

# Setiau data methodoleg LANDMAP

Dull Cymru o ddisgrifio a gwerthuso cymeriad tirwedd drwy setiau data gofodol Gwasanaethau Tirweddau Daearegol, Cynefinoedd Tirwedd, Gweledol a Synhwyrdd, Tirweddau Hanesyddol a Thirweddau Diwylliannol.

**Rhif cyfeirnod:** GN007b

**Perchennog y Ddogfen:** Grŵp Cynllunio, Tirwedd ac Ynni

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## Beth yw pwnc y ddogfen hon?

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn rhan atodol o ganllawiau methodoleg LANDMAP ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Tirweddau Daearegol, Cynefinoedd Tirwedd, Gweledol a Synhwyrdd, Tirweddau Hanesyddol a Thirweddau Diwylliannol. Mae'n disodli holl ganllawiau methodoleg LANDMAP 2016.

Mae'r ddogfen atodol hon yn egluro bwriad pum set ddata LANDMAP.

Mae'r set gyflawn o ganllawiau Methodoleg LANDMAP yn cynnwys:

GN007a	Trosolwg o Fethodoleg LANDMAP
GN007b	Setiau Data Methodoleg LANDMAP
GN007c	Dosbarthiadau a Diffiniadau Methodoleg LANDMAP
GN007d	Cwestiynau Arolwg a Diffiniadau Methodoleg LANDMAP
GN007e	Sicrhau Ansawdd Methodoleg LANDMAP

Gallwch lawrlwytho Nodyn Cyfarwyddyd Methodoleg LANDMAP o'r dudalen hon ar wefan LANDMAP: [Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / LANDMAP – llinell sylfaen tirwedd Cymru](#)

## Ar gyfer pwy mae'r ddogfen hon?

Mae'r canllawiau hyn wedi'u bwriadu ar gyfer holl ddefnyddwyr LANDMAP fel adnodd tystiolaeth tirwedd Cymru sydd angen deall tarddiad gwybodaeth LANDMAP, a'r diffiniadau o dermau, dosbarthiadau a gwerthusiadau.

Y defnyddwyr allweddol fydd swyddogion tirlun a chynllunio awdurdodau lleol a Pharciau Cenedlaethol, ymgynghorwyr sy'n ymgymryd ag asesiadau tirwedd, cynllunwyr coetir, pobl sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau rheoli tir a'r rhai sy'n defnyddio gwybodaeth am dirwedd fel cyfle.

Mae'r canllawiau hefyd wedi'u bwriadu ar gyfer y rhai sy'n paratoi setiau data LANDMAP newydd, neu sy'n diweddarau rhai sy'n bodoli eisoes, gan sicrhau tystiolaeth gyson a chadarn.

## Cyswilt ar gyfer ymholiadau ac adborth

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## Version History

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## LANDMAP overview

LANDMAP is a complete all-Wales GIS based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set. Natural Resources Wales is responsible for commissioning LANDMAP assessments and the management and accessibility of the resource.

LANDMAP embraces a whole landscape approach that covers all landscapes, designated and non-designated, rural and urban to the low water mark. Landscape information is collected in a structured and consistent way that is defined by the LANDMAP methodology.

LANDMAP comprises five spatially related datasets representing aspects of the landscape, geographical landscape areas are called aspect areas. The five LANDMAP datasets are explained below.

## Geological Landscape

**The Geological Landscape considers the physical, primarily geological, influences that have shaped the current landscape. It identifies landscape qualities which are linked to the influence exerted by bedrock, surface processes and hydrology. Emphasis is on recording the strongest influences on the landscape.**

Geology can have a strong influence on the landscape, affecting landform, surface water patterns, vegetation cover, the historical development of settlements and natural resources.

Landscapes may have been formed during the ice-age or earlier phases, or through geologically more recent processes from the end of the last ice age around 11,000 years ago.

Geological Landscape areas are defined and evaluated by their intrinsic character. The hardness or softness of bedrock, or their juxtaposition, creates hills, cliffs, valleys and low ground. Fault lines and the tilting or folding of different rock types may form ridges in the landscape. Sculpting of the bedrock by wind, water and ice and the associated deposits introduces diversity at a variety of scales. Bedrock geology and its topographic influence may be visible as an erosional upland landscape or hidden beneath depositional sediments floodplains or glacial outwash landscapes.

The Geological Landscape therefore identifies and maps an area's distinct geological history and surface processes where they visibly influence the physical character of the landscape. Geological details, processes, rarity, designations and educational value are examples of information within the survey records.

## Landscape Habitats

**Landscape Habitats focuses on recording habitats, features, characteristics and their spatial relationships within the context of the wider landscape. Landscape**

**scale areas may encompass whole valleys, a dominant habitat or a mosaic of habitats.**

Semi natural habitats and vegetation cover influence the landscape, habitat networks, ecological resilience, land use and, for many, our enjoyment of connecting with nature.

The Landscape Habitats spatial dataset identifies and maps habitats and land cover from an integrated landscape perspective. The presence of semi natural habitats can influence the landscape at a variety of scales, from integrating small scale habitat features within a wider landcover matrix, to swathes of habitat evident at a landscape scale.

Habitat diversity contributes to landscape character, visual amenity and ecological distinctiveness, each can be influenced through management changes or lack of management, habitat loss or expansion. Survey records include information to help our understanding and interpretation of these aspects at a landscape scale. Examples of survey information include key Phase 1 habitats, habitat features, the presence of protected areas or locally important sites, key species, fragmentation, evaluation and management recommendations.

More localised information should be accessed through data sets such as Phase 1 Habitat Survey, specialist habitat inventories and species-specific records.

## Visual and Sensory

**Visual and Sensory relates the physical attributes of landform and land cover, elements and features, visible patterns and interrelationships together to identify landscapes with distinctive characteristics and qualities.**

The Visual and Sensory spatial dataset identifies how the landscape is perceived and experienced through our senses, primarily visually. Landscapes are recognised and characterised by multiple components including their topographic form, landcover, settlement pattern and field boundaries. Variations and combinations of components and landscape elements underpin landscape character and distinctiveness.

This dataset records distinctiveness, or commonplace, in landscape character throughout Wales by describing and mapping landscape areas. Examples of survey information includes physical attributes, combinations and patterns of elements, perceptual qualities, dark skies, tranquillity, sense of enclosure, scale and views. Uniquely the character and qualities of Visual and Sensory areas are evaluated from a Welsh national to local scale of landscape importance, recognising that all landscapes matter.

Terms that are commonly understood in the landscape profession ensure understanding, objectivity and consistency is achieved by using the LANDMAP methodology definitions.

## Historic Landscape

**Historic Landscape records prominent landscape characteristics that depend on key historic land uses, patterns and features. These contribute to the overall historic character of the present landscape.**

How people have used and shaped the land in the past is reflected in the multitude of physical features and remains in the landscape reflecting their beliefs, choices, traditions and values. The Historic Landscape captures the landscape characteristics evident today that have been visibly and strongly influenced by historic land uses, settlement and field boundary patterns and historic and archaeological features.

It is a landscape scale assessment of all historic landscapes across Wales, not of individual historic sites or features. The collective combination and context of the dominant features and characteristics define an historic landscape area. For example, a fieldscape where the traditional field boundary types and patterns associated with the medieval period are prominent and contribute to the current overall historic character would be defined at a landscape scale. A standing stone, rather than being an isolated historic asset would be set in the context of its surroundings, which may be a prehistoric landscape.

This inclusivity and landscape scale context means the more commonplace historic features and landscapes are recognised and valued as well as individual pre-eminent historic sites and monuments.

## Cultural Landscape Services

**Cultural Landscape Services connects some of the non-material, intangible benefits people may experience from landscapes and nature with place, contributing to our understanding of cultural ecosystem services. Examples include landscapes as natural settings, places for aesthetic appreciation, tranquillity and inspiration, as well as associations with cultural heritage, identity and sense of place.**

All landscapes deliver cultural services, some landscapes may deliver to a greater extent or across a wider range of cultural services. By considering cultural services we can better understand the connections and benefits to communities and their health and well-being.

Mapping intangible cultural ecosystem services is complex. The LANDMAP Visual and Sensory landscape boundaries therefore provide the spatial framework for reporting and mapping. Selected information from the four LANDMAP datasets are brought together in this dataset. This information can highlight areas where provision is significant and areas where action would be most beneficial, especially near communities.

Although Cultural Landscape Services areas do not have a unique overall evaluation, survey questions 10, 14, 15 and 16 draws in the evaluations from the LANDMAP datasets. The Geological Landscape, Landscape Habitats and Historic Landscape overall evaluations are not added together to create a single value, the proportion of each evaluation within the Cultural Landscape Services context is reported instead. Visual and Sensory overall evaluation is duplicated. Higher evaluations indicate higher landscape value, with potentially greater landscape or visual sensitivity, depending on the nature and level of any change.

Cultural Landscape Services replaces the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape dataset.