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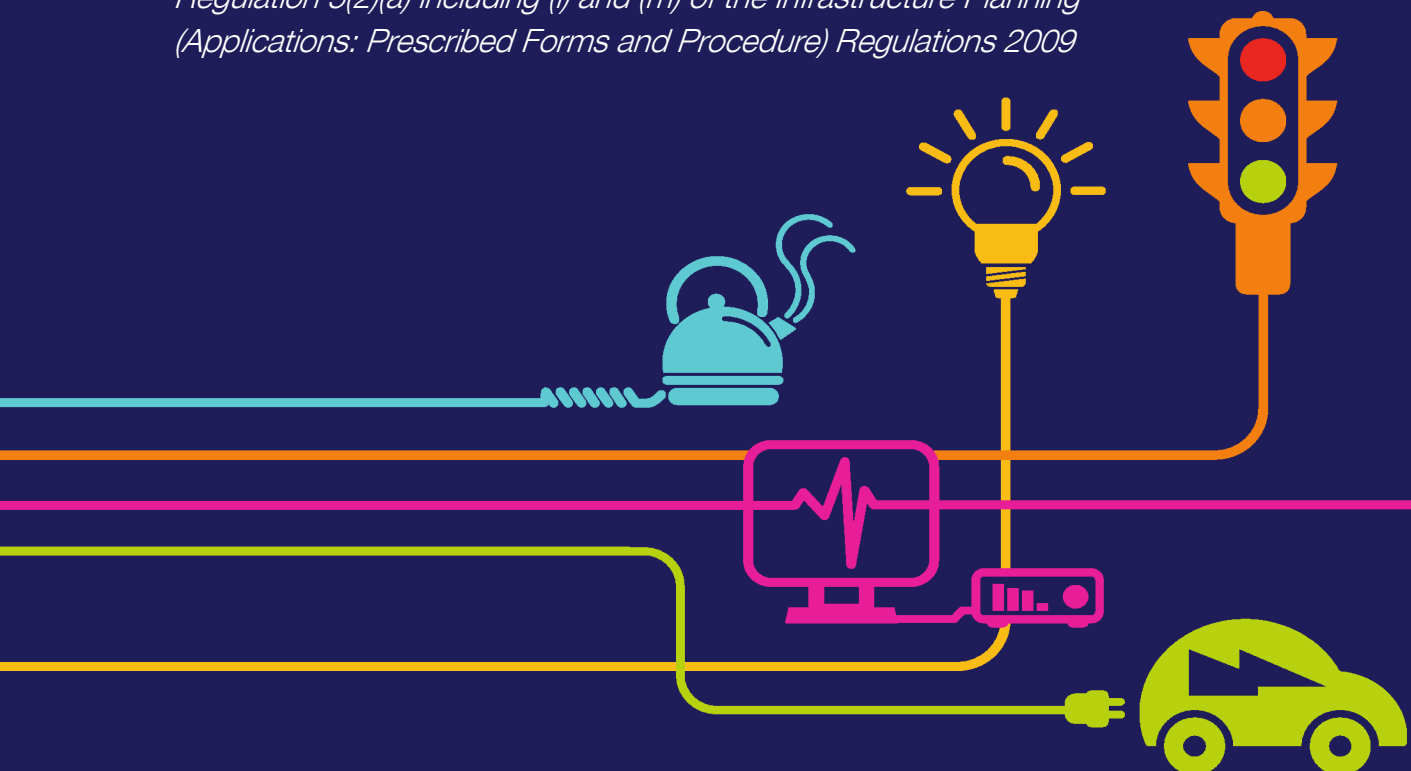
# Environmental Statement

## Chapter 8

### Visual Assessment

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

*Regulation 5(2)(a) including (l) and (m) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009*







# **North Wales Connection Project**

## **Volume 5**

### **Document 5.8 Chapter 8 Visual Assessment**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This chapter presents information about the likely visual effects that could result from the Proposed Development (as described in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) and Chapter 4, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning (**Document 5.4**).
- 1.1.2 This chapter is supported by a number of Appendices as listed below:
- Appendix 8.1 Local Planning Policy (**Document 5.8.2.1**)
  - Appendix 8.2 Viewpoint Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.2**)
  - Appendix 8.3 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.3**)
  - Appendix 8.4 Views from Roads Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.4**)
  - Appendix 8.5 Views from Public Rights of Way Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.5**)
- 1.1.3 Other chapters that are useful to review in association with this chapter are Chapter 7, Landscape (**Document 5.7**) for effects on landscape character, Chapter 9, Ecology & Nature Conservation (**Document 5.9**) for further information on existing vegetation and species, Chapter 10, Historic Environment (**Document 5.10**) for further information on Registered Parks and Gardens and Chapter 17, Socio-Economic and Tourism (**Document 5.17**) for further information on tourist attractions.
- 1.1.4 Cumulative effects on receptors are identified in Chapter 19, Intra-project Cumulative Effects (**Document 5.19**) and cumulative visual effects with other developments are presented in Chapter 20, Inter-Project Cumulative Effects (**Document 5.20**) as well as section 10 of this chapter. Control and management visual mitigation measures are reported in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (**Document 7.4**). A series of photomontages are provided in **Document 5.29**.

- 1.1.5 Additional information on existing trees including size, species and condition can be found in the Arboricultural Impact Report (**Document 5.30**).
- 1.1.6 All technical terms and abbreviations used within this chapter are defined in the Glossary (**Document 1.4**).

## 2 Legislation and Planning Policy

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This section sets out the legislation and planning policy framework that is relevant to the visual assessment. A full review of compliance with national and local planning policy is provided in the Planning Statement (**Document 7.14**) and a Legislation Compliance Audit is set out in **Document 5.28.2.1**.

### 2.2 LEGISLATION

- 2.2.1 There is no relevant legislation to visual assessment or the receptors identified in this chapter. References have been made designations and therefore relevant legislation is listed below.

#### *European Landscape Convention*

- 2.2.2 The European Landscape Convention (Ref 8.1), is a Treaty and not an EU Directive which was ratified in the UK in 2006. It defines landscape as: '*an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/ or human factors*'. The European Landscape Convention promotes an 'all-landscapes approach', founded on the recognition of value in all landscapes. It recognises that the landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people's surroundings in both town and country and whether it is ordinary landscape or outstanding.
- 2.2.3 The issues of effects on landscape and visual receptors are closely linked and therefore this treaty is relevant to this chapter.

#### *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949*

- 2.2.4 In England and Wales National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Visitors to these designations are considered receptors within this chapter.
- 2.2.5 The Environment Act 1995 revised the original legislation and set out two statutory purposes for national parks in England and Wales:
- 'Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and

- Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of national parks by the public.’

2.2.6 When national parks carry out these purposes they also have the duty to:

- ‘Seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the national parks (Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995)’

## 2.3 NATIONAL POLICY

### *National Policy Statements*

2.3.1 National Policy Statements set out the primary policy test against which the application for a DCO for the Proposed Development will be considered. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 below provides details of the elements of National Planning Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 8.2) and National Planning Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 8.3) that are relevant to this chapter, and how and where they are covered in the ES.

Table 8.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1) Requirements	
NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
4.5.3 (part)... <i>Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform and vegetation...</i>	<p>The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line (OHL) and the siting of associated infrastructure has been developed within the underlying principle of ‘good design’.</p> <p>Details of this are included in the Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>).</p> <p>Chapter 2 (<b>Document 5.2</b>) also explains how the design of the Proposed Development responds to the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL to minimise additional visual effects wherever possible. Chapter 6, EIA Approach and Methodology (<b>Document 5.6</b>) provides further information on synchronisation.</p>
4.5.4 (part) ... <i>For the IPC to consider the proposal for a project, applicants should be able to demonstrate in their</i>	The Design Report ( <b>Document 7.17</b> ) describes the evolution of the Proposed Development and is also

**Table 8.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1) Requirements**

NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<i>application documents how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected. In considering applications the IPC should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy.</i>	reported in Chapter 2 ( <b>Document 5.2</b> ) of the ES.
5.9.5 (part)... <i>The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project. The applicant's assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development plan documents in England and local development plans in Wales.</i>	Reference to landscape character assessments has been made in Chapter 7, Landscape ( <b>Document 5.7</b> ) the Landscape Character Area Assessment ( <b>Document 5.7.2.3</b> ). Information on landscape character has been used to inform the visual assessment reported in section 9 of this chapter. Local planning policies taken into account in the assessment are reported in Appendix 8.1 ( <b>Document 5.8.2.1</b> ).
5.9.13 <i>The fact that a proposed project will be visible from within a designated area should not in itself be a reason for refusing consent.</i>	This chapter considers the effects of the Proposed Development on views from the National Park and AONBs.
5.9.15 <i>The scale of such projects means that they will often be visible within many miles of the site of the proposed infrastructure. The IPC [Secretary of State] should judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by</i>	This chapter considers the effects of the Proposed Development on views and visual amenity.

Table 8.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1) Requirements	
NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<i>the benefits (including need) of the project.</i>	
5.9.18 <i>All proposed energy infrastructure is likely to have visual effects for many receptors around proposed sites. The IPC will have to judge whether the visual effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project. Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to visual intrusion because of the potential high visibility of development on the foreshore, on the skyline and affecting views along stretches of undeveloped coast.</i>	<p>The need for the Proposed Development and alternatives considered are reported in Chapter 2 (<b>Document 5.2</b>) of the ES and in Need Case (<b>Document 7.1</b>).</p> <p>The approach to assessing potential visual effects is explained in section 4 of this chapter and the results of the assessment reported in section 9.</p>
5.9.19 <i>It may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing permitted infrastructure they are aware of with a similar magnitude of impact on sensitive receptors. This may assist the IPC in judging the weight it should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development.</i>	<p>Examples include the connection to Sizewell B in Suffolk, Pembroke Power Station in Pembrokeshire and a section of parallel OHLs in Lincolnshire. More information can be found in the Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>).</p> <p>Chapter 6, EIA Approach and Methodology (<b>Document 5.6</b>) provides further information on synchronisation.</p>
5.9.21 <i>Reducing the scale of a project can help to mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project. However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of a proposed energy infrastructure project may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function - for</i>	The Design Report ( <b>Document 7.17</b> ) describes the evolution of the Proposed Development which is also reported in Chapter 2 ( <b>Document 5.2</b> ) of the ES.



**Table 8.1 Compliance with NPS (EN-1) Requirements**

NPS EN-1 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<i>example, the electricity generation output. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the IPC may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape and/or visual effects outweigh the marginal loss of function.</i>	
<i>5.9.22 Within a defined site, adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within that site, design including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes, depending on the size and type of the proposed project. Materials and design of buildings should always be given careful consideration.</i>	The Design Report ( <b>Document 7.17</b> ) describes the evolution of the Proposed Development and further details are also reported in the Design Guide ( <b>Document 7.19</b> ).
<i>5.9.23 Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, when filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines would mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista.</i>	Details of mitigation are included in section 9 of this chapter.

**Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements**

NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<i>2.8.2 (part) Government does not believe that development of OHLs is generally incompatible in principle with developers' statutory duty under section 9 of the Planning Act to have regard to</i>	The Design Report ( <b>Document 7.17</b> ) describes the evolution of the Proposed Development and demonstrates that minimising harm to the landscape through sensitive

**Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements**

NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<p><i>amenity and to mitigate impacts...In practice new above ground electricity lines, whether supported by lattice steel towers/pylons or wooden poles, can give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts, dependent upon their scale, siting, degree of screening and the nature of the landscape and local environment through which they are routed. For the most part these impacts can be mitigated, however at particularly sensitive locations the potential adverse landscape and visual impacts of an overhead line proposal may make it unacceptable in planning terms, taking account of the specific local environment and context...</i></p>	<p>routeing and design was a major consideration during its development.</p> <p>The main approach to mitigating tall vertical infrastructure such as pylons, is through careful design and routeing. For the Proposed Development this also includes the proposal to tunnel under the particularly sensitive area of the Anglesey AONB and Menai Strait. The use of underground cables has also been considered in other sensitive locations. Refer to the Strategic Options Report (<b>Document 7.2</b>) and the Backcheck Report (<b>Document 7.18</b>) for further information.</p> <p>The mitigation in response to identified effects is explained in section 9.</p>
<p>2.8.2 (part) ...<i>New substations, sealing end compounds and other above ground installations that form connection, switching and voltage transformation points on the electricity networks can also give rise to landscape and visual impacts. Cumulative landscape and visual impacts can arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms and/or other new sources of power generation...</i></p>	<p>The Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>) describes the evolution of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The approach to assessing visual effects is set out in section 4 and the results of the assessment are presented in section 9 and summarised in section 11.</p> <p>The works and/ or extensions to existing substations at Wylfa and Pentir and the new tunnel head houses and cable sealing end compounds (THH/CSECs), have been assessed as part of the Proposed Development as set out in section 4.</p>

Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements	
NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
	Cumulative effects on receptors are identified in Chapter 19 Intra-project Cumulative Effects ( <b>Document 5.19</b> ) and cumulative visual effects with other developments are presented in Chapter 20 Inter-Project Cumulative Effects ( <b>Document 5.20</b> ) as well as section 10 of this chapter.
2.8.4 Where possible, applicants should follow the principles below [Holford Rules] in designing the route of their overhead line proposals and it will be for applicants to offer constructive proposals for additional mitigation of the proposed overhead line. While proposed underground lines do not require development consent under the Planning Act 2008, wherever the nature or proposed route of an overhead line proposals makes it likely that its visual impact will be particularly significant, the applicant should have given appropriate consideration to the potential costs and benefits of other feasible means of connection or reinforcement, including underground and sub-sea cables where appropriate. The ES should set out details of how consideration has been given to undergrounding or sub-sea cables as a way of mitigating such impacts, including, where these have not been adopted on grounds of additional cost, how the costs of mitigation have been calculated.	<p>Chapter 2, Alternatives and Proposed Development History (<b>Document 5.2</b>) sets out the project history and alternatives considered</p> <p>The design evolution of the Proposed Development and any alternatives considered, including undergrounding are reported in the Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>).</p> <p>The Strategic Options Report (<b>Document 7.2</b>) and the Backcheck Report (<b>Document 7.18</b>) for further information on how undergrounding and subsea cables have been considered.</p>
2.8.5 Guidelines for the routing of new overhead lines, the Holford Rules, were originally set out in 1959 by Lord Holford, and are intended as a common	National Grid recognise that the Holford Rules (Ref 8.4) and their accompanying notes form the basis for the approach to routing new

**Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements**

NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<i>sense approach to the routing of new overhead lines. These guidelines were reviewed and updated by the industry in the 1990s and should be followed by developers when designing their proposals.</i>	OHLs and takes them into account when considering alternatives and in considering the need for any additional mitigation measures. The design of the Proposed Development has applied the Holford Rules (Ref 8.4).
2.8.8 Paragraph 3.7.10 of EN-1 sets out the need for new electricity lines of 132 kV and above, including overhead lines. Although Government expects that fulfilling this need through the development of overhead lines will often be appropriate, it recognises that there will be cases where this is not so. Where there are serious concerns about the likely adverse effects of a proposed overhead line, the IPC will have to balance these against the relevant factors, including the need for the proposed infrastructure, the availability and cost of alternative sites and routes and methods of installation (including undergrounding).	<p>The need for the Proposed Development is presented in the Needs Case (<b>Document 7.1</b>) and alternatives considered, including undergrounding are reported in the Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>). These are summarised in Chapter 2 (<b>Document 5.2</b>) of the ES.</p> <p>The Strategic Options Report (<b>Document 7.2</b>) and the Backcheck Report (<b>Document 7.18</b>) for further information on how alternatives have been considered.</p>
2.8.9 The impacts and costs of both overhead and underground options vary considerably between individual projects (both in absolute and relative terms). Therefore, each project should be assessed individually on the basis of its specific circumstances and taking account of the fact that Government has not laid down any general rule about when an overhead line should be considered unacceptable. The IPC should, however only refuse consent for overhead line proposals in favour of an underground or sub-sea line if it is	<p>The need for the Proposed Development is presented in the Needs Case (<b>Document 7.1</b>) and alternatives considered, including undergrounding are reported in the Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>). These are summarised in Chapter 2 (<b>Document 5.2</b>) of the ES.</p> <p>The Strategic Options Report (<b>Document 7.2</b>) and the Backcheck Report (<b>Document 7.18</b>) for further</p>

**Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements**

NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<p><i>satisfied that the benefits from the non-overhead line alternative will clearly outweigh any extra economic, social and environmental impacts and the technical difficulties are surmountable. In this context it should consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• The landscape in which the proposed line will be set, (in particular, the impact on residential areas, and those of natural beauty or historic importance such as National Parks, AONBs and the Broads);</i></li> <li><i>• the additional cost of any undergrounding or sub-sea cabling (which experience shows is generally significantly more expensive than overhead lines, but varies considerably from project to project depending on a range of factors, including whether the line is buried directly in open agricultural land or whether more complex tunnelling and civil engineering through conurbations and major cities is required. Repair impacts are also significantly higher than for overhead lines as are the costs associated with any later uprating.); and</i></li> <li><i>• the environmental and archaeological consequences (undergrounding a 400kV line may mean disturbing a swathe of ground up to 40 metres across, which can disturb sensitive habitats, have an impact on soils and geology, and damage heritage assets, in many</i></li> </ul>	<p>information on how alternatives have been considered.</p> <p>The approach to assessing the existing visual baseline is explained in section 4.</p> <p>The visual baseline is described in section 7.</p> <p>The results of the assessment are reported in section 9 and summarised in section 11.</p>



**Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements**

NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<p><i>cases more than an overhead line would)</i></p>	
<p>2.8.10 <i>In addition to following the principles set out in the Holford Rules and considering undergrounding, the main opportunities for mitigating potential adverse landscape and visual impacts of electricity networks infrastructure are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>consideration of network reinforcement options (where alternatives exist) which may allow improvements to an existing line rather than the building of an entirely new line; and</i></li> <li><i>selection of the most suitable type and design of support structure (i.e. different lattice tower types, use of wooden poles etc.) in order to minimise the overall visual impact on the landscape.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The need for the Proposed Development is set out in the Needs Case (<b>Document 7.1</b>) and Chapter 1, Introduction (<b>Document 5.1</b>). Chapter 2, Alternatives and Proposed Development History (<b>Document 5.2</b>) sets out the alternatives considered. The design evolution of the Proposed Development and how it demonstrates good design is reported in Design Report, (<b>Document 7.17</b>) and the Design and Access Statement (<b>Document 7.16</b>).</p> <p>Pylon choice was also considered during the design process. This is discussed in the Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>)</p>
<p>2.8.11 (part) <i>There are some more specific measures that might be taken, and which the IPC could require through requirements if appropriate, as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Landscape Schemes comprising offsite tree and hedgerow planting are sometimes used for larger OHL projects to mitigate potential landscape and visual impacts, softening the effect of a new above ground line whilst providing some screening from important visual receptors. These can only be implemented with the agreement of the relevant landowner(s) and advice</i></li> </ul>	<p>The approach to mitigation in response to identified effects is described in section 9 of this chapter.</p> <p>The enhancement measures are presented in the Enhancement Strategy (<b>Document 7.13</b>). This includes information on the Voluntary Residential Planting Scheme (VRPS) where properties identified as eligible would be offered planting to filter/screen views in order to reduce the effects of the Proposed Development.</p>

**Table 8.2 Compliance with NPS (EN-5) Requirements**

NPS EN-5 Section	Where this is covered in the ES
<p><i>from the relevant statutory advisor may also be needed; and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Screening, comprising localised planting in the immediate vicinity of residential properties and principal viewpoints can also help to screen or soften the effect of the line, reducing visual impact from a particular receptor.</i></li> </ul>	

### *Planning Policy Wales*

- 2.3.2 Planning Policy Wales 9 (PPW 9) (Ref 8.5) sets out the land use policy of Welsh Government. At present the Welsh Government is consulting on the Draft 10th edition of Planning Policy Wales (PPW 10).
- 2.3.3 Chapter 5 of PPW 9 (particularly Section 5.3) emphasises the particular importance of statutory designations of National Parks and AONBs. Chapter 5 of draft PPW 10 reiterates the importance of these designations and also states that all landscapes in Wales are valued and should have their special qualities protected.
- 2.3.4 Paragraph 5.2.9 of PPW 9 refers to the importance of trees and woodlands in the landscape and the responsibility of local planning authorities to seek to protect these features where they contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality. Paragraph 5.61 to 5.64 of draft PPW 10 reiterates these points and adds that ancient and semi-natural woodland and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable resources often with significant landscape value.
- 2.3.5 Paragraph 5.3.11 of PPW 9 states that non statutory designations such as Special Landscape Areas (SLA) should not unduly restrict acceptable development. This is not explicitly stated in draft PPW 10; instead, paragraph 5.33 states that SLAs should be applied as a planning designation where the existing planning policies are not considered to give the landscape sufficient protection.
- 2.3.6 Paragraph 5.3.13 of PPW 9 refers to the importance of LANDMAP as an information resource as do Paragraphs 5.30 and 5.31 of PPW 10.

- 2.3.7 LANDMAP is an all Wales landscape resource which records and evaluates the landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape in a nationally consistent GIS database. For more information on LANDMAP refer to Chapter 7, Landscape Assessment (**Document 5.7**).

## 2.4 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.4.1 There are a number of local planning policies set out in the Joint Local Development Plan 2017 (Ref 8.6) that relate to visual effects. These are set out in Appendix 8.1 (**Document 5.8.2.1**).

- 2.4.2 Information was also gathered from the following sources during the baseline studies and has been used to inform this assessment:

- Isle of Anglesey County Council (2015); Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (JLDP Supporting Document) (Ref 8.7);
- Isle of Anglesey County Council (2014); Anglesey Dark Skies (Ref 8.8);
- Isle of Anglesey County Council (2015); Anglesey AONB Management Plan 2015 - 2020 (Ref 8.9);
- Isle of Anglesey Planning Service (2008); Anglesey Tree, Hedgerow and woodland Strategy (Ref 8.10);
- Gwynedd Council (2012); Gwynedd Landscape Strategy Update (JLDP Supporting Document) (Ref 8.11);
- Gwynedd Council (2012); Gwynedd Landscape Design Guide (Ref 8.12);
- Gwynedd Council and Anglesey County Council (2012); Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey (JLDP Supporting Document) (Ref 8.13);
- Snowdonia National Park Authority; Eryri Local Development Plan (2007 - 2022) (Adopted 2011) (Ref 8.14);
- Snowdonia National Park Authority; Snowdonia National Park Management Plan 2010 - 2015 (Ref 8.15);
- Snowdonia National Park Authority (2014); Landscapes and Seascapes of Eryri (Supplementary Planning Guidance) (Ref 8.16);
- Snowdonia National Park Management Plan: State of the Park Report (Ref 8.17)



- Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study (JLDP Supporting Document) (Gillespies 2014) (Ref 8.18); and
- Wind Turbines and Pylons: Guidance on the Application of Separation Distances (JLDP Supporting Document) (Gillespies 2014) (Ref 8.19).

## 3 Scope of Assessment and Consultation

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 This section describes the scope of the assessment of visual effects, with reference to the Secretary of State's (SoS) Scoping Opinion, and other consultation with key stakeholders that has influenced the scope of the assessment work. It also considers where new information or ongoing evolution of the Proposed Development received after the Scoping Opinion has influenced the assessment work for this topic.

### 3.2 SECRETARY OF STATE'S SCOPING OPINION

- 3.2.1 Table 8.3 outlines the issues that were raised in the Scoping Opinion relating to visual matters and how and where these have been addressed in the ES.

Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
3.32	<p>The Secretary of State agrees that the following can be scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>operational visual effects on World Heritage Sites (WHSs) from direct cable burial and HDD as there would be no significant visual effects during operation;</li><li>operational effects of direct cable burial on Snowdonia National Park as there would be no significant visual effects during operation;</li><li>operational effects of HDD, pipe-jacking and a bridge deck on all receptors as all works would be located underground;</li><li>operational effects on ancient woodland for all sub-components of the proposed development on the basis that</li></ul>	<p>The Proposed Development no longer includes pipe jacking or bridge deck works, hence these are not now relevant.</p> <p>Effects on ancient woodland in terms of landscape are not considered for decommissioning of the tunnel in this chapter as any tree removal would already have occurred during construction. Woodland is considered in Chapter 7, Landscape (<b>Document 5.7</b>).</p>

**Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion**

Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	<p>any trees would have been removed, if required, in the construction phase;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>decommissioning effects on ancient woodland for HDD, direct burial, SECs, substations and the overhead line on the basis that any trees would have been removed, if required, in the construction phase. However, the Secretary of State notes that decommissioning effects on ancient woodland have remained scoped in for a bridge deck, pipe jack, and tunnelling on the basis that there is the potential for tree removal. It is unclear why these effects have been scoped out for some elements of the proposed development and not for others and advises that the ES should clearly explain the different approaches taken for different project elements;</li> <li>visual effects on WHSs during construction, operation and decommissioning from a tunnel, substation, pipe-jacking, HDD, a bridge deck, and SECs, due to the distance of these features from the project. Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report has not identified any specific WHSs. However, Table 4 of Appendix 3.1 of the Scoping Report details local plan policies which identify the Castle of Beaumaris, Caernarfon Castle and Town</li> </ul>	

Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	Walls as WHSs. The locations of these WHSs have not been identified within the Scoping Report, however the Secretary of State understands that they are located some distance from the proposed development and therefore agrees that these effects can all be scoped out.	
3.33	<p>The Secretary of State does not agree that the following can be scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all visual effects on the Anglesey Coastal Path from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Wylfa and Pentir substations, justified on the basis of the distance of these features from the project. The Secretary of State notes from Figure 5.1 (Sheet 1 of 5) of the Scoping Report that the 'Wales Coastal Path' (which it has assumed is the same as the Anglesey Coastal Path) runs in proximity to the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, which is the location for the Wylfa substation works. Similarly, the Wales Coastal Path appears to be located approximately 1 km from the Pentir substation area (Sheet 5 of 5). On this basis, the Secretary of State considers that there could be potential effects on the users of the Coastal Path and does not agree that it can be scoped out at this stage.</li> </ul>	Effects on the Wales Coast Path (including Anglesey Coastal Path which forms part of the Wales Coast Path) have been included in the assessment. Refer to section 9 for further details of these effects.

Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
3.56	Table 5.2 'Consultation responses' of the Scoping Report states that Gwynedd Council suggested to the Applicant that three years has previously been accepted by the Planning Inspectorate as constituting a temporary effect. The Secretary of State advises that each project should be considered on its own merits and that it is for the Applicant to define and agree with relevant consultees and explain what they consider to constitute a temporary effect, relevant to the particular effect and receptors(s) under consideration.	The temporal scope is described in section 4 methodology. The approach has been discussed with stakeholders.
3.57	The landscape and visual constraints for the study area are shown on Figure 5.1 of the Scoping Report (six sheets covering the five connection route sections). However, as a result of the large scale of the figures, only a limited area beyond the Scoping Corridor is shown and not all features referenced in the text are visible on the figures. The Applicant should ensure that relevant ES figures are of a sufficient scale to identify features referenced in the ES text and include a key where relevant.	All features and receptors assessed within this chapter are illustrated on Figure 8.1 ( <b>Document 5.8.1.1</b> ).
3.58	With reference to the zone of theoretical visibility, the ES should describe the model used, and provide information on the area covered, the timing of any survey work and the methodology used.	The methodology for preparation of ZTVs is included in section 4.

**Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion**

Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
3.59	<p>The diagram (page 96 of the Scoping Report) illustrating the approach that will be taken to the categorisation of effects from major to negligible, identifies four sensitivity values of high, medium, low and low. It is assumed that the double use of 'low' is an error; however the figure is also inconsistent with the description of landscape values provided in paragraph 5.6.38 as high, medium-high, medium, medium-low and low; and the description in paragraph 5.6.50 of the magnitude of landscape effects as very large, large, medium, small and very small. Similarly, sensitivity values for visual receptors are categorised in paragraph 5.6.87 as very high, medium high, medium, and low; but as very high, high, medium, and low in Table 5.7. The Applicant should ensure that the methodology and terminology used for the assessment is applied and described consistently throughout the EIA and in the ES.</p>	<p>There was a typing error on page 96 of the Scoping Report. Criteria have been amended for consistency, refer to section 4 where categories are explained in more detail.</p>
3.60	<p>Although it is stated in paragraph 5.6.19 that the effects of the existing overhead line combined with the potential effects of the proposed overhead line, (which would run broadly parallel to the existing line) will be considered in the LVIA, Footnote 21 states that they could be presented as cumulative effects. The Secretary of State advises that as the</p>	<p>The existing 400 kV OHL forms part of the baseline for the assessment.</p> <p>The list of projects that have been considered in the cumulative assessment is included in section 10 of this chapter and in Chapter 20, Inter-Project Effects (<b>Document 5.20</b>).</p>

Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	existing overhead line forms part of the existing baseline it should be considered in that context, not as a development to be considered in the cumulative LVIA.	
3.61	It is also suggested (in Footnote 22) that a consistency of image between the existing and proposed new pylons could be achieved by constructing new pylons of a similar height, specification, colour and form as the existing pylons. However, no information is provided in the Scoping Report either on the existing pylons or the potential design of the new pylons. As detailed above in this Opinion, the Secretary of State would expect to see details, including the maximum parameters, of these components and other project infrastructure identified in the ES. The Secretary of State advises discussing design options for the proposed pylons with relevant consultees.	<p>The Preferred Route Option Selection Report (<b>Document 9.5</b>) sets out a more detailed account of the rationale behind the choice of pylon and the discussions which have taken place with stakeholders in this respect.</p> <p>The Design Report (<b>Document 7.17</b>) describes the evolution of the Proposed Development and demonstrates that minimising harm to the landscape through sensitive routeing and design was a major consideration during its development.</p> <p>A description of the Proposed Development is included in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (<b>Document 5.3</b>).</p>
3.62	In accordance with NPS EN-1, potential effects of light pollution during construction on views and visual amenity should also be considered in the LVIA.	Section 9 considers the effects of lighting on receptors during construction, maintenance operation and decommissioning. Refer to section 4 for more detail on night time surveys.
3.63	The text within Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report has focussed on the potential landscape and visual	The Proposed Development includes a tunnel to cross the Menai Strait, see the Menai

**Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion**

Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	effects of the overhead line, CSECs and tunnel head houses. However, the Secretary of State notes and welcomes from Appendix 5.3 that the ES will also assess other components of the proposed development, including: substation works; direct cable burial; HDD; pipe jacking; and the bridge deck.	Strait Crossing Report ( <b>Document 9.6</b> ). The ES considers all components of the Proposed Development as set out in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development ( <b>Document 5.3</b> ).
3.64	Although the overhead line is included in the Scoping Report as a component potentially affecting landscape character and views, pylons themselves are not specifically referenced; for the avoidance of doubt, the Secretary of State considers that the assessment should include both the line itself and the pylons.	Definitions of infrastructure are as per the Electricity Act Section 64. The assessment includes both the line (conductors) and the pylons. Any reference to pylons or to the OHL should be taken to include the steel lattice pylons, conductors and all other components.
3.65	There is limited information provided in relation to the potential mitigation measures, other than broad references in this chapter to onsite and offsite planting and in paragraph 2.7.3 of Chapter 2 to native or ornamental planting and hard landscaping. Details of planting schemes should be provided within the ES, and if planting is to be relied upon for mitigation, the ES should set out anticipated growth rates to demonstrate that mitigation is achievable within the time periods specified in the ES.	Mitigation measures are set out in section 9. Assumptions relating to growth rates are set out in section 4.  Proposed mitigation is shown on the Landscape Mitigation Proposal Figures 7.12-7.16 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.12-5.7.1.16</b> ).
3.66	The Secretary of State welcomes that the assessment will cross reference to other relevant topics,	This is set out in Chapter 19 Intra-Project Effects ( <b>Document 5.19</b> ). Proposed



Table 8.3 Issues Raised in the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion		
Paragraph	Issue Raised by SoS	Response
	such as ecology and nature conservation and the historic environment, including in relation to potential effects of proposed mitigation measures.	mitigation measures from other topics, as set out in the Schedule of Mitigation ( <b>Document 5.28</b> ), are included as part of the Proposed Development and assessed accordingly.
3.67	The Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of IACC and GC, particularly in relation to consideration of visual effects on residential receptors; the setting of the Anglesey AONB; infrastructure either side of the Menai Strait (such as the SECS); and potential mitigation measures such as landscaping. The Applicant should also note NRW's comments, particularly in relation to potential impacts on the Anglesey AONB (see Appendix 3 of this Opinion).	Chapter 5 EIA Consultation ( <b>Document 5.5</b> ) summarises responses to comments made by the LPAs and NRW. Appendix 5.1 ( <b>Document 5.2.2.1</b> ) contains the Schedule of Responses to the Secretary of States Scoping Opinion.
3.68	The Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of Snowdonia National Park Authority, particularly in relation to potential impacts on the National Park, the Anglesey AONB and the Llŷn AONB, which is not mentioned in the Scoping Report, other than in Table 1 of Appendix 3.1 which summarises local planning policies.	Chapter 7 Landscape ( <b>Document 5.7</b> ) assesses the effects on these designations.

### 3.3 CONSULTATION

- 3.3.1 Meetings have been held with Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), Gwynedd Council and Natural Resources Wales (NRW), to discuss the scope and methodology and assessment results of the visual assessment, as described within this chapter. Chapter 5, EIA Consultation (**Document 5.5**) lists all the meetings which have taken place and the topics discussed.

- 3.3.2 Responses to comments from Stage 3 Consultation can be found in Chapter 5, Appendix 5.2 Schedule of responses to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (**Document 5.5.2.2**) and the Consultation Report (**Document 6.1**). Responses to comments provided during technical stakeholder review of the draft ES are provided in Chapter 5, Appendix 5.3 Schedule of responses to the technical stakeholder review of the draft Environmental Statement (**Document 5.5.2.3**).

### 3.4 UPDATES SINCE SCOPING

- 3.4.1 There have been no significant changes to the proposed assessment methodology or scope since the issue of the Scoping Opinion.
- 3.4.2 In order to report on visual effects on properties within the ES, the results of the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) are now incorporated into the assessment of communities, properties identified as having a significant effect either during construction or operation being listed individually under Private Views in section 9.

### 3.5 SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

- 3.5.1 The scope of the assessment included within this chapter has been informed by the Scoping Opinion<sup>1</sup> and the responses to the PEIR from Stage 3 Consultation, as well as by discussions referred to in Chapter 5 EIA Consultation (**Document 5.5**).

#### *Welsh Language*

- 3.5.2 Consideration has been given to the potential for this topic to impact on the Welsh language in any way, drawing upon the findings of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (**Document 5.26**). It has been concluded that there is no potential for the effects dealt with in this chapter to have any effects upon the Welsh language.

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1 The Planning Inspectorate, July 2016,

## 4 Methodology

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 This section outlines the technical methods used to determine the baseline and sets out the criteria for sensitivity, magnitude and significance which have been used for the visual assessment.
- 4.1.2 Assessment of visual effects considers the effects on views and on the general visual amenity experienced by a community. Landscape assessment deals with the assessment of effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right. Although assessed separately, visual and landscape effects are closely linked which means there is some overlap of methodology. The landscape assessment methodology can be found in Chapter 7, Landscape (**Document 5.7**).
- 4.1.3 The assessment considers how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the content and character of views as a result of the change or loss of existing elements of the landscape and/ or introduction of new components. Effects may arise from changes to an existing specific view or wider visual amenity. The Proposed Development is the result of an iterative design process that has informed changes to both the Proposed Development and the evolution of mitigation measures to help minimise significant effects wherever possible.

### 4.2 GUIDANCE SPECIFIC TO VISUAL ASSESSMENT

- 4.2.1 The methodology for undertaking industry standard visual assessment has been developed in accordance with relevant guidance which is presented in the third edition of the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment' (GLVIA3) (Ref 8.20). GLVIA3 is the established best practice guidance for landscape and visual impact assessment and complies with the requirements to undertake a landscape and visual assessment as referenced in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 8.2) and National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 8.3).
- 4.2.2 The term 'visual effects', as defined in paragraph 2.21 of the GLVIA3 (Ref 8.20), means impacts or effects on '*specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people*'. In accordance with GLVIA3, the assessment will focus on public views experienced by those groups of people

who are likely to be most sensitive to the effects of the Proposed Development. These include: local communities (where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area), road users and people using recreational routes, features and attractions.

4.2.3 The visual assessment follows a standard approach:

- establish baseline conditions against which the effects of the Proposed Development are assessed. This includes consideration of the future baseline as described in section 7;
- determine the nature of the receptor likely to be affected, i.e. its sensitivity (which in turn combines judgements about its susceptibility to change arising from a specific proposal with judgements about the value attached to it);
- predict the nature or magnitude of the effect likely to occur, which combines judgements about the likely size and scale of the change, the extent of the area over which it is likely to occur, whether the effect would be direct or indirect, reversible or irreversible, short, medium or long term in duration and whether it is positive, neutral or negative; and
- consider how any significant visual effects identified could be reduced through design or specific mitigation measures.

4.2.4 The visual assessment involves a combination of quantitative and qualitative assessment and the application of professional judgement within a structured assessment framework. GLVIA3 (Ref 8.20) notes:

‘...whilst there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters, ...much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgement, for example what effect the introduction of a new development or land use change may have on visual amenity, or about the significance of change in the character of the landscape and whether it is positive or negative’. Paragraph 2.23

‘In all cases there is a need for judgements that are made to be reasonable and based on clear and transparent methods so that the reasoning applied at different stages can be traced and examined by others.’ Paragraph 2.24

*Approach to Assessing Effects of the Overhead Line*

4.2.5 The assessment of the visual effects arising from the overhead line (OHL) component of the Proposed Development is complex, since it has to take

account of the modifications to the existing 400 kV OHL already present in the landscape and considered as part of the baseline.

4.2.6 Much of the proposed 400 kV OHL would comprise the addition of sections of new line parallel to the existing (though sometimes swapping over onto a different side of the existing OHL), or a new 400 kV OHL which deviates away from the existing. It would also include modifications and/ or replacement of the existing line in some places. It is not simply the addition of a totally independent new 400 kV OHL in the landscape; although the Proposed Development would result in parallel 400 kV OHLs within much of the study area. Bearing this in mind, the factors which are considered relevant to the assessment include:

- the distance between the two 400 kV OHLs;
- the extent of the view they are likely to affect and whether this is greater than the area currently affected by the existing 400 kV OHL;
- the overall character and value of the existing view;
- the siting and design of the two OHLs as it is important to avoid pylons of markedly different designs or scales being located or viewed in juxtaposition with each other ;
- the presence of other lower voltage OHLs, wind turbines and other vertical features which together with the Proposed Development may appear cluttered (often referred to as a 'wirescape'); and
- the potential for mitigation, either through undergrounding of lower voltage lines or planting.

### **4.3 BASELINE DATA GATHERING AND FORECASTING METHODS**

4.3.1 The existing visual context forms the basis for the identification and description of the likely visual changes that may result from the Proposed Development.

4.3.2 The first stage in the visual assessment is to establish the areas from where the Proposed Development may be seen, the different groups of people who may have views of the different components of the Proposed Development, the locations or viewpoints where they would be affected and the nature of the existing views experienced at those viewpoints. This is referred to as the 'baseline visual environment' or 'visual baseline'.

4.3.3 The landscape (and therefore views) is dynamic and is influenced by social, economic, technological and climatic changes, all of which can influence

patterns of land use, land cover and land management. As such, the baseline for the visual assessment is constantly evolving.

### *Sources*

- 4.3.4 Available desktop information was initially reviewed to gain an understanding of the visual baseline and included Ordnance Survey (OS) data, Google Earth Pro and stakeholder feedback.
- 4.3.5 Further information has been obtained from a review of the documents set out in section 2.4, Local Planning Policy, above.

### *Surveys*

- 4.3.6 The findings of the desktop study were supplemented with a programme of seasonal site surveys undertaken between late summer 2015 and winter 2017/2018. This has included surveys during both summer and winter months and also during times of darkness to fully understand the visual baseline.

### Communities

- 4.3.7 In order to assess the effects on communities, the study area was divided into 51 areas. Areas were identified by grouping scattered properties with main towns and villages with consideration to common views, topography and with an understanding of the landscape through desk study and site visits.

### Viewpoint Surveys

- 4.3.8 A series of visual site surveys have been undertaken for a selection of agreed<sup>2</sup> representative public viewpoints for a variety of receptor types and at a range of distances from the Proposed Development, the results of the assessment can be found in Appendix 8.2 (**Document 5.8.2.2**). Surveys have included viewpoint photography which has assisted in the creation of wireframes, a selection of which have been used for photomontages (refer to Photomontages **Document 5.29**) (see section 4.4 for wireframe and photomontage methodologies).

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<sup>2</sup> Agreed between the landscape architect and relevant stakeholders including IACC, Gwynedd Council, NRW and Welsh Government

- 4.3.9 Viewpoints were selected to represent the different groups of people likely to be affected<sup>3</sup>. The selection has been informed by the ZTV analysis, by site visits, by desk based research on access and recreation, including footpaths, bridleways and public land, by tourism including popular vantage points, and by the distribution of the different groups of visual receptor.
- 4.3.10 Viewpoints were then examined in detail to determine the value of the view and the magnitude of change<sup>4</sup> that would be likely to arise from the Proposed Development during construction, operation in Year 1 and operation Year 15. It was considered that effects from maintenance and decommissioning would be similar to construction and were not reported on separately for each viewpoint. Reinstatement hedgerow and tree planting was taken into account at Year 1 as this would be in place immediately following construction activities. Mitigation was not taken into account at Year 1, but was considered at Year 15 when planting would be established. Enhancement planting was not considered as it cannot be relied on for the purposes of assessment.
- 4.3.11 Viewpoint analysis involved visiting each viewpoint location and viewing wireframes prepared for each location. The fieldwork was conducted in a range of weather conditions, all viewpoints being visited at least once in fine weather conditions and good visibility and considered seasonal effects of reduced leaf cover.
- 4.3.12 The visual assessment focusses on the wider visual amenity of people living and moving around settlements or aggregated groups of dispersed properties. Wherever possible, viewpoints were selected to represent several different receptor groups (e.g. on the edge of a settlement where a footpath leaves the village; at a car park and picnic site on promoted footpath, or at a trig point in an area of Open Access Land).
- 4.3.13 Since the level of significance varies depending on the sensitivity of a receptor, and each viewpoints represented a number of different receptor groups, the assessment of value and magnitude arising at each viewpoint

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<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that it is the people who would be experiencing the view from the viewpoint that are the receptor, not the viewpoint itself. The location affords the view to the recipient, and whilst the location cannot change, the opinion of the viewer can be variable. These people will generally have different responses to a change in view depending on their location, the activity they are engaged in and other factors, including the weather and the time of day/year.

<sup>4</sup> The value of a view and magnitude of change does not change depending on the receptor and then can therefore be reported on by viewpoint. Refer to section 4.5 for further information on the assessment criteria.

informed the assessment for each receptor. A level of significance was not determined at each viewpoint for this reason.

- 4.3.14 Visual surveys from roads and public rights of way (PRoW) were also undertaken, the results of the assessment can be found in Appendix 8.4 (**Document 5.8.2.4**) and Appendix 8.5 (**Document 5.8.2.5**) respectively.

#### Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

- 4.3.15 A Residential Visual Amenity Survey (RVAA) was also undertaken which considers views from private properties. The methodology for the RVAA can be found in section 4.6.

#### Night Time Survey

- 4.3.16 A night time 'darkness' survey ensures that any significant effects arising at night from the introduction of additional lighting into a view (during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning) are identified. The following receptors have been considered:

- Occupiers of residential properties; and
- People staying in tourist accommodation and healthcare institutions.

- 4.3.17 Other receptor types have not been considered on the basis that they would either not be present late at night or their immediate environment would be brightly lit and therefore the introduction of additional light would not be discernible.

- 4.3.18 As no lighting has been proposed for the new 400 kV OHL during operation, this is excluded from the assessment. The assessment is therefore focussed only on the construction phase for the OHL and construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning for the other components of the Proposed Development.

- 4.3.19 No night time photos have been included due to the technical difficulties in undertaking night time photography that give an accurate representation of the night time environment.

## **4.4 TECHNICAL ANALYSIS**

### **ZTVs**

- 4.4.1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps were produced to inform the assessment. These illustrate theoretical visibility during the operational phase. At the request of stakeholders, the ZTVs take no account of the



screening effects of buildings and vegetation, which may in reality preclude visibility from certain areas. As a result they are referred to as 'bare earth' ZTVs and provide the 'worst case' scenario (largest geographical area) from which a development may be visible.

- 4.4.2 ZTVs have been produced for the proposed 400 kV OHL (OHL), Braint and Tŷ Fodol Tunnel Head Houses (THH) and Cable Sealing End Compounds (CSEC) and Pentir Substation extension. A number of ZTVs were also produced to inform the cumulative assessment, see section 10.

The ZTVs have been generated in GIS using the Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 Digital Terrain Model. The ZTVs have been modelled using the heights for pylons and gantries given in the Indicative Pylon Schedule in Appendix 3.1 (**Document 5.3.2.1**) and locations shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**). These ZTVs are presented on Figures 8.2-8.6 (**Document 5.8.1.2-5.8.1.6**).

- 4.4.3 As the ZTVs are theoretical, to take into account local screening elements within the landscape and confirm locations from where the different components of the Proposed Development would actually be visible (i.e. a more realistic scenario), extensive fieldwork has been undertaken, the results of which have informed the assessment.

#### *Wireframes and Photomontages*

- 4.4.4 Wireframe diagrams show the outline of a development in the context of the baseline. These are computer-generated line drawings, based on the digital terrain model combined with information about the location and scale of components of the Proposed Development, to give a relatively simple indication of how the proposal would appear from different viewpoints. Wireframe diagrams have been produced for all viewpoints in order to assist the assessment process.
- 4.4.5 A number of the viewpoint locations have been taken forward for photomontage to illustrate the Proposed Development to the public and stakeholders. Photomontages show more detail than wireframes, including colour, texture and lighting conditions. The objective of a photomontage is to simulate the likely visual changes that would result from the Proposed Development and to produce printed images of a size and resolution sufficient to match the perspective in the same view as in the field. Photomontages do not form the basis of the assessment but are illustrative. Viewpoint locations used for photomontages have been discussed with stakeholders.
- 4.4.6 The wireframes and photomontages have been modelled using the heights for pylons and gantries given in the Indicative Pylon Schedule in Appendix 3.1

(**Document 5.3.2.1**) and locations shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**). At Braint and Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC, the THHs shown are the indicative designs as shown in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**). However, it is important to note that there is flexibility for pylons and THH/CSEC to be relocated within the LOD/parameters as described in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) for the reasons described in Chapter 6, EIA Approach and Methodology (**Document 5.6**).

- 4.4.7 The wireframes are presented on the viewpoint assessment sheets in Appendix 8.2 (**Document 5.8.2.2**), with photomontages are presented in Photomontages (**Document 5.29**).

#### Methodology for Wireframes

- 4.4.8 For each viewpoint, wireframe renders were generated using software called TrueViewVisuals. These were produced based on a digital terrain dataset (OS Terrain 50) using a model of the Proposed Development to provide an accurate depiction of the appearance of the OHL.
- 4.4.9 Wireframes are representative of the maximum theoretical visibility of the proposed OHL on bare ground (i.e. assuming no vegetation, buildings or other vertical structures are present). In reality, the visibility of the OHL would be variable depending on both the weather and the lighting conditions.
- 4.4.10 As the existing 400 kV OHL is an integral part of the Proposed Development, it was agreed with stakeholders that the existing 400 kV OHL would also be represented on the wireframes. Existing pylons, gantries and conductors which are being retained are therefore depicted in black. The Proposed Development including pylons, gantries and tunnel head houses are shown in red.

#### Methodology for Photomontages

- 4.4.11 The photomontages were produced by following relevant methodologies from the guideline documents listed below:
- The Landscape Institute/IEEMA Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) (Ref A8.20);
  - Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/09 (Use of photography in landscape and visual assessment) (Ref A8.21); and
  - Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance (Ref A8.22).

- 4.4.12 For each photomontage location a series of high resolution photographs have been taken with full sensor SLR camera with 50 mm prime lens, which gives an angle of view similar to that of the human eye (approximately 40°). Precise panoramic photographs are taken by mounting the camera in landscape format on a tripod which has been set at eye level (1.5 m) and levelled horizontally and laterally by means of a camera mounted spirit level. Photos are stitched together using industry standard software.
- 4.4.13 GPS locations are recorded of the photo location and viewpoint reference markers, giving grid reference and height data.
- 4.4.14 The proposed OHL is created in the 3D modelling application (Autodesk 3D Studio Max) using a digital model of the Proposed Development, together with a terrain model of the surrounding area, produced using OS Landform xyz data.
- 4.4.15 Viewpoint cameras are created with the same settings as the camera and lens and located in the 3D modelling application using our recorded GPS co-ordinates. Reference markers are placed using recorded co-ordinates used to align the cameras, matching precisely the view to the photograph. In this case, a model of the existing OHL was also used to camera match as the location and details of the existing pylons was known.
- 4.4.16 A lighting environment is then set up in the model, re-creating the same light to the conditions when the photo was taken. Textures and details are also added to model.
- 4.4.17 For the selected viewpoints, photorealistic renders at high resolution are produced using 3D Studio Max. The renders are then imported into Photoshop and overlaid onto original photo. With the rendered views aligned to the photography, a mask is applied to hide aspects of the Proposed Development that would be occluded by existing features. This process is performed on all views.
- 4.4.18 The photo viewpoints are laid out on A3 foldout pages (297 x 841 mm), allowing the viewer to gain a clearer impression of the proposed linear development in the landscape. The photomontages are produced as panoramic images by 'stitching' together of a number of single-frame images, these along with the wireframes are printed on a single landscape format on a 297 x 841 mm sheet, which folds out from an A3 document. A recommended viewing distance is displayed on the page together with other information such as a location map, viewpoint title, co-ordinates, elevation, photograph date and time and field of view.

## 4.5 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- 4.5.1 To determine the overall significance of each visual effect, the separate judgements about the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect have been combined to allow a final judgement to be made about whether or not the effect is considered significant.

### *Evaluating Sensitivity*

- 4.5.2 An assessment of the sensitivity of the visual receptors to the Proposed Development is made by combining judgements about the value attached to the existing view and the susceptibility of the viewer to change arising from the Proposed Development.
- 4.5.3 In terms of value, at one end of the scale are locations where receptors experience a highly valued, impressive or well composed view, with no detracting features. These locations are likely to be frequented by relatively high numbers of people. At the other end of the scale are locations where the nature of the view is of limited value or poorly composed with numerous detracting features. Such locations are less likely to be popular. Value is recorded as **very high**, **high**, **medium**, or **low**.
- 4.5.4 The primary determinant of visual susceptibility is the main activity of the receptor. For example, people engaged in outdoor recreation where the focus of the activity is on the enjoyment of the landscape, are assessed to be of high susceptibility. People who are travelling on road, rail or other transport routes tend to be less sensitive and placed in the medium or low category. Exceptions to this include a road that is specifically recognised as a scenic route when awareness of the landscape is likely to be particularly high. People engaged in outdoor recreation or sport which does not involve or depend on an appreciation of the landscape and people at their place of work, where the setting is not important to the quality of working life, are assessed to be of low susceptibility. Susceptibility is recorded as **high**, **medium** or **low**.
- 4.5.5 It should be noted that for the PRow assessment, frequency of use did not influence the assessment. As no data was available footpath usage, all local PRow were considered equal, even where PRow were inaccessible due to vegetation or field boundaries.
- 4.5.6 These divisions are not black and white and the nature of the groups of people who are likely to be affected and the extent to which their attention is likely to be focused on views and visual amenity, as well as the nature of the baseline view, has to be carefully considered. The specific circumstances behind individual judgements has been explained in each case and linked back to the visual baseline assessments.

4.5.7 Table 8.4 provides guidance on the evaluation of landscape sensitivity. Receptors are classified into one of four threshold categories; **very high**, **high**, **medium**, and **low**. These serve to capture all visual receptor groups that might potentially be affected by the Proposed Development.

Table 8.4: Categories of Typical Visual Receptor Sensitivity	
Category	Typical Receptors
Very High	<p>Locations which people might visit purely to experience a highly scenic view and which typically offer a prolonged viewing opportunity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• panoramic viewpoints (often marked on OS plans and providing interpretation facilities);</li> <li>• mountain and hilltops;</li> <li>• tourist, visitor and other destinations where the view is an important contributor to the experience;</li> <li>• nationally designated walks and cycle routes; and</li> <li>• heritage destinations affording a specific, important and highly valued view.</li> </ul>
High	<p>Locations where people are likely to pause to appreciate a scenic view, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people living and moving around their local community;</li> <li>• promoted scenic drives or tourist routes;</li> <li>• designed landscapes/ parks and gardens with specific views/ vistas/ borrowed landscapes and visual experiences which are fundamental to the appreciation of the attraction;</li> <li>• tourist, visitor or heritage destinations where views of the surroundings are fundamental to the experience;</li> <li>• viewpoints marked on road atlases, or referred to in guidebooks and have brown road signage and/ or interpretation boards; and</li> <li>• regionally promoted walks and cycle routes.</li> </ul>

**Table 8.4: Categories of Typical Visual Receptor Sensitivity**

Category	Typical Receptors
Medium	<p>People with a general interest in their surroundings or with transient viewing opportunities combined with a view of average scenic quality, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incidental footpaths and local PRoWs;</li> <li>• residential distributor and local road network;</li> <li>• general public open spaces, greenspace, recreation grounds and play areas;</li> <li>• people in rural offices and business parks; and</li> <li>• rural outdoor workers and those engaged in marine surface-based activities such as fishing.</li> </ul>
Low	<p>People with limited opportunity to enjoy the view due either to the speed of travel or because their attention is elsewhere, combined with a view of limited scenic quality, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• workers in industrial and commercial buildings;</li> <li>• schools;</li> <li>• main roads (although susceptibility may be higher in scenic locations);</li> <li>• indoor facilities;</li> <li>• commuters; and</li> <li>• those engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not depend on an appreciation of views of their surroundings.</li> </ul>

4.5.8 In formulating sensitivity categories it is important to acknowledge the special circumstances where peoples' expectations in relation to the view are enhanced and where a sensitivity category of 'very-high' has been introduced. This means for example that many receptors experiencing views from locations in Snowdonia National Park and the AONBs have been defined as 'high' rather than 'very-high', with 'very-high' only applying to designed landscapes/ parks/ gardens and/ or specific views, vistas, borrowed landscapes and visual experiences which are the main focus of the activity and fundamental to the appreciation of that location. If all receptors within nationally designated landscapes were defined as 'very-high' then this would undervalue the primacy of panoramic viewpoints (such as those identified on OS maps) and designed views or particularly valued viewpoints where the prime objective is for receptors to be able to absorb the valued view.

- 4.5.9 The rationale and justification behind attributing a 'high' rather than 'very-high' sensitivity for people living in local communities also needs clarification. People living in settlements are acknowledged as having a higher than average sensitivity to the Proposed Development (even though local residents are potentially desensitised to it because of the presence of an existing 400 kV OHL). They do not, however, have the highest level of sensitivity unless standing at a specific destination and/ or valued viewpoint in which case they are captured under that category of visitor.

#### *Magnitude of Effects*

- 4.5.10 As explained in paragraph 6.38 of GLVIA3 (Ref 8.20) the nature or magnitude of visual effect that is likely to occur is determined by reference to its size or scale, geographical extent, and also its duration and reversibility.

#### Scale of Change

- 4.5.11 The size/scale of visual effect is determined by considering the amount of change experienced by a receptor, which is influenced by a combination of the following factors:
- Scale: The scale of change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition including the proportion of the view occupied by the Proposed Development. This has been described in the assessment by reference to the size of the pylons and the number of pylons which appear in the view, as well as by the field of view that they occupy. It has been described by words such as 'dominant', 'prominent', 'noticeable' and 'negligible';
  - Contrast: The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the view with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture. Developments which contrast or appear incongruous with their surroundings are more likely to be visible and lead to a higher magnitude of change;
  - Speed: The duration and nature of the visual effect, whether temporary or permanent, intermittent or continuous, stationary or transient etc. This depends on the speed of travel which affects how long a view would be experienced (continuously, intermittently, glimpsed either once or repeatedly and sequentially along a route) and the possibility that a development would be noticed;

- Screening: Screening by buildings, landform or vegetation (including seasonal effects due to variations in deciduous leaf cover<sup>5</sup>) may wholly or partly obstruct or screen views of the Proposed Development. Visual receptors with open views are more likely to experience a large magnitude of visual change.
- Skylining/ backgrounding: Whether a development is viewed against the sky or against a solid such as landform or vegetation, can affect the level of contrast and scale. For example pylons, conductors and other electricity infrastructure are more difficult to discern when viewed against a textured background than against an open sky background. Any backgrounding minimises the scale of change on the view as is acknowledged in The Holford Rules (Ref 8.4).

#### Geographical Extent

4.5.12 The geographical extent varies with different viewpoints and is likely to reflect:

- Angle of View: This applies both horizontally and vertically. Views up to a development are generally considered to be of greater magnitude due to the enhanced vertical height of the structures than views down to a development where the apparent height appears reduced. Developments which would be seen directly in front of the viewer are likely to be more visible than developments which would be seen obliquely. Road users are typically more aware of the views in the direction of travel, whilst rail users tend to be more aware of views to the side;
- Distance: The distance of the viewpoint from Proposed Development is measured objectively and used to determine the relative height of the development in the landscape at the viewpoint. Distance can be a strong indicator of the magnitude of visual change although apparent height of a development can be affected by the landscape surrounding it; and
- Extent of Visibility: the geographical extent of the area over which the changes to the view would be visible, which is defined by the distance, area and the horizontal and vertical field of the view affected.

4.5.13 The judgements on the size or scale of effect and geographical extent are considered together to derive a magnitude of predicted change or effect for each receptor, which is determined through informed professional judgement

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<sup>5</sup> In visual assessment terms, the worst case scenario prevails for winter views where there is minimal screening by vegetation and deciduous trees.



guided by the descriptions in Table 8.5. The magnitude of visual effect is described as **high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low, negligible** or **no change**. The rationale in support of the assessment is set out for each receptor so that it is clear how each judgement has been made.

- 4.5.14 It should be noted that for the assessment of magnitude for construction effects, the presence of the pylon itself was not considered. The pylon was considered to be an operational effect so as not to double count the effect of the pylons themselves and concentrate on the effects of the construction activities taking place.

**Table 8.5: Indicative Criteria for Judging the Magnitude of Change in the View**

Magnitude	Typical Example
High	<p>The development would form a dominant element in the view and result in a dramatic change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically this would be where a development would be seen in very close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected by no or minimal screening/ filtering or backgrounding of views.</p> <p>The development would dominate the view and may also be seen for a long duration and by many people.</p>
Medium-High	<p>The development would be a prominent feature and result in a substantial change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically this would be where a development would be seen in close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected by little filtering or backgrounding.</p> <p>The development would affect the main focus of the view and may also be seen for a long duration and by many people.</p>
Medium	<p>The development would be a conspicuous element in the view and result in a noticeable change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically this would be where a development would be seen in views where a moderate proportion of the view is affected, although there may be some screening or backgrounding.</p> <p>The development would be clearly visible and well-defined. It may be also seen for a moderate duration and by a number of people.</p>

**Table 8.5: Indicative Criteria for Judging the Magnitude of Change in the View**

Magnitude	Typical Example
Medium-Low	<p>The development would form a small part of the view and result in a slight change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically this would be where a development would be seen in distant views, where only a small proportion of the view is affected, where the effect is reduced due to a high degree of filtering of backgrounding or where there is a low scale of change from the existing view.</p> <p>The development would be visible but be indistinct and/or partially obscured. It would be seen only briefly and by few people.</p>
Low	<p>The development would be perceptible but result in an inconspicuous change to the character and quality of the existing view and how it is perceived.</p> <p>Typically this would be where a development would form a barely perceptible part of a long distance panoramic view and/or where a very small proportion of the view were affected.</p> <p>The development would be barely discernible and likely to be visible only under certain weather or lighting conditions.</p>
Negligible	<p>Almost indiscernible change to the view, with no consequences for the character and quality of the view.</p> <p>The development would be barely perceptible and post development, the baseline view would appear unchanged.</p>
No Change	<p>The assessment also identifies areas where no visual change is anticipated. In these instances, 'no change' is inserted into the appropriate magnitude of effect column and the resulting effect is identified as 'no effect'.</p>

### Temporal Scope

4.5.15 The Proposed Development (or parts of it) is described as temporary or permanent and the resulting effects as short, medium and long-term as follows:

- Short-term effects are defined as 0 - 5 years;
- Medium-term effects are defined as 5 - 15 years; and
- Long-term effects are defined as >15 years.

- 4.5.16 Short-term visual effects are typically those which would arise during the construction, maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. This includes temporary loss of vegetation for example hedgerows, which would be replanted.
- 4.5.17 Medium-term visual effects are typically those that, although they may commence during construction, would endure through the operational phase of the Proposed Development and include the effects of permanent vegetation loss on the baseline visual environment.
- 4.5.18 Long-term residual visual effects of the Proposed Development are typically those which would remain after a minimum fifteen years. The assessment has included the effects of committed maturing mitigation planting as identified in section 9.
- 4.5.19 Effects have been assessed at the height of the construction period, at year 1 of operation when the connection is energised and at year 15.

#### Reversibility

- 4.5.20 A development may also be considered in terms of whether the effects are reversible. It should be noted that although in theory the effects of the proposed OHL are reversible, this is dealt with in the assessment of decommissioning and is not considered during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
- 4.5.21 For some receptors, the assessment of magnitude in Table 8.5 is adjusted (either up or down) to reflect the duration of the visual change how long the change itself endures and whether it is likely to be reversible e.g. temporary loss of vegetation.

#### *Determining Significance*

- 4.5.22 The overall approach to evaluating the significance of effect is explained in Chapter 6, ES Approach and Methodology (**Document 5.6**) of the ES.
- 4.5.23 Not all visual effects are significant. Moreover a significant effect does not necessarily mean that such an effect would be unacceptable to decision makers. This is a matter that the decision maker will weigh in the planning balance alongside other factors. What is important is that the potential effects of the Proposed Development are transparently assessed and described in order that the determining authority can bring a balanced and well-informed judgement to bear as part of the decision-making process.

4.5.24 IEMA's report, *The State of Environmental Impact Assessment Practice in the UK* (Ref A8.24), identifies a range of different factors that should be considered when determining the significance of an effect. These include:

- the legal and policy context, which offers protection to the environment and community;
- knowledge and experience of significance from previous assessments;
- details of the development being proposed, such as construction and operational activities, and the nature of the effects associated with such activity;
- details about the environmental sensitivity of the area that would be affected; and
- feedback from scoping and consultation often including views from the local community.

4.5.25 Paragraph 6.42 of GLVIA3 (Ref A8.20) notes that significance of visual effects is not absolute and *'can only be defined in relation to each development and its specific location'*.

4.5.26 Paragraph 6.44 of GLVIA3 (Ref A8.20) notes that:

- 'effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes in views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant;
- effects on people at recognised and important viewpoints or from recognised scenic routes are more likely to be significant; and
- large-scale changes which introduce new, non-characteristic or discordant or intrusive components into the view are more likely to be significant than small changes or changes involving features already present in the view.'
- Where assessments of significance place visual effects between these extremes, judgements must be made about whether or not they are significant, with full explanations of why these conclusions have been reached.'

#### *Significance Criteria*

4.5.27 To determine the overall significance of each visual effect, the separate judgements about the sensitivity of the visual receptor or receptor group and the magnitude of visual effect are combined to allow a final judgement to be

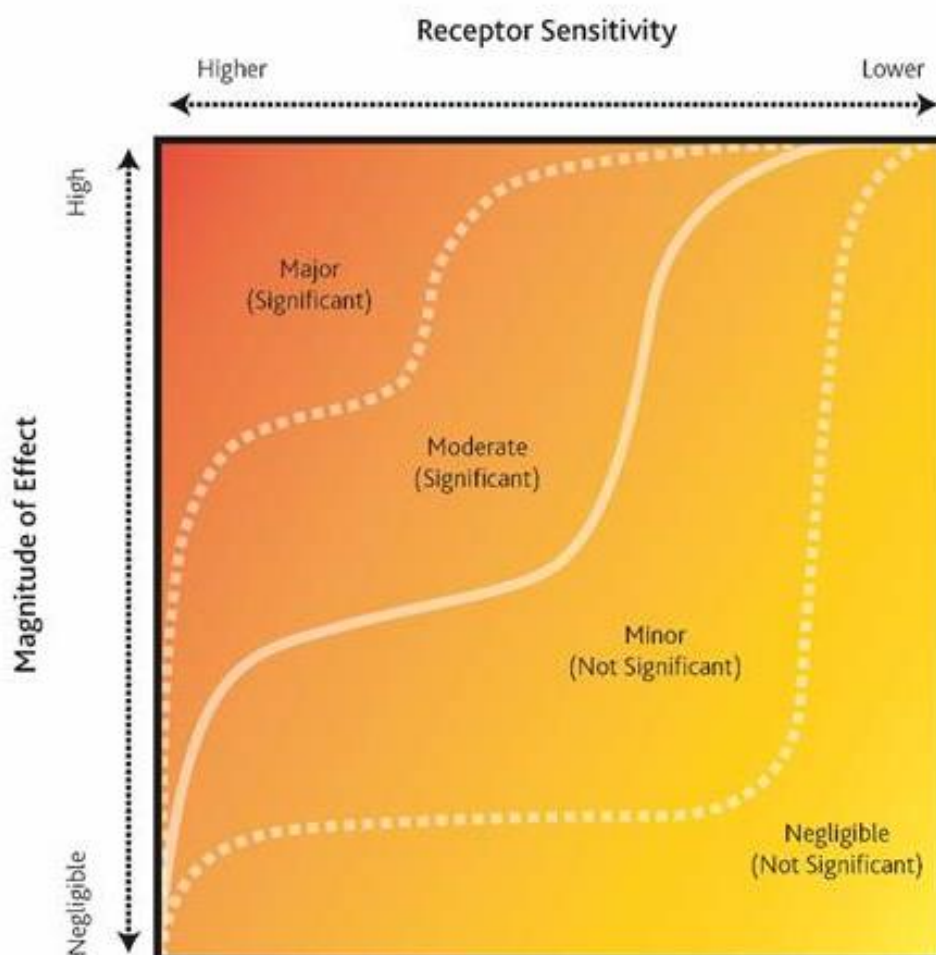
made about whether or not the effect is considered significant using guidance presented in Table 8.6.

- 4.5.28 The significance of visual effect is described as **major**, **moderate**, **minor** or **negligible**. Where **no effect** is anticipated this is also stated. The relationship between receptors and effects is not generally a linear one and there are no hard or fast rules about what makes an effect significant. Judgements are therefore supported by qualitative text to draw out the key issues, describe the effects and explain the underlying rationale. For the purposes of this assessment, effects that are judged to be **moderate** or **major** are considered to be significant.

Table 8.6: Definition of Significance	
Category	Criteria
<b>Major Adverse</b> (significant)	<p>Would be at considerable variance with the existing view, degrading its integrity.</p> <p>Would permanently destroy, degrade or diminish valued characteristic elements/features (including aesthetic or perceptual qualities).</p> <p>Would cause a substantial deterioration in the view.</p>
<b>Moderate Adverse</b> (significant)	<p>Would be at variance with the existing view and diminish its integrity.</p> <p>Would destroy, degrade or diminish valued characteristic elements/features (including aesthetic or perceptual qualities).</p> <p>Would cause a noticeable deterioration in the view.</p>
<b>Minor Adverse</b>	<p>Would be slightly at variance with the existing view.</p> <p>Would damage or partially remove some locally valued characteristic elements/features.</p> <p>Would cause a perceptible deterioration in the view.</p>
<b>Negligible</b>	Would have no consequences for the existing view.
<b>Minor Beneficial</b>	Would slightly enhance the existing view.
<b>Moderate Beneficial</b> (significant)	<p>Would markedly improve and enhance the existing view.</p> <p>Would restore or enhance valued characteristic elements/features.</p>

<b>Major Beneficial</b> (significant)	Would considerably improve and enhance the existing view. Would restore or reinstate valued characteristic elements/features.
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4.5.29 Each of these categories covers a broad range of effects and represents a continuum or sliding scale as illustrated in the diagram below, which is adapted from Figure 6.3: EIA significance evaluation matrix in IEMA's report, The State of Environmental Impact Assessment Practice in the UK (Ref A8.23). Although this diagram is useful in that it demonstrates that there is a gradual transition both within and between the categories, the two axis are not necessarily evenly weighted and the diagram should be only employed as a guide to inform the assessment. The final decision on the level of effect and therefore significance ultimately relies on professional judgement which has to be supported through clear and transparently explained text.



**Image 8.1 – Significance Evaluation Matrix**

Adapted from Figure 6.3 EIA Significance Evaluation Matrix from IEMA's Report - The State of EIA Practice In The UK, (2011)

## 4.6 RESIDENTIAL VISUAL AMENITY ASSESSMENT (PRIVATE VIEWS)

### *Introduction*

- 4.6.1 Residential visual amenity assessment is the assessment of the effects on views from private residential properties, including their gardens and driveways. Residents are considered to be highly sensitive to changes arising from new high voltage OHLs and their associated infrastructure. This assessment has been undertaken in response to supplementary planning guidance (Ref 8.19) to show the effects of the Proposed Development on individual properties.
- 4.6.2 It is well established in planning that individuals (i.e. visual receptors at a single residential property) have no statutory 'right to a view' and that the outlook or view from a private property is a private interest and not protected by the UK planning system. However, the planning system also recognises situations where effects on residential amenity are considered to be a matter of public interest; and this often has a visual component.
- 4.6.3 Residential visual amenity is only one component of 'residential amenity', which also includes aspects such as noise, dust, vibration etc., as covered in other chapters of the ES; though during the operation of the Proposed Development these would be limited to visual amenity and noise. Determining whether or not a development is unacceptable in terms of residential amenity requires a judgement to be made, in this case by the Secretary of State, after full consideration of all these aspects in the round.
- 4.6.4 This Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) study provides a detailed assessment of the likely operational effects of the Proposed Development on the visual amenity experienced by residents living within 500 m of the Proposed Development. This is the distance within which effects on visual amenity are most likely to be considered significant. The assessment is presented in Appendix 8.3 (**Document 5.8.2.3**). For the purposes of this assessment, construction effects were also considered.
- 4.6.5 The results of this assessment have been referred to as Effects on Private Views within section 9. Results have also informed Chapter 17 Socio Economics (**Document 5.17**) and the assessment of intra-project cumulative effects (**Chapter 19, Document 5.19**).
- 4.6.6 A distance of 500 m is quoted in local planning policy (Joint Local Development Plan Supporting Documents, Ref 8.19) as the trigger distance for consideration of visual amenity on residences for a vertical development of this type, however does only consider pylons up to 59 m in height. It was considered in the supporting guidance that a structure with an apparent height



of 7.5 cm could trigger a visual amenity assessment. The height of the tallest pylon as shown on the Indicative Pylon Schedule (**Document 5.3.2.1**) is 61.5 m. In this case, a pylon with a height of 61.5 m would give an apparent height of 7.5 cm at 500 m and this distance was used as an offset along the entire proposed OHL for the RVAA.

- 4.6.7 To fully consider the flexibility of the design, the potential for pylons to be an additional 6 m taller was considered. The 6 m LOD was added to each pylon over 55.5 m as this would put it taller than the 61.5 m of the tallest pylon or over the 7.5 cm trigger distance as discussed above. The distance at which the pylon would appear 7.5 cm was then calculated for each of the pylons (eight pylons were identified) and an additional buffer considered. It was confirmed that no additional residential receptors were identified within the larger buffer areas for these pylons, the largest of which was 549 m based on a 67.5 m tall pylon.
- 4.6.8 In addition, a 500 m buffer was also used on the construction compounds to ensure the construction effects were adequately assessed for residential receptors.
- 4.6.9 Residential visual amenity assessments adopt the same approach as the main LVIA (see section 4.5), in that judgements on the sensitivity of receptors (residents) are combined with judgements on the changes to the view likely to be experienced, to give an overall judgement on the significance of effect (major, moderate, minor, negligible or no effect). For the purposes of this assessment, all receptors identified are considered to be of **high** sensitivity. The approach relies heavily on the experience and professional judgement of the assessor, which in this case has been two competent Chartered Landscape Architects.
- 4.6.10 For the purposes of this study, views from a property include those from inside the property as well as from the gardens and access driveway (the 'domestic curtilage'). Information on the extent of curtilage is provided within digital OS mapping which has been supported by site survey work.

#### *Relevant Guidance*

- 4.6.11 Unlike for landscape and visual assessment (LVIA), there is currently no published guidance in the UK for the assessment of visual amenity from private properties or for defining the distance from the Proposed Development that should form part of the study. The issue of visual amenity has, however, been considered at a number of public inquiries for wind energy developments and more recently for high voltage OHLs. In most of these



cases the assessment broadly follows the approach for landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA), set out in the GLVIA3 (Ref 8.20).

#### *Assessment of Potential Effects*

- 4.6.12 Properties have been assessed individually except where more than one property is of a similar type, sited close together and has a similar orientation. In this case, the number of residential buildings have been recorded as a group.
- 4.6.13 Site visits have been undertaken during daylight hours in order confirm the type and orientation of each property, including the number of storeys, whether it has any viewing platforms, balconies or conservatories, the layout and orientation of the garden, access and location of the driveway and composition and type of current views (including main aspects and directions of windows) available from the property.
- 4.6.14 The survey has been undertaken from the nearest publicly accessible points to the properties - no verification of the interior layout and use of rooms within properties has been undertaken. Where it is considered that a fair assessment could not be made due to views of a property being unavailable from a publically accessible location, then access to the property was sought through the appropriate channels.
- 4.6.15 Where properties have two or more storeys, the extent of the Proposed Development visible from upper floors may be greater than that from ground floor level and this has been taken into account using professional judgement.
- 4.6.16 The visual assessment has recorded the following:

#### The Orientation of the Property

- 4.6.17 The orientation of the property in relation to the Proposed Development, including whether:
- The principal façade of the property is orientated to directly face the Proposed Development;
  - There would only be view of the Proposed Development from the upper windows or garden area; or
  - There would be views of the Proposed Development from more than one side of the property.

### The Nature of Views

#### 4.6.18 Determining the extent and nature of views and whether:

- The property would have unimpeded views towards the Proposed Development;
- The proportion of the Proposed Development that would be visible (such as full, most, small part or none);
- Views towards the Proposed Development would be direct or oblique, contained or open/ panoramic; and
- Views from the property would be wholly, substantially or partially obscured by landform/ vegetation or buildings within or outside the domestic curtilage.

### The Composition and Context of Views

#### 4.6.19 Determining whether views from the property:

- Are scenic in terms of the landscape context and including consideration of both views from the property and views to the property from an associated driveway; and
- Include some prominent visual detractors in principal views or have notable and visually dominant detractors in close proximity. These may include man-made features such as buildings, roads, moving vehicles, as well as the existing 400 kV OHL.

### Magnitude of Change

#### 4.6.20 The size/scale and geographic extent of visual effect is determined by considering the amount of change experienced by a receptor, which is influenced by a combination of the following factors:

- The distance of the property to the nearest component of the Proposed Development and the relative size of that component in the views experienced;
- The scale of change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition including the proportion of the view occupied by the Proposed Development (full, part or none);
- The extent of the Proposed Development visible and its elevation in views from the property i.e. whether it would be seen looking up from

the property/ and or skylined, at the same level, or when looking it down from the property;

- Any screening or filtering of views by vegetation, landform or buildings. Consideration has also be given to the extent of screening and filtering by vegetation with and without leaves;
- The overall composition of the Proposed Development in the view and the degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the view with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture; and
- The proportion of the views from the property which would be occupied by the Proposed Development and for the OHL component, whether the property would be located between the existing and proposed OHLs.

4.6.21 Professional judgement has been applied to predict the likely magnitude of visual effect, which has categorised as **high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low, negligible** or **no change**. The magnitude of change has been judged in accordance with Table 8.5 in section 4.5.

4.6.22 To determine the overall significance of views from each property, the separate judgements about the sensitivity of the visual receptor and the magnitude of visual effect are combined to allow a final judgement to be made about whether or not the effect is considered significant using guidance presented in Table 8.6 in Section 4.5. The significance of visual effect is described as **major, moderate, minor, negligible** or **no effect**.

## 4.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

### *Growth rates*

4.7.1 Growth rates for proposed landscape planting are based on information from the Forestry Commission Research Branch. Tree growth tables have been obtained showing average growth rates for a selection of trees planted at 450 mm, a selection of which is shown in Table 8.7 below. These rates assume good cultivation and management.

4.7.2 It is assumed that tree species planted at standard sizes (3.5-4.5 m) would grow at a rate of 300 mm per year and therefore would achieve a height between 8-9 m.

**Table 8.7: Tree and Shrub Growth Rates (Planted as 450 mm whips)**

Species	Growth Year 1	Subsequent years growth	Assumed Minimum Height at Year 15
Oak	200 mm	300 - 400 mm	2900 - 3800 mm
Willow	200 mm	600 mm	8600 mm
Scots Pine	100 mm	200 mm	2900 mm
Hawthorn	150 mm	300 mm	4350 mm
Blackthorn	150 mm	300 mm	4350 mm
Birch	100 mm	300 mm	4300 mm

#### *Mitigation (On Site) and Enhancement Planting (Off Site)*

- 4.7.3 The assessment considers the effects of secured mitigation planting only, as identified in the Schedule of Mitigation (**Document 5.28**).
- 4.7.4 Although enhancement planting off site may help to reduce effects these have not been considered in the assessment as they cannot be secured/ relied on.

#### *Technical Limitations of the ZTV*

- 4.7.5 The ZTVs have been generated in GIS using the Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 Digital Terrain Model. This data set takes no account of the screening effects of buildings and vegetation, which may in reality preclude visibility from certain areas. As a result they are referred to as 'bare earth' ZTVs and provide the 'worst case' or largest area from which a development may theoretically be visible.
- 4.7.6 As the ZTVs are theoretical, to take into account local screening elements within the landscape and confirm locations from where the different components of the Proposed Development would actually be visible (i.e. a more realistic scenario), extensive fieldwork has been undertaken, the results of which have informed the assessment.

#### *Wireframes and Photomontages*

- 4.7.7 The wireframes and photomontage utilise a 3d model of the design as shown in the Indicative Pylon Schedule in Appendix 3.1 (**Document 5.3.2.1**) and locations shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**). At Braint and Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC, the THHs shown are the indicative designs as shown in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**). The wireframe and photomontage do not take into account the flexibility described in section 5.2 and required for the reasons described in Chapter 6, EIA Approach and Methodology

**(Document 5.6).** Therefore, although the wireframes and photomontages illustrate the Proposed Development, there is the potential for the pylons, THH and CSEC to be located in different positions to those shown but still within the LOD/parameters set out.

## 5 Basis of Assessment

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The basis of assessment section sets out the assumptions that have been made in respect of the design flexibility maintained within the draft DCO (**Document 2.1**), and the consideration that has been given to alternative scenarios and the sensitivity of the assessment to changes in the construction commencement year.
- 5.1.2 Details of the available flexibility are included in Chapter 3, Description of Proposed Development, (**Document 5.3**), and Chapter 4, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.4**) and are also considered in Chapter 6, EIA Methodology and Basis of Assessment (**Document 5.6**).

### 5.2 FLEXIBILITY ASSUMPTIONS

- 5.2.1 The main assessment has been undertaken based upon the design shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**), the Construction Plans (**Documents 5.4.1.1 and 5.4.1.2**) and the Design Plans (**Document 4.13**). To take account of the flexibility allowed for in the draft DCO (**Document 2.1**), consideration has been given to the potential for effects to be of greater significance should any of the permanent or temporary infrastructure elements be moved within the LOD or Order Limits.
- 5.2.2 Where relocating temporary or permanent infrastructure within the LOD may have changed the significance of an effect, an environmental commitment has been made, to restrict works in these areas. The Schedule of Environmental Commitments is provided in Volume 7 (**Document 7.4.2.1**) for more information.
- 5.2.3 The assumptions made regarding the use of flexibility for the main assessment, and any alternative assumptions, are set out in Table 8.8 below.

Table 8.8 Flexibility assumptions		
Element of flexibility	Proposed Development assumption for initial assessment	Flexibility assumptions considered
Lateral Limits of Deviation for the OHL	<p>The pylon is assessed in its current lateral location as shown on the Works Plans (<b>Document 4.4</b>).</p> <p>The conductors have been assessed based on the location of the pylons and centreline shown in on the Works Plans (<b>Document 4.4</b>).</p>	<p>The assessment has considered the possible effects of locating pylons or conductors anywhere within the LOD but with regard for the assumptions on flexibility and synchronisation as discussed in Chapter 6, EIA Methodology and Basis of Assessment (<b>Document 5.6</b>).</p> <p>Areas were excluded where the significance of the effect could increase. These are identified on the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (<b>Document 7.4.2.1</b>).</p>
Vertical Limits of Deviation for pylons	Assessed at the height shown on the Indicative Pylon Schedule ( <b>Document 5.3.2.1</b> )	The assessment has considered the possible effects of pylons being 6 m above the height as shown on the indicative pylon schedule (i.e. all pylons having two 3 m extensions).
Pylon footprint	The pylon footprint is assessed as indicated on the Indicative Pylon Schedule ( <b>Document 5.3.2.1</b> ).	The assessment has considered the possible footprints increasing (i.e. as would be required if there was an increase in height).
Pylon foundation type	The type of foundation used is not considered relevant to this assessment	The type of foundation used is not considered relevant to this assessment.
Tunnel alignment within LOD	This is not applicable to the visual assessment as it has no bearing on the above ground	This is not applicable to the visual assessment as it has no bearing on the above

Table 8.8 Flexibility assumptions		
Element of flexibility	Proposed Development assumption for initial assessment	Flexibility assumptions considered
	layout of the Proposed Development.	ground layout of the Proposed Development.
Tunnel depth	This is not applicable to the visual assessment as it has no bearing on the above ground layout of the Proposed Development.	This is not applicable to the visual assessment as it has no bearing on the above ground layout of the Proposed Development.
Tunnel construction compounds (Braint and Tŷ Fodol Construction Compounds)	Construction work could take place anywhere within the compounds area identified on the Works Plans ( <b>Document 4.4</b> ).	Not applicable as this has already been taken into account for the initial assessment.
Braint and Tŷ Fodol THH/CSEC, Pentir Substation and Wylfa Substation	The assessment has been undertaken based on the maximum parameters shown on Design Plans ( <b>Document 4.13</b> ).	Not applicable as this has already been taken into account for the initial assessment.
Access tracks and working areas	Access tracks and working areas would be located where they are currently shown on the Construction Plans ( <b>Document 5.4.1.1</b> ).	The assessment has considered the possible effects of locating access tracks and working areas anywhere else within the Order Limits.  Areas were excluded where the magnitude of effects or sensitivity of receptors could increase. These are identified on the Schedule of Environmental Commitments ( <b>Document 7.4.2.1</b> ).
Penmynydd Road Compound	Construction work could take place anywhere within the compounds area identified on	Not applicable as this has already been taken into



Table 8.8 Flexibility assumptions		
Element of flexibility	Proposed Development assumption for initial assessment	Flexibility assumptions considered
	the Works Plans ( <b>Document 4.4</b> ).	account for the initial assessment.
Pentir Construction Compound	Construction work could take place anywhere within the compounds area identified on the Works Plans ( <b>Document 4.4</b> ).	Not applicable as this has already been taken into account for the initial assessment.
Third Party Services	<p>For the purposes of assessing construction effects, it has been assumed that all third party services within the LOD would be undergrounded as shown on the Third Party Services Construction Plans (<b>Document 5.4.1.2</b>)</p> <p>Access tracks and working areas would be located where they are currently shown on the Third Party Services Construction Plans (<b>Document 5.4.1.2</b>).</p> <p>For the purposes of assessing operation effects it has been assumed that all Third Party Services remain as per the baseline.</p>	Not applicable

### 5.3 CONSIDERATION OF SCENARIOS

5.3.1 There are three sets of scenarios that have been considered in the assessment. These are:

- Option A and B as explained in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**)

- Direction of Tunnelling (Scenarios 1, 2 and 3) as explained in Chapter 4, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning (**Document 5.4**)
- Construction traffic using the existing A5025 (Link 1) alignment or using the new alignment as proposed by Horizon Nuclear Power as explained in Chapter 4 (**Document 5.4**)

5.3.2 Table 8.9 details where these scenarios are relevant to the visual assessment and how they have been assessed in section 9 mitigation and residual effects.

Table 8.9 Consideration of Scenarios	
Option	How it has been considered within the assessment
Option A and B	<p>Both Options A &amp; B have been considered in the visual assessment. The assessment text contains information on both options; however wireframes shown in the Viewpoint Assessment in Appendix 8.2 (<b>Document 5.8.2.2</b>) show Option B only, as this option is considered to be the worst case as it contains an additional pylon.</p> <p>The Residential Visual Amenity Assessment in Appendix 8.3 (<b>Document 5.8.2.3</b>) considers both options.</p> <p>Photomontages (<b>Document 5.29</b>) illustrate both Options where applicable, viewpoints having separate photomontages for each option.</p>
Direction of tunnelling (Scenarios 1,2 and 3)	<p>The construction compounds on the Works Plans (<b>Document 4.4</b>) allow for storage of material at either the Braint or Tŷ Fodol compounds and therefore the assessment assumes this could occur at either location.</p>
Existing A5025 and the offline works as proposed by Horizon Nuclear Power	<p>As the construction traffic associated with the Proposed Development is not a source of effects for this topic, this scenario does not need to be considered.</p>

## 5.4 SENSITIVITY TESTS

### *Construction Start Date*

5.4.1 Under the terms of the draft DCO (**Document 2.1**), construction could commence in any year up to 2025. Consideration has been given to whether the mitigation proposed or residual visual effects reported would be any

different if the works were to commence in any year up to 2025. It has been concluded that there would be no difference. It has therefore not been necessary to undertake a more detailed assessment for an alternative programme to that set out in Chapter 4 (**Document 5.4**).

#### *Duration of Construction Activities*

- 5.4.2 It is possible that some construction activities may take a longer or shorter length of time to complete than currently predicted in the construction programme used for the purposes of assessment. Certain assessment methodologies use defined durations when considering effects within the assessment, for example in relation to peak periods of construction, such as that considered for construction traffic effects (consideration is given to the peak week of traffic and the average weekly traffic over the peak year). To ensure a robust assessment, additional consideration has been given to any difference in the effects as assessed should there be any increase or decreases in the duration of individual construction activities, or indeed the construction programme as a whole.
- 5.4.3 For visual it is considered that there is no potential for changes to the duration of construction activities, or the programme as a whole, to alter the assessment findings as reported in section 9 Mitigation and Residual Effects.

## 6 Study Area

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 This section describes the spatial scope and justification for the study area for the visual assessment.

### 6.2 VISUAL ASSESSMENT

- 6.2.1 It is important to note that the visual assessment focuses on those areas that are likely to experience significant effects rather than all areas from which the Proposed Development is theoretically visible, however unlikely or insignificant the effects would be.
- 6.2.2 The study area for the visual assessment is 5 km from the extent of the Limits of Deviation (LOD) for the 400 kV OHL (including the additional pylon at Pentir Substation) and parameters for the THH/CSEC and substation elements of the Proposed Development (a definition of the LOD and parameters is included in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**)). This approach is considered appropriate and proportionate.
- 6.2.3 A buffer from the LOD/maximum parameters, rather than the Order Limits, has been used as the visual assessment is largely concerned with the likely significant operational effects of the above ground structures including the proposed 400 kV OHL, cable sealing end compounds (CSEC), tunnel head houses (THH), works at Wylfa Substation and proposed substation extension at Pentir Substation. At 5 km, a 61.5 m tall pylon<sup>6</sup> would appear to be approximately 0.75 cm high in the landscape<sup>7</sup> when viewed at arm's length. It would therefore be unlikely to give rise to significant visual effects.
- 6.2.4 All temporary works are located within the 5 km study area. Effects from temporary works e.g. work at bellmouth locations or along access tracks tend to be localised and so it was considered that the 5 km study area was

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<sup>6</sup> The height of the tallest pylon in the Indicative Pylon Schedule (**Document 5.3.2.1**).

<sup>7</sup> Apparent height or angular size of an object is the height that an object appears at arm's length and is calculated by considering the known height of an object and distance from that object. For information, for a 61.5 m tall pylon, the apparent height at 10 km is 0.38 cm, 5 km is 0.75 cm and 3 km is 1.25 cm.

sufficient to adequately identify significant construction effects for receptors. One construction traffic route (Link 1) falls outside the 5 km but it is considered that these transient effects would not be significant on visual receptors as it utilises the existing highway and is located away from the main areas of construction.

6.2.5 To cover the unlikely eventuality that a pylon may give rise to a significant effect beyond this distance, key sensitive receptors were identified up to 10 km from the LOD for consideration in the assessment as requested by stakeholders e.g. Snowdonia National Park and the Llŷn Peninsula Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). A number of trig points were also identified. The visual receptors that have been identified are shown on Figure 8.1 (**Document 5.8.1.1**).

6.2.6 It was concluded that due to distance there would be no visual effects on Snowdonia National Park or the Llŷn Peninsula AONB and therefore are not considered further in this assessment. More information on the effects on designations can be found in Chapter 7, Landscape Assessment (**Document 5.7**). A number of trig points over 5 km have been assessed to illustrate how distance affects the perceptibility of the Proposed Development.

6.2.7 The perceptibility of an OHL may increase slightly if two pylons are close together (as may be the case when two lines run in parallel) or where views of single or paired pylons are silhouetted against the sky on an open and undeveloped ridgeline as in this situation the pylons are more likely to draw the eye. Perceptibility may also increase when two lines run closely together and are perceived as a single line with closely spaced pylons. These effects are still unlikely to be significant when they are viewed from distances in excess of 5 km.

6.2.8 Within the 5 km study area, the following assessments have been undertaken:

#### Private Views

6.2.9 A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) has been undertaken for all properties within 500 m of the LOD/maximum parameters as discussed in section 4.6. The results have been used to inform the assessment of effects on communities and are referred to as effects on private views within this chapter.

#### Visual Assessment within 1 km of the LOD/maximum parameters for the Proposed Development

6.2.10 The visual assessment considers the effects of the Proposed Development on all sensitive visual receptors, such as PRow, roads and tourist attractions,

within 1 km either side of the LOD/maximum parameters as this is where it is more likely to give rise to significant effects. This excludes occupiers of individual private properties which are separately assessed as outlined above.

- 6.2.11 Viewpoints are also used to represent the effects of changes to the view experienced by people as they move along identified public rights of way (PRoW) and along other public routes.

Representative Views between 1 km and 5 km from the LOD/maximum parameters for the Proposed Development

- 6.2.12 Between 1 and 5 km of the LOD/maximum parameters, a series of representative viewpoints are used to identify the effects of the Proposed Development. This is because the number of receptors is too great to assess individually and because at this distance the effects experienced are likely to be similar for aggregated groups of receptors. Viewpoints include a mix of publically accessible views from PRoW, roads, heritage sites and other open space areas.

- 6.2.13 In accordance with paragraph 6.19 of GLVIA3 (Ref 8.20), effects on the visual amenity of communities and aggregated groups of properties<sup>8</sup> are also assessed using representative viewpoints. These are generally located on the edge of the settlement as views from within a settlement are often obscured by intervening buildings.

Valued Views over 5 km from the LOD/maximum parameters for the Proposed Development

- 6.2.14 At distances over 5 km either side of the LOD/maximum parameters of the Proposed Development only valued views are assessed, using a series of selected viewpoints. These valued views are considered as important as they are typically from elevated areas which are often designated for their scenic value and from outdoor attractions and popular viewpoints (which can also be important cultural heritage sites).

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<sup>8</sup> Settlement is to be read as settlement in general terms, not as specifically defined in development plans.

## 7 Baseline Conditions

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 This section reports the findings of baseline studies, identifying receptors within the study area that may be affected by the Proposed Development. It also anticipates changes in the visual baseline prior to construction.
- 7.1.2 Visual receptors described in this section are shown on Figure 8.1 (**Document 5.8.1.1**). References are also made to viewpoint locations; more information and photos for viewpoints can be found in the Viewpoint Assessment in Appendix 8.2 (**Document 5.8.2.2**).

### 7.2 VISIBILITY OVERVIEW

- 7.2.1 A more detailed description of the landscape of Anglesey and the part of Gwynedd within which the Proposed Development is located is provided in Chapter 7 Landscape (**Document 5.7**). This section gives an overview of the landscape and visual baseline within the visual study area, which encompasses much of the eastern side of the island, together with a small part of north Gwynedd on the mainland.
- 7.2.2 The rolling and undulating landform and open nature of much of the study area affords long distance views both towards and along the existing 400 kV OHL, particularly to the north of the island where tree cover is limited.
- 7.2.3 As much of the route would run broadly parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL between Wylfa and Pentir Substations, the visibility of the existing 400 kV OHL gives an indication of the extent of visibility of the proposed OHL component of the Proposed Development for much of the route. Reference to locations experiencing views of the existing 400 kV OHL is therefore included in this chapter as these are where views of the proposed 400 kV OHL are also likely.
- 7.2.4 Landform typically falls from north-east to south-west across Anglesey, with ridgelines and watercourses generally following the same pattern. The local road network on Anglesey often follows the top of the ridgelines and affords road users panoramic views across the island, which often include the existing 400 kV OHL. Panoramic views are also afforded from the elevated

and rocky outcrops of Parys Mountain and Mynydd Bodafon and the hills of Mynydd Eilian and Mynydd y Garn, with longer distance views from some of the lower lying areas such as Malltraeth Marsh which is a wide, flat belt of land within Cefni Valley.

- 7.2.5 On Anglesey, the existing 400 kV OHL is most visible as it crosses the ridgelines at Rhosgoch, Capel Coch and the plateau to the north-west of Llanfairpwll, which runs in a south-west direction from Bwrdd Arthur and Llanddona down to Gaerwen and beyond.
- 7.2.6 To the south of the Menai Strait, in Gwynedd, the more rolling landform merges into the upland fringes of Snowdonia. From the edge of Snowdonia, there are long distance northerly views towards Anglesey. These include distant views of the existing 400 kV OHL on the skyline where it crosses the plateau north-west of Llanfairpwll.
- 7.2.7 The section of existing 400 kV OHL that is located within Gwynedd is typically less visible due to the rolling landform and greater tree cover. There are some longer distance views of the existing 400 kV OHL as it approaches Pentir Substation notably from Llanddaniel Fab on Anglesey and from Rhiwlas in Gwynedd. In addition, the Pentir to Deeside (4ZB) and Pentir to Trawsfydd (4ZC) OHLs are visible in the landscape around Pentir. The existing Pentir Substation is well screened by adjacent vegetation, particularly in lower level views. From more elevated locations the substation infrastructure becomes more visible.

### 7.3 FUTURE BASELINE PREDICTIONS

- 7.3.1 Mapping by Defra and the Forestry Commission (Ref 8.24) confirms the presence of ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) on Anglesey and within Gwynedd. The disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in affected trees, and is usually fatal. The Arboricultural Impact Report (**Document 5.30**) has not identified the presence of ash dieback in trees surveyed for the Proposed Development. The future baseline therefore assumes that there would be loss of ash trees in the long term across the study area, but that other tree species would occupy gaps created in the long term and overall levels of vegetation would remain similar to existing.

### 7.4 COMMUNITIES

- 7.4.1 The general visual amenity experienced by local communities is discussed below; referenced by community from north to south within the study area. The baseline descriptions of visual amenity not only include a general overview of views from properties within the settlements, but also provide an overview of typical views experienced by people moving within and around



the community (for instance using local roads and footpaths). Figure 8.1 Visual Receptors (**Document 5.8.1.1**) illustrates the locations of the communities discussed in this section.

- 7.4.2 For the purposes of this assessment, the study area was divided into 51 community areas; 44 on Anglesey and 7 within Gwynedd. As there are a large number of scattered properties, community areas encompass a wider area than just the main settlements and villages in order to fully describe the baseline.
- 7.4.3 A number of viewpoints have been identified to represent views from communities. These viewpoints are referenced in the baseline descriptions. Photos and wireframes showing the visibility of the existing 400 kV OHL and the viewpoint location plan can be found in the Viewpoint Assessment in Appendix 8.2 (**Document 5.8.2.2**). Photos included within this section are for information only.

#### *Llanbadrig*

- 7.4.4 Llanbadrig consists of a community of dispersed properties on the northern coast of Anglesey (north-east of Cemaes) to the east of Section A. Approx. 40 properties are located within the community. The local community is connected by a series of local lanes, mainly to the north of the A5025. The area falls within Anglesey AONB and has a number of PRow connecting to the Wales Coast Path<sup>9</sup>. The topography and vegetated rocky outcrops in this area visually separate properties giving them a sense of isolation.
- 7.4.5 Views are limited in places due to the topography, but where there are longer distance views these are often focussed over the distinctive coastline and Cemaes Bay. Views inland from more elevated locations include a number of windfarms where turbines are visible on skylines.
- 7.4.6 People travelling within and around this community experience glimpsed views of the existing 400 kV OHL and Wylfa Nuclear Power Station on the skyline, but these are mostly limited to more elevated locations and the western coastline due to topography.
- 7.4.7 The rural nature of the views, coupled with the views of the distinctive coastline, result in a **high** value for visual amenity of this community although it is noted that some areas have a reduced value due to the presence of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and the existing 400 kV OHL.

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<sup>9</sup> On Anglesey, the Wales Coast Path is contiguous with the Anglesey Coastal Path.

7.4.8 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this community:

- VP-1/18 - View from Llanbadrig Point near Tyn-llan and St Patricks Church;
- VP-1/20 - View from road within the AONB near Ty-du;
- VP-1/21 - View from road within AONB near Llanlleiana;
- VP-1/23 - View from Wales Coast Path near Ogof Gynfor; and
- VP-1/27 - View from the A5025 near Betws.

#### *Bull Bay*

7.4.9 Bull Bay is a community on the north coast of Anglesey, north-west of Amlwch, to the east of Section A. The main cluster of residential properties lines the A5025 with a number of residential streets and Bull Bay Golf Course to the south. Being on the coast, there is concentration of holiday accommodation including hotels, bed and breakfasts and cottages. Approx. 210 properties are located within the community. The northern parts of the community fall within Anglesey AONB. The Wales Coast Path wraps around the coastline with few other PRoW within the community.

7.4.10 The surrounding landscape consists of pastures and scattered farmsteads with rocky outcrops and patches of scrubland. Tree cover is limited and associated with the settlement. The coastline is rugged with rocky outcrops and peninsulas and small cliffs leading into the sea. There is a small rocky beach to the north-east.

7.4.11 Due to the falling topography towards the sea, there are views north to the coast and east over Bull Bay throughout, including views towards Amlwch. Views south and west are limited to the most elevated areas to the south of the community from which wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes are visible. The existing 400 kV OHL is a very distant feature from these elevated areas.

7.4.12 The coastal setting and nature of the views over Bull Bay result in a **high** value for visual amenity of this community.

7.4.13 No viewpoints have been selected for Bull Bay due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

### *Cemaes*

- 7.4.14 The community of Cemaes is located to the east of Section A and comprises the nucleated settlement of the coastal village and surrounding dispersed properties along the A5025 and Fford y Felin. Approx. 650 properties are located within the community.
- 7.4.15 Cemaes has a population of approximately 1,300 and is located on the north coast of Anglesey, to the east of Wylfa. It is described as the most northerly village in Wales<sup>10</sup>. This community is focused around its high street, harbour and bay. The Wales Coast Path travels round the coast and there is a high number of PRow throughout the community, many connecting to the Wales Coast Path.



**Plate 8.1 - Aerial photo of Cemaes Bay and Cemaes**

- 7.4.16 Views from within the main settlement tend to be contained by relatively tight built form. Views from the north are focussed out across the sheltered bay and beach. From the more elevated positions, the countryside to the west is perceptible above tree cover and built form, with the existing 400 kV OHL and Wylfa Nuclear Power Station visible on the skyline. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible from the western periphery, although partially skylined intervening topography screens the lower part of the pylons and Wylfa Nuclear Power Station.
- 7.4.17 To the south and west of the main settlement, views are more expansive as the elevation rises with close range views of the existing 400 kV OHL and Wylfa Nuclear Power Station (a prominent feature).

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.cemaes-bay.co.uk/cemaes.html>

7.4.18 The coastal setting and nature of the views result in a **high** value for visual amenity of this community although it is noted that some areas have a reduced value due to the presence of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and the existing 400 kV OHL.

7.4.19 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views this community:

- VP-1/02 - View from the A5025 between Tregele and Cemaes;
- VP-1/03 - View from western edge of Cemaes on A5025 adjacent to Ty Capel;
- VP-1/04 - View from Ffordd y Felin near Bryngwyn and Cysgod-y-Twr;
- VP-1/34 - View from layby opposite Marine Terrace looking over Cemaes Bay; and
- VP-1/35 - View from the beach car park at Cemaes.

#### *Tregele*

7.4.20 Tregele is a village located just off the A5025 in the north of Anglesey to the west of Section A, approximately 1.2 km south-west of Cemaes and 1 km south of the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. Approx. 90 properties are located within the community. The A5025 borders the village to the north, beyond which is the Proposed Wylfa Newydd Development Site. National Cycle Route (NCR) 556 follows the main road through the village.



**Plate 8.2 – View looking towards Tregele from the A5025**

7.4.21 Views from within Tregele are often contained or partially restricted by built form and the topography. People travelling within the community get



glimpsed views between properties. The existing 400 kV OHL is a dominant feature in views from the north and east periphery of the village. Views to the south also encompass the existing 132 kV OHL.

7.4.22 Views across the rural landscape are heavily influenced by Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, the existing 400 kV OHL, low voltage OHLs and windfarms. As a result, there is a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.23 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views this community:

- VP-1/01 - View from Maes Garnedd in Tregele; and
- VP-1/31 - View from A5025 at junction with road to Wylfa.

#### *Amlwch*

7.4.24 Amlwch is an historic industrial town (ex-copper mining town) comprising a small main town approximately one mile inland (just within the study area) and Amlwch Port around the harbour on the coast (wholly outside the study area). It is located on the north-eastern coast of Anglesey to the east of Section A. Approx. 1600 properties are located within the community. The settlement is low lying with landform sloping down to the coast. There is a relatively high level of tree cover within and around the settlement.



**Plate 8.3 - Photo of Amlwch from Mynydd Eilian**

7.4.25 The Wales Coast Path (which is on the same route with the Anglesey Coastal Path) wraps around the coastline with few other PRow within the wider community. NCR 556 passes through the town in an east west direction.

- 7.4.26 The tree cover combined with an undulating topography contains many of the views to within the settlement. In the areas nearer the coast, views are orientated towards the coastline. The existing 400 kV OHL is mainly screened by landform at Parys Mountain and Burwen and at over 4 km has little influence on views from this community.
- 7.4.27 Despite the coastal setting, the views are predominantly influenced by built form and the industrial areas on the coast and results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.28 No viewpoints have been selected for Amlwch due to the distance from the Proposed Development and the intervening topography.

#### *Llanfairynghornwy*

- 7.4.29 Llanfairynghornwy is a community in the north-west of Anglesey to the west of Section A and comprises of a linear strip of residential properties along a local road and a number of dispersed properties. Approx. 100 properties are located within the community. There are several PRoWs leaving Llanfairynghornwy and heading towards Mynydd y Garn and NCR 566 also travels along the road through the community.
- 7.4.30 The community is situated on the lowest slopes of Mynydd y Garn where the topography gently slopes away to the north and west. There a few mature trees within this area, some associated with larger farmsteads, but only one notable block of woodland which surrounds the Church of Saint Mary.
- 7.4.31 Views tend to be long distance and panoramic towards the north and west, with views to the south and east foreshortened by the landform of Mynydd y Garn. Views consist of pastures, scrubland and rocky outcrops with Wylfa Nuclear Power Station on the skyline to the north. The existing 400 kV OHL crosses in mid-ground views where it is seen both against the sky and against a backdrop of landform and vegetation as it heads into the distance.
- 7.4.32 Despite the expansive views over the rural landscape, the views are influenced by the presence of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, wind turbines and therefore results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.33 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this village:
- VP-1/14 - View from local road north-west of Llanfairynghornwy; and
  - VP-1/26 - View from PRoW near Craig y Gwynt south of Llanfairynghornwy.

### *Bodewryd*

- 7.4.34 Bodewryd is a dispersed community in north Anglesey broadly between Rhosgoch and Llanfechell, to the east of Section A, comprising scattered residential properties and farmsteads. Approx. 50 properties are located within the community. The hamlet at Bodewryd itself consists of a group of properties including Plas Bodewryd (Grade II\*) and St Mary's Church (Grade II). To the east of the community area is the former Shell site. NCR 566 travels through the community from east to west and there are a limited PRoWs concentrated towards the west of the area.



**Plate 8.4 - Photo of Bodewryd from the north**

- 7.4.35 Vegetation within the community is limited to mature trees associated with the listed buildings and the screening around the former Shell site so views tend to be open across pastures with some riparian woodland along the Afon Wygr.
- 7.4.36 There are open views to the east across large pastures towards the existing 400 kV OHL which is clearly visible across the view in the mid-ground. To the north, views are also open over undulating pasture with multiple wind turbines on the skyline at Rhyd-y-groes.
- 7.4.37 The influence of the existing 400 kV OHL and wind turbines results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.38 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this community:
- VP-1/09 - View from Penymorwydd; and
  - VP-1/33 - View from Bodewryd next to Church of St Mary.

### *Llanfechell*

- 7.4.39 Llanfechell is located to the north of Anglesey, to the east of Mynydd Mechell and to the west of Section A. Approx. 300 properties are located within the community. It is a nucleated village with small businesses, a school and the Church of St Patrick and St Mechell. Llanfechell Conservation Area covers the centre of the village. There are three caravan parks at Riverside, Coed Cottages, which is just to the north of the village, and Waen Farm to the west. NCR 566 runs through the community and there are several PRoWs connecting Llanfechell with the surrounding countryside including a number of standing stones.
- 7.4.40 The topography is generally flat within the settlement, the Afon Maddanen running through the centre of village. The landform rises to the north and west towards the more elevated ground at Mynydd Mechell. Tree cover is limited to the east of the village, around the churchyard and along the Afon Maddanen corridor with a larger block of woodland surrounding property at Brynddu (Grade II).
- 7.4.41 Views out of the centre of Llanfechell are largely screened by the built form. On the northern and eastern edges of village the landform is more elevated providing longer distance views across pasture, the existing 400 kV OHL prominent in views and wind farms visible on the skyline.
- 7.4.42 The prominence of the existing 400 kV OHL results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.43 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this community:
- VP-1/05 - View from the standing stones to the north-west of Llanfechell;
  - VP-1/06 - View from Brynddu Road north of Llanfechell;
  - VP-1/08 - View from road east of Llanfechell near entrance to Bodelwyn;
  - VP-1/11 - View from north-east edge of Llanfechell on footpath to standing stone; and
  - VP-1/12 - View from Llanfechell within grounds of Church of St Mechell.

### *Mynydd Mechell*

- 7.4.44 Mynydd Mechell is a dispersed community in the north-west of Anglesey, south of the A5025, east of Llŷn Llygeirian, to the west of Section A, located within Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area. Approx. 150 properties are



located within the community. There is a cluster of properties to the centre of the community area with scattered farmsteads throughout the area. There are a large number of PRoWs, mainly to the north-east towards Tregele and Llanfechell.

- 7.4.45 The topography is fairly undulating with rocky outcrops and scrubland as well as small pastures giving the community a rural but distinctive feel. Larger areas of vegetation are limited with smaller windswept trees being a common feature on boundaries.
- 7.4.46 Views from the main community area within Mynydd Mechell are heavily filtered by high hedgerows and trees along the road and within gardens, however the view opens up once out of the main residential area to reveal rocky pasture and views of the existing 400 kV OHL and a low voltage line. As the topography is undulating, views are generally foreshortened and do not extend long distance.
- 7.4.47 Views across a distinctive rocky landscape of Mynydd Mechell but relative lack of long distance views combined with the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL and low voltage line results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.48 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views this community:
- VP-1/07 - View from Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area near Elwyn.

#### *Carreglefn*

- 7.4.49 Carreglefn is a community in the north of Anglesey to the west of Section A, just north of Llŷn Alaw, and within Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area. Approx. 110 properties are located within the community. The community centres on a rural village which comprises a cluster of residential properties surrounded by a dispersed community within the more elevated rocky outcrops of the area.
- 7.4.50 The landscape is small scale with pastures with rocky craggy outcrops and scrubland. Larger vegetation is limited with some woodland within the village.



**Plate 8.5 - Carreglefn and Mynydd Mechell SLA from the south**

- 7.4.51 The village itself is located within a lower area in the landform, the surrounding landform screening views to the surrounding areas. Within the surrounding community there are longer distance views, the north of the area having views toward the existing 400 kV OHL, wind turbines, Wylfa Nuclear Power Station.
- 7.4.52 Views across a distinctive rocky landscape of Mynydd Mechell but relative lack of long distance views combined with the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL and low voltage line results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.53 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views this community:
- VP-1/16 - View from Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area near Pant-y-cryntach.

#### *Llanryhddlad*

- 7.4.54 Llanryhddlad is a small village in the north-west of Anglesey, to the west of Mynydd Mechell, the community area also encompassing an area to the south of the village. The community is located to the west of Section A, between the Anglesey AONB and Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area. Approx. 90 properties are located within the community. The village itself consists of a linear cluster of residential properties along the A5025 and nearby local roads with scattered farm properties in the surrounding countryside. NCR 566 runs through the village and there are a limited number of small sections of PRoWs most of which do not form wider connections to the PRoW network.
- 7.4.55 The landscape mainly consists of pastures and arable fields with some patches of scrubland. As well as farms and residential properties there is also a church and a primary school.

- 7.4.56 Views from the centre of the village are quite open to the south with little to screen views, apart from surrounding properties. There are long distance views over undulating pasture and Snowdonia forms a distant backdrop. The slight rise in topography to the north of the village limits views. There are views of multiple wind turbines and a 132 kV double wood pole OHL including sections of steel lattice towers.
- 7.4.57 Despite the expansive views over the rural landscape and views towards Snowdonia, the views are influenced by the presence of, wind turbines and low voltage lines which therefore results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.58 No viewpoints have been selected for Llanryhddlad due to the distance from the Proposed Development and orientation of views.

#### *Rhosgoch and Four Crosses*

- 7.4.59 Rhosgoch and Four Crosses are hamlets to the north-west of Rhosybol and north of Llŷn Alaw, to the east of Section B. They are located on a low ridgeline which broadly runs east west. Approx. 55 properties are located within the community. A disused railway line runs through Rhosgoch and there are several farms and PRowS within the surrounding countryside. Within Rhosgoch there is a pub with accommodation and a caravan park and a caravan park at Cae Ffynnon. To the south-west of the main cluster of properties is another small cluster on the road junction which includes the Sportsman's Lodge which also provides accommodation.
- 7.4.60 The landscape surrounding the community consists of large open gently rolling pastures bounded by a mix of post and wire fences and hedgerows. There are few trees with the exception of the area around the disused railway line which is lined with mature vegetation and in the lower lying areas at Glany-gors to the north. The existing 400 kV OHL is a dominant feature of this community, passing directly to the south of the hamlet at Rhosgoch as it crosses the low ridgeline. A number of wood pole OHLs are also present in the landscape as well as wind turbines to the north and west.
- 7.4.61 In the centre of Rhosgoch and towards Four Crosses, people travelling through the hamlet have limited views due to the built form and the vegetation along the disused railway. There are also limited views from within garden curtilages. There are glimpsed longer distance views. Properties tend to have longer distance north and south. To the south of Rhosgoch the views are more open, with long distance views over pastures towards Mynydd Bodafon and Snowdonia, the existing 400 kV OHL is prominent in the view.

7.4.62 Despite the existing 400 kV OHL being prominent in the view, the long distance views towards Snowdonia and Mynydd Bodafon result in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.63 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Rhosgoch and Four Crosses:

- VP-2/01 - View from Four Crosses north-east of Rhosgoch;
- VP-2/02 - View from road at Rhosgoch under existing 400 kV OHL between Aryn-Alaw and Ardros;
- VP-2/03 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Tyn-cae;
- VP-2/04 - View from road south-west of Pengamedd; and
- VP-2/27 - View from Four Crosses north-east of Rhosgoch.

#### *Penysarn*

7.4.64 Penysarn is a community in north-east Anglesey, south of Amlwch and east of Parys Mountain, to the east of Section B. Approx. 400 properties are located within the community. It encompasses the village of Penysarn and the hamlet of Gadfa which are focused along the A5025. To the north and west is the Parys Mountain Special Landscape Area which covers the old industrial landscape of Parys Mountain and its surrounding slopes with scattered properties. As well as the residential properties, the community contains a pub, church and several small businesses. There are a number of wind turbines to the south of Parys Mountain. NCR 566 runs through the community with an extensive range of PRowS leading to Parys Mountain and Mynydd Eilian to the east.

7.4.65 The landscape is predominately pasture with patches of scrubland, rocky outcrops and the slopes of Parys Mountain.

7.4.66 There are views from the community towards Parys Mountain and multiple wind turbines on the outskirts of the main village, views from the A5025 being partially filtered by roadside vegetation. Views from Parys Mountain itself are extensive, with views across Anglesey which include Llŷn Alaw, wind turbines, the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. From Parys Mountain and the surrounding countryside, there are views south towards Mynydd Bodafon and distant views towards the existing 400 kV OHL for which the perceptibility is greatly reduced by the backdrop of landform against which it is viewed.

7.4.67 Although the views from Parys Mountain are of higher value, there is **medium** value for visual amenity within the community overall.

7.4.68 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this community:

- VP - 2/10 - View from Parys Mountain Special Landscape Area; and
- VP - 2/32 - View from road to south of Parys Mountain near properties.

#### *Rhosybol*

7.4.69 Rhosybol is a village in central Anglesey, located between Llŷn Alaw and Parys Mountain, to the east of Section B. Approx. 285 properties are located within the community. The village is located predominantly along the B5111 and a parallel road on a low ridgeline as landform falls away from Parys Mountain. There are a number of scattered properties and farms throughout the surrounding countryside, many along the road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol and close to the existing 400 kV OHL. There are several PRoWs within the community with links to Parys Mountain.

7.4.70 Views within the village are quite contained by built form although there are glimpsed views towards pastures, Llŷn Alaw, Parys Mountain and Mynydd Bodafon as well as multiple wind turbines and the existing 400 kV OHL, which crosses the B5111 to the south of the village. Snowdonia forms a distinct backdrop to views to the south.



**Plate 8.6 - Aerial photo of Rhosybol from the north-east**

7.4.71 Although there are long distance views, the existing 400 kV OHL and wind turbines are detracting features and many views are contained within the village resulting in a **medium** value for visual amenity.



7.4.72 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Rhosybol:

- VP-2/05 - View from western side of Rhosybol on PRow opposite Snowdon View;
- VP-2/06 - View from the B5111 in Rhosybol near Fernhill;
- VP-2/07 - View from the B5111 south of Rhosybol near Gorslwyd Fawr;
- VP-2/08 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Bwthyn Daisy;
- VP-2/09 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Penrhyn; and
- VP-2/25 - View from Lon Newydd to west of properties in Rhosybol.

#### *Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw*

7.4.73 Llŷn Alaw is a manmade reservoir in central Anglesey and Llanbabo is the community on the north-west banks, both to the west of Section B. Llŷn Alaw is designated as a SSSI and is known for fishing and for the variety of birds. The Afon Alaw joins Llŷn Alaw in the south-west where its banks are wooded. There was a visitor centre and car park which are now closed but people still use the local footpaths and walks surrounding the reservoir.

7.4.74 Approx. 110 properties are located within the community. The community is made up of the small cluster of properties and church at Llanbabo and the dispersed farmsteads and residential properties and surrounding landscape. There are several PRowS linking with Mynydd Mechell and the north-west of Anglesey. Nico Local Cycle Route travels through the community.

7.4.75 The landscape at Llanbabo, Llŷn Alaw and the surrounding countryside is largely made up of large pastures with rocky outcrops and patches of scrub. There are a significant number of wind turbines at the Llŷn Alaw Windfarm with a low voltage line to the west of the community.

7.4.76 Views from Llanbabo and the surrounding countryside are largely focussed on Llŷn Alaw as the landform falls towards it. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible towards the east, however from Llanbabo, the surrounding countryside and the south side of Llŷn Alaw the 400 kV OHL is visible, but less prominent.

7.4.77 As the community is influenced by a significant number of wind turbines there is a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.78 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from this community:

- VP-2/26 - View from western side of Llŷn Alaw.

#### *Capel Parc & Penycraigwen*

7.4.79 Capel Parc and Penycraigwen are two clusters of properties in north-west Anglesey, south of Parys Mountain and west of City Dulas, to the east of Section B. Approx. 100 properties are located within the community. Capel Parc is located around a cross roads and Penycraigwen is located along a singular 'dead end' road. Both clusters contain a mix of residential properties and farm buildings. There are multiple PRoWs leading from Penycraigwen into the surrounding countryside. NCR 566 passes through the community.

7.4.80 The landscape consists of a mosaic of small pastures surrounding the community with larger pastures in the surrounding countryside. The landform rises in elevation to the east from the Afon Goch and runs south of Capel Parc.

7.4.81 From the east of the community there open long distance views to the east and west towards the coast, Parys Mountain to the north and Mynydd Bodafon to the south. There are also views of multiple wind turbines. Views in the centre of Penygraigwen are largely screened by residential properties and farm buildings. To the south there are views over undulating pastures with long distance views over pasture and wooded areas with views towards Snowdonia. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible on the skyline in southerly views. Long distance views are partially screened by vegetation and landform in Capel Parc although there are views towards Mynydd Bodafon and views over the existing 400 kV OHL.

7.4.82 The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL and wind turbines result in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.83 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this community:

- VP-2/12 - View from Penygraigwen;
- VP-2/16 - View from Capel Parc; and
- VP-2/28 - View from road south of Capel Parc near Rhianfa.

### *Dulas*

- 7.4.84 Dulas encompasses City Dulas, Brynrefail and Dulas Bay, a community on the north-east coast of Anglesey surrounding the bay where the Afon Goch meets the sea. The area, to the east of Section B, falls within the Anglesey AONB and has a number of PRoW connecting to the Wales Coast Path which travels along the coast and around the bay. The Afon Goch runs through City Dulas where there are a cluster of residential properties along the A5025, as well as scattered residential and farm buildings in the surrounding countryside. Approx. 160 properties are located within the community.



**Plate 8.7 - Views over Dulas Bay from the Wales Coast Path**

- 7.4.85 The areas surrounding City Dulas and Dulas Bay are quite wooded, Coed y Gell is on the south side of the bay, with blocks of woodland limiting views inland in places. Views from the A5025 are filtered by vegetation along the road. Views out are across pastures towards the sea, visible from more elevated ground where vegetation allows. The main views from Dulas Bay are across the sandy bay and out to sea as the topography rises inland, screening views. The existing 400 kV OHL is just perceptible on the skyline from Dulas Bay.
- 7.4.86 The views over Dulas Bay and the coast result in a **high** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.87 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from Dulas:
- VP-2/31 - View from Wales Coast Path at Dulas Bay.

### *Llanerchymedd*

- 7.4.88 Llanerchymedd is a community in central Anglesey, to the west of Section B, south of Llŷn Alaw. Approx. 550 properties are located within the community.



The main nucleated settlement is located on the junction of the B5111 and B5112. The community encompasses a large area surrounding the main village with many dispersed farmsteads and residential properties. The village is quite large and contains some small businesses and a church. NCRs 5 and 566 run through the village and there are lots of PRowWs linking Llanerchymedd with the surrounding countryside, Llŷn Alaw and other communities such as Llandyfrydog.

- 7.4.89 The topography is undulating throughout the community with a more elevated area to the east near Bachau and Pen-y-Foel. The surrounding landscape is made up of a mosaic of pastures with occasional woodland blocks, mainly located along a disused railway track that runs through the village and to the north of the community associated with properties at Llwydiarth Fawr and Llys Einion.
- 7.4.90 Views from within the village centre of the village are predominantly screened by built form. Views from the surrounding community are more open with views over pastures and hedgerow boundaries. There are long distance views towards Snowdonia, multiple wind turbines and long-range views of the existing 400 kV OHL to the east.
- 7.4.91 The views across a typical rural landscape with wind turbines and the existing 400 kV OHL result in a **medium** value for amenity.
- 7.4.92 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Llanerchymedd:
- VP-2/11 - View from B5111 on northern edge of Llanerchymedd near Manceinion;
  - VP-2/19 - View from Goedwig Street near Penllyn on western edge of Llanerchymedd;
  - VP-2/20 - View from Llwydiarth Fawr;
  - VP-2/23 - View from road east of Llanerchymedd towards Bachau near Tyddyn Waen;
  - VP-2/24 - View from layby on the B5111 south-east of Llanerchymedd; and
  - VP-3/19 - View from layby on the B5111 near Bettws and Ysgoldy.

### *Llandyfrydog*

- 7.4.93 Llandyfrydog is a hamlet in central Anglesey, north-east of Llanerchymedd and west of Mynydd Bodafon, to the west of Section B. Approx. 25 properties are located within the community. The community consists mainly of scattered farmsteads with some residential properties, with a small concentration of properties towards the centre of the area. There is also a chicken farm, church and a caravan park at Bryn Goleu. The centre of the area is heavily wooded in places. The Hebog Local Cycle Route runs through the community with a small number of PRowWs. Two wind turbines are located to the north-east of the community.
- 7.4.94 Due to the wooded nature of the centre of the community, there are limited views out as the vegetation heavily filters views. However, as the landform rises to the north there are longer distance views over pastures towards the existing 400 kV OHL and Mynydd Bodafon. In these longer distance views, the existing 400 kV OHL is very prominent, with close, mid and long-range views along large sections of the existing 400 kV OHL.
- 7.4.95 Due to the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL in some areas of the community there is an overall **medium** value for visual amenity.
- 7.4.96 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Llandyfrydog:
- VP-2/14 - View from road near Capel Parc at entrance to Bryn Goleu Caravan Park;
  - VP-2/15 - View from cross roads between Capel Parc and Llanerchymedd near Dychwylan;
  - VP-2/21 - View from Llandyfrydog;
  - VP-2/29 - View from road to north of Llandyfrydog; and
  - VP-3/01 - View from Lon Leidr south of Llandyfrydog.

### *Mynydd Bodafon*

- 7.4.97 The community of Mynydd Bodafon (to the east of Section C) is located on the highest ground within the study area on Anglesey and is within the Anglesey AONB. The topography rises steeply with rocky outcrops, a lake and several residential properties. Approx. 65 properties are located within the community. Mynydd Bodafon is covered in heathland to the upper elevations with large pastures to the west and a mix of woodland and pine forest to the east. There are numerous PRowWs and much of the community

is within Open Access Land. There is a trig point on top of the mountain which is popular with visitors. The Hebog Local Cycle Route runs through the community.



**Plate 8.8 - Aerial view of the distinctive landform of Mynydd Bodafon**

7.4.98 Since Mynydd Bodafon is on high ground, the views out are extensive especially from the trig point. There are views towards the coast, the rocky outcrops of Mynydd Bodafon, Cors Erddreiniog National Nature Reserve (NNR) and towards Snowdonia. The high ground is where the majority of properties are located. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible from this mountain, however it is largely backgrounded and at a distance. Views from properties within the depression on the mountain are restricted by the higher landform either side.

7.4.99 The extensive views which encompass the whole of Anglesey and views towards Snowdonia result in a **high** value for visual amenity.

7.4.100 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Mynydd Bodafon:

- VP-3/03 - View from Mynydd Bodafon towards Capel Coch and Snowdonia; and
- VP-3/05 - View from Trig Point on Mynydd Bodafon.

### *Parciau & Llanallgo*

7.4.101 Parciau and Llanallgo are hamlets in east Anglesey, north-west of Marian-glas and east of Mynydd Bodafon, to the east of Section C. Parciau is within the Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area (SLA) and Llanallgo is within the Anglesey AONB. Approx. 145 properties are located within the community. The settlements mainly consist of caravan parks with few residential properties and two churches; St Gallgo's Church and Paradwys Chapel. The Hebog Local Cycle Route travels through the hamlets.

7.4.102 The landscape is heavily wooded with small scale pastures, scrubland and rocky outcrops. Views from Parciau and Llanallgo are largely screened and filtered by the woodland which also screens views of the caravan parks. Glimpsed views south towards Snowdonia and east towards the coast are limited to the peripheries of the community.

7.4.103 The limited extent of views over a typical small scale rural landscape results in a **medium** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Parciau and Llanallgo due to limited nature of the views towards the Proposed Development.

### *Hebron & Maenaddwyn*

7.4.104 This community consist of the cluster of properties Hebron and the hamlet at Maenaddwyn in the east of Anglesey, to the east of Section C, approx. 4 km east of Llanerchymedd and approx. 1 km north of Capel Coch. Approx. 30 properties are located within the community. The community consists of residential properties and farmsteads. NCR 5 and the Hebog Local Cycle Route travel through the community. A section of the community to the east is located within Anglesey AONB.

7.4.105 The landscape surrounding the community is mainly made up of rolling pastures with a block of woodland between the two groups of properties. The topography gradually slopes away from Maenaddwyn towards Hebron.

7.4.106 There are long distance views from Maenaddwyn and Hebron over pasture. The existing 400 kV OHL is in close proximity oversailing the road near to Hebron and travelling into the distance in both directions. Along the local lanes, hedgerows filter views for people travelling through the community, however there are glimpsed views where hedgerows are lower or at one of the multiple field access gates. Views to the north are also over pastures but with the rocky outcrops of Mynydd Bodafon visible on the skyline.

7.4.107 The prominence of the existing 400 kV OHL results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.108 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Maenaddwyn and Hebron:

- VP-3/02 - View from Hebron; and
- VP-3/07 - View from Maenaddwyn.

#### *Capel Coch*

7.4.109 This community area encompasses the linear settlements of Capel Coch and Tregaian and dispersed properties between and within the surrounding landscape. Approx. 85 properties are located within the community. Located to the east of Section C the settlement follows the low ridgeline which extends from Mynydd Bodafon towards the south and is to the west of the Corrs Erddreiniog NNR. The road that runs along the ridge is also NCR 5 and Hebog Local Cycle Route.

7.4.110 There are long distance views east from the community across Cors Erddreiniog NNR towards Snowdonia, although for people travelling through the community these views are glimpsed due to the filtering effects of built form and vegetation. To the west there are views across pasture towards Llanerchymedd in the north-west. The existing 400 kV OHL is a prominent feature in views to the east where the upper sections of pylons are level with the settlement and so are visible on the skyline. The existing 400 kV OHL oversails the road through the community near to the Old School House and to the south of St Michael's Church where it is prominent in views.

7.4.111 The prominence of the existing 400 kV OHL results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.112 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Capel Coch:

- VP-3/04 - View from Capel Coch near Maes Gwynedd;
- VP-3/08 - View from Church of St Michael north of Capel Coch;
- VP-3/10 - View from road south of Capel Coch near Llidiart-Twrcelyn; and
- VP-3/14 - View from road between Tregaian and Capel Coch near Bodwrdin.



### *Brynteg*

7.4.113 Brynteg is a community in west Anglesey, to the east of Section C, west of Benllech and east of Cors Erddreiniog NNR. The countryside surrounding Brynteg to the north and west is within the Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area and the community here is more dispersed. Approx. 200 properties are located within the community. The Hebog Local Cycle Route runs along a road south of the village and there are multiple PRowWs linking the community with the surrounding countryside and Parciau. The main area of Brynteg consists of a cluster of residential properties at cross roads of the B5110 and B5108. The area contains multiple caravan sites and Storws Wen Golf Club to the south.



**Plate 8.9 - Aerial view of Brynteg from the north-east**

7.4.114 To the north and west of the area the landscape is larger scale with large pastures and hedgerow boundaries. To the south and east it is higher in elevation and smaller scale with small pastures and a higher prevalence of trees within hedgerows.

7.4.115 Views from the settlement areas are filtered by the hedgerows and trees which also screen the large number of caravans in the area. The existing 400 kV OHL is present in views from the western and southern peripheries of this community area.

7.4.116 Views of a typical rural landscape result in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.117 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from the community:

- VP-3/11 - View from road between Maenaddwyn and Brynteg; and
- VP-3/12 - View from B5110 near Nant Newydd Caravan Site.

### *Benllech*

- 7.4.118 Benllech is a small coastal town on the east coast of Anglesey, where the A5025 and B5108 join at Bangor Road. Approx. 1460 properties are located within the community. Benllech is to the east of Section C. The Anglesey AONB does not cover the centre of the town itself but does cover the surrounding countryside along the coastline. The sandy beach and multiple caravan parks attract tourists and there are many small businesses. The Wales Coast Path and the Hebog Local Cycle Route run through the town.
- 7.4.119 The topography is varied, rising up steeply from the beach with cliffs along the coast, and an undulating small scale landscape inland with a high level of vegetation.
- 7.4.120 The views from Benllech itself are focussed on the coastline and due to the topography, views from many of the surrounding areas also have views along the coastline. Views away from the coast are very limited due to the topography and vegetation.
- 7.4.121 The existing 400 kV OHL is mainly screened by landform and vegetation, even in the more elevated areas to the west of the community, and at over 3.5 km distance has little influence on views.
- 7.4.122 The views along the Anglesey coastline result in a **high** value for visual amenity for people living and moving around the community. No viewpoints have been selected for Benllech due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

### *Llynfaes*

- 7.4.123 The community of Llynfaes consists of a small clusters of residential properties and farmsteads, mainly located along the B5109, to the west of Section C. Approx. 170 properties are located within the community. It also encompasses the hamlets at Llandrygan, Glan-yr-afon which, together with Llynfaes and the scattered properties to the north, form this predominantly linear community. NCR 566 runs through the community on minor road between Bodffordd to the south and Llanerchymedd to the north. A quarry and chicken sheds are present to the west and north of the community although neither is a prominent features in views. The surrounding countryside consists of a mosaic of small, craggy pastures with patches of scrubland and scattered trees within hedgerow boundaries. Woodland is limited to an area at Eirianallt Groes.

7.4.124 Views along the B5109 and minor roads in the surrounding countryside are limited by the hedgerows and scattered trees. However, to the east there are longer distance views down the road towards Snowdonia.

7.4.125 With the exception of a number of lower voltage wood pole lines, the community has little influence from vertical infrastructure, the topography and scattered vegetation limiting views of existing 400 kV OHL where it is a distant feature in only the most elevated parts of the community.

7.4.126 Relatively contained views within this rural area with few detracting features results in a **medium** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Llynfaes due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

#### *Llanbedrgoch*

7.4.127 Llanbedrgoch is a community to the east Anglesey, to the east of Section C, south of Benllech and west of Red Wharf Bay. Approx. 150 properties are located within the community. The community consists of a linear cluster of residential properties along Lon Gwenfron and School Lane and includes a primary school and St Peters Church. In the surrounding countryside there are few dispersed farms and to the north is a caravan site.

7.4.128 To the north of the area, the landscape consists of small pastures with linear swathes of woodland and craggy outcrops. To the south it is larger in scale, with large pastures and a more undulating topography.

7.4.129 Views from within main settlement are filtered due to the built form, however there are long distance views towards Pentraeth Forest and Snowdonia. These views continue in the surrounding countryside with occasional screening by blocks of woodland or singular mature trees.

7.4.130 Views of a typical rural landscape result in a **medium** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Llanbedrgoch due to the orientation of views and distance from the Proposed Development.

#### *Cefniwrch*

7.4.131 This dispersed community is located to the east of the Cefni Reservoir and to the south of Cors Erddreiniog NNR, to the west of Section C. Approx. 30 properties are located within the community, a slight linear concentration along the B5110.

7.4.132 The area is predominately flat with large pastures and fen land habitat associated with the nature reserve. Areas of low scrub woodland are present throughout.



7.4.133 The existing 400 kV OHL is a prominent feature which extends across mid-ground views from properties.

7.4.134 Views of a typical rural landscape and the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL result in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.135 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from the community:

- VP-3/15 - View from B5110 north of Glan Gors.

#### *Rhosmeirch*

7.4.136 Rhosmeirch is a small village on Anglesey, east of Cefni Reservoir and north of Llangefni, to the west of Section C. Approx. 120 properties are located within the community. The linear settlement is concentrated along the B5111 with scattered properties in the surrounding countryside. NCR 5 passes through the community.



**Plate 8.10 - Aerial view of Rhosmeirch from the south**

7.4.137 There are long distance views from the B5111, within Rhosmeirch, across pastures which slope away from the low ridgeline and are bounded by managed hedgerows and post and wire fences. Linear belts of mature trees with residential properties, farm buildings and a high prevalence of mature trees feature.

7.4.138 There are mid to long-range views towards the existing 400 kV OHL. The pylons impinge on the scenic views with Snowdonia in the background.

7.4.139 The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL in views over a typical rural landscape results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.140 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from Rhosmeirch:

- VP-3/16 - View from Rhosmeirch.

#### *Pentraeth*

7.4.141 Pentraeth is a community to the east of Anglesey, the town located on the cross road between the B5109 and the A5025, to the west of Section D. Approx. 580 properties are located within the community. The community area also encompasses the cluster of properties at Rhoscenhir. Pentraeth itself has a population of approx. 1200 people. The Afon Nodwydd runs through the town and St Mary's Church (12<sup>th</sup> century) is at its centre. The Registered Park and Garden at Plas Gywn is to the east of Pentraeth adjacent to Pentraeth Forest, the forest being located within the Anglesey AONB. NCR 4 runs through it the town where there are several caravan sites, an industrial park and several small businesses.

7.4.142 Views from the residential streets within Pentraeth are limited by built form. Towards the edges of the town, dense tree cover filters views out although there are glimpses of Pentraeth Forest and across pastures. On the A5025, to the south of Pentraeth, there are long distance views towards Snowdonia.

7.4.143 Views are pleasant but generally unremarkable with few detractors and result in a **medium** value for visual amenity overall, acknowledging that there are pockets of higher value towards the coast.

7.4.144 No viewpoints have been selected for Pentraeth due to the distance. However there is a viewpoint close by VP-4/12 is located on the B5109 to the west near Tan-y-Graig Farm.

#### *Bodffordd*

7.4.145 Bodffordd is a community in central Anglesey to the south-west side of Cefni Reservoir, to the west of in Section C. Approx. 320 properties are located within the community. It comprises the village of Bodffordd, which consists of a cluster of residential properties, small businesses, church and a primary school focussed along the B5109 and also encompasses Llangwyllog to the north.

7.4.146 On the western side of the community, the Afon Cefni runs along the east side of Bodffordd from Llŷn Frogwy towards Cefni Reservoir which is surrounded by the Cefni Plantation. NCR 566 runs through the village, and there are also multiple PRowS around the Afon Cefni. Mona Airfield is located adjacent to the village to the west. There are multiple businesses located in Mona

Industrial Park near the airfield as well as a waste management site and chicken sheds. To the north at Llangwyllog a disused railway line with mature vegetation cuts through the village.

7.4.147 Views from the centre of the village are partially screened by the built form, however there are glimpsed views of Snowdonia. There are glimpsed views from the B5109 to the west towards the Cefni Reservoir. Mono Airfield is well screened by properties and vegetation from the settlement areas. Views in Llangwyllog are also heavily filtered by vegetation.

7.4.148 Views of a typical rural landscape and influences by the airfield to the west result in a **medium** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Bodffordd village itself due to the distance from the Proposed Development, however VP-3/18 is located on the B5111 between Llangwyllog and Rhosmeirch near Dolmeir.

#### *Talwrn*

7.4.149 Talwrn is a small village, 2 km to the north-east of Llangefni located along the B5109, to the east of Section D. Approx. 210 properties are located within the community. There are several watercourses running through the village and there are two main clusters of residential properties to the east and west, along the B5109 and Lon Llanffinan respectively.

7.4.150 The western side of the community is relatively flat whereas at the eastern side the topography rises slightly.

7.4.151 The western side of the community have limited views due to built form and vegetation, however there are long distance views out from the edge of the village. These views are over pastures and woodland with the existing 400 kV OHL prominent in views and Snowdonia visible in the background. On the east side of Talwrn the views are heavily filtered by vegetation and built form with glimpsed views towards the existing 400 kV OHL, pastures and woodland.

7.4.152 Due to the limited views out from much of the community and the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL there is a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.153 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Talwrn:

- VP-4/03 - View from layby off the B5109 at Talwrn;
- VP-4/04 - View from PRoW within Talwrn near playground;
- VP-4/09 - View from road and PRoW on southern edge of Talwrn near Ty-croes; and

- VP-4/10 - View from Lon Llanffinan on the eastern side of Talwrn near Tai Lon Newydd.

### *Llangefni*

7.4.154 Llangefni is the county town of Anglesey and is located towards the centre of the island to the west of Section D. Approx. 2350 properties are located within the community. The settlement is positioned within a lower lying area to the north-west of Malltraeth Marsh, the town centre in the lowest areas near the Afon Cefni. The southern areas of Llangefni are dominated by a large industrial estate whilst the residential areas are concentrated around the B5109 and B5420 which run east west through the town.



**Plate 8.11 - Aerial view of Llangefni from the west**

7.4.155 The centre of Llangefni is visually contained by built form and the surrounding topography. There are longer distance views from the more elevated residential areas to the east and west of the settlement.

7.4.156 Views are pleasant but generally unremarkable and many views are screened by built form which results in a **medium** value for visual amenity overall.

7.4.157 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Llangefni:

- VP-4/06 - View from B5111 north of Llangefni near Oriel Ynys Mon;
- VP-4/08a - View from Dol Werdd/Greenfield Avenue in Llangefni (east);
- VP-4/08b - View from Dol Werdd/Greenfield Avenue in Llangefni (south-east); and
- VP-4/11 - View from the A5114 on approach to Llangefni from the south.



### *Rhostrehwfa*

7.4.158 Rhostrehwfa is a community to the south-west of Llangefni, to the west of Section D, located along the B4422. Approx. 230 properties are located within the community. The community consists of a cluster of residential properties, a pub and a church. The settlement itself is not within any designations but the area to the south is within the Malltraeth Marsh and Surrounds Special Landscape Area. The A5 and A55 run to the south of the community.

7.4.159 Views within the community are partially screened by built form however there are longer glimpsed views of Snowdonia to the south. The existing 400 kV OHL is only visible in views from the southern edges of the community where the ground falls away from the low ridgeline and results in longer views. Snowdonia is prominent in views in the surrounding countryside and to travellers on the A5 and A55.

7.4.160 The majority of views are limited to within the settlement and result in a **medium** value for visual amenity. The southern peripheries of the community have a slightly higher value with the backdrop of Snowdonia, but these views are limited.

7.4.161 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from Rhostrehwfa:

- VP-4/07 - View from the B4422 at Rhostrehwfa.

### *Penmynydd*

7.4.162 Penmynydd is a dispersed community village, to the east of Section D, east of Llangefni. Approx. 125 properties are located within the community. There is a cluster of residential properties at the crossroads between the B5420 and a local road.

7.4.163 The main cluster of properties at Penmynydd is located on an elevated area; the highest point is home to a telecommunications tower and trig point. The landscape is mainly made up medium scale pastures and arable fields and vegetation is limited to hedgerows and some small areas of scrubland.

7.4.164 Throughout the village community there are long distance views towards Snowdonia. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible to the north and west.

7.4.165 The influences of the existing 400 kV OHL and the telecommunications tower result in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.166 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Penmynydd:

- VP-5/01 - View from B5420 west of Penmynydd near Pen Yr Allt;
- VP-5/03 - View from Penmynydd; and
- VP-5/04 - View from trig point on road to the north of Penmynydd.

#### *Llangristiolus*

7.4.167 Llangristiolus is a village in central Anglesey, south-west of Llangefni and the A55, to the west of Section D, and entirely within the Malltraeth Marsh and Surrounds Special Landscape Area. There are a number of residential properties and a school off the B4422, with scattered residential properties and farmsteads within the surrounding landscape. Approx. 270 properties are located within the community. Giach Local Cycle Route travels through the community.

7.4.168 The landscape is made up of small pastures and patches of woodland with the Afon Cefni running through the village.

7.4.169 The roads are lined with high hedgerows and trees which filter views out, however there are glimpsed long distance views towards Snowdonia for people travelling around the community. Properties have more uninterrupted views towards Snowdonia. A lower voltage pylon line is visible across views south.

7.4.170 The majority of views are limited to within the settlement and result in a **medium** value for visual amenity. The southern peripheries of the community have a slightly higher value with the backdrop of Snowdonia, but these views are limited.

7.4.171 No viewpoints have been selected for the village itself due to the distance from the Proposed Development, however VP-4/01 is located within the community area on the B4422 on the bridge over the A55.

#### *Pentre Berw*

7.4.172 Pentre Berw is a community to the north-west of Gaerwen and south of the A55 and Llangefni, to the west of Section E. Approx. 150 properties are located within the community. The Malltraeth Marsh and Surround Special Landscape Area is to the north and west of the village. There is a cluster of residential properties along the A5, B4419 and Ty'n Llewelyn as well as a caravan park, garden centre and several small businesses. The landscape

is made up of small pastures, blocks of woodland and swathes of tree planting. A disused railway line runs through the community.

7.4.173 The main settlement is located on more elevated ground, the landform dropping towards Malltraeth Marsh to the north. There is a high level of vegetation within the community.

7.4.174 Views out from the south of the village are limited due to surrounding landform, buildings and vegetation. However, to the north-west there are long distance views north over rough pastures and Malltraeth Marsh. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible to the north-east but is not prominent in views.

7.4.175 Views are pleasant but generally unremarkable and many views are screened by built form which results in a **medium** value for visual amenity overall.

7.4.176 No viewpoints have been selected for the village itself due to the orientation of views away from the Proposed Development.

#### *Star*

7.4.177 Star is a community just north of the A55 and west of Llanfairpwll to the west of Section E. Approx. 110 properties are located within the community. It comprises a cluster of properties to the south of the community and a number of dispersed farmsteads in the surrounding countryside to the north-west.

7.4.178 The area is elevated with the topography rising from the A55 to Star. There are few woodland blocks, vegetation limited to hedgerows and individual trees along field boundaries and vegetation associated with garden areas.



**Plate 8.12 - View of Star from south of the A5 near Llwyn Ogan**

7.4.179 Due to the elevation, there are long distance views to the south over pastures, blocks of woodland, to Llanfairpwll, Snowdonia and the Llŷn Peninsula

beyond. The existing 400 kV OHL is prominent in the views to the south. Views to the north from the main cluster of properties are largely screened by landform, however, views to the north from the surrounding countryside are of pastures and the existing 400 kV OHL.

7.4.180 Despite the existing 400 kV OHL being prominent in some views within the community, the longer distance views south and the backdrop of Snowdonia and the Llŷn Peninsula result in a **high** value for visual amenity.

7.4.181 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Star:

- VP-5/07 - View from Star; and
- VP-5/17 - View from road north of Star.

#### *Gaerwen*

7.4.182 Gaerwen is a small town located in the south of Anglesey, south of the A55, to the west of Section E, approximately 4 km south-east of Llangefni and 4 km west of Llanfairpwll. Approx. 610 properties are located within the community and much of its western extent is made up by the Gaerwen Industrial Estate. The A55 bypasses the settlement to the north.

7.4.183 The settlement is located on an elevated area, land to the north falling towards Pentre Berw and Malltraeth Marsh and to the south towards the railway line. There are few areas of woodland, vegetation limited to field boundaries and roadsides.

7.4.184 Views on the eastern edge of Gaerwen consist of pastures and long distance views of Snowdonia. Views on the northern edge and from the centre of the village are largely screened by buildings and vegetation although there are glimpsed views of Snowdonia.

7.4.185 The urban nature of the views coupled with the views of the distinctive coastline result in a **medium** value for visual amenity of this community.

7.4.186 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Gaerwen:

- VP-5/08 - View from northern edge of Gaerwen near Melin Sgutha; and
- VP-5/09 - View from Chapel Street in Gaerwen.



### *Menai Bridge*

7.4.187 Menai Bridge (Porthaethwy) is a small town located on the south coast of Anglesey, to the west of Section E close to the Menai Bridge which crosses the Menai Strait. Its population is approx. 3300. Within the town, as well as residential properties there are many local amenities such as a library, shops, parks and schools.



**Plate 8.13 - Aerial photo of Menai Bridge from the north**

7.4.188 The topography gently slopes up from the Menai Strait inland with large blocks of woodland on the edges of the town. NCRs 5 and 8 run through the town.

7.4.189 Views from the centre of Menai Bridge are largely screened by the buildings and vegetation within the town, however there are views over the Menai Strait towards Gwynedd and Snowdonia to the south and to the north where the topography is slightly more elevated.

7.4.190 There is a **medium** value for visual amenity, with pockets of higher value on the coast and more elevated areas.

7.4.191 No viewpoints have been selected for Menai Bridge due to the distance from the Proposed Development although VP-6/12 'View from Menai Bridge' has been chosen to represent views in this area.

### *Llanfairpwll*

7.4.192 Llanfairpwll is a town on the south of Anglesey, to the east of Section E, encircled by the A55 and A5 and next to the Britannia Bridge. Approx. 1330 properties are located within the community. The Chester and Holyhead Railway and NCR 8 run through the town with Llanfairpwll Station located on

the southern edge. Llanfairpwll is also home to the Marquee of Anglesey's Column.

7.4.193 Views from the centre of Llanfairpwll are limited due to built form; however, the residential areas to the north are on slightly elevated ground with views across the surrounding countryside to the north and east including pastures and the existing 400 kV OHL. Views from the southern edge of the town are limited due to vegetation cover. The existing 400 kV OHL is in close proximity to the town in this direction. There are glimpsed views towards Snowdonia and the existing 400 kV OHL as it crosses the Menai Strait for people travelling around the community. There are long distance views towards Snowdonia from Britannia Bridge, A55 and bridges over the A55.



**Plate 8.14 - Aerial photo of Llanfairpwll from the west**

7.4.194 Although there are long distance views towards Snowdonia, these views are limited to small areas within Llanfairpwll and generally there is a **medium** value for visual amenity within the community.

7.4.195 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from Llanfairpwll:

- VP-6/03 - View from PRoW on bridge over the A55 to the west of Llanfairpwll; and
- VP-6/05 - View from bridge over the railway off the A5 to the west of Llanfairpwll.

#### *Llanddaniel Fab*

7.4.196 Llanddaniel Fab is a village in south-west Anglesey, to the west of Section E, south of the A55 and west of the A4080. Approx. 305 properties are located within the community. The area surrounding Llanddaniel Fab area includes

the prehistoric monument of Bryn Celli Ddu and associated PRowWs including the Wales Coast Path. The majority of properties, as well as a school, are located in a cluster in the centre of Llanddaniel Fab, however there are scattered residential properties and farms in the surrounding countryside where the landscape consists of pastures and patches of woodland.

7.4.197 Views from the centre of Llanddaniel Fab are restricted due to the screening effects of built form, however on the edge of the village and on local roads in the surrounding countryside there are longer distance views across pastures and woodland towards Snowdonia. Areas of the surrounding countryside further to the south become more screened by the woodland blocks along the banks of the Menai Strait.

7.4.198 The existing 400 kV OHL is visible from more elevated areas in views to the west where it can be seen on the skyline as it passes Llanfairpwll.

7.4.199 Although there are long distance views towards Snowdonia from areas outside the main village, views are generally contained by built form and vegetation and the area is influenced by the low voltage pylon line and the existing 400 kV OHL. This results in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.200 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from this village:

- VP-5/12 - View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab;
- VP-5/13 - View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab; and
- VP-5/14 - View from Bryn Celli Ddu.

### *Llangaffo*

7.4.201 Llangaffo is a community consisting of a village and surrounding dispersed properties located in south-west Anglesey, south of Malltraeth Marsh and Surrounds Special Landscape Area and north-west of Brynsiencyn, to the west of in Section E. Approx. 220 properties are located within the community. The village itself is located at the crossroads of the B4419 and B4421 and consists of a cluster of residential properties, several small businesses and a church as well as a quarry. There is a disused railway line to the north of the village. There are several PRowWs linking Llangaffo with areas beyond including the Menai Strait to the south and Malltraeth Marsh to the north. NCR 8 travels through the southern part of the community. Bodowyr burial mound is also located in the surrounding countryside.

7.4.202 The B4419 which runs from east to west through the community is located on a ridgeline and affords long distance views which are glimpsed north and south when travelling along the road. Views to the north of the village itself are filtered by trees and hedgerows. Views from the south look towards Snowdonia which forms a backdrop to the rural scene. There is little influence from other man-made infrastructure, the existing 400 kV OHL being over 5 km from Llangaffo.

7.4.203 The lack of detractors within this rural landscape and long distance views towards Snowdonia result in a **high** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Llangaffo due to the distance from the Proposed Development although VP-5/10 is located on the southern extent of the community on the road between Llanddaniel Fab and B4419.

#### *Brynsiencyn*

7.4.204 Brynsiencyn is a community in south Anglesey, the main village located on the A4080 to the west of Section E. Approx. 475 properties are located within the community. Scattered properties and farms are located within the surrounding countryside. The A4080 which travels east to west through the community is a popular tourist route to areas to the west and to the Anglesey Sea Zoo on the Menai Strait. The area partially falls within Anglesey AONB and the Anglesey Southern Estatelands SLA and has a number of PRoW connecting to the Wales Coast Path which travels along the Menai Strait coastline within this community.

7.4.205 There are a large number of woodland blocks towards the Menai Strait associated with the old estates of Plas Coch and Llanidan Hall.

7.4.206 There are views from the A4080 and the surrounding countryside over the Menai Strait with Snowdonia forming a dramatic backdrop. However, views from within the village are largely screened by built form.

7.4.207 The lack of detractors within this rural landscape and views towards Snowdonia result in a **high** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Brynsiencyn due to the distance from the Proposed Development.



### *Bangor*

7.4.208 Located on the north coast of Gwynedd, to the east of Section F, Bangor is one of the smallest cities in the United Kingdom with a population of approximately 19,000. It lies on the south side of the Menai Strait, with the main part of the settlement concentrated between the ridgelines of Bangor Mountain and Upper Bangor. The settlement has a broadly linear form within the valley formed by these ridgelines, stretching from Garth and Bangor Harbour in the east to Penrhos Garnedd in the west.



**Plate 8.15 - Aerial photo of Bangor from the south**

7.4.209 Although close to the Menai Strait, the visual relationship between the settlement and the Strait is limited due to the topography, with views within the centre being contained by landform and built form. The more elevated areas around Bangor Mountain, Upper Bangor and Penrhos Garnedd have longer distance views towards Anglesey and towards Snowdonia. The influence of the existing 400 kV is limited to the more elevated western edges of the settlement at Penrhos Garnedd, where the OHL crosses the A487, Penrhos Road and the A55. Areas of recently constructed housing are in close proximity to the existing 400 kV OHL.

7.4.210 The urban nature of the views coupled with the views of the distinctive coastline result in a **medium** value for visual amenity of this community.

7.4.211 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from the community:

- VP-6/31 - View from Lon y Wyddfa at Penrhos Garnedd.

### *Glasinfryn*

7.4.212 This community encompasses Glasinfryn, Caerhun and Waen-wen to the south of Bangor, to the west of Section F. Approx. 210 properties are located within the community.

7.4.213 An area with undulating landform with large woodland blocks following narrow valleys, the area is bisected by the A55. Views tend to be restricted by vegetation and landform with some longer distance views towards Snowdonia to the south which forms a distant backdrop. An existing 400 kV OHL between Pentir to Deeside (4ZB) passes between the small settlements.

7.4.214 The rural nature of views coupled with the influence of the existing 4ZB 400 kV OHL and the A55 result in a **medium** value for visual amenity of this community.

7.4.215 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from the community:

- VP-6/19 - View from road in Caerhun.

### *Pentir*

7.4.216 This dispersed rural community encompasses the small settlements of Pentir and Seion and surrounds the existing Pentir Substation in Section F. Approx. 200 properties are located within the community.

7.4.217 A large undulating area with a number of wooded valleys and woodland blocks. There is a variety of field patterns with smaller scale irregular fields with hedgerow and presence of some cloddiau interspersed with larger arable fields. There is a high occurrence of OHL infrastructure with three 400 kV OHL and a number of low voltage OHLs converging at Pentir Substation. The woodland surrounding the substation is a distinctive element of the area which screens majority of views of substation equipment, some taller components visible above vegetation.

7.4.218 Views vary throughout the area with some longer distance views to the north towards Anglesey and to the south towards Snowdonia, but many views are restricted by landform and vegetation.

7.4.219 The presence of multiple 400 kV OHLs and Pentir Substation result in a **medium** value for visual amenity of this community.

7.4.220 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from the community:

- VP-6/18 - View from Fford Fodolydd near Fodol;
- VP-6/21 - View from road in Seion;
- VP-6/26 - View from road to the west of Pentir near Garth Farm; and
- VP-6/30 - View from B4547 near Nant-y-garth.

#### *Y Felinheli*

7.4.221 Y Felinheli is a port and harbour community on the Gwynedd side of the Menai Strait, located between Bangor and Caernarfon, to the west of Section F. Approx. 1230 properties are located within the community. The community is linear in form being concentrated between the A487 and the coast. NCR 8 runs through Y Felinheli as well as the Wales Coast Path and several other connecting PRowWs. There are linear blocks of woodland along the Menai Strait to the north and south.



**Plate 8.16 - Aerial photo showing Y Felinheli on the Menai Strait**

7.4.222 The land rises in elevation from the Menai Strait to the A487 and the countryside surrounding the settlement is a mix of pasture and blocks of woodland.

7.4.223 There are wide panoramic views from the Y Felinheli coastline across the Menai Strait towards Anglesey. Views from residential streets to the west of Bangor Street / Caernarfon Rd are limited due to the screening effects of built forms although there are glimpsed views of the Menai Strait down the residential roads. Residential properties to the east are on higher ground with views over the Menai Strait and Anglesey.



7.4.224 The existing 400 kV OHL is visible from the A487 where it is glimpsed when travelling east over the more elevated ground. There is little influence on the rest of the community due to the orientation of views.

7.4.225 Scenic views across the Menai Strait towards Anglesey and longer distance elevated views from the A487 towards Caernarfon and the west of Anglesey result in a **high** value for visual amenity.

7.4.226 No viewpoints have been selected for Y Felinheli due to the orientation of the views towards the Menai Strait and limited views towards the Proposed Development.

#### *Bethel (Gwynedd)*

7.4.227 Bethel is a village in Gwynedd, south of the A487, to the west Section F. Approx. 490 properties are located within the community. The B4366 runs through the centre of the village which contains a school and several small businesses.

7.4.228 Surrounding the village is pasture, blocks of woodland with scattered farms with local lanes creating a typical rural landscape. To the north the land falls away towards the Menai Strait and to the north rises Penisa'r Waun.

7.4.229 Views from within the village itself are largely limited due to screening by buildings and vegetation. From the northern edges of the village there are views towards Snowdonia to the south and Anglesey to the north. The Menai Strait is screened by landform. Views from the southern areas of the community are limited due to landform and vegetation cover.

7.4.230 The existing 400 kV OHL is distantly visible on the skyline on Anglesey but is barely perceptible in most views. Another 400 kV OHL (4ZC) is visible to the north.

7.4.231 Views consisting predominately of built form and across a typical rural landscape result in a **medium** value for visual amenity.

7.4.232 The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views this community:

- VP-6/27- View from B4366 on eastern edge of Bethel.

#### *Rhiwlas*

7.4.233 Rhiwlas is a village in Gwynedd, to the south-east of Section F between the A4244 and the Snowdonia National Park and is surrounded by the North-Western Fringes of Snowdonia Special Landscape Area. Approx. 320

properties are located within the community. This nucleated settlement is predominately residential.

7.4.234 The topography rises steeply to the south and there are a number of PRoWs connecting Rhiwlas with the surrounding countryside and Snowdonia beyond. The surrounding countryside consists of pasture and scrub with the heathlands associated within the lower slopes of Snowdonia to the south.

7.4.235 Due to the rising topography, the majority of the community have long distance views in a northerly direction over Pentir towards Anglesey. This view includes Pentir Substation, although well screened, the existing 400 kV OHL and further lower voltage pylon lines. These views become more open along the local lanes and PRoWs in the surrounding countryside. In a southerly direction there are views of Moel Rhiwen and Moel Y Ci which screen views further into towards Snowdonia.

7.4.236 Even though views contain multiple existing 400 kV OHLs, lower voltage pylon lines and Pentir Substation, there is a **medium** value for visual amenity due to the long distance and expansive views across Anglesey.

7.4.237 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views in this village:

- VP-6/23 - View from PRoW to the west of Rhiwlas; and
- VP-6/24 - View from road to the south of Rhiwlas and representative of Moel y Ci.

#### *Penisa'r Waun*

7.4.238 Penisa'r Waun is a community north of Llanrug in Gwynedd along the road Tai Newyddion, to the south of Section F. The community is to the north of the North Western Fringes of Snowdonia Special Landscape, although not within it. Approx. 1300 properties are located within the community. The village consists of a linear settlement with residential properties, a school and caravan park with scattered residential properties and farm buildings throughout the surrounding countryside.

7.4.239 The Afon Seiont runs to the south of the village and is surrounded by large linear swathes of woodland. There are small pastures throughout the surrounding landscape with patches of woodland and scrubland. There are several PRoWs throughout the surrounding countryside.

7.4.240 There are views south and east throughout the village and the surrounding countryside towards Snowdonia. Views to the north and west are limited due to landform and vegetation screening long distance views. Views from the

community are influenced by the existing 400 kV OHL from Pentir to Trawsfynydd (4ZC). Views towards the existing 4ZA 400 kV OHL very limited due to the topography and vegetation.

7.4.241 Views towards Snowdonia result in a **high** value for visual amenity. No viewpoints have been selected for Penisa'r Waun due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

## 7.5 PRIVATE VIEWS

7.5.1 In order to capture effects of the Proposed Development on individual properties, all properties within 500 m of the Proposed Development have been the subject of a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) (Appendix 8.3, **Document 5.8.2.3**). The RVAA has identified over 770 properties within the study area (some of which are located within settlements) and these are shown on Figure 8.1 Visual Receptors Plan (**Document 5.8.1.1**). Appendix 8.3 (**Document 5.8.2.3**) provides a baseline description of views from each of these receptors.

7.5.2 In Section A, 309 properties have been identified within the study area, many of these being located within the settlements of Treglele and Llanfechell. Properties generally have views across a rural landscape of rolling pastures, views influenced by the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL, low voltage lattice OHL and wind turbines which are present throughout the area. Since the area has few woodland blocks, properties tend to have quite open views, the exception to this would be for properties within the settlements of Treglele and Llanfechell where built form screens views and planting within property curtilages helps to filter views.

7.5.3 In Section B properties again tend to have quite open views, except within the settlements where built form and garden vegetation tend to screen and filter views. In this section, 178 properties have been identified with concentrations in the settlements of Rhosgoch and Rhosybol. The existing 400 kV OHL is a prominent feature as many views are longer distance and contain Llŷn Alaw, Parys Mountain, Mynydd Bodafon and some properties see Snowdonia on the distant skyline.

7.5.4 In Section C, 114 properties are located within the study area. Properties are dispersed throughout the area with small concentrations at Hebron and to the north of Capel Coch. These concentration of properties tend to be on higher ground with long distance views north across Anglesey and south towards Snowdonia which can be seen on the horizon from many locations.

7.5.5 In Section D there is an increase in the level of vegetation cover which filters views for many properties, but where longer distance views are afforded these

tend include views towards Snowdonia on the horizon. In this section, 91 properties have been identified within the study area. As well as a number of dispersed properties, the majority of these properties are located on the western edge of Talwrn.

- 7.5.6 In Section E, between Ceint and the proposed Braint THH & CSEC, 52 properties have been identified within the study area. These are largely dispersed properties with a small concentration around the A55 to the south-west of Star. Views from the more elevated properties tend to be long range with views south towards Snowdonia. The existing 400 kV OHL is less prominent in many views to the south of this area as it moves away to the north.
- 7.5.7 Section F is divided between Anglesey and Gwynedd. On Anglesey, 11 properties are located within the study area. Properties in this area are dispersed and the undulating landform and woodland blocks within the Southern Estatelands SLA and along the Menai Strait at Plas Newydd restrict longer distance views.
- 7.5.8 Within Gwynedd, 23 properties are located within the study area. These properties are dispersed along the slopes between Vaynol and Pentir Substation. The properties at higher elevations around Pentir Substation tend to have longer distance views to the north towards Anglesey.
- 7.5.9 As discussed in the methodology in section 4.6, value has not been determined for individual properties as all residential properties are deemed to be of **high** sensitivity. It could be assumed that value of views from properties towards the existing 400 kV OHL would be of **medium** value due to the proximity to the existing OHL. A small number of properties would have higher value views, particularly in Sections E and F where the existing 400 kV OHL is less prominent and there are more scenic longer distance views south towards Snowdonia and north from Gwynedd towards Anglesey.

## 7.6 RECREATIONAL RECEPTORS

- 7.6.1 A number of recreational receptors have been identified within the study area. These include:
- Nationally designated and regionally/locally promoted PRoW including trails and cycle routes and many local PRoW across Anglesey and within Gwynedd;

- promoted viewpoints and publically accessible trig points<sup>11</sup>; and
- Tourist attractions including National Trust properties and cultural heritage features.

7.6.2 The following section discusses the general distribution, locations, views from and the values associated with the above receptors within the study area. Reference is made to the photographs included on the viewpoint assessment sheets within Appendix 8.2 (**Document 5.8.2.2**). Locations of these receptors are shown Figure 8.1 Visual Receptors Plan (**Document 5.8.1.1**).

### *Public Rights of Way (PRoW)*

#### Wales Coast Path

- 7.6.3 The Wales Coast Path is a promoted trail which follows the coast of Anglesey, predominantly located within the Anglesey AONB and along the Gwynedd coast and users experience a range of views. On Anglesey, the path is on the same route as the Anglesey Coastal Path.
- 7.6.4 Within Section A, receptors have highly scenic views along the rugged coastline and out to sea but also views of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, the existing 400 kV OHL, 132 kV OHLs and wind turbines. The Wales Coast Path currently diverts inland away from the immediate coastline around Wylfa Nuclear Power Station.
- 7.6.5 As the path travels round the coast to the east it passes round Bull Bay and through Amlwch before heading south towards Dulas (which is to the east of Section B). There are very limited views of the existing 400 kV OHL from the eastern coast of Anglesey as the path stays close to the coastline. This is similar in Section C where the landform at Mynydd Bodafon restricts views inland.
- 7.6.6 On the west coast, in Section D, the Wales Coast Path comes inland to travel round Malltraeth Sands and as it does, it rises onto higher ground at Hermon before descending towards Malltraeth. The elevated ground at Hermon and the low lying land of Malltraeth Marsh allow longer distance views across Anglesey towards the more elevated areas near Talwrn, and to the east where the existing 400 kV OHL is a distant feature on the skyline.

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<sup>11</sup> Trig points are triangulation stations used as surveying locations with known coordinates and elevations, many marking the peak of hilltops and visited by people for recreation or 'trig bagging'.

- 7.6.7 On the east coast, in Section E, the Wales Coast Path rises up onto higher ground over Bwrdd Arthur where it affords longer distance views. This location is remote from the existing 400 kV OHL, but on a clear day it is visible in the far distance. In the west the path returns to the coast round Newborough before heading towards the Menai Strait. The existing 400 kV OHL is not visible from the west in this section.
- 7.6.8 On the south coast of Anglesey in Section F, the Wales Coast Path diverts away from the immediate coastline along the Menai Strait and around Plas Newydd Registered Park and Garden and passes through the Southern Anglesey Estatelands Special Landscape Area. It travels past Bryn Celli Ddu and along the A4080 where there are glimpsed views towards the existing 400 kV OHL as it passes by Star and Llanfairpwll. The path crosses the Menai Strait across Menai Bridge.
- 7.6.9 On the north coast of Gwynedd the Path currently diverts inland around Vaynol Hall although there are plans to re-route the path along the edge of the Menai Strait in the future. People using the Wales Coast Path currently experience a range of views including highly scenic views along the Menai Strait but also views of the existing 400 kV OHL in close proximity where it crosses the Menai Strait from Anglesey to Gwynedd.
- 7.6.10 The value of the views from the Wales Coast Path is generally **high**. The path is used by a large number of people for the enjoyment of the coastline and the variety of views it encompasses as it passes around Anglesey and the North Wales coast. It is acknowledged that the views around Wylfa Nuclear Power Station are of **medium** value due to the presence and proximity to the existing 400 kV OHL and built forms associated with the power station and Wylfa Substation.
- 7.6.11 A number of viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from the Wales Coast Path:
- VP-1/22 - View from Wales Coast Path at Llanlleiana Head/Dinas Gynfor;
  - VP-1/23 - View from Wales Coast Path near Ogof Gynfor;
  - VP-1/28 - View from Wales Coast Path at Cerrig Brith;
  - VP-1/29 - View from Wales Coast Path near Porth Wylfa;
  - VP-1/30 - View from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head;
  - VP-1/37 - View from Wales Coast Path at Cemlyn Bay;

- VP-2/31 - View from Wales Coast Path at Dulas Bay;
- VP-4/18 - View from trig point near Hermon and the Wales Coast Path;
- VP-4/19 - View from A4080 at Malltraeth;
- VP-6/01 - View from A4080 between Llanfairpwll and Brynsiencyn;
- VP-6/04 - View from Wales Coast Path on PRow on A4080 near Aber-Braint;
- VP-6/12 - View from Menai Bridge; and
- VP-6/16 - View from Wales Coast Path on the A487 near Vaynol and Parc Menai.

#### Local Public Rights of Way

7.6.12 There are a large number of local PRow within the study area which can be seen on Figure 13.6, Public Rights of Way (**Document 5.13.1.6**). Generally, the value of views from these footpaths is **medium**. Views are considered to be locally important and the majority of views across the rural landscape within the study area are influenced by the existing 400 kV OHL, low voltage OHLs and wind turbines. PRow within 1 km have been considered in more detail in the PRow Assessment in Appendix 8.4 (**Document 5.8.2.4**).

#### Section A

7.6.13 In Section A, there is a dense network of PRow particularly around the community of Cemaes which is on the north coast of Anglesey and within the Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area (SLA) which is located to the north of Llŷn Alaw and to the west of the existing 400 kV OHL. Heritage features such as standing stones and a tumulus near Llanfechell are locally promoted on the PRow network.

7.6.14 Views from the PRow in Section A tend to be open due to the limited numbers of mature trees in this area. They are influenced by the existing 400 kV OHL, existing low voltage lines, wind turbines and the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. The following viewpoints are located on the PRow network in Section A:

- VP-1/04 - View from Ffordd y Felin near Bryngwyn and Cysgod-y-Twr;
- VP-1/05a - View north from the standing stones to the north-west of Llanfechell;



- VP-1/05b - View east from the standing stones to the north-west of Llanfechell;
- VP-1/09 - View from Penymorwydd;
- VP-1/11 - View from north-east edge of Llanfechell on footpath to standing stone;
- VP-1/16 - View from Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area near Pant-y-cryntach; and
- VP-1/26 - View from PRoW near Craig y Gwynt south of Llanfairynghornwy.

### Section B

7.6.15 In Section B, there are a number of PRoW within the Parys Mountain SLA which is located to the west of Penysarn and to the east of the existing 400 kV OHL. As well as being designated as Open Access Land, this area is a popular visitor location due to its distinct landscape formed by historic copper mining activities. The high ground affords extensive panoramic views across the study area, views including some long sections of the existing 400 kV OHL which is seen against a backdrop of fields and woodlands. The following viewpoints are located on the PRoW network in Section B:

- VP-2/03 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Tyn-cae;
- VP-2/05 - View from western side of Rhosybol on PRoW opposite Snowdon View;
- VP-2/21 - View from Llandyfrydog;
- VP-2/26 - View from western side of Llŷn Alaw;
- VP-2/28 - View from road south of Capel Parc near Rhianfa; and
- VP-2/30 - View from PRoW near Pen y Foel to the north-east of Llanerchymedd.

### Section C

7.6.16 In Section C, there are a number of PRoWs located to the north and west of, and surrounding Mynydd Bodafon, with some PRoWs within the Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area to the east. Around Mynydd Bodafon the views are generally long range and open with views towards Parys Mountain and some filtering from hedgerows. The centre of Section C is

sparse of PRowS with few around Capel Coch and Cors Erddreiniog and none within the 1 km detailed assessment area. Numbers begin to increase further south around the B5110, a number linking to the more elevated areas to the south of the road. Towards the south the landscape tends to be more wooded, which screens and filters views from PRowS in places. The following viewpoints are located on the PRow network in Section C:

- VP-3/01 - View from Lon Leidr south of Llandyfrydog;
- VP-3/02 - View from Hebron;
- VP-3/06 - View from road between Maenaddwyn and Mynydd Bodafon;
- VP-3/13 - View from PRow within Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area; and
- VP-3/16 - View from Rhosmeirch.

#### Section D

7.6.17 In Section D, there is a dense network of PRowS throughout the area, particularly surrounding Talwrn and Llangefni and within Malltraeth Marsh Special Landscape Area to the south. Land is low lying within Malltraeth Marsh, along the Afon Cefni, and rises either side where the existing 400 kV OLH is visible. The PRowS surrounding Talwrn are influenced by the existing 400 kV OHL with glimpsed views towards Snowdonia. The following viewpoints are located on the PRow network in Section D:

- VP-4/02 - View from road between Talwrn and B5110 near Plas Llanddyfnan;
- VP-4/04 - View from PRow within Talwrn near playground;
- VP-4/09 - View from PRow on southern edge of Talwrn near Ty-Croes;
- VP-4/13 - View from PRow by the A55 within Malltraeth Marsh and Surrounds SLA; and
- VP-4/14 - View from PRow within Malltraeth Marsh and Surrounds SLA.

#### Section E

7.6.18 There are a fewer number of PRow within Section E in general and they are more spread out over the section with some clustering near to Gaerwen. From the PRowS north of the A55 landform rises slowly with views out towards Malltraeth Marsh and trees and landform screen and filter views towards the existing 400 kV OHL in places. PRowS connecting with Bryn

Celli Ddu burial mound are within this section where vegetation provides some filtering.

7.6.19 The following viewpoints are located on the PRoW network in Section E:

- VP-5/01 - View from B5420 west of Penmynydd near Pen Yr Allt;
- VP-5/06 - View from PRoW at Church of St Michael north-west of Gaerwen; and
- VP-5/14 - View from road between Gaerwen and Llanddaniel Fab.

### Section F

7.6.20 In Section F there are a small number of PRoWs on the Anglesey side of the Menai Straits which are spread out with a small amount of clustering around Menai Bridge. On the Gwynedd side of the Menai Straits PRoWs are also sparse with some clustering within Bangor and Y Felinheli. Views from PRoWs in Section F are filtered and screened by vegetation and hedgerows. The following viewpoints are located on the PRoW network in Section F:

- VP-6/03 - View from bridge over the A55 to the west of Llanfairpwll;
- VP-6/18 - View from Fford Fodolydd near Fodol;
- VP-6/24 - View from PRoW on Moel Y Ci; and
- VP-6/25 - View from Moel Rhiwen.

### Cycle Routes

7.6.21 Three National Cycle Routes (NCRs) and three Local Cycle Routes (LCRs) have been identified within the study area and are shown on Figure 8.1 Visual Receptors Plan (**Document 5.8.1.1**). Views are considered to be locally important, and although there are longer distance views from the cycle routes towards Snowdonia in places, views are glimpsed and filtered by roadside vegetation in many locations. There are few places to stop and appreciate views. The exception to this is NCR 566 as parts of the cycle route are off road as described below.

### NCR 5

7.6.22 NCR 5 is a long distance route which connects Reading to Holyhead. It travels along the North Wales coast from Conwy to Bangor and then over Menai Bridge before heading north-east to Holyhead. Within the study area, NCR 5 travels through Section C through the communities of Llanbabo, Llanerchymedd, Llandyfrydog before heading south at Maenaddwyn along

the road through Capel Coch. It continues through Section D through Ceint, Talwrn and Pentraeth before crossing the Menai into Bangor.

- 7.6.23 Views are generally scenic over surrounding undulating pastures, but as the route is on road, many views are filtered by roadside vegetation. It passes across the centre of Anglesey, passing under the existing 400 kV OHL three times at Hebron, Capel Coch and Cefniwrch. The value of views from NCR 5 within the study area are considered to be **medium**.

NCR 8 (Lôn Las Cymru)

- 7.6.24 NCR 8 is a long distance route between Cardiff and Holyhead via Porthmadog and Bangor. It travels north up the eastern side of Wales before travelling along the coast from Caernarfon to Bangor and across the Menai Bridge before heading north-east to Holyhead. Within the study area, NCR 8 pass through communities in Section E including Brynsiencyn, Llanddaniel Fab, Star and Llanfairpwll before crossing the Menai Strait. In Section F it passes through the western edges of Bangor and onto Y Felinheli on the coast.

- 7.6.25 Views are generally scenic, but as the route is on road, many views are filtered by roadside vegetation. NCR 8 passes under the existing 400 kV OHL near Star in Section E and again in Section F west of Bangor. The value of views from NCR 8 within the study area are considered to be **medium**.

NCR 566

- 7.6.26 NCR 566 (Lon Las Cofr/ Copper Trail/ Lon Las Cefni) is a regional route on Anglesey which accesses the north coast and central areas of island, having connections to NCR 5. Within the study area, NCR 566 travels through Section A along the coast at Cemlyn, through Llanfechell and onto Amlwch. In Section B, the NCR heads south towards Llanerchymedd in Section C before heading further south to Llynfaes and Bodffordd.

- 7.6.27 Views in this northern section are generally scenic, but as the route is on road, many views are filtered by roadside vegetation. The route passes a number of detractors including Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and wind turbines, following the existing 400 kV OHL between Tregele and Llanfechell, passing under the existing 400 kV OHL near Llanfechell. The value of views from northern sections of NCR 566 within the study area are considered to be **medium**.

- 7.6.28 As NCR 566 approaches Llangefni it becomes the Lon Las Cefni and takes an off road route through Malltraeth Marsh to the south-west connecting to routes near Newborough. Views in this area are scenic with view detractors

with the exception of the A55. The value of views from southern sections of NCR 556 within the study area are considered to be **high**.

#### Local Cycle Route (LCRs)

##### Nico LCR

- 7.6.29 The Nico LCR is located within Section B and provides a circular cycle route around Llŷn Alaw. It follows the road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol, travelling alongside the existing 400 kV OHL. Llŷn Alaw is the main feature of views from this route with a number of detracting features including the existing OHL and numerous wind turbines. The value of views from Nico LCR is considered to be **medium**.

##### Hebog LCR

- 7.6.30 The Hebog LCR is a circular route located within Section C and provides a route around Mynydd Bodafon linking Benllech, Llandyfrydog and Capel Coch. This route passes under the existing 400 kV OHL to the north of Llandyfrydog, Hebron and Capel Coch. Views vary on this route due to changes in elevation and vegetation cover. There are open views from the LCR as it passes over higher ground at Mynydd Bodafon and more filtered views as it passes through Llandyfrydog. Built form filters views as it passes through Capel Coch. The value of views from Hebog LCR is considered to be **medium** but noted that the section over Mynydd Bodafon has views of higher value.

##### Giach LCR

- 7.6.31 The Giach LCR is located within Section D and provides a circular cycle route from Malltraeth to Llangristiolus and Aberffraw. Views from this route are varied as it follows part of the Afon Cefni before passing over higher ground at Llangristiolus. There distant views of the existing 400 kV OHL to the north where it can be seen on the horizon, but it is inconspicuous from this route. The value of views from Giach LCR is considered to be **medium**.

#### Promoted Viewpoints

- 7.6.32 There are a number of promoted viewpoints within the study area. These are viewpoints which are promoted by brown tourist information signage on the road network, are identified on road maps as a viewpoint and may have interpretation boards and associated car parking.
- 7.6.33 One is located near Gaerwen just off the A5152 adjacent to the A55. Although the viewpoint isn't obvious, it is signed from the roundabout at the Gaerwen junction and includes a stone interpretation panel. This viewpoint has

panoramic views of Snowdonia and towards the Llŷn Peninsula. The value of the view from this viewpoint is **high**.

7.6.34 There is a promoted viewpoint on the A5 between Britannia Bridge and Menai Bridge which is a key tourist attraction popular with coach tours for photos of the Menai Strait, the bridges and the Snowdonia backdrop. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible from this viewpoint as it crosses the Menai Strait adjacent to Britannia Bridge. The value of the views from this viewpoint are **very high** due to the promotion of the viewpoint and its appreciation of the Menai Strait, Snowdonia, and Menai Bridge and Britannia Bridge.

7.6.35 In addition to the viewpoint above, there is another promoted viewpoint on the A5 approx. 110 m east. This is promoted by the National Trust and is known as Cae Glan Mor. It is another location where visitors stop for photos of the Menai Strait, bridge and Snowdonia. The value of the views from this viewpoint are **high** due to its appreciation of the Menai Strait, Snowdonia and Menai Bridge and Britannia Bridge.

7.6.36 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from these viewpoints:

- VP-5/11 - View from the A5152 at promoted viewpoint north of A55<sup>12</sup>; and
- VP-6/10 - View from promoted viewpoint on the A5 to the east of Llanfairpwll.

#### *Trig Points*

7.6.37 There are publically accessible trig points at the following locations:

- Mynydd y Garn (170 m AOD);
- Graig Wen (91 m AOD);
- Parys Mountain (147 m AOD);
- Llaneilian (Mynydd Eilain) (177 AOD);
- Llanol (100 m AOD);
- Mynydd Bodafon (178m AOD);

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<sup>12</sup> As this viewpoint was so close to the viewpoint at Cae Glan Mor, VP-5/11 represents the views from both for the purposes of this assessment.

- Carmel (117 m AOD);
- Rhuddlan Fawr (115 m AOD);
- Hafod (82 m AOD);
- Hermon (63m AOD);
- Cefn-Cwmmwd (84 m AOD);
- Penmynydd (108m AOD);
- Mynydd Llwydiarth (158 m AOD);
- Bwrdd Arthur (164 m AOD);
- Porthamel (60 m AOD);
- Bryniau (117 m AOD);
- Pen-y-Graig (141 m AOD);
- Douglas Hill (397m AOD); and
- Cefn Ddu (441m AOD).

7.6.38 These elevated locations afford long distance views across Anglesey and the north coast of Gwynedd. In the north of Anglesey views include Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and the existing 400 kV OHL. In the south of Anglesey, these elevated locations afford long distance views across Anglesey with more focus towards Snowdonia and the Llŷn Peninsula. The trig points in Gwynedd also afford long distance views across Anglesey and the coast although they are at some distance. All trig points listed above have **high** value views due to their elevated locations.

7.6.39 The following viewpoints have been chosen to represent views from trig points within the study area:

- VP-1/15 - View from Mynydd-y-Garn;
- VP-2/10 - View from Parys Mountain Special Landscape Area and trig point;
- VP-2/18 - View from Mynydd Eilian;
- VP-3/05 - View from trig point on Mynydd Bodafon;
- VP-4/18 - View from trig point near Hermon and the Wales Coast Path;



- VP-5/04 - View from trig point on local lane to the north of Penmynydd; and
- VP-5/15 - View from trig point at Bwrdd Arthur.

### *Tourist Attractions*

- 7.6.40 Anglesey and the North Wales coast are popular areas with tourists and there are many tourist attractions across the island and within Gwynedd. On Anglesey, attractions tend to be located around coastal areas. Since the focus of this assessment is more inland, there are few tourist attractions within the study area.
- 7.6.41 Some attractions are not focussed on views of the surrounding landscape for example the Angora Farm to the east of Llangefni in Section D and Pili Palas (Butterfly Farm) to the north of Menai Bridge in Section E. As these attractions are not primarily concerned with views they are not considered visual receptors as part of this assessment.
- 7.6.42 There are however some tourist attractions which are focused on the outdoors and views of the wider landscape. These are discussed below.

### Bryn Celli Ddu

- 7.6.43 Bryn Celli Ddu is a Neolithic site to the south-east of Llanddaniel Fab in Section E and consists of an intact burial chamber. The entrance to the mound is aligned with the Summer Solstice. The site is a popular destination, managed by CADW, with a dedicated car park and interpretation boards.
- 7.6.44 The existing 400 kV OHL can be seen to the north as it passes over higher ground near Star. A low voltage lattice OHL is also visible in this direction.
- 7.6.45 The value of the views from Bryn Celli Ddu are **high**. The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from this feature:
- VP-5/14 - View from Bryn Celli Ddu.

### Plas Newydd

- 7.6.46 Plas Newydd is a National Trust property and gardens on the bank of the Menai Strait. The landscape is associated with Humphrey Repton, who in 1799 made recommendations on creating the view now known as the Repton Reveal, a view which is 'revealed' to visitors as they approach the mansion house. This view looks over the property to the Menai Strait and onto the dramatic backdrop of Snowdonia.

- 7.6.47 The existing 400 kV OHL can be seen to the east where it crosses the Menai Strait adjacent to Britannia Bridge. The tops of pylons at Pentir can just be seen over vegetation at Vaynol, but these pylons are only just perceptible.
- 7.6.48 The value of the views from Plas Newydd are **very high** due to the promotion of the viewpoint and its appreciation of the Menai Strait and Snowdonia. The following viewpoint has been chosen to represent views from this feature:
- VP-6/02 - View from Plas Newydd.

#### Menai Strait

- 7.6.49 The Menai Strait itself is also used by many recreational boat users, although views from water level tend to be more contained by the topography of the coastlines either side. The existing 400 kV OHL crosses the Menai Strait adjacent to Britannia Bridge. Views from the Menai have a **high** value but as views are contained by landform, no viewpoints have been identified.

## **7.7 ROAD & RAIL RECEPTORS**

- 7.7.1 A number of roads and a railway have been identified within the study area. Roads within 1 km of the LOD/parameters have been assessed and road references provided refer to Appendix 8.5 Views from Road Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.5**). This section provides a summary of the road and rail network by Section.

### *Roads*

#### Section A

- 7.7.2 A total of ten roads have been identified within Section A. The following viewpoints are located on the road network within Section A:
- VP-1/01 - View from Maes Garnedd in Treglele;
  - VP-1/02 - View from the A5025 between Treglele and Cemaes;
  - VP-1/03 - View from western edge of Cemaes on A5025 adjacent to Ty Capel;
  - VP-1/04 - View from Ffordd y Felin near Bryngwyn and Cysgod-Y-Twr;
  - VP-1/06 - View from Brynddu Road north of Llanfechell;
  - VP-1/08 - View from road east of Llanfechell near entrance to Bodelwyn;

- VP-1/16 - View from Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area near Pant-Y-Cryntach;
- VP-1/31 - View south from A5025 at junction road to Wylfa;
- VP-1/33 - View from Bodewryd next to Church of St Mary; and
- VP-1/38 - View from Entrance to Coed Cottages.

A5025 between Cemaes and Tregele (ROADA03)

7.7.3 The A5025 broadly follows Anglesey's, eastern, northern and western coastlines from Valley in the west to Llanfairpwll in the south-east. The road undulates and views are generally scenic across pastures and in the more elevated locations glimpsed views towards the coast. Within the study area views contain a number of detractors including Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa Substation, the existing 400 kV OHL, low voltage OHLs and a number of wind turbines. Views from the A5025 are considered to be of **medium** value.

Other Roads

7.7.4 Smaller roads within Section A are largely bounded by hedgerows which filter views for road users, however there are glimpsed longer distance views in places which tend to be towards the Irish Sea, Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and the existing 400 kV OHL is a feature. Where the roads enter residential areas, properties largely screen views, such as in Cemaes and Tregele.

7.7.5 Views from smaller roads in this section have **medium** value, with the exceptions of Mountain Road, Llanfechell (ROADA06) which passes through a residential area which completely contains views, resulting in a **low** value.

Section B

7.7.6 A total of nine roads have been identified within Section B. The following viewpoints are located on the road network within Section B:

- VP-2/01 - View from Four Crosses north-east of Rhosgoch;
- VP-2/02 - View from road at Rhosgoch between Bryn-Alaw and Ardros;
- VP-2/03 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Tyn-Cae;
- VP-2/04 - View from road south-west of Pengamedd;
- VP-2/06 - View from B5111 in Rhosybol near Fernhill;

- VP-2/07 - View from B5111 south of Rhosybol near Gorslwyd Fawr;
- VP-2/08 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Bwthyn Daisy;
- VP-2/09 - View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Penrhyn;
- VP-2/13 - View from road to the west of Capel Parc near Rhosydd;
- VP-2/14a - View from road near Capel Parc at entrance to Bryn Goleu Caravan Park;
- VP-2/15 - View from road between Capel Parc and Llanerchymedd;
- VP-2/16 - View from Capel Parc;
- VP-2/22 - View from road between Llandyfrydog and Capel Parc near Bodneithor;
- VP-2/25 - View from Lon Newydd to west of properties in Rhosybol;
- VP-2/27 - View from Four Crosses north-east of Rhosgoch;
- VP-2/28 - View from road south of Capel Parc near Rhianfa; and
- VP-2/29 - View from road to north of Llandyfrydog.

*B5111 between Rhosybol and Cae Mawr (ROADB05)*

7.7.7 This road connects Amlwch, in the north of Anglesey, to Llangefni which is located towards the centre of the island. Views from the road are varied with more open views from the northern sections where it is elevated passing over Parys Mountain becoming more filtered by built form and vegetation to the south as it passes through Rhosybol, dropping in elevation. Within the study area, views contain a number of detractors including Wylfa Nuclear Power Station on the horizon, the existing 400 kV OHL, low voltage OHLs and a number of wind turbines. Views from the A5111 are considered to be of **medium** value.

*Other Roads*

7.7.8 Smaller roads within Section B are largely bounded by low stone walls and hedgerows, with some higher hedgerows which screen and filter views for road users. Views are generally open with long distance views towards Llŷn Alaw, Mynydd Bodafon and Snowdonia on the horizon. Views north are generally screened by landform however in some places there are distant

views to Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. There tends to be close range views of the existing 400 kV OHL however this is sometimes filtered by vegetation. Views from smaller roads in this section have **medium** value.

### Section C

7.7.9 A total of eight roads have been identified within Section C. The following viewpoints are located on the road network within Section C:

- VP-3/01 - View from Lon Leidr south of Llandyfrydog;
- VP-3/02 - View from Hebron;
- VP-3/04 - View from Capel Coch near Maes Gwynedd;
- VP-3/06 - View from road between Maenaddwyn and Mynydd Bodafon;
- VP-3/08 - View from Church of St Michaels Church north of Capel Coch;
- VP-3/09 - View from road between Capel Coch and Maenaddwyn;
- VP-3/10 - View from road south of Capel Coch near Llidiart-Twrcelyn;
- VP-3/14 - View from road between Tregaian and Capel Coch near Bodwrdin;
- VP-3/15 - View from B5110 north of Glan Gors; and
- VP-4/21 - View from the B5110 near Neuadd Wen.

### B5110 between Ty'n-y-lon and Merddynhafod (ROADC06)

7.7.10 The B5110 connects the A5 just north of Benllech to Llangefni. The northern section of the road has tall hedgerows which filter views with occasional glimpses of longer distance views over rolling fields and blocks of woodland. Snowdonia can be seen to the south and the existing 400 kV OHL in mid and long-range views to the west. Views from the A5110 are considered to be of **medium** value.

### Other roads

7.7.11 Smaller roads within Section C are largely within an undulating landscape with rising and falling landform resulting in a variety of views. Areas of more elevated ground tend to have long distance views towards Parys Mountain, Mynydd Bodafon and Snowdonia, over agricultural land and woodland blocks with occasional wind turbines. Roads at lower elevations tend to have views that are largely screened by hedgerows bounding the roadsides. The existing

400 kV OHL can be seen in close, mid and long range views. Views from smaller roads in this section have **medium** value.

#### Section D

7.7.12 A total of eight roads have been identified within Section D. The following viewpoints are located on the road network within Section D:

- VP-4/02 - View from road between Talwrn and B5110 near Plas Llanddyfan;
- VP-4/03 - View from layby off the B5109 at Talwrn;
- VP-4/05 - View from Lon Cae Cwta near Defaity and Cae-Cwta-Bach;
- VP-4/10 - View from Lon Llanffinan on the eastern side of Talwrn; and
- VP-5/01 - View from B5420 west of Penmynydd near Pen Yr Allt

#### B5109 through Talwrn (turning into Talwrn Road) to Llangefni (ROADD03)

7.7.13 This road connects Llangefni to Beaumaris on the south-east coast of Anglesey. The eastern end of the road is within Talwrn and views are filtered by vegetation and built form. Views open up briefly as the road passes the OHL allowing long range views along the OHL towards Snowdonia in the distance. Landform to the north foreshortens views. Along the eastern sections of road, views are filtered by hedgerows and mature trees. Views from the A5109 are considered to be of **medium** value.

#### B5420 between Llangefni and Penmynydd (ROADD07)

7.7.14 This road connects Llangefni with Ceint and onto Penmynydd to the east. Views are varied with the western sections of road being heavily filtered by mature trees which line the road. Views open up over pasture, the existing 400 kV OHL and Snowdonia. Within Ceint views are screened by adjacent woodland and high hedgerows, the landform rises to the east of Ceint where there are long range views over the landscape and existing 400 kV OHL heading into the distance. Views from the A5420 are considered to be of **medium** value.

#### Other Roads

7.7.15 Within Section D views from roads are largely screened and filtered by hedgerows and mature trees, bounding the roads. In places there are glimpsed views over small sections of the existing 400 kV OHL and long distance views towards Snowdonia in places. Although the existing 400 kV OHL is in close proximity to some roads, the vegetation, built form and

landform help to filter and screen these views. Views from smaller roads in this section have **medium** value.

### Section E

7.7.16 A total of seven roads have been identified within Section E. The following viewpoints are located on the road network within Section E:

- VP-5/07 - View from Star;
- VP-5/11 - View from the A5152 at Promoted Viewpoint north of A55;
- VP-5/12 - View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab;
- VP-5/13 - View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab; and
- VP-5/17 - View from road north of Star.

### A55 North Wales Expressway between Gaerwen and Star (ROADE05)

7.7.17 The A55 is a dual carriageway connecting Holyhead to Chester. It is also known as the North Wales Expressway. The road rises and falls with the ridgelines and marshy areas across Anglesey with many areas in cutting which limits views. There are long distance views across Malltraeth Marsh to the north and south from sections of this road where the existing 400 kV OHL is visible on the horizon. As the A55 heads south-east it passes over the elevated area near Gaerwen where there are views towards Snowdonia. The existing 400 kV OHL oversails the A55 at Llanfairpwll. Views from the A55 are considered to be of **medium** value.

### A5 Holyhead Road between Gaerwen and Llanfairpwll (ROADE04)

7.7.18 The A5 was the historic route which connected Holyhead to London and is the main road between Gaerwen with Llanfairpwll providing access to the A55. Views along this road are quite channelled by the vegetation to either side. There are longer distance glimpsed views to the south and east towards Snowdonia on the horizon and the existing 400 kV OHL can be seen near Llanfairpwll where the OHL oversails the road. Views from the A5 are considered to be of **medium** value.

### A5152 from the A5 over the A55 to ROADE03 (ROADE02)

7.7.19 This road varies in character and views, the southern section being the main link from the A5 to the A55 and the northern sections consisting of smaller lanes. Near the A5, views from the road are dominated by the new Menai Science Park to the west with views south towards Snowdonia on the horizon. As the road oversails the A55 it is more elevated with open long distance



views to the east and west, panoramic views of Snowdonia with the A55 beneath in the foreground. The existing 400 kV OHL is more visible from the north of the route, however there is some filtering by vegetation. Views from the A5152 are considered to be of **medium** value.

#### Other Roads

- 7.7.20 Views along smaller roads within Section E vary due to the undulating landform. Views are largely screened and filtered by roadside vegetation, including tall hedgerows and mature trees. Where views open up there are views over pasture and the existing 400 kV OHL heading into the distance with Snowdonia on the horizon. In places the existing 400 kV OHL is visible over the tops of hedgerows. Views from smaller roads in this section have **medium** value.

#### Section F

- 7.7.21 A total of ten roads have been identified within Section F; two on Anglesey and eight within Gwynedd. The following viewpoints are located on the road network within Section F:

- VP-6/01 - View from A4080 between Llanfairpwll and Brynsiencyn;
- VP-6/04 - View from Wales Coast Path on PRoW on A4080 near Aber-Braint;
- VP-6/05 - View from bridge over the railway to the west of Llanfairpwll;
- VP-6/16 - View from Wales Coast Path on the A487 near Vaynol;
- VP-6/18 - View from Fford Fodolydd near Fodol;
- VP-6/21 - View from road in Seion;
- VP-6/26 - View from road to the west of Pentir near Garth Farm; and
- VP-6/30 - View from B4547 near Nant-Y-Garth.

#### Ffordd Brynsiencyn (A4080) between Llanfairpwll and Plas Newydd (ROADF02)

- 7.7.22 The A4080 broadly follows Anglesey's southern coastline from near Valley in the west to Llanfairpwll in the south-east. Within the study area it is located on the boundary between the Anglesey AONB and Anglesey Southern Estatelands SLA and is a key tourist route. Along the southern side of the road views are screened by a wall and dense woodland associated with the Plas Newydd Estate. Generally views north consist of pasture with

hedgerows and large blocks of woodland with slightly rising ground limiting the extent of views. The existing 400 kV OHL does not influence views from this road and there are a few detractors. Views from the A4080 are considered to be of **high** value.

*A5487 between the A55 and the B4547 (ROADF03)*

- 7.7.23 This road connects the A55 near Parc Menai with Y Felinheli along the A5487. The majority of the road is very well screened by woodland and rising landform either side of the road. There are, however, views from the north sections of the road where it is more elevated with views across rolling pastures towards Snowdonia with the existing 400 kV OHL visible to the north-west. Views from the A5487 are considered to be of **medium** value.

*B4547 between junction with A487 and B4366 (ROADF04)*

- 7.7.24 The road connects the A487 to B4366. Along the southern sections of the road views are very contained by dense woodland on both sides of the road which screens views out completely. As the road rises to the north views become more open with views south and east towards Snowdonia on the horizon. Woodland blocks around Pentir Substation screens views with only the tops of pylons visible. Views from the A4547 are considered to be of **medium** value.

*A4087 between the A55 and B4547 (ROADF05)*

- 7.7.25 Main road connecting the A55 with the roundabout with the B4547. Views are contained to the road corridor with steep slopes and vegetation to either side. There are no long distance views. The existing 400 kV OHL oversails to the east but at height above the road. Views from the A4087 are considered to be of **medium** value.

*Other Roads*

- 7.7.26 Views from local roads within Section F vary with the level of filtering and screening. On both Anglesey and within Gwynedd, there are varied views but with a high level of filtering by hedgerows and within Gwynedd rising landform in fields which foreshortens views. However, there are glimpsed longer distance views towards Anglesey and Snowdonia. The existing 400 kV OHL is visible in close, mid and long range views entering Pentir Substation, however Pentir Substation is largely screened by surrounding woodland with only the tops of the substation visible in places. Views from smaller roads in this section have **medium** value.

### *Rail*

- 7.7.27 The Chester and Holyhead Railway connects Bangor to Holyhead through Gwynedd and across Anglesey, passing through Llanfairpwll, Malltraeth and Llanfaelog. Views from trains are glimpsed and transient and contained by vegetation and landform, particularly around Llanfairpwll where it is located in cutting with vegetation to either side. Views open up as the line passes over the viaduct over Malltraeth Marsh, and the existing 400 kV OHL is visible in very distant views to the north. Views from the railway line within the study area have **medium** value.

## 8 Potential Effects

### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 This section describes the type of visual effects that could occur as a result of the Proposed Development in the absence of control and management measures and mitigation measures.

#### *Construction*

8.1.2 The sources of potential visual effects during the construction phase could include:

- Site clearance, tree felling and boundary/ hedgerow removal;
- Topsoil stripping and earthworks;
- Movement of construction related traffic including delivery and removal of material to and from site, off-site road traffic including workers travelling to and from site;
- Construction of temporary site accesses and access tracks;
- General construction activities including the movement of large scale construction equipment, construction compounds and temporary pylons<sup>13</sup> and buildings required for construction, parking on site and materials stockpiles;
- Lighting for construction including at individual pylon locations and at construction compounds;
- Temporary hoardings and/or security fencing or signage.

#### *Operation*

8.1.3 Sources of potential visual effects during the operational phase could include:

- The introduction of the OHL and gantries into the landscape;

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<sup>13</sup> The permanent pylons are not considered as construction effects but as part of the operational effects of the Proposed Development.

- The introduction of Braint THH & CSEC;
- The introduction of Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC;
- The extension of the substation at Pentir;
- Works to Wylfa Substation;
- The introduction of a new permanent access road and hard surfacing associated with Braint and Tŷ Fodol THH & CSECs;
- Effects of mitigation measures proposed by other topics e.g. noise; and
- Lighting, which would be limited to Braint and Tŷ Fodol THH & CSECs and Pentir Substation.

### *Maintenance*

8.1.4 Sources of potential visual effects during maintenance could include:

- General maintenance of pylons and conductors including replacement of insulators and painting of pylons; and
- Refurbishment of the Proposed Development including reconductoring of conductors and/or earth wires or replacement of individual pylons.

### *Decommissioning*

8.1.5 Activities during decommissioning of the Proposed Development could be very similar to those during construction but generally these would take place for a shorter duration.

8.1.6 The removal of infrastructure could be as described in Chapter 4 (**Document 5.4**).

**Table 8.10 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development**

Potential Effect	Description	Receptor	Phase			
			C	O	M	D
Short term/ temporary effects on views	The potential for short term changes to views that are considered to be reversible with	Communities	✓		✓	✓
		Private Views	✓		✓	✓
		Wales Coast Path	✓		✓	✓

**Table 8.10 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development**

Potential Effect	Description	Receptor	Phase			
			C	O	M	D
	reinstatement e.g. access tracks, compounds, boundaries etc.  Potential short term effects of maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Development	PRoW	✓		✓	✓
		Cycle Routes	✓		✓	✓
		Promoted Viewpoints	✓		✓	✓
		Trig Points	✓		✓	✓
		Tourist Attractions	✓		✓	✓
		Roads & Rail	✓		✓	✓
Medium term/ temporary effects on views	The potential for medium term changes to views that are considered to be reversible with reinstatement e.g. access tracks, compounds, boundaries etc.	Communities	✓			✓
		Private Views	✓			✓
		Wales Coast Path	✓			✓
		PRoW	✓			✓
		Cycle Routes	✓			✓
		Promoted Viewpoints	✓			✓
		Trig Points	✓			✓
		Tourist Attractions	✓			✓
		Roads & Rail	✓			✓
Long term/ permanent effects on views through the introduction of the Proposed Development	The potential for long term changes to views including the effects from the introduction of the 400 kV OHL, THH & CSECs, extension to Pentir and/or works at Wylfa Substation, over the lifetime of the scheme.	Communities		✓		
		Private Views		✓		
		Wales Coast Path		✓		
		PRoW		✓		
		Cycle Routes		✓		
		Promoted Viewpoints		✓		
		Trig Points		✓		
		Tourist Attractions		✓		

Table 8.10 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development							
Potential Effect	Description	Receptor	Phase				
			C	O	M	D	
		Roads & Rail		✓			



## 9 Mitigation and Residual Effects

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 This section considers the proposed mitigation which would reduce effects on visual receptors and then reports the residual effects of the mitigated Proposed Development. The level of residual effects are shown on the following figures:

- Figure 8.7 Effects on Communities during Construction (**Document 5.8.1.7**);
- Figure 8.8 Effects on Communities during Operation (**Document 5.8.1.8**);
- Figure 8.9 Effects on Residential Receptors during Construction (**Document 5.8.1.9**);
- Figure 8.10 Effects on Residential Receptors during Operation (**Document 5.8.1.10**);
- Figure 8.11 Effects on Recreational Receptors during Construction (**Document 5.8.1.11**);
- Figure 8.12 Effects on Recreational Receptors during Construction (**Document 5.8.1.12**);
- Figure 8.13 Effects on Road and Rail Receptors during Construction (**Document 5.8.1.13**); and
- Figure 8.14 Effects on Road and Rail Receptors during Operation (**Document 5.8.1.14**).

### 9.2 MITIGATION

9.2.1 As discussed in Chapter 6, EIA Methodology and Basis of Assessment (**Document 5.6**), mitigation measures typically fall into one of three categories: Mitigation by Design (DM); Control and Management Measures (CMM); and Mitigation Measures (MM).

### *Mitigation by Design*

9.2.2 Mitigation by design has been integral to reducing the visual effects of the Proposed Development. Measures that have been incorporated into the design have included:

- Sensitive routeing and siting of infrastructure and temporary works (as per the Design Report, **Document 7.17**);
- Synchronisation of pylons with the existing 400 kV OHL, refer to Chapter 6, EIA Approach and Methodology (**Document 5.6**) for further information on synchronisation;
- Undergrounding of a 4 km section of the Proposed Development including at the Menai Strait and Anglesey AONB to avoid visual effects on an area of high value for sensitive visual receptors;
- Restriction of LOD at specific pylon locations along the alignment so as not to increase the significance of effect for specific visual receptors;
- Use of low height pylons on entry and exit to and from the CSECs to reduce their visibility within the wider landscape; and
- A commitment to reduce effects to vegetation within the Order Limits as per the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**).

9.2.3 For details of the design evolution, refer to the Design Report (**Document 7.17**) which describes the design process and how effects have been reduced by the above.

### *Control and Management Measures*

9.2.4 The following measures have been included within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (**Document 7.4**) which help either directly or indirectly to mitigate effects on landscape receptors:

Table 8.11: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Visual Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
GP85	Construction compounds will not be lit at night outside of the working hours identified for the particular activity, except for welfare and site security cabins, which will include low	Reduces the effects of lighting on the wider landscape and therefore reduces visual effects during construction.

Table 8.11: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Visual Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
	level lighting. Motion sensor lighting will be used in areas of high security risk.	
GP86	Site or welfare cabins, equipment and lighting will be sited so as to minimise visual intrusion insofar as is consistent with the safe and efficient operation of the work site. Site lighting will be positioned and directed to reduce glare and nuisance to residents. Winter working may require task-specific lighting due to the short day lengths when lighting will be required at the beginning and end of the day. Lighting will be used only when required during working hours for particular activities, unless otherwise stated and will comprise lighting of work areas and access and egress with low level directional lighting which is not towards sensitive receptors.	Reduces the effects of lighting on the wider landscape and therefore reduces visual effects during construction.
GP87	Implementation will comply with the Institute of Lighting Engineers Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2011) in so far as it is reasonably practicable and applicable to construction works. When lighting is necessary, appropriate lighting and luminaires will be used to reduce the impact of lighting on ecological resources, including nocturnal species.	Reduces the effects of lighting on the wider landscape and therefore reduces visual effects during construction.

Table 8.11: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Visual Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
	Lighting will be designed to minimise spillage into surrounding habitats, such as sensitive watercourses, hedgerows and woodland edges to avoid disturbance to wildlife. Guidance for the reduction of obtrusive light issued by the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP, 2014) and guidance to help minimise the impact of artificial lighting on bats (Bat Conservation Trust, 2014) will be followed in so far as it is reasonably practicable and applicable to do so in relation to construction works.	
TH11	A Tree and Hedgerow Protection Strategy will be produced; this would be in accordance with the Trees and Hedgerows Potentially Affected Plans ( <b>Document 4.11</b> ).	Reduces the effects on vegetation by committing to provide replacements either in situ or within the Order Limits, reducing visual effects during operation.
TH12	An Arboricultural Clerk of Works will be appointed and will be responsible for overseeing and monitoring all arboricultural measures. All trees and hedgerows to be retained are shown on the Trees and Hedgerows Potentially Affected Plans ( <b>Document 4.11</b> ). These plans will be refined prior to construction by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works to identify trees and hedgerows	Reduces the effects of construction by committing to minimise vegetation loss and protect all vegetation to be retained.

Table 8.11: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Visual Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
	for removal. All retained trees and hedgerows will be protected in accordance with the Tree and Hedgerow Protection Strategy.	
TH13	Retained hedgerows and trees will be protected by clearly defined root protection areas to prevent damage/ compaction of roots by plant and other machinery.	Reduces the effects of construction by committing to protect all vegetation to be retained.
TH14	<p>The Tree and Hedgerow Protection Strategy will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a schedule of all trees and hedgerows to be removed;</li> <li>• a schedule of all trees which require pruning coppicing or pollarding;</li> <li>• a schedule of all trees and hedgerows to be retained including specification for temporary physical protection including clearly defined root protection areas to prevent damage / compaction of roots by other machinery;</li> <li>• reinstatement measures in accordance with Figure 1 (Document 7.4.1.1); and</li> <li>• details of an auditable system of compliance.</li> </ul>	Reduces the effects of construction by committing to protect all vegetation to be retained.
TH21	A Boundary Features Protection Strategy will be produced; this will include:	Commits to reinstating all boundaries including cloddiau, crawiau, stone walls or fencing which substantially reduces

Table 8.11: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Visual Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of all Cloddiau and crawiau within the Order Limits to be removed and retained;</li> <li>• a schedule of all boundaries to be removed;</li> <li>• A photographic record of all boundaries to be removed so that they can be reinstated accordingly;</li> <li>• a schedule of all boundaries to be retained including specification for temporary physical protection;</li> <li>• reinstatement measures for all boundaries which will include the Technical Specification for Welsh Cloddiau<sup>14</sup>; and</li> <li>• details of an auditable system of compliance.</li> </ul>	the potential residual effects on these features and gives potential for betterment.
R2	To facilitate the reinstatement of land, soil and watercourses, pre-condition surveys will be discussed with landowners and where agreed, carried out of land within working areas. Where required this will include a photographic record, written description and topographical survey, which will be used to ensure	Reduces the effects of construction by committing to reinstate land.

<sup>14</sup> The Dry Stone Walling Association of Great Britain has produced a leaflet on the Technical Specifications for Welsh Cloddiau. Since types of cloddiau vary, details will be made specific to the location of the proposed cloddiau using the leaflet as guidance: <http://www.dswales.org.uk/files/PrintClawdd%20Spec%20English.pdf>

Table 8.11: General CEMP Measures Relevant to Visual Effects		
Code	Description	Reason
	appropriate reinstatement of land.	
R3	Reinstatement will be in accordance with the relevant parts of the BMS ( <b>Document 7.7</b> ) include making good of any damage or disturbance to any soil structure, native or ornamental planting, grass, fencing, hard landscaping or structures, where in-situ reinstatement is possible.	Commits to reinstating the landscape affected by construction in-situ (where possible). This includes cloddiau, crawiau, stone walls or fencing which substantially reduces the potential residual effects on these features and gives potential for betterment.
R4	Trees, hedgerows and boundary features will be reinstated in accordance with TH11, TH12, TH13, TH14 and TH21.	Reduces the effects on vegetation by committing to provide replacements either in situ or within the Order Limits.

### *Mitigation Measures*

9.2.5 In addition to control measure R4, a number of other areas of planting have been proposed to mitigate effects of vegetation loss and integrate the Proposed Development into the landscape. The following areas of planting are all located within the Order Limits and would help to reduce the visual effects of the Proposed Development:

- Planting around Braint THH & CSEC. As well as integrating the Proposed Development into the surrounding landscape and SLA, the proposed planting and mounding would help to screen much of the lower height equipment and THH. An illustrative landscape plan has been produced for the site and can be found in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**) and a more detailed landscape mitigation plan found on Figure 7.14 (**Document 5.7.1.14**);
- Planting around Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC. As well as integrating the Proposed Development into the surrounding, the proposed planting and mounding would help to screen much of the lower height equipment and THH. An illustrative landscape plan has been produced for the site and can be found in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**) and a more detailed



landscape mitigation plan found on Figure 7.15 (**Document 5.7.1.15**); and

- Planting and mounding around the proposed extension at Pentir Substation to mitigate the loss of existing screening. An illustrative landscape plan has been produced for the site and can be found in the Design Guide (**Document 7.19**) and a more detailed landscape mitigation plan found on Figure 7.16 (**Document 5.7.1.16**);

#### *Voluntary Residential Planting Scheme*

- 9.2.6 No other mitigation is proposed for visual receptors to screen the Proposed Development. However, planting would be offered to residential properties that have been assessed as having a significant visual effect, those with moderate or major effects, from the Proposed Development. This would be undertaken by voluntary agreement and therefore is not relied upon in the ES or considered in the concluding residual effects. Those properties which take up the offer of planting would see a reduction in the level of effect described in this section, planting being used to screen or filter infrastructure or refocussing views away from the Proposed Development. More information on the Voluntary Residential Planting Scheme can be found in the Enhancement Strategy (**Document 7.13**).

### **9.3 COMMUNITIES & PRIVATE VIEWS**

- 9.3.1 This assessment has focused primarily on effects on the communities as a whole, but with reference to individual receptors within the communities where relevant e.g. schools, caravan parks etc. All communities are deemed to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people living in and moving around the community. Although communities were assessed as having either a medium or high value for visual amenity, it is the susceptibility that has been the overriding factor in judging sensitivity, and as such all communities are judged to have a **high** sensitivity. As all sensitivities are high, this criterion is not repeated under each community assessment presented below, which only reports the site specific magnitude and overall significance of effects.
- 9.3.2 There may be areas within these communities that have a higher level of effect than the community as a whole. This is particularly relevant for those communities within which the Proposed Development is located and this has been acknowledged in the assessment. Individual properties which are identified as having significant effects in construction or operation are identified within the private views section of each community assessment. Due to the number of properties assessed, any properties deemed to have

negligible or minor effects (not significant) are not reported on separately in this section and more information on individual receptors identified can be found in Appendix 8.3 RVAA (**Document 5.8.2.3**).

### *Llanbadrig*

- 9.3.3 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1.5 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

Table 8.12: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanbadrig				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/18	View from Llanbadrig Point near Tyn-Ilan and St Patricks Church	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-1/20	View from road within the AONB near Ty-du	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/21	View from road within AONB near Llanlleiana	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-1/23	View from Wales Coast Path near Ogof Gynfor	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/27	View from the A5025 near Betws	Low	Low	Low

### Construction

- 9.3.4 During construction, there would be limited views towards construction activity due to the intervening landform and distance from the Proposed Development. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these activities would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. No ground level construction would be visible and the removal of an area of coniferous woodland to the east of the existing Wylfa Substation would not be noticeable. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.
- 9.3.5 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Operation

- 9.3.6 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would appear to be broadly synchronised with those of the existing OHL and would mainly be situated on the skyline from locations with more open views to the west. The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL and the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, which are conspicuous on the skyline means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. It would, however, intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure, particularly in locations within the community with more elevated open views (VP-1/23).
- 9.3.7 Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to elevated areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.
- 9.3.8 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and it is noted that this effect is limited to more elevated open areas and to the western edges of the community. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.9 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### *Bull Bay*

- 9.3.10 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3.5 km, and the orientation of the views predominantly towards the coast there would be **no change** for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore **no effect** on visual amenity.

### *Cemaes*

- 9.3.11 People living in and travelling around this community would have close, mid-range and long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Within this community, 44 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. The 44 properties does not include Cae-Adda Fach (R1/00268) as this would no longer be a residential receptor as explained in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) and as set out in the Schedule of Environmental

Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**). A proposed LGV construction traffic route (Link 23) uses roads within the western edges of the community.

Table 8.13: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Cemaes				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/02	View from the A5025 between Tregele and Cemaes	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-1/03	View from western edge of Cemaes on A5025 adjacent to Ty Capel	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-1/04	View from Ffordd y Felin near Bryngwyn and Cysgod-y-Twr	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-1/34	View from layby opposite Marine Terrace looking over Cemaes Bay	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/35	View from the beach car park at Cemaes	Low	Low	Low

### Construction

- 9.3.12 During construction, views from this community would be varied. In the main settlement areas (VP-1/03, VP-1/34 & VP-1/35), there would be limited views towards construction activity due to the intervening landform, built form and distance from the Proposed Development. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.
- 9.3.13 To the western edges of the community on the A5025 (VP-1/02) and on Ffordd y Felin (VP-1/04), the effects of construction would be more noticeable where views are more elevated and panoramic and in closer proximity to the Proposed Development. Receptors would have close and mid-range views of construction activity associated with the OHL including the access track, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles.
- 9.3.14 There would be a higher magnitude of change to the western edges of the community where there would be close proximity views of the construction works from a number of properties, the A5025 and PRoWs. However, these effects are limited in area and short-term, and therefore there would be a **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction.

9.3.15 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would pass through the community, construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

#### Private Views

9.3.16 It is however acknowledged there are greater short-term effects, **moderate adverse (significant)**, on individual receptors on the western edges of the community where in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Morlais (R1/00135);
- Lletty (R1/00152);
- Gwyddelyn Fach (R1/00161); and
- Gongl Felys (R1/00256).

#### Operation

9.3.17 During operation, the effects on the community would vary between the main settlement areas and the more dispersed community to the west. Within the main settlement areas, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL on the skyline. Views of the pylons would be limited to small areas within Cemaes (VP-1/34 & VP-1/35) where it would be seen on the skyline, but in the context of the built form the change in views would be indistinct. In the more elevated areas of the community to the west and south (VP1/02 & VP-1/04), the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to mid-range views in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL and although not a new feature, there would be a more noticeable change in the character of views.

9.3.18 There would be a medium magnitude of change to the western edges of the community where there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL from a number of properties, the A5025 and PRoWs. However, many of the areas within the main settlement would not be affected by the Proposed Development and people travelling around the community would not perceive the new OHL except when in closer proximity. Therefore overall, there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during operation.

- 9.3.19 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

Private Views

- 9.3.20 It is however acknowledged there are greater long term effects, **moderate adverse (significant)**, on individual receptors on the western edges of the community where in close proximity to the Proposed Development or where there are longer distance views and a large proportion of views are affected. This includes the following properties:

- Morlais (R1/00135);
- Lletty (R1/00152);
- Gwyddelyn Fach (R1/00161);
- Cloverlly (R1/00182);
- Pentregof Bach (R1/00184);
- Gongl Felys (R1/00256); and
- The Old Cornmill (R1/00298).

- 9.3.21 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.22 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

Tregele

- 9.3.23 Tregele is in close proximity to the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The proposed OHL would run parallel to the east of the existing OHL to the north and east of this community. Within this community, 83 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A proposed HGV construction traffic route (Link 1) would also pass through this community on the A5025.

Table 8.14: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Tregale				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/01	View from Maes Garnedd in Tregale	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-1/31	View from A5025 at junction with road to Wylfa	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-High

### Construction

- 9.3.24 Due to the relative lack of vegetation to screen views, and the proximity of the community to the construction works, there would be close and mid-range views of activities associated with the OHL including construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views between properties within the main settlement, but more open views when travelling on the A5025. Although the construction activity would be in close proximity it would be short term and it is anticipated that there would be an overall **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.
- 9.3.25 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**.

### Private Views

- 9.3.26 Although there would be views of construction activities, no individual receptors have been identified as having more than a short term **minor adverse (not significant)** effect from construction.

### Operation

- 9.3.27 During operation the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close range views to the east of Tregale (VP-1/01) running parallel with the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would be situated mainly on the skyline where they would be visible in many views from the community mainly seen in context with built form, the existing 400 kV OHL. People travelling along the A5025 would pass beneath the new OHL (VP-1/31).
- 9.3.28 The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element but the change would be noticeable in views for people living and moving around the community and would intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure.



9.3.29 Due to the proximity, the low height of the intervening buildings and relative lack of vegetation to screen views, it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity, and effects would be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

Private Views

9.3.30 Individual receptors identified as having long term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located on the eastern edges of the community in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the following properties:

- 16-18 Maes Garnedd (R1/00084, R1/00088 & R1/00092);
- Tros y Ffordd (R1/00086);
- Rhianfa (R1/00089);
- Heulfryn (R1/00094);
- Pen yr Ardo (R1/00095);
- Pen y Gors (R1/00100);
- 1-6 Maes Garnedd (R1/00102, R1/00104, R1/00105, R1/00107, R1/00109 & R1/00110);
- Tyn Cae (R1/00111);
- Awel y Bryn (R1/00113);
- Ty Llain (C1/00114);
- Tros yr Afon (R1/00116);
- Tyn Llidiart (R1/00117);
- Ty Capel Bethania (R1/00118 & R1/00121);
- Gorphwysfa (R1/00122);
- Gwel y Haul (R1/00126 & R1/00127);
- 1-4 Ger yr Afon (R1/00140, R1/00142, R1/00145 & R1/00147); and
- 1-4 Cromlech Terrace (R1/00173, R1/00174, R1/00175 & R1/00176).

- 9.3.31 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.32 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

#### *Amlwch*

- 9.3.33 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, approx. 3 km, the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

- 9.3.34 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible (not significant)**.

#### *Llanfairynghornwy*

- 9.3.35 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1.8 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually. A proposed HGV construction traffic route (Link 1) passes though the eastern side of the community on the A5025.

**Table 8.15: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanfairynghornwy**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/14	View from local road north-west of Llanfairynghornwy	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/26	View from PRow near Craig y Gwynt south of Llanfairynghornwy	Low	Low	Low

### Construction

- 9.3.36 During construction, there would be distant views towards where the construction activities would be visible as a series of discrete sites across a wide angle of view, but because of the intervening distance, over 1.8 km, these would be inconspicuous and largely blend into the background of landform and vegetation. Additional traffic on the A5025 may be perceptible. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.
- 9.3.37 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Operation

- 9.3.38 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel and slightly further than the existing 400 kV OHL (VP-1/14). Pylons would appear broadly synchronised with those of the existing 400 kV OHL and some would be seen against a backdrop of landform and vegetation whilst others would appear on the skyline (VP-1/36). The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons and other infrastructure visible in the distance but would not be an uncharacteristic feature. There would be a perceptible but inconspicuous change and therefore it is anticipated that there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.
- 9.3.39 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.40 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### Bodewryd

- 9.3.41 People living in and travelling around this community would have close, mid-range and long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL running along the southern boundary of this community. Within this community, five properties have been identified within the RVAA study area.

Table 8.16: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Bodewryd				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/09	View from tumulus at Penymorwydd	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-1/33	View from Bodewryd next to Church of St Mary	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

### Construction

- 9.3.42 During construction, views from this community would be varied. To the north, there would be limited views towards construction activity due to the intervening landform and distance from the proposed 400 kV OHL (VP-1/25). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.
- 9.3.43 To the south of the community and around the hamlet itself, the effects of construction would be more noticeable where views are longer, including the more elevated views in closer proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL particularly near St Marys Church (VP-1/33) and from PRoW at Penymorwydd (VP-1/09). Receptors would have close and mid-range views of construction activity associated with the OHL including the access track, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles.
- 9.3.44 There would be a medium magnitude of change and therefore moderate effects to the western edges of the community where there would be close proximity views of the construction works. However, these effects would be limited in area and overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction.
- 9.3.45 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would pass through the community, construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

### Private Views

- 9.3.46 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors on the western edges of the community where in close proximity to construction activities. This includes the property at Dymchwa (R1/01193). This property is in very close proximity to a construction working area and there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change during construction resulting in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

### Operation

- 9.3.47 During operation, the effects on the community would vary between the north and south. In the north, there would be limited views towards the proposed 400 kV OHL where it would be glimpsed as people travel through the community or only partially seen due to the topography of the area (VP-1/25). To the west, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to mid-range views in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL and although not an uncharacteristic visual element, there would be a slight change due in the character of views.
- 9.3.48 There would be a medium-low magnitude of change to the western edges of the community where there would be closer proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL from a small number of properties and PRowS. However, many of the areas within the community would not be affected by the Proposed Development and people travelling around the community would not perceive the new OHL except when in closer proximity. Therefore overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during operation.
- 9.3.49 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Private Views

- 9.3.50 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors on the western edges of the community where in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the property at Dymchwa (R1/01193). This property is in very close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL and there would be a long term **medium-high** magnitude of visual change in the quality of views from this property resulting in a **major adverse (significant)** effect. To ensure these effects do not increase, the LOD has been restricted for pylon 4ZA016 to prevent it from moving south-east.

- 9.3.51 Dymchwa (R1/01193) would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.52 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### Llanfechell

- 9.3.53 People living in and travelling around this community would have close and mid-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL running along the northern boundary of this community. A number of LGV construction traffic routes (Link 23, 25 & 35) also pass through this community. Within this community, 147 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area.

Table 8.17: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanfechell				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/05	View from the standing stones to the north-west of Llanfechell	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-1/06	View from Brynddu Road north of Llanfechell	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-1/08	View from road east of Llanfechell near entrance to Bodelwyn	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-1/11	View from north-east edge of Llanfechell on footpath to standing stone	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-1/12	View from Llanfechell within grounds of Church of St Mechell	Low	Negligible	Negligible

#### Construction

- 9.3.54 During construction, views from this community would be varied. There would be limited views towards construction activities to the east from the centre of the village due to the mature vegetation along the river corridor and at

Brynddu (VP-1/12). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.

- 9.3.55 Within the more elevated areas of the community to the north, the effects of construction would be more noticeable as views are longer, more elevated views in closer proximity to the Proposed Development particularly from the standing stones to the north (VP-1/05 & VP-1/11). Receptors would have close and mid-range views of construction activity associated with the OHL including the access track, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles.
- 9.3.56 There would be a medium magnitude of change to the more elevated peripheries of the community where there would be close proximity views of the construction works. However, these effects would be fairly limited in extent with the main village having a much lower magnitude of change due to the screening by vegetation and built form. Therefore, there would be a short-term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction.
- 9.3.57 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would pass through the community, construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

#### Private Views

- 9.3.58 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors on the northern edges of the community where in close proximity to construction activities. This includes the property at Gors (R1/00533). This property is in very close proximity to a construction working area and there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change during construction resulting in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

#### Operation

- 9.3.59 During operation, the effects on the community would vary, as in construction, between the village centre and the more elevated areas to the north. In the village, there would be limited views towards the proposed 400 kV OHL where it would be glimpsed as people travel through the community or only partially seen due to the filtering vegetation to the east. To the north, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to mid-range views in the context of the



existing 400 kV OHL there would be a more noticeable change due in the character of views.

9.3.60 Although the views to the centre of the village are more filtered, where the proposed 400 kV OHL would be visible it would be seen in close proximity. Therefore overall, there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during operation.

9.3.61 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Private Views

9.3.62 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects, **moderate adverse (significant)**, on individual receptors on the northern edges of the community where in close proximity to the Proposed Development or where there are longer distance views and a large proportion of views are affected. This includes the following properties:

- Tyddyn Paul (R1/00278);
- Delfryn (R1/00408);
- Gors (R1/00533);
- 11-16 Penbodeistedd (R1/00605, R1/00634, R1/00656, R1/00663, R1/00676, R1/00684 & R1/00738);
- Bryn Hafan (R1/00701);
- Meddanen (R1/00733);
- 1 & 2 Wrth Yr Afon (R1/00759 & R1/00785);
- Adwyr Ddol (R1/01177); and
- Bodelwyn (R01182).

9.3.63 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.64 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium-low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### *Mynydd Mechell*

- 9.3.65 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1.3 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

Table 8.18: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Mynydd Mechell				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/07	View from Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area near Elwyn	Low	Low	Low

### Construction

- 9.3.66 During construction, there would be limited views towards construction activities due to the intervening landform and distance from the Proposed Development (VP-1/07). Activities would be visible from more elevated areas during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.
- 9.3.67 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Operation

- 9.3.68 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel and slightly further from the community than the existing 400 kV OHL (VP-1/07). Pylons would appear broadly synchronised with those of the existing 400 kV OHL. The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons and other infrastructure visible in the distance but would not be an uncharacteristic feature. There would be a perceptible but inconspicuous change and therefore it is anticipated that there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

- 9.3.69 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.70 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Carreglefn

- 9.3.71 People living in and travelling around this community would have mid-range and long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL running along the northern boundary of this community and LGV construction traffic route (Link 25) passes through the northern areas. Within this community, nine properties have been identified within the RVAA study area.

Table 8.19: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Carreglefn				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/16	View from Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area near Pant-y-cryntach	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

#### Construction

- 9.3.72 During construction, views from this community would be varied. To the south and within the village itself, there would be limited views towards construction activities due to the intervening landform. Activities may be visible during construction of individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.
- 9.3.73 To the north of the community, the effects of construction would be more noticeable where views are longer, more elevated views in closer proximity to the Proposed Development as shown in VP-1/16. Receptors would have mid-range views of construction activity but visible as a series of discrete sites associated with the OHL. There would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change limited to the more to the northern edges of the community where there would be closer proximity views of the construction works.

- 9.3.74 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

- 9.3.75 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in mid-range views running parallel and slightly further from the community than the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would appear broadly synchronised (some synchronised) with those of the existing 400 kV OHL (VP-1/16). The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons and other infrastructure visible in the distance but would not be an uncharacteristic feature. It is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity but limited to the northern areas of the community.
- 9.3.76 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.
- 9.3.77 No individual receptors identified have a significance more than a **minor adverse** and therefore effects are **not significant**.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.78 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### *Llanryhddlad*

- 9.3.79 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3.5 km, the topography of the area and orientation of the views within the community there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.
- 9.3.80 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Rhosgoch & Four Crosses*

- 9.3.81 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The new sections OHL would be constructed parallel to each other along a similar alignment to the existing 400 kV OHL through this community and 34 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. The 34 properties does not include

Bryn Alaw (R2/00028) as this would no longer be a residential receptor as explained in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) and as set out in the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**). A proposed HGV construction route (Link 3) and LGV construction traffic routes (Link 25 & 27) use roads within this community.

Table 8.20: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Rhosgoch & Four Crosses				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/01	View from Four Crosses north-east of Rhosgoch	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/02	View from road at Rhosgoch under existing 400 kV OHL between Aryn-Alaw and Ardros	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High
VP-2/03	View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Tyn-cae	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/04	View from road south-west of Pengamedd	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-2/27	View from Four Crosses north-east of Rhosgoch	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

### Construction

9.3.82 There would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the sections of OHLs including, construction of the individual pylons, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views between properties within the hamlets (VP-2/01), but more open views away from the residential areas (VP-2/02). A construction traffic route also passes through this community to access locations to the north-west.

9.3.83 As well as the construction of the proposed sections of 400 kV OHL, within the south-eastern area of the community, the existing 400 kV OHL would also be removed which would increase the extent of construction activities within longer distance views. Although temporary, the construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

- 9.3.84 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**.

Private Views

- 9.3.85 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Tyn Rhos (R2/00022);
- Ardro (R2/00025);
- Tyn Cae (R2/00027);
- Bryn Aul (R2/00030); and
- Rhosgoch Farm (R2/00040).

Operation

- 9.3.86 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHLs would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community, the existing 400 kV OHL being replaced by two new OHLs centred on the existing alignment. In the centre of Rhosgoch views are filtered and screened by vegetation along the disused railway line.
- 9.3.87 Where receptors would be in close proximity to the proposed sections of 400 kV OHLs, where the views tend to be more open, there would be a substantial change in the number and extent of the pylons within views (VP-2/03) but these effects would be localised. Sections of the proposed 400 kV OHLs with their change of direction would increase the extent of the views affected. However, the presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed sections of 400 kV OHLs, although in a slightly different position, would not be an uncharacteristic visual element.
- 9.3.88 The change would be noticeable in views for people living and moving around the community and would intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure. Overall, it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.
- 9.3.89 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Private Views

9.3.90 Individual receptors identified as having long term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development where there are longer distance views to the north-west and south-east from elevated ground (VP-2/03). In views to the south-east the extent of pylons is increased in views towards Snowdonia. This includes the following properties:

- Glan y Gors (R1/01369);
- The Sportsmans Lodge (R2/00017);
- Clydfan (R2/00020);
- Tyn Rhos (R2/00022);
- Ardro (R2/00025);
- Tyn Cae (R2/00027);
- Trigfa (R2/00029);
- Bryn Aul (R2/00030);
- The Ring Hotel (R2/00034);
- Ty Hen Stesion (R2/00037); and
- Rhosgoch Farm (R2/00040).

9.3.91 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.92 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

### Penysarn

9.3.93 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation.

Properties within this community are over 2 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

**Table 8.21: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Penysarn**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/10	View from Parys Mountain Special Landscape Area	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/32	View from road to south of Parys Mountain near properties	Low	Low	Low

#### Construction

- 9.3.94 During construction, there would be limited views towards construction activities due to the intervening landform and distance from the Proposed Development. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.
- 9.3.95 From the more elevated areas around Parys Mountain and the surrounding slopes, there would be distant views towards construction (VP-2/10) where the activities would be visible as a series of discrete sites across a wide angle of view, but because of the intervening distance these would be inconspicuous and largely blend into the background of landform and vegetation. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity during construction.
- 9.3.96 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

- 9.3.97 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL. As pylons would mainly be seen against a backdrop of landform the perceptibly would be reduced (VP-2/10 & VP-2/32). The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element.
- 9.3.98 Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to elevated areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.



9.3.99 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited to the more elevated open areas to the western edges of the community. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.100 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### *Rhosybol*

9.3.101 This community is directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. Roads to the south of the village are HGV construction traffic routes (Link 3 & 4.1). Within this community, 125 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area.

Table 8.22: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Rhosybol				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/05	View from western side of Rhosybol on PRow opposite Snowdon View	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/06	View from the B5111 in Rhosybol near Fernhill	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/07	View from the B5111 south of Rhosybol near Gorslwyd Fawr	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/08	View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Bwthyn Daisy	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/09	View from road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol near Penrhyn	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/25	View from Lon Newydd to west of properties in Rhosybol	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium

### Construction

9.3.102 There would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views between properties (VP-2/06), but more open views to the south of main residential areas where works would be in close proximity (VP-2/07).

9.3.103 As well as the construction of the proposed sections of 400 kV OHL, the existing 400 kV OHL would also be removed which would increase the amount of construction activities within this community. A temporary pylon would be required during the construction to facilitate the removal of the existing 400 kV OHL as shown on the Construction Plans (**Document 4.14**). The construction activity would be in close proximity in the south of the community, however, it would be short term and it is anticipated that there would be an overall **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.104 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**.

### Private Views

9.3.105 Two properties, Dafran Dyweirch (R2/00171) and Dryll (R2/00353), have been identified as having **major adverse (significant)** effects from construction. These two properties are in close proximity to a number of work areas associated with the dismantling and construction works for the two new sections of OHL. The construction areas and access tracks would affect a large proportion of views and although works would be for a limited duration, due to the openness of the views and the proportion of the views affects it is considered there would be a short-term **medium-high** magnitude of change and a **major adverse (significant)** effect.

9.3.106 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Glasraig Fawr (R2/00058 & R2/00059);
- Pen Yr Orsedd (R2/00076);
- Cynlas (R2/00331);
- Beudy Penrhyn (R2/00347);

- Lletty (R2/00352);
- Penrhyn (R2/00371);
- Penrhyn Newydd (R2/00397);
- Eithinog (R2/00417); and
- Awel y Ddol (R2/00673).

#### Operation

9.3.107 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHLs would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community, the existing OHL being replaced by two new OHLs centred on the existing alignment.

9.3.108 Where people are in close proximity to the proposed sections of 400 kV OHLs, where the views tend to be more open and there would be a noticeable change in the number of pylons within views, but the sections of proposed OHLs would consist of pylons slightly smaller than the existing which would help to limit the overall magnitude of change (VP-2/07 & VP-2/08).

9.3.109 The change would be noticeable in views for people living and moving around the community particularly on the southern side of this community and would intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure. Overall, it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change.

9.3.110 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Private Views

9.3.111 Individual receptors identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development where there are longer distance views to the north-west and south-east from elevated ground (VP-2/08 & VP-2/09). In views to the south-east the extent of pylons is increased in views towards Snowdonia. This includes the following properties:

- Glasgraig Fawr (R2/00058 & R2/00059);
- Dafran Dyweirch (R2/00171) - The LOD for 4ZA031 has been limited to the north-west to avoid additional visual effects;

- Cynlas (R2/00331);
- Beudy Penrhyn (R2/00347);
- Lletty (R2/00352);
- Dryll (R2/00353);
- Penrhyn (R2/00371);
- Penrhyn Newydd (R2/00397);
- Eithinog (R2/00417);
- 8 Garreg Wen Estate (R2/00597);
- Pwllcoch Uchaf (R2/00604);
- Garreg Felan (R2/00624);
- Carrag Wen (R2/00643);
- Gallt y Gorslwyd (R2/00645); and
- Awel y Ddol (R2/00673).

9.3.112 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.113 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

#### *Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw*

9.3.114 People living in and travelling around this community would have mid to long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

Table 8.23: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/26	View from western side of Llŷn Alaw	Low	Low	Low

#### Construction

9.3.115 During construction, there would be limited views towards construction activities due to the intervening landform and distance from the Proposed Development. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.116 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

9.3.117 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views (VP-2/26). The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL which is already visible on the skyline means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. It would, slightly intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure, particularly in locations within the community with more elevated open views but the changes would be inconspicuous.

9.3.118 Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to elevated areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.

9.3.119 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited and many areas would not be affected. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.120 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### *Capel Parc & Penygrainen*

9.3.121 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 700 m from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

**Table 8.24: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Capel Parc & Penygrainen**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/12	View from Penygraigwen	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/16	View from Capel Parc	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/28	View from road south of Capel Parc near Rhianfa	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

#### Construction

9.3.122 During construction, there would be limited views towards construction activities due to the intervening landform and distance from the Proposed Development (VP-2/12 & VP-2/28). Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.123 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

9.3.124 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views from Penygrainen running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL. In long-range views pylons would appear to be broadly synchronised with those of the existing OHL (VP-2/12). From Capel Parc the pylons would be in closer proximity and would be more skylined, however these views are glimpsed due to the topography and vegetation in the area (VP-2/16).

9.3.125 Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to elevated areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.

9.3.126 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited and many areas would not be affected. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.127 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### *Dulas*

9.3.128 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 2.5 km, the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

Table 8.25: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Dulas				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/31	View from Wales Coast Path at Dulas Bay	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

9.3.129 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Llanerchymedd*

9.3.130 People living in and travelling around this community would have mid to long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. A HGV construction traffic route (Link 4 & 4.1) and LGV construction traffic route (Link 28 & 29) also passes through this community. Properties within this community are over 700 m from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

Table 8.26: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanerchymedd				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/11	View from B5111 on northern edge of Llanerchymedd near Manceinion	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/19	View from Goedwig Street near Penllyn on western edge of Llanerchymedd	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/20	View from Llwydiarth Fawr	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/23	View from road east of Llanerchymedd towards Bachau near Tyddyn Waen	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/24	View from layby on the B5111 south-east of Llanerchymedd	Low	Low	Low
VP-3/19	View from layby on the B5111 near Bettws and Ysgoldy	Low	Low	Low

### Construction

9.3.131 During construction, there would be limited views towards construction activities due to the intervening landform, built form and distance from the Proposed Development for the majority of the community (VP-2/11 & VP-2/19). Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. To the north where the views are more open and in closer proximity to the works, the proposed 400 kV OHL would still be inconspicuous in the wider views. It would also be inconspicuous in views to the south (VP-2/24). Additional traffic movements on the construction traffic route would pass through the community but this would not affect the character of the visual amenity. There would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.132 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Operation

9.3.133 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in mid (VP-2/20) to long-range views (VP-2/11) to the north of the community. The presence



of the existing 400 kV OHL which is already visible on the skyline means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. It would, slightly intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure, particularly in locations within the community to the north with more elevated open views.

9.3.134 Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to elevated areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.

9.3.135 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.136 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### Llandyfrydog

9.3.137 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The new OHL would run parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL through this community and 27 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A LGV construction traffic route (Link 28) also passes through this community.

Table 8.27: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llandyfrydog				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/14	View from road near Capel Parc at entrance to Bryn Goleu Caravan Park	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/15	View from cross roads between Capel Parc and Llanerchymedd near Dychwylan	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/21	View from Llandyfrydog	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

Table 8.27: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llandyfrydog				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/29	View from road to north of Llandyfrydog	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-3/01	View from Lon Leidr south of Llandyfrydog	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

### Construction

9.3.138 There would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the proposed 400 kV OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Within the hamlet itself, views would be filtered by vegetation (VP-2/21) but to the north of the community at Bryn Goleu (R2/00857) and Bodneithor (R2/00888) the constructions works would be in close proximity (VP-2/14 & VP-2/22).

9.3.139 There would be a medium magnitude of change and therefore moderate effects to the northern edges of the community where there would be close proximity views of the construction works around Bryn Goleu and Bodneithor. However, these effects would be limited in area and overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction due to the amount of vegetation filtering views.

9.3.140 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would pass through the community, construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

### Private Views

9.3.141 It is however acknowledged there are greater short-term effects, **moderate adverse (significant)**, on individual receptors on the north of the community where in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Bryn Hyfryd (R2/00845);

- Bryn Goleu (R2/00857);
- The Rectory (R2/00894); and
- Cae Warren (R3/00137).

#### Operation

9.3.142 During operation, the community effects would vary, as in construction, between the hamlet and the more elevated areas to the north. In the hamlet, there would be limited views towards the proposed 400 kV OHL where it would be glimpsed as people travel through the community or only partially seen due to the filtering vegetation to the east. To the north, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to mid-range views in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL, and although not a new feature, there would be a noticeable change due in the character of views.

9.3.143 Although the views to the centre of the community are more filtered, where the proposed 400 kV OHL is visible it would be seen in close proximity and many parts of the community would have views along long sections of the Proposed Development. Therefore overall, there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for this small community during operation.

9.3.144 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Private Views

9.3.145 Individual receptors identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development and where there are longer distance views from elevated ground (VP-2/14). This includes the following properties:

- Bryn Hyfryd (R2/00845);
- Bryn Goleu (R2/00857);
- The Rectory (R2/00894); and
- Cae Warren (R3/00137).

9.3.146 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.147 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### *Mynydd Bodafon*

9.3.148 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 800 m from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

Table 8.28: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Mynydd Bodafon				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/03	View from Mynydd Bodafon towards Capel Coch and Snowdonia	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-3/05	View from trig point on Mynydd Bodafon	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

### Construction

9.3.149 During construction, there would be distant views towards construction where the activities would be visible as a series of discrete sites across a wide angle of view, but because of the intervening distance these would be inconspicuous and largely blend into the background of landform and vegetation. Although the areas to the west of the community are in closer proximity (VP-3/06), the majority of properties are located to the more elevated areas where views are screened by landform. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.150 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Operation

9.3.151 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel with the existing 400 kV OHL except around Cors Erddreiniog NNR where it is not parallel to the existing. Pylons would be seen

against a backdrop of landform and vegetation whilst others would appear on the skyline in the far distance to the north (VP-3/03). The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons and other visible infrastructure but would not be an uncharacteristic feature.

9.3.152 Although there would be a large number of new pylons visible, the perceptibility would be greatly reduced by the backdrop of landform and therefore it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.153 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited to the western slopes. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.154 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### *Parciau & Llanaligo*

9.3.155 Due to the vegetation and topography of the community area, there would be no views of the Proposed Development. Therefore there would be **no change** for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore **no effect** on visual amenity.

#### *Hebron & Maenaddwyn*

9.3.156 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The proposed OHL would run to parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL through this community and 28 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A LGV construction traffic route (Link 29 & 31) also passes through this community.

**Table 8.29: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Hebron & Maenaddwyn**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/02	View from Hebron	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-3/07	View from Maenaddwyn	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium

### Construction

9.3.157 There would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the proposed 400 kV OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views between properties, but more open views away from the residential areas.

9.3.158 Although the construction activity would be in close proximity (VP-3/02) it would be temporary and it is anticipated that there would be an overall short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.159 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**.

### Private Views

9.3.160 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- 1-6 Hebron Council Houses (R3/00162, R3/00163, R3/00165, R3/00166, R3/00169 & R3/00171)

### Operation

9.3.161 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community.

9.3.162 Where people would be in close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL, where the views tend to be more open, there would be a noticeable change in the number and extent of the pylons within views (VP-3/02). Pylons would be skylined. The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual feature. It would intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure and in the distance it would add to the multiple pylons which are seen 'stacked' on the horizon to the north.

9.3.163 There would be a noticeable change but would not substantially affect the character views. For these reasons it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change.

9.3.164 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Private Views

9.3.165 Individual receptors identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development and where there are longer distance views from elevated ground (VP-3/02). This includes the following properties:

- Parc yr Ynys (R3/00148);
- Trewyn (R3/00159);
- 1-6 Hebron Council Houses (R3/00162, R3/00163, R3/00165, R3/00166, R3/00169 & R3/00171); and
- Tyddyn Melus (R3/00255).

9.3.166 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.167 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

### Capel Coch

9.3.168 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The new OHL would run broadly parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL through this community and 64 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A LGV construction traffic route (Link 31) also passes through this community.

**Table 8.30: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Capel Coch**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/04	View from Capel Coch near Maes Gwynedd	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-3/08	View from Church of St Michael north of Capel Coch	Medium	Medium	Medium

Table 8.30: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Capel Coch				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/10	View from road south of Capel Coch near Llidiart-Twrcelyn	Low	Medium	Medium
VP-3/14	View from road between Tregaian and Capel Coch near Bodwrdin	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

### Construction

9.3.169 During construction, views from this community would be varied. There would be limited views towards construction activities for the majority of the community due to the filtering effects of vegetation and the drop in elevation from the ridgeline to the works areas (VP-3/04 & VP-3/10). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views between properties (VP-3/04).

9.3.170 Towards the north of the community there would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have open views to the north of main residential areas where works would be in close proximity (VP-3/08 & VP-3/09).

9.3.171 Overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect during construction. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would cross the road near the Old School House (R3/00259), construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

### Private Views

9.3.172 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- The Old School House (R3/00259);



- Pen Llain (R3/00271); and
- Erw Fach (R3/00290).

#### Operation

9.3.173 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community.

9.3.174 Where people are in close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL, where the views tend to be more open and there would be a noticeable change in the number of pylons within views (VP-3/08 & VP-3/09). Further south views would be more filtered but the proposed 400 kV OHL would be closer to the community than the existing and at a slighter higher elevation. Overall, it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.175 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Private Views

9.3.176 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors on the northern edges of the community where in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the properties at The Old School House (R3/00259) and Pen Llain (R3/00271). These properties are in very close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL and would be located between the existing and proposed OHLs. It is anticipated there would be a **medium-high** magnitude of visual change in the quality of views from these two properties resulting in a **major adverse (significant)** effect.

9.3.177 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects which are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the following properties:

- Llidiart Twrcelyn (R3/00193);
- Bryn Felin (R3/00195);
- Rallt (R3/00205);
- Tan-yr-allt (R3/00238);
- 4-7 Maes Gwynedd (R3/00251, R3/00252, R3/00253 & R3/00254);
- Cae Maes Gafarn (R3/00272);

- Y Gorlan (R3/00276);
- Cae Fabli (R3/00277, R3/00280 & R3/00289);
- Gwynfyd y Gwynt (R3/00282);
- Llain y Saer (R3/00286);
- Lletty (R3/00288);
- Erw Fach (R3/00290);
- Tsgubor Fawr (R3/00305);
- Maen Goch (R3/13295); and
- The Old Mill (R3/13328).

9.3.178 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.179 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### *Brynteg*

9.3.180 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development and the limited views from within the main community area and caravan parks towards the existing 400 kV OHL, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. From the more elevated areas there would be a slightly higher magnitude of visual change but these effects would be very localised and not from the main settlement areas. An LGV construction traffic route (Link 24 & 33) clips the very southern edge of the community area.

**Table 8.31: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Brynteg**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/11	View from road between Maenaddwyn and Brynteg	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

Table 8.31: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Brynteg				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/12	View from B5110 near Nant Newydd Caravan Site	Low	Low	Low

9.3.181 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Benllech*

9.3.182 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3.5 km, and the orientation of the views predominantly towards the coast there would be **no change** for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning and therefore **no effect** on visual amenity.

#### *Llynfaes*

9.3.183 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3 km, and the limited views from within this community area towards the existing 400 kV OHL, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.184 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Llanbedrgoch*

9.3.185 Due to the screening effects of landform and orientation of views, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.186 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Cefniwrch*

9.3.187 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The new OHL would run parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL through this community and 15 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A HGV construction traffic route (Link 5) passes through the southern edge of the

community area and a LGV construction traffic route (Link 24 & 33) also passes through.

**Table 8.32: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Cefniwrch**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/15	View from B5110 north of Glan Gors	Medium	Medium	Medium

#### Construction

9.3.188 There would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the proposed 400 kV OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views from the B5111. A large amount of scaffolding is required to facilitate construction over the B5111 and the removal of a small block of woodland would be noticeable.

9.3.189 The construction activity would be in close proximity (VP-3/15 & VP-4/21) it would be temporary and it is anticipated that there would be an overall **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.190 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**.

#### Private Views

9.3.191 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Maen Eryr (R3/00351); and
- Lloches (R3/00374).

#### Operation

9.3.192 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community.

9.3.193 Where people are in close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL, where the views tend to be more open and there would be a noticeable change in the number of pylons within views (VP-3/15). Views north-west across the lower

lying areas would see an increase in the extent of pylons across the view where the two OHLs are not parallel through Cors Erddreiniog. To the south views would be more filtered by vegetation. Overall, it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.194 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. Although planting adjacent to the B5111 is proposed to mitigate for the loss of the woodland block (as shown on Figure 7.13 Landscape Mitigation for the OHL, **Document 5.7.1.13**), the visual effects after year 15 would remain the same due to the effects of the OHL.

#### Private Views

9.3.195 Individual receptors identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the following properties:

- Maen Eryr (R3/00351);
- Bodwena (R3/00368); and
- Lloches (R3/00374).

9.3.196 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.197 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

#### Rhosmeirch

9.3.198 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually. A HGV construction traffic route (Link 4 & 5) passes through this community area.

Table 8.33: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Rhosmeirch				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-3/16	View from Rhosmeirch	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

#### Construction

9.3.199 During construction, there would be mid to long range views towards construction activities. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.

9.3.200 As the effects would be seen over a wide proportion of the views south from this community it is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity during construction.

9.3.201 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

9.3.202 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in mid to long-range views running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would appear broadly synchronised and would be visible across much of the views to the south of the community. It would intensify the effects of the existing infrastructure. Some pylons would be seen against a backdrop of landform the perceptibly would be reduced (VP-3/16) with some appearing skylined on the near horizon. The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. Overall there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of change for the community.

9.3.203 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.204 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **medium-low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### *Pentraeth*

9.3.205 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 2 km, and the limited views from within this community area towards the existing 400 kV OHL, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.206 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

### *Bodffordd*

9.3.207 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 2.3 km, and the limited views from within this community area towards the existing 400 kV OHL, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. A HGV construction route (Link 4) passes through the community area but it is considered that visual effects from construction traffic would be negligible.

9.3.208 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

### *Talwrn*

9.3.209 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The new OHL would run to parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL through this community and 82 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A LGV construction traffic route (Link 22) passes through the eastern edge of the community. This area is also the location of the section of proposed 400 kV OHL which differs between Option A and Option B.

**Table 8.34: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Talwrn**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-4/03	View from layby off the B5109 at Talwrn	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-4/04	View from PRow within Talwrn near playground	Negligible	Low	Low

Table 8.34: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Talwrn				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-4/09	View from road and PRoW on southern edge of Talwrn near Ty-croes	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-4/10	View from Lon Llanffinan on the eastern side of Talwrn near Tai Lon Newydd	Negligible	Low	Low

### Construction

9.3.210 There would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the proposed 400 kV OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Within the settlement itself, views would be filtered by vegetation and built form (VP-4/02, VP-4/04 & VP-4/10) with closer proximity views all the western edges (VP-4/03 & VP-4/09).

9.3.211 A section of Gylched Covert would be removed, but this would not be a conspicuous change for receptors within this community due to a drop in elevation and other existing vegetation between the settlement and covert. For Option A, the property at Dolydd Newydd (R4/01483) would no longer be a residential property as explained in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**).

9.3.212 There would be a medium magnitude of change and therefore moderate effects to the western edges of the community where there would be close proximity views of the construction works. These effects would be limited in area and overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction due to the amount of vegetation filtering views. This would be the same for Options A and B.

9.3.213 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would pass through the community, construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.



### Private Views

9.3.214 There are greater short-term effects on individual receptors to the north-west of the community where in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Ty Mawr (R4/01476) - For Option A there would be a **major adverse (significant)** effect due to the openness and proportion of views affected. For Option B there would be a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect as the pylon working areas would be in a different location out of the main views from the property;
- Madryn (R4/01479) - For both Options A & B there would be a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.
- Dolydd Newydd (R4/01491) - For Option B there would be a **major adverse (significant)** effect due to the proximity of the construction working areas and openness of views.

### Operation

9.3.215 During operation, the community effects would vary, as in construction, between the main areas of the settlement and the more elevated areas and open areas to the west of the community. Within Talwrn, there would be limited views towards the proposed 400 kV OHL where it would be glimpsed as people travel through the community or only partially seen due to the filtering vegetation and surrounding buildings. To the west, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to mid-range views in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL, and although not a new feature, there would be a noticeable change due in the character of views.

9.3.216 There would be a medium magnitude of change to the more elevated western peripheries of the community where there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL. Option B would require one additional pylon within this community area in this western area. However, these effects would be fairly limited in extent with the main settlement having a much lower magnitude of change due to the screening by vegetation and built form. Therefore, there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during operation. This would be the same for Options A and B.

9.3.217 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of operation on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Private Views

9.3.218 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors on the western edges of the community where in close proximity to the Proposed Development.

9.3.219 For Option B, the property at Dolydd Newydd (R4/01483) would remain a residential receptor and therefore would be located between the existing and proposed OHLs. It is anticipated there would be a **medium-high** magnitude of visual change in the quality of views from this property resulting in a **major adverse (significant)** effect. The LOD for pylon 4AP066 has been limited to the south to avoid additional visual effects on Dolydd Newydd (R4/01483).

9.3.220 Individual receptors identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects includes the following properties:

- Ty Mawr (R4/01476) - For both Options A & B
- Madryn (R4/01479) - For both Options A & B. For Option A, LOD limited to the south to avoid additional visual effects;
- Rhandir (R4/01491) - For both Options A & B

9.3.221 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.222 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### Llangefni

9.3.223 People living in and travelling around this community would have close, mid-range and long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL running along the eastern boundary of this community and construction traffic routes (HGV Links 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8.1 & 8.2 and LGV Link 22) travelling through the area. Eight properties have been identified within the RVAA study area to the eastern peripheries of the community area.

Table 8.35: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llangefni				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-4/06	View from B5111 north of Llangefni near Oriel Ynys Mon	Low	Low	Low
VP-4/08a	View from Dol Werdd/Greenfield Avenue in Llangefni (east)	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-4/08b	View from Dol Werdd/Greenfield Avenue in Llangefni (south-east)	Low	Low	Low
VP-4/11	View from the A5114 on approach to Llangefni from the south	Low	Low	Low

#### Construction

9.3.224 The construction compound is located to the east of this community area and would be visible in glimpsed views as people travel around the eastern edge of this community. It would not be perceptible from the main areas of Llangefni. For the majority of the community there would be limited views towards construction activity due to the intervening landform and distance from the Proposed Development. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these activities would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.225 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Private Views

9.3.226 Although there would be views of construction activities, no individual receptors have been identified as having more than a short term **minor adverse (not significant)** effect from construction.

#### Operation

9.3.227 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would appear to be broadly synchronised with those of the existing OHL and would mainly be

situated on the skyline from locations with more open views to the east. This varies slightly between Option A and Option B as with Option B one additional pylon would be visible and the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be as synchronised. This is shown in the photomontage D2 (**Document 5.29**).

9.3.228 The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL, which is visible but not conspicuous on the skyline, means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. It would, however, intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure, particularly in locations within the community with more elevated open views (VP-4/06 & VP-4/08). Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to elevated areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.

9.3.229 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited to more elevated open areas and to the eastern edges of the community. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Private Views

9.3.230 No individual receptors have been identified as having moderate or major adverse effects within this community area.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.231 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be of short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### Rhostrehwfa

9.3.232 People living in and travelling around this community would have long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 3 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually. A HGV construction traffic route (Link 8) passes through this community area with construction traffic also using the A55.

Table 8.36: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Rhostrehwfa				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-4/07	View from the B4422 at Rhostrehwfa	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

#### Construction

9.3.233 During construction, there would be distant views towards where the construction activities would be visible as a series of discrete sites across a wide angle of view, but because of the intervening distance, over 3 km, these would be inconspicuous and largely blend into the background of landform and vegetation. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term low magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.234 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

9.3.235 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel and slightly closer than the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would appear broadly synchronised with those of the existing 400 kV OHL and some would be seen against a backdrop of landform and vegetation whilst others would appear on the skyline as they cross higher ground (VP-4/07). The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons and other infrastructure visible in the distance but would not be an uncharacteristic feature. There would be a perceptible but inconspicuous change and therefore it is anticipated that there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.236 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.237 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### Penmynydd

9.3.238 People living in and travelling around this community would have close, mid-range and long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL running along the western boundary of this community. Within this community, 18 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A LGV construction traffic route (Link 32) clips the very eastern boundary and a contingency route (Link 7.1) also passes through the community.

**Table 8.37: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Penmynydd**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/01	View from B5420 west of Penmynydd near Pen Yr Allt	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-5/03	View from Penmynydd	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-5/04	View from trig point on road to the north of Penmynydd	Low	Low	Low

### Construction

9.3.239 During construction, views from this community would be varied. To the east, there would be limited views towards construction activity due to the intervening landform and distance from the proposed 400 kV OHL (VP-5/04). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time.

9.3.240 To the west of the community the effects of construction would be more noticeable where views are closer proximity, including the more elevated views in closer proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL (VP-5/01). Receptors would have mid-range views of construction activity associated with the OHL including the access track, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles.

9.3.241 There would be a medium magnitude of change and therefore moderate effects to the western edges of the community where there would be close proximity views of the construction works. However, these effects would be limited in area and overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction.

9.3.242 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would pass through the community, construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

Private Views

9.3.243 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Nant Uchaf (R5/01873); and
- Fron Isaf (R5/02059).

Operation

9.3.244 During operation, the effects on the community would vary between the east and west. In the east, there would be limited views towards the proposed 400 kV OHL where it would be glimpsed as people travel through the community or only partially seen due to the topography of the area. To the west, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to mid-range views in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL and although not an uncharacteristic visual element, there would be a slight change due in the character of views.

9.3.245 There would be a medium-low magnitude of change to the western edges of the community where there would be closer proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL from a small number of properties and PRowS. However, many of the areas within the community would not be affected by the Proposed Development and people travelling around the community would not perceive the new OHL except when in closer proximity. Therefore overall, there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during operation.

9.3.246 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

Private Views

9.3.247 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors on the western edges of the community where in close proximity to the

Proposed Development with receptors identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects. This includes the following properties:

- Nant Uchaf (R5/01873); and
- Fron Isaf (R5/02059).

9.3.248 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.249 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### *Llangristiolus*

9.3.250 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 4.5 km, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.251 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Pentre Berw*

9.3.252 People living in and travelling around this community would have long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

#### Construction

9.3.253 During construction, views from this community would be limited due to the intervening landform and distance from the proposed 400 kV OHL (VP-5/06). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. There would be a **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity for the community as a whole during construction.

9.3.254 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.



### Operation

9.3.255 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views running parallel and slightly closer to the community than the existing 400 kV OHL (VP-5/06). Pylons would appear broadly synchronised with those of the existing 400 kV OHL. The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons and other infrastructure visible in the distance but would not be an uncharacteristic feature. There would be a perceptible but inconspicuous change and therefore it is anticipated that there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.256 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Star

9.3.257 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. The new OHL would run broadly parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL through the western peripheries of this community and 23 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A HGV construction route (Link 11 & 13) and LGV construction route (Link 3 & 6.1) passes through the edge of the community to the south and east as well as construction traffic using the A55.

**Table 8.38: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Star**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/07	View from Star	Medium	Medium-Low	Low
VP-5/17	View from road north of Star	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High

### Construction

9.3.258 During construction, views from this community would be varied. There would be limited views towards construction activities for the majority of the community due to the orientation of views to the south towards Snowdonia (VP-5/07). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views between properties and over hedgerows.

9.3.259 The construction compound for Braint THH & CSEC would be more noticeable in views to the south. Construction activities including cranes and movement of vehicles would draw the eye, although this would form a small part of a wide panoramic views from the main group of properties.

9.3.260 Towards the north of the community there would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. People travelling through the community would have open views where works would be in close proximity (VP-5/17).

9.3.261 Overall, there would be a short-term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect during construction. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would cross the A55 near properties at Garnedd Fawr (R5/02594) where construction activity would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

#### Private Views

9.3.262 Individual receptors identified as having short-term **moderate adverse (significant)** effects are located in close proximity to the construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Fron Deg (R5/02191);
- Tyn Cae (R5/02305);
- Paradwys (R5/02428);
- Garnedd Newydd (R5/02534);
- Garnedd Isaf (R5/02593); and
- Garnedd Fawr (R5/02594);

#### Operation

9.3.263 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHLs would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community.

9.3.264 Where people are in close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL to the west and south of the community, where the views tend to be more open, and there would be a substantial change in the number of pylons within views (VP-5/17).

This is an area which is not currently affected by the existing 400 kV OHL so they would be a new feature and would affect views towards Snowdonia.

9.3.265 From the main settlement area of Star, views tend to be south-east, the Proposed Development being more distant. The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen to the south. The low height pylons used on entry to Braint CSEC would be mainly seen against landform so perceptibility would be reduced (VP-5/07). Braint THH & CSEC would also be visible but the proposed mounding and landscape planting (as shown on Figure 7.14 Landscape Mitigation for Braint THH & CSEC, **Document 5.7.1.14**) would help to integrate the structures into the landscape and reduce effects in the long term.

9.3.266 For the community as a whole it is anticipated that there would be a **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.267 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects at year 15 would reduce as the mitigation planting around the THH & SEC continues to mature but due to the proposed OHL effects would remain minor. However, it is acknowledged that where the proposed 400 kV OHL would cross to the north-west of the community there would be a **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect during operation.

#### Private Views

9.3.268 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **major adverse (significant)** effects which are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. These tend to be properties with long distance views towards Snowdonia where the existing 400 kV OHL does not currently influence views. This includes the following properties:

- Fron Deg (R5/02191);
- Tyn Cae (R5/02305);
- Paradwys (R5/02428);
- Garnedd Newydd (R5/02534);
- Garnedd Isaf (R5/02593);
- Garnedd Fawr (R5/02594);
- Garnedd Ddu (R5/02601 & R5/02611);

- Maesteg (R5/02617); and
- Bodfan (R5/02622).

9.3.269 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **moderate** adverse and therefore **significant** effects which are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the following properties:

- Fron Capel (R5/02121);
- Cefn du Isaf (R5/02414);
- Garnedd Ddu (R5/02607);
- Plas Penbryn (R5/02626); and
- Castellfryn (R5/02656).

9.3.270 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.271 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be of **medium-low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### *Gaerwen*

9.3.272 People living in and travelling around this community would have mid to long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 600 m from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually. A HGV construction route (Link 12, 13 & 36) and LGV construction route (Link 36.1) pass the northern edge of the area.

Table 8.39: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Gaerwen				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/08	View from northern edge of Gaerwen near Melin Sgutha	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

Table 8.39: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Gaerwen				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/09	View from Chapel Street in Gaerwen	Low	Low	Low

#### Construction

9.3.273 During construction, views from this community would be varied. There would be limited views towards construction activities for the majority of the community due to distance and the filtering effects of built form and vegetation (VP-5/08 & VP-5/09). Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. Due to the topography there would be no views towards the construction at Braint THH & CSEC.

9.3.274 Overall, there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

9.3.275 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the community.

9.3.276 Where people are in close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL, where the views tend to be more open and there would be a noticeable change in the number of pylons within views (VP-5/11) but there are no residential properties in this area. From the main settlement views would be very filtered, the orientation of views tends to be north-east and south away from the Proposed Development. Overall, it is anticipated that there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity. Due to the topography there would be no views of Braint THH & CSEC.

9.3.277 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.278 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### *Menai Bridge*

9.3.279 Due to the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation and built form, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.280 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

### *Llanfairpwll*

9.3.281 People living in and travelling around this community would have mid to long range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL running along the western boundary of this community and a HGV construction traffic route (Link 13) and LGV construction traffic route (Link 17) travel through the area. Properties are just located outside the RVAA study area so have not been discussed individually.

**Table 8.40: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanfairpwll**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/03	View from PRow on bridge over the A55 to the west of Llanfairpwll	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-6/05	View from bridge over the railway off the A5 to the west of Llanfairpwll	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium

### Construction

9.3.282 For the majority of the community there would be limited views towards construction activity due to the intervening built form and distance from the Proposed Development. Activities would be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these activities would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. From the western peripheries of the community there would be closer proximity views towards the construction compound for Braint THH & CSEC but these views would be filtered by vegetation. It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.283 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Operation

- 9.3.284 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views as it crosses the A55 and heads towards Braint THH & CSEC. Pylons would be seen beyond the existing 400 kV OHL for the majority of the community, although to the west it would appear as a new features to receptors to the west of the existing OHL.
- 9.3.285 The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL, which is prominent in views from Llanfairpwll, means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. From the viewpoints identified effects would be greater but receptors at these locations are transient. It would, however, intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure. Overall there would be a long term **low** magnitude of change for the community as views would be limited to western areas and glimpsed for people travelling around the community; many areas would not be affected.
- 9.3.286 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, and noted that this effect is limited to more elevated open areas and to the eastern edges of the community. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.3.287 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is anticipated there would be short-term **medium-low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### Llanddaniel Fab

- 9.3.288 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. Braint THH & CSEC and the new 400 kV OHL would be located within this community and 28 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. The HGV construction routes for the tunnel construction (Link 14 & 15) pass through the area.

Table 8.41: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Llanddaniel Fab				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/12	View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-5/13	View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab	Low	Negligible	Negligible
VP-5/14	View from Bryn Celli Ddu	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

### Construction

9.3.289 During construction, views from this community would be varied. There would be limited views towards construction activities for the majority of the community and the main settlement area due to the topography, built form and woodland blocks which screen views. Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views over hedgerows (VP-5/12).

9.3.290 However, in the areas towards east of the community there would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the OHL and THH & CSEC including, construction compound, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Traffic movements are particularly relevant in this area as the tunnel construction would be present for the medium-term.

9.3.291 Overall, there would be a medium-term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **moderate adverse (significant)**.

### Private Views

9.3.292 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects which are located in close proximity to construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Tyddyn Isaf (R5/02592);
- Dolfeirig (R5/02649);
- Blue Haven (R5/02654);



- Rhos Bothan (R5/02725 & R5/13711); and
- Tyddyn Fadog (R5/02815).

#### Operation

9.3.293 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the east of the community where there would be a substantial change in an area which is not currently affected by the existing 400 kV OHL so they would be a new feature and would affect long distance views. Braint THH & CSEC would be visible although mounding and planting (as shown on Figure 7.14 Landscape Mitigation for Braint THH & CSEC, **Document 5.7.1.14**) would help to screen views of lower level equipment and much of the THH itself.

9.3.294 For the community as a whole it is anticipated that there would be a medium term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.295 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects at year 15 would reduce as the mitigation planting around the THH & CSEC continues to mature, reducing the magnitude to **medium-low** and effects to **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Private Views

9.3.296 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors where in close proximity to the Proposed Development. Property at Rhos Bothan (R5/02725 & R5/13711) has been identified as having **major adverse significant** effects during operation due to the proximity to the OHL and THH & CSEC. The LOD for pylon 4AP086 has been restricted to the east and west to avoid additional visual effects on these properties.

9.3.297 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **moderate** adverse and therefore **significant** effects which are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the following properties:

- Tyddyn Isaf (R5/02592);
- Dalegarth (R5/02600);
- Tegfan (R5/02605);
- Ardwy Fach (R5/02606);
- Dolfeirig (R5/02649); and

- Tyddyn Fadog (R5/02815).

9.3.298 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.299 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction. It is anticipated there would be of medium term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

#### *Llangaffo*

9.3.300 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3.3 km, the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.301 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Brynsiencyn*

9.3.302 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 2 km, the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.303 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Bangor*

9.3.304 It is acknowledged that there would be views from the western peripheries (VP-6/31), but these effects would be very localised and due to the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of built form, overall there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for visual amenity for this community during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore a **negligible** effect.

**Table 8.42: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Bangor**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/31	View from Lon y Wyddfa at Penrhos Garnedd	Low	Low	Low

### *Glasinfryn*

9.3.305 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 1.5 km, the screening effects of landform there would be **no change** for views from this community during operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore **no effect** on visual amenity. The HGV construction traffic route (Link 20) passes through the area, but on a main road and therefore the visual effects are considered to be **negligible** during construction.

**Table 8.43: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Glasinfryn**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/19	View from road in Caerhun	No View		

### *Pentir*

9.3.306 This community would be directly affected by the Proposed Development and would be affected during construction and operation. Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC, new 400 kV OHL and the extension at Pentir would be located within this community and 23 properties have been identified within the RVAA study area. A number of HGV construction routes (Link 18, 19, 20 & 30) pass through the community for the tunnel construction, and an LGV constriction route (Link 34) for the enabling works.

**Table 8.44: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Pentir**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/18	View from Fford Fodolydd near Fodol	Medium-Low	Medium-High	Medium-High
VP-6/21	View from road in Seion	Low	Low	Low
VP-6/26	View from road to the west of Pentir near Garth Farm	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-High

Table 8.44: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Pentir				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/30	View from B4547 near Nant-y-garth	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium

#### Construction

9.3.307 During construction, views from this community would be varied. There would be limited views towards construction activities for the majority of the community due to the undulating landform and woodland blocks which screen views. Activities may be visible during construction of the individual pylons when taller equipment may be visible but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time. People travelling through the community would have glimpsed views over hedgerows (VP-6/21).

9.3.308 However, in the areas towards the centre of the community around the existing substation there would be close and mid-range views of construction activities associated with the OHL, THH & CSEC and extension of the substation including, construction compounds, construction at the individual pylon locations, access tracks, scaffolding, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Traffic movements are particularly relevant in this area as the tunnel construction would be present for the medium-term.

9.3.309 Overall, there would be a medium term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect during construction. However, it is acknowledged that between the THH & CSEC and Pentir Substation effects would be in close proximity and it is anticipated that there would be a **medium-high** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity and a **locally major adverse (significant)** effect during construction.

#### Private Views

9.3.310 Due to the proximity of construction and the surrounding of the property by access tracks for the tunnel construction, Pennant (R5/08715) has been identified as having a medium term **medium-high** magnitude of visual change resulting in a **major adverse (significant)** effect.

9.3.311 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects which are located in close proximity to construction activities. This includes the following properties:

- Garth Bach (R5/07284);
- Lleifior (R5/07322);
- Garth Fawr Farm (R5/07524);
- Hafodal (R5/07647);
- Fodol Farm (R5/07659 & R5/07660);
- Fodol Uchaf (R5/08346);
- Hafodol Uchaf (R5/08407);
- Garth Farm (R5/08574); and
- Unnamed (R510768).

#### Operation

9.3.312 During operation, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close, mid and long-range views for people living and travelling around the centre of the community where there would be a substantial change in the number of pylons within views (VP-6/26). This is an area which is not currently affected by the existing 400 kV OHL so they would be a new feature and would affect long distance views towards Anglesey.

9.3.313 For the community as a whole it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium** magnitude of visual change for visual amenity.

9.3.314 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**. The visual effects at year 15 would reduce as the mitigation planting around the THH & CSEC (as shown on Figure 7.15 Landscape Mitigation for Ty Fodol THH & CSEC, **Document 5.7.1.15**) and the extension at Pentir (as shown on Figure 7.16 Landscape Mitigation for Pentir, **Document 5.7.1.16**) continues to mature, reducing the magnitude to **medium-low** and effects to **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Private Views

9.3.315 It is however acknowledged there are greater effects on individual receptors where in close proximity to the Proposed Development. A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **major adverse (significant)** effects which are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. These tend to be properties with long distance views towards

Anglesey where the existing 400 kV OHL does not currently influence views. This includes the following properties:

- Garth Fawr Farm (R5/07524);
- Hafodal (R5/07647);
- Fodol Farm (R5/07660);
- Ael y Garth (R5/08106);
- Garth Farm (R5/08574); and
- Pennant (R5/008715).

9.3.316 A number of individual receptors have been identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** effects which are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development. This includes the following properties:

- Garth Bach (R5/07284);
- LLeifior (R5/07322); and
- Fodol Uchaf (R5/08346 & R5/08407).

9.3.317 These properties would be eligible for planting as part of the VRPS which would help to reduce the long term effects by screening and filtering views of the Proposed Development.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.318 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is assumed that the planting and mounding around the extension at Pentir Substation would be retained and would screen the existing substation. It is anticipated there would be of medium term **medium** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.

#### *Y Felinheli*

9.3.319 Due to the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.3.320 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

### Bethel

9.3.321 Due to the filtering effects of built form and the distance from the Proposed Development, over 2.5 km, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this community during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

**Table 8.45: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Bethel**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/27	View from B4366 on eastern edge of Bethel	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

9.3.322 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this community are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

### Rhiwlas

9.3.323 People living in and travelling around this community would have mid to long-range views of the Proposed Development during construction and operation. Properties within this community are over 1.8 km from the Proposed Development and are therefore not discussed individually.

**Table 8.46: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Rhiwlas**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-6/23	View from PRoW to the west of Rhiwlas	Medium	Medium-Low	Negligible
VP-6/24	View from road to the south of Rhiwlas and representative of Moel y Ci	Medium-Low	Low	Negligible

### Construction

9.3.324 The community would have limited views of the construction activities associated with the OHL, which would mostly be screened by landform and vegetation. Some of the taller construction equipment may be visible, for example the cranes used for erecting the pylons and at the tunnel head house construction compound, but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time and seen against a distant backdrop of landform.

9.3.325 Loss of vegetation around the Pentir Substation would be noticeable and would open up views of the existing substation infrastructure. Construction works within the substation would be noticeable where the movement of vehicles would draw the eye (VP-6/23). It is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change.

9.3.326 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this community are considered to be **moderate adverse (significant)**.

#### Operation

9.3.327 The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in long-range views where it enters Pentir. The other new pylons would be screened by vegetation as they travel away from the viewpoint. There would be a barely perceptible change in the amount of pylons visible in the view.

9.3.328 The extension at Pentir Substation on completion may be slightly more noticeable than the existing substation as mitigation planting would not have had time to mature. Although more of the existing substation could also be visible, this change would be over a small proportion of the view and therefore it is anticipated there would be a **medium-low** magnitude of visual change.

9.3.329 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this community are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

9.3.330 The visual effects at year 15 would reduce. Maturing mitigation planting around Pentir Substation (as shown on Figure 7.16 Landscape Mitigation for Pentir, **Document 5.7.1.16**) would screen views of the extension and the existing substation in the long term, replacing that vegetation lost during construction. Once planting is mature it is anticipated that there would be a **negligible** magnitude of visual change and therefore a **negligible** effect for this community.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.3.331 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration and it is unlikely that all the vegetation planted to screen the substation would require removal. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of short-term **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.



### *Penisa'r Waun*

9.3.332 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 1.8 km, the topography of the area, orientation of the views within the community and the filtering effects of vegetation, there would be **no change** for the visual amenity for this community during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore a **no effects** effect.

## 9.4 RECREATIONAL RECEPTORS

### *Public Rights of Way (PRoW)*

#### Wales Coast Path

9.4.1 The Wales Coast Path (which on Anglesey, the path is contiguous with the Anglesey Coastal Path) is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people using the path for recreation. As views from the Wales Coast Path are of **high** value, the sensitivity is **high**. Table 8.47 gives a summary of the magnitudes from the viewpoint assessment (Appendix 8.2, **Document 5.8.2.2**) for viewpoints located along the Wales Coast Path as it travels from north to south. Table 8.48 provides a summary of the effects on views from the Wales Coast Path within 1 km from the PRoW Assessment (Appendix 8.4, **Document 5.8.2.4**)

Table 8.47: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Wales Coast Path				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/22	View from Wales Coast Path at Llanlleiana Head/Dinas Gynfor	Low	Negligible	Negligible
VP-1/23	View from Wales Coast Path near Ogof Gynfor	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/28	View from Wales Coast Path at Cerrig Brith	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/29	View from Wales Coast Path near Porth Wylfa	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-1/30	View from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-1/37	View from Wales Coast Path at Cemlyn Bay	Low	Low	Low

**Table 8.47: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Wales Coast Path**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/31	View from Wales Coast Path at Dulas Bay	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-4/18	View from trig point near Hermon and the Wales Coast Path	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-4/19	View from A4080 at Malltraeth	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-6/01	View from A4080 between Llanfairpwll and Brynsiencyn	Low	Negligible	Negligible
VP-6/04	View from Wales Coast Path on PRow on A4080 near Aber-Braint	Medium-Low	Low	Negligible
VP-6/12	View from Menai Bridge	No View		
VP-6/16	View from Wales Coast Path on the A487 near Vaynol	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

**Table 8.48: Summary of PRow's Assessment for the Wales Coast Path**

PRow Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWA01	Wales Coast Path between Cemaes and Wylfa Head	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWF01	Wales Coast Path between Bryn Celli Ddu and the A4080	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Construction

- 9.4.2 As users walk the Wales Coast Path there would be a variety of views of construction, effects being seen mainly within Section A and Section F. In other sections there may be glimpsed views of construction activities, for example in Section E at Malltraeth (VP-4/19) where taller equipment may be visible but due to distance and duration of works these effects would be **negligible**.

- 9.4.3 Within Section A, receptors would be in closer proximity to the works but views would be limited by the topography, the focus of the views towards the coast. Some of the taller construction equipment may be visible, for example the cranes used for erecting the pylons, but these would only occur at each pylon location for a short period of time and seen against a distant backdrop of landform. Receptors would pass close to construction works near Wylfa Substation, a diversion proposed during construction. There would be a localised short-term **medium-low** magnitude of change in Section A.
- 9.4.4 In Section F on Anglesey, the Wales Coast Path cross the Order Limits along the A4080 where a minor diversion would be in place for the duration of the construction of Braint THH & CSEC. The works at the THH & CSEC would mainly be screened by landform and vegetation and therefore effects would be limited to those areas near bellmouth F2 where due to the presences of the access track and bellmouth it is anticipated there would be a very localised medium term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.5 In Section F within Gwynedd there would be a glimpsed views towards the construction at Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC as receptors use the Wales Coast Path along the A487 (VP-6/16). Construction activities would be visible but only taller equipment on the elevated ground to the south. This would be a glimpsed view for transient receptors it is anticipated there would be a very localised medium term **low** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.6 Considering the Wales Coast Path as a whole, the effects would be very localised and therefore there would be a **low** magnitude of change.
- 9.4.7 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on the Wales Coast Path are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

- 9.4.8 In operation there would be a variety of views of the Proposed Development effects being seen mainly within Section A and Section F where the path is in closer proximity. In other sections there may be glimpsed views of the proposed 400 kV OHL, for example in Section E at Malltraeth (VP-4/19) but seen in the context of the existing OHL and due to distance and duration of works these effects would be **negligible**.
- 9.4.9 In views from the Wales Coast Path in Section A, pylons would be situated mainly on the skyline. The presence of the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and the existing 400 kV OHL, which is prominent in views, means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic feature. It would, however, intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure. There are areas of the footpath which have more open views (VP-1/29) where effects

would be more noticeable but as views are concentrated more on the coast, overall there would be a slight change. Therefore it is anticipated that receptors would experience a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change.

- 9.4.10 In Section F on Anglesey, views towards Braint THH & CSEC would be screened by existing blocks of woodland and by the proposed mounding and planting (as shown on Figure 7.14 Landscape Mitigation for Braint THH & CSEC, **Document 5.7.1.14**). There would be very glimpsed views of the proposed 400 kV OHL. There would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change for receptors.
- 9.4.11 In Section F within Gwynedd there would be a glimpsed views towards Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and the proposed 400 kV OHL as receptors use the Wales Coast Path along the A487. Pylons would mainly be situated against a backdrop of landform and vegetation with the upper sections of the pylons visible against a backdrop of sky (VP-6/16). The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element. It would, however, intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure and increase the proportion of the view affected by pylons.
- 9.4.12 The THH would be screened by landform. The gantries at the CSEC would be just visible but mainly screened by landform and seen against a backdrop of vegetation which would reduce perceptibility. Planting proposed at Tŷ Fodol (as shown on Figure 7.15 Landscape Mitigation for Tŷ Fodol, **Document 5.7.1.15**) would help to further screen the gantries in the long term. There would be a slight change to this glimpsed view and therefore anticipated there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.13 Considering the Wales Coast Path as a whole, the effects would be very localised and therefore there would be a **low** magnitude of change.
- 9.4.14 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on the Wales Coast Path are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Local Public Rights of Way

- 9.4.15 Generally, PRoWs are considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people using the path for recreation (though noted that some PRoW have limited usage). As views are locally valued they are considered to be of **medium** value (with the exception of PROWA03 which comprises a footpath between properties and is considered to have low value views) and as they are already

influenced by the 400 kV OHL, the sensitivity is **medium**. References given to PRow groups refer to Appendix 8.4 Public Right of Way Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.4**).

### Section A

9.4.16 Within Section A, 22 local PRow groups have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development. This includes PRows in and around Cemaes, Tregele, Llanfechell and Bodewryd. Due to the topography many of the views from PRows in this section are open towards the existing 400 kV OHL and Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and would see the proposed 400 kV OHL running parallel to the east of the existing. Many of the footpaths run broadly parallel with the existing 400 kV OHL which means effects would be visible over a longer length of footpaths and many cross the alignment of the proposed 400 kV OHL. Table 8.49 provides a summary of the effects on PRows within Section A.

Table 8.49: Summary of PRows Assessment in Section A				
PRow Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWA01	Wales Coast Path between Cemaes and Wylfa Head	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA02	PRow between A5025 and Maes Cynfor	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA03	PRow within Cemaes	No effect	No effect	No effect
PROWA04	PRow between Ffordd Felin and Ffordd Caergybi (A5025)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA05	PRow between Llanfechell and Cemaes	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at southern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at southern end)
PROWA06	PRow to south of Tregele between A5025 and minor road	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Table 8.49: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section A				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWA07	PRoW between Ffordd Felin and minor road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWA08	PRoW between Ffordd Caergybi (A5025) and 20/010/1 (PROWA04)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA09	PRoW between Llanfechell and Cemaes	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at southern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at southern end)
PROWA10	PRoW between two minor roads near Criw (R1/01211)	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA11	PRoW between minor road to the north of Llanfechell and 20/011/5 (PROWA05)	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA12	PRoW between Ffordd Felin and 20/011/5 (PROWA05)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA13	PROW between Tregele and minor road west of Llanfechell	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA14	PROW between Tregele and Llanfechell accessing the standing stones	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWA15	PROW between minor roads to the west of Llanfechell	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA16	PROWs to the south of Llanfechell	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA17	PRoW between Rhosbeirio Farm (R1/01308) and minor road near Brynduu (R1/01118)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

Table 8.49: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section A				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
		effects at eastern end)		
PROWA18	PRoW between Rhosbeirio Farm (R1/02308) and minor road near Pentre-heulyn (R1/01293)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWA19	PROW between minor road near Bodelwyn (R1/01182) and minor roads within Mynydd Mechell Special Landscape Area	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at northern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at northern end)
PROWA20	PRoWs between Bodewryd and Carreglefn	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at northern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at northern end)
PROWA21	PRoWs between Bodewryd and Carreglefn	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at near Bodewryd)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at near Bodewryd)
PROWA22	PRoW between Bodewryd (PROWA21) and minor road at Rhosgoch	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

### Section B

9.4.17 Within Section B, 15 local PRoW groups have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development. This includes PRoWs in and around Rhosgoch and Rhosybol. Many of the footpaths in this area are on elevated ground with the potential for long distance views, but hedgerows and built form filter some views towards the Proposed Development. An increase in the amount of tree cover to the south-east of Section B helps to filter views. Table 8.50 provides a summary of the effects on PRoWs within Section B.

Table 8.50: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section B				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWB01	PRoW between minor road north of Rhosgoch and Rhosgoch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB02	PRoW between minor roads to the west of Rhosgoch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB03	PRoW between minor roads to the west of Rhosgoch	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWB04	PRoW between minor road to north of Bwthyn Daisy (R2/00154) and Rhosgoch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB05	PRoW connecting minor roads in Rhosybol	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB06	PRoW connecting minor roads in Rhosybol	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB07	PRoW between Bwthyn Daisy (R2/00154) and minor road west of Rhosgoch	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB08	PRoW between Rhosybol and disused railway near Llŷn Alaw	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB09	PRoW between B5111 and minor road in Rhosybol	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB10	PRoW between Rhosybol and Parc	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse



Table 8.50: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section B				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWB11	PRoW between minor road near Boston Cottage (R2/00833) and Pen Gwydd (R2/00834)	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWB12	PRoW between minor roads in Capel Parc	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB13	PRoW between Bryn Goleu Caravan Park and Bodneithior (R2/00888)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWB14	PRoW between Tal-y-bontan (R2/00957) and minor road	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWB15	PRoW through Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section C

9.4.18 Within Section C, eight local PRoW groups have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development. This includes PRoWs to the north of Capel Coch and around Cefniwrch. Views from footpaths in this area tend to be more limited by landform and vegetation, fewer passing beneath the proposed 400 kV OHL than in other Sections. Table 8.51 provides a summary of the effects on PRoWs within Section C.

Table 8.51: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section C				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWC01	PRoW between minor road and Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at eastern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at eastern end)

Table 8.51: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section C				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWC02	PRoWs between Lon Leidr and minor road to the south	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWC03	PRoW between Hebron and Lon Leidr	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at eastern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at eastern end)
PROWC04	PRoW from minor road near Lleiniau (R3/00278) to Bodafon Wyn (R3/00301)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWC05	PRoW between minor road east of Maenaddwyn woodland to the east of Mynydd Bodafon	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWC06	PRoW between minor roads to the east of Cefniwrch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at northern end)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects at northern end)
PROWC07	Group of PRoWs to the east of Cefniwrch centred on Fagwr Bach (R3/00408)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWC08	PRoW between B5110 and PROWC06	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section D

9.4.19 Within Section D, ten local PRoW groups have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development. This includes PRoWs in and around Talwrn and to the east of Llangefni. There is a dense network of paths around Talwrn,

many of which would pass beneath the proposed 400 kV OHL, but the undulating landform and tree cover helps to limit the effects on views. Table 8.52 provides a summary of the effects on PRowS within Section D.

<b>Table 8.52: Summary of PRowS Assessment in Section D</b>				
PRow Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWD01	PRow between PROWD02 and minor road near junction with B5110	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD02	PRow between junction of minor road to north of Tyn Beudy (R4/01489) and Talwrn	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD03	PRow between minor road near Tyn Lidiart (R4/01530) and the B5109	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD04	PRow between minor road north of Talwrn at Tyn Lidiart (R4/01530) and the minor road near Penyfan Bellaf (R3/00429)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD05	PRow between east and west Talwrn via Glyched Covert	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWD06	PRow between Clegyrdd-bach (R4/01440) and B5109	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
PROWD07	PRow between Rhosydd (R4/01469) and B5109	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD08	Two PRowS within Talwrn	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD09	PRow between to A5420 and minor road to the south of Bod-Gylched (R4/01475)	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWD10	PRow between Lon Cae Cwta and spring	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section E

9.4.20 Within Section E, ten local PRoW groups have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development. This includes PRoWs in and around Ceint to the north and Llanddaniel Fab to the south of the area. Around Ceint views are quite open as the landform rises to the south allowing long distance views north towards the proposed 400 kV OHL where it would be seen parallel to the west of the existing OHL. Around Llanddaniel Fab views are more contained by vegetation cover and here the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen as a new feature in the landscape as it is away from the existing OHL. Table 8.53 provides a summary of the effects on PRoWs within Section E.

Table 8.53: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section E				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWE01	PRoW between minor road near Glan-rhyd (R4/01682) and B5420	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE02	PRoW between B5420 and Pont Ceint	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE03	PRoW between northern section of Malltraeth Marsh and 33/029/2 (PROWE05) near Fron Isaf (R5/02059)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE04	PRoW between 23/033/1 (PROWE03) and minor road near Rhyd-yr-arian (R5/01434)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE05	PRoW between the disused quarry/ recycling centre at Graig-fawr (R5/00243) near the A55 and Llinos-Fawr (no id) near Penmynydd	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE06	PRoW between Penmynydd and a minor road at Cefn Du Isaf (R5/02414)	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWE07	PRoW to the west of Star between Castellfryn (R5/02656) and the access	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

Table 8.53: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section E				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
	track to Garnedd Isa & Garnedd-ddu			
PROWE08	PRoW between the A5 and road the minor road to Llanddaniel Fab	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE09	PRoW between the railway line south-east of Gaerwen and 21/009/1 & 21/009/2 (PROWE10) near Bryn Celli Ddu	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWE10	PRoW between the Wales Coast Path at Bryn Celli Ddu and the road between the A5 and Llanddaniel Fab	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects around Hologwyn)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects around Hologwyn)

### Section F

9.4.21 Within Section F, eight local PRoW groups have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development. This includes PRoWs on Anglesey around Bryn Celli Ddu and the A4080 and within Gwynedd around Pentir Substation. On Anglesey, views are contained by vegetation and landform and views of the proposed 400 kV OHL and Braint THH & CSEC would be glimpsed. Around Pentir views are more contained by vegetation cover and here the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen as a new feature in the landscape as it is away from the existing OHL. Table 8.54 provides a summary of the effects on PRoWs within Section F.

Table 8.54: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section F				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWF01	Wales Coast Path between Bryn Celli Ddu and the A4080	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Table 8.54: Summary of PRoWs Assessment in Section F				
PRoW Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
PROWF02	PRoW between Chapel Cefnbach (R5/02676) through Coed Llwynonn to Llywn-onn (R5/02878)	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
PROWF03	PRoW between bridge A55 and track near Bryn Gof (R5/02996) (forms part of a link for National Cycle Route 8)	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWF04	PRoW between Nant-y-garth and Tan-yr-wylfa (R5/07063)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects around Garth Fawr)	Minor adverse (with locally moderate effects around Garth Fawr)
PROWF05	PRoW between Fodol (R5/07660) and Hafodol Uchaf (R5/08346) which links to Lland-deiniolen Rhif 111	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
PROWF06	PRoW between Ffordd yr Hafod and Ffodd Fodolydd	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
PROWF07	PRoW between Pen Scions and Lland-deiniolen Rhif 111	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
PROWF08	PRoW between Fford Fodolydd and the B4547	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

## Cycle Routes

### NCR 5

9.4.22 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are an important part of the enjoyment of this national recreational route. Views are generally of **medium** value and the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is considered to be **high**. Table 8.55 gives a summary of the magnitudes from the viewpoint assessment (Appendix 8.2, **Document 5.8.2.2**) for viewpoints located along the NCR. Table 8.56 provides a summary of the effects on views from the NCR within 1 km from the Views from Roads Assessment (Appendix 8.5, **Document 5.8.2.5**).

Table 8.55: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for NCR 5				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-2/19	View from Goedwig Street near Penllyn on west edge of Llanerchymedd	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/23	View from road east of Llanerchymedd towards Bachau near Tyddyn Waen	Low	Low	Low
VP-3/02	View from Hebron	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-3/07	View from Maenaddwyn	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-3/08	View from Church of St Michael's Church north of Capel Coch	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-3/09	View from road between Capel Coch and Maenaddwyn	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High
VP-3/10	View from Capel Coch near Maes Gwynedd	Low	Medium	Medium
VP-3/14	View from road between Tregaian and Capel Coch near Bodwrdin	Low	Medium	Medium
VP-4/21	View from B5110 near Neuadd Wen	Low	Medium	Medium

**Table 8.55: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for NCR 5**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-4/02	View from road between Talwrn and B5110 near Plas Llanddyfnan	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-4/10	View from Lon Llanffinan on the eastern side of Talwrn	Negligible	Low	Low
VP-6/12	View from Menai Bridge	No effect		

**Table 8.56: Summary of Views from Road Assessment for NCR 5**

Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADC03	Road between Bachau and Brynteg	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC05	Road from Maenaddwyn to Tregaian through Capel Coch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC06	B5110 between Ty'n-y-lon and Merddyn-hafod	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC08	Road between Rhosmeirch and the B5110	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADD01	Road between B5110 and Talwrn	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
ROADD05	Road between Talwrn B5109 and B5420	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

9.4.23 From the majority of this NCR there would be a negligible magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. However, as the NCR travels through Capel Coch and to the south of Cors Erddreiniog at Cefniwrch there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL.

#### Construction

9.4.24 Through Capel Coch (ROADC05) (VP-3/09), receptors would have views of construction activity associated with the OHL including, construction at the



individual pylon locations, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Bellmouths C3, C4 and C5 would require the removal of roadside boundaries including hedgerows. Scaffolding would also be present either side of this section of the road in two locations for a short period of time. There would be a localised short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change.

9.4.25 On the B5110 (ROADC06), bellmouths C10 would require the removal of roadside boundaries. A small area of woodland also requires removal to the east of the road which would open up views near the 'S' bend. A significant amount of scaffolding would also be present either side of this section of the road albeit for a relatively short period of time. There would be a localised short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change.

9.4.26 Considering the NCR within the study area, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this NCR is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, however acknowledged in close proximity to the construction works there would be a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect in Capel Coch.

#### Operation

9.4.27 The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to long range views. The presence of the existing OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic feature. It would slightly intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure but this effect would be limited to the northern end of Capel Coch and around Cefniwrch. Therefore it is anticipated that there would be a **low** magnitude of visual change for transient receptors on this NCR.

9.4.28 Considering the NCR within the study area, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.4.29 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### NCR 8 (Lôn Las Cymru)

9.4.30 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are an important part of the enjoyment of this national recreational route. Views are of **medium** value and the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is considered to be **high**. Table 8.57 gives a summary of the magnitudes from the viewpoint assessment (Appendix 8.2, **Document 5.8.2.2**) for viewpoints located along the NCR. Table 8.58 provides a summary of the effects on views from the NCR within 1 km from the Views from Roads Assessment (Appendix 8.5, **Document 5.8.2.5**).

**Table 8.57: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for NCR 8**

VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/10	View from road between Llanddaniel Fab and B4419	Low	Low	Low
VP-5/13	View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab	Low	Negligible	Negligible
VP-5/12	View from road between Star and Llanddaniel Fab	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-5/07	View from Star	Medium	Medium-Low	Low
VP-6/12	View from Menai Bridge	No effect		
VP-6/16	View from Wales Coast Path on the A487 near Vaynol	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

**Table 8.58: Summary of Views from Road Assessment for NCR 8**

Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADE06	Road from the A5 to Llanddaniel Fab	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADE07	Road from A5 towards Star	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
ROADF03	A5487 between the A55 North Wales Expressway and the B4547	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

**Table 8.58: Summary of Views from Road Assessment for NCR 8**

Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADF04	B4547 between junction with A487 and B4366	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

9.4.31 From the majority of this NCR there would be a **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. However, as the NCR travels through Llanddaniel Fab to Star there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL.

#### Construction

9.4.32 East of Llanddaniel Fab (ROADE06), receptors would have views of construction activity associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Bellmouths E6 and E7 would require the removal of roadside boundaries. Scaffolding would also be present either side of this road for a short period of time. However, these effects would be very localised. It is anticipated there would be a noticeable change when in close proximity of construction and a medium term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change.

9.4.33 As the NCR passes over the A55 (ROADE07) there be mid and long range views of construction activity associated with the OHL and Braint THH/CSEC to the south although these views would be very glimpsed and of **low** magnitude.

9.4.34 Within Gwynedd (ROADF03 & F04), there would be a diversion in place for the duration of the construction period to avoid tunnel construction traffic.

9.4.35 Considering the NCR within the study area, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this NCR is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, however acknowledged in close proximity to the construction works there would be a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect around Llanddaniel Fab.

#### Operation

9.4.36 As the majority of this NCR is located on the western side of Anglesey effects during operation would be limited to those areas to the east of Llanddaniel Fab where the proposed 400 kV OHL would cross the A55 and head towards

Braint THH & CSEC. The THH & CSEC itself would not be visible to these transient receptors due to roadside vegetation and a drop in elevation. To the east of Llanddaniel Fab, the proposed 400 kV OHL would oversail the northern end of the road. This would be a prominent feature in an area not affected by the existing OHL, but views would be filtered by roadside vegetation. As the proposed OHL would be seen for only for a short section of the road it is anticipated that there would be a perceptible change and it is therefore anticipated that there would be a **low** magnitude of visual change but limited to this section of road.

- 9.4.37 Considering the NCR within the study area, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.4.38 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### NCR 566

- 9.4.39 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are an important part of the enjoyment of this national recreational route. Views are of **medium** value to the north and **high** to the south and therefore sensitivity to the Proposed Development is considered to be **high**. Table 8.59 gives a summary of the magnitudes from the viewpoint assessment (Appendix 8.2, **Document 5.8.2.2**) for viewpoints located along the NCR. Table 8.60 provides a summary of the effects on views from the NCR within 1 km from the Views from Roads Assessment (Appendix 8.5, **Document 5.8.2.5**).

Table 8.59: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for NCR 556				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/14	View from road north-west of Llanfairynghornwy	Low	Low	Low
VP-1/01	View from Maes Garnedd in Tregele	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium

Table 8.59: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for NCR 556				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/38	View from entrance to Coed Cottages	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-1/06	View from Brynddu Road north of Llanfechell	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium
VP-1/08	View from road east of Llanfechell near entrance to Bodelwyn	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/16	View from Capel Parc	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/14	View from road near Capel Parc entrance to Bryn Goleu Caravan Park	Medium	Medium	Medium
VP-2/15	View from road between Capel Parc and Llanerchymedd near Dychwylan	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-2/11	View from B5111 on northern edge of Llanerchymedd near Manceinion	Low	Low	Low
VP-4/14	View from PRow within Malltraeth Marsh & Surrounds Special Landscape Area	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-4/13	View from PRow by the A55 within Malltraeth Marsh & Surrounds Special Landscape Area	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-4/16	View from PRow within Malltraeth Marsh & Surrounds Special Landscape Area south of A55	Negligible	Low	Low
VP-4/19	View from the A4080 at Malltraeth	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 8.60: Summary of Views from Road Assessment for NCR 566				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADA04	Road between Ffordd Y Felin and past Llanfechell, including Brynddu Road)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA08	Road between Neuadd and Llanfechell	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB08	Road between Capel Parc and the B5111	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

9.4.40 From the majority of this NCR there would be a **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. However, as the NCR travels through Tregele to Llanfechell, between Capel Parc and Llanerchymedd and through Malltraeth Marsh there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL.

#### Construction

9.4.41 Through Tregele and Llanfechell the NCR runs broadly parallel with the Proposed Development and receptors would have views of construction activity associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Where the OHL oversails the road, receptors would have close and mid-range views towards construction activity. Bellmouths A8 and A9 would require the removal of roadside boundaries to both sides. Scaffolding would also be present either side of this section of the road for a short period of time. The NCR passes construction again at Bryn Goleu (VP-2/14) where bellmouths B10 and B11 would affect roadside boundaries and construction activities would be in close proximity. There would be a localised short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change.

9.4.42 Considering the NCR within the study area, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this NCR is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, however acknowledged in close proximity to the construction works there would be a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect near Llanfechell and Capel Parc.

### Operation

- 9.4.43 The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to long range views. The presence of the existing OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic feature. It would slightly intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure but this effect would be limited to the section through Tregele, Capel Parc and whilst travelling through Malltraeth Marsh where this effect would be more distant. Therefore it is anticipated that there would be a long term **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for transient receptors on this NCR.
- 9.4.44 Considering the NCR within the study area, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.4.45 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### Nico LCR

- 9.4.46 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are an important part of the enjoyment of his recreational route. Views are of **medium** value and the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is considered to be **high**. Table 8.61 provides a summary of the effects on views from the LCR within 1 km from the Views from Roads Assessment (Appendix 8.5, **Document 5.8.2.5**).

Table 8.61: Summary of Views from Road Assessment for LCR Nico				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADB01	Four Crosses and Rhosgoch	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB03	Rhosgoch to Rhosybol	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB05	B5111 between Rhosybol and Cae Mawr	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

- 9.4.47 From the majority of this LCR there would be a **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. However, as the LCR follows the road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL.

Construction

- 9.4.48 Receptors would have close proximity views of construction activity associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles (ROADB01 & B03). Access tracks would be visible over a wide area due to the drop in elevation along the road. Bellmouths B1, B2, B4, B5 and B7 would require the removal of roadside boundaries including hedgerows. Scaffolding would also be present either side of these sections of the roads in two locations for a short period of time. As the existing 400 kV OHL is being dismantled there would be works during construction of the proposed 400 kV OHL. It is anticipated there would be a noticeable change due to the extent of construction which would be visible and therefore a short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change for transient receptors on the section of road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol.
- 9.4.49 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this LCR is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)** with **locally moderate adverse (significant)**.

Operation

- 9.4.50 The proposed 400 kV OHLs would be seen in close to long range views, the existing OHL being replaced by two new OHLs centred on the existing alignment in views. The extent of pylons in views would slightly increase but would be concentrated in the same area of the view as the existing pylons. The presence of the existing OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHLs would not be an uncharacteristic feature. It would slightly intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure. Therefore it is anticipated that there would be a **medium-low** magnitude of visual change for transient receptors on the section of road between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol.
- 9.4.51 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.



### Maintenance & Decommissioning

9.4.52 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

### Hebog LCR

9.4.53 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are an important part of the enjoyment of this recreational route. Views are of medium value and the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is considered to be **medium**, although noted that as the LCR travels over Mynydd Bodafon there is a higher value of views and a higher sensitivity. Table 8.62 provides a summary of the effects on views from the LCR within 1 km from the Views from Roads Assessment (Appendix 8.5, **Document 5.8.2.5**).

Table 8.62: Summary of Views from Road Assessment for LCR Nico				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADB09	Lon Leidr north of Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC01	Road from Capel Parc to Mynydd Bodafon	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC02	Lon Leidr south of Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC03	Road between Bachau and Brynteg	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC04	Mynydd Bodafon	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC05	Road from Maenaddwyn to Tregaian through Capel Coch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC07	Road leaving B5110 towards Tregaian	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

9.4.54 From the majority of this LCR there would be a **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. However, as the LCR passes over

Mynydd Bodafon and travels through Capel Coch there would be close proximity views of the proposed 400 kV OHL.

#### Construction

- 9.4.55 Through Capel Coch (ROADC05) (VP-3/09), receptors would have views of construction activity associated with the OHL including, construction at the individual pylon locations, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Bellmouths C3, C4 and C5 would require the removal of roadside boundaries including hedgerows. Scaffolding would also be present either side of this section of the road in two locations for a short period of time. There would be a localised short-term **medium** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.56 Considering the LCR as a whole, the overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this LCR is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**, however acknowledged in close proximity to the construction works there would be a **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effect in Capel Coch.

#### Operation

- 9.4.57 The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in close to long range views. The presence of the existing OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic feature. It would slightly intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure but this effect would be limited to the northern end of Capel Coch. Therefore it is anticipated that there would be a **low** magnitude of visual change for transient receptors on this LCR.
- 9.4.58 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.4.59 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect.

#### Giach LCR

- 9.4.60 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are an important part of the enjoyment of this recreational route. Views are of **medium** value and the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is considered to be **medium**.

9.4.61 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.4.62 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this receptor are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

#### *Promoted Viewpoints*

Table 8.63: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Promoted Viewpoints				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/11	View from the A5152 at promoted viewpoint north of A55	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
VP-6/10	View from promoted viewpoint on the A5 to the east of Llanfairpwll	No View		

#### Viewpoint near Gaerwen

9.4.63 This viewpoint is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are the primary reason for visiting this receptor. As views are of **high** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**.

#### Construction

9.4.64 Receptors would have close-range views of construction activity associated with the proposed 400 kV OHL including a construction haul road, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The existing field entrance is due to be used as a main access for the construction works. Ground level works for construction of the pylons would be screened by landform in the foreground but construction traffic movement and taller construction equipment would be visible, for example the cranes used for erecting the pylons, but these would only be present at each pylon location for a short period of time. Due to the proximity of the works and the direct effects at this location it is therefore anticipated that there would be a short-term **high** magnitude of visual change.

9.4.65 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this viewpoint is considered to be **major adverse (significant)**.

### Operation

- 9.4.66 The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in mid-range views closer to the viewpoint than the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would not be parallel or be synchronised with those of the existing 400 kV OHL and would be visible across much of the view where they would be seen both on the skyline and against a backdrop of landform and vegetation as they head south towards Braint THH & CSEC. The presence of the existing 400 kV OHL means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic visual element but the new pylons would be prominent and would intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure, affecting views towards the eastern parts of Snowdonia. It is, therefore anticipated that there would be a long term **medium-high** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.67 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **major adverse (significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.4.68 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. It is assumed that this viewpoint would be required to be an access as in construction and therefore it is anticipated there would be of short-term **medium-high** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **major adverse (significant)**.

### Promoted Viewpoint on the A5

- 9.4.69 This viewpoint is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are the primary reason for visiting this receptor. As views are of **very high** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**.
- 9.4.70 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3 km, and the topography and vegetation which completely screens the Proposed Development, there would be **no change** for the visual amenity for this viewpoint during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore a **no effects** effect.

### Cae Glan Mor

- 9.4.71 This viewpoint is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are the primary reason for visiting this receptor. As views are of **high** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**.

9.4.72 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, over 3 km, and the topography and vegetation which completely screens the Proposed Development, there would be **no change** for the visual amenity for this viewpoint during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning and therefore a **no effects** effect.

### *Trig Points*

9.4.73 All trig points are considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people visiting them. As views from trig points are of high value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**. Table 8.64 gives a summary of the magnitudes from the viewpoint assessment (Appendix 8.2, **Document 5.8.2.2**) for viewpoints located at trig points.

Table 8.64: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Trig Points				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-1/15	View from Mynydd-y-Garn	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/10	View from Parys Mountain Special Landscape Area and trig point	Low	Low	Low
VP-2/18	View from Mynydd Eilian	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-3/05	View from trig point on Mynydd Bodafon	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-4/18	View from trig point near Hermon and the Wales Coast Path	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
VP-5/04	View from trig point on road to the north of Penmynydd	Low	Low	Low
VP-5/15	View from trig point at Bwrdd Arthur	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

### Construction

9.4.74 Receptors visiting trig points would generally have limited views of construction activity due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Because of the scale of the Proposed Development within these large panoramic views across Anglesey and Gwynedd, construction would be inconspicuous and blend into the background of landform. For trig points that

are closer to the Proposed Development e.g. Parys Mountain it is anticipated that there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change. For trig points further from the Proposed Development there would be a **negligible** change.

- 9.4.75 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on trig points are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)** with many having a **negligible** significance.

#### Operation

- 9.4.76 The Proposed Development would be seen in long-range views, in the most part running parallel to the existing 400 kV OHL. As views from these elevated receptors would look down onto the surrounding landscape, the proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen against a backdrop of landform and vegetation which would substantially lessen perceptibility. It would slightly intensify the effects of existing infrastructure but due to the distance and the reduced perceptibility it is anticipated there would be a long term **low** magnitude of visual change. For trig points further from the Proposed Development there would be a **negligible** change.

- 9.4.77 The exception is the trig point at Mynydd Bodafon. This is the closest trig point to the Proposed Development and has views north and south along the proposed 400 kV OHL. Due to the proximity the magnitude of change is **medium-low**.

- 9.4.78 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on trig points are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)** with many having a **negligible** significance.

#### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.4.79 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** or **negligible** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)** or **negligible** adverse effects.

### *Tourist Attractions*

Table 8.65: Summary of Viewpoint Magnitudes for Tourist Attractions				
VP Ref	Name	Magnitude		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
VP-5/14	View from Bryn Celli Ddu	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
VP-6/02	View from Plas Newydd	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

#### Bryn Celli Ddu

- 9.4.80 This heritage feature is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people visiting. As views from Bryn Celli Ddu are of **high** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**.

#### Construction

- 9.4.81 Receptors visiting Bryn Celli Ddu would have very limited views of construction activity due to the distance from the development. Ground level views would be screened by vegetation. Some of the taller equipment would be visible, for example cranes used for erecting pylons, but these would only be present at each pylon location for a short period of time. The construction of Braint THH & CSEC would be completely screened by the farm buildings and new dairy unit to the east. Therefore it is anticipated there would be a short-term **low** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.82 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on this tourist attraction are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

#### Operation

- 9.4.83 The proposed 400 kV OHL would be seen in mid-range views and closer to receptors at Bryn Celli Ddu than the existing 400 kV OHL. Pylons would not be parallel or be synchronised and would be seen on the skyline where they would be visible across views to the north-east. The proposed 400 kV OHL would add to the number of pylons but would not be prominent or an uncharacteristic feature as the existing 400 kV OHL is already present. It is anticipated that there would be **medium-low** magnitude of visual change.
- 9.4.84 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of the Proposed Development on this receptor is considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**. The visual effects after year 15 would remain the same.

### Maintenance & Decommissioning

- 9.4.85 Maintenance and decommissioning activities are considered to be similar to that of construction although of shorter duration and it is unlikely that all the vegetation planted to screen the THH/CSEC would require removal. Therefore it is anticipated there would be of **low** magnitude of change for visual amenity during these activities and a **minor adverse (not significant)**.

### Plas Newydd

- 9.4.86 This receptor is considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people visiting. As views from Plas Newydd are of **very high** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**.
- 9.4.87 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development and the screening by vegetation, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.
- 9.4.88 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this receptor are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

### Menai Strait

- 9.4.89 Views from the Menai Strait are considered to have **high** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by people using the water and coastline for recreation. As views from the Menai Strait are of **high** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **high**.
- 9.4.90 Due to the landform which screens views of the Proposed Development from the coastline and water of the Menai Strait there would be no change for views from receptors during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning and therefore **no effect** on visual amenity.

### Roads & Rail

#### Roads

- 9.4.91 Generally, roads are considered to have **medium** susceptibility to the Proposed Development. As views are locally valued they are considered to be of **medium** value and as they are already influenced by the 400 kV OHL, the sensitivity is **medium**. References given to road groups refer to Appendix 8.5 Views from Road Assessment (**Document 5.8.2.5**).



### Section A

9.4.92 Within Section A, 10 roads have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.66: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section A				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADA01 (LGV Link 23)	Ffordd Y Felin	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA02	Cromlech Terrace	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA03 (HGV Link 1)	A5025 between Cemaes and Treglele	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA04 (LGV Link 25)	Road between Ffordd Y Felin and past Llanfechell, including Brynddu Road)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA05	Road between Llanfechell and Waen Farm Caravan Park	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA06	Mountain Road, Llanfechell	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
ROADA07 (LGV Link 25)	Brynddu Road between Llanfechell and Bryn Clyni	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA08 (LGV Link 36)	Road between Neuadd and Llanfechell	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA09	Road running through Bodewryd	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADA10	Route over Mynedd Mechell as alternative to ROAD 07	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section B

9.4.93 Within Section B, nine roads have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.67: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section B				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADB01 (HGV Link 3 & LGV Link 27)	Four Crosses and Rhosgoch	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB02	Four Crosses to ROAD B03 west of Rhosybol	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB03 (HGV Link 3)	Rhosgoch to Rhosybol	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB04	Road running parallel to B5111 to west of Rhosybol	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB05 (HGV & LGV Link 4.1)	B5111 between Rhosybol and Cae Mawr	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB06	Tai Lon Newydd in Rhosybol	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB07	Road leaving B5111 towards Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB08 (LGV Link 28)	Road between Capel Parc and the B5111	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADB09	Lon Leidr north of Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section C

9.4.94 Within Section C, eight roads have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.68: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section C				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADC01	Road from Capel Parc to Mynydd Bodafon	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Table 8.68: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section C				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADC02	Lon Leidr south of Llandyfrydog	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC03 (LGV Link 29)	Road between Bachau and Brynteg	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC04	Mynydd Bodafon	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC05 (LGV Link 31)	Road from Maenaddwyn to Tregaian through Capel Coch	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC06 (HGV Link 5 & LGV Link 24)	B5110 between Ty'n-y-lon and Merddyn-hafod	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC07 (LGV Link 33)	Road leaving B5110 towards Tregaian	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADC08	Road between Rhosmeirch and the B5110	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section D

9.4.95 Within Section D, eight roads have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.69: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section D				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADD01 (HGV Link 5)	Road between B5110 and Talwrn	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
ROADD02	Road between ROADD01 and Llanbedrgoch	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
ROADD03 (LGV Link 22)	B5109 through Talwrn	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Table 8.69: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section D				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
	(turning into Talwrn Road) to Llangefni			
ROADD04	Road connecting B5109 with '32' via Talwrn Ysgold Grynrad	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
ROADD05	Road between Talwrn B5109 and B5420	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
ROADD06	Road within Talwrn	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
ROADD07 (HGV Link 7 & LGV Link 7.1)	B5420 between Llangefni and Penmynydd	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADD08	Lon Case Cwt - Road connecting Talwrn Road with B5420	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

### Section E

9.4.96 Within Section E, seven roads have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.70: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section E				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADE01 (LGV Link 32)	Road leaving B5420 at Ceint towards Pentre Berw	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADE02 (LGV Link 36.1)	A5152 from A5 over the A55 to ROADE03	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADE03 (LGV Link 36.1)	Road from Star toward ROADE01	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Table 8.70: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section E				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADE04 (HGV Link 13)	A5 Holyhead Road between Gaerwen and Llanfairpwll	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADE05 (Trunk Road)	A55 North Wales Expressway between Gaerwen and Star	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADE06 (LGV Link 14)	Road from the A5 to Llanddaniel Fab	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADE07 (HGV Link 11)	Road from A5 towards Star	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible

### Section F

9.4.97 Within Section F, ten roads have been identified within 1 km of the Proposed Development.

Table 8.71: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section F				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADF01 (HGV Link 15.1)	Road between A5 and A4080 Ffordd Brynsiencyn	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADF02 (Enabling Link 16)	Ffordd Brynsiencyn (A4080) between Llanfairpwll and Plas Newydd	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
ROADF03 (HGV Link 18)	A5487 between the A55 North Wales Expressway and the B4547	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADF04 (HGV Link 19)	B4547 between junction with A487 and B4366	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Table 8.71: Summary of Roads Assessment in Section F				
Road Ref No.	Name	Significance of Effect		
		Construction	Year 1	Year 15
ROADF05 (Contingency Link 18.1)	A4087 between the A55 and B4547	Negligible	No effect	No effect
ROADF06	Hafod Lane & Cyttir Lane	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADF07	Road north of Fodolydd Lane towards Cyttir Lane and A55 Junction 10	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
ROADF08 (LGV Link 30)	Fodolydd Lane	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
ROADF09	Road between Seion and Garth Farm	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
ROADF10	Road just south of Fodolydd Lane north of Pentir Substation	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse

## Rail

9.4.98 Views from the railway are considered to have **low** susceptibility to the Proposed Development as views are not a primary concern of receptors. As views from the railway line within the study area have **medium** value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is **low**.

9.4.99 Due to the screening by vegetation and landform and the speed at which receptors would be travelling through the landscape, there would be **negligible** magnitude of change for views from this receptor during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

9.4.100 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on this receptor are considered to be **negligible**, which is **not significant**.

## 9.5 EFFECTS OF FLEXIBILITY ON VISUAL ASSESSMENT

9.5.1 There are no aspects of flexibility in the reasonable worst case basis of assessment that would increase the level of magnitude of any of the effects. The value and susceptibility are constant and would not therefore change. As

such, the significance of effects would be no different from those outlined above.

9.5.2 In practice, the factors set out in section 5.3 of Chapter 6, EIA Approach and Methodology (**Document 5.6**) and the need to avoid environmental features as shown on the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (**Document 7.4.2.1**) limit the ability to deviate from the design as shown on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**). These limitations mean that it is not likely that there would be substantial variation from the design of the connection on the Works Plans (**Document 4.4**) and therefore there would be no effects of greater significance from those reported above.

9.5.3 The assessment of private views is very dependent on the pylon locations. The assessment has been based on the positions as shown on the Construction Plans (**Document 4.14**). Where it was determined that a change in pylon position could increase the magnitude of effects for an individual property, the LOD for those pylons has been restricted to avoid an increase and therefore there would be no effects of greater significance from those reported above. This includes the following pylons:

- 4ZA016 - LOD limited to the south-east to avoid additional visual effects on Dymchwa (R1/01193);
- 4ZA031 - LOD limited to the north-west to avoid additional visual effects to Dafarn Dyweirch (R2/00171);
- 4AP064 - For Option A, LOD limited to the south to avoid additional visual effects on Madryn (R4/01479);
- 4AP066 - For Option B, LOD limited to the south to avoid additional visual effects on Dolydd Newydd (R4/01483); and
- 4AP086 - Restricted to the east and west to avoid additional visual effects on properties at Rhos Bothan (R5/02725 & R5/13711).

# 10 Cumulative Effects

## 10.1 INTRODUCTION

10.1.1 This section of the assessment considers the cumulative effects of the various elements of the Proposed Development and the accumulated effects of the proposals with other developments proposed in the vicinity.

## 10.2 INTRA PROJECT CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

10.2.1 Intra-project effects are reported in Chapter 19, Intra-Project Effects (**Document 5.19**).

## 10.3 INTER PROJECT CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

10.3.1 Inter-project cumulative effects occur when two or more planned developments have an effect on the same receptor leading to an overall effect of greater significance. Note that these 'other developments' are developments that have not yet been constructed and are not operational; where developments are constructed and operational they are considered to form part of the existing baseline.

10.3.2 Chapter 20 Inter-Project Cumulative Effects (Document 5.20) presents a methodology for determining whether inter-project cumulative effects could occur as a result of these 'other developments' being built and/or operated at the same time as the Proposed Development. This methodology is based upon the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17, which deals with cumulative effects assessment. A long list of other developments needs to be developed and agreed initially. Once this is agreed, the methodology consists of four main stages as follows:

- Stage 1: a long list of other developments is identified and outline information gathered. Consideration is given to whether the other development is within the zone of influence (ZOI) for each topic; if it is, then the assessment progresses to stage 2.
- Stage 2: consideration is given to the potential temporal overlap i.e. whether the construction or operational effects of the other development could coincide with those of the Proposed Development. Consideration is also given to the scale and nature of the other development, the nature of the receiving environment and whether there are shared receptors,



and whether there is a 'pathway' for a cumulative effect to occur. At the end of stage 2 a shortlist of other developments is considered in stages 3 and 4.

- Stage 3: detailed information is gathered about each of the shortlisted other developments, typically in the form of ESs or Scoping Reports.
- Stage 4: cumulative effects are assessed and mitigation identified, and apportioned, where necessary. The securing mechanism for any necessary mitigation is identified.

10.3.3 The potential for cumulative effects to occur is considered for any effects that are minor, moderate or major. However, where the residual effects on a shared receptor are concluded to be negligible for either the Proposed Development or the other development, it is not considered possible for there to be a resulting inter-project cumulative effect. Where all effects related to a particular topic are negligible, for either the proposed Development or other development, the other development is screened out at stage 2.

10.3.4 Details about the 'other developments' on the long list considered at stage 1 are provided in Chapter 20 Inter-Project Cumulative Effects (Document 5.20) and its appendices.

#### *Stage 1 and Stage 2*

10.3.5 Table 8.72 provides a summary of stages 1 and 2 of the visual inter-project cumulative effects assessment. Where the effects of other developments are either outside the ZOI or outside the temporal scope of the Proposed Development, they have not been included in this table.

10.3.6 For the purposes of the visual assessment, the ZOI is taken to be whether the ZTVs for the Proposed Development and other development overlap. An overlap in ZTVs suggests that there may be shared receptors that may be able to see both developments either in combination, within the same view, or in succession, where the observer would need to turn their head seeing each development separately. For completeness, sequential views from receptors were also considered in Stage 2. This occurs on linear routes where a receptor may pass one development before passing another development some time later. An example of this would be users of the Wales Coast Path which could be affected by two developments where the ZTVs do not overlap.

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Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA					
Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station	Yes	Yes	Potential overlap between both the construction and operational phases.	<p>Shared receptors: communities of Tregale, Cemaes, Llanfairynghornwy and Llanfechell, users of the Wales Coast Path, users of local Public Rights of Ways (PRoWs), individual properties, users of National Cycle Route (NCR) 5 and NCR 566, receptors on the A5025 and accessing the trig point at Mynydd y Garn and Parys Mountain.</p> <p>Many receptors were scoped out of the assessment of the development including some communities and road users, limiting the information available to those receptors very close to the site.</p> <p>This is a large scale development which is likely to have significant cumulative effects with the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As <b>negligible</b> effects on Llanfechell have been concluded in the Wylfa Newydd Power Station assessment potential significant cumulative effects are considered unlikely and therefore this receptor are not considered further in this assessment.</p> <p>Due to the distance of the Wylfa Newydd Off-site Power Station Facilities over 6.5 km, between the developments, the limited overlap in Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), and the scale of the Off Site Power Station significant cumulative effects are unlikely and so are not considered further.</p> <p>The A5025 would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views of the Proposed Development and the Off Site Power Station Facilities, but due to the small scale of the Off Site Power Station Facilities and the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the Proposed Development for users of the A5025 significant cumulative effects are unlikely and so are not considered further.</p> <p>Due to separation distances and the relatively small scale of the proposals for the associated development significant cumulative effects are unlikely and so are not considered further.</p> <p>Due to the relatively small scale of the proposals for the highway improvements significant cumulative effects are unlikely and so are not considered further.</p>	Yes (on site development only)
Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Decommissioning	Yes	Yes	Overlap between all phases of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Decommissioning and the construction and operation of the	<p>Shared receptors: communities of Tregale and Cemaes, users of the Wales Coast Path, users of local PRoWs and receptors on the A5025.</p> <p>There is potential for cumulative visual effects on visual receptors during the care, maintenance and decommissioning of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station although these effects would be very limited in nature and following decommissioning it is likely there would be a positive effect from the removal of the built forms at Wylfa and therefore there would be no</p>	No

**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			Proposed Development.	significant adverse cumulative effect. The final site clearance is due to be completed in 2026, which will be followed by a 85-105 year Decommissioning Care and Maintenance period.	
Penrhos Leisure Village	Yes	Yes	Overlap between the full build out of the sites and the Proposed Development's construction. The resort is anticipated to be completed in the summer of 2021. It is expected there would be an overlap between the operational phases of the developments.	Shared receptors: communities of Llanfairynghornwy, Llanrhyddlad and Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw, trig points at Mynydd y Garn, users of the Wales Coast Path, and receptors on roads.  Due to the distance, over 13 km, between the developments and the scale of the proposals at the Leisure Village significant cumulative effects are unlikely.  The Wales Coast Path would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views, but due to the relatively small scale of the development at Penrhos and the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the Proposed Development for users of the Wales Coast Path significant cumulative effects are unlikely.	No
Anglesey Eco Park	Yes	Yes	The first phases of the Eco Park would be constructed by 2018 however full development would run to 2020/2021 therefore there is an overlap between the construction phases of this development and the Proposed Development. There would also be an overlap in the operational phases.	Shared receptors: communities of Llanfairynghornwy, Llanrhyddlad and Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw, trig point at Mynydd y Garn, users of the Wales Coast Path and receptors on roads.  Due to the distance, over 14 km, between the developments it is considered that the potential for cumulative effects is limited. Although the proposed flue stack at the Eco Park would be 100 m high, the distance between this and the Proposed Development is such that significant cumulative effects are unlikely. It is possible that from some more elevated viewpoints, e.g. Mynydd y garn and Parys Mountain, both developments may be perceptible but due to the <b>negligible</b> effects of the Proposed Development on these receptors t significant cumulative effects are unlikely.  The Wales Coast Path would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views, but as the Eco Park is located on a previously industrial site and due to the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the Proposed Development for users of the Wales Coast Path significant cumulative effects are unlikely.	No
Parc Cybi	Yes	Yes	The spine road and a truck stop has been completed. The hotel would be completed prior to the construction of the Proposed	Shared receptors: communities of Llanfairynghornwy, Llanrhyddlad and Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw, trig point at Mynydd y Garn, the Wales Coast Path and receptors on roads.  Due to the distance, over 14 km, between the developments and the scale of the Parc Cybi proposals along the waterfront significant cumulative effects are unlikely.  The Wales Coast Path would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views, but due to the scale of the development at Parc Cybi and the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the	No

**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			Development. Other elements of the outline permission may be constructed at the same time as the Proposed Development (timescale currently unknown). There would also be an overlap in the operational phases.	Proposed Development for users of the Wales Coast Path there significant cumulative effects are unlikely.	
Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power	Yes	Yes	Construction works have commenced and are expected to have been completed prior to the construction of the Proposed Development. There would be an overlap in the operational phases.	Shared receptors: communities of Llanbadrig, Cemaes, Llanfechell, users of the Wales Coast Path, NCR 566, trig points at Parys Mountain, Mynydd Eilian, Mynydd y Garn, receptors on the A5025.  The repowering of Rhyd-y-Groes and the Proposed Development would be seen in combination for a number of visual receptors  Therefore there is a potential for significant cumulative effects. As the Proposed Development would have <b>negligible</b> effects on Mynydd Eilian, Mynydd y Garn and Amlwch potential significant cumulative effects are considered unlikely and therefore these receptor are not considered further in this assessment.	Yes - Llanbadrig, Cemaes, Llanfechell, Wales Coast Path, NCR 566, trig points at Parys Mountain, receptors on the A5025
Holyhead Waterfront Redevelopment	Yes	Yes	Construction programme is anticipated to last 7 years in its entirety, which is likely to occur on a phased basis, however, the start date is unknown. Therefore an overlap could occur in construction and operational phases.	Shared receptors: trig points, users of the Wales Coast Path and receptors on roads.  Due to the distance, over 14 km, between the developments and the scale of the proposals along the waterfront there significant cumulative effects are unlikely.  The Wales Coast Path would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views, but due to the scale of the development and the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the Proposed Development for users of the Wales Coast Path significant cumulative effects are unlikely.	No
Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage	Yes	Yes	Construction is expected to last four years with the	Shared receptors: communities of Pentir, Llanddaniel Fab and Penisa'r Waun.  Due to the distance, over 6 km, between the developments significant cumulative effects for visual receptors are unlikely.	No

**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			development operational by 2019. However as construction does not appear to have started yet, it is assumed that there could be an overlap between construction and operational phases.		
Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation	Yes	Yes	The connection is expected to take less than a year however as the start date is not currently known, it is assumed there could be overlap in the construction and operational phases.	Shared receptors: communities including Pentir and Rhiwlas, individual properties, users of local PRoWs and receptors on the road network.  There are potential cumulative visual effects during construction, if both developments are undertaken at the same time, where construction works for the Pentir Substation Extension and the cables would be visible for receptors moving about the communities and from Rhiwlas where there would be views down onto the works. There is a therefore potential for significant cumulative effects.  During operation there would be no cumulative effects as the cables would be underground and land reinstated.	Yes - Construction only
West Anglesey Demonstration Project	Yes	Yes	Marine and planning consent is not currently in place. Therefore timescales are unknown.	Shared receptors: users of the Wales Coast Path.  Due to the distance, over 11 km, between the developments it is unlikely there would be significant cumulative visual effects although the exact locations of the onshore works are unknown at this stage.	No
Holyhead Deep	No	No			
A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd Bypass	Yes	Yes	Overlap between construction phases in 2020 to 2021 and the operational phases.	Shared receptors: community of Llanddaniel Fab and users of the Wales Coast Path.  Due to the distance, over 4 km, between the developments there would be limited potential for cumulative effects for visual receptors.  The only cumulative effects would be for those receptors that are transient, travelling past both developments and viewing them in succession. This includes receptors on the road and footpath networks. Due to the topography and vegetation there is unlikely to be views in combination for receptors.	No



**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
				<p>The Wales Coast Path would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views, but due to the scale of the development and the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the Proposed Development for users of the Wales Coast Path there is significant cumulative effects are unlikely.</p> <p>From Llanddaniel Fab, views of the bypass are distant and effects not significant. As the scale of effects from the Proposed Development are localised during construction and <b>minor</b> in operation it is unlikely there would significant cumulative effects.</p>	
Menai Science Park	Yes	Yes	The first phase of the development would be completed prior to the construction phase of the Proposed Development however the remainder of the development would take approximately 10 years to complete (more detailed timescale currently unknown) therefore is likely to overlap with both the construction and operation phases of the proposed development.	<p>Shared receptors: communities of Gaerwen, users of local PRowS and receptors on roads including the A55.</p> <p>No EIA was undertaken for the Science Park so the significance of effects is unknown although it is likely that some properties on the edge of Gaerwen would be affected by the development. As the effects from the Proposed Development are limited due to filtering vegetation there is little potential for cumulative effects for visual receptors not already affected by the construction of the first phase of the Science Park. Therefore significant cumulative effects are unlikely.</p>	No
Third Menai Crossing	Yes	Yes	Potential for the construction phases to overlap (construction timescale currently unknown anticipated to be 2020/2021 to 2022/2023). The operations phases would also overlap.	<p>Shared receptors: users of the Wales Coast Path and receptors on the A55.</p> <p>Due to the landform around the Menai Strait and the limited views to the wider landscape there would be limited scope for cumulative effects from a 3rd Menai Crossing and the Proposed Development. There could be sequential effects for receptors on the A55 and Wales Coast Path but due to the distances between the two developments and the <b>minor</b> effects for these receptors from the Proposed Development these cumulative effects are unlikely to be significant.</p>	No

**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
A55 - Junction 15 & Junction 16 Improvement	No	No			
A55 Abergwyngregyn to Tai'r Meibion Improvement	Yes	Yes	Overlap between construction phases in 2020 and the operational phases.	Shared receptors: users of the Wales Coast Path and receptors on the A55. Due to the distance, over 7 km, between the developments and the limited effects on these receptors from the Proposed Development significant cumulative effects for visual receptors are unlikely.	No
Nant y Garth Landfill Site	Yes	Yes	Overlap of operation of landfill (time-limited to the end of July 2021) and construction of the Proposed Development.	Shared receptors: community of Pentir and users of local PRoWs. Nant y Garth Landfill Site proposals comprise minor amendments to restoration conditions to allow ease of reinstatement and create a landform to reinstate woodland. This would not have an adverse effect on visual amenity and therefore would not give rise to any cumulative effects with the Proposed Development.	No
Caernarfon Brickworks Quarry	No	No			
Amlwch Liquid Natural Gas (LNG)	Yes	Yes	The construction phase may coincide with that of the Proposed Development depending on planning consent (construction start date currently unknown). Likely to be an overlap in operation phases.	Shared receptors: trig points (Mynydd Eilian and Parys Mountain) and users of the Wales Coast Path. From the trig point at Mynydd Eilian both developments may be perceptible viewed in succession but both are at such a distance that effects would not be significant. From the trig point at Parys Mountain, the two developments would be seen in succession, the Proposed Development to the south and west and the LNG development to the north. Effects from the Proposed Development are <b>negligible</b> and therefore it is unlikely there would be significant cumulative effects. There is potential for sequential views from the Wales Coast Path as receptors travel along the north coast of Anglesey. Since views along the coast path tend to be focussed along the coast and already pass by works at Amlwch and the existing 400 kV OHL, cumulative effects are unlikely to be significant.	No
Green Wire	Yes	Yes	Timescales currently unknown. If connection in place as per the agreement (completed by end of 2020) there would be an overlap	Shared receptors: communities including Pentir and Rhiwlas, individual properties such as Ty'n-llwyn (R5/10768 & R5/10846), users of local PRoWs and receptors of the road network. The proposed convertor station for Greenwire is located adjacent to the proposed Pentir Substation Extension.	Yes - Ty'n-llwyn



**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			with the OHL and tunnel construction however not with works at Pentir. Likely to be an overlap in operation phases.	The Greenwire development would be located close to the Ty'n-llwyn and it is likely that this property would experience cumulative effects.	
Llanbadrig Solar Farm	Yes	Yes	It is likely that this development would be constructed before the construction phase of the Proposed Development. There would be an overlap with the operational phases.	<p>Shared receptors: communities of Llanbadrig and Bodewryd.</p> <p>The solar farm and the Proposed Development would be seen in combination by a number of visual receptors including communities in the north of Anglesey and individual properties, users on the A5025 and users of local PRowS.</p> <p>The residential visual amenity study areas for the developments do not overlap, but it is acknowledged that some properties have the potential to view both developments either in combination (e.g. from the A5025 near Betws) or in succession (properties at Bodewryd). Information on the effects of other receptors e.g. roads, PRow etc. is limited. Due to the undulating topography it is considered that views of both developments would primarily be in succession as receptors travel around the areas between Llanbadrig and Bodewryd.</p> <p>There is therefore a potential for significant cumulative effects.</p>	Yes - Llanbadrig and Bodewryd
Codling Wind Park	No	No			
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai Llangefni Campus	Yes	Yes	Although some elements would be completed prior to the construction phase of the Proposed Development there is the potential for overlap between the full build out of the site (timescale currently unknown) and the construction of the Proposed Development. There is also overlap between	<p>Shared receptors: community of Llangefni and users of local PRowS and the B5420 and B5109.</p> <p>Effects from the Proposed Development are limited to areas which would not be affected by the development and therefore would be limited to views in succession as receptors travel around the community. Due to the differing scales of the developments and the existing and proposed vegetation around the development, cumulative effects would be limited; however further consideration is given at stage 3/4.</p>	Yes – all receptors

**Table 8.72 Summarising Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Inter-Project CEA**

Development Name	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in Temporal Scope?	Is the Scale and Nature of Development likely to have a Significant Cumulative Effect? Relevant Shared Receptors and/or Pathways?	Progress to Stage 3/4?
			the operational phases of the developments.		
Dinorwig Cables	Yes	Yes	Potential overlap between construction phases (cable installation is programmed for between 2019 and 2025) along with overlap in the operational phases.	<p>Shared receptors: communities including Pentir and Rhiwlas and receptors on the B4547.</p> <p>The renewal of the Dinorwig cables passes along the B4547 through the western edge of the community area of Rhiwlas and through Pentir to the substation. There are potential cumulative visual effects during construction, if both developments are undertaken at the same time, where construction works for the Pentir Substation Extension and cables would be visible for receptors moving about the communities and from Rhiwlas where there would be views down onto the works.</p> <p>During operation there would be no cumulative effects as the Dinorwig cables would be underground and the affected land reinstated.</p>	Yes - all
Holyhead Port Expansion	Yes	Yes	Planning consent is not currently in place. Therefore timescales are unknown. Potential overlap between construction phases. Overlap between the operational phases.	<p>Shared receptors: communities, trig points, users of the Wales Coast Path and users of roads.</p> <p>Due to the distance, over 14 km, between the developments there significant cumulative visual effects are unlikely.</p> <p>The Wales Coast Path would pass by both developments with a potential for sequential views, but as the path already passes by the port infrastructure and the <b>minor</b> effects identified from the Proposed Development for users of the Wales Coast Path there significant cumulative effects are unlikely.</p>	No

### *Stage 3 and Stage 4*

10.3.7 At the end of Stage 2 the original long list of other developments was reduced to a short list of other development where there would be potential for a significant cumulative effect to occur. The short list of other developments is as follows:

- Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station;
- Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power;
- Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation;
- Greenwire;
- Llanbadrig Solar Farm;
- Grŵp Llandrillo Menai Llangefni Campus; and
- Dinorwig Cables.

10.3.8 Stage 3 requires the gathering of detailed information; however, a substantial amount of information about the other developments had already been gathered to support stages 1 and 2.

10.3.9 The results of the Stage 4 assessment of cumulative effects and mitigation are presented in Table 8.73 below.

10.3.10 Professional judgement has been applied in determining whether the combination of effects from two developments could result in a significant effect overall. In the case of minor effects, it is considered highly unlikely that effects could prove to be additive; however, professional judgement has been applied to check that two or more minor effects do not have potential to accumulate, thereby resulting in a potentially significant effect.

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Table 8.73 Visual CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
Wylfa Newydd Power Station	<u>Wales Coast Path</u> – Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Wales Coast Path</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) to <b>Major</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Negligible</b> (not significant) to <b>Major</b> Adverse (significant)	<p>The Wylfa Newydd Power Station is a very large development and, as the Proposed Development is directly connected, shares a number of receptors which would have significant cumulative effects.</p> <p>A combination of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and the Proposed Development would result in cumulative effects during construction and operation as follows.</p> <p>During construction the cumulative effect of the two developments together would result in significant cumulative effect on Tregele, Cemaes, and transient receptors on the Wales Coast Path, NCR 566 and A5025 although the effects would predominantly be from the construction works associated with the development.</p> <p>During operation there would continue to be significant cumulative effects on the Wales Coast path when users are in close proximity to both developments.</p> <p>For receptors in Cemaes and Tregele, there would continue to be a cumulative effects although due to the large scale mounding and mitigation planting the effects from the development would be reduced, the Proposed Development having a greater effect on those in close proximity within those communities.</p>	No additional mitigation is proposed. Where significant effects are reported by the Proposed Development for properties, these could be addressed through the Voluntary Residential Planting Scheme (VRPS).	<b>Significant</b>
	<u>NCR 566</u> - Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>NCR 566</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) to <b>Major</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) to <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant)			
	<u>Cemaes</u> - Construction and Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) (with <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) for individual properties on western edge)	<u>Cemaes</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant)			
	<u>Tregele</u> – Construction and Operation:	<u>Tregele</u> – Construction: <b>Major</b> Adverse (significant)			

Table 8.73 Visual CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant)	Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant)			
	<u>Llanfairynghornwy</u> - Construction and Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Llanfairynghornwy</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).			
	<u>A5025</u> - Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>A5025</u> –Construction <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) to <b>Major</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Negligible</b> (not significant) to <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).			
	<u>Trig Points at Mynydd y garn and Parys Mountain</u> Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Trig Points at Mynydd y garn and Parys Mountain</u> Construction: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant)			
Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power	<u>Wales Coast Path (Anglesey Coast Path)</u> - Construction and operation:	<u>Wales Coast Path (Anglesey Coast Path)</u> - Operation:	There are a number of shared receptors as the developments are close in proximity with some receptors seeing the developments in combination, in succession and some experiencing sequential views. Both developments report effects to areas within the communities of Cemaes and Llanfechell and in some	Due to the scale of the vertical elements proposed by both developments, there are no opportunities	<b>Significant</b>

Table 8.73 Visual CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<b>Major/Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	cases these are considered to be significant individually, the development having greater effect.	for mitigation other than siting/routeing. Where significant effects are reported by the Proposed Development, these could be addressed through the VRPS.	
	<u>NCR 566</u> - Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>NCR 566</u> - Operation: <b>Major/Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	In Cemaes views would mainly be in succession with receptors viewing the Proposed Development and development in different directions. The <b>minor</b> effect from the Proposed Development would add to the <b>major</b> adverse effect from the development resulting in a significant cumulative effect.		
	<u>Parys Mountain</u> - Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Parys Mountain</u> - Operation: <b>Moderate/Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	Receptors in Llanbadrig would see the developments in combination. The <b>minor</b> effect from the Proposed Development would add to the <b>major/moderate</b> adverse effect from the development resulting in a significant cumulative effect.		
	<u>A5025</u> - Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>A5025</u> - Operation: <b>Major/Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	Receptors in Llanfechell would see the developments in combination. The <b>minor</b> effect from the Proposed Development would add to the <b>moderate/minor</b> adverse effect from the development resulting in a cumulative effect but not likely to be significant.		
	<u>Llanbadrig</u> - Construction and Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Llanbadrig</u> - Operation: <b>Major/Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	Transient receptors using the A5025 and NCR 566 may see the developments in both combination and sequentially as users travel along the north coast of Anglesey. Significant effects are reported by the development and when viewed with the Proposed Development would lead to cumulative effects however these are considered to be no greater than the development considered individually.		
	<u>Cemaes</u> - Construction and Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant). (with <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) for individual properties on western edge).	<u>Cemaes</u> – Operation <b>Major</b> Adverse (significant).	Due to the distance from the developments the cumulative effects on views from the trig point at Parys Mountain are considered to be not significant.		



**Table 8.73 Visual CEA**

Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<u>Llanfechell</u> - Construction and Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) (with <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) for individual properties on northern edge).	<u>Llanfechell</u> - Operation: <b>Moderate/Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).			
Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation	<u>Pentir</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	No information available.	There are potential cumulative visual effects during construction, if both developments are undertaken at the same time, where construction works for the Pentir Substation Extension and cables would be visible for receptors moving about the community of Pentir and from Rhiwlas where there would be views down onto the works.  As construction effects from the Proposed Development are <b>moderate</b> (significant), cumulative effects could be significant.	No additional mitigation is proposed.	Construction – <b>Significant</b>  Operation – <b>Not significant.</b>
	<u>Rhiwlas</u> - Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	No information available.			
	<u>Ty'n Llwyn</u> (R5/10768 & R5/10846) Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant).	No information available.			
	<u>B4547</u> Construction: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	No information available.			
Green Wire	<u>Pentir</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant)	No information available.	There is insufficient information as yet about the effects of the other development, and as such the potential cumulative effects with the Proposed Development would need to be a consideration during the relevant assessment and consenting for that development.	No additional mitigation is proposed.	<b>Significant</b>



Table 8.73 Visual CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	Operation: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) reducing to <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) in the long-term.		However, due to the likely scale of the development at Pentir it is likely there would be significant cumulative effects for the community of Pentir and individual properties in close proximity to the substation particularly during construction.		
	<u>Rhiwlas</u> Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) reducing to <b>Negligible</b> (not significant) in the long-term.	No information available.			
	<u>Ty'n Llwyn (R5/10768 &amp; R5/10846)</u> Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	No information available.			
	<u>B4547</u> Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	No information available.			

**Table 8.73 Visual CEA**

Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
Llanbadrig Solar Farm	<u>Llanbadrig</u> Construction: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant). Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Llanbadrig</u> - <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant). effect on some individual properties	Although both the Proposed Development and Llanbadrig Solar Farm report <b>minor</b> adverse (not significant) effects, these are not considered likely to have a cumulative effect of greater significance. Due to the distance and topography between the developments cumulative visual effects are limited to those receptors with longer distance views and therefore it is considered there would be a <b>minor</b> adverse (not significant) cumulative effect.	No additional mitigation is considered necessary.	Although there is likely to be some cumulative effect, the overall significance is unlikely to be any greater than the effects considered separately <b>Not Significant</b>
	<u>Bodewryd</u> <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant). Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Bodewryd</u> - <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) effects on individual properties			
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai Llangefni Campus	<u>Llangefni</u> Construction: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant). Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	<u>Llangefni</u> - <b>Slight to Substantial</b> Adverse with <b>Substantial</b> Adverse effects limited to those areas adjacent to the development.	Visual effects on Llangefni are not considered likely to have a cumulative effect of greater significance than the individual development as they are of different scales and visible for different parts of the community. The areas with the greatest effect from the development are not affected by the proposed development and vice versa.  Effects on PRoW for the development have been assessed as <b>negligible</b> and <b>no change</b> and therefore there is no cumulative effects for users of PRoW.  There may be sequential view for road users on the B5109 and B5109 where both developments have <b>minor</b> effects. As the views are glimpsed by a transient receptors then it is considered the cumulative effects would be <b>minor</b> (not significant) for road users.	No additional mitigation is considered necessary.	Although there may be some very <b>minor</b> cumulative effect, the overall significance is unlikely to be any greater than the effects considered separately <b>Not Significant</b>
	<u>PRoW - 34/011/1</u> Construction: <b>Negligible</b> (not significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (Not significant).	<u>PRoW - 34/011/1</u> Operation <b>Negligible</b> (not significant).			
	<u>PRoW - 34/010/1</u> Construction:	<u>PRoW - 34/011/1</u> Operation <b>No Change.</b>			

Table 8.73 Visual CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<b>Minor</b> Adverse (Not significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (Not significant)				
	<u>B5109</u> Construction: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (Not significant)	<u>B5109</u> Operation: <b>Slight</b> Adverse (Not significant).			
	<u>B5420</u> Construction: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (Not significant).	<u>B5420</u> Operation: <b>Slight</b> Adverse (Not significant).			
Dinorwig Cables	<u>Pentir</u> – Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) reducing to <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) in the long-term.	No information available.	There is insufficient information as yet about the effects of the other development, and as such the potential cumulative effects with the Proposed Development would need to be a consideration during the relevant assessment and consenting for that development.  If both developments were undertaken at the same time, construction works for the Pentir Substation Extension and cables would be visible for receptors moving about the community of Pentir and from Rhiwlas where there would be views down onto the works. As the effects of the Proposed Development are <b>moderate</b> for these receptors then it is likely these cumulative effects would be significant.	No additional mitigation is proposed.	Construction <b>Significant</b> Operation <b>Not Significant</b>

Table 8.73 Visual CEA					
Development Name	Effects on shared receptors from the Proposed Development	Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Assessment of Cumulative effect with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<u>Rhiwlas</u> Construction: <b>Moderate</b> Adverse (significant) Operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant) reducing to <b>Negligible</b> (not significant) in the long-term.	No information available.	Effects on the B4547 would be sequential during construction but due to the transient nature of views are likely to be <b>minor</b> as per the Proposed Development. This would depend on the final routeing of the Dinorwig Cables.  Although there is likely to be some cumulative effects on the communities of Pentir and Rhiwlas if construction occurs concurrently, there would be no cumulative effects during operation.		
	<u>B4547</u> Construction and operation: <b>Minor</b> Adverse (not significant).	No information available.			

### *Conclusions*

10.3.11 The following developments would result in significant cumulative effects on visual receptors with the Proposed Development:

- Wylfa Newydd Power Station - Significant cumulative effects during construction on a number of receptors including users of the Wales Coast Path, NCR 566, A5025, Cemaes, Tregele and Llanfairynghornwy continuing into operation for users of the Wales Coast Path, NCR 566, Cemaes and Tregele. The development is very large in scale and during construction the cumulative effects would be greatest from the works at Wylfa Newydd Power Station. During operation the effects of the Proposed Development would be greater for properties in Tregele and Cemaes in close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL;
- Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power - Significant cumulative effects during operation on communities of Llanbadrig, Cemaes and Llanfechell and for users of the A5025 but these effects would mainly attributed to the development with the exception of those individual properties in close proximity to the Proposed Development;
- Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation - Significant cumulative construction effects are likely for communities of Pentir and Rhiwlas and individual properties close to Pentir (Ty'n Llwyn (R5/10768 & R5/10846)) but the exact effects are unknown due to limited information regarding the development;
- Green Wire - Significant cumulative construction and operation effects are likely for communities of Pentir and Rhiwlas and individual properties close to Pentir (Ty'n Llwyn (R5/10768 & R5/10846)) but the exact effects are unknown due to limited information regarding the development; and
- Dinorwig Cables - Significant cumulative construction effects are likely for communities of Pentir and Rhiwlas but the exact effects are unknown due to limited information regarding the development.

10.3.12 If all the developments occurred at the same time there would be an increase in the level of cumulative effect in two areas; north of Anglesey around the communities of Cemaes, Llanbadrig and Llanfechell and in Gwynedd around Pentir.

10.3.13 In the north of Anglesey, the developments of Wylfa Newydd Power Station, Rhyd-y-Groes Re-power in addition to Llanbadrig Solar Farm and the Proposed Development would be a large change particularly for receptors

viewing the developments sequentially along the A5025 and users of the Wales Coast Path.

- 10.3.14 Around Pentir, the developments of Green Wire, Dinorwig Cables, Underground Grid Connection between Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Storage Development and Pentir Substation in addition to the Proposed Development could have a greater effect on the community of Pentir together.

# 11 Summary

## 11.1 INTRODUCTION

11.1.1 The visual assessment has considered the effects during construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning, proposed mitigation measures and the residual effects of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would have some significant effects on visual receptors and these are summarised as follows by receptor type and shown in Table 8.74.

## 11.2 COMMUNITIES

11.2.1 A total of 51 communities were identified within the study area, all being considered to be of high sensitivity to the Proposed Development.

### *Construction*

11.2.2 Construction effects by their nature are temporary with construction areas, boundaries and vegetation being replaced post construction which helps to minimise the residual effects. During construction, residual significant effects are limited to those communities within which the Proposed Development is located and within these communities is limited to those areas in close proximity to the works.

11.2.3 Of the 51 communities identified, 14 have been identified as having either **moderate (significant)** or locally moderate adverse visual effects from construction. These are:

- Cemaes - Moderate effects limited to southern edges of the community;
- Tregele;
- Bodewryd - Moderate effects limited to southern edges of the community;
- Llanfechell - Moderate effects limited to northern edges of the community;
- Rhosgoch & Four Crosses;
- Rhosybol;

- Llandyfrydog - Moderate effects limited to northern edges of the community;
- Hebron & Maenaddwyn;
- Capel Coch - Moderate effects limited to northern edges of the community;
- Cefniwrch;
- Talwrn - Moderate effects limited to the very western edges of the community;
- Star - Moderate effects limited to the very western edges of the community;
- Llanddaniel Fab; and
- Rhiwlas.

11.2.4 One community, Pentir, has been identified as having **moderate** effects with **locally major adverse (significant)** effects. These are associated with the construction of Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and the construction accesses associated with the tunnel and the extension to Pentir Substation.

11.2.5 Of the remaining communities, 16 have been identified as having **minor (not significant)** adverse effects during construction and the remaining with either **negligible (not significant)** or **no effects** from the construction of the Proposed Development. This is mainly to do with the distance from the Proposed Development, orientation of views within the communities or the filtering effects of either built form or vegetation.

### *Operation*

11.2.6 As the existing 400 kV OHL tends to be a feature of many community areas, the magnitude of change from the proposed 400 kV OHL is relatively limited. The paralleling and synchronisation of pylons has helped to reduce effects.

11.2.7 During operation, 12 have been identified as having either **moderate (significant)** or locally moderate adverse visual effects from operation. These are:

- Cemaes - Moderate effects limited to southern edges of the community;
- Tregele;



- Llanfechell - Moderate effects limited to southern edges of the community;
- Rhosgoch & Four Crosses;
- Rhosybol;
- Llandyfrydog;
- Hebron & Maenaddwyn;
- Capel Coch;
- Cefniwrch;
- Talwrn - Moderate effects limited to the very western edges of the community;
- Llanddaniel Fab; and
- Rhiwlas.

11.2.8 Two communities, Star and Pentir, have been identified as having **locally major adverse (significant)** effects. In Star, these are the areas to the north of community on elevated ground with long distance views towards Snowdonia. The proposed 400 kV OHL moves away from the existing in this area spreading the effects of OHL infrastructure and affects views which are not influenced by the existing OHL. Within Pentir, **locally major adverse (significant)** effects are located between Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and Pentir Substation where properties with views to Anglesey are affected by the proposed 400 kV OHL in close proximity.

11.2.9 Of the remaining communities, 17 have been identified as having **minor (not significant)** adverse effects during operation and the remaining with either **negligible (not significant)** or **no effects** from the Proposed Development. This is mainly to do with the distance from the Proposed Development, orientation of views within the communities or the filtering effects of either built form of vegetation.

### 11.3 PRIVATE VIEWS

11.3.1 A total of 778 receptors were identified within the RVAA study area. Of these, 22 (Option A) were removed from the assessment, either as no property was present at the location suggested by the dataset used to identify receptors or the property would no longer be a residential property as explained in Chapter

3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**). This resulted in 756 properties being assessed.

- 11.3.2 For Option B, one less property (Dolydd Newydd R4/01483) was considered as it would no longer be a residential property as explained in Chapter 3, Description of the Proposed Development (**Document 5.3**) resulting in 755 properties being assessed. All properties have been considered to be of **high** sensitivity to the Proposed Development.

### *Construction*

- 11.3.3 Five properties have been identified as having **major adverse (significant) effects** from construction.

- Dafarn Dyweirch (R2/00171) - The property is in close proximity to a number of work areas associated with the dismantling and construction works for the two new sections of OHL in Section B. The construction areas and access tracks would affect a large proportion of views.
- Dryll (R2/00353) - The property is in close proximity to a number of work areas associated with the dismantling and construction works for the two new sections of OHL in Section B. The construction areas and access tracks would affect a large proportion of views.
- Ty Mawr (R4/01476) - Option A. The property is in close proximity to construction of 4AP064 with an access track close to the property. The construction area would be in direct open views from the property and would affect a large proportion of views.
- Dolydd Newydd (R4/01483) - Option B. The property is in close proximity to construction of 4AP066 with an access track wrapping around three sides of the property.
- Pennant (R5/08715) - During construction, access tracks for the THH/CSEC construction would wrap around the north side of this property and would be in place for the length of the construction phase. This, in conjunction with the effects of the construction of the OHL in the foreground would surround this property by construction activities.

- 11.3.4 The following properties have been highlighted as having **moderate adverse (significant) effects** from construction. These effects are due to proximity to the construction activities and access tracks.

- Section A - Morlais (R1/00135), Llety (R1/00135), Gwyddelyn Fach (R1/00161 & R1/00162), Gongl Feys (R1/00256), Gors (R1/00533) and Dwymcha (R1/01193);
- Section B - Tyn Rhos (R2/00022), Ardro (R2/00025), Tyn Cae (R2/00027), Bryn Aul (R2/00030), Rhosgoch Farm (R2/00040), Glasraig Fawr (R2/00058), Pen yr Orsedd (R2/00076), Cynlas (R2/00331), Beudy Penrhyn (R2/00347), Lletty (R2/00352), Penrhyn (R2/00371), Penrhyn Newydd (R2/00397), Eithinog (R2/00417) Awel y Ddol (R2/00673), Bryn Hyfryd (R2/00845), Bryn Goleu (R2/00857) and The Rectory (R2/00894);
- Section C - Cae Warren (R3/00137), 1-6 Hebron Council Houses (R3/00162, R3/00163, R3/00165, R3/00166, R3/00169 & R3/00171); The Old School House (R3/00259), Pen Llain (R3/00271), Erw Fach (R3/00290); Maen Eryr (R3/00351) and Lloches (R3/00374).
- Section D - Ty Mawr (R4/01476) (Option B) and Madryn (R4/01479) (Options A & B).
- Section E - Nant Uchaf (R5/01873), Fron Isaf (R5/02059) Fron Deg (R5/02191), Tyn Cae (R5/02305), Paradwys (R5/02428), Garnedd Newydd (R5/02534), Tyddyn Isaf (R5/02592), Garnedd Isaf (R5/02593), Garnedd Fawr (R5/02594), Dolfeirig (R5/02649), Blue Haven (R5/02654) and Rhos Bothan (R5/02725 & R5/13711);
- Section F (Anglesey) - Tyddyn Fadog (R5/02815); and
- Section F (Gwynedd) - Garth Bach (R5/07284), Lleifior (R5/07322), Garth Fawr Farm (R5/07524), Hafodal (R5/07647), Fodol Farm (R5/07659 & R5/07660), Fodol Uchaf (R5/08346), Hafodol Uchaf (R5/08407), Garth Farm (R5/08574) and Unnamed (R5/10768).

### Operation

- 11.3.5 During operation, 22 (23 for Option B) properties have been identified as having **major adverse (significant)** effects from the Proposed Development.
- 11.3.6 In Section A, Dymchwa (R1/01193) is in very close proximity to the proposed 400 kV OHL having a proposed pylon close to the front façade of the property. Views from the property are limited to the south towards the Proposed Development by landform and vegetation and therefore the Proposed Development would have a **major (significant)** effect.

- 11.3.7 In Section C, properties at Capel Coch would be located between the existing and proposed OHLs. Two properties in this location would have **major adverse (significant)** effects; The Old School House (R3/ R3/00259) and Pen Llain (R3/00271). Other properties adjacent and between the two OHLs benefit from additional vegetation which filters views.
- 11.3.8 Property at Maen Eryr in Section C would also have **major (significant)** effects due to the proximity of the proposed 400 kV OHL.
- 11.3.9 In Section E, a number of properties around the north of the community of Star and the A55 crossing have been identified as having **major adverse (significant)** effects. These properties have long distance views towards Snowdonia which are not affected by the existing 400 kV OHL. The proposed 400 kV OHL crossing the A55 and heading south towards Braint THH & CSEC would be prominent in views. These properties include:
- Fron Deg (R5/02191);
  - Tyn Cae (R5/02305);
  - Paradvys (R5/02428);
  - Garnedd Newydd (R5/02534);
  - Garnedd Isaf (R5/02593);
  - Garnedd Fawr (R5/02594);
  - Garnedd Ddu Holiday Cottages (R5/02601);
  - Garnedd Ddu (R5/02611);
  - Maesteg (R5/02617); and
  - Bodfan (R5/02622)
- 11.3.10 At the southern end of Section E, two properties at Rhos Bothan (R5/02725 & R5/13711) would have a **major adverse (significant)** effect from the proposed 400 kV OHL as it approaches Braint THH & CSEC.
- 11.3.11 In Section F, a number of properties around Pentir have been identified as having **major adverse (significant)** effects. These properties have long distance views towards Anglesey which are not heavily influenced by the existing 400 kV OHL. The proposed 400 kV OHL would be prominent in views. These properties include:
- Garth Fawr Farm (R5/07524);

- Hafodol (R5/07547);
- Fodol Farm (R5/07659 & R5/07660);
- Ael y Garth (R5/08106);
- Garth Farm (R5/08574); and
- Pennant (R5/08715)

11.3.12 One additional property would have **major adverse (significant)** effects from Option B. Dolydd Newydd (R4/01483), which would be located between the existing and proposed OHLs.

11.3.13 A further 139 properties have been identified as having **moderate adverse (significant)** adverse effects. Properties which have been identified as having both major and moderate effects would be the subject of the Voluntary Residential Planting Scheme which would look to reduce effects through screening planting. Details of this scheme can be found in the Enhancement Strategy (**Document 7.13**).

11.3.14 The majority of properties, 407, would have **minor adverse (not significant)** effects from the Proposed Development. As the existing 400 kV OHL tends to be a feature of views from many properties, the magnitude of change from the proposed 400 kV OHL is relatively low. The paralleling and synchronisation of pylons has helped to reduce effects. The remaining 186 properties have negligible effects, views being screened by landform, vegetation or built form.

## 11.4 RECREATIONAL RECEPTORS

### *Public Rights of Way*

#### Wales Coast Path

##### Construction

11.4.1 As users walk the Wales Coast Path there would be a variety of views of construction, effects being seen mainly within Section A and Section F, effects being negligible from other areas. In Sections A and F the Wales Coast Path would be directly affected by construction works with diversions in place during construction. Considering the Wales Coast Path as a whole, the effects would be very localised and therefore there would be a medium term **low** magnitude of change.

- 11.4.2 The overall significance of visual amenity effects of construction on the Wales Coast Path are considered to be **minor adverse (not significant)**.

Operation

- 11.4.3 In operation, as in construction, there would be a variety of views of the Proposed Development effects being seen mainly within Section A and Section F where the path is in closer proximity. In Section A, pylons would be situated mainly on the skyline. The presence of the existing Wylfa Nuclear Power Station and the existing 400 kV OHL, which is prominent in views, means that the proposed 400 kV OHL would not be an uncharacteristic feature. In Section F on Anglesey, views towards Braint THH & CSEC would be screened by existing blocks of woodland and by the proposed mounding and planting.
- 11.4.4 In Section F within Gwynedd there would be a glimpsed views towards Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and the proposed 400 kV OHL as receptors use the Wales Coast Path along the A487. Pylons would mainly be situated against a backdrop of landform and vegetation with the upper sections of the pylons visible against a backdrop of sky but the THH would be screened by landform. These views would be glimpsed view and therefore, considering the Wales Coast Path as a whole, the effects would be very localised and therefore there would be a **low** magnitude of change.
- 11.4.5 The overall significance of visual amenity effects on the Wales Coast Path are considered to be **minor adverse (significant)**.

Local PRow

- 11.4.6 A total of 73 PRow groups were identified within the 1 km buffer. Many of these footpaths were found to be inaccessible, unsigned or were 'dead ends' but for the purposes of the assessment all were considered accessible and to be **medium** sensitivity to the Proposed Development.

Construction

- 11.4.7 Generally for PRow's effects would be most significant where PRow's would pass through the construction areas many requiring management during construction activities. During construction, 17 PRow's would have **moderate adverse (significant)** or **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effects. These tend to be PRow's which run parallel to the Proposed Development or have close proximity views along a longer section of the route.
- 11.4.8 The majority, 49, PRow would have **minor adverse (not significant)** effects during construction. Where PRow's cross perpendicular to the Proposed

Development effects tend to be localised. In some area like Section D, the higher vegetation cover limits views meaning only taller construction equipment would be visible or views are only glimpsed by footpath users.

- 11.4.9 The remaining seven would have **negligible (not significant)** effects, views being screened by landform, vegetation or built form.

#### Operation

- 11.4.10 Effects are most significant where PRoWs would pass under the proposed 400 kV OHL or are in close proximity, views from more distant PRoWs seeing it in combination with the existing which helps to reduce the magnitude of change in quality and character of views.

- 11.4.11 During operation, 11 PRoW would have **moderate adverse (significant)** effects with a further ten having **locally moderate adverse (significant)** effects. Many of these are located in Sections A and B, views being more open with the limited vegetation cover in the north of Anglesey.

- 11.4.12 The majority, 48, PRoW would have **minor adverse (not significant)** effects during operation. The remaining four would have **negligible (not significant)** effects, views being screened by landform, vegetation or built form.

#### *Cycle Routes*

- 11.4.13 Three NCRs and three LCRs have been identified within the study area. NCRs and LCRs are considered to be **highly** sensitive to the Proposed Development. Even though many pass beneath the Proposed Development, as views from these cycle routes are transient effects tend to be **minor adverse (not significant)** during construction and operation.

- 11.4.14 There are localised exceptions where effects would be greater during construction. NCR 5 and Hebog LCR pass through Capel Coch where there would be localised **moderate adverse (significant)** effects. Nico LCR passes between Rhosgoch and Rhosybol and during construction would have **moderate adverse (significant)** as it travels parallel to the construction works over a significant length of the cycle route.

#### *Promoted Viewpoints*

- 11.4.15 Three promoted viewpoints were identified within the study area; two on the A5 (VP-6/10) and at Gaerwen (VP-5/11) and these are highly sensitivity receptors. The viewpoints on the A5 would be unaffected by the Proposed Development, none of the construction activities or operational infrastructure visible.

11.4.16 The viewpoint near Gaerwen however would be affected by the Proposed Development. During construction there would be **major adverse (significant)** effects. The viewpoint location is a proposed bellmouth and views would include access tracks, construction in close proximity. During operation, the new pylons would be prominent and would intensify the visual effects of the existing infrastructure, affecting views towards Snowdonia. Therefore there would continue to be **major adverse (significant)** effects on receptors at this viewpoint.

## 11.5 ROADS & RAIL

### *Roads*

11.5.1 A total of 52 roads were identified within the 1 km buffer and considered to be **medium** sensitivity to the Proposed Development.

#### Construction

11.5.2 During construction, 11 roads would have **moderate adverse (significant)** effects. These tend to be roads in Section B which run parallel to the Proposed Development and have close proximity views along a longer section of the route or roads in close proximity to the THH & CSEC construction compounds.

11.5.3 The majority, 33, PRoW would have **minor adverse (not significant)** effects during construction. The remaining eight would have **negligible (not significant)** effects, views being screened by landform, vegetation or built form.

#### Operation

11.5.4 During operation, three roads have been identified to have **moderate adverse (significant)** effects, all being located around the Pentir area near Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and the proposed 400 kV OHL. This reduces to one moderate in year 15, ROADF09 near Garth Farm, as the mitigation planting around the THH & CSEC matures and reduces the effects from Fodolydd Lane (ROADF08 & ROADF10) to **minor adverse (not significant)**.

11.5.5 The majority, 40, PRoW would have **minor adverse (not significant)** effects during operation. The remaining would have **negligible (not significant)** effects, views being screened by landform, vegetation or built form.



*Rail*

- 11.5.6 There would be **negligible (not significant)** effects for this **low** sensitivity receptors during construction and operation. Views would be transient and heavily filtered by landform and vegetation.

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Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
<b>COMMUNITIES</b>					
Llanbadrig	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Bull Bay	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect
Cemaes	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of trees and hedgerows directly affected by access tracks towards the south-west edge of the community.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low (with localised areas of medium) Year 15: Low (with localised areas of medium)	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Tregele	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of trees and hedgerows directly affected by access tracks towards the north-east edge of the community.	Medium	<b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Amlwch	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Llanfairynghornwy	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Bodewryd	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of trees and hedgerows directly affected by access tracks on the southern edge of the community.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) (with localised areas of <b>moderate (significant)</b> )
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low (with localised areas of medium-low)	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)

<sup>15</sup> Enhancement measures are not included in this table, but could have mitigating effects. Refer to the Enhancement Strategy (**Document 7.13**) for further information.

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Landscape mitigation planting at Carrog Isa adjacent the sewage works as illustrated on the Figure 7.13 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.13</b> ).	Year 15: Low (with localised areas of medium-low)	
Llanfechell	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Medium-Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Mynydd Mechell	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Carreglefn	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of trees and hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and bellmouth A10.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Llanryhddlad	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Rhosgoch & Four Crosses	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line.  Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths B1, B2 and B4.	Medium	<b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Penysarn	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Rhosybol	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line.	Medium	<b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths B5, B8 and B9 (at B7 there is no existing vegetation present).		
Llanbabo & Llŷn Alaw	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Capel Parc & Penygrainen	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Dulas	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Llanerchymedd	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Llandyfrydog	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths B10, B11, B12 and B13. Replacement for loss of trees with trees located along boundaries within the Order Limits.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Mynydd Bodafon	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15 : Minor adverse (not significant)
Parciau & Llanaligo	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change	Year 1: No effect

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Year 15: No change	Year 15: No effect
Hebron & Maenaddwyn	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths C1 and C2.	Medium	<b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Capel Coch	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths C4 and C5 (C3 does not have existing vegetation). Replacement for loss of trees at bellmouth C5 reinstated in situ and along the road boundary within the Order Limits. Replacement for loss of trees with trees located along boundaries within the Order Limits.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Brynteg	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Benllech	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect
Llynfaes	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Llanbedrgoch	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Cefniwrch	High	Effects of construction		Medium	<b>Moderate (significant)</b>



Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
		Effects during operation	Reinstatement of trees and hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and bellmouths.  Landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.13 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.13</b> ) to mitigate for loss of woodland copse.	Year 1: Medium Year 2: Medium	Year 1: <b>Moderate (significant)</b> Year 15: <b>Moderate (significant)</b>
Rhosmeirch	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Medium-Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Pentraeth	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Bodffordd	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Talwrn	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths C10 (just outside community) and D1 (D2 does not have existing vegetation). Replacement for loss of trees (some located just outside community area but would still benefit) with trees reinstated in the same positions and located along boundaries within the Order Limits.  Landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.13 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.13</b> ) to mitigate for loss of trees within Gylched Covert.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low (with localised areas of medium) Year 15: Medium-Low (with localised areas of medium)	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
Llangefni	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows affected by access tracks on the eastern edge of the community. Would also benefit from the	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant)

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			reinstatement of trees within the community of Talwrn at Gylched Covert.	Year 15: Low	Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Rhostrehwfa	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Penmynydd	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths D4, E1, E2. Replacement for loss of tree at bellmouth E2 with trees reinstated in same location and along the road boundary within the Order Limits. Replacement for loss of trees with trees located along boundaries within the Order Limits.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low (with localised areas of medium-low) Year 15: Low (with localised areas of medium-low)	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Llangristiolus	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Pentre Berw	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Medium-Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Star	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths E3 and E4. Replacement for loss of tree at bellmouth E4 with trees reinstated in same location and along the road boundary within the Order Limits. Replacement for loss of trees with trees located along boundaries within the Order Limits.	Medium-Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low (with localised areas of medium- high) Year 15: Medium-Low (with localised areas of medium- high)	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally major adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally major adverse (significant)</b>



**Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development**

Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Would benefit from the Landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.14 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.14</b> ) to mitigate the effects of Braint THH & CSEC.  Use of low height pylons has helped to reduce the effects on views from this receptor.		
Gaerwen	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks to the eastern edge of community.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Menai Bridge	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Llanfairpwll	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Medium-Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Llanddaniel Fab	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths E7 and F1. Replacement for loss of trees with trees located along boundaries within the Order Limits.  Landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.14 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.14</b> ) to mitigate the effects of Braint THH & CSEC.	Medium	<b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Llangaffo	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (Not significant) Year 15: Negligible (Not significant)
Brynsiencyn	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant)

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Year 15: Negligible	Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Bangor	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Glasinfryn	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect
Pentir	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of hedgerows directly affected by access tracks and directly under the overhead line. Reinstatement of hedgerows at bellmouths F3, F10, F11, F6, F7, F8, F9, and a tree area at bellmouth F14. Replacement for loss of trees at bellmouth F6 reinstated in same location and along the road boundary within the Order Limits. Replacement for loss of trees with trees located along boundaries within the Order Limits.  Landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.15 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.15</b> ) to mitigate the effects of Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC.  Landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.16 ( <b>Document 5.7.1.16</b> ) to mitigate the effects of the extension to Pentir Substation.	Medium (with localised areas of medium-high)	<b>Moderate adverse (significant) with locally major adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: <b>Moderate adverse (significant) with locally major adverse (significant)</b> Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally major adverse (significant)</b>
Y Felinheli	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Bethel	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant)

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	Year 15: Negligible	Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Rhiwlas	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.  Would benefit from landscape mitigation planting as illustrated on Figure 7.16 <b>(Document 5.7.1.16)</b> to mitigate the effects of the extension to Pentir Substation.	Medium	<b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Penisa'r Waun	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development so no reinstatement required.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
PRIVATE VIEWS					
Private views from residential properties within study area  Option A: 756 properties  Option B: 757  Refer to RVAA Appendix 8.3 ( <b>Document 5.8.2.3</b> ) for results for individual properties.	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation, but properties identified as having significant effects (major or moderate) would potentially benefit from the Voluntary Residential Planting Scheme described in the Enhancement Strategy ( <b>Document 7.13</b> ).  Some properties benefit from the landscape mitigation planting for Braint THH & CSEC, Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and Pentir Substation Extension as illustrated on the following figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Figure 7.14 (<b>Document 5.7.1.14</b>)</li><li>Figure 7.15 (<b>Document 5.7.1.15</b>)</li><li>Figure 7.16 (<b>Document 5.7.1.16</b>)</li></ul>	No change: 2 properties Negligible: 185 properties Low/Medium-Low: 506 properties Medium: 59 properties (60 properties for Option B) Medium-High: 4 properties	No effect: 2 properties Negligible (not significant): 185 properties Minor adverse (not significant): 506 properties <b>Moderate adverse (significant):</b> 59 properties (60 properties for Option B) <b>Major adverse (significant):</b> 4 properties
		Effects during operation		No change: 2 properties Negligible: 186 properties Low/Medium-Low: 407 properties Medium: 139 properties Medium-High: 22 properties (23 properties for Option B)	No effect: 2 properties Negligible (not significant): 186 properties Minor adverse (not significant): 407 properties <b>Moderate adverse (significant):</b> 139 properties <b>Major adverse (significant):</b> 22 properties (23 properties for Option B)
PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY					
Wales Coast Path	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Local Public Rights of Way  73 no. PRoW within 1 km  Refer to Appendix 8.4 ( <b>Document 5.8.2.4</b> ) for results for individual PRoW.	Medium	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation, but some PRoW benefit from the reinstatement planting and landscape mitigation planting for Braint THH & CSEC, Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and Pentir Substation Extension as illustrated on the following figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Figure 7.14 (<b>Document 5.7.1.14</b>)</li><li>Figure 7.15 (<b>Document 5.7.1.15</b>)</li><li>Figure 7.16 (<b>Document 5.7.1.16</b>)</li></ul>	No change: 1 PRoW Negligible: 6 PRoW Low/Medium-Low: 49 PRoW Locally Medium: 1 PRoW Medium: 16 PRoW	No effect: 1 PRoW Negligible (not significant): 6 PRoW Minor adverse (not significant): 49 PRoW Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant):</b> 1 PRoW <b>Moderate adverse (significant):</b> 16 PRoW
		Effects during operation		Year 1 & Year 15: No change: 1 PRoW Negligible: 3 PRoW Low/Medium-Low: 48 PRoW Locally Medium: 10 PRoW	Year 1 & Year 15: No effect: 1 PRoW Negligible (not significant): 3 PRoW Minor adverse (not significant): 48 PRoW

**Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development**

Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
				Medium: 11 PRoW	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b> : 10 PRoW <b>Moderate adverse (significant)</b> : 11 PRoW
<b>CYCLE ROUTES</b>					
NCR 5	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor but would benefit from reinstatement of bellmouths.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
NCR 8 (Lôn Las Cymru)	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor but would benefit from reinstatement of bellmouths.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
NCR 566	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor but would benefit from reinstatement of bellmouths.	Medium-low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Nico LCR	Medium	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor but would benefit from reinstatement of bellmouths.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Hebog LCR	Medium	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor but would benefit from reinstatement of bellmouths.	Low (with localised areas of medium)	Minor adverse (not significant) with <b>locally moderate adverse (significant)</b>
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Low Year 15: Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Giach LCR	Medium	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)



**Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development**

Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
PROMOTED VIEWPOINTS					
Viewpoint near Gaerwen	High	Effects of construction	Reinstatement of bellmouth and access tracks including hedgerows and tree planting.	High	Major adverse (significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-high Year 15: Medium-High	Year 1: Major adverse (significant) Year 15: Major adverse (significant)
Viewpoint on the A5	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect
Cae Glan Mor	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor. Not directly affected by the Proposed Development.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS					
Bryn Celli Ddu	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor, although use of low height pylons has helped to reduce the effects on views from this receptor.	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Medium-Low Year 15: Medium-Low	Year 1: Minor adverse (not significant) Year 15: Minor adverse (not significant)
Plas Newydd	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor.	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)
		Effects during operation		Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (not significant) Year 15: Negligible (not significant)
Menai Strait	High	Effects of construction	No specific mitigation identified for this receptor.	No change	No effect
		Effects during operation		Year 1: No change Year 15: No change	Year 1: No effect Year 15: No effect
ROADS & RAIL					
Roads  Refer to Appendix 8.5 (Document 5.8.2.5) for results for individual roads.		Effects of construction	None	Negligible: 8 Roads Low: 24 Roads Medium-Low: 9 Roads Medium: 11	Negligible (not significant): 8 Roads Minor adverse (not significant): 33 Roads Moderate adverse (significant): 11 Roads
		Effects during operation	No specific mitigation, but some roads benefit from the landscape mitigation planting for	Year 1: Negligible: 9 Roads	Year 1: Negligible (not significant): 9 Roads

Table 8.68 Potential Visual Effects of the Proposed Development					
Resource/ Receptor	Sensitivity	Potential Effects	Reinstatement and Mitigation Measures <sup>15</sup> (in addition to the CEMP measures set out in Table 8.11 which apply throughout)	Magnitude	Residual Effect
			Braint THH & CSEC, Tŷ Fodol THH & CSEC and Pentir Substation Extension as illustrated on the following figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Figure 7.14 (Document 5.7.1.14)</b></li> <li>• <b>Figure 7.15 (Document 5.7.1.15)</b></li> <li>• <b>Figure 7.16 (Document 5.7.1.16)</b></li> </ul>	Low: 21 Roads Medium-Low: 19 Medium: 3 Year 15: Negligible: 9 Roads Low: 22 Roads Medium-Low: 20 Roads Medium: 1 Road	Minor adverse (not significant): 40 Roads <b>Moderate adverse (significant): 3 Road</b>  Year 15: Negligible (not significant): 9 Roads Minor adverse (not significant): 42 Roads <b>Moderate adverse (significant): 1 Road</b>
Rail	Low	Effects of construction	None	Negligible	Negligible
		Effects during operation	None	Year 1: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	Year 1: Negligible (Not significant) Year 15: Negligible (Not significant)

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## 12 References

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Ref 8.2: Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011); Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).

Ref 8.3: Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011); National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).

Ref 8.4: National Grid (date) The Holford Rules - Guideline for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines

Ref 8.5: Planning Policy Wales Edition 9 (2016)

Ref 8.6: Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011 - 2026) (Deposit Plan)

Ref 8.7: Isle of Anglesey County Council (2015); Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update (JLDP Supporting Document)

Ref 8.8: Isle of Anglesey County Council (2014); Anglesey Dark Skies

Ref 8.9: Isle of Anglesey County Council (2015); Anglesey AONB Management Plan 2015 - 2020

Ref 8.10 Isle of Anglesey Planning Service (2008); Anglesey Tree, Hedgerow and Woodland Strategy;

Ref 8.11: Gwynedd Council (2012); Gwynedd Landscape Strategy Update (JLDP Supporting Document)

Ref 8.12: Gwynedd Council (2012); Gwynedd Landscape Design Guide

Ref 8.13: Gwynedd Council and Anglesey County Council (2012); Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey (JLDP Supporting Document)

Ref 8.14: Snowdonia National Park Authority; Eryri Local Development Plan (2007 - 2022) (Adopted 2011)

Ref 8.15: Snowdonia National Park Authority; Snowdonia National Park Management Plan 2010 - 2015

Ref 8.16: Snowdonia National Park Authority (2014); Landscapes and Seascapes of Eryri (Supplementary Planning Guidance)

Ref 8.17: Snowdonia National Park Management Plan: State of the Park Report

Ref 8.18: Gillespies (2014); Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study (JLDP Supporting Document)

Ref 8.19 Wind Turbines and Pylons: Guidance on the Application of Separation Distances (JLDP Supporting Document) (Gillespies 2014)

Ref 8.20: IEMA/LI (2015); Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment' (GLVIA3)

Ref 8.21: Landscape Institute (2011) Advice Note 01/11 Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Assessment

Ref 8.22: Scottish Natural Heritage's (SNH) Visual Representation of Wind Farms Version 2.1

Ref 8.23: Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA); Special Report on the State of Environmental Impact Assessment Practice in the UK 2011

Ref 8.24: Mapping by Defra and Forestry Commission, refer to website mapping at <http://chalamap.fera.defra.gov.uk/>

Ref 8.25: Scottish Natural Heritage, (2005); Guidance on the Cumulative Effects of Windfarms: Version 2