

Wylfa Newydd Project A5025 On-line Highway Improvements

Environmental Report – Volume 3B Appendices



APPLICATION November 2017

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**A5025 On-line Highway Improvements
Environmental Report
Volume 3 – Appendix 12.1
Landscape and visual amenity baseline
and assessment tables**

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12.1 Landscape and visual amenity baseline and assessment tables

12.1.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed description of the landscape and visual baseline and the landscape and visual assessment tables, which support the baseline summary and landscape and visual assessment presented in chapter 12 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.
- 12.1.1.2 A series of figures and photographs are referred to in this appendix. These can be found in volume 2 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.

12.1.2 Landscape elements

- 12.1.2.1 Landscape elements within the 3km study area are described in this section and are shown on figures 12-1 – 12-4 within volume 2.

Topography

- 12.1.2.2 The topography of the study area is dominated by rolling drumlin features, which create a varied, undulating landscape of enclosed, sheltered areas and more exposed areas with open views. Topography ranges in height from 0m to 10m above ordnance datum (AOD) in coastal areas such as Cemlyn Bay, Trefadog, Penrhyn and Valley, to 170m AOD at Mynydd y Garn in the north-west, which forms a prominent landmark. Generally the topography along the A5025 is lower in the south between Valley and Llanfachraeth and in the far north between Cefn Coch and Cemaes. The topography rises between Llanfachraeth and Llanrhuddlad culminating in a ridgeline just north of Llanrhuddlad, before descending towards Cefn Coch. Man-made earthwork features are not prominent in the landscape except along the A55 and railway line near Valley.
- 12.1.2.3 The topography at Valley is relatively flat and low-lying, with drumlin features present to the east near Valley Cemetery and to the north near Cleifiog Fawr. The land gradually rises towards the coast in the north-west before falling again towards the water's edge. The topography at Llanfachraeth is also relatively flat, although slightly more undulating than at Valley. Large drumlin features rise out of the landscape to the west within the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and to the east near Llanfigael.
- 12.1.2.4 The village of Llanfaethlu is situated on an area of raised topography visible from the surrounding area. The land falls away sharply from the village to the east and south and the existing A5025 sweeps up the hillside. The topography at Cefn Coch is relatively low-lying compared to the nearby ridge at Llanrhuddlad but is undulating in nature, with a small stream valley running close to the A5025. A large drumlin feature is present to the east of Cefn Coch close to Llyn Llygeirian.

Surface water features

- 12.1.2.5 There are several large waterbodies in the study area, of which the closest to the A5025 is Llyn Llygeirian near Mynydd Mechell. Other waterbodies include Llyn Dinam, Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Traffwl to the south-east of Valley, Llyn Garreg-lwyd at Carreglwyd, Llyn Llywenan to the north-east of Bodedern and the lagoon at Cemlyn Bay. There is also the Holy Island Strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, which has the characteristics of an ‘inland sea’. The largest watercourse in the study area is Afon Alaw near Llanfachraeth, which opens out into the Afon Alaw estuary to the south-west of the village. Smaller ponds are scattered infrequently throughout the farmland adjacent to the A5025 and several other smaller streams and ditches are also present.

Landscape pattern

- 12.1.2.6 The majority of the study area consists of pastoral fields of varying size and shape with small, irregularly-shaped fields often located around villages and larger, more regular fields elsewhere. Infrequent arable fields are found amongst the farmland as well as some larger vegetation blocks, rock outcrops or scrub areas, but the landscape on the whole is predominantly open.
- 12.1.2.7 The 3km study area encompasses the coastal areas along the west and north of Anglesey, which includes areas of sand, mudflat, saltmarsh and rock outcrop. These coastal areas contain few buildings except for occasional caravan parks and campsites and the dominating Existing Power Station on the north coast. The coastline is remote and tranquil but exposed to the elements and wild in character.
- 12.1.2.8 The A5025 forms a man-made linear feature across the farmland emphasised by areas of residential development at villages such as Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Llanrhuddlad. Away from the villages settlement is limited to farmsteads and houses scattered within the farmland and there is a rural, tranquil feel to the landscape. This rural feel is reduced slightly in central Anglesey along the eastern edge of the 3km study area, as the area contains numerous wind turbines which are highly visible. The area around Valley is more urban in nature due to the proximity of transport routes including a railway, the A5, A55 and A5025 and overhead transmission cabling.
- 12.1.2.9 Several public rights of way cross the farmland in the study area although some were found to be inaccessible due to overgrown vegetation or fences. The major recreational routes in the area are the Wales Coast Path and three National Cycle Network (NCN) Routes (566/5/8). The Copper Trail also runs along NCN Routes 566 and 5 in a loop around the north of Anglesey.

Landcover

- 12.1.2.10 Larger vegetation blocks are found around the Existing Power Station, close to the A5025 at Cefn Coch, east of Llanrhuddlad, north-west of Llanfaethlu at Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden, east of the A5025

at Gronant and Llynon Hall and around Llanfachraeth. Some of these blocks are classed as ancient woodland, for example at Cefn Coch, Carreglwyd and Llynon Hall (ancient woodland is shown in figure 11-1 within volume 2). There is one woodland tree preservation order (TPO) opposite The Rectory in Llanfachraeth and an area, group and three individual TPOs to the south of Valley crossroads, none of which would be affected. In addition to the larger vegetation blocks, many residential properties and farms have shelterbelts planted adjacent to their boundaries.

Boundary features

- 12.1.2.11 The dominant woody vegetation type in the study area is native hedgerows along field boundaries and roads. There are varying degrees of hedgerow management evident resulting in some overgrown or gap
- 12.1.2.12 py hedgerows. In addition, it is apparent some hedgerows have been left to grow taller to provide shelterbelts in an otherwise open and exposed landscape, where larger groups of trees and woodland blocks are infrequent. There are several hedgerows considered ‘important’ under the Hedgerows Regulations [RD1] which border or adjoin the A5025. Hedgerows identified for ecological criteria are described in chapter 11 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report and those identified for heritage criteria in chapter 13 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report. Where hedgerows are not used as field boundaries, drystone walls and fences are common with isolated cloddiau.

Historic and cultural features

- 12.1.2.13 Further information on historic and cultural features can be found within chapter 13 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environment Report. In this section, they are described in terms of their influence on the landscape.
- 12.1.2.14 Anglesey has a strong connection with agriculture and the existing field pattern provides historic evidence from when Anglesey provided grain and livestock for the mountainous mainland. The island also once housed numerous windmills to grind the grain, with only a few such as Llynonn Mill surviving.
- 12.1.2.15 There are several Listed Buildings within the villages along the A5025, such as the Church of St Maethlu in Llanfaethlu, which provide landmarks in the landscape. There are also some Scheduled Monuments, the majority of which are standing stones noticeable as tall figures within pasture fields. There are many standing stones on Anglesey, which provide a link with the prehistoric times when they were erected. Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments are shown in figures 13-1 to 13-4 within volume 2.
- 12.1.2.16 There are two Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area, at Carreglwyd and Cestyll, which are distinctive in the landscape due to their associated woodland or shelterbelt vegetation. Carreglwyd contains a large house focused on an informal lake within a wooded parkland setting. The landscape character of Carreglwyd’s essential setting is discussed in

the landscape character section below. Cestyll is an early 20th century garden within a stream valley informally planted with shrubs and perennials.

- 12.1.2.17 There are three Conservation Areas within 3km of the existing A5025 at Bodedern, Llanfechell and Cemaes, designated for their relatively unchanged and uniform character and the special character of the harbour at Cemaes. Bodedern and Llanfechell are distinctive rural villages within farmland, whereas Cemaes has strong ties with the northern coast.
- 12.1.2.18 The A5 corridor, in connection with the newer A55 corridor, is a key feature in the historic and cultural development of the island. The road was built to improve connections with Ireland, which in turn converted Holyhead into a major port and resulted in the development of small rural settlements such as Valley along its route.

12.1.3 Landscape character

- 12.1.3.1 A review of existing landscape character information has been carried out in order to gain an understanding of the nature and value of the landscape character in the 3km study area. This information is available as an all-Wales resource called LANDMAP (Landscape Assessment and Decision-Making Process) and a county level resource as described in the paragraphs below.
- 12.1.3.2 LANDMAP records and evaluates the landscape of Wales and describes landscape characteristics, qualities and influences. Five LANDMAP categories or aspect areas exist; geological landscape, landscape habitats, visual and sensory, historic landscape and cultural landscape. The visual and sensory aspect areas (VSAAs) are of most relevance to the landscape and visual assessment and have been described in table 12.1-1.
- 12.1.3.3 The Isle of Anglesey County Council Landscape Strategy [RD2] is a county level landscape character assessment that breaks up Anglesey into discrete landscape character areas (LCAs). It has used the different LANDMAP aspect areas to inform the identification of individual LCAs. LCAs applicable to the 3km study area are described in section IACC Landscape Strategy.
- 12.1.3.4 The LANDMAP and county level landscape character assessments have not been assessed within the landscape and visual assessment (refer to paragraph below on the detailed landscape character assessment). However, they have been used to help describe the character of the AONB and the essential setting at Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden, as well as the character of the non-designated wider landscape. The landscape character of the Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds Special Landscape Area (SLA) is described in the Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey [RD3]. Relevant extracts from existing landscape character assessments are contained in the section Landscape designations and Non-designated wider landscape below. The landscape character of these designated and non-designated areas has been assessed within the landscape and visual assessment.

- 12.1.3.5 A detailed landscape character assessment has been undertaken for the 1km study area, which has been informed by LANDMAP and county level landscape character information and site survey work (see chapter 12 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report for details of the methodology). The local landscape character areas (LLCAs) are at a smaller scale and the key characteristics are of greater relevance to the 1km study area. These LLCAs have been described in the section Detailed landscape character assessment and assessed within the landscape and visual assessment.

LANDMAP

- 12.1.3.6 Table 12.1-1 LANDMAP VSAs provides summaries of the descriptive reports for the LANDMAP VSAs covering the study area. LANDMAP VSAs have been shown on figures 12-9 – 12-12 within volume 2

Table 12.1.1 LANDMAP VSAs

Area name	Area description
Visual and sensory: North-west Drumlins	'Basket of eggs' glacial landscape of smooth oval hillocks with damp hollows. Land cover of medium-sized, rolling to undulating, pasture fields with hedgerow boundaries. Small villages, hamlets and scattered farms linked by small roads. Settled character in an unremarkable but tranquil, pleasant landscape.
Visual and sensory: Caergeiliog Craggy Lowlands	This area of low-lying land is south of the A55, east of Four Mile Bridge. The small scale of the fields and twisting lanes is in contrast to the A55 and to RAF Valley, both of which substantially intrude and detract from the overall landscape owing to movement and extreme noise.
Visual and sensory: A55 Corridor	The A55 dual carriageway crosses Anglesey diagonally and has six interchanges, with intrusive raised roundabouts, signs and lighting. Overall, the corridor fits well into the gently undulating topography and is not particularly conspicuous. It has shallow cuttings and embankments and is mainly bordered by hedges. From the road, there are views across the pleasant countryside and more dramatic views of the coast towards Holyhead.
Visual and sensory: Valley and Newlands	This consists of two areas, mainly of housing estates, near the main road and railway, just before they cross over to Holy Island. It is built on fairly flat land and is mundane and characterless. Only at the edge of Newlands are there good views out across to Penrhos and along the north-west coast. Noise from jets is very intrusive in this area during weekdays.
Visual and sensory: Alaw estuary	This lies immediately north of the Holy Island Straits where for the last mile of its length the west flowing Afon Alaw forms an estuary. It consists of sand dunes at the seaward end, saltmarshes at the edges and areas of shingle and

Area name	Area description
	mud at low tide. It is tucked away, hidden from view by low hills and dunes, with only the coastal footpath giving access to the northern side.
Visual and sensory: Mynydd y Garn	Area of upland on the north-west tip of Anglesey, rising to 170m. It is distinctly craggier than the adjacent lowland and has scattered outcrops of rocks, with gorse and stone walls, plus an area of forestry. Small winding roads give access to scattered farms and the small linear village of Llanfairynghornwy. From the high points, there are 360-degree views, including to the Skerries off Carmel Head. Its coastal location adds to its interest.
Visual and sensory: drumlins with windfarms	Groups of wind turbines dominate the landscape in the north part of Anglesey. The 'basket of eggs' landscape of smooth oval hillocks and damp hollows is typically covered with large regular fields with hedges, mainly pasture for sheep and cattle, with some arable land. There are scattered farms, linked by small roads, all within close sight of wind turbines which appear incongruous on this lowland farmland.
Visual and sensory: Mynydd Mechell	Rocky upland character with small irregular fields bounded by stone walls, areas of bare rock and gorse and numerous small ponds, which contrasts with the smooth surrounding lowland drumlins. There are small twisting lanes and scattered houses and farms, with the spread-out villages of Mynydd Mechell and Carreglefn. Views are mainly limited by the nearby rocky terrain. It is generally an attractive, varied small-scale rural landscape.
Visual and sensory: Cemlyn	On the northern coast, west of Cemaes, is a brackish lagoon, impounded by a crescent-shaped shingle beach. It is a nature reserve with seabird interest. It is a popular spot for bird watching and is served by two car parks, one at either end.
Visual and sensory: north coast	This is a convoluted north-facing coastline, rocky with shingle beaches and one sandy beach at Cemaes. Headlands project from the coast, with low shallow cliffs behind or steep slopes up to higher land. The coastal footpath runs alongside with views of the wild rugged coast and out to the Skerries. Although much of it feels remote now, there are remains of past industry and the Existing Power Station is a conspicuous intrusion for several kilometres. At the eastern end of this stretch of coast is the lighthouse on Point Lynas, which forms an attractive landmark.

Area name	Area description
Visual and sensory: north coast hinterland	This is an intricate, small scale, attractive landscape with winding lanes, glimpses of the coast, small craggy hillocks and damp valleys. There are scattered houses and small fields. Within the area is the settlement of Bull Bay, dominated by bungalows and holiday accommodation, and an adjacent golf course. These detract from the integrity of the nearby landscape, as do glimpses of the Existing Power Station.
Visual and sensory: north-west coast	West-facing coast consisting of sandy bays and coves interspersed with stretches of rocky coast and small headlands, backed by shallow low slopes. Along the northern third, where the land is higher, there are only rocks with steeply rising slopes behind, giving a wild feeling to this part. The coastal footpath has views of the quiet, unspoilt, rugged coastline and west to Holy Island.
Visual and sensory: the Existing Power Station	The Existing Power Station is made up of uncompromising buildings which loom on the skyline and are conspicuous against a backdrop of sea. Partially screened by woodland and bunds in closer range views. Unattractive, exposed, noisy, settled and threatening character.
Visual and sensory: Cemaes	Cemaes is located on an inlet on the north coast. Its waterfront is attractive, with a small harbour and sandy beach, but its outskirts are the usual mundane housing estates. There is an attractive small stream in an open valley leading through the settlement to the sea.
Visual and sensory: Llanfechell	Llanfechell is a medium-sized village, about three kilometres inland from the north coast. Its centre is quite attractive, with a curving main street, clock tower and curious white-painted church tower. Late twentieth century housing estates on either side are unattractive.
Visual and sensory: Bodedern	Bodedern is a medium-sized village in the hinterland of Anglesey's west coast, two kilometres north of the A55. It has a small older core but is mainly unattractive late twentieth-century housing estates, plus a large school on the outskirts. It is generally a compact village with little sense of place. Noise from jets is intrusive in this area during weekdays.
Visual and sensory: Penrhos Beach	This area of beach, rocks and wide sands lies on the north coast of Holy Island, adjacent to Penrhos Coastal Park, stretching from the South Pier of Holyhead Harbour eastward across the straits to Newlands. Being near Holyhead, much of the area is popular for walking, but the eastern part, beyond the straits, is not very accessible and provides a feeding ground for geese and waders at low tide. There are extensive very attractive views northwards

Area name	Area description
	along the north-west coast of Anglesey, but inland the aluminium works dominate.
Visual and sensory: Penrhos Coastal Park	This area lies immediately east of Holyhead, between the A5 and the sea. It is part of the former estate of the Stanleys and has a central farm complex and plantation woodlands. It is popular for walking and enjoying views along the coast. Its entrance is marked by the white-painted tollhouse on the A5.
Visual and sensory: Inland Sea/Stanley Embankment	This area is the wide part of the Holy Island Straits, impounded by the Stanley Embankment, originally built by Telford to carry the A5. This causeway, now widened to carry the railway and A55, brings movement and noise into the area. The tidal currents make the 'Inland Sea' popular for kayaking. There are no views out to sea beyond the embankment from here.
Visual and sensory: Holy Island Straits	The southern two-thirds of the straits that separate Holy Island from the main island of Anglesey are convoluted and in places narrow. This area is similar to an estuary and at low tide there are expanses of sand and mud, with the sea forming only a narrow channel. There is little access to the area except by foot, and when the jets from adjacent RAF Valley are not flying, the area is quiet and peaceful.
Visual and sensory: Holy Island	A low-lying area with a pattern of low craggy ridges and marshy bottoms. Small roads follow the sides of the ridges, serving the scattered houses and farms and giving access to the popular beaches of the west coast. There are small fields with stone walls and gorse hedges, and the few trees are wind-pruned. There is some tourist development but it remains unspoilt. There are good views to the coast and to Holyhead Mountain, and a feeling of coastal openness. The quiet atmosphere of this landscape is shattered during weekdays by jets from nearby RAF Valley.
Visual and sensory: Llanfihangel lakes and dunes	Inland from RAF Valley, towards the A55, this low-lying area on either side of Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn is a mosaic of former dunes, lakes and marshy areas, interspersed with rocky patches. There is open access on much of the grassy dunes, including a golf course. The lakes are used for fishing and have wildlife interest. The rest of the land is divided into small irregular fields. This area suffers from the extremely noisy jets of RAF Valley during weekdays.
Visual and Sensory: Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn	This village is spread out between the A55 and RAF Valley. The southern part, nearer the airfield, is a typical RAF base with forces housing and expanses of neat mown grass. The northern part is mainly housing estates, with a

Area name	Area description
	few shops. Adjacent natural lakes help bring some character to this otherwise very ordinary settlement. Noise from jets is very intrusive in this area during weekdays.

IACC Landscape Strategy

12.1.3.7 The study area is covered by LCA3: Inland Sea; LCA4: North West Coast; LCA5: North West Anglesey; and LCA18: Valley Airfield. LCAs have been shown on figures 12-9 – 12-12 within volume 2.

12.1.3.8 The characteristics of these LCAs are as follows:

- LCA3 is described as the Holy Island Strait crossed by the Stanley Embankment, which carries the A5, railway and A55. It is an area influenced by tidal currents popular for water sports, and has an estuarine character. At low tide, sandbanks are exposed to the south of the Stanley Embankment. To the north is a large sandy foreshore with rocky outcrops and the low tide channel of Afon Alaw.
- LCA4 covers the coast of Anglesey between Afon Alaw estuary and Bull Bay. The western coast comprises sandy bays and coves separated by rocky cliffs and headlands. The northern coast is more rocky and convoluted but with a sandy beach and brackish lagoon at Cemlyn Bay. The area is quiet, but is crossed by the Wales Coast Path and contains evidence of man-made activity such as lime kilns.
- LCA5 is described as having an extensive drumlin field resulting in a “classic ‘basket of eggs’ description for the landscape” [RD2]. The hillocks run south-west to north-east and the majority have a land cover of improved grassland. There are also areas of marsh, scrub and rocky outcrops at Mynydd y Garn and Mynydd Mechell. Windfarms form a distinctive feature in the landscape.
- LCA18 contains the Valley airfield and the adjacent settlement of Rhosneigr, the coastal landscape and wetlands and reserves. The nature and scale of buildings and the associated runways and hardstanding are visually intrusive in the area.

Landscape designations

12.1.3.9 The Proposed Development would border the nationally designated Anglesey AONB at Llanynghenedl, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu. The Proposed Development would also be located approximately 1km west of the Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA and 250m east of the essential setting of Carreglywd Registered Park and Garden. Descriptions of landscape character have been informed by the published landscape character sources listed earlier and by the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2015 – 2020 [RD4]. The designated areas are shown in figures 12-5 – 12-8 within volume 2.

Landscape character of the AONB

- 12.1.3.10 The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2015 – 2020 [RD4] describes the AONB at Section 3, paragraph 3.1 (page 6) in the following terms: “the coastline of Anglesey, many stretches of which are isolated, contributes much to the island’s appeal. Rugged cliffs, sandy bays, marshes, dunes... give great variety of scene”.
- 12.1.3.11 The AONB is a predominantly coastal designation, although the “essential backdrop to the coast” [RD4] is also important. It is this ‘backdrop’ that borders the Proposed Development at Llanynghenedl, Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu, the character of which has been influenced by centuries of farming. Agriculture is the main land use type in the AONB and elements such as hedgerows, walls and cloddiau are integral to the landscape.
- 12.1.3.12 The published landscape character sources of relevance to the AONB within the study area include the Isle of Anglesey County Council Landscape Strategy [RD2] LCA 5: North West Anglesey, and LANDMAP VSAs North-west drumlins and Mynydd y Garn. The AONB is strongly influenced by the drumlin fields and by the ridgeline incorporating Mynydd y Garn, and is rural and undeveloped in nature. On the whole, the landscape is of medium-sized pastoral fields bordered by hedgerows, walls and cloddiau, although rock outcrops and scrub occur within the farmland, particularly in proximity to Mynydd y Garn.
- 12.1.3.13 The following is a list of the special qualities of the Anglesey AONB of relevance to the Proposed Development:
- peace and tranquillity;
 - historic landscapes, parks and gardens;
 - rural agricultural communities;
 - public right of way network; and
 - accessible land.

Landscape character of Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA

- 12.1.3.14 An extract from the Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey [RD3] is provided below, which describes the character of the Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA.

“The Mynydd Mechell SLA forms a very distinctive small-scale craggy and wild landscape which is clearly discernible from the smoother rolling landscape which surrounds it...

“The SLA is a distinctive landscape, characterised by a craggy, strongly undulating landform with small irregular rough pasture fields bounded by stone walls, rock outcrops and patches of gorse, with numerous ponds. Although the landscape only rises to a height of 92m AOD, it possesses a ‘wild’ and upland quality, which is easily discernible from the smoothly rolling, drumlin-formed landscape which surrounds the SLA. The SLA includes open rocky moorland and a varied patchwork of semi-natural habitats set within pastoral farmland. It evokes a strong rural quality, and

is largely unspoilt with a general absence of modern development. Small twisting lanes follow the undulating topography and occasional houses, farms and hamlets scattered along them, with the main village serving the area being Carreglefn (located to the south east). The area has a strong cultural and historic significance, including evidence of settlement from prehistoric times...

“Planning and management proposals in the SLA and within its landscape setting should take account of the following special qualities:

- The distinctive, small scale craggy landscape, with a wild upland and deeply rural character, contrasting with surrounding smoothly rolling, drumlin formed landscape.
- Its intricate network of small irregular fields, paths, tracks, winding roads and sparse settlement pattern.
- Unity of the landscape, with vernacular features such as dry stone walls and stone buildings.
- Historic and cultural significance of the landscape, with strong field patterns, evidence of past historic land use and settlement form prehistoric times”. (Land Use Consultants, December 2012).

12.1.3.15 Another published landscape character source of relevance to the SLA within the study area is the LANDMAP VSAA Mynydd Mechell. The character at Mynydd Mechell is undulating and rocky in nature, with scrub vegetation and limited development. There is a sense of wildness and views vary from being enclosed to open, depending on the nature of the topography. Where views are possible they extend across the Anglesey landscape with views east and south dominated by wind turbines.

Essential setting of Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden

12.1.3.16 The essential setting of Carreglwyd is discussed further in the cultural heritage chapter 13. The essential setting of Carreglwyd lies in close proximity to the A5025 at Llanfaethlu, although the Registered Park and Garden itself is 1km away and well screened by vegetation and topography. Descriptions of landscape character have been informed by the published landscape character sources listed earlier.

12.1.3.17 The published landscape character sources of relevance to the essential setting of Carreglwyd include the Isle of Anglesey County Council Landscape Strategy [RD2] LCA 5: North West Anglesey and LANDMAP VSAA North-west Drumlins. As for the AONB, the essential setting area is strongly influenced by the drumlin fields and is relatively rural and undeveloped in nature, although the A5025 and built-up edge of Llanfaethlu introduces a man-made presence. Landcover comprises predominantly medium-sized pastoral fields bordered by hedgerows, walls and cloddiau, although there are rocky outcrops and areas of scrub vegetation such as within the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Non-designated wider landscape

- 12.1.3.18 The published landscape character sources of relevance to the non-designated wider landscape within the study area include Isle of Anglesey County Council Landscape Strategy [RD2] LCA 5: North West Anglesey and LANDMAP VSAs North-west Drumlins, Drumlins with Windfarms and Valley and Newlands. The area is strongly influenced by the drumlin fields and by the ridge line incorporating Mynydd y Garn. It is also relatively rural and undeveloped in nature, although features such as the A5025, overhead transmission lines and wind turbines increase the man-made presence in certain areas. Landcover is predominantly medium-sized pastoral fields bordered by hedgerows, walls and cloddiau, although there are rock outcrops and scrub areas in places.

Detailed landscape character assessment

- 12.1.3.19 A more detailed development-level landscape character assessment has been undertaken, in order to supplement the above published sources, in line with the methodology described in the landscape and visual chapter. The following is a list of key characteristics for the LLCAs identified through desk study and field survey work. The locations of the LLCAs are shown on figures 12-9 – 12-12 within volume 2. The potential effects on LLCAs are discussed below in the landscape and visual assessment tables 12.1-4 and 12.1-5, and in chapter 12 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report.

LLCA1 Caergeiliog Craggy Lowlands

- Undulating topography with rocky outcrops.
- There is a mosaic of different vegetation types with scrub, gorse, rough grassland, pasture, marsh and tree belts providing diversity. Gorse and scrub areas are often found around rocky outcrops creating coarse texture against smoother, simpler pasture fields.
- Low-lying pasture fields are small to medium in size and predominantly bordered by managed hedgerows but also by stone walls, fences, unmanaged hedgerows and hedgerows with trees. Fields are semi-regular to irregular in shape.
- Scrub, marsh and rough grassland areas are wilder in appearance compared to the more managed pasture areas.
- Larger vegetation blocks form shelterbelts for houses and farms.
- Settlement is limited to the village of Caergeiliog and scattered farms and houses connected by relatively minor roads.
- Building materials include stone, slate, painted render and pebbledash.
- A NCN route and several footpaths run through the character area.
- The A55 is evident due to embankments and moving traffic, and the railway to Holyhead runs through the character area. Overhead

transmission cabling, telegraph poles and a substation form noticeable detractors.

- Tranquillity is high away from Caergeiliog, the A55 and local transport routes, although jet take-off at Valley Airfield is intermittently noisy.
- Views are mostly open with some available towards Holyhead Mountain and development in Holyhead.
- Much of the rural character area has visual appeal and scenic quality away from the A55 and this is recognised by the AONB designation.

LLCA2 A55 Corridor

- Busy dual carriageway road in cutting at the A5 junction and at the B4545 but on embankment or at grade elsewhere.
- Amenity grass verge along the roadside with rough grassland on embankments and scrub and woodland blocks for integration and screening.
- Managed hedgerows are often found along the highway boundary fence.
- Large signs are noticeable along the road corridor.
- Man-made feel with straight lines, busy traffic, low scenic quality, low recreation and conservation interests and simple character.
- Cutting slopes channel views whereas embankments allow elevated views over surrounding countryside. Holyhead Mountain and development on Holyhead are visible to the west.

LLCA3 Valley and Newlands

- The character area consists of the central village area bisected by the A5 and a more modern residential estate along the western coast. The built-up areas are relatively flat but surrounded by flat to rolling farmland.
- The village area contains a mix of land use types including residential, commercial and industrial. There are also community buildings such as shops, public houses and St Michael's Church. Materials range from more traditional pebbledash and stone to large metal industrial sheds. The mix of land use types and materials reduces balance and unity but provides diversity and colour.
- Housing in the village ranges from detached two-storey buildings to flats and bungalows, whereas the coastal estate is primarily bungalows. The coastal estate has more unity than the village due to similar building types, but different building materials including stone, slate, brick, concrete, painted render and pebbledash create discordance.

- Tranquillity in the village is low due to constant busy traffic on the A5 and A5025, whereas it is higher on the cul-de-sacs of the coastal estate. Similarly, scenic quality is higher in the coastal estate due to elevated views across the sea in the west and farmland in the east.
- Views east and south from both areas look towards overhead transmission cabling and road infrastructure. Views west from the coastal area look out towards Holyhead.
- Recreation and conservation interests are present in the coastal village, which is located within the AONB and is adjacent to the Wales Coast Path.

LLCA4 Valley farmland

- Flat to rolling, low-lying, medium to large pasture fields bordered by a mixture of elements including managed hedgerows, overgrown hedgerows, fences and stone walls. Overgrown hedgerows contain gorse.
- Rounded drumlin features are noticeable but contrast with flatter areas along the A5025 corridor.
- Some rocky outcrops are present within fields particularly to the west of the A5025, often associated with scrub vegetation. Marsh is present in lower-lying areas and shelterbelts are visible next to farms and at Llanynghenedl. The stream at Llanynghenedl also has denser vegetation along it.
- Settlement is limited except for scattered farms connected by minor roads and a cluster of houses at Llanynghenedl. The A5025 is a busy main road through the character area.
- Building materials include stone, slate, painted render and pebbledash as well as corrugated metal on farm sheds.
- Numerous overhead transmission lines detract from views and road infrastructure including the A5025, A5 and A55 are noticeable due to moving traffic.
- Jet take-off at Valley Airfield and traffic on the A5025 reduce tranquillity and introduce movement.
- Views are channelled by drumlin features and along overhead transmission lines.

LLCA5 AONB Drumlins

- Distinctly rolling, medium to large pasture fields dominated by rounded drumlin features. Fields are semi-regular to regular in shape.

- Boundaries are predominantly thick hedgerows with gorse. Other vegetation includes a block of mixed woodland, scrub areas within pasture fields and shelterbelts adjacent to farms.
- Rural and undeveloped feel although the urban edge of Valley is apparent and overhead transmission cabling and road infrastructure are noticeable in views to the south. Settlement predominantly limited to scattered farms and vernacular buildings, with stone and slate building materials.
- Much of the character area is tranquil and still with limited human interaction.
- Elevated parts of drumlins afford views across the west coast, the sea and to Holyhead. Areas along the Alaw estuary have open, panoramic views out across the sea towards Holyhead Mountain.
- High scenic quality due to limited development and elevated, coastal views, recognised by the AONB designation.

LLCA6 Afon Alaw estuary

- Relatively flat land, dominated by a sinuous river course within a large-scale, open, mosaic landscape.
- Vegetation is predominantly scrub, rough grassland, bog and marsh along the open watercourse. Surrounding fields are pasture and are irregular in shape.
- The landscape is unified and balanced, smooth in texture, with limited contrast.
- There is a tranquil feel apart from the intermittent jet noise from Valley Airfield and A5025 traffic. Human interaction is limited.
- Views are open but the sinuous river course channels views out across the sea towards Holyhead Mountain. The chimney on Holyhead detracts from views slightly.
- High scenic quality due to very limited development. Much of the character area is designated as a SSSI and the Wales Coast Path follows the river estuary.
- The landscape is exposed with a wild, natural quality.

LLCA7 Afon Alaw

- Flat to rolling, relatively small, low-lying pasture fields bisected by the Afon Alaw. Fields are semi-regular to irregular in shape.
- Field boundaries are predominantly hedgerows, which are thick and often contain gorse. Other vegetation includes scrub areas within pasture fields and along the river and shelterbelts adjacent to farms. Marsh is present within lower-lying areas.

- Inconspicuous river course noticeable more for its associated vegetation than open water.
- Rural feel with sense of tranquillity, although the village of Llanfachraeth is noticeable along the A5025. Traffic on the A5025 and jet noise from Valley Airfield intermittently interrupt the tranquillity.
- Farms are scattered throughout and are connected by minor roads. Building materials include slate and stone, and timber and wire fences.
- Relatively enclosed compared to more elevated areas of Anglesey, with views channelled by topography, buildings in Llanfachraeth and vegetation.
- Views from the western edge of the character area are scenic and look out across the Alaw estuary.

LLCA8 Llanfachraeth

- Rural linear village distributed along A5025. The village core is centred at a crossroads with a public house and convenience store. Other notable buildings include Ysgol Gynradd and St Machraeth Church.
- Buildings are otherwise residential with a mix of building styles and sizes including two-storey detached, semi-detached and bungalows. Newer houses tend to be bungalows.
- Mixture of housing styles including pebbledash, painted render, stone and slate. Character is diverse, textured and colourful, although this reduces unity slightly.
- Rural feel due to proximity of farmland with rolling, pasture fields visible from most locations in the village.
- Busy traffic on the A5025 reduces sense of safety, security, connectivity, tranquillity and scenic quality.
- Views are confined by built form and are inward-looking except to the outskirts where there are open views across surrounding fields.

LLCA9 North-west coast

- Medium-sized, rolling pasture fields ranging from low-lying in the south to more elevated in the north. Topography generally slopes west towards the coast and there are obvious drumlin features throughout.
- Field boundaries are predominantly thick hedgerows with some hedgebanks, although to the south there are also more managed hedgerows and fences. Other vegetation includes shelterbelts and scrub areas.

- Rural and remote feel with limited development. Scattered farms are linked by minor roads and winding lanes. There is a high sense of tranquillity and security due to the limited human access.
- Views are more channelled in the south by topography but elevated in the north with views out to the coast and sea towards Holyhead Mountain. Elevated areas are exposed and wild.
- High scenic quality due to limited development and elevated, coastal views, recognised by the AONB designation.

LLCA10 Central Anglesey low-lying

- Mixed size (small to large), flat to rolling, low-lying pasture fields with isolated arable fields. Fields are semi-regular to regular in shape but the mixed field size creates an irregular landscape pattern.
- Mixed field boundaries with evidence of gappy and unmanaged hedgerows, as well as overgrown hedgerows, hedgebanks, stone walls and fences. Shelterbelts are found adjacent to farms and marsh is present in lower-lying areas.
- Drumlin features influence the topography and channel views. Views from the drumlin slopes are more elevated with some views possible towards the coast, Holyhead Mountain, Llanfaethlu and Mynydd y Garn. Overhead transmission cabling detracts from views south.
- Rural, undeveloped feel with scattered farms linked by minor roads and winding lanes. The A5025 is a busy road crossing the character area which introduces movement and intermittent noise. Otherwise, there is a high sense of tranquillity.
- Building materials include stone, slate, timber, painted render and pebbledash.

LLCA11 Central Anglesey higher ground

- Medium to large-sized, elevated, rolling pasture fields bordered by gappy hedgerows and fences. Fields are semi-regular to regular in shape and the area is relatively open due to limited vegetation and elevated topography. Field size is more consistent and balanced compared to LLCA10.
- Gorse is present in hedgerow boundaries and there is a mixture of managed hedgerows, overgrown hedgerows, fences and stone walls.
- Impressive views to Snowdonia and north-west coast of Wales due to elevated position.
- Noticeable views to wind turbines in adjacent character area and to Llanrhuddlad church spire in the west.

- Limited development although views are possible to small villages such as Llanrhuddlad and Llanfaethlu. Scattered farms with associated shelterbelts are linked by minor roads and winding lanes.
- High sense of tranquillity except for intermittent noise from traffic on the A5025 which also introduces movement.

LLCA12 Llanfaethlu small fields

- Small, rolling pasture fields elevated above surrounding landscape on obvious drumlin features. Fields are semi-regular to irregular in shape.
- Mixture of field boundary types creates diversity in the landscape. Evidence of a lack of hedgerow maintenance leading to gappy hedgerows, outgrown hedgerows and fences with trees.
- Scattered farms within farmland with nucleated village of Llanfaethlu. Linear or scattered residential development along A5025. Other buildings in Llanfaethlu include a church, post office and local shop.
- Building materials include stone, slate, timber, painted render and pebbledash.
- Close to the busy A5025 which travels through the character area and reduces tranquillity, safety and security.
- Small deciduous woodland belt and small areas of scrub, otherwise an open landscape.
- Away from Llanfaethlu village and the A5025 there is a rural, upland feel. Very distant views east are possible to Snowdonia due to elevated position with noticeable views to wind turbines in adjacent character area.

LLCA13 Carreglwyd

- Typical parkland landscape with open, medium to large-sized pasture fields and dense, deciduous woodland belts and individual trees. The woodland belts provide a strong sense of place and they contrast with the surrounding open Anglesey landscape.
- The undulating topography creates curved, sinuous fields, which are smooth in texture apart from the occasional rock outcrop and scrub block. Other vegetation includes marsh and rough grassland around ponds within the SSSI.
- Large country house within the dense woodland belts surrounded by designed gardens. Scattered farms and vernacular buildings are present with associated hedgerows and tree clusters. Building materials include stone, slate, timber and wire fencing and metal gates.

- Closer to the woodland the landscape becomes more enclosed with an associated variance in openness of views. Elsewhere there are open, elevated, scenic views east towards Snowdonia and west towards the coast and Holyhead Mountain.
- There is a predominantly tranquil, quiet feel due to limited development. Intermittent noise due to traffic on the A5025.
- The landscape has a high scenic quality recognised by its AONB and Registered Park and Garden designation.

LLCA14 Drumlins with windfarms

- Undulating, medium-sized pasture fields ranging from elevated land to lower-lying land. Fields are semi-regular to regular in shape.
- Predominantly open landscape with some areas of scrub vegetation and shelterbelts.
- Scattered farms of stone and slate are linked by lanes which are very minor in nature. Human access is occasional, which reduces movement and creates a sense of tranquillity, safety and security.
- Numerous wind turbines introduce a man-made influence into an otherwise rural landscape.
- Elevated locations afforded with open, very distant views towards Snowdonia.

LLCA15 Llanrhuddlad small fields

- Small, flat to rolling pasture fields around the village of Llanrhuddlad. Fields tend to be flatter closer to the village and more rolling towards Mynydd y Garn. Fields are semi-regular to irregular in shape.
- Marshy areas within low-lying parts of fields and rocky outcrops noticeable in places, especially near Mynydd y Garn. To the east of the character area is a large woodland block, which is not a typical feature of open Anglesey farmland.
- Mixture of thick unmanaged hedgerows with gorse and more gappy hedgerows along fences. Hedgerows tend to be neater near the village and stone walls are more common.
- Linear residential development at Llanrhuddlad along the A5025 and minor roads, with a landmark church building and spire. Otherwise limited development with scattered farms connected by minor roads and winding lanes.
- Busy traffic on the A5025 reduces tranquillity, security and safety and creates movement. Away from the main road, there is a quiet, rural feel.

- Mynydd y Garn is prominent in views west. Elevated location and openness of landscape allows views south-east towards windfarms and Snowdonia, and north towards the coast.

LLCA16 Mynydd Mechell

- A very undulating landform consisting of a mosaic of rock outcrops, scrub and small irregular fields.
- A typical upland feel to the landscape, which is relatively wild and natural in character.
- Vegetation cover is fairly open, comprising gorse, scrub and brambles with pockets of rough grazing pasture.
- A diverse landscape with a coarse texture and contrasting colours.
- Limited settlement comprising scattered farms and vernacular buildings. Human access is limited and public rights of way are not easily accessed or found, suggesting they are not regularly used.
- Very distant views south towards Snowdonia and north to the coast and Mynydd y Garn with wind turbines as prominent features.
- Views are dependent on topography with higher areas afforded more open views and lower areas screened by topography and vegetation.

LLCA17 Llyn Llygeirian

- Large waterbody set within flat, low-lying area of marsh and bog.
- Isolated blocks of scrub, coniferous woodland and individual trees are dotted throughout the marsh areas but otherwise the character area is open, especially due to the large expanse of water.
- Natural in appearance with few man-made features and there is a sense of wildness due to the lack of human influence and the scrubby, unmanaged appearance of vegetation.
- Some access for trout fishing but otherwise human access is limited to a winding lane to the north of the character area. There is a strong sense of tranquillity, safety, security and remoteness.
- Views are contained by topography with views out towards rolling pasture fields in adjacent character areas.

LLCA18 Llanrhuddlad ridge

- Ridgeline made up of rolling, medium-sized pasture fields, which are semi-regular to regular in shape. The ridgeline is bisected by a stream valley, which interrupts the continuity of the topography.
- Scrub areas with gorse are present amongst the pasture, often around rocky outcrops. Elsewhere vegetation is limited to hedgerows, many of which are unmanaged.

- The limited vegetation cover creates an open landscape with middle-distance views north towards the coast and north-west towards Mynydd y Garn due to its elevated position. There are also views towards Snowdonia and Holyhead Mountain.
- Limited development except for scattered farms connected by minor roads. There is an upland, rural feel with a sense of tranquillity, safety and security, although when closer to the A5025 there is intermittent noise and movement.

LLCA19 Cefn Coch low-lying

- Flat to rolling, low-lying, medium-sized pasture fields, which are semi-regular to regular in shape and predominantly bordered by managed hedgerows and stone walls.
- Small stream present within character area as well as rocky outcrops with associated scrub vegetation. Shelterbelts around residential properties, and scrub areas, provide some enclosure but otherwise an open landscape.
- The A5025 is noticeable due to moving traffic, which introduces intermittent noise and reduces tranquillity, safety and security.
- Apart from the A5025, development is limited to farms connected by minor roads and winding lanes.
- Standing stones are visible in some fields.
- Mynydd y Garn is an obvious feature in views. There are also views to the coast and the Existing Power Station in the north, and windfarms in the east.

LLCA20 Mynydd y Garn

- Very undulating landscape with a mosaic of rocky outcrops, scrub and pasture. Pasture fields are small in size and semi-regular to irregular in shape.
- The variety of land cover types creates a highly-textured, colourful and diverse landscape, although this also reduces unity and balance. The predominance of scrub and rocky outcrops makes the landscape feel more rugged, natural and wild.
- Very attractive landscape with a high scenic quality, recognised by its AONB designation.
- There is a rural, upland feel due to limited development of occasional farms linked by winding lanes. This creates a sense of tranquillity and security.
- Elevated position allows open almost panoramic views towards the northern coast and the Existing Power Station.

LLCA21 A5025 farmland

- Open and exposed aspect of drumlin fields.
- A5025 within otherwise pastoral farmland of medium scale fields with irregular, angular field pattern.
- Hedgerows and dry stone walls/cloddiau, often in disrepair and replaced or reinforced by post and wire fencing.
- Trees along field boundaries mainly within southern part of LLCA.
- Unmanaged vegetation associated with outcrops of rock and damp hollows.
- Sparsely settled, with mainly scattered farmsteads.
- Open views from tops of drumlins, including views north to the sea framed by drumlins and hill form of Mynydd y Garn to the south-west.
- Components of power production and distribution evident in views out of LLCA, including pylons, overhead lines, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station.

LLCA22 Llanfechell farmland

- Gently undulating drumlin topography amongst sheltered rural valleys with damp hollows.
- Medium- to small-scale fields with larger fields to the east.
- Fields are mainly pasture for sheep and cattle, with some arable land.
- Dry stone walls/cloddiau and overgrown hedgerows, sometimes appearing as rows of stunted trees.
- Scattered dwellings and farmsteads, mainly along roads linking the villages of Llanfechell, Treglele and Cemaes.
- Distinctive prehistoric standing stones.
- Components of modern power production and distribution evident in views, including pylons, overhead lines, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station.
- Cemaes Mill (windmill) landmark.

LLCA23 North Drumlins

- Interconnecting rolling drumlin landform with damp hollows, with mainly pastoral fields grazed by sheep and cattle, as well as some arable fields.
- Open and exposed aspect.
- Medium- to large-scale fields enclosed by overgrown dry stone walls/cloddiau.

- Rock outcrops with associated unmanaged vegetation such as gorse.
- Scattered farmsteads and properties often nestled in between small groups of trees, such as the distinctive pines at the site of The Firs (former small bed and breakfast).
- Skylines defined by surrounding drumlins.
- Views to the sea limited by the undulating drumlin landform.
- The hill form of Mynydd y Garn in the adjacent landscape forms a distinctive backdrop in views south-west.
- The Existing Power Station and associated pylons stand out as industrial features on the skyline in views from higher ground.

LLCA24 Tregele

- Modern residential housing interspersed by garden vegetation.
- Small pastoral fields with irregular field patterns on the fringes of the village.
- Field boundaries comprise a mixture of hedgerows, sometimes with trees, stone walls and post and wire fencing.
- Petrol filling station on the A5025.
- Components of adjacent power production and distribution evident in views out of the LLCA.

12.1.4 Visual amenity

- 12.1.4.1 Table 12.1-2 Visual receptors and associated photographs provides a summary of visual receptors identified within the study area with a full list and description of existing views provided. Below, 'R' denotes residential receptors, 'PR' denotes users of Public Rights of Way, 'CR' denotes community receptors and 'TR' denotes users of local roads.
- 12.1.4.2 Table 12.1-3 Visual receptors and description of existing views. Photo locations associated with the visual receptors have also been listed in Table 12.1-2 Visual receptors and associated photographs. The locations of these photos are shown on figures 12-13 to 12-16 within volume 2 and the photos displayed on figures 12-17 to 12-28 within volume 2.
- 12.1.4.3 Visual receptors are generally contained within 1km of the Proposed Development where the road would be most visible, as determined through field assessment and reflected in the zone of theoretical visibility. Specific receptors outside the distance as requested by statutory consultees have also been included. Distances of views have been described as per the methodology in the landscape and visual chapter.

Table 12.1.2 Visual receptors and associated photographs

Receptor	Associated photographs
Residential receptors within 1km of the Proposed Development	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16
Communities of Valley, Llanyngghenedl, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu, Llanrhuddlad and Treglele	N/A
Users of Wales Coast Path	1
Cyclists using NCN Route 5	1, 2, 4
Cyclists using NCN Route 8	N/A
Cyclists using NCN Route 566 and the Copper Trail	19
Users of public rights of way within 1km of the Proposed Development	1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11
Users of open access land at Mynydd y Garn	17
Users of local roads within 1km of the Proposed Development	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 16
Visitors to Valley cemetery	N/A
Visitors to Llynonn Mill	8
Visitors to Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden, experiencing the Significant View within	14

12.1.4.4 In Table 12.1-3 below, ‘R’ denotes residential receptors, ‘PR’ denotes users of Public Rights of Way, ‘CR’ denotes community receptors and ‘TR’ denotes users of local roads.

Table 12.1.3 Visual receptors and description of existing views

Receptor	Existing views
R1: Properties in Caergeiliog	Views over A55 embankments and A55/A5 junction towards Valley and drumlins in the middle-distance. The embankments screen much of the A5/A5025, although the A5025 is partially visible for a short section where it travels between Valley and Llanyngghenedl. Overhead transmission cabling noticeable in view.
R2: Pen-caledog	First and ground floor windows with views across fields towards Valley Cemetery, the A5025, A5 and buildings in Valley. Holyhead Mountain is visible beyond. Boundary vegetation restricts views. The Pen-caledog property appears to be derelict.

Receptor	Existing views
R3: Properties north of Valley including on Gorad Road	Elevated, middle-distance views across fields towards the A5025 between Valley and Llanynghenedl and drumlins beyond. Very distant views towards Snowdonia, with overhead transmission cabling crossing the view.
R4: Properties along the A5025	East-facing properties with local views onto the A5025 and beyond to drumlins, overhead transmission cabling and Snowdonia. Oblique views north along the A5025 towards Llanynghenedl and south towards Valley. West-facing property with local views onto the A5025 and beyond to drumlin features and Holyhead Mountain. Oblique views north along the A5025 towards Llanynghenedl and south towards Valley.
R5: Properties east of the A5025 (Cleifiog Isaf, Ty Hen)	Local views across fields towards the A5025 travelling between Llanynghenedl and Valley. Buildings in Valley are visible as are drumlin features and overhead transmission cabling. Views restricted by farm outbuildings, particularly from ground floor windows. Oblique views south towards Valley and the A5, and oblique views north towards Llanynghenedl.
R6: Isolated properties along Gorad Road	Elevated, middle-distance views over fields towards drumlins and very distant views to Snowdonia. The A5025 is visible between Valley and Llanynghenedl and an overhead transmission line crosses the horizon. Vegetation along Gorad Road and property boundaries provides some screening.
R7: Isolated properties north of Gorad Road	Local views across fields towards Llanynghenedl and the A5025. Drumlin features are visible beyond as is overhead transmission cabling. Very distant views to Snowdonia. Views are restricted by outbuildings and vegetation.
R8: Tyn Ffynnon	Local, open views onto the A5025 in the west with views north along the A5025 travelling into Llanfachraeth. Views possible beyond to Mynydd y Garn in the north and drumlins in the AONB to the west. Wind turbines are noticeable in the north-east.
R9: Bryn Colyn, Cefn Amlwg, Mynydd y Gof	Elevated, middle-distance views across fields towards the A5025 between Llanynghenedl and Llanfachraeth. Llanfaethlu, Holyhead Mountain and Mynydd y Garn are visible in the distance. Overhead transmission cabling is a noticeable feature. Vegetation on property boundaries provides some screening.

Receptor	Existing views
R10: Isolated properties east of Llanfachraeth	Views west over fields towards the built-up edge of Llanfachraeth and drumlins in the AONB beyond, with the existing A5025 screened by buildings. Oblique, middle-distance views south towards the A5025 between Llanfachraeth and Llanynghenedl. Overhead transmission cabling features in the view to the south.
R11: Isolated properties west of Llanfigael	Middle-distance views west across fields towards the A5025 north of Llanfachraeth and drumlin features in the AONB, with distant views to Holyhead Mountain. Oblique views south-west towards Llanfachraeth village with views of the A5025 predominantly screened by buildings.
R12: Plas Ellen, Tan y Bryn, Pen-y-groes, Pen yr orsedd	Local views west or east onto the A5025 and along the road south as it enters Llanfachraeth. Buildings in the village are visible as are middle-distance drumlin features. Views north along the A5025 are also possible travelling towards Bryn Tirion (except from Tan y Bryn), with middle-distance views to Llanfaethlu and distant views to Mynydd y Garn.
R13: Penyrsedd Cottage, 1-6 Pont Dronwy, Dronwy	Views east towards the A5025 north of Llanfachraeth, although vegetation and topography provide some screening. Views north are also possible across fields towards the A5025 as it crosses the landscape towards Bryn Tirion, although vegetation at Dronwy provides some screening.
R14: Tan-yr-allt, Portobello	Glimpsed views west across local road/fields towards the A5025, which is well screened by vegetation except where it crosses a stream on a bridge. Holyhead Mountain visible in the distance. Views further north/south screened by vegetation and topography.
R15: Tyn-y-felin, Gardd Fadog, Rhos-ddu, Penrhos, Pen yr Argae, Bottan Fawr	Views west towards the A5025 between Dronwy and Bryn Tirion. Views from Rhos-ddu and nearby properties are more elevated and middle-distance, with views from Bottan Fawr and Pen yr Argae less elevated and local. There are middle-distance views to Llanfaethlu village in the north and distant views to Holyhead in the west.
R16: Tyddyn Waen, Rhos-y-gaer, Bytheicws	Local views across fields or gardens towards the A5025 and beyond to drumlins and Snowdonia. Rhos-y-gaer and Bytheicws are in closest proximity to the road. Views are restricted by vegetation on property boundaries.
R17: Bodfardden-wen	Three first floor and two ground floor windows with views across the A5025 and beyond. Very distant

Receptor	Existing views
	views are possible across Anglesey and towards Snowdonia. Ground floor views filtered by boundary hedgerow.
R18: Properties at Bryn Tirion	East-facing properties have local views onto the A5025 with very distant views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia where not restricted by nearby properties. West-facing properties have local views onto the A5025 with distant views towards Holyhead Mountain and the sea. There are oblique views along the A5025 and Llanfaethlu to the north and along the A5025 and surrounding farmland to the south.
R19: Fadog-lwyd	Three first floor and two ground floor windows with open views across fields towards the A5025. Distant views across the Anglesey countryside towards Holyhead Mountain.
R20: Mountain view, Tyn Llech	Local views east from Mountain View onto the A5025 with very distant views possible across Anglesey and towards Snowdonia. Local views west from Tyn Llech onto the A5025 and beyond to Holyhead Mountain. There are oblique views along the A5025 and Llanfaethlu to the north and along the A5025 and surrounding farmland to the south.
R21: Properties close to the A5025 south-east of Llanfaethlu (including Capel Soar)	Local, open views west onto the A5025 from the majority of properties with views beyond to fields, Llanfaethlu village and Holyhead Mountain in the distance. Oblique views north to the eastern end of Llanfaethlu village and Mynydd y Garn beyond. Tan y Bryn has elevated views east towards the A5025 near the Black Lion Inn and across the Anglesey countryside towards Snowdonia.
R22: Isolated properties east of Llanfaethlu	Views west across fields towards the village of Llanfaethlu. The A5025 is visible near the Black Lion Inn and where it ascends the hill up to the village. Oblique views north to the eastern end of Llanfaethlu village and Mynydd y Garn beyond.
R23: Properties along the A5025 north-east of Llanfaethlu	West-facing properties have local views onto the A5025 and beyond to rising topography in the AONB near Carreglwyd. East-facing properties have local views onto the A5025, with very distant views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. Oblique views are possible along the A5025 to the north-east towards Mynydd y Garn and south-west along the A5025 towards the village centre.
R24: Properties on the A5025 (Bodowen Farm,	Local views north-west from Bodowen Farm onto the A5025 and beyond to Mynydd y Garn. Local, elevated views south-east from Pen-y-cae, Powys and Tyn Cae

Receptor	Existing views
Pen-y-cae, Powys, Tyn Cae)	with very distant views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. Oblique views north-east along the A5025 at Llanrhuddlad, and south-west along the A5025 at Llanfaethlu.
R25: Properties south-east of Rhyd-wyn	Views east over fields towards the A5025 near Bodowen Farm, with very distant views towards Snowdonia. Views of the A5025 further south are screened by topography. There are oblique views north along the A5025 as it travels towards Llanrhuddlad. Vegetation on property boundaries provides filtering of views.
R26: Properties on A5025 (Ty Newydd, Cae Bach Eithin, Bryn Arwel, Aber Pwll Farm, Ty Mawr)	Local views west onto the A5025 from the majority of properties and beyond to adjacent farmland, with the peak of Mynydd y Garn visible. Oblique views north-east along the A5025 towards Llanrhuddlad, and south-west along the A5025 towards Llanfaethlu. Aber Pwll Farm has similar views but from more of a distance and more filtered by vegetation around the property boundary. Ty Mawr faces east and has local views onto the A5025 with very distant views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia.
R27: Gamog, Penrhos, Rhos-y-Calch	Elevated views across local road and adjacent fields towards Llanfaethlu and Holyhead Mountain, with the A5025 visible intermittently between Llanrhuddlad and Llanfaethlu.
R28: Cefn du Bach, Bod Hedd	Views over fields towards the A5025 as it descends the slope from Llanrhuddlad towards Cefn Coch. Cefn du Bach has more elevated and middle-distance views, whereas Bod Hedd has less elevated, local views. Wind turbines are noticeable from Cefn du Bach, as are the Existing Power Station and the Snowdonia mountains. Longer distance views from Bod Hedd are screened by topography.
R29: Isolated properties west of Cefn Coch (including Capel Seilo)	Views east across fields and a stream towards the A5025 near The White House, and to drumlin features beyond. Longer distance views are screened by topography. Oblique views south towards the A5025 as it descends the slope from Llanrhuddlad. Views further north are restricted by vegetation at Cefn Coch Farm.
R30: Tyn Felin	Several windows on the eastern side face the existing A5025, although garden vegetation filters views of the road. Oblique views north along the A5025 as it travels towards Cefn Coch Farm. One roof window in southern gable end with limited views of the existing A5025.

Receptor	Existing views
R31: Ty Bugail, Ronita, Rallt Goch	Views north over adjacent fields towards the northern coast. The Existing Power Station is noticeable in oblique views north as is traffic on the A5025 at Cefn Coch. Garden and road-side vegetation filters views. Views of the A5025 further south are screened by topography.
R32: Isolated properties east of Cefn Coch	Local, open views west from The White House and Rhandir onto the A5025 and beyond over the adjacent countryside towards Mynydd y Garn. Similar views are possible from Pen y groes, although the A5025 is visible directly below the property and is less apparent due to the elevated position of the building. Vegetation restricts views of the A5025 from Cefn Coch Farm.
R33: Plas Brain, Llanddygfael-groes, Cae-mawr	Views north-west across adjacent fields towards the A5025 between Cefn Coch Farm and Nanner Road. Vegetation at Cefn Coch Farm screens views of the road for a section. Views are possible across the countryside towards Mynydd y Garn.
R34: Pandy Cefn Coch, Y Nyth, Tan-y-coed, The Pandy B&B, Tyn-yr-odyn	Local views onto the A5025 with longer distance views restricted by the hedgerow along the east of the A5025. Views of the road are open. Oblique views along the A5025 to the north and south.
R35: Isolated properties south of Nanner Road	Views south-east across fields towards the A5025 at Cefn Coch Farm and beyond to drumlins. Views are filtered by boundary vegetation. Vegetation around properties on the A5025 at Cefn Coch screens views of the road to the east. Oblique views north to the A5025 near Nanner Road.
R36: Isolated properties around the Nanner Road junction	Views south-east onto the A5025 and across the countryside towards drumlin features. Oblique views north and south along the A5025. Longer distance views possible towards Mynydd y Garn. Vegetation on the property boundaries restricts views of the A5025 except from Trigfan which has more open views.
R37: Caerdegog-uchaf, Mynydd lthel, Hafan	Elevated views across fields towards the A5025 between Nanner Road and Groes-fechan. Field boundaries provide filtering of views. Vegetation near Felin Cefn restricts some views of the A5025 and topography restricts views of the A5025 further south. Overhead transmission lines and Existing Power Station noticeable in views.
R38: Groes, Groes-fechan	Views south-east across the adjacent fields towards the A5025, which is at a higher level than the properties.

Receptor	Existing views
	<p>Distant views possible across Anglesey incorporating wind turbines and overhead transmission cabling. Views are restricted by boundary vegetation. Oblique views south along the A5025 although restricted by dense evergreen boundary vegetation. Views north along the A5025 towards Tregele.</p>
<p>R39: Ty Lucy, Pant y Bwlch, Bwlch, Foel Bach, Sarn</p>	<p>Views across adjacent fields towards the A5025 at Groes-fechan with oblique views south-west towards the A5025 at Nanner Road in the distance. Topography screens views of the road towards Cefn Coch in the south. Views are possible towards Mynydd y Garn in the west and the Existing Power Station and overhead transmission cabling in the north.</p>
<p>R40: Foel Fawr, Cromlech</p>	<p>Elevated views across fields towards the A5025 as it passes between Tregele and Groes-fechan. Views possible towards the northern coast along with the Existing Power Station and overhead transmission cabling. Distant views across the countryside towards Mynydd y Garn.</p>
<p>CR1: Community of Valley</p>	<p>Most of the Valley community is focused to the south and west of the A5/A5025 crossroads. Businesses situated at the crossroads (garage, barbers, Valley Hotel, various units to the north-west) have open, direct views to the existing A5025. There are oblique views north along Station Road from residential properties and businesses towards the A5025 at the A5 crossroads. There are also oblique views east along the A5 from residential properties, the fish and chip shop and Bull Hotel. Glyn Villa and Preswylfa have local, open views west onto the A5025 and beyond to residential properties on Lon Gardener. The residential properties on Lon Gardener have local views east towards the A5025 between Llanynghenedl and Valley with very distant views towards Snowdonia. Overhead transmission cabling crosses view.</p>
<p>CR2: Community of Llanynghenedl</p>	<p>The Llanynghenedl community is focused along the A5025 where there are lay-bys, a post box and bus stops. There are direct, open views along the A5025 to the north and south, with longer distance views restricted to the west and east by buildings in Llanynghenedl. Views south-east are more open and look across fields towards drumlin features and overhead transmission cabling, with very distant views to Snowdonia. Views north-west look out across fields towards buildings in Llanfachraeth.</p>

Receptor	Existing views
CR3: Community of Llanfachraeth	Llanfachraeth community extends to the north and south of the minor road junction at the Premier shop. There are direct, open views along the A5025 to the north and south and open views are possible from residential properties, churchyards, Ysgol Gynradd, Wynnstay Stores and the pavement along the A5025. Longer distance views are mostly restricted to the west and east by buildings in Llanfachraeth, although there are some glimpsed views west towards drumlins in the AONB and east across fields and drumlins with very distant views to Snowdonia. More restricted, glimpsed views are possible towards the A5025 from residential properties along minor estate roads adjoining the A5025.
CR4: Community of Llanfaethlu (including Llanfaethlu Church and local roads)	The centre of the Llanfaethlu community is located around the Post Office where there is a shop, hairdresser and bus stop. There are elevated views from the street and car park across the existing A5025 and adjacent fields towards the A5025 near the Black Lion Inn, with very distant views across Anglesey towards windfarms and Snowdonia. Similar views are possible from Rhos-ty-mawr, residential properties on Y Bryn and at Maes Maethlu, although some properties have more glimpsed views due to nearby buildings and vegetation. The built-up area of Llanfaethlu provides screening of the A5025 south of the village from properties on Bryn Llwyd, although there are views of the A5025 east of Rhos-ty-mawr and as the road travels towards Llanrhuddlad. There are distant views towards Mynydd y Garn and wind turbines. Isolated properties to the south-west of the village centre have elevated views towards moving traffic on the A5025 between the Black Lion Inn and Plas Newydd, farm with very distant views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia.
CR5: Community of Llanrhuddlad (and local roads)	The community of Llanrhuddlad extends along the A5025 with open, direct views towards the existing A5025 from residential properties, the pavement along the A5025, the minor roads parallel to the A5025 and from Llanrhuddlad Church. There are elevated, very distant views south-east beyond the A5025 over Anglesey and towards Snowdonia, or middle-distance views north-west towards Mynydd y Garn. Residential properties set back from the A5025 have more restricted views of the road due to nearby buildings and vegetation. Residential properties on the western edge have views along the A5025 as it travels towards Llanfaethlu. Residential properties to the eastern edge

Receptor	Existing views
	are more focused on the A5025 as it starts to descend northwards towards Cefn Coch.
CR6: Community of Tregle (and local roads)	The main part of the Tregle community is along the A5025 where there are residential properties, lay-bys, a garage and the Douglas Inn. There are oblique views south-west along the A5025 towards where it rises at Groes-fechan. Undulating fields are a key feature of the view, with the peak of Mynydd y Garn as a backdrop. There are also views possible towards the A5025 between Tregle and Groes-fechan from residential properties along estate roads that join onto the A5025. Some views are open, but the majority are restricted by adjacent buildings or vegetation.
PR1: Wales Coast Path	The existing A5025 is only visible from the Wales Coast Path in two locations: Gorad Road: elevated views across Gorad Road and fields towards the A5025 between Valley and Llanynghenedl. Very distant views towards drumlins and Snowdonia, with overhead transmission cabling crossing the view. Penial Dowyn: elevated views across relatively undeveloped countryside and coast towards Snowdonia. Llanfachraeth is noticeable as a built-up area in the middle-distance, although the existing A5025 predominantly screened by built form with occasional views to moving traffic.
PR2: NCN Route 5 (and local roads)	The existing A5025 is visible intermittently from NCN Route 5 between Valley and Llanddeusant. Near Valley there are elevated views across fields towards the A5025 between Valley and Llanynghenedl and overhead transmission cabling, with very distant views towards drumlins and Snowdonia. Further north, views become more intermittent due to screening by road-side vegetation and properties, so there are glimpsed views of moving traffic on the A5025. Views are most open and direct where the cycle route crosses the A5025, with views up and down the road. East of Llanynghenedl, there are views north along the A5025 between Llanynghenedl and Llanfachraeth, with views to Mynydd y Garn in the distance. Between Bodedern and Llanddeusant, views become more intermittent again due to screening by road-side vegetation and properties and moving traffic on the A5025 is occasionally noticeable.
PR3: NCN Route 8 (and local road)	The existing A5025 is only visible from NCN Route 8 near Caergeiliog for a short section as it travels between Valley and Llanynghenedl. Views towards the

Receptor	Existing views
	A5 are predominantly screened by the A55 earthworks, with the tops of buildings in Valley noticeable above. Overhead transmission cabling is noticeable in the view.
PR4: NCN Route 566 and the Copper Trail (and local roads)	The existing A5025 is visible intermittently from NCN Route 566 between Llanddeusant and Llanrhuuddlad and for short sections near Cemlyn Bay and Tregel. Between Llanddeusant and Llanrhuuddlad views towards the A5025 are glimpsed through gaps in road-side vegetation and properties, with the road most visible where it is situated on higher ground at Llanfaethlu and then again at Llanrhuuddlad. Mynydd y Garn and Holyhead Mountain are noticeable landmarks in the background and the surrounding landscape is rural and undulating in nature. Views are most open and direct where the cycle route crosses the A5025 at Llanrhuuddlad, with views up and down the road. North of Llanrhuuddlad, views become screened by topography/built form.
PR5: 49/013/1; 32/023/1 North of railway at Valley	Views across adjacent fields and freight yard towards the edge of Valley and moving traffic on the A5. The existing A5025 is intermittently visible in the distance beyond the built-up edge of Valley. Scrubby vegetation in the fields and freight yard filter views in places and the northern end is screened by vegetation and built form. South of the A55, views are predominantly screened by the A55 earthworks. Road and rail infrastructure and overhead transmission cabling reduces the amenity of views.
PR6: 49/016/1; 49/016/2 Near Cleifiog Fawr, 49/009/1 Near Old Telephone Exchange property, 49/010/1 Near Llanynghenedl, 49/017/1 Through Ty Hen	Footpaths 49/009/1, 49/016/1 and 49/016/2 have close-range views towards the existing A5025 where they adjoin the road. Beyond, there are views across low-lying fields east of the A5025 towards overhead transmission cabling, drumlins and Snowdonia in the distance. As the footpaths ascend the slope towards Gorad Road, views become more middle-distance but elevated so that the existing A5025 is visible in whole or part between Valley and the drumlins south of Llanynghenedl. Footpath 49/010/1 could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. There are close-range, open views towards the existing A5025 with views north and south along the carriageway. Low-lying fields are visible east of the road with drumlins, overhead transmission cabling and Snowdonia in the distance. Footpath 49/017/1 has views west across adjacent fields towards the existing A5025 between Valley and Llanynghenedl with overhead transmission

Receptor	Existing views
	cabling in the foreground. Drumlin features rise behind the A5025 with properties on Gorad Road and Holyhead Mountain visible in the distance.
PR7: 49/011/1 East of Llanynghenedl, 49/014/2; 13/030/1; 49/014/1 South- east of Llanfachraeth	The footpaths could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. Views are possible north-west across adjacent fields towards the existing A5025 between Llanynghenedl and Llanfachraeth, with overhead transmission cabling visible. The drumlins of the AONB form a backdrop to the road, with Mynydd y Garn in the distance. Views of the A5025 are partially screened in places by field boundary hedgerows and by vegetation and built form at Llanynghenedl and Shop Farm. Some middle-distance views are possible south-west towards the A5025 south of Llanynghenedl.
PR8: 27/019/1; 27/018/1 Along Afon Alaw, 27/017/1 West of Bryn Farm 27/016/1; 27/016/2; 13/027/1 Through Bryn Farm to Llanllibio Fawr, 27/020/1 North-east Llanfachraeth	Many of the footpaths were difficult to navigate so views have been determined from surrounding fields where access was obtained. Footpath 27/019/1 has views east towards the A5025 and properties in Llanfachraeth. Footpaths 27/018/1, 27/016/1, 27/016/2 and 13/027/1 have views west towards the existing A5025 with drumlins in the AONB forming a backdrop. Views of the A5025 are possible where there are gaps in built form within Llanfachraeth, and further south where the road leaves the village and travels towards Llanynghenedl. In addition, 13/027/1 rises onto a drumlin feature where views of the A5025 running through the village are more elevated and open. Intermittent filtering of views is provided along the footpaths by vegetation along field boundaries and the Afon Alaw. There are open views of the A5025 from the far west of footpath 27/020/1; elsewhere the road is screened by buildings in Llanfachraeth.
PR9: 27/006/1 Through The Rectory, 27/012/1 East of Pen yr orsedd	There are open views of the existing A5025 where footpath 27/006/1 adjoins the road. Further north, views are restricted by vegetation around The Rectory before becoming more open with views east towards the existing A5025 and beyond over fields towards drumlin features. Footpath 27/012/1 could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. There are local, open views towards the existing A5025 in the west and towards rising topography at Pen yr orsedd. Longer-distance views are restricted by topography, except for glimpses towards drumlins in the AONB to the south-west where vegetation at The Rectory allows. Views along the A5025 further south are restricted by buildings in Llanfachraeth.

Receptor	Existing views
PR10: 27/007/2; 27/007/1; 27/007A/1; 29/028/1 Near Dronwy	From the southern section of footpath 27/007/2, there are views east towards the existing A5025 and beyond over fields towards drumlin features. Stream vegetation in adjacent fields provides some filtering of views. Through the property Dronwy and the adjacent caravan park, views east are predominantly screened by vegetation. North of the caravan park, views of the existing A5025 become more open again from all the footpaths, although the road becomes screened by topography in the distance to the north. There are longer distance views across the surrounding countryside towards Llanfaethlu and Mynydd y Garn. The central and western sections of footpath 29/028/1 are screened by topography.
PR11: 27/014/1 West of Rhos Ddu 27/010/2; 27/010A/1 East of Rhos Ddu, 27/009A/1; 27/023/1; 27/008/2; 27/008/1 Through Bottan Fawr, 27/009/1 Pen-yr-Argae to Gronant	Most of the footpaths could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. Footpaths 27/014/1, 27/010/2 and 27/010A/1 have relatively elevated views west across surrounding fields towards the existing A5025 as it travels from the access to Dronwy Caravan Park up to properties at Bryn Tirion. Footpaths 27/009A/1, 27/023/1, 27/008/2, 27/008/1 and 27/009/1 have similar views but are closer to the A5025 and less elevated. Intervening topography and vegetation restricts views from sections of these footpaths, especially the lower-lying ones. There are slightly more open views from footpath 27/009/1 where it ascends a drumlin.
PR12: 29/011/4; 29/011/3; 29/012/1 North of Plas Newydd	There are local, open views to the east from footpath 29/011/4 towards the existing A5025 at Bryn Tirion, with views north as the A5025 travels towards Llanfaethlu. Further west along the footpath and from footpaths 29/011/3 and 29/012/1, views of the A5025 at Bryn Tirion are possible but at a distance. Views of the A5025 at Llanfaethlu are screened by topography. Views south along the A5025 are restricted by buildings at Bryn Tirion and by topography. There are very distant views east across Anglesey towards Snowdonia, with views north towards properties in Llanfaethlu.
PR13: 29/013/1 South of Plas Uchaf, 29/009A/1 Rallt Goch to Tyddyn-y-waen, 29/009/1 East of Llanfaethlu, 29/007/1;	There are local, open views towards the existing A5025 between Bryn Tirion and the eastern edge of Llanfaethlu from footpaths 29/009/1 and 29/013/1. There are long-distance views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia, with wind turbines noticeable in the view. Views further south along the A5025 are screened by buildings at Bryn Tirion and topography, and views further north are screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu. Similar views are possible from 29/009A/1 although they are less open

Receptor	Existing views
29/008/1 North of Llanfaethlu	due to screening by topography and vegetation. Footpath 29/007/1 has elevated views south-east towards the existing A5025 north of Llanfaethlu village, with long-distance views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. More middle-distance views are possible towards the A5025 at Black Lion and Bryn Tirion, but views further south are restricted by topography. The A5025 is also noticeable to the north-east where it travels towards Llanrhuuddlad.
PR14: 29/007/2 North of Llanfaethlu, 29/002/1 North-west of Llanfaethlu at Carreglwyd, 29/029/1 A5025 to Isle of Man farm	The majority of footpath 29/002/1 is screened by topography but there are middle-distance views north from the southern section of the footpath towards the existing A5025 as it travels across the landscape towards Llanrhuuddlad. Mynydd y Garn is noticeable in views north. Views to this part of the A5025 are also possible from footpaths 29/007/2 and 29/029/1, as well as middle-distance views south-west towards the A5025 between the Black Lion Inn and Llanfaethlu village.
PR15: 29/004/3; 18/097/2; 18/097/1; 18/098/1; 18/095/2; 18/095/1 East of Carreglwyd, 18/057/2; 18/057/1; 18/058/2; 18/059/3; 18/059/2; 18/059/1 South-east of Rhyd-wyn, 18/055/2; 18/111/1; 29/029/2; 29/029/3; 18/056/3; 18/056/2; 18/050/1; 18/056/1 Around Aber Pwll Farm	Views are possible from footpaths to the north of the A5025 towards the existing road as it travels between Bryn Maethlu, north of Llanfaethlu and Llanrhuuddlad, with long-distance views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. Views of the A5025 at Llanfaethlu and beyond Llanrhuuddlad are screened by topography. There are open, local views from the western end of footpaths 18/055/2, 18/050/1 and 18/056/1 towards the existing A5205 as it travels between Bryn Maethlu, north of Llanfaethlu and Llanrhuuddlad, with Mynydd y Garn in the distance. Similar views are possible from the other footpaths to the south of the A5025, but the road is viewed at more of a distance. There are also middle-distance views south-west towards the A5025 between the Black Lion Inn and Llanfaethlu village.
PR16: 18/052/1; 18/061/1; 18/053/2; 18/062/1 East of Llanrhuuddlad	The footpaths could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. There are local views from the western end of footpaths 18/061/1 and 18/062/1 towards the existing A5025 as it travels through and descends the hill from Llanrhuuddlad.

Receptor	Existing views
	<p>Similar views are possible from the other footpaths, but the A5025 is viewed at more of a distance. Longer-distance views are possible towards Mynydd y Garn in the west, with some glimpsed views north towards the coast, although topography and vegetation north-east of Llanrhuddlad screen many longer distance views north. There are middle-distance views south-west towards the A5025 at Llanfaethlu from footpath 18/052/1.</p>
<p>PR17: 18/053/1; 18/062/2 Around Rallt Goch, 18/018/1 Near The White House, 18/016/1 Near Pen yr orsedd, 38/030B/1 Near Cefn Coch Farm 18/067/1; 18/063/1; 18/019/1 Around Bod Hedd</p>	<p>Most of the footpaths could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. Views are possible towards the existing A5025 as it travels through Cefn Coch. Footpaths 18/053/1 and 18/062/2 have elevated views north towards a short section of the existing A5025 with longer-distance views possible towards the coast and the Existing Power Station. Footpath 18/018/1 has local, open views towards the existing road which is in close proximity, with glimpsed views south of the road as it descends the slope from Llanrhuddlad. Similar views are possible from footpaths 18/016/1, 18/067/1, 18/063/1 and 18/019/1 but the road is viewed at more of a distance. Longer-distance views from these footpaths are restricted by the drumlins to the east of the A5025. Footpath 38/030B/1 has local, open views onto the A5025 and beyond to the surrounding countryside with Mynydd y Garn in the distance. There are oblique views north and south along the A5025 but not for a long distance due to screening by topography and vegetation. Where the footpath travels through Cefn Coch Farm and to the east, views of the A5025 are relatively screened.</p>
<p>PR18: 18/017/1; 18/012/1 South of Nanner Road, 18/018A/1; 38/030/2; 38/030/1; 38/029/4; 38/032/1; 38/033A/1; 38/029/1; 38/033/1; 38/031/1; 38/031A/1; 38/029/5 South-east of Nanner Road</p>	<p>The footpaths could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. Views are possible towards the existing A5025 between Cefn Coch and Groes-fechan. Footpaths 18/017/1 and 18/012/1 have relatively open views of the existing A5025 with middle-distance views across the countryside towards wind turbines, the Existing Power Station and overhead transmission cabling. Vegetation at Nanner Road screens views of the A5025 for a short section. There are local, open views from the western end of footpath 38/033A/1, northern end of 38/029/1 and eastern end of 38/033/1 towards the existing A5025 south of Nanner Road, with longer-distance views towards the coast, Existing Power Station and overhead transmission cabling. There are also oblique views north-east along the A5025 where it rises up to Groes-fechan, although topography and rock outcrops restrict</p>

Receptor	Existing views
	views in places. Views of the A5025 further south are screened by vegetation near Cefn Coch Farm and topography. Similar views are possible from the other footpaths, but the A5025 is viewed at more of a distance.
PR19: 38/036/5; 38/039/1; 38/039/2; 38/036/4; 38/039A/1; 38/013/3; 38/013/4; 38/036/3; 38/036/2; 38/013/5; 38/013A/2; 38/013A/1; 18/010/1 North-east of Nanner Road	Access restrictions have resulted in views being determined from nearby roads. There are elevated views across fields and rough grassland towards the A5025 near Nanner Road and Groes-fechan, with overhead transmission cabling and the Existing Power Station noticeable in views. Shelterbelt vegetation at farms and scrub vegetation filters views in places. There are local, open views from footpaths 38/036/5, 38/039/1 and 38/013/3 where they adjoin the road. Views of the A5025 further south are restricted by topography and vegetation.
PR20: 38/013/2; 38/011/3; 38/011/2; 38/013/1; 38/011/1; 20/028/1 North-west of Llanfechell	The footpaths could not be accessed so views have been determined from nearby roads. There are views over fields towards the A5025 on the horizon at Groes-fechan, with local, open views from footpath 38/013/2 where it adjoins the road. Views are also possible towards the Existing Power Station and overhead transmission cabling. Views of the A5025 further south are restricted by topography and vegetation. Vegetation and buildings at Bwlch, Foel Bach and Sarn restrict views in places.
PR21: Open access land at Mynydd y Garn	The elevated location provides long distance, panoramic views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. There are detracting features such as the Existing Power Station and wind turbines but the overall scene has high visual appeal. The A5025 is visible between Llanfaethlu and Groes-fechan, although it is viewed at a distance in the context of the wider landscape.
TR1: Local roads around Llanfachraeth	Buildings in Llanfachraeth screen the majority of views towards the existing A5025 from local roads, except where there are gaps in built form. Looking west, views are predominantly towards the built-up edge of Llanfachraeth with drumlins within the AONB in the distance. There are oblique views south towards the existing A5025 south of the village, and views north-west where the A5025 travels between The Rectory and Pen yr orsedd, although intervening vegetation restricts

Receptor	Existing views
	views in places. Looking east, there are views towards the existing A5025 and beyond over fields towards drumlin features. Views further south are screened by vegetation at The Rectory and by the built-up edge of Llanfachraeth. The existing A5025 is noticeable to the north but becomes screened by topography in the distance.
TR2: Local road to Rhos-ddu	There are views across surrounding fields towards the existing A5025 as it travels from the access to Dronwy Caravan Park up to properties at Bryn Tirion. The western section of the road is lower-lying and views are restricted in places by topography and vegetation. Further east the road becomes elevated and the A5025 is more perceptible. Hedgerows along the A5025 and along field boundaries filter views of traffic. Llanfaethlu and Mynydd y Garn are visible in the distance.
TR3: Local road Llanfaethlu to Llanddeusant	Views from the south-western end of the road look out across adjacent fields and the existing A5025 towards Llanfaethlu. There are also oblique views north to the eastern end of Llanfaethlu village and Mynydd y Garn beyond. Further east the road becomes screened by topography and road-side vegetation.
TR4: Local road Llanfaethlu to Rhyd-wyn	Views are possible towards the existing A5025 as it travels between Bryn Maethlu, north of Llanfaethlu and Llanrhuddlad, with long distance views across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. Views of the A5025 at Llanfaethlu and beyond Llanrhuddlad are screened by topography. Road-side vegetation filters views in places.
TR5: Local roads around Cefn Coch	Views are possible towards the existing A5025 as it travels through Cefn Coch. There are open views from the local roads that meet the A5025 near The White House, with views north along the road until it becomes screened by vegetation at Cefn Coch, and south along the road as it ascends the slope to Llanrhuddlad. From further west there are similar views of the A5025 but viewed more at a distance, with longer-distance views screened by topography. Views from the road east of the junction are elevated and look across the A5025 and the surrounding countryside towards Mynydd y Garn. There are only views available for a short section of the local road to the south-east; at its junction with the A5025 where there are views towards Mynydd y Garn; and near the properties Rallt Goch and Ty Bugail where there are elevated views north towards a short section of the existing A5025 south of Cefn Coch Farm. Here, longer-distance views are possible towards the

Receptor	Existing views
	<p>coast and the Existing Power Station and overhead transmission cabling crosses the view.</p> <p>From the local road west of the A5025 beyond Pen yr orsedd, there are intermittent, middle-distance views across fields towards the existing A5025 south of Cefn Coch Farm, with views beyond to drumlin hills and the ridgeline at Llanrhuuddlad. Views are filtered by vegetation in adjacent fields and along the road. There are glimpsed views south towards the A5025 descending the hill from Llanrhuuddlad, and also where it crosses the landscape to the north of Cefn Coch Farm, but topography and vegetation restricts views.</p>
TR6: Nanner Road	<p>There are local, open views towards the existing A5025 where the roads meet, with views north and south along the A5025 for a short section. Longer-distance views along the A5025 are restricted by topography and vegetation. Further west, views from Nanner Road are then relatively screened by vegetation and topography until it ascends a drumlin feature and there are elevated views across fields and rough grassland towards the A5025 near Nanner Road and Groes-fechan. Overhead transmission cabling and the Existing Power Station are noticeable in views. Views of the A5025 further south are restricted by topography and vegetation.</p>
TR7: Local road to Llanfechell	<p>There are local, open views towards the existing A5025 where the roads meet, with views north and south along the A5025 for a short section. Longer-distance views along the A5025 are restricted by topography and vegetation. Further east, views towards the A5025 become more intermittent due to screening by vegetation and topography. Views north to the A5025 at Groes-fechan are most apparent. Views south are more middle-distance in nature and viewed in a wider scene against the backdrop of Mynydd y Garn.</p>
Z1: Valley cemetery	<p>There are views from the cemetery along the A5 as it travels into Valley and across adjacent fields to the built-up edge of Valley. The existing A5025 is predominantly screened by buildings and topography, with a short section visible north of Glyn Villa and Preswylfa. Road and rail infrastructure and buildings in Valley are very noticeable and the chimney at the aluminium factory on Holyhead is visible in the distance. Views are filtered by vegetation along the western edge of the cemetery.</p>
Z2: Llynonn Mill	<p>Views north-west from the mill grounds look out over adjacent fields towards Llanfaethlu and Mynydd y Garn in the distance. The overall scene has high visual</p>

Receptor	Existing views
	appeal due to a lack of visual detractors. The A5025 is visible in the middle-distance but moving traffic is not very perceptible in the wider scene.
Z3: Significant view within Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden	Views to the east are restricted by dense vegetation at Carreglwyd, screening views of the existing A5025 at Llanfaethlu. Views are possible towards the existing A5025 for a short section in the distance as it travels into Llanrhuddlad, although moving traffic is barely perceptible in the wider scene. Views of the A5025 beyond Llanrhuddlad are screened by topography.

12.1.5 Landscape and visual assessment tables

- 12.1.5.1 The following tables provide the detailed landscape and visual assessment which has informed the summary of effects in chapter 12 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements Environmental Report. Table 12.1-4 assesses the magnitude of impact and effect of the Proposed Development with embedded mitigation on the landscape character of landscape designations, the non-designated wider landscape and LLCAs. The magnitude of impacts and effects are also considered post-additional mitigation. The same process has been followed for visual receptors in table 12.1-5.
- 12.1.5.2 Landscape and visual effects remain post-additional mitigation for several receptors during construction, with effects remaining for a smaller number of receptors during the opening and future year.

Table 12.1.4 Landscape assessment table

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
Isle of Anglesey AONB	High High quality landscape recognised at the national level with limited ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Stone wall would be removed at Section 2 at Llanynghenedl, loss of one small tree, working area within AONB for approximately 200m, general construction activity would abut for approximately 830m. Section 3 roadworks would abut the AONB. General construction activity at Section 6 would abut the AONB for approximately 430m. Localised changes compared to overall AONB extent and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the AONB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects on special qualities: rural agricultural communities, public rights of way network and accessible land (views towards construction works including Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant); peace and tranquillity (some localised reduction due to construction activity); historic landscapes, parks and gardens (no change anticipated). 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of a small strip of farmland for approximately 200m at Section 2 at Llanynghenedl. Embedded mitigation would involve replacing boundary features with those of a similar character, thus the replaced stone wall would appear unchanged. Localised changes compared to overall AONB extent. No change anticipated in special qualities. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Non-designated wider landscape	Moderate Containing some features of value and has some ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 1, 3, 5 and 7 roadworks (i.e. surface dressing) and general construction activity (i.e. associated with road widening, earthworks 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	to accommodate change of the type proposed	and resurfacing) at Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8 would take place within or close to the non-designated wider landscape. Temporary Construction Compound would be within the non-designated wider landscape. Loss of stone walls, cloddiau, fences and hedgerows (including partial or total loss of 21 important hedgerows) intermittently along length of Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8. Loss of individual trees (small trees at Bytheicws realignment, group of Leylandii at Aber Pwll Farm entrance, group of trees at Nanner Road junction). Loss of garden vegetation for					

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>car park at Bryn Tirion. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The changes listed above would be localised along the A5025 corridor. In addition, the changes would occur in the short-term and would be mostly temporary. For these reasons, the magnitude of impact is only anticipated to be minor adverse and the effect slight adverse.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • New car park and access footways at Bryn Tirion and permanent loss of garden vegetation. Small changes in 	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>landform along Sections 2, 4, 6 and 8 and loss of small areas of farmland at Bytheicws and where road is wider. Replacement stone walls, cloddiau, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would be provided. Permanent loss of individual trees, although replacement trees would be provided where possible (not fully established).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes listed above would be localised along A5025 corridor; thus, the magnitude of impact is only anticipated to be negligible adverse and the effect neutral. 					

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA	Moderate Landscape recognised at the local authority level with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Essential setting of Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden	High Landscape valued for its contribution to the setting of a nationally designated Registered Park and Garden with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • There would be no physical changes in the Essential Setting area. Section 5 roadworks and general construction activity at Section 6 would be located 250m away, and removal of hedgerow, wall and 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	limited ability to accommodate change	cloddiau boundary features would be located approximately 500m to the east at Section 6. However, there would be a short-term reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity at Sections 5 and 6. Due to the distance of the construction activity from the Essential Setting area, the magnitude of impact is only anticipated to be negligible adverse and the effect slight adverse.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replacement of stone walls, cloddiau, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 1: Caergeiliog Craggy Lowlands	Moderate Landscape in or close to the AONB (recognised at the national level) with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 2: A55 Corridor	Low Few elements of value in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	landscape with the ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No anticipated change. Future year (summer): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 3: Valley and Newlands	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 1 roadworks would be within Local LCA for approximately 130m. Removal of hedgerow, wall and fence boundary features would be perceptible to the north at the border between Sections 1 and 2. No major physical changes and temporary in nature. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		the landscape character of the LLCA.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replacement stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As Opening Year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 4: Valley Farmland	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 1 and some of Section 3 roadworks and general construction activity at Section 2 would be within the Local LCA. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	ability to accommodate change	Loss of one tree and loss of hedgerow, wall and fence boundary features intermittently along length of Section 2. Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • New attenuation ponds would be present in fields along Section 2 	Negligible adverse	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	Negligible adverse (Medium to long-term)	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>with associated loss of farmland, and some loss of farmland due to wider road. Small changes in landform along Section 2. Permanent loss of individual tree. Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised. Replacement stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established), trees and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape.</p>	(Medium to long-term)		Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As Opening Year, except hedgerows and hedgerow trees would 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		now be fully established.			Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design		
Local LCA 5: AONB Drumlins	High Landscape in the AONB (recognised at the national level) with limited ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Stone wall would be removed and one tree lost adjacent to the Local LCA at Section 2 (within Local LCA 4), working area would be within the Local LCA for approximately 200m, general construction activity would abut for approximately 830m. Section 3 roadworks would abut the Local LCA. Localised changes would occur at the edge of the Local LCA and would be mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>movement due to construction activity. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Loss of a small part of farmland for approximately 200m. Adjacent stone wall would be replaced, which would help to restore landscape character. Localised changes would occur at the edge of the Local LCA. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
Local LCA 6: Afon Alaw Estuary	High Landscape in the AONB (recognised at the national level) with limited ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 7: Afon Alaw	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 roadworks would be within Local LCA for approximately 130m. Removal of wall and fence boundary features would be approximately 830m to the south at Section 2. No major physical changes and temporary in nature. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		activity. The above changes in perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced stone walls and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 8: Llanfachraeth	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 3 roadworks would be within Local LCA for approximately 1.16km. Removal of wall and fence boundary features would occur 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	accommodate change	<p>approximately 945m to the south at Section 2 and a short section of hedgerow 730m to the north at Section 4. No major physical changes and temporary in nature. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		existing in the landscape.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 9: North-west coast	High Landscape in the AONB (recognised at the national level) with limited ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 roadworks would border the Local LCA for approximately 500m. Removal of a short section of hedgerow would occur 520m to the north at Section 4. No major physical changes and temporary in nature. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		the landscape character of the LLCA.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 10: Central Anglesey low-lying	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 3 roadworks would border the Local LCA for approximately 560m. General construction activity at Section 4 would be within the Local LCA. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	accommodate change	Loss of stone walls, cloddiau, fences and hedgerows would occur intermittently along length of Section 4. Loss of small individual trees at Bytheicws realignment. Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.					

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Small changes in landform along Section 4 and loss of small areas of farmland at Bytheicws and where road is wider. Permanent loss of individual trees at Bytheicws, although some replacement trees would be provided (not fully established). Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised. Replaced stone walls, cloddiau, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too 	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		dissimilar to existing in the landscape.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and hedgerow trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 11: Central Anglesey higher ground	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • General construction activity would be within the Local LCA at Section 4 for approximately 575m and for 1720m at Section 6. Roadworks at Section 5 would be within or abutting the Local LCA for 750m. Loss of stone walls, cloddiau, fences and hedgerows would occur intermittently along length of Sections 4 and 6. Loss of garden vegetation at Bryn 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Tirion for the new car park and a group of Leylandii at Aber Pwll Farm entrance. Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Small changes in landform along Sections 4 and 6 and loss of small areas of farmland where road is wider. 	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Permanent loss of individual trees at Aber Pwll Farm entrance. Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised. Replaced stone walls, cloddiau, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 12: Llanfaethlu small fields	Moderate Landscape in or close to the AONB (recognised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • General construction activity would be within or abutting the Local LCA at Section 6 for 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	at the national level) with some ability to accommodate change	approximately 410m. Roadworks at Section 5 would be within or abutting the Local LCA for 940m. Loss of a group of Leyland cypress at Aber Pwll Farm entrance close-by. Minimal change in landscape elements and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA. The loss of Leyland cypress trees is unlikely to adversely affect landscape character. This species of tree is not in keeping with local		(Short-term)			(Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		landscape character as it is not native or found commonly in the surrounding landscape.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): Small changes in landform along Section 6 and loss of small areas of farmland where road is wider. Permanent loss of individual trees at Aber Pwll Farm entrance close-by. Minimal change in landscape elements. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): As Opening Year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 13: Carreglwyd	High Landscape in the AONB and partly in a Registered Park and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): General construction activity would abut the Local LCA at Section 6 for approximately 440m. Road works at Section 5 would abut the Local 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	Garden (recognised at the national level) with limited ability to accommodate change	LCA for 375m. No physical change in landscape elements. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 14: Drumlins with Windfarms	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	accommodate change						
Local LCA 15: Llanrhuuddlad Small Fields	Moderate Landscape in or close to the AONB (recognised at the national level) with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): General construction activity would be within the Local LCA at Section 6 for approximately 830m. Loss of two small sections of stone wall. Minimal physical change in landscape elements and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA. 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaced stone walls would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): As Opening Year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 16: Mynydd Mechell	Moderate Landscape in the SLA (recognised at the local authority level) with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 17: Llyn Llygeirian	Moderate Some elements of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No anticipated change. Future Year (summer): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 18: Llanrhuuddlad Ridge	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): General construction activity would be within the Local LCA at Section 6 for approximately 600m. Roadworks at Section 7 would be within the Local LCA for 50m. Temporary Construction Compound would be within 50m of the Local LCA, although temporary and some internal activity screened by temporary fencing. The temporary fencing would detract slightly from landscape character. No physical 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by the appointed contractor	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>change in landscape elements. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity, in particular due to the recycling plant. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		noticeably change landscape character. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 19: Cefn Coch low-lying	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Roadworks at Section 7 would be within the Local LCA for 690m. Temporary Construction Compound would be within Local LCA, although temporary and some internal activity screened by temporary 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>fencing. The temporary fencing would detract slightly from landscape character. Loss of hedgerow within the footprint of the site compound and recycling plant. Loss of stone wall boundary features to the northern and eastern edges of the site compound and recycling plant. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity, in particular due to the recycling plant. The above changes in landscape features and perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.</p>			<p>maintenance by the appointed contractor</p>		

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change landscape character. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing. 	Negligible adverse (Permanent)	Neutral	N/A	Negligible adverse (Permanent)	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): 	Negligible adverse	Neutral	N/A	Negligible adverse	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	(Permanent)			(Permanent)	
Local LCA 20: Mynydd y Garn	High Landscape in the AONB (recognised at the national level) with limited ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 21: A5025 Farmland	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): General construction activity would be within the Local LCA at Section 8 for approximately 1.6km. Roadworks at Section 7 would be within the Local LCA for 650m. Temporary Construction Compound would be within 15m of the Local LCA, although 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>temporary and some internal activity screened by temporary fencing. The temporary fencing would detract slightly from landscape character. Loss of stone walls, fences and hedgerows intermittently along length of Section 8. Loss of individual trees at Nanner Road junction. Changes would occur along a linear strip within the Local LCA so relatively localised and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction, in particular due to recycling plant. The above changes in landscape features and</p>			<p>the appointed contractor</p>		

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>perceptual qualities are likely to adversely affect the landscape character of the LLCA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Small changes in landform along Section 8 and loss of small areas of farmland where road is wider. Permanent loss of individual trees at Nanner Road although some replacement trees would be provided nearby (not fully established). Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be 					
			No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>apparent but unlikely to noticeably change landscape character. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
Local LCA 22: Llanfechell Farmland	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
	accommodate change						
Local LCA 23: North Drumlins	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • General construction activity would be along border of the Local LCA at Section 8 for approximately 1.1km. Loss of stone walls, fences and hedgerows would occur intermittently along length of Section 8 close-by. Loss of individual trees at Nanner Road junction close-by. Changes would occur along edge of the Local LCA so relatively localised and mostly temporary. Likely reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction activity. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): Permanent loss of individual trees at Nanner Road although some replacement trees would be provided nearby (not fully established). Changes would occur along edge of the Local LCA so relatively localised. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore landscape character. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing in the landscape. 	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): As Opening Year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Change to landscape with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
Local LCA 24: Tregele	Moderate Some elements of value in the landscape with some ability to accommodate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • No anticipated change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Table 12.1.5 Visual assessment table

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R1: Properties in Caergeiliog	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 1 roadworks likely to be screened by A55 embankments and A55/A5 junction. Middle-distance views of temporary construction activity and intermittent loss of boundary features along Section 2 for a short section, which would detract from the view. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds unlikely to be 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>perceptible at this distance. Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established but this is unlikely to be perceptible at this distance.</p>			Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	<p>Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design</p>	No change	Neutral
R2: Pen-caledog	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Views would be possible towards Section 1 roadworks. Local, oblique views of temporary construction activity and intermittent loss of boundary features along Section 2. These works would detract from the view. Temporary 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Section 1 would appear unchanged. Change in land use at Section 2 from farmland to attenuation ponds unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established but this is unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
R3: Properties north of Valley including on Gorad Road	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Elevated, middle-distance views towards Section 2 temporary construction activity, which would be visible until being screened near the eastern end of Gorad Road by a drumlin feature. No changes in boundary features along the west of the visible part of Section 2. Section 1 roadworks would be visible until becoming screened by buildings in Valley. Construction activity would detract from the view. Temporary change in night-time views when 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned to reduce unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds along the east of the A5025 unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R4: Properties along the A5025	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Construction activity for Section 2 would be in close proximity and stretch across views from properties, resulting in an adverse change in views, although temporary. Construction of attenuation ponds would be 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>visible either to the east or south. Loss of boundary features would be apparent which would change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences at Section 2 would appear unchanged. Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds would be noticeable, especially in views south from Penterfyn. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape. Replaced hedgerows and 	<p>Minor adverse (Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse (Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design</p>	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse (Medium to long-term)</p>

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. Attenuation ponds would be less perceptible in the wider landscape. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
R5: Properties east of the A5025 (Cleifiog Isaf, Ty Hen)	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Views would be possible towards temporary construction activity and intermittent loss of boundary features along Section 2. Construction of attenuation ponds would be visible either to the north or west. Oblique views of Section 1 roadworks would be possible. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • Section 1 would appear as existing. Replaced walls and fences at Section 2 would appear as existing. Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds perceptible. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established. 	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse</p> <p>(Medium to long-term)</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p> <p>Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • As Opening Year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. Attenuation ponds would be less perceptible in the wider landscape. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
R6: Isolated properties along Gorad Road	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Elevated, local views towards Section 2 temporary construction activity, which would be visible until being screened by buildings in Llanynghenedl. Loss of boundary features for a short length along the west of the visible part of Section 2. Section 1 road works likely to be screened by intervening topography. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night- 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • Change in land use at Section 2 from farmland to attenuation ponds unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. Replaced walls and fences would appear as existing. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established but this is unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • As Opening Year, except hedgerows and planting at 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		attenuation ponds would now be fully established.			Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design		
R7: Isolated properties north of Gorad Road	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Intermittent views to temporary construction activity at Section 2, although buildings in Llanynghenedl would screen some of the works. Loss of boundary features and widening of road north of the village would be noticeable. Section 3 road works would be apparent to the north. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with lighting at Llanynghenedl and 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Llanfachraeth, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): Loss of farmland north of Llanynghenedl for wider road barely perceptible due to distance of views. Replaced stone wall and fence would appear as existing. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): As Opening Year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R8: Tyn Ffynnon	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Construction activity for Section 2 would be in close proximity and would detract from views but would be temporary. There would be views towards works associated with road resurfacing. No perceptible loss of boundary features. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanynghenedl and Llanfachraeth, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • As Opening Year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R9: Bryn Colyn, Cefn Amlwg, Mynydd y Gof	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 road works would be visible in the north. Oblique views west would be possible towards construction activity at Section 2, although buildings in Llanynghenedl would screen some of the works. Loss of hedgerow and fence 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>for accommodation of cycle route perceptible. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with lighting at Llanynghenedl and Llanfachraeth, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Year (winter): • Replaced fence would appear as existing. Replaced hedgerow would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): As Opening Year, except hedgerow would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R10: Isolated properties east of Llanfachraeth	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): The majority of Section 3 road works would be screened by buildings in Llanfachraeth. There would be oblique views north and/or south towards Section 3 road works, which would detract from views slightly. Temporary change in oblique, night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfachraeth, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R11: Isolated properties west of Llanfigael	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • The majority of Section 3 roadworks would be screened by buildings in Llanfachraeth. There would be views west towards some of the Section 3 roadworks, which would detract from views slightly. Section 4 construction activity would be screened by topography. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfachraeth, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R12: Plas Ellen, Tan y Bryn, Pen-y-groes, Pen yr orsedd	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 roadworks and construction activity for Section 4 would be in close proximity and would adversely change the character of views, but would be temporary. The Section 4 construction activity would predominantly involve road resurfacing. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfachraeth. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R13: Penyrorsedd Cottage, 1-6 Pont Dronwy, Dronwy	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 3 roadworks and construction activity for Section 4 would be visible and detract from views, but would be temporary. The Section 4 construction activity would predominantly involve road resurfacing. Vegetation at Dronwy would provide some screening. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R14: Tan-yr-allt, Portobello	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): A short length of Section 4 construction activity would be visible and focused on the changes at the existing bridge structure. This construction activity would adversely change the character of views. Works further north and south would be screened by topography or vegetation. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R15: Tyn-y-felin, Gardd Fadog, Rhos-ddu, Penrhos, Pen yr Argae, Bottan Fawr	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 4 construction activity would be visible between the Dronwy access and Bryn Tirion, including the realignment of the road at Bytheicws. This construction activity would detract from views. Loss of boundary features would be perceptible in particular the hedgerows, as this would open up views to the works. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): The Bytheicws realignment would move the A5025 slightly closer to the properties but this would be barely perceptible. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged but replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. 	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse (Medium-term)</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	<p>No change</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
R16: Tyddyn Waen, Rhos-y-	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 4 construction activity would be visible 	<p>Moderate adverse</p>	<p>Moderate adverse</p>	<p>Minimising lighting during temporary</p>	<p>Moderate adverse</p>	<p>Moderate adverse</p>

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
gaer, Bytheicws		<p>between the Dronwy access and Bodfarden-wen, including the realignment of the road at Bytheicws in close proximity. Small trees opposite Bytheicws would be lost. Construction works and loss of trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>	(Short-term)	(Short-term)	construction activities	(Short-term)	(Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • The Bytheicws realignment would move the A5025 slightly further away from the properties, although not enough to noticeably change 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		views. Small trees opposite Bytheicws would be permanently lost, although some replacement trees would be provided. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged (although slightly relocated).					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R17: Bodfardden-wen	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 4 construction activity would be visible between the Bytheicws realignment and Bryn Tirion. Loss of boundary features would be noticeable in particular the hedgerows, as this would open up views to the works. Small trees opposite Bytheicws would also be lost. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Changes due to the Bytheicws realignment would be barely perceptible at this distance. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged but replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. 	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse</p> <p>(Medium-term)</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Medium-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse</p> <p>(Medium-term)</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	<p>No change</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R18: Properties at Bryn Tirion	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 4 construction activity would be in close proximity, including for the new access road to the north and rear of Fron Haul, Bron Derwen, Fron and Bronallt (terraced houses). Loss of garden vegetation and reduction in garden size would be apparent, particularly to the terraced houses. Loss of boundary features to the north and south along the A5025 would also be noticeable although this would just change the character of views rather than open them up. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with the existing light in this location, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): The reduction in garden size at the terraced houses would be apparent but the overall quality of views across Anglesey towards Holyhead would remain unchanged. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged but replaced hedgerows to the south would not yet be established. 	Negligible adverse (Medium-term)	Slight adverse (Medium-term)	Future management of landscaping	Negligible adverse (Medium-term)	Slight adverse (Medium-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R19: Fadog-lwyd	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Views would be possible towards Section 4 construction activity between Bryn Tirion and Section 5. Loss of a short length of 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>hedgerow would be apparent. Changes at Bryn Tirion would be screened by buildings. Some of the roadworks at Section 5 would be visible in the north. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with the existing light in this location, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R20: Mountain view, Tyn Llech	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 4 construction activity would be in close proximity between Bryn Tirion and Section 5. The Section 4 construction activity would include the loss of a stone wall to the south of Mountain View and hedgerow and fence opposite. Roadworks at Section 5 would also be apparent to the north, and works at the terraced houses at Bryn Tirion would be apparent to the south. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with the existing light in this location. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerow opposite Mountain View would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view across Anglesey towards Snowdonia. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R21: Properties close to the A5025 south-east of Llanfaethlu (including Capel Soar)	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 5 roadworks would be in close proximity and would detract from views but would be temporary and predominantly associated with surface dressing. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfaethlu. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): 	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	Minimising lighting during	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R22: Isolated properties east of Llanfaethlu		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5 roadworks would be visible and detract from views but would be temporary and predominantly associated with surface dressing. Section 6 construction activity visible in the distance to the north-west but mostly screened by topography and buildings in Llanfaethlu. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfaethlu. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	(Short-term)	(Short-term)	temporary construction activities	(Short-term)	(Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R23: Properties along the A5025 north-east of Llanfaethlu	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 6 construction activity would be in close proximity between the Rhyd-wyn road and Section 5 but would be temporary and predominantly involve resurfacing. Section 4 roadworks would also be in close proximity. Construction activity would detract from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R24: Properties on the A5025 (Bodowen Farm, Pen-y-cae, Powys, Tyn Cae)	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction activity would be in close proximity between the Rhydwyn road and Llanrhuuddlad, although temporary. Views north to loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks along the A5025. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerow to the north of the properties would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R25: Properties south-east of Rhyd-wyn	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction activity would be noticeable to the south, although screened in places by topography and vegetation. Loss of boundary features would be apparent along the A5025. Construction works and loss of boundary 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R26: Properties on A5025 (Ty Newydd, Cae Bach Eithin, Bryn Arwel, Aber Pwll Farm, Ty Mawr)	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 6 construction activity would be in close proximity between the Rhydwyn road and Llanrhuddlad, although temporary. Loss of boundary features would be apparent along with construction of earthworks along the A5025. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged but replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. 	Negligible adverse (Medium-term)	Slight adverse (Medium-term)	Future management of landscaping	Negligible adverse (Medium-term)	Slight adverse (Medium-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R27: Gamog, Penrhos, Rhos-y-Calch	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction activity, boundary feature loss and construction of earthworks would detract from views to the north-west but the works would be viewed at a distance. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanrhuddlad. Lighting would only be used for short 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R28: Cefn du Bach, Bod Hedd	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction activity would be visible to the south-east and detract from views but would be temporary and predominantly involve resurfacing. Section 7 roadworks would be visible 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>to the east. There would also be oblique views north-east to the Temporary Construction Compound although viewed at a distance and in the context of the Section 7 roadworks. Temporary fencing would serve to screen some of the activity taking place in the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. The temporary fencing would detract slightly from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features except a section of hedgerow and some stone walls at the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and</p>			<p>regular maintenance by the appointed contractor</p>		

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. Lighting of the Temporary Construction Compound would be for the longest period of time as it would be set up during the whole construction period and is likely to result in an adverse effect on night-time views. However, this lighting would be viewed obliquely.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change the character of views. Replaced stone walls, 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R29: Isolated properties west of Cefn Coch (including Capel Seilo)	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 7 roadworks would be visible to the east, with Section 6 construction activity apparent intermittently to the south when not screened by topography. The Temporary Construction Compound would be visible to the east and would be in close proximity to properties at Capel Seilo. Temporary fencing would serve to screen some of the activity 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by the appointed contractor	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>taking place in the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. Construction activity and temporary fencing would detract from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features except a section of hedgerow and some stone walls at the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. Lighting of the Temporary Construction Compound would be for the longest period of time as it would be set up during the whole construction period.</p>					

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		This would be in close proximity to properties at Capel Seilo and is likely to result in an adverse effect on night-time views.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change the character of views. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing. Replaced boundary features 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		would screen views of moving traffic on the A5025.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R30: Tyn Felin	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 7 roadworks would be in close proximity to the east and would adversely change the character of views. Section 6 construction activity would be screened by topography. The Temporary Construction Compound would be visible to the north although temporary fencing would serve to screen some of the activity taking place. The temporary fencing itself would detract slightly from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features except a hedgerow and some stone walls at the Temporary 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by the appointed contractor	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Construction Compound and recycling plant. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. Lighting of the Temporary Construction Compound would be for the longest period of time as it would be set up during whole construction period and is likely to result in an adverse effect on night-time views.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change the character of views. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R31: Ty Bugail, Ronita, Rallt Goch	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • There would be elevated views towards a short length of the Section 7 roadworks, and the northern end of the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. Loss of stone walls to the northern end of the 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Temporary Construction Compound would be perceptible. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. Lighting of the Temporary Construction Compound would be for the longest period of time as it would be set up during the whole construction period and is likely to result in an adverse effect on night-time views.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change the character of views. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R32: Isolated properties east of Cefn Coch	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 7 roadworks would be in close proximity to the 	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minimising lighting during temporary	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>west and would adversely change the character of views. Section 6 construction activity would be screened by topography. The Temporary Construction Compound would be visible to the west/ south and would be in close proximity to The White House and Pen y groes. Temporary fencing would serve to screen some activity, although residents at Pen y groes likely to have views over this due to elevated position. The temporary fencing would detract slightly from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features except a section of hedgerow and some stone walls at the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used</p>	(Short-term)	(Short-term)	<p>construction activities Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by the appointed contractor</p>	(Short-term)	(Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. Lighting of the Temporary Construction Compound would be for the longest period of time as it would be set up during the whole construction period and is likely to result in an adverse effect on night-time views.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		the character of views. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R33: Plas Brain, Llanddygfael-groes, Cae-mawr	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 8 construction activity would be visible to the north-west with glimpsed views through vegetation at Cefn Coch Farm towards Section 7 roadworks. Loss of boundary features along the A5025 and trees at Nanner Road would be perceptible. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. Replacement trees would be provided at Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R34: Pandy Cefn Coch, Y Nyth, Tan-y-coed, The Pandy B&B, Tyn-yr-odyn	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 8 construction activity would be in close proximity to the properties. There would be oblique views south towards the Section 7 roadworks. Loss of boundary features opposite some of the properties would be apparent as would construction of earthworks. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R35: Isolated properties south of Nanner Road	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 8 construction activity would be visible to the east where not screened by topography. Glimpsed views, where vegetation and topography allow, would be possible to the south-east towards Section 7 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>roadworks. Loss of boundary features at Section 8 would be apparent as would loss of trees at Nanner Road. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. Replacement trees would be provided at 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
R36: Isolated properties around the Nanner Road junction	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 8 construction activity would be in close proximity as would the realignment of the Nanner Road junction and associated tree loss. Loss of boundary features would be apparent. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. Replacement trees would be provided at Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R37: Caerdegog- uchaf, Mynydd Ithel, Hafan	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • There would be elevated views towards construction activity at Section 8, including for the new cycle route. Loss of boundary features and trees at Nanner Road would be perceptible. Nanner Road junction improvements likely to be screened by vegetation. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replacement trees would be provided at Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R38: Groes, Groes-fechan	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 8 construction activity would be in close proximity to the properties but views would be glimpsed through evergreen vegetation. Loss of boundary features would be apparent as would construction of earthworks. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
R39: Ty Lucy, Pant y Bwlch, Bwlch, Foel Bach, Sarn	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • There would be views north towards construction activity at Section 8, associated loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks, 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>although topography would restrict some views. Oblique views west to construction activity at Nanner Road with the loss of trees perceptible. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
R40: Foel Fawr, Cromlech	High (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • There would be elevated views south-west towards construction activity at Section 8, associated loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks. Views of construction activity would only be possible for a short section near Groesfechan as topography would screen views further south. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Short-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse</p> <p>(Short-term)</p>	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	<p>Negligible adverse</p> <p>(Short-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse</p> <p>(Short-term)</p>

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
CR1: Community of Valley	High (incorporates residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 1 roadworks would be in close proximity to residential properties and businesses near the junction with the A5, although works would be temporary and associated with surface dressing. Oblique views would be possible north, including from residential properties on Lon Gardener, towards construction activity at Section 2 including loss of boundary features and construction of attenuation ponds, although works would be in the distance. Generally, construction works and loss of boundary 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with existing lighting at Valley, only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established but this is unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. 	No change	Neutral	<p>Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design</p>	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
CR2: Community of Llanynghenedl	High (incorporates residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 2 construction works would be in close proximity to the community of Llanynghenedl along the A5025. There would be the loss of boundary features, construction works for a new cycle route and road widening to the north, as well as general resurfacing. These works would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with existing lighting at 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Llanynghenedl. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerow would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerow would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
CR3: Community of Llanfachraeth	High (incorporates residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 3 roadworks would be in close proximity to the community of Llanfachraeth along the A5025, including residential properties, businesses, churches and Ysgol Gynradd, and would 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		detract from views although works would be temporary and associated with surface dressing. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Views from the community away from the A5025 are more restricted. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with existing lighting at Llanfachraeth. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
CR4: Community of Llanfaethlu	High (incorporates residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 5 roadworks would be in close proximity to the 	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Minimising lighting during temporary	Minor adverse	Slight adverse

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
(including Llanfaethlu Church and local roads)		community of Llanfachraeth along the A5025, including residential properties and businesses, and would detract from views although works would be temporary and associated with surface dressing. Views from the northern part of the village would look out north-east towards Section 5 roadworks and Section 6 construction activity, although there would be no perceptible loss of boundary features. Views from the south-west of the village would look out east towards Section 4 construction activity. Loss of boundary features perceptible but viewed at a distance. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with existing lighting at	(Short-term)	(Short-term)	construction activities	(Short-term)	(Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Llanfaethlu. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerow at Section 4 would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
CR5: Community of Llanrhuuddlad (and local roads)	High (incorporates residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction works would be in close proximity to the community of Llanrhuuddlad along the A5025, although works would predominantly involve 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>resurfacing, except for a short section of boundary feature loss and road widening. The western edge of the community would have views along the A5025 and associated construction activity, loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used although likely to blend in with existing lighting at Llanynghenedl. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
CR6: Community of Tregele (and local roads)	High (incorporates residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Views would be possible south-west towards construction activity at Section 8, associated loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks. Views of construction activity would only be possible for a short section near Groesfechan as topography would screen views further south. Construction works and loss of boundary features would 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR1: Wales Coast Path	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Gorad Road: There would be elevated, middle-distance views towards Section 2 temporary construction activity, which would be visible until being screened near the eastern end of 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Gorad Road by a drumlin feature. No changes in boundary features along the west of the visible part of Section 2. Section 1 roadworks would be visible until becoming screened by buildings in Valley. Construction works would adversely change the character of views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penial Downyn: Section 3 roadworks at Llanfachraeth would not be perceptible in view. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Gorad Road: No perceptible change. Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds along the east of the A5025 unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. • Penial Downyn: No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR2: NCN Route 5 (and local roads)	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Gorad Road: There would be elevated, middle-distance views towards Section 2 temporary construction activity. Section 1 roadworks would be visible until becoming screened by buildings in Valley. Views towards Section 2 would become more restricted further east due to screening by vegetation and buildings. Loss of boundary features would be perceptible but at a distance. Views at the Gorad Road junction would be open and look out towards construction works for the new cycle route. • B5109: There would be views west towards construction activity at Section 2, although buildings 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>in Llanyngghenedl would screen some of the works. Loss of hedgerow and fence for accommodation of cycle route would be apparent. Section 3 roadworks would be visible in the north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. • Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. Change in land use from farmland to attenuation 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		ponds along the east of the A5025 unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerow would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerow would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
PR3: NCN Route 8 (and local road)	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 1 roadworks are likely to be screened by A55 embankments and A55/A5 junction. There would be middle-distance views of temporary construction activity and intermittent loss of boundary features along Section 2 for a short section. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
PR4: NCN Route 566 and the Copper Trail (and local roads)	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Between Llanddeusant and Llanrhuddlad: Section 6 construction activity, boundary feature loss and construction of earthworks between Llanfaethlu and Llanrhuddlad would be visible intermittently to the north-west through gaps in vegetation. Views would be most open where the NCN route joins the A5025. North of Llanrhuddlad, views would be screened by topography and buildings. • Cemlyn Road: Section 8 construction activity would be barely perceptible in views due to distance. • Tregele: There would be views south-west towards construction activity at Section 8, associated loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Views of construction activity would only be possible for a short section near Groesfechan as topography would screen views further south.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. • Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Between Llanddeusant and Llanrhuddlad: Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemlyn Road: No perceptible change. • Tregele: Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
PR5: 49/013/1; 32/023/1 North of railway at Valley	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 1 roadworks would be visible through gaps in vegetation, which would adversely change the character of views. Section 2 would be screened by buildings in Valley. 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Section 1 would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR6: 49/016/1; 49/016/2 Near Cleifiog Fawr, 49/009/1 Near Old Telephone Exchange property, 49/010/1 Near Llanynghenedl, 49/017/1 Through Ty Hen	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Construction activity for Section 2 would be in close proximity to the western footpaths and would detract from views, although would be temporary. Views from the eastern footpath would be possible towards Section 2 construction activity and construction works for the attenuation ponds. Loss of boundary features would be apparent. 	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	N/A	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences at Section 2 would appear unchanged. Change in land use from farmland to attenuation ponds would be noticeable and the attenuation ponds would appear as man-made 	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	Future management of landscaping	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse
			(Short-term)	(Short-term)	Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	(Short-term)	(Short-term)
			(Medium to long-term)	(Medium to long-term)		(Medium to long-term)	(Medium to long-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		features in the landscape. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. Attenuation ponds less perceptible in the wider landscape. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
PR7: 49/011/1 East of Llanynghenedl, 49/014/2; 13/030/1; 49/014/1 South-east of Llanfachraeth	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 roadworks would be visible in the north and would be in close proximity where the northern footpath meets the A5025. Views would be possible west towards construction activity at Section 2, although buildings in Llanynghenedl would screen some of the works. Views of Section 2 construction activity would 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		be most apparent from the southern footpath where it meets the A5025. Loss of hedgerow and fence for accommodation of cycle route in Llanynghenedl would be perceptible. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced fence would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerow would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerow would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
PR8: 27/019/1; 27/018/1 Along Afon Alaw,	High (purpose of recreation is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 roadworks would be in close proximity and 	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse	N/A	Negligible adverse	Slight adverse

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
27/017/1 West of Bryn Farm 27/016/1; 27/016/2; 13/027/1 Through Bryn Farm to Llanllibio Fawr, 27/020/1 North-east Llanfachraeth	enjoyment of countryside)	detract from views where two of the footpaths meet the A5025 in Llanfachraeth. Otherwise, the majority of Section 3 roadworks would be screened by buildings in Llanfachraeth. There would be oblique views south towards Section 3 roadworks. No perceptible loss of boundary features.	(Short-term)	(Short-term)		(Short-term)	(Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR9: 27/006/1 Through The Rectory, 27/012/1 East of Pen yr orsedd	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 3 roadworks and construction activity for Section 4 would be in close proximity and would adversely change the character of views, but would be temporary. The Section 4 construction activity would predominantly 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		involve road resurfacing. No perceptible loss of boundary features.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR10: 27/007/2; 27/007/1; 27/007A/1; 29/028/1 Near Dronwy	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 3 roadworks and construction activity for Section 4 would be visible and would detract from views, but would be temporary. The Section 4 construction activity would predominantly involve road resurfacing and views would be most open where one of the footpaths meets the A5025. At this point, there would be views north to the Bytheicws realignment and loss of walls and fences. Vegetation screens the 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		footpath that travels through Dronwy.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. Replaced walls and fences at Bytheicws would appear similar to existing. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR11: 27/014/1 West of Rhos Ddu 27/010/2; 27/010A/1 East of Rhos Ddu, 27/009A/1; 27/023/1; 27/008/2; 27/008/1 Through Bottan Fawr, 27/009/1 Pen-	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 4 construction activity would be visible between the Dronwy access and Bryn Tirion, including the realignment of the road at Bytheicws. Views would be most open where one of the footpaths meets the A5025. Vegetation would provide intermittent screening along the footpaths. Loss of boundary features would be perceptible in particular the hedgerows, as this would 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
yr-Argae to Gronant		open up views to the works. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): The Bytheicws realignment would move the A5025 slightly closer to the footpaths but this would be barely perceptible. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged but replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. 	Negligible adverse (Medium-term)	Slight adverse (Medium-term)	Future management of landscaping	Negligible adverse (Medium-term)	Slight adverse (Medium-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
PR12: 29/011/4; 29/011/3; 29/012/1	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 4 construction activity would be in close proximity and detract from views where the southern 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
North of Plas Newydd		footpath meets the A5025, including for the new access road to the north and rear of Fron Haul, Bron Derwen, Fron and Bronallt (terraced houses). Loss of garden vegetation and reduction in garden size would be apparent. Loss of boundary features along the A5025 north of Bryn Tirion would also be noticeable. Views from the western footpaths would be similar but at a distance.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): The reduction in garden size at the terraced houses would be apparent but would not change the character of views from the footpaths. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
PR13: 29/013/1 South of Plas uchaf, 29/009A/1 Rallt Goch to Tyddyn-y-waen, 29/009/1 East of Llanfaethlu, 29/007/1 North of Llanfaethlu	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 5 roadworks would be visible and adversely change the character of views but would be temporary and predominantly associated with surface dressing. Section 6 construction activity would be visible to the north/south but would also predominantly involve resurfacing. No perceptible loss of boundary features. 	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	N/A	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR14: 29/007/2; 29/008/1 North of Llanfaethlu, 29/002/1 North-west of Llanfaethlu at	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction activity would be in close proximity to two of the footpaths between Section 5 and the Rhyd-wyn road and would detract from views but 	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	N/A	Minor adverse	Slight adverse

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
Carreglwyd, 29/029/1 A5025 to Isle of Man farm		would be temporary and predominantly involve resurfacing. There would be oblique views north-east towards Section 6 construction activity between the Rhyd-wyn road and Llanrhuddlad and associated loss of boundary features. The footpath at Carreglwyd would have middle-distance views to these works.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
PR15: 29/004/3; 18/097/2; 18/097/1; 18/098/1; 18/095/2; 18/095/1 East of Carreglwyd, 18/057/2; 18/057/1; 18/058/2; 18/059/3; 18/059/2; 18/059/1 South-east of Rhyd-wyn, 18/055/2; 18/111/1; 29/029/2; 29/029/3; 18/056/3; 18/056/2; 18/050/1; 18/056/1	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 6 construction activity would be noticeable to the south, although screened in places by topography and vegetation. Loss of boundary features would be apparent along the A5025 as would construction of minor earthworks. Views would be most open where one of the footpaths meets the A5025. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. 	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	N/A	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
Around Aber Pwll Farm		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
PR16: 18/052/1; 18/061/1; 18/053/2; 18/062/1 East of Llanrhuddlad	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 6 construction works would be visible, although works would predominantly involve resurfacing, except for a short section of boundary feature loss and road widening within Llanrhuddlad. Views would be most open where three of the footpaths meet the A5025. Construction activity would adversely change the character of views. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
PR17: 18/053/1; 18/062/2 Around Rallt Goch, 18/018/1 Near The White House, 18/016/1 Near Pen yr orsedd, 38/030B/1 Near Cefn Coch Farm	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Footpath 18/018/1 would be diverted to the south and west of the construction compound during construction. Section 7 roadworks would be visible from the footpaths and detract from views although the works would be temporary and predominantly associated with surface dressing. Views would be most open where three footpaths meet the A5025. There would also be views towards the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant, especially from footpath 18/018/1 which would be in close proximity. Temporary fencing would serve to screen some of the activity taking place within the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by the appointed contractor	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>plant. The temporary fencing itself would detract slightly from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features except a section of hedgerow and some stone walls at the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change the character of views. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
PR18: 18/017/1; 18/012/1 South of Nanner Road, 18/018A/1; 38/030/2; 38/030/1; 38/029/4; 38/032/1; 38/033A/1; 38/029/1; 38/033/1; 38/031/1; 38/031A/1; 38/029/5 South-east of Nanner Road	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 8 construction activity would be visible to the north-west with glimpsed views through vegetation at Cefn Coch Farm towards Section 7 roadworks. Loss of boundary features along the A5025 and trees at Nanner Road would be perceptible. Construction works for the Nanner Road junction would also be noticeable. Views would be most open where three of the footpaths meet the A5025. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		adversely change the character of views.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established. Replacement trees would be provided at Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
PR19: 38/036/5; 38/039/1; 38/039/2; 38/036/4; 38/039A/1;	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Views would be possible towards construction activity at Section 8, including for the new cycle route. Loss of boundary features and trees 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	N/A	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
38/013/3; 38/013/4; 38/036/3; 38/036/2; 38/013/5; 38/013A/2; 38/013A/1; 18/010/1 North-east of Nanner Road		at Nanner Road would be perceptible. Nanner Road junction improvements are likely to be screened by vegetation. Views would be most open where two of the footpaths meet the A5025. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replacement trees would be provided at Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As opening year, except trees would now be fully established. 					
PR20: 38/013/2; 38/011/3; 38/011/2; 38/013/1; 38/011/1; 20/028/1 North-west of Llanfechell	High (purpose of recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Views would be possible north or west towards construction activity at Section 8, associated loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks, although topography would restrict some views. Views of A5025 further south would be screened by topography. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. 	Minor adverse	Slight adverse	N/A	Minor adverse	Slight adverse
			(Short-term)	(Short-term)		(Short-term)	(Short-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
	High (purpose of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
PR21: Open access land at Mynydd y Garn	recreation is enjoyment of countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activity along the A5025 would be barely perceptible in the wide, panoramic view. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
TR1: Local roads around Llanfachraeth	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): The majority of Section 3 roadworks would be screened by buildings in Llanfachraeth. There would be views west or east towards some of the Section 3 roadworks. Section 4 construction activity would predominantly be screened by topography or vegetation, except where two local roads meet the A5025 north of Llanfachraeth. Section 4 construction activity would be perceptible at this point but would mostly involve 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		resurfacing. Generally, construction activity would detract from views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfachraeth. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
TR2: Local road to Rhos-ddu	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 4 construction activity would be visible between the Dronwy access and Bryn Tirion, including the realignment of the road at Bytheicws. Loss of 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>boundary features would be perceptible in particular the hedgerows, as this would open up views to the works. Some of the western end of the road would be screened by vegetation and topography. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • The Bytheicws realignment would move the A5025 slightly closer to the road but this would be barely 	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Future management of landscaping</p>	<p>Negligible adverse (Medium-term)</p>	<p>Slight adverse (Medium-term)</p>

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		perceptible. Replaced stone walls and fences would appear unchanged but replaced hedgerows would not yet be established.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
TR3: Local road Llanfaethlu to Llanddeusant	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 5 roadworks would be visible but would be temporary and predominantly associated with surface dressing. Section 6 construction activity would be visible in the distance to the north-west but mostly screened by topography and buildings in Llanfaethlu. No perceptible loss of boundary features. Generally, construction activity would detract from views. Temporary change in night-time views when 	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Negligible adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>construction lighting is used in close proximity, but likely to blend in with lighting at Llanfaethlu. Lighting would only be used for short periods of time and would be positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
TR4: Local road Llanfaethlu to Rhyd-wyn	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 6 construction activity would be noticeable to the south, although screened in places by topography and vegetation. Views would be most open where the local road meets the A5025 and there is resurfacing at the junction. Loss of boundary features apparent along the A5025. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows would not yet be established but this is unlikely to change the overall character of the view. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
TR5: Local roads around Cefn Coch	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Section 7 roadworks would be visible and detract from views although the works would be temporary and associated with surface dressing. Views would be most open where three of the roads meet the A5025. The Temporary Construction Compound would be in close proximity to two of the roads. Temporary fencing would serve to screen some of the activity taking place within the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. The temporary fencing itself would detract slightly from views. No perceptible loss of boundary features except a section of hedgerow and some stone walls at the Temporary Construction Compound and recycling plant. Temporary change in 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	<p>Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities</p> <p>Environmentally sensitive choice of temporary fencing and regular maintenance by the appointed contractor</p>	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill. Lighting of the Temporary Construction Compound would be for the longest period of time as it would be set up during the whole construction period and is likely to result in an adverse effect on night-time views.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Activity associated with the removal of temporary fencing containing the Temporary Construction Compound installed during construction, and activity associated with the reinstatement of boundaries, 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		would be apparent but unlikely to noticeably change the character of views. Replaced stone walls, hedgerows (not fully established) and fences would help to restore the character of views. The Proposed Development would not appear too dissimilar to existing.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
TR6: Nanner Road	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Section 8 construction activity would be in close proximity at the southern end of Nanner Road due to the realignment of the junction with the A5025. Tree loss at the junction would also be noticeable as would loss of boundary features along the A5025. 	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Moderate adverse (Short-term)	Moderate adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>Further west, views would be screened by vegetation until the road becomes more elevated where there would be elevated views towards construction activity at Section 8, including for the new cycle route. Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. The replaced hedgerows 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		would not yet be established. Replacement trees would be provided at Nanner Road and within a nearby hedgerow although these would not be fully established. This is unlikely to change the overall character of the view.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and trees would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping	No change	Neutral
TR7: Local road to Llanfechell	Moderate (scenic road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Views would be possible north towards construction activity at Section 8, associated loss of boundary features and construction of earthworks, although topography would restrict some views. Oblique views would be possible west to construction activity at Nanner Road with the loss of trees perceptible. 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Construction works and loss of boundary features and trees would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
Z1: Valley cemetery	Moderate (viewer has some focus on surroundings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Views would be possible towards Section 1 roadworks. Oblique views north would also be possible towards temporary 	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)	Minimising lighting during temporary construction activities	Minor adverse (Short-term)	Slight adverse (Short-term)

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<p>construction activity and intermittent loss of boundary features along Section 2. Vegetation along western edge of cemetery would filter views. Construction works and loss of boundary features would adversely change the character of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • Section 1 would appear unchanged. Change in land use at Section 2 from farmland to attenuation ponds unlikely to be perceptible at this distance. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		Replaced walls and fences would appear unchanged. Replaced hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would not yet be established but this is unlikely to be perceptible at this distance.					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): • As opening year, except hedgerows and planting at attenuation ponds would now be fully established. 	No change	Neutral	Future management of landscaping Environmentally sensitive attenuation pond design	No change	Neutral
Z2: Llynonn Mill	Low (viewer less focused on surroundings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction (winter): • Views of construction activity at Section 4 would be barely perceptible due to screening by vegetation and the distance of views. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening year (winter): • No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future year (summer): 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

Visual receptor name and number	Sensitivity of visual receptor	Change in view with embedded landscape mitigation (including size/scale and geographical extent of change)	Magnitude of impact without additional mitigation	Effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation Magnitude of impact	Post-additional mitigation effect
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No perceptible change. 					
Z3: Significant view within Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden	High (view associated with Registered Park and Garden)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction (winter): Views of construction activity at Section 6 would be barely perceptible due to screening by vegetation and the distance of views. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening year (winter): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future year (summer): No perceptible change. 	No change	Neutral	N/A	No change	Neutral

12.1.6 References

Table 12.1.6 Schedule of references

ID	Reference
RD1	Secretary of State for Wales.1997. <i>The Hedgerows Regulations</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: September 2016]. Available from: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made
RD2	TACP and Isle of Anglesey County Council. 2011. <i>Isle of Anglesey County Council Landscape Strategy</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: September 2016]. Available from: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2013/05/08/s/r/x/Anglesey-Landscape-Strategy-Update-2011.pdf
RD3	Land Use Consultants. 2012. Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey. [Online]. [Accessed: September 2016]. Available from: https://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Supporting-documents/Review-of-Anglesey-and-Gwynedd-Special-Landscape-Areas-Executive-Summary.pdf
RD4	Isle of Anglesey County Council and Natural Resources Wales. 2015. <i>Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan Review, 2015 – 2020</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: September 2016]. Available from: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/planning-and-waste/countryside/areas-of-outstanding-natural-beauty-aonbs/
RD5	Department for Transport. 2015. <i>National Policy Statement for National Networks</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: April 2017]. Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-national-networks
RD6	Natural Resources Wales.1999 to date. LANDMAP, Level 3 Assessments and Methodologies. [Online]. [Accessed: September 2016]. Available from: http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales

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**A5025 On-line Highway Improvements
Environmental Report
Volume 3 – Appendix 12.2
Arboricultural Survey and Impact
Assessment Report**

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12.2 Arboricultural survey and impact assessment report

12.2.1 Introduction

12.2.1.1 This documents forms an appendix to the landscape and visual impact assessment undertaken as part of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements (the Proposed Development). It presents the findings of the tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment undertaken in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction* [RD1] to:

- record information about the trees and hedges that may be impacted upon by the Proposed Development; and
- assess the potential impact upon those trees and hedges likely to be affected, including any potential tree loss and any protection measures required for retained trees.

12.2.2 Survey scope

12.2.2.1 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, and all trees, even healthy ones, are at risk from unpredictable climatic and man-made events.

12.2.2.2 A site survey was undertaken on 11 September 2017 to identify all existing trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or more (when measured at 1.5 metres above ground level) inside, and within 15 metres of, the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements planning application boundary (the survey area).

12.2.2.3 The assessment of risk to trees has been based upon factors evident at the time of the inspection, and the interpretation of those factors by the trained arboriculturist undertaking the survey.

12.2.3 Survey methodology

12.2.3.1 Information was collected in accordance with the recommendations in subsections 4.4.2.5, 4.4.2.6, 4.4.2.7 and 4.4.2.8 of *BS5837:2012* [RD1].

12.2.3.2 Annex A presents the cascade chart for tree quality assessment and annex B presents the schedule key; both sets of information were used as part of the tree survey.

12.2.3.3 Table 12.2.1 presents the tools and techniques used to undertake the tree survey and the parameters recorded.

Table 12.2.1 Survey tools and techniques used

Parameters recorded	Tools used or estimated
Tree, first branch break and crown height	Metres estimated from ground level
Stem diameter at breast height (1.5m from ground)	Diameter measuring tape and recorded in millimetres
Structural condition	External visual tree assessment (from the ground) –guided by <i>The Body Language of Trees, Research for Amenity Trees No 4</i> [RD2].
Physiological condition	External visual tree assessment (from the ground) [RD2]
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Calculation method in <i>BS5837:2012</i> [RD1].

12.2.3.4 The RPA for single trees was measured from the centre of the main trunk. For tree groups, RPAs were determined by either:

- measuring the largest trees towards the edge of the respective groups and determining RPA extension into the areas of land associated with the Proposed Development planning application boundary; or
- by applying a suitable off-set to the canopy extents of the tree group, to form an adequately sized RPA that would provide the necessary level of protection.

12.2.3.5 No internal investigations were carried out or tissue samples taken from the surveyed trees.

12.2.4 Survey observations

12.2.4.1 An abundance of scrub vegetation was present throughout the survey area, including gorse and bramble species, which did not meet the stem size thresholds for inclusion in a *BS5837:2012* [RD1] tree survey. Accordingly, these were not considered further in the arboricultural impact assessment.

12.2.4.2 Minimal tree cover was recorded throughout the survey area. This was associated with a group of semi-mature sycamore trees recorded at the existing junction between the A5025 and Nanner Road, as photographed below, the full details of which are presented in the Tree Survey and Protection Schedule in annex C. The location of this tree group and its associated RPA is depicted on the Tree Removals Plan within annex D.

Figure 12.2.1 Group of trees included within the survey, picture taken from junction



12.2.5 Survey limitations and tree protection

- 12.2.5.1 None of the recorded trees are afforded protection by way of a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area designation made by the Isle of Anglesey County Council.
- 12.2.5.2 The application for Tree Preservation Orders are subject to continual review. Subject to the granting of planning permission, the status of the trees identified within this survey should be verified with the Isle of Anglesey County Council by the appointed contractor(s) prior to the commencement of site clearance and/or preparatory works.

12.2.6 Survey results

- 12.2.6.1 One B grade group was identified within the survey area at the junction between the A5025 and Nanner Road, this group would be directly affected by the Proposed Development. These 'B' grade trees were recorded as being of moderate quality and value, and which would require removal by the appointed contractor(s) as part of any site clearance and preparatory works.

12.2.7 Arboricultural impact assessment

- 12.2.7.1 The arboricultural impact assessment concluded that all tree specimens identified at the junction of the A5025 and Nanner Road would require removal to facilitate construction of the Proposed Development, as shown on the Tree Removals Plan within annex D.

12.2.7.2 Other features observed included scrub, shrubs and young trees which were not surveyed due to their small size (less than 75mm in diameter), therefore they are not included within the survey schedule or plans within this report. These are anticipated to be removed due to their location in relation to the application boundary. Un-surveyed observed features located across the on-line sections of the A5025 are:

- a group of selectively felled conifers in section 6,
- a young sycamore (less than 75mm diameter) within a hedge line in section 2, and
- -vegetation to the south west of G1, as discussed within this report.

12.2.7.3 All tree clearance operations would be undertaken by the appointed contractor(s) in accordance with *BS3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations* [RD3].

12.2.7.4 As removal of the single group of trees would be required as part of the Proposed Development, no root protection measures would be required at this location or elsewhere within this planning application boundary.

12.2.7.5 Due to the focused nature of the site clearance operations, there would be no requirement for arboricultural site supervision during these works. Notwithstanding this, the appointed contractor(s) would be required to adhere to, and implement, the pre-construction measures presented within the Protected and Legally Controlled Species Compliance Report which forms part of the submitted planning application documentation.

12.2.8 References

ID	Reference
RD1	British Standards Institution. 2012. BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. London. BSI Standards Limited.
RD2	Mattheck, 1994. The Body Language of Trees, Research for Amenity Trees No 4.
RD3	British Standards Institution. 2010. BS3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. London. BSI Standards Limited.

Annex A Cascade chart for tree quality assessment [RD1]

Category and definition **Criteria (Including subcategories where appropriate)**

Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)

Category U

Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)

Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline

Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.

Trees to be considered for retention

1 Mainly arboricultural qualities

2 Mainly landscape qualities

3 Mainly cultural values including conservation

Category A

Trees of high quality with an remaining estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years

Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)

Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran or semi-formal arboricultural trees or wood-pasture)

Category B

Trees of moderate quality with an remaining estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years

Trees that might be included in Category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such as they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation

Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality

Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

Category C

Trees of low quality with an remaining estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or younger trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories

Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits

Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Annex B Schedule key [RD1]

Age Class	
<p>Young (Y) - A tree in the first quarter of its life span.</p> <p>Middle aged (MA) - A tree in the latter stages of its first quarter, well established.</p> <p>Early Mature (EM) - A tree half way through its life span significant further growth potential.</p> <p>Mature (M) - A tree at or near its potential maximum size which is still growing vigorously in its third quarter of life span.</p> <p>Over Mature (OM) - A tree in decline in its final quarter of life span.</p> <p>Veteran (V) - A tree that by recognised criteria shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.</p>	
Physiological Condition (P)	Structural Condition (S)
<p>Good (G) – Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.</p> <p>Fair (F) – Showing minor signs of deterioration.</p> <p>Poor (P) – Unlikely to recover to a good condition.</p> <p>Dead (D)</p>	<p>Good (G) – No signs of decay or structural weakness.</p> <p>Fair (F) – Minor defects not causing structural weakness.</p> <p>Poor (P) – Severe decay in the main stem or branches/structurally weak.</p>
Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC)	
<p><10 - Less than 10 years of normal life expectancy remaining.</p> <p>10+ - Between 10 and 20 years of normal life expectancy remaining.</p> <p>20+ - Between 20 and 40 years of normal life expectancy remaining.</p> <p>40+ - Tree would normally expect to live for more than 40 more years.</p>	

Annex C Tree survey and protection schedule

Max = Maximum

Diameter at breast height (DBH) values for groups represent the maximum observed

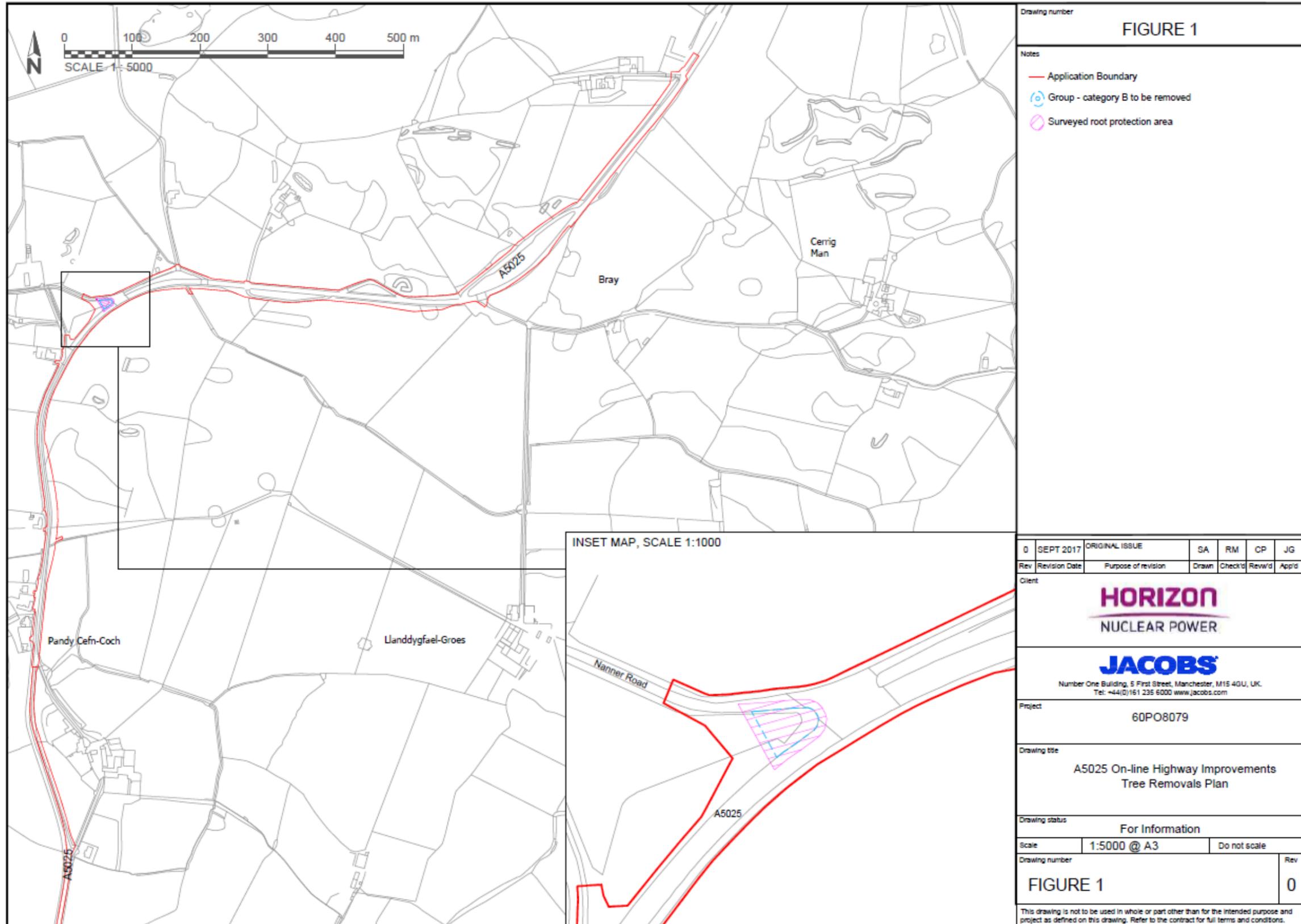
Arboricultural impact assessment = N – No impacts, E – Encroached RPA, R – Remove, P – Partial removal (groups and hedges only)

ERC – Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree Ref. No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread				Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Struc. cond.	Physi. cond.	General Observations, Comments and Management Recommendations.	Category grading & ERC	RPA radius (m)	AIA
				N	S	E	W								
G1	Sycamore	8	200 Max	4	4	4	4	0	Early-mature	(S) - F	(P) - F	Within junction between Nanner Road and the A5025, lapsed stone wall surrounding the group. Scrub understorey present.	20+ B2	2.4	R

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Annex D Tree removals plan



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CONTACT US:

If you have any questions or feedback regarding the Wylfa Newydd Project you can contact us on our dedicated Wylfa Newydd freephone hotline and email address, by calling on **0800 954 9516** or emailing **wylfaenquiries@horizonnuclearpower.com**

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