to the south. The boundary of the aspect area is defined by the extent of enclosure into this upland; 20th century enclosure has been ignored in most cases, as the historic character remains the same."
NPTHL032 Mynydd y Gaer	"A large aspect area characterised by enclosed upland of a moderately late date. The aspect area consists of three distinct topographical areas of almost identical character. To the north, the uplands and broad hillslopes of Mynydd y Gaer, Mynydd Dinas and Foel Fynyddau define a regular fieldscape of large enclosures. These areas of upland have since been partially covered by modern forestry obscuring the relict post-medieval fieldscape. The Cwmafan Pontrhydyfen corridor (HL013) dissects the continuity of this landscape, separating Mynydd Emroch and Mynydd Bychan, two more areas of enclosed upland defined by a broadly similar pattern, from their northern counterparts. The landscape of Mynydd Brombil to the south, in a much similar way to those areas farther north, has had the continuity of this landscape pattern interrupted by Cwm Duffryn (HL054 and HL031). These upland areas form a broad elevated barrier from Neath (HL054) to the Margam Moors (HL001) separating the coastal".
NPTHL045 Upper Afan Valley	"A large aspect area, following the course of the Afon Afan and Afon Corrwg, characterised by irregular fieldscapes and intense areas of industry with several settlements. The aspect area lies between the settlements of Pontrhydyfen and Blaengwynfi and includes Cwm Glyncorwg and Cwm Blaenpelenna. This large

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	valley corridor is for the most part hidden beneath 20th century forestry. Relict irregular fieldscapes have been obscured beneath this evergreen canopy; a general trend that characterises this aspect area. Industrial features typify the length of Cwm Glyncorwg, Cwm Cregan, Cwm Blaenpelenna and the wider Cwm Afan. Some of the more outstanding monuments include the Cwm Pelenna Ventilation Furnace (Gm458), a unique surviving example of a colliery ventilation furnace with hillside flue, a type common in the non-ferrous metal smelting industries, and also used to ventilate mines. This furnace was connected with the Fforch-dwm level, driven by Robert Parsons and Charles S."
NPTHL055 Cefn Morfudd	"An archaeologically significant aspect area comprising of a regular fieldscape, modern forestry, discrete areas of moorland, and a dense concentration of multi-period human activity. The aspect area occupies the upland of Mynydd Morfudd and is bounded to the south by the Cwmavon Pontrhydyfen Urban/Industrial Corridor (HL13). Both the Neath Valley and the Gnoll Estate bound the aspect to the north whilst to the west the Cimla to Cwm Pelenna road separates this aspect from the regular fieldscape of Mynydd y Gaer (HL32). The interface between the unenclosed upland of Afan Wallia (HL26), or more precisely Mynydd Blaenafon, and the present aspect's fieldscape, represents the area's eastern limits. The summit of Cefn Morfudd is now under modern forestry and much of the remaining area is improved pasture. The exception to this is the north and southwestern slope of Cefn Morfudd; this inverted 'L' shaped stretch of land is still characterised by unimproved moorland, and although now enclosed, it still retains much of its earlier marginal character. An exceptionally busy landscape in historical terms, this aspect area exhibits remarkable multi-period remains. Bronze Age cairns occupy the elevated ridge to the north of the aspect area; these monuments appear to have been specifically sited with commanding views of both the Vale of Neath and Cwm Pelenna, a reoccurring theme amongst funerary monuments in Glamorgan (Evans and Lewis 2003). To the east of these monuments lie Blaen-cwmbach Iron Age hillfort (Gm277), and immediately east of here, the extensive remains of the Blaen-cwmbach Roman Marching Camp (Gm258). Medieval earthwork remains are both prolific and impressive. Platform houses belonging to this period occupy the elevated slopes above Tonmawr (Isle of Wight), the ridge north of the Roman camp, and along the northwest facing ridge of Cefn Morfudd. An impressive enclosure and dyke thought to belong to the same period straddles the northern ridge of Cefn Morfudd (Gm264). Adjacent to the dyke and enclosure lies the route of the Glyncorwg Mineral Tramroad or Parson's Folly, this section of the tramroad is regarded as an outstanding example and represents the peak of civil engineering reached by horse-operated tramroads. Built between 1839 and 1841 to carry coal from mines in the Gwenffrwd, Pelenna and Cregan valleys, over seven miles to the intersection with the Neath Canal. A post-medieval folly is located just to the east of Fernbank, outside of the Gnoll Estate boundary; this ruined building is almost certainly associated with the registered park and garden. Fourteen peculiar rectangular ditched enclosures adorn the southwestern plateau of Cefn Morfudd, predating enclosure. The Gnoll Estate map of 1750 depicts these monuments as "Ancient Enclosures." They measure an average of 20-30m² and consist of a continuous bank 3m wide at the base and 1m in height with a counterscarp ditch. Faced masonry is visible in places at the base of the earthwork bank; however, at no point are there any interruptions indicative of access. These quadrangular monuments have a loose linear configuration, in relation to one another, and can be found distributed along the length of Cefn Morfudd. The RCAHMW (1982, 365) has denied any Roman origin for these strange earthworks, however their resemblance to practice camps cannot be easily ignored. They propose a later date of construction and hesitantly suggest that these earthworks may in fact be 'Bee gardens' because of their association with known examples. This theory is problematic due to the sheer number and size of these 'gardens,' if only half were occupied with bees, then this would represent a staggering amount

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<i>of insects; impractical given the area needed to support such numbers. Alternative interpretations could be that these features are Roman practice 'signal stations' or medieval enclosures associated with monastic agriculture. This landscape is not entirely understood and exhibits a wealth of unique, interesting and puzzling monuments from almost all periods of human history. The importance and significance of this landscape cannot be underestimated".</i>
NPTHL060 Mynydd Penhydd and Foel Trawsant	<i>"A large block of unenclosed upland, much of which is under modern forestry, situated on the southwest fringe of the Glamorgan Blaenau that visually dominates the narrow coastal plain at Port Talbot (HL002). This particular upland landscape is separated into discrete groups of similar form; Mynydd Margam (HL021), Mynydd Penhydd and Foel Trawsant (HL060), Foel Pencastell (HL061), and Foel Fawr (HL063). They are interrupted by several ravines, or valleys, of enclosed fieldscapes and woodland; peat deposits can be found at the head of these valleys. Cwm Duffryn, Cwm Wernderi (HL031 and HL068) and Cwm Maelwg (HL032, HL069, and HL070) indent the upland to the west; Cwm yr Argoed to the north (HL045), Cwm Farteg to the east and Cwm Kenfig and Cwm Phillip (HL016) to the south. The boundary of the aspect area is defined by the extent of enclosure into this upland; 20th century enclosure has been ignored in most cases, as the historic character remains the same. Situated above the originally "</i>
NPTHL070 Mynyddau Emroch and Bychan	<i>"Discontinuous area of similar landscape character and historical identity to Mynydd y Gaer; please refer to HL032 for technical information."</i>

2.5 Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs)

- 2.5.1 A description of the two CLSAAs which has been scoped into the assessment, drawing from multiple questions on the LANDMAP Survey and with an emphasis on the guidance set out in Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46, is set out in **Table 6C.5**. The location of these CLSAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figure 6.8g**.

Table 6C.5 LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas: Baseline Description

CLSAA	Description	
CYNONCLS001 Tower Colliery	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	<i>Strong</i>
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 %	CL2 15.385% Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval

CLSAA	Description	
	(HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold.	CL7 7.692% <i>Defence - Post Medieval</i>
		CL16 46.154% <i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
		CL29 7.692% <i>Object – Roman</i>
		CL30 7.692% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Medieval</i>
		CL35 7.692% <i>Transport - Post Medieval</i>
CYNONCLS053 Hirwaun Common	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	<i>Strong</i>
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold.	CL2 10.714% <i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval</i>
		CL10 3.571% <i>Domestic - Medieval</i>
		CL11 14.286% <i>Domestic - Prehistoric</i>
		CL16 28.571% <i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
		CL20 17.857% <i>Infrastructure - Post Medieval</i>
		CL32 10.714% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric</i>
CYNONCLS068 St Gwynno	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	<i>Moderate</i>
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>

² Natural Resources Wales (2019) LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames. (Online). Available at: <https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/689522/eng-evidence-report-347-landmap-cultural-landscape-services-cultural-heritage.pdf>

CLSAA	Description	
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	CL1 1.78% Agriculture and Subsistence - Medieval
		CL2 14.837% Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval
		CL7 2.374% Defence - Post Medieval
		CL10 4.748% Domestic - Medieval
		CL11 1.78% Domestic - Prehistoric
		CL16 22.552% Industrial - Post Medieval
		CL20 14.837% Infrastructure - Post Medieval
		CL30 3.264% Religious Funeralary and Ritual - Medieval
		CL32 4.451% Religious Funeralary and Ritual - Prehistoric
		CL35 6.528% Transport - Post Medieval
CYNONCLS073 Mynydd Llangeinwyr	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	Strong
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²)	CL1 5.882% Agriculture and Subsistence - Medieval
		CL6 5.882% Defence – Medieval

CLSAA	Description		
	The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	• CL10 29.412%	Domestic - Medieval
		• CL20 5.882%	Infrastructure - Post Medieval
		• CL32 47.059%	Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric
CYNONCLS099 Garth Hill	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	Strong	
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	• CL2 7.143%	Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval
		• CL10 35.714%	Domestic - Medieval
		• CL16 35.714%	Industrial - Post Medieval
		• CL35 21.429%	Transport - Post Medieval
CYNONCLS100 Garw and Caerau Forest	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	Moderate	
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	• CL2 15.328%	Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval
		• CL16 50.365%	Industrial - Post Medieval
		• CL20 5.109%	Infrastructure - Post Medieval

CLSAA	Description	
		• CL31 1.46% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Post Medieval</i> • CL32 10.949% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric</i> • CL35 13.139% <i>Transport - Post Medieval</i>
NPTCLS059 Mynydd y Gelli	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	<i>Moderate</i>
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	• CL2 16.667% <i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval</i> • CL10 27.778% <i>Domestic - Medieval</i> • CL16 22.222% <i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i> • CL20 5.556% <i>Infrastructure - Post Medieval</i> • CL32 11.111% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric</i> • CL35 16.667% <i>Transport - Post Medieval</i>
NPTCLS122 Mynydd Nant y bar / Mynydd Blaenafan	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	<i>Weak</i>
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	<i>No Answer</i>

CLSAA	Description
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold.
	• CL2 13.71% <i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval</i>
	• CL7 1.075% <i>Defence - Post Medieval</i>
	• CL10 4.032% <i>Domestic - Medieval</i>
	• CL16 46.237% <i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
	• CL20 11.022% <i>Infrastructure - Post Medieval</i>
	• CL31 2.151% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Post Medieval</i>
	• CL32 5.108% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric</i>
	• CL35 9.946% <i>Transport - Post Medieval</i>

3. Sensitivity Assessments

3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 The landscape sensitivity of the defined Aspect Areas to the Proposed Development is presented in **Sections 3.2 to 3.6**, derived in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix 6A**. Landscape sensitivity is described as 'high', 'medium', 'low' or 'very low' which is assessed by taking into account the landscape value and landscape susceptibility to change, which may vary in response to both the type of development proposed, specific characteristics of the receptor and consideration of Aspect specific criteria.
- 3.1.2 The predicted magnitude of landscape change and the consequent level of effect and its significance is set out in **Appendices 6D to 6H** for the Geological Landscapes, Landscape Habitats, Visual and Sensory, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas respectively.

3.2 Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs)

- 3.2.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the GLAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:
- **Landscape Value:**
 - ▶ Q33 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
 - **Landscape Susceptibility:**
 - ▶ *Scale*: Lower susceptibility would be indicated by larger scale landscapes and landform which may be able to accommodate large scale wind turbines. Medium to High susceptibility would reflect smaller scale, well defined landforms which may become dominated or overwhelmed by the scale of the turbines.
 - ▶ *Landform and Topography*: Lower levels of susceptibility would represent simple upland plateau, gently rolling or flat landscapes as the turbines may be less easily scaled against the landform. Medium to High susceptibility would be indicated by complex landforms with well-defined changes in level including ridges, steep sloping hillsides and narrow valleys.
 - ▶ *Skyline*: Lower susceptibility would represent landscapes where skylines are not prominent and/or there are very few distinctive 'landmark' landforms and/or geological features. Higher levels of susceptibility would be indicated by prominent skylines which are an important and noticeable component of the landscape with 'landmark' landforms and/or geological features, including those which form an important backdrop from nearby settlements or important viewpoints.
 - ▶ *Surrounding Context*: Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet. Self-contained landscapes with limited geological relationship with adjacent areas would be indicated of lower levels of susceptibility. Conversely, landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent/surrounding areas in terms of similar geological or geomorphological character would be of higher susceptibility.

Sensitivity Assessment

- 3.2.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the nine GLAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.6**.

Table 6C.6 Assessment of Sensitivity: Geological Landscape Aspect Areas (GLAAs)

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility					Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation (Q33)	Scale	Landform/ Topography	Skyline	Surrounding context	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONGL027 Upper Rhondda Fawr – W	High	Medium-Low	High-Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONGL028 Rhigos	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
CYNONGL033 U Ogwr Fawr Valley	High	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONGL034 U Garw Valley	High	High-Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONGL035 U Llynfi Valley	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
CYNONGL038 L Garw Valley	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
CYNONGL039 L Llynfi Valley	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Medium	Medium
NPTGL021 Blaengwrath	High	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTGL023 Foel Fynyddau	High	High-Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	High-Medium

3.3 Landscape Habitats Aspects Areas (LHAAs)

Defining value and susceptibility

3.3.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the LHAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**
 - ▶ Q45 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- **Landscape Susceptibility:**
 - ▶ *Land Cover:* Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent large scale simple and homogenous land cover including moorland, grasslands, and large forestry plantations, where the simplicity of the land cover may complement turbines. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex and diverse land cover including a diversity of arable fields, grassland, trees / hedges / woodland, open water of a small scale that turbines may dominate.
 - ▶ *Landscape Management:* Q19 and Q23 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent landscapes where habitat and species value is being undermined by current land management activities, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes where habitat and species value is being enhanced by current land management activities, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
 - ▶ *Surrounding Habitat Connectivity:* Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent self-contained landscapes with no special or functional link with adjacent area/s, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar landscape habitat character, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

Sensitivity Assessment

3.3.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the ten LHAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.7**.

Table 6C.7 Assessment of Sensitivity: Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas (LHAAs)

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation (Q45)	Land Cover	Landscape Management	Surrounding Habitat Connectivity	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONLH004 (unnamed)	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONLH005 (unnamed)	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
CYNONLH007 (unnamed)	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONLH012 (unnamed)	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
CYNONLH054 (unnamed)	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONLH057 (unnamed)	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
CYNONLH058 (unnamed)	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTLH028 (unnamed)	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
NPTLH042 (unnamed)	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
NPTLH098 (unnamed)	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

3.4 Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)

Defining value and susceptibility

3.4.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the VSAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**

- ▶ Q26 and Q50 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.

- **Landscape Susceptibility:**

Landscape Criteria

- ▶ **Scale:** Q8 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent larger scale, expansive landscapes which may be more able to accommodate large scale wind turbines, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High susceptibility would represent smaller scale intimate landscapes, which may become dominated or overwhelmed by large scale wind turbines, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind energy development.
- ▶ **Landform:** Q3, Q4 and Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent a simple upland plateau, gently rolling or flat landscapes, where turbines may be less easily scaled against the landform. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex landforms with well-defined changes in level, landscapes that turbines may dominate.
- ▶ **Landcover Pattern:** Q5 & Q16 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent simple, homogenous land cover and unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns where the simplicity of the land cover and patterns may complement the turbines. Areas of commercial forestry or intensive farming may also indicate lower susceptibility. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex and diverse landscapes comprising a mosaic of land cover, an irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind energy development.
- ▶ **Built Environment:** Q6 & Q20 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent the presence of modern structures including industrial, infrastructure and mineral extraction land uses. Landscapes with vertical masts, pylons and turbines, would also indicate lower susceptibility to wind energy development. Medium to High susceptibility would represent areas that are sparsely settled and/or characterised by rural/traditional forms of development including historic structures, parks and gardens and monuments that are more susceptible to wind energy development.

Visual Criteria

- ▶ **Skyline:** OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent landscapes where skylines are not prominent and/or lacking in distinctive or 'landmark' topography, and/or which feature existing, contemporary structures such as electricity or communications infrastructure, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High susceptibility would represent skylines which are an important and noticeable component in the

landscape, including those which form an important backdrop to nearby valley settlements, and/or which features 'landmark' or distinctive topography/ridgelines, and/or historic landscape features such as hilltop monuments or church spires, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

- ▶ *Movement*: Q18 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent closer proximity to busy major roads and other areas of significant mechanised movement where the movement of turbine blades may be in character. Medium to High susceptibility would represent areas where there are no roads or only quiet country lanes where turbine blade movement could be eye catching.
- ▶ *Openness and Enclosure*: Q9 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent enclosed landscape with limited opportunities for long range views, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent open landscapes with opportunities for long range views, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- ▶ *Surrounding Context*: Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet if special or functional links are present and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent self-contained landscapes with limited relationship with adjacent areas, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar character or visual backdrop, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

Perceptual Criteria

- ▶ *Remoteness*: Q3, Q18 and Q24 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent an area that feels closer to people and human activities (conversely a remote area not valued for wildness or tranquillity would have a lower number of visual receptors), characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities (conversely, landscapes that are settled / built up would have a higher number of visual receptors), characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- ▶ *Tranquillity*: Q24 and Q59 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Very Low and Low susceptibility would represent an area that is recorded as being within the lowest visually tranquil categories (categories 1-4), qualities that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are recorded as being moderately (categories 5-7) or highly (categories 8-10) visually tranquil, qualities that are more susceptible to wind farms.

Sensitivity Assessment

- 3.4.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the 15 VSAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.8**.

Table 6C.8 Assessment of Sensitivity: Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility											Overall Landscape Sensitivity
Overall Evaluation (Q26/50)	Landscape (physical) Criteria				Visual Criteria				Perceptual Criteria		Overall Susceptibility	
	Scale	Landform	Landcover Pattern	Built Environment	Skyline	Movement	Openness / Enclosure	Context	Remote-ness	Tranquillity		
CYNONVS001 Tower Colliery												
Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium - Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High - Medium	Medium - Low	Medium - Low
CYNONVS142 Mynydd y Glyn												
Medium	Medium	Medium -Low	High-Low	Medium-Low	Medium -Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Medium
CYNONVS436 Mynydd Gaer												
High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium - Low	Medium
CYNONVS473 Mynydd Baedan												
High	Low	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONVS496 Mynydd Maes-teg												
High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	High - Medium	Low	Medium

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility											Overall Landscape Sensitivity
Overall Evaluation (Q26/50)	Landscape (physical) Criteria				Visual Criteria				Perceptual Criteria		Overall Susceptibility	
	Scale	Landform	Landcover Pattern	Built Environment	Skyline	Movement	Openness / Enclosure	Context	Remote-ness	Tranquillity		
CYNONVS580 St Gwynno												
Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium - Low	Low	Low	High	High - Medium	Low	Medium - Low
CYNONVS622 Mynydd Llangeinwyr												
High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONVS811 Garth Hill												
Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Medium
CYNONVS813 Garw and Caerau Forest												
Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High-Medium	Low	Low	High	High	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTVS187 - Mynydd Dinas												
High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTVS422 - Neath valley sides												
Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility											Overall Landscape Sensitivity
Overall Evaluation (Q26/50)	Landscape (physical) Criteria				Visual Criteria				Perceptual Criteria		Overall Susceptibility	
	Scale	Landform	Landcover Pattern	Built Environment	Skyline	Movement	Openness / Enclosure	Context	Remote-ness	Tranquillity		
NPTVS547 Mynydd y Gelli												
High	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High - Medium	Low	Medium
NPTVS624 Carn Caca												
Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium-Low
NPTVS916 Cwm Dyffryn												
High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	High-Medium
NPTVS962 Mynydd Nant y bar / Mynydd Blaenafan												
Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium-Low

3.5 Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)

Defining value and susceptibility

3.5.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the VSAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**
 - ▶ Q40 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet
- **Landscape Susceptibility:**
 - ▶ *Landscape Pattern:* Q4, Q5 & Q12 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low would represent unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns which may complement the modern aesthetic of turbines characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
 - ▶ *Built Environment:* Q4 & Q5 of the HLAAs LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/aerial/field survey observations. Indicators of lower susceptibility would include the presence of modern structures such as wind turbines, transport, overhead lines or communications infrastructure as well as industrial and large-scale commercial development and the visible influences of mineral extraction. Areas which are characterised by long-established, traditional or historic built forms including historic structures such as traditional stone-built farmsteads, stone field boundary walls, designed landscapes and monuments are likely to be more susceptible to wind energy development.
 - ▶ *Designated Features and Landmarks:* Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21 & Q22 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Indicators of low susceptibility would include no or little presence of or intervisibility between designated areas or key focal sites (such as World Heritage Sites (WHS), Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas; Scheduled Monuments, landmarks or visitor attractions, such as historic hill forts/castles/church towers and monuments or memorials). High susceptibility would represent areas of significant intrinsic historic landscape character, with landmarks and focal features such as church spires and prominent Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments, where turbines might compete as landscape foci and detract from settings, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

Sensitivity Assessment

3.5.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the 28 HLAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.9**.

Table 6C.9 Assessment of Sensitivity: Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Built Environment	Designated Features and Landmarks	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONHL114 H07 Bryngarw	High	Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL173 H17 Bridgend Historic Core	High	N/A	Low	High-Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL183 Tower Colliery	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low
CYNONHL215 H05 Unenclosed Uplands	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
CYNONHL224 H04 Mynydd Caerau and Garw Forest	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
CYNONHL227 H01 Llangynwyd	High	Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL242 H02 Maesteg	High	N/A	Low	High-Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL342 H21 Cwrt Colman	High	Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL346 H06 Cwm Garw	High	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL581 H03 Llynfi Valley Agricultural	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL582 H09 Ogmore Valley Agricultural 1	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL645 H12 Mynydd y Gaer and Allt y Rhiw	High	Medium-Low	High	Low	Medium	High-Medium

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Built Environment	Designated Features and Landmarks	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONHL687 Rhondda Uplands	High	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium
CYNONHL805 Rhondda Fawr Enclosed Valley Side	High	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL817 H13 St Brides Minor to Coychurch 1	High	High	High-Medium	Low	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL888 Mynyddau Hugh a Maendy	High	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL891 H20 Glanrhyd Hospital	High	Medium	High-Medium	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL924 H14 Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun Common	High	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium
CYNONHL973 H19 Cornelly to Laleston 1	High	Low	Low	High-Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL988 H31 Ogmere Valley Agricultural 2	High	High	High	Low	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL989 H32 St Brides Minor to Coychurch 2	High	High	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
NPTHL021 Margam Mountain	High	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTHL026 Afan Wallia	High	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium
NPTHL032 Mynydd y Gaer	High	Medium	Medium	High	High-Medium	High-Medium

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Built Environment	Designated Features and Landmarks	Overall susceptibility	
NPTHL045 Upper Afan Valley	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
NPTHL055 Cefn Morfud	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTHL060 Mynydd Penhydd and Foel Trawsant	High	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
NPTHL070 Mynyddau Emroch and Bychan	High	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium

3.6 Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAs)

Defining value and susceptibility

3.6.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the CLSAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**

- ▶ None provided in LANDMAP Survey Sheet: Derived from Q10 (Visual and Sensory landscape evaluation)

- **Landscape Susceptibility:**

- ▶ *Sense of Place*: Q8 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low would represent areas with a weak sense of place, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High would represent an area with a moderate or strong sense of place and local distinctiveness, which will typically be more susceptible to wind energy development
- ▶ *Scenic Quality*: Q12 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low would represent areas with lower scenic quality, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High would represent an area with a moderate or high scenic quality, which will typically be more sensitive to wind energy development.
- ▶ *Tranquillity and Dark skies*: Q1, Q4, Q6 & Q7 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low would represent an area that feels closer to people and human activities with high levels of night-time lighting, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities, with higher perceptions of tranquillity and dark night-time skies, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind energy development.
- ▶ *Movement*: OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent busy major roads and other areas of significant mechanised movement where the movement of turbine blades may be in character. Medium to High susceptibility would represent no roads or only quiet country lanes which turbine blade movement may be eye catching.
- ▶ *Built Environment*: OS map/ aerial assessment. Indicators of lower susceptibility would include the presence of modern structures such as wind turbines, transport, overhead lines or communications infrastructure as well as industrial and large-scale commercial development and the visible influences of mineral extraction. Areas which are characterised by long-established, traditional or historic built forms including historic structures such as traditional stone-built farmsteads, stone field boundary walls, designed landscapes and monuments are likely to be more susceptible to wind energy development.

Sensitivity Assessment

3.6.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the eight CLSAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.10**.

Table 6C.10 Assessment of Sensitivity: Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAs)

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Sense of Place	Scenic Quality	Dark skies	Tranquillity	Movement	Built Environment	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONCLS001 Tower Colliery	Low	High	Low	High - Medium	High - Medium	Medium - Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low
CYNONCLS053 Hirwaun Common	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
CYNONCLS068 St Gwynno	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High - Medium	Medium - Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
CYNONCLS073 Mynydd Llangeinwyr	High	High	High	High	High	High-Medium	Medium	High	High
CYNONCLS099 Garth Hill	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High - Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONCLS100 Garw and Caerau Forest	Medium	Medium	Medium	High - Medium	High	High-Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
NPTCLS059 Mynydd y Gelli	High	Medium	Medium	High	High - Medium	Low	Low	High-Medium	High
NPTCLS122 Mynydd Nant y bar / Mynydd Blaenafan	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium