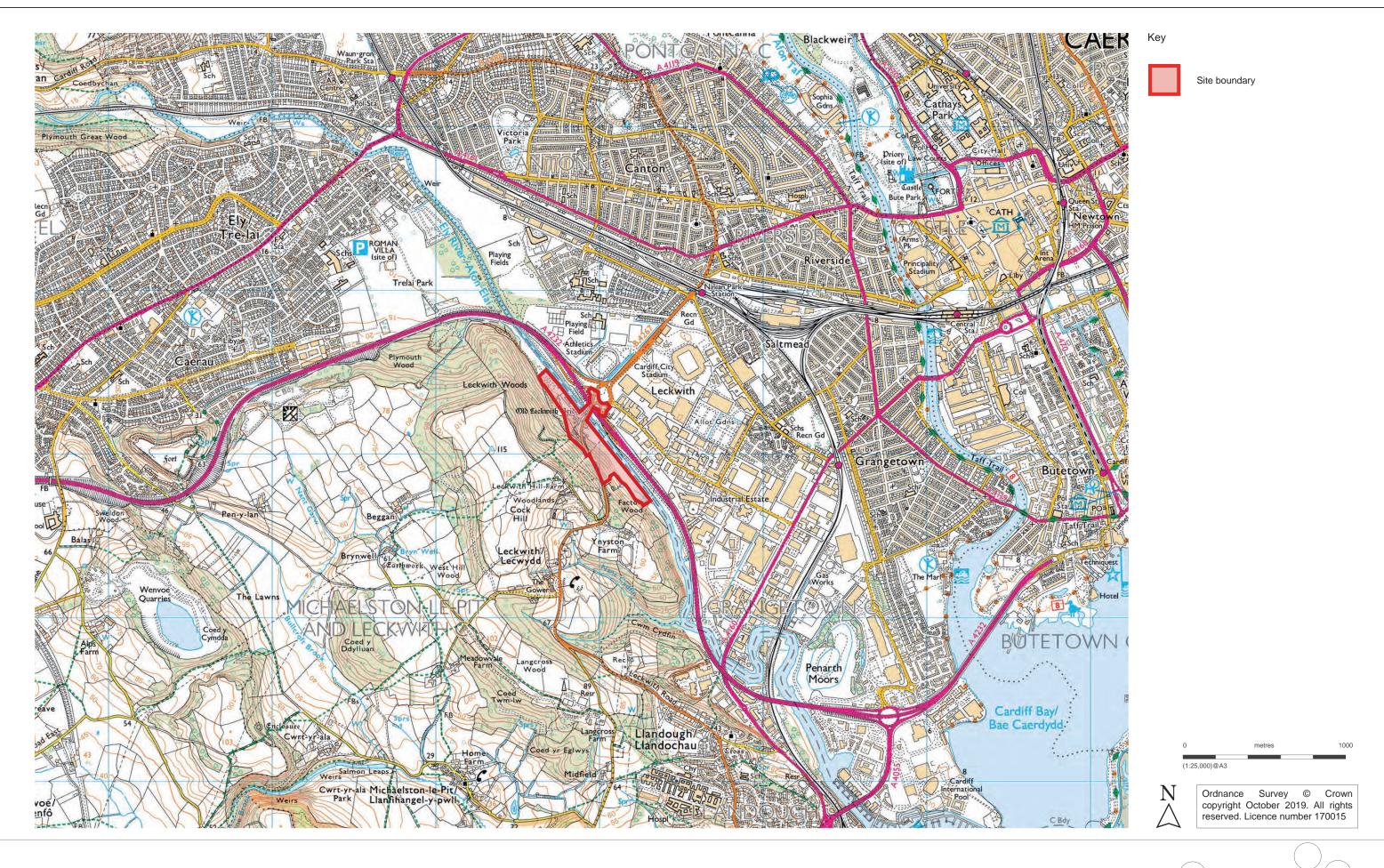
see space differently



→ LECKWITH QUAYS
CHAPTER 6 - LVIA - APPENDIX ONE

NOVEMBER 2019

LECKWITH QUAYS FIGURE 6.1: LOCATION PLAN



LECKWITH QUAYS FIGURE 6.2: AERIAL LOCATION PLAN

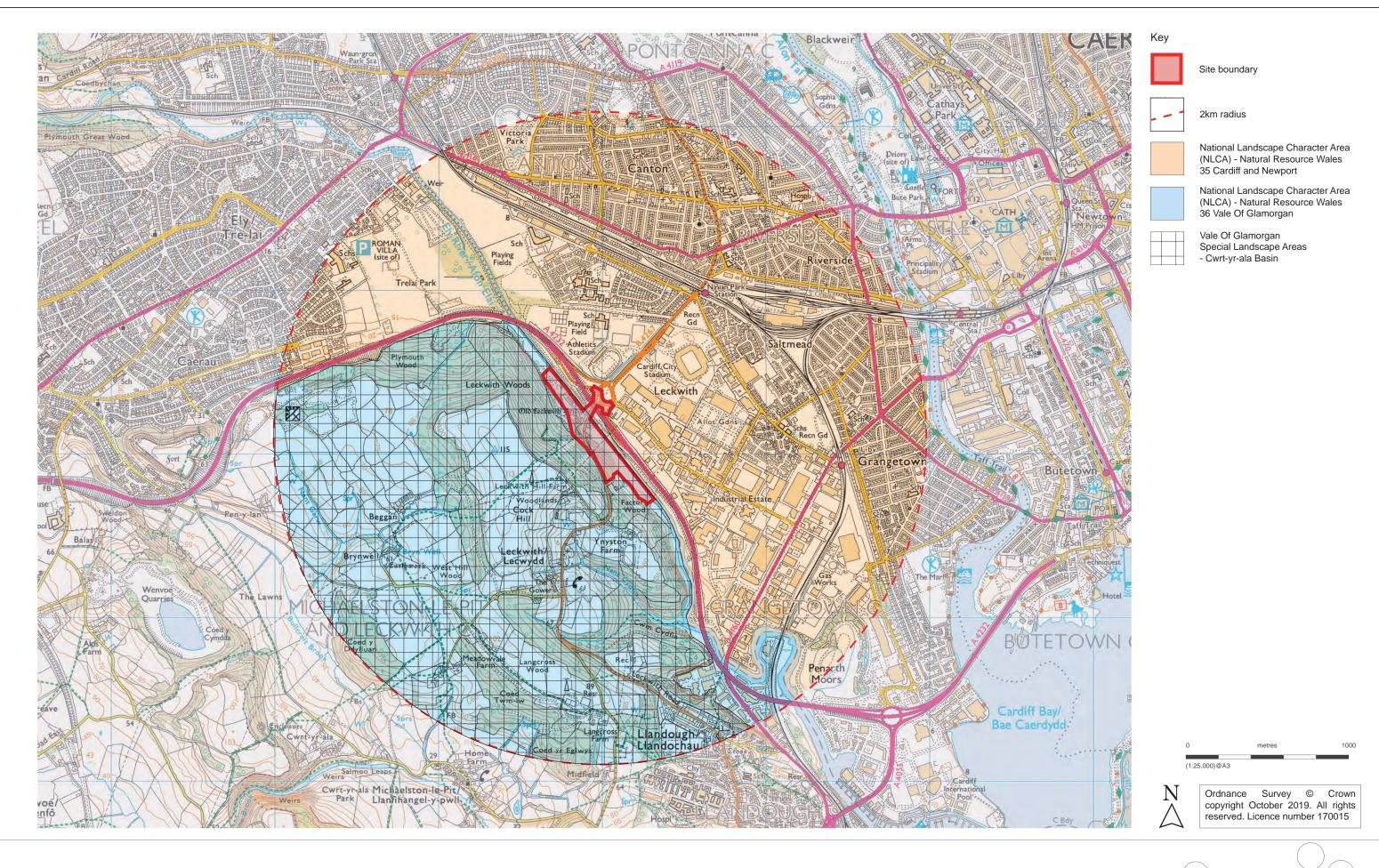


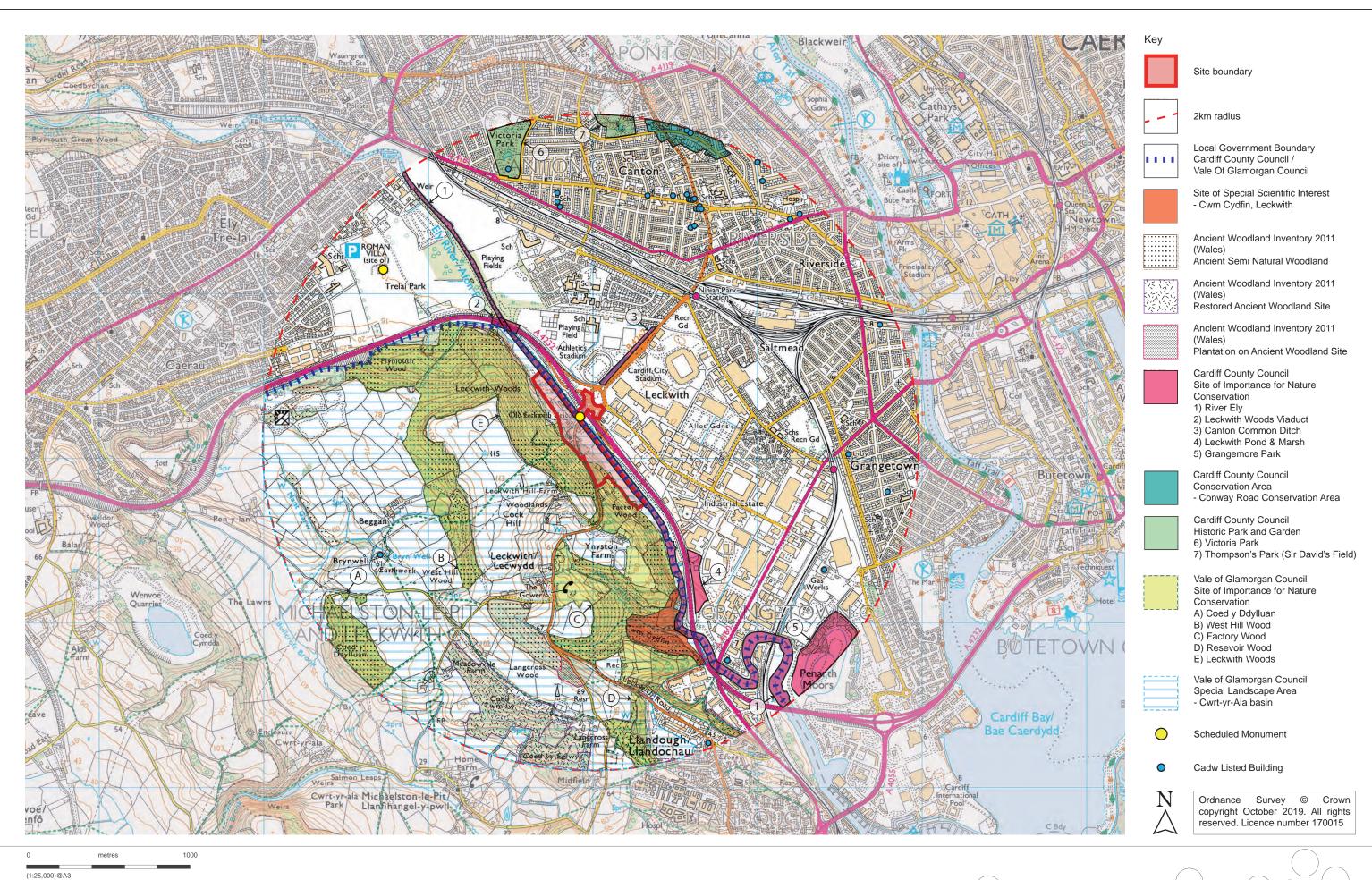


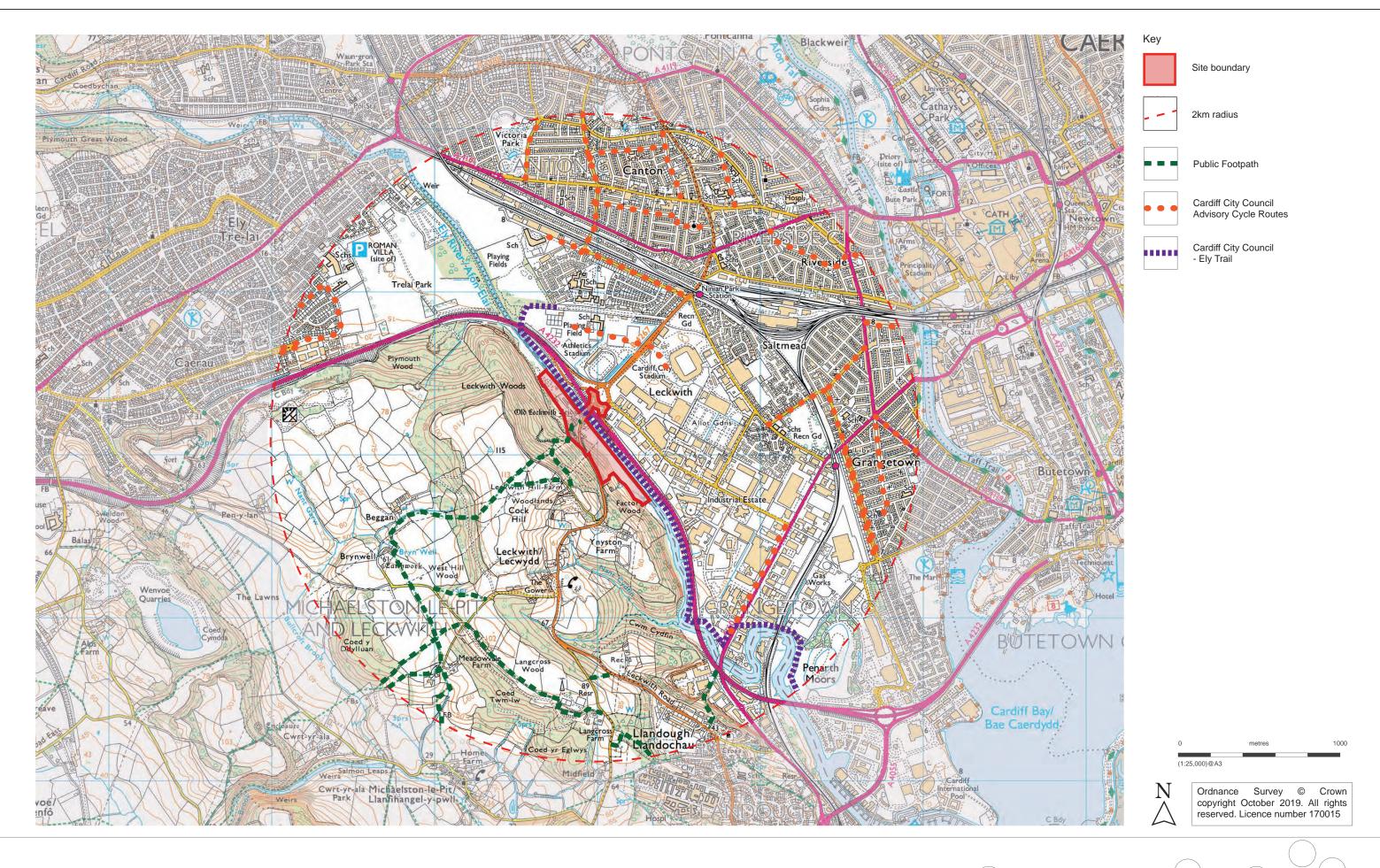


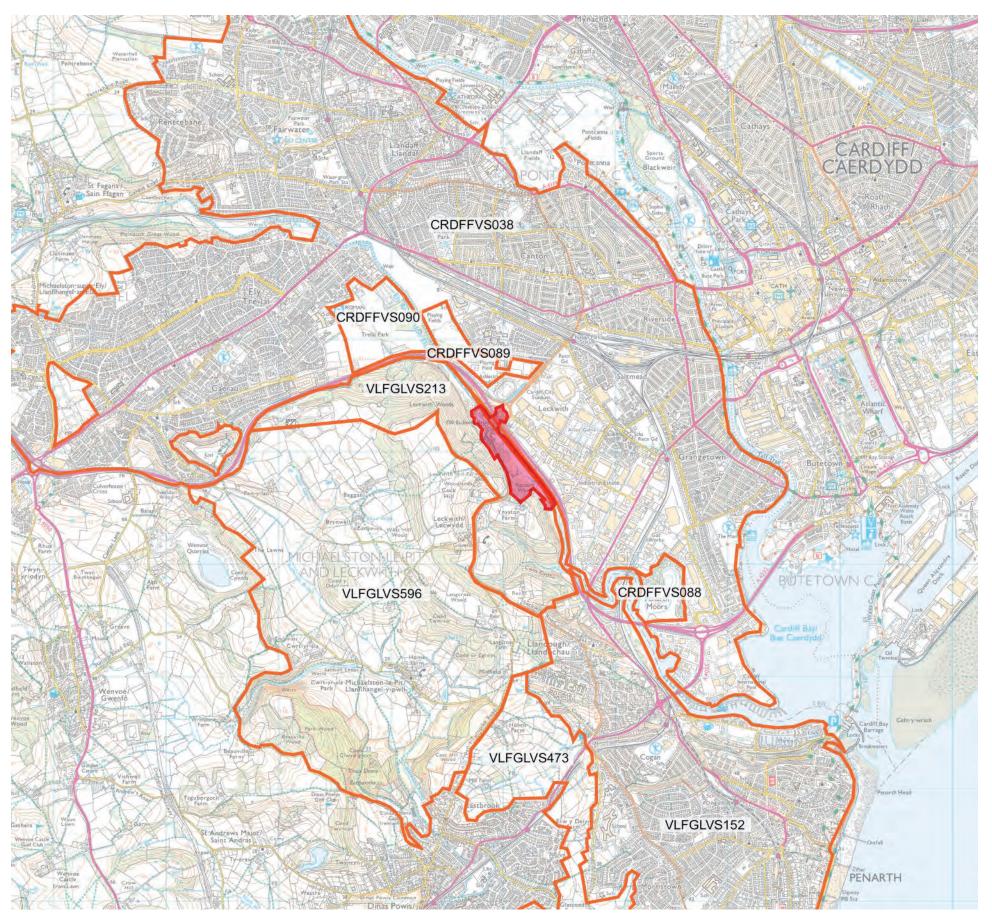
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LECKWITH QUAYS FIGURE 6.3: CHARACTER AREAS







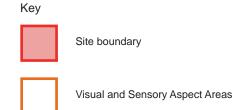


VLFGLVS213 Southern Ely Valley

This area is a steep north-east facing scarp slope, falling from around 115mAOD towards the Ely river at around 15mAOD with Cardiff beyond. The slope is dominated by broadleaf and mixed woodland giving way to riverside vegetation and limited commercial development by the river. The valley slope forms a distinctive edge to Cardiff and presents a strong topographical and vegetated landform highly visible from the city. Settlement is sparse consisting of one farm and a few dwellings. The B4267 bisects the area at its midpoint and runs along its boundary in the south-west section. The busy A4232 western Cardiff bypass forms the area's eastern boundary and is a major influence in reducing tranquillity. The woodland appears to be unmanaged in parts. Some detractors are present including derelict land, electricity lines cutting through the woodland, the A4232 and the commercial sites adjacent to the river's edge.

Overall Evaluation: High

The aspect area presents easily accessible views to a wooded hillside, has maintained a high integrity with partial development to the base of the hillside, and possesses a strong character due to its strong topographical form and almost continuous vegetation cover. The aspect area possesses rare elements within the study area and is therefore evaluated as high.



CRDFFVS038 Cardiff West

The city west of the River Taff runs from Cardiff Bay across the coastal plain to the low hills on the edge of the Vale of Glamorgan and the scarp slope to the north. The area is mainly residential ranging from the well heeled late Victorian streets of Pontcanna and dense terraced streets of Grangetown through to large 20th-century council estates in Ely and Caerau and privately owned estates in Fairwater and Radyr. The old core of Llandaff with its discreet and elegant spired cathedral, visible on the A48 road approaches, is a highlight. Also the Cathedral Road area with its well treed avenues and consistent pattern of Pennant stone and Bath stone houses has a strong positive and distinctive character. Commercial development with ubiquitous national retail outlets runs from Leckwith down to the Bay including Penarth Road. Cardiff City football stadium and the adjacent athletics stadium are the main noticeable structures in this area but have limited architectural merit compared to the structures in Cardiff to the east.



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VLFGLCL039 - Vale of Glamorgan Rural Landscape

This extensive Aspect Area encompasses all other AAs outside, for the most part, the principal urban areas on the eastern side of the Study Area. It is intended to encapsulate landscape"s historic past ... It contains abundant evidence of man's occupation and exploitation and its economic value (especially in the mediaeval period) ... The relatively unspoiled nature of the landscape is evidenced by the high number of designated Conservation Areas ...

Overall Evaluation: **High**High as a relatively
untrammelled and evolved
surviving agricultural and
historic landscape.



VLFGLGL238 - Penarth

Area of 'normal' mudrock-dominated Triassic ... and alternating limestone-shale Lower Jurassic ... characterised by low tabular hills capped with latter with steep slopes and low valley areas between underlain by former.

Overall Evaluation: **Moderate**Underlying geology is significant
but no significant surviving
exposures reported.

VLFGLGL523 - Penarth Flats
Narrow Aspect Area
representing the largely
reclaimed and engineered
remnants of the south side of
the Ely-Taff estuary.

Overall Evaluation: **Low**Natural estuary system removed by land reclamation and construction of barrage.





VLFGLLH988 - Leckwith-Dinas Powys Woodlands

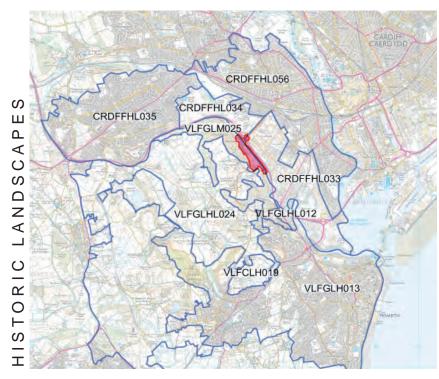
Steep wooded slopes interspersed by improved agricultural grasslands. The base-rich Ash woodlands support a diverse ground flora. Neutral grassland habitat in the vicinity of Llanough Hospital supports Spiny Restharrow (CCW, 2006). Lesser Horseshoe bats are also known from the area.

Evaluation: High

A significant proportion of seminatural habitats as well as extensively managed habitat including planted woodlands provides this aspect area with significant biodiversity interest.

CRDFFLH049 - Capital and Ferry Road Retail Parks

The Aspect area covers the industrial region West of the bay. Split by a hedge lined railway line and contains Penarth Moors.



VLFGLHL025 - Leckwith and Cwm Cydfin

Unenclosed woodland occupying the Leckwith and Cydfin valley sides ... little has altered since the publication of the first edition OS map (1878). Medieval remains of a dam, now destroyed, are located in the bottom of Cwm Cydfin.

Overall Evaluaton: Moderate

Area of largely unenclosed, dense woodland on the valley slopes which have remained largely unaltered since the late 19th century, with evidence for earlier medieval/post-medieval industrial activity.

CRDFFHL034 - Trelai Park

The aspect area is characterised by open ground, including recreational fields, and school complexes... Some allotment gardens survive here.

Notable for the survival of a Roman villa site and a section of Roman road, which are seen as low earthworks.

Overall Evaluation: High

Although important as a surviving area of open green space, with an important archaeological site within it, the loss of traditional boundaries and the development of parts of the area mean it is not outstanding.

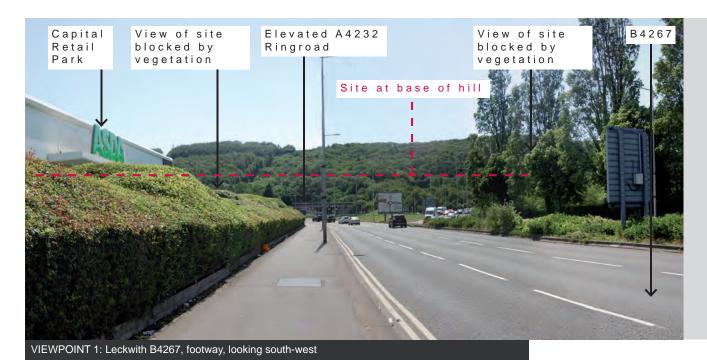
CRDFFHL033 - Leckwith Moors

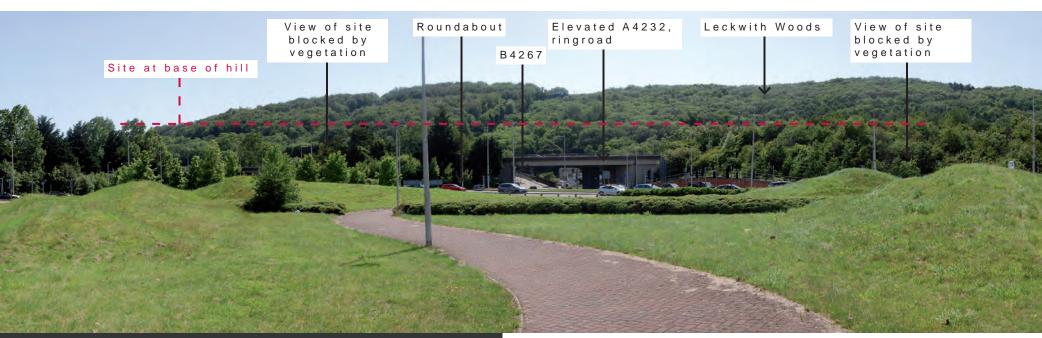
The Leckwith Moors is a large commercial estate, but light industry and commerce mix with leisure facilities, including Cardiff City football stadium, Cardiff International Sports Village, Cardiff International Pool and the Cardiff Bay Ice Arena.



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VIEWPOINT 2: Leckwith Interchange, looking south-west

VIEWPOINT 1:

GRID REFERENCE 51.47221
-3.20858
ELEVATION 7m
DISTANCE FROM SITE 400m

Sensitivity of receptor Magnitude of impact Significance of effects

Construction Operation Low Minor ody

Low

Minor adverse Minor beneficial

VIEWPOINT 2:

GRID REFERENCE 51.47120, -3.21027 ELEVATION 8m

ELEVATION 8m DISTANCE FROM SITE 200m

Sensitivity of receptor Magnitude of impact Significance of effects

Significance of effect Construction
Operation

Minor adverse Minor beneficial

Low

Low





VIEWPOINT 3:

GRID REFERENCE

ELEVATION DISTANCE FROM SITE

51.46994

-3.21197

Medium

Medium

7m

Sensitivity of receptor Magnitude of impact Significance of effects

Construction Moderate adverse
Operation Minor adverse

VIEWPOINT 4:

GRID REFERENCE

51.47120, -3.21027 9m = 20m

ELEVATION DISTANCE FROM SITE

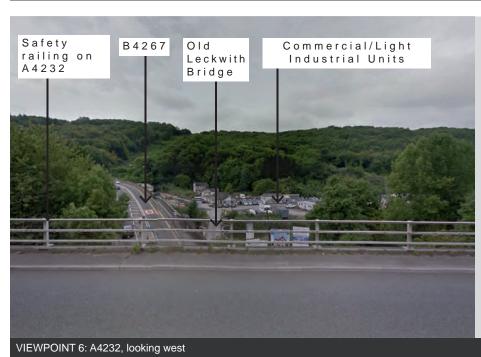
f receptor Medium of impact Medium

Sensitivity of receptor Magnitude of impact Significance of effects Construction

Operation

Moderate adverse Moderate adverse





VIEWPOINT 5:

GRID REFERENCE

51.46788 -3.20892 10m 25m

ELEVATION DISTANCE FROM SITE

Medium Medium

Sensitivity of receptor Magnitude of impact Significance of effects Construction

Operation

Moderate adverse Moderate adverse **VIEWPOINT 6:**

GRID REFERENCE

51.47020 -3.21128 ELEVATION DISTANCE FROM SITE 20m 0m

Sensitivity of receptor Magnitude of impact Significance of effects

Medium

Construction Operation

Moderate adverse Minor adverse

Low



VIEWPOINT A: Grangemoor Park, looking north-west



