Appendix 6B
LANDMAP Filtering Process

Contents

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 To ensure that the detailed assessment of landscape effects focuses on potentially sensitive LANDMAP Aspect Areas and those most likely to be affected as a consequence of the Proposed Development, a filter approach is applied to existing LANDMAP evidence as outlined in *Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46*[1].

1.1.2 The results of this filtering process are presented below for each of the five aspects. The final column of each table records the results of each stage of the filtering process and the final row details the outcome of the applied filters and confirms those aspect areas which should be taken through to the detailed assessment of effects presented in **Appendices 6D** to **6G** and summarised in **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual** of the Environmental Statement (ES).

1.2 Geological Landscape

1.1.3 The filtering process relating to the Geological Landscape Aspect is set out in **Table 6B.1**. GLAAs are illustrated in **Figure 6-9a**.

Table 6B. 1 Filtering process and record of results: Geological Landscape Aspect Areas (GLAAs)

Stage	Description	Record of results (Aspect IDs)
Filter 1	Identify all Geological Landscape aspect areas that overlap fully or partially or are adjacent to the **development site boundary**, these are most likely to undergo change	Two GLAAs identified: • CYNONGL001 • CYNONGL002
Filter 2	Identify Geological Landscape aspect areas from filter 1 that record a **special relationship** with other aspect areas in the LANDMAP survey **question 2**. Include any extra aspect areas identified.	No additional GLAAs identified.
Filter 3	If a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map is available, retain all filtered aspect areas that are visible with the development	All GLAAs identified in filter 1 retained.
Filter 4a	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas from filters 1 to 3 that are evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in **Geological Landscape survey question 33**, retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	All GLAAs identified in filter 1 retained.
Filter 4b	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas from filters 1 to 3 that are evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in **rarity/uniqueness survey question 31**, retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	All GLAAs identified in filter 1 retained.
Outcome of all filters: Two GLAAs retained (Aspect IDs)		

[1] Natural Resources Wales (2024) *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

Stage	Description	Record of results (Aspect IDs)
• **CYNONGL001**		• **CYNONGL002**

1.3 Landscape Habitats

1.1.4 The filtering process relating to the Landscape Habitats Aspect is set out in **Table 6B.2**. LHAAs are illustrated in **Figure 6-9b**.

Table 6B. 2 Filtering process and record of results: Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas (LHAAs)

Stage	Description	Record of results (Aspect IDs)
Filter 1	Identify all Landscape Habitats aspect areas that overlap fully or partially or are adjacent to the **development site boundary**, these are most likely to undergo change	Four LHAAs identified: • CYNONLH149 • CYNONLH150 • CYNONLH151 • CYNONLH161
Filter 2	If a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map is available, retain all filtered aspect areas that are visible with the development	All LHAAs identified in filter 1 retained.
Filter 3a	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas from filters 1 & 2 that are evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in **Landscape Habitats survey question 45**, retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	All LHAAs identified in filter 1 retained.
Filter 3b	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas from filters 1 & 2 that are evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in **connectivity/cohesion survey question 42,** retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	All LHAAs identified in filter 1 retained.
Outcome of all filters: Four LHAAs are retained (Aspect IDs)		
• **CYNONLH149** • **CYNONLH150**		• **CYNONLH151** • **CYNONLH161**

1.4 Visual & Sensory

1.1.5 The filtering process relating to the Visual & Sensory Aspect is set out in **Table 6B.3**. VSAAs are illustrated in **Figure 6-9c** and **6-9d**.

Table 6B. 3 Filtering process and record of results: Visual & Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)

Stage	Description	Record of results
Filter 1	Identify all LANDMAP Visual & Sensory aspect areas within the 27km study area.	435 VSAAs identified

Stage	Description	Record of results
Filter 2	If a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map is available, retain all filtered aspect areas that are visible with the development up to the limit of the study area.	344 VSAAs retained
Filter 3	Identify and retain all aspect areas in which the development is located irrespective of their evaluation	Two VSAAs identified and retained: • CYNONVS214 • CYNONVS372
Filter 4a	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas that are evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in **Visual & Sensory overall evaluation (survey question 50)**, retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	125 VSAAs from filter 2 identified and retained
Filter 4b	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas that are evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in **Visual & Sensory scenic quality (survey question 46)**, retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	9 additional VSAAs (from filter 2 and in addition to filter 4a) identified and retained
Filter 4c	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas that are evaluated as **moderate** in Visual & Sensory **overall evaluation (survey question 50)** and evaluated as **outstanding** or **high** in character (survey question 48) if the overall evaluation is moderate, retaining all aspect areas in which the development is located.	15 additional VSAAs (from filter 2 and in addition to filters 4a and 4b) identified and retained
Filter 5	Also identify and retain filtered aspect areas that are evaluated as moderate or low in Visual & Sensory overall evaluation (survey question 50) and there is potential for a large magnitude of change and opportunities for restoration and enhancement	No additional VSAAs identified.
Filter 6	Retain all filter 5 VSAAs that are within the study area plus those aspect areas outside the study area that might contain highly sensitive visual receptors within the search area	No additional VSAAs identified.
Filter 7	WSP assigned filter: VSAAs within LVIA study area that have less than 20% of their area within the blade tip ZTV. Taking into account the limitations of the ZTV, only VSAAs with ZTV coverage of over 20% have been considered further in the assessment • Identify VSAAs that have 1 to 10% of their area within blade tip ZTV • Identify VSAAs that have 11 to 20% of their area within blade tip ZTV	44 VSAAs removed in total (breakdown below): 27 VSAAs excluded 17 VSAAs excluded

Stage	Description	Record of results
Filter 8	On the basis of the Viewpoint Assessment and threshold of likely significant effects, retain all filtered VSAAs within 10km of the proposed turbines[2].	28 VSAAs identified and retained
Outcome of all filters: 28 VSAAs are retained (Aspect IDs)		
• **BLNGWVS119** • **BLNGWVS226** • **BLNGWVS688** • **BLNGWVS713** • **BLNGWVS808** • **CYNONVS129** • **CYNONVS214** • **CYNONVS372** • **CYNONVS404** • **CYNONVS854**	• **MNMTHVS016** • **MNMTHVS036** • **MNMTHVS085** • **NWPRTVS010** • **NWPRTVS011** • **NWPRTVS013** • **NWPRTVS014** • **NWPRTVS018** • **NWPRTVS019** • **NWPRTVS022**	• **NWPRTVS023** • **NWPRTVS026** • **TRFNVS019** • **TRFNVS022** • **TRFNVS024** • **TRFNVS027** • **TRFNVS033** • **TRFNVS044**

1.5 Historic Landscape

1.1.6 The filtering process relating to the Historic Landscape Aspect is set out in **Table 6B.4**. HLAAs are illustrated in **Figures 6-9e** and **6-9f.**

Table 6B. 4 Filtering process and record of results: Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)

Stage	Description	Record of results
Filter 1	Identify all Historic Landscape LANDMAP aspect areas within the 27km study area.	408 HLAAs identified
Filter 2	If a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map is available, retain all filtered aspect areas that are visible with the development up to the limit of the study area.	338 HLAAs retained
Filter 3	Identify and retain all aspect areas in which the development is located irrespective of their evaluation	3 HLAAs identified: • CYNONHL405; • CYNONHL816; and • CynonHL007
Filter 4	Identify and retain filtered aspect areas (from filter 2) that are evaluated as **Outstanding** or **High** in **Historic Landscape overall evaluation (survey question 40)**	214 HLAAs from filter 2 retained
Filter 5	WSP assigned filter: VSAAs within LVIA study area that have less than 20% of their area within the blade tip ZTV Taking into account the limitations of the ZTV, only VSAAs with ZTV coverage of over 20% have been considered further in the assessment	74 HLAAs removed in total (breakdown below):

[2] The Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 6K** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 7.1km. As a consequence, and using a precautionary approach, the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those VSAAs and HLAAs which lie within or partially within a 10km buffer of the proposed turbines.

Stage	Description	Record of results
	• Identify VSAAs that have 1 to 10% of their area within blade tip ZTV	50 HLAAs excluded
	• Identify VSAAs that have 11 to 20% of their area within blade tip ZTV	24 HLAAs excluded
Filter 6	On the basis of the Viewpoint Assessment and threshold of likely significant effects, retain all filtered HLAAs within 10km of the proposed turbines[2].	47 HLAAs retained
Outcome of all filters: 47 HLAAs retained (Aspect IDs)		
• **BLNGWHL025** • **BLNGWHL034** • **BLNGWHL037** • **BLNGWHL041** • **BLNGWHL044** • **BLNGWHL045** • **CynonHL004** • **CynonHL007** • **CYNONHL290** • **CYNONHL308** • **CYNONHL374** • **CYNONHL405** • **CYNONHL426** • **CYNONHL465** • **CYNONHL556** • **CYNONHL558**	• **CYNONHL586** • **CYNONHL596** • **CYNONHL602** • **CYNONHL634** • **CYNONHL660** • **CYNONHL663** • **CYNONHL720** • **CYNONHL816** • **CYNONHL831** • **CYNONHL878** • **MNMTHHL053** • **NWPRTHL001** • **NWPRTHL003** • **NWPRTHL004** • **NWPRTHL007** • **NWPRTHL016**	• **NWPRTHL022** • **NWPRTHL023** • **NWPRTHL027** • **NWPRTHL032** • **NWPRTHL036** • **NWPRTHL045** • **NWPRTHL048** • **TRFNHL001** • **TRFNHL002** • **TRFNHL004** • **TRFNHL005** • **TRFNHL006** • **TRFNHL014** • **TRFNHL015** • **TRFNHL019**

1.6 Cultural Landscape Services

1.1.7 The filtering process relating to the Cultural Landscape Services Aspect is set out in **Table 6B.5.** CLSAAs are illustrated in **Figure 6-9g**.

Table 6B. 5 Filtering process and record of results: Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs)

Stage	Description	Record of results (Aspect IDs)
Filter 1	Identify all Cultural Landscape Services aspect areas that overlap fully or partially or are adjacent to the **development site boundary**, these are most likely to undergo change.	Two CLSAAs identified: • CYNONCLS026 • CYNONCLS050
Filter 2	If a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map is available, retain all filtered aspect areas that are visible with the development.	All CLSAA identified in filter 1 retained.
Filter 3	Cultural Landscape Services does not include landscape evaluation information, retain all aspect areas identified from filter 1 or 2.	All CLSAA identified in filter 1 retained.

Filter 4	WSP assigned filter: Adjacent CLAAs with more than 20% of their area within blade tip ZTV.	All CLSAA identified in filter 1 retained.

Outcome of all filters: Two CLSAAs retained (Aspect IDs)

- **CYNONCLS026**
- **CYNONCLS050**