
**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-01
Published Sources of Landscape
Character**

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16-1 Published sources of landscape character

16-1.1 Introduction

- 16-1.1.1 This appendix provides extracts of relevant published sources of information which identify landscape character. This is done in order to provide the full version of source text (verbatim), which is summarised in chapter 16 (landscape and visual) of this Environmental Statement. Extracts are set out below under the title of the relevant documents, and should be read in conjunction with figure 16-7 in chapter 16 of this Environmental Statement.
- 16-1.1.2 The extracts include descriptions of published Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) within the study area defined for the landscape and visual assessment, based on the zone of theoretical visibility of the SPC Proposals shown on figure 16-1 of this Environmental Statement, where there is the potential for landscape effects resulting from intervisibility.
- 16-1.1.3 Extracts are also included from published *LANDMAP* (Natural Resources Wales (NRW), 2011 and 2013a-d) aspect areas within approximately 4km of the SPC Application Site, as this is the area where theoretical intervisibility is principally concentrated and where there is potential for landscape effects.

16-1.2 National Landscape Character Areas

- 16-1.2.4 National Landscape Character Areas (NLCAs) are defined by NRW. The following documents describe the landscape character within the study area for the SPC Proposals:

- *National Landscape Character, NLCA01: Anglesey Coast* (NRW, 2014a), and;
- *National Landscape Character, NLCA02: Central Anglesey* (NRW, 2014b).

NLCA01: Anglesey Coast

- 16-1.2.5 The relevant key characteristics listed below for NLCA01: Anglesey Coast have been extracted from the character profile:

“The coastal zone - of by far the largest island in Wales [Anglesey] (720km²) ...”

“Much of the highest land - on the island falls within the coastal area, including Parys Mountain (147m) ...”

“Strong geological orientation - There is a south-west to north-east geological orientation, resulting in corrugated topography, which is manifest along the coastline in places as rocky headlands and sandy bays.”

“Great variety of coastal types - The coastline has great variety, from sheer coastal cliffs and dramatic rocky headlands, to small sandy coves and extensive low lying dunes and sandy estuaries.”

“Wind exposure but some shelter - The striking and windswept heathland landscapes of the wild coastline ... together with the barren, mined

landscape of Parys Mountain, contrast markedly with the gentler, green, pastoral landscapes inland, away from the immediate coastal edge.”

“**Pasture** - Soils include deep loams supporting predominantly pastoral land cover with occasional hay meadows, away from the coastline.”

“**Heather and heath** - a feature of the thin soils in the more elevated areas such as... the coastline near Amlwch.”

“**Clodd[i]au** - or earth bank field boundaries feature in the north and west with occasional stone walls, whereas hedges are more common in the south and east.”

“**Prehistoric and funerary sites** - including standing stones ...”

“**Coastal Settlements** - often relating to former industry, such as the mining town of Amlwch at the foot of Parys Mountain ... Much C20th coastal development relates to tourism and retirement property.”

“**A number of prominent man-made landmarks** – including ... Parys Mountain (distinctive industrial quarry landscape), Wylfa Nuclear Power Station ...” (NRW, 2014a)

NLCA02: Central Anglesey

16-1.2.6 The relevant key characteristics listed below for NLCA02: Central Anglesey have been extracted from the character profile:

“**The land-locked central part of Anglesey** - part of the largest island in Wales (720km²).”

“**Rock outcrops and a distinct geological grain** - the gentle topography, low lying and near flat in places, follows a north-east to south-west 'grain' imposed by major faults ... In various places there are many craggy rock outcrops.”

“**Extensive drumlin fields** - thick layers of glacial boulder clays, especially in north-west Anglesey, result in a classic 'basket of eggs' rolling drumlin landscape.”

“**Lowland pastures and mixed field patterns** - silty and peat soils underlie lowland pastoral grazing land bounded by a strongly geometric pattern of medium to large scale and, more occasionally, small scale fields.”

“**Minor rivers and fens** - A number of minor rivers and streams cross the landscape, whose alignment is influenced by the north-east to south-west trend. There are many shallow hollows and fens with wetland features including rush pasture and valley mires...”

“**Hedgerows and cloddiau** - This is generally a rolling, open landscape with a well-established pattern of field boundaries, predominantly of hedgerows but with cloddiau in some areas.”

“**Few woodlands** - Woodlands larger than a small copse are an exception.... Except in sheltered areas, individual trees are few.”

“**Generally rural settlement patterns** - The only urban settlement is the county town of Llangefni, in the centre of the island. Its nucleated historic

core contrasts with modern peripheral housing and expanding light industrial and business park developments. There are only a few villages, but numerous scattered hamlets and farms throughout the area...

“Prehistoric and funerary sites - ritual and funerary monuments including cairns and round barrows, Iron Age hill forts and Early Christian churches, burial grounds and inscribed stones.”

“Historic windmill towers - including some restored examples, form local features.”

“Modern wind farms - generally limited to an area north of Llanddeusant, but are seen in longer distance views from a much wider area.”

“Llyn Alaw - a large reservoir, nearly 3 miles long and a notable visual feature, providing significant over wintering habitat for wildfowl...” (NRW, 2014b)

16-1.3 The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020

16-1.3.7 The *Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020*, aims “... to take account of the natural resources within and outside of its boundaries [of the AONB] and understand how using an ecosystem approach can better manage the natural resources of the AONB.” (Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), 2015. Executive summary, chapter 1, section 1.2, page 1).

16-1.3.8 Chapter 3, section 3.2 (page 6), describes the AONB as:

“... predominantly a coastal designation, covering most of Anglesey’s 201 kilometre coastline but also [encompassing] Holyhead Mountain and Mynydd Bodafon along with substantial areas of land which form the essential backdrop to the coast. The total coverage of the AONB on Anglesey is approximately 221sq kms (21,500 hectares).

The landscape of the AONB reflects the varied underlying geology and is a diverse mixture of marine and terrestrial habitats, including rugged cliffs, heathland, sand dunes, salt marshes and mud flats. Holyhead Mountain, the cliffs of North and South Stack and rocky coves are the dominant features of the island’s northern coastline ...” (IACC, 2015)

16-1.3.9 Section 3.5 (page 6) states:

“There are many distinctive features to the unique landscape of the AONB. The coastline is undoubtedly a defining feature; however, the character of the landscape has been influenced by centuries of farming and also traditional industries such as quarrying. Agriculture is the main land use in the AONB, and stone walls, hedgerows and field patterns are an integral part of the landscape.” (IACC, 2015)

16-1.3.10 Section 3.11 (page 7) recognises the focus on Anglesey for energy development including nuclear power and states:

“...The proximity of these industries to the AONB and the need to bring the energy ashore highlights their influence on both the landscape and the seascape of the AONB, and also the pressure from development in close proximity to the countryside and coast.” (IACC, 2015)

16-1.3.11 Table 4 in chapter 4 (Guiding Principles and Forces for Change) (page 13) lists the features and special qualities of the Anglesey AONB.

16-1.3.12 AONB features listed comprise:

- coastal landscape/seascape features;
- traditional agricultural landscape features; and
- geological and geomorphological features.

16-1.3.13 Special qualities are listed as:

- expansive views/seascapes;
- peace and tranquillity;
- islands around Anglesey;
- broadleaved woodlands;
- lowland coastal heath;
- species-rich roadside verges;
- ecologically important coastal and wetland habitats (including rocky shores, estuaries, saltmarshes and beaches);
- built environment including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings;
- archaeology and ancient monuments/historic landscapes, parks and gardens;
- rural agricultural/coastal communities;
- Welsh language;
- soil air and water quality;
- Public Rights of Way network; and
- accessible land and water.

16-1.3.14 Section 4.2 (page 16) includes the definition of an ‘ecosystem approach’ from the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (United Nations, 1992):

“A strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.”

16-1.3.15 Furthermore, it is explained that:

“On Anglesey, adopting an ecosystem approach would mean a full recognition of the values the AONB’s special qualities offer to people and if maintained and enhanced, to future generations” (IACC, 2015).

- 16-1.3.16 Section 4.3 (page 16) states that, “*The AONB has a relatively open, rolling, undulating landscape*” (IACC, 2015).
- 16-1.3.17 Section 4.4 (page 18) describes AONB seascapes as a “... *highly valued part of the Welsh scenery, they can also be some of our last ‘wild’ landscape areas and support a wealth of natural heritage*” (IACC, 2015).
- 16-1.3.18 Section 4.10 (pages 21 and 22) states that:
- “It is clear that the AONB faces some major developmental pressures over this plan period and further into the future. By gaining a better understanding of the AONB’s special qualities and features and improving our understanding of the ecosystem approach and its implications, it will be possible to prepare clear policies to help manage these pressures” (IACC, 2015).
- 16-1.3.19 Chapter 5 (page 24) provides the vision for the future of the AONB:
- “The unique landscape/seascape, natural beauty and special qualities of the Isle of Anglesey AONB are conserved and enhanced for the benefit of present and future generations. Communities within the AONB are dynamic and vibrant and can relate to their local environment whilst sustainable activities contribute positively to a healthy rural and coastal economy” (IACC, 2015).
- 16-1.3.20 In section 5 (page 25), the vision and strategy for the AONB is categorised in six themes as follows:
- enhancing countryside and coastal character (CCC);
 - maintaining nature and the environment (NE);
 - supporting opportunities for visiting and enjoying the AONB (VE);
 - maintaining the living and working landscape (LWL);
 - raising awareness and appreciation (AA) and;
 - developing the ecosystem approach (TEA).
- 16-1.3.21 Section 5.1 specifies policies which seek to fulfil management objectives for enhancing countryside and coastal character, the overall aim of which is to conserve and enhance the “*natural beauty, special qualities and distinctiveness of the landscape of the Isle of Anglesey AONB, including its natural, cultural and historical features ... for the benefit of present and future generations*” (IACC, 2015).
- 16-1.3.22 Policies relevant to the assessment of landscape and visual effects in relation to the SPC Proposals are presented in Table 16-1.1 to Table 16-1.4 below (IACC, 2015).

Table 16-1.1 AONB management objective 1: Landscape/seascape policies

Enhancing countryside and coastal character (CCC)	
Management objective 1: Landscape/seascape (extracts from IACC, 2015)	
“The coastal landscape/seascape will be actively conserved through appropriate management”	
Policy code	Policy
CCC1.1	“LANDMAP is used as the process by which the landscape character of the AONB is valued and assessed”
CCC1.2	“The Anglesey Seascape Character Assessment is used to determine the likely impacts of marine developments on the special qualities and features of the AONB”
CCC1.3	“There is a need to maintain the accessibility and conservation interest of sites of geological and geomorphological importance”
CCC1.4	“Elements of the landscape that have been degraded and lost their character will be restored and enhanced to safeguard the quality of the landscape”

Table 16-1.2 AONB management objective 2: Historic landscape and culture policies

Enhancing countryside and coastal character (CCC)	
Management objective 2: Historic landscape and culture (extracts from IACC, 2015)	
“Historic, archaeological and cultural sites are important features of the Isle of Anglesey AONB. Strong planning policies will protect such sites from development that degrades the special qualities of the AONB.”	
Policy code	Policy
CCC2.1	“Identify, protect and actively conserve the historic, archaeological and cultural resources of the AONB with relevant agencies”
CCC2.2	“Support the use of traditional skills and practices during restoration of the AONB’s special qualities”
CCC2.3	“Ensure that high quality, co-ordinated and consistent interpretation material is provided to inform people about the rich history of the AONB”

Table 16-1.3 AONB management objective 3: Development policies

Enhancing countryside and coastal character (CCC)

Management objective 3: Development (extracts from IACC, 2015)

“Planning Policies will ensure that all development within and adjacent to the boundary of the AONB is compatible with the aims and objectives of the designation and that new developments enhance local character.”

Policy code	Policy
CCC3.1	“All development proposals within and up to 2[km] adjacent to the AONB will be rigorously assessed to minimise inappropriate development which might damage the special qualities and features of the AONB or the integrity of European designated sites”
CCC3.2	“All new developments and re-developments within and up to 2[km] adjacent to the AONB will be expected to adopt the highest standard of design, materials and landscaping in order to enhance the special qualities and features of the AONB. Proposals of an appropriate scale and nature, embodying the principles of sustainable development, will be supported”
CCC3.3	“Ensure that the planning policies reflect the statutory duty of the Council to conserve and enhance the special qualities and features of the AONB”
CCC3.4	“Continue to encourage the under grounding of existing and proposed power and telephone lines”

Table 16-1.4 AONB management objective 4: Peace and tranquillity

Enhancing countryside and coastal character (CCC)

Management objective 4: Peace and tranquillity (extracts from IACC, 2015)

“Unspoilt panoramic views and tranquil atmosphere are safeguarded from improvement that would degrade the special quality of the AONB.”

Policy code	Policy
CCC 4.1	“Work to maintain the solitude and natural beauty of the AONB”
CCC 4.2	“Work towards securing Dark Skies status for Anglesey”
CCC 4.3	“Ensure noise intrusion into the AONB is within acceptable limits”

16-1.4 Special Landscape Areas

Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey

16-1.4.23 The *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* (Land Use Consultants, 2012) is a supporting document to the adopted *Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2011 - 2026) Written Statement* (IACC and Gwynedd Council, 2017). The review identifies six SLAs on Anglesey. SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds lies within the study area for the SPC Proposals.

14: Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds

16-1.4.24 The *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* (Land Use Consultants, 2012) provides a summary justification in chapter 3 for the designation of SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds, as follows:

- “Distinctive 'wild' landscape with pockets of heathland, rough grazing, rock exposures and hummocky topography
- Unity between stone walls and stone vernacular of buildings
- Feeling of remoteness and tranquillity; very lightly settled
- Whole area scores highly across the combined LANDMAP aspects (>High)
- Scores 'high' in Visual & Sensory aspect across the area
- Forms a setting to the AONB in the west
- Area under pressure from surrounding wind farms at odds with its semi-natural, remote and small-scale character” (Land Use Consultants, 2012)

16-1.4.25 Further detail on SLAs is provided within Statements of Value and Significance for each SLA at Appendix 1 of the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey*.

16-1.4.26 The Statement of Significance for SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds states:

“The Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds 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 [Above Ordnance Datum], 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 [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 [from] prehistoric times.” (Land Use Consultants, 2012)

16-1.5 Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011

16-1.5.27 At county level there are three LCAs identified in the *Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* (IACC and TACP, 2011), within the study area for the SPC Proposals. The key characteristics for those LCAs with theoretical intervisibility to the SPC works, and therefore having the potential for landscape effects, are set out below. Relevant development and management issues have been included for LCAs encompassing the SPC Application Site, which are LCA 4: North West Coast and LCA 5: North West Anglesey.

LCA 4: North West Coast

16-1.5.28 The relevant key characteristics for the LCA 4: North West Coast are described as follows:

“... From the Alaw estuary up to Carmel Head, the west-facing coast is one of sandy bays and coves interspersed with rocky cliffs and headlands, particularly from Porth Trefadog northwards... From Carmel Head which rises up to 50 metres [Above Ordnance Datum] eastwards is an area of coast with a more convoluted pattern. For most part it is rocky, with Cemaes Bay providing the only sandy beach. Cemlyn Bay provides a different character, with a brackish lagoon entrapped by a crescent shaped shingle beach...

A coastal path provides accessibility for most of the way giving a series of ever changing views. Much of the area is owned by the National Trust, particularly around Carmel Head. Despite the quiet, if exposed nature of the area there is much evidence of man’s activities including quarries, brickworks and lime kilns... Perhaps the most conspicuous evidence of man’s activities is the nuclear power station at Wylfa to the west of Cemaes. Cross reference to Regional Seascape Units 7 and 8 [refer to appendix 16-2 of this Environmental Statement].” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

16-1.5.29 Key issues relevant to the assessment of landscape effects for the SPC Proposals comprise:

Coastal Landscapes

“The area includes a range of cliffs and coves. Any development or management proposals should take... account [of]:-

- Any direct or indirect impacts upon the range of habitat types
- Given its interrelationship with the AONB, any proposals must consider the impact upon people’s perceptions of the character and quality of the coast.
- Work closely with key landowners, such as the National Trust.
- Have regard to the AONB Management Plan.” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

Settlement

“Although only a few settlements lie within the LCA, it is important that any development proposals should:-

- Be of a form and character that reflects each settlement.
- Be considered within terms of cumulative impacts upon the wider landscape.
- Integrate the development using land form, vegetation patterns etc.
- Do not impose standard solutions.
- Have regard of the Cemaes Bay Conservation Area SPG [Supplementary Planning Guidance].” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

LCA 5: North West Anglesey

16-1.5.30 The relevant key characteristics for the LCA 5: North West Anglesey are described as follows:

“...It covers the north-west of the island from Amlwch down to the A5/A55 corridor between Valley and Caergeiliog. The key feature of its character is the extensive drumlin field. This has resulted in the classic ‘basket of eggs’ description for the landscape. The extent of this deposit is important in the Welsh context. The hillocks trend in a south-west to north-east direction and closely abut LCA 4 on the coast. In places they even run right down to the coastal edge... Interspersed with this landform are a number of hard rocky features such as Mynydd y Garn and Mynydd Mechell.

The majority of the landscape is characterised by improved grassland, especially in the drumlin field. However there are a number of marshy grasslands amongst the drumlins as well as small scattered areas of scrub. There are also extensive areas of scattered rocky outcrops ... Here dry ericaceous heath and acid grasslands are found, interspersed with low lying marshy areas...

... Another, more distinctive feature of the landscape is the development of wind farms, particularly to the north of Llyn Alaw. Ironically windmills have long been found on Anglesey and this interrelationship with wind energy continues.” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

16-1.5.31 Key issues relevant to the assessment of landscape effects for the SPC Proposals comprise:

Coastal Landscapes

“Abutting LCA 4, any development or management proposals should:-

- Have regard to the AONB Management Plan.” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

Settlement Edge

“Any proposals for development or landscape management should...:

- [Reflect] The development pattern of the area.
- Seek to use landform, vegetation patterns to mitigate impacts.
- Ensure scale, form and materials respect the local vernacular.
- Utilise and retain local field boundary patterns - cloddiau, fences, hedgerows...” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

Energy Landscapes

“The area is characterised by a number of windfarms. In considering any further developments particular emphasis should be given to cumulative effects upon the landscape character.” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

LCA 6: Amlwch and Environs

16-1.5.32 The relevant key characteristics for the LCA 6: Amlwch and Environs are described as follows:

“This LCA is centred around the historic town of Amlwch and includes the northern coastline between Bull Bay and Point Lynas. It essentially lies within a broad, shallow valley extending down to the coastline. The town is one of several parts. The main historic town is inland, astride the A5025 road. Closer to the coast is an extensive area of disused chemical works, whilst the port fronts onto the coast.... Again more modern windfarm development has been an increasing feature and like LCA 5, the juxtaposition of disused windmills to modern windfarms clearly reflects the importance of wind energy in this part of the island.

... settlement can be said to be utilitarian rather than picturesque, particularly Amlwch reflecting its industrial past. An important consideration is the inclusion of part of the LCA on the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cross reference to Seascapes Regional Unit 7 [refer to appendix 16-2 of this Environmental Statement].” (IACC and TACP, 2011)

16-1.6 Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment

16-1.6.33 The *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014), undertaken on behalf of Gwynedd Council, the IACC and the Snowdonia National Park Authority, considers landscape sensitivity and

capacity relating to wind energy, solar photo-voltaic energy, overhead electricity lines, mobile masts and static caravan/chalet parks development, and is therefore of limited relevance to the SPC Proposals. However, landscape sensitivity and capacity issues in relation to overhead electricity lines are also likely to be of relevance to the assessment of cumulative effects. General conclusions or findings considered applicable to the SPC Application Site and surrounding area are described below.

16-1.6.34 In order to assess the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape, the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014) considers discrete geographical areas, which correspond to the county LCAs defined in the *Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* (IACC and TACP, 2011). Extracts from the sensitivity evaluation of those areas corresponding with the county LCAs 4 to 6 are included below.

16-1.6.35 The SPC Application Site and study area for the SPC Proposals lie within character areas A04: North West Coast (corresponding to county LCA 4: North West Coast) and A05: North West Anglesey (corresponding to county LCA 5: North West Anglesey).

A04: North West Coast

16-1.6.36 In relation to A04: North West Coast, the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014) acknowledges that:

“Views are typically open and exposed along the coastline of this LCA...

This medium scale, coastal landscape comprises a mosaic of fields interspersed with open rugged coastline which provide dramatic settings and skylines. The natural characteristics of this sparsely settled, tranquil and scenic landscape impart a high degree of sensitivity and have resulted in much of the LCA being designated within the Anglesey AONB. When combined with a high degree of intervisibility along the coastline together with the cultural heritage value of the landscape, the overall sensitivity to a 400 kV overhead line development is considered typically high. However, the influence of the Wylfa nuclear power station to the north-east and its associated 400 kV overhead line locally reduces sensitivity.”

16-1.6.37 The main landscape objective for A04: North West Coast is ‘landscape protection’, defined as “*Typically no development or very infrequent smaller scale renewable energy, transmission infrastructure and/or tourism development*” on page iv of the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014).

16-1.6.38 The indicative overall landscape capacity, which is only of partial relevance to the SPC Proposals, is stated as “*Typically no capacity for further 400 kV overhead line developments*”.

A05: North West Anglesey

- 16-1.6.39 In relation to A05: North West Anglesey, the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014) acknowledges that:

“Views are typically open within this LCA. Coastal views are available from areas in the north and west...

This is a medium scale landscape comprising extensive drumlin fields with scattered rocky outcrops. Northern and western areas are particularly scenic and designated as part the Anglesey AONB, thus increasing sensitivity in those localities. In areas adjacent to the AONB sensitivity is enhanced by the intervisibility with the adjoining high value landscape. The distinctive wild landscape of Mynydd Mechell & Surrounds SLA is also particularly sensitive.

Elsewhere the LCA’s long established history with wind energy development and the presence of modern day structures which punctuate the skylines such as existing wind turbines, 400 kV and 132 kV overhead lines and also the presence of major transport corridors reduces the sensitivity of the landscape.”

- 16-1.6.40 The main landscape objectives for A05: North West Anglesey Coast are ‘landscape protection’ of “... *all areas that lie within or contribute to the outlook and setting of the AONB and SLA [Refers to former island wide SLA now replaced by six smaller SLAs]*” and ‘landscape accommodation’ of “... *all areas that do not contribute to the outlook and setting of the AONB and SLA*” [Refers to former island wide SLA now replaced by six smaller SLAs], while a “... *degree of Landscape Change is accepted where modern vertical development influences the landscape to the north of this LCA.*”

- 16-1.6.41 The ‘Landscape accommodation’ objective “...*aims to retain the overall character, quality and integrity of the landscape, whilst accepting that occasional small to medium scale developments may be allowed...*” and is “Typically [applicable to] *a landscape with occasional renewable energy, transmission infrastructure and/or tourism development*”, as stated on page 46 of the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014).

- 16-1.6.42 In terms of landscape capacity, the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014) does not include the Wylfa Newydd Development Area within an SLA (refer to paragraph 3.11), and therefore, the following statement is considered partly relevant:

“Outside the AONB and SLA it is considered there may be some capacity for further 400 kV overhead line development; however, any new development should be carefully sited to avoid significant cumulative effects with other existing vertical modern developments including an existing 400 kV overhead line in the north.” (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014)

A06: Amlwch and Environs

16-1.6.43 In relation to A06: Amlwch and Environs, the *Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report* (Gillespies LLP *et al.*, 2014) acknowledges that:

“Views are typically open within this LCA. Expansive coastal and seaward views are afforded from the north. This LCA has a strong intervisibility with adjacent coastal LCAs. Inland, views are more restricted/enclosed ...

Existing 400 kV and 132 kV overhead lines and wind turbines punctuate the skyline thus reducing sensitivity to this type of development, particularly inland. However, there is a densely dispersed settlement pattern in this LCA which is indicative of increased sensitivity. In addition, the more open, scenic and tranquil coastal areas of this LCA which remain largely undisturbed are designated within the Anglesey AONB and considered much more highly sensitive to overhead line development. Sensitivity is enhanced by cultural heritage value and within areas that provide a valued setting to the AONB including Parys Mountain & Slopes SLA.”

16-1.7 LANDMAP, Level 3

16-1.7.44 *LANDMAP* is a data source for landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape, published by NRW (2011 and 2013a-d) (formerly Countryside Council for Wales). A number of aspect layers are categorised, including the *LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect, Level 3*, which provides the primary appraisal relevant to informing landscape character assessments. However, the other aspects areas provide relevant information about the geology, habitats, historic and cultural influences on the landscape, which also is relevant in relation to landscape characterisation.

16-1.7.45 Extracts of summary descriptions from the ‘collector surveys’ for the different *LANDMAP* aspect areas are quoted in Table 16-1.5 to Table 16-1.9 below. The summary descriptions for the visual and sensory, historic landscape and cultural landscape aspect areas include all aspect areas located within approximately 4km of the SPC Application Site, within which theoretical intervisibility is principally concentrated. As such, the Llyn Alaw aspect area, for instance, is not included, since it is not within the zone of theoretical visibility. The summary descriptions for the geological landscape and landscape habitats aspect areas include all aspect areas within and in the vicinity of the SPC Application Site, since geology and landscape habitats would primarily have the potential to be affected directly.

Table 16-1.5 Summary description of LANDMAP Level 3 geological landscape aspect areas

LANDMAP Level 3 geological landscape aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013a)
Henborth	“Rocky shore platform of Cambrian metamorphic rocks (Monian Supergroup) below dominantly soft cliff in glacial clays (Quaternary: Pleistocene). Latter shows important cross section of drumlin.”
Cemlyn	“Distinctive bay with well-developed arcuate shingle/sand barrier enclosing a lagoon/wetland system (Quaternary: Recent).”
Cemaes (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“Glacial drift-dominated (Quaternary: Pleistocene) coastal platform with minor outcrops of Monian Supergroup metamorphic rocks (Cambrian) and associated igneous rocks. Significant development includes Cemaes and a nuclear power station.”
Cemaes-Amlwch coast (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“Irregular coastline with several embayments, inlets and headlands but broadly east-west coastline with high cliffs in central areas (up to c. 50 m) and lower towards the east (c. 10-15 m.) Cliffs dominated by exposure of Cambrian metamorphic rocks (Monian Supergroup, Cambrian); foreshore typical narrow or absent. Includes classic exposures of the Llanbadrig area which include Ordovician conglomerates unconformably overlying Monian rocks.”
Llanfechell¹ (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“Extensive low, undulating terrain dominated by rounded, mounds of glacial clay (till) up to 800m across (“drumlins”) (Quaternary: Pleistocene) - well developed especially in south-western and central areas. Spaces between mounds often boggy but may also show small outcrops of underlying metamorphic rocks, etc. (Monian Supergroup, Cambrian). Some larger areas of craggy outcrop also exist, e.g. near Llanfaethlu and Elim. Small outcrops of Ordovician slaty shales also present.”
Dinas Gynfor	“Undulating coastal massif characterised by craggy outcrops /knolls of Monian Supergroup metamorphic rocks (Cambrian). Some pools between.”
Afon Wygyr	“River-stream complex (Quaternary: Recent) with narrow flood plain linking inter-drumlin drainage basins and within Llanfechel Aspect Area. Ultimately flows broadly north by west to the sea at Cemaes.”

¹ Note that the spelling of this aspect area in the source data set is ‘Llanfechel’.

Table 16-1.6 Summary description of LANDMAP Level 3 landscape habitats aspect areas

LANDMAP Level 3 landscape habitats aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013c)
<p>Coast - E. & W. of Cemlyn Bay (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)</p>	<p>“An area of coastal habitat consisting of intertidal rocks, and the coastal grassland/heath present in the coastal strip just up from the intertidal area.</p> <p>... contains intertidal and maritime slope habitat (Priority BAP [biodiversity action plan] habitat)... A large part of the area is designated as a pSINC [proposed site of nature conservation] further recognising its ecological value and also the close proximity to the tern colony and thus providing foraging opportunities...”</p>
<p>Cemlyn Bay</p>	<p>“A saline lagoon behind a shingle ridge together with number of other adjacent semi-natural habitats that are coastal influenced.</p> <p>The area contains valuable habitat that is of international importance as a habitat which is reflected in its [Special Area of Conservation] designation and supports very important tern colonies reflected in the [Special Protection Area] designation. The saline lagoon is regarded as the best example of this in Wales.”</p>
<p>Wylfa Power Station and surrounds (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)</p>	<p>“A nuclear power plant on the coast with areas of coniferous planting, amenity grassland and semi-improved grassland in the immediately surrounding area that is distinct from the surrounding improved grassland.</p> <p>... the Nuclear power plant... is the dominant feature... but there are areas of semi-improved grassland that have more ecological significance and a number of key species appear to be present. There are SSSI [Site of Special Scientific Interest] designations ...”</p>
<p>Coast – Wylfa – Hell’s Mouth (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)</p>	<p>“An area of coastal habitat consisting of intertidal rocks, the hard cliffs that rise up above this area and the coastal grassland on the cliff tops.</p> <p>... the area contains valuable cliff and intertidal habitat (Priority BAP habitat)... (the SSSI designations are either geological or are as at Tre'r Gof a discrete Fen area that is only a relatively small part of Aspect Area). A large part of the area is designated as a pSINC further recognising its ecological value ...”</p>

LANDMAP Level 3 landscape habitats aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013c)
Farmland – N.W. Anglesey (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	<p>“An area of farmland that is largely improved grassland, generally not a particularly valuable ecological habitat, with limited semi-natural habitat.</p> <p>... There are a reasonable number of key species records ... the presence of some smallish pSINC areas should be noted.”</p>
Cae Gwyn (on fringe of the SPC Application Site)	<p>“An area of damp habitat with areas of fen, acid grassland, dense scrub, reeds and marsh grassland all creating a mosaic, there is also some heath vegetation on a ridge in the middle of the Aspect Area.</p> <p>... The area is only small and appears to have limited key species records but it does contain a good mosaic of valuable Priority BAP habitat which is reflected in the designation of a SSSI over a considerable part of the Aspect Area ...”</p>
Farmland – N. Anglesey	<p>“An area of farmland that is largely improved grassland with a noticeable arable element as well but limited semi-natural habitat.</p> <p>... small parts of three pSINC close to the coast and Afon Wygyr pSINC are present.”</p>
N.E. of Cemaes	<p>“An area of improved grassland dominated habitat, but with numerous small areas of semi-natural habitat scattered throughout it with Bracken being the most frequent but also marshy grassland, dense scrub, semi-improved acid grassland and most notably two fen areas being present.</p> <p>... the [Llanbadrig - Dinas Gynfor] SSSI is geological ...”</p>

Table 16-1.7 Summary description of LANDMAP Level 3 visual and sensory aspect areas

LANDMAP Level 3 visual and sensory aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013d)
Cemlyn	<p>“On the northern coast, west of Cemaes, this is a brackish lagoon, impounded by a crescent-shaped shingle beach. It is a nature reserve, owned by the National Trust and managed by North Wales Wildlife Trust (NWWT) primarily for its sea bird interest. It is a popular spot for bird watching and is served by two car parks, one at either end.”</p>

LANDMAP Level 3 visual and sensory aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013d)
North-west drumlins (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“This extensive area, covering most of eastern part of north Anglesey, stretches from Cemaes and Llyn Alaw in the east to the north-west coast and the A55 in the west. The basket of eggs glacial landscape of smooth oval hillocks and damp hollows is typically covered with regular medium-sized fields with hedges, mainly pasture for sheep and cattle, with some arable land. There are numerous small villages, hamlets and scattered farms, linked with small roads, giving a settled character to this quiet, unremarkable but pleasant landscape ...”
North coast (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“From Carmel Point in the west to Point Lynas, east of Amlwch, this is a convoluted area of north-facing coastline. For most of its length it is rocky or with shingle beaches, the only sandy bathing beach being at Cemaes. Considerable lengths are owned and managed by the National Trust. A series of headlands project, and there are either low shallow cliffs behind or steep slopes up to higher land. For much of its length the coastal footpath runs alongside providing a series of changing views along the wild rugged coast and out to the Skerries. Although much of it feels remote now, there are remains of past industry, with quarries and brickworks and lime kilns. Wylfa A power station, set on its headland, is a conspicuous intrusion for several miles in both directions ...”
Wylfa power station (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“This nuclear power station is on the north coast, near Cemaes. The buildings are uncompromising cubes which loom on the skyline and are conspicuous against the backdrop of the sea from many miles around. From close up, it is partially screened by bunds, and woodland and the grounds are neatly managed ...”
Cemaes (on fringe of the SPC Application Site)	“Cemaes is located on an inlet on the north coast. Its waterfront is attractive, with a small harbour and sandy beach, but its outskirts, on higher land on either side are the usual mundane housing estates. There is an attractive small stream in an open valley leading through the settlement to the sea. It is now a popular holiday place. Small areas of agricultural and/or wild land are included where they form an important part of the setting of the settlement.”
North coast hinterland	“To the east and west of Amlwch, extending from the coast 2km inland, this is an intricate small scale landscape with winding lanes, glimpses of the coast,

LANDMAP Level 3 visual and sensory aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013d)
	<p>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 views glimpsed to Wylfa A power station. Otherwise, this is an attractive varied landscape ...”</p>
Drumlins with windfarms	<p>“Groups of wind turbines dominate the landscape in the north part of Anglesey, south of the A5025 and Amlwch, to Llyn Alaw, and west to around Mynydd Mechell. The basket of eggs glacial landscape of smooth oval hillocks and damp hollows is typically covered with regular large fields with hedges, mainly pasture for sheep and cattle, with some arable land. There are scattered farms, linked with small roads, all within close sight of wind turbines which appear incongruous on this lowland farmland.”</p>
Llanfechell	<p>“Llanfechell is a medium-sized village, about two miles in 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 ...”</p>
Mynydd Mechell	<p>“In the centre of the northern part of Anglesey, this area has a rocky upland character, with small irregular fields bounded by stone walls, areas of bare rock and gorse, and numerous small ponds. Although only rising to a maximum of 92m, this is in contrast to 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. From within the area, views are mainly limited by the nearby rocky terrain, whilst from the surrounding land the area is apparent by its craggy skyline. It is generally an attractive varied small scale rural landscape.”</p>
Mynydd y Garn	<p>“This area of upland is on the north-west tip of Anglesey, rising from the coast to 170m. It is distinctly more craggy 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 the eastern edge. From the high points there are 360 degree views, including to the Skerries off Carmel Head ...”</p>

LANDMAP Level 3 visual and sensory aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013d)
North-west coast	“From the Alaw Estuary northward to Carmel Point, this length of coast faces west. It consists mainly 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. For much of its length the coastal footpath runs alongside and there are a few access points for bathing. On the whole it is a quiet unspoilt stretch of coastline with fine views west to Holy Island and along the rugged coast itself.”

Table 16-1.8 Summary description of LANDMAP Level 3 historic landscape aspect areas

LANDMAP Level 3 historic landscape aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013b)
Cemlyn coastal strip (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“This is a disparate and large low-lying coastal area of improved fields and scattered farms on the remote northern coast, including few individual features of historic interest (Cestyll Park and Garden Grade II, an unusual, small and intimate 1920s garden, well-suited to its rocky, seaside site).”
Wylfa (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in this area, although early and late prehistoric occupation within the surrounding landscape has been demonstrated. The place-name Cestyll (castles) in the west of the area may represent a promontory fort, although no traces remain, and other defended areas are found in the vicinity of Wylfa. Similarly, there is no direct evidence of Roman activity here, but scatters of Roman finds in the area indicate some presence during this period. In the Middle Ages, the two townships of Tre'r Gof and Cafnan 'had a tenurial interest' in the area. Boats were built at Wylfa. During the Second World War, a Chain Home radar defence station was established on the promontory to detect enemy aircraft and manage shipping. In 1963 work began on the construction of the nuclear power station at Wylfa, and it was commissioned in 1972.”

LANDMAP Level 3 historic landscape aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013b)
Cemaes² (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“Late prehistoric/Romano-British activity around Cemaes is suggested by the finds of a typical saddle quern and hoard of 3rd century Roman coins. Cemaes [Cemaes] was the maerdref of the commote of Talybolion in the medieval period, with farm names indicating its original focus. Later, Cemaes developed as a fishing village and evolved into a shipbuilding centre and a harbour from which marble and limestone were exported, but the arrival of the railways in the mid-19th-century led to the decline in shipbuilding and exports.”
North coast, Mon	“The far northern coast of Anglesey is a very distinctive area, defined on its southern side by the main road. It comprises rocky outcrops, with scattered archaeological sites and later settlement: there is no space here for standard fields and it has an atmosphere of being remote. It is very much coastal-oriented.”
Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio	“Prehistoric occupation of the area is illustrated by a number of archaeological remains, especially from the bronze age, including round barrows, tools and standing stones. Occupation in the Roman period has also been demonstrated by the presence of artefacts, including coins, a brooch and copper cakes, and earthworks from this period. There are several medieval and post-medieval chapels and churches in the area, while other post-medieval constructions include Plas Bodewryd, built in the 15th to 16th centuries, and an 18th century dovecote. Character-wise, this is an area of gently rolling rural fields and farms inland from the coast, which contains the first windfarm to be built on Anglesey and which now dominates the visual impact.”
Fieldscape, north-west Mon (on fringe of the SPC Application Site)	“This elongated strip of small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlement lies between the upland bloc of Mynydd y Garn and the low-lying systems to the north and east. Although characteristic of Anglesey, it is differentiated from other areas by its varied field and settlement patterns.”
Llanfechell	“Four prehistoric standing stones exist on the outskirts of Llanfechell, indicating prehistoric occupation of the area. St. Mechell's Church, which is thought to date

² Note that the spelling of this aspect area in the source data set is ‘Cemais’.

LANDMAP Level 3 historic landscape aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2013b)
	from the 12th century, demonstrates medieval occupation. The church is named after Mechell son of Echwys ab Gwyn Gohoew, who is believed to be buried in Llanfechell. In the 18th century, William Bulkeley lived at Brynddu, Llanfechell, where he wrote diaries, most of which still survive and which provide details about the area of Llanfechell, St. Mechell's Church and rural life in the 18th century."
Mynydd Mechell	"This higher-lying, rocky area contains a very distinctive pattern of small fields and clustered settlement, along with a complex set of tracks and footpaths."
Fieldscape, central eastern Mon	"Most of (inland) Anglesey is still essentially rural in nature, and this large, disparate area occupies most of the island. Although there are smaller differences in the types and natures of the field patterns, and the scattered, non-nucleated settlements, mostly due to historical processes, to differentiate between them requires a more detailed study at level 4."
Mynydd y Garn	"This is an area of mountain with distinctive, undeveloped (later) irregular fields, and scattered settlement pattern unlike "lowland" areas of the island."

Table 16-1.9 Summary description of LANDMAP Level 3 cultural landscape aspect areas

LANDMAP Level 3 cultural landscape aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2011)
Northern coast (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	"Cultural essence: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A rural area, dominated by the looming presence of Wylfa, with many small fields and scattered dwellings. Porth Swtan is believed to be the last thatched dwelling on Anglesey and has been rebuilt as a heritage centre."
Central Anglesey (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	"The deep rural core of the island, comparatively untouched by the transport routes to the south-west, and with a slower pace of life than the maritime periphery. There are many small variations within this broad cultural character area, none sufficient to make it an area of its own."

LANDMAP Level 3 cultural landscape aspect areas	LANDMAP collector survey summary description/extracts (NRW, 2011)
Wylfa Nuclear Power Station (encompassing part of the SPC Application Site)	“Cultural essence: major employer; potential to disrupt economy if unsustainable. Wylfa continues to operate at the time of writing. It houses two Magnox nuclear reactors, which were built 1963-1971, with a combined capacity of 980 Mw. It currently has a contract to supply electricity to Anglesey Aluminium Metal at Holyhead until September 2009. A proposal for a Wylfa B is under discussion. The power station is a major regional employer.”
Cemaes (on fringe of the SPC Application Site)	“Cultural essence: coastal settlement. A small fishing port of Medieval origins - the road bridge at the harbour disguises the extent to which it forms an excellent natural haven - much developed in the 19th century and later as a tourist destination. Some fishing still goes on here.”
North east coast	“Cultural essence: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. An area which forms part of an AONB but which is little known and little visited. It contains the remarkable industrial site of Porthwen brickworks, which poses a particular management in that it is collapsing. It also includes Lyster's remarkable lighthouse at Trwyn Eilian.”

16-1.8 Glossary of technical terms and abbreviations

Acronym	Term	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Above the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall calculated between 1915 and 1921, taken as a reference point for the height data on Ordnance Survey maps.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Areas designated under the <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i> for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the designated area.
BAP	Biodiversity action plan	A plan to address threatened species and habitats.
-	Cloddiau	Plural of clawdd, a stone-faced earth bank.
-	Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as trees, hedges and buildings.
CCC	Enhancing countryside and coastal character	Isle of Anglesey AONB vision theme.
TEA	Developing the ecosystem approach	Isle of Anglesey AONB vision theme.
IACC	Isle of Anglesey County Council	The local authority governing the area within which the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is intended to be constructed. The IACC has a number of functions, including the granting of planning permission as Local Planning Authority.
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites	-
-	Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
-	Land cover	The surface cover of the land, which is usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. This is related to but not the same as land use.
-	Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
-	Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of

		geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
LCA	Landscape Character Area	Single, unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
-	Landscape character assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive.
NE	Maintaining nature and the environment	Isle of Anglesey AONB vision theme.
LWL	Maintaining the living and working landscape	Isle of Anglesey AONB vision theme.
NLCA	National Landscape Character Area	Single, unique areas identified nationally, which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
NRW	Natural Resources Wales	The public body whose stated purpose is to ensure that the natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future. It absorbed the regulatory and advisory duties of the Environment Agency Wales, Countryside Council for Wales and the Forestry Commission in Wales.
pSINC	Proposed site of nature conservation	Site proposed to be designated locally for its nature conservation or geological value.
AA	Raising awareness and appreciation	Isle of Anglesey AONB vision theme.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites designated as being of special interest for their flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> .
SPC	Site Preparation and Clearance	The term used for the works required to clear the site in preparation for Main Construction.

	SPC Proposals	The Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals (SPC Proposals) would prepare the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to help facilitate the Main Construction activities.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation	Areas that have been identified as being important for a range of vulnerable habitats, plant and animal species within the European Union and are designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
SLA	Special Landscape Area	A non-statutory designation applied by the Local Planning Authority to define areas of high landscape importance within its administrative boundary.
SPA	Special Protection Area	Sites designated under the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) due to their international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering, or the migration of, rare and vulnerable species of birds.
VE	Supporting opportunities for visiting and enjoying the AONB	Isle of Anglesey AONB vision theme.
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

16-1.9 References

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**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-02
Published Sources of Seascape
Character**

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16-2 Published sources of seascape character

16-2.1 Introduction

- 16-2.1.1 This appendix provides extracts of relevant published sources of information which identify seascape character. This is done in order to provide the full version of source text (verbatim), which is summarised in chapter 16 (landscape and visual) of this Environmental Statement. Extracts are set out below under the title of the relevant documents and should be read in conjunction with figure 16-8 and chapter 16 of this Environmental Statement.
- 16-2.1.2 The extracts include descriptions of published national Marine Character Areas (MCAs) and regional seascape character units within the study area defined for the landscape and visual assessment, based on the zone of theoretical visibility of the SPC Proposals shown on figure 16-1 of this Environmental Statement, where there is the potential for landscape effects resulting from intervisibility.

16-2.2 National Seascape Assessment for Wales

- 16-2.2.3 The *National Seascape Assessment for Wales, NRW Evidence Report No: 80* (Land Use Consultants, 2015a) provides a strategic evidence base for seascapes. The report was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) on behalf of the Welsh Government to inform the development of the Welsh National Marine Plan. The assessment builds on the seascape units in the 2009 Assessment, summarised below under 'Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments'. It is also consistent with the strategic-scale seascape assessment methods applied by the Marine Management Organisation in England.
- 16-2.2.4 The report covers all parts of Welsh inshore waters to 12 nautical miles from land. It includes maps for bedrock geology, sediment geology, bathymetry, coastal and inland topography, Landscape Character Areas, protected landscapes, variations in marine habitats, wave energy and water depths, and extent of visibility of the sea from a range of levels and distances inland. The strategic-scale assessment identifies 29 national MCAs. The assessment does not include guidelines for future control of development or landscape/seascape management.
- 16-2.2.5 The SPC Application Site is located within part of MCA 06 North Anglesey Coastal Waters. Part of MCA 05 North-West Anglesey Open Waters is located within the study area further offshore.
- 16-2.2.6 A smaller part of MCA 07 Holyhead Bay and The Skerries is located within the western extent of the study area, within an area where there is only very limited theoretical intervisibility offshore with the SPC works.

16-2.2.7 The key characteristics of the MCAs are described in individual MCA profiles. Extracts relevant to the assessment of seascape effects of the SPC Proposals from *Marine Character Areas MCA 06 North Anglesey Coastal Waters*, *Marine Character Areas MCA 05 North-West Anglesey Open Waters* and *Marine Character Areas MCA 07 Holyhead Bay and The Skerries* (Land Use Consultants, 2015b-d) are included below.

MCA 06 North Anglesey Coastal Waters

“This MCA covers the north-facing coast of Anglesey and its coastal waters, including the islands of West Mouse, Middle Mouse and East Mouse.”

“Key Characteristics

A **rocky, high energy** north-facing coastline with **extensive wave-cut platforms** and **deeply incised bays**.

Marine processes of long-shore drift creating **crescent-shaped shingle beach** at Cemlyn Bay - a dynamic landform.

Steeply sloping bathymetry, with deep water of up to 25m coming in close to the shore.

Subtidal substrate of **bedrock and boulders** with some **coarse sediment and sand**. Exposed rock colonised by marine species including featherstars and sponges.

A range of wetland habitats associated with the brackish water of the **Cemlyn Bay lagoon** (designated as SSSI [Site of Special Scientific Interest], [Special Protection Area] and [Special Area of Conservation] for its **importance for bird life** ...)

Other SSSIs at Hen Borth and Cae Gwyn **notable for geological interest and plant life**.

Tidal rapids and strong currents visible from land in certain conditions, notably around the rocky reef of Harry Furlong’s Rocks and around West Mouse.

Despite navigational aids, many **ships have been lost** on the offshore rocks, especially around the West Mouse.

Fishing activity along the rocky coast is mainly potting for crabs and lobsters, and recreational angling. Recreational charter fishing boats also depart from Amlwch port.

Evidence of both **modern and historic industry** visible along the coast including historic brickworks, disused factories and the dominant form of Wylfa power station.

Until recent years, **Amlwch Harbour** was used for **export of copper ore**, as well as supporting industries such as **shipbuilding**.

Coastal headlands including Point Lynas are popular locations for **spotting cetaceans**. Coast crossed by the Isle of Anglesey Coast Path and large sections are owned by the National Trust.

Popular **recreational dive sites** include **wrecks** of *Abbotsford* near Wylfa power station, *Deo Gratis* on the Archdeacon Rock and *Edith Owen* and *Fawn* on Coal Rock.

Low-lying coast creates **strong visual and physical connection between land and sea**. The box-like, bright form of Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, with associated lighting at night, stands out in stark scale contrast.

Seascape features include the **lighthouse on Point Lynas**, the **offshore islands** of West Mouse, Middle Mouse and East Mouse and **expansive views** including the Skerries and the Isle of Man on the horizon (Land Use Consultants, 2015b)."

MCA 05 North-West Anglesey Open Waters

"This [MCA] comprises the outer inshore waters extending from the northern Anglesey coastline to the limits of the Wales Inshore Waters."

"Key Characteristics

The seabed drops steeply away from the north coast of Anglesey, with water depth greater than 30m bathymetry, increasing to more than 80m in the north-west.

Preserved glacial bedforms found offshore. Fine sediment particles are suspended in the water resulting in a substrate of mostly exposed Precambrian rock and boulders with shallow patches of coarse gravel, pebbles and cobbles...

Strong/very strong tidal currents and wave climate, particularly to the south-west.

A **large number of wrecks**, including from both World Wars, representing a wealth of seafaring heritage...

Lobster and crab potting takes place closer to the shore, with **whelk potting, trawling and scallop dredging** occurring elsewhere.

... **commercial shipping** can be seen passing further offshore.

Recreational boats can also be seen in coastal waters during the warmer months.

The Skerries are prominent seascape features viewed from this MCA, with the **Isle of Man** and **Holyhead Mountain** also visible in clear conditions.

In the south, visual relationships with the adjacent **rocky north coast of Anglesey**, with small bays and inlets, which contribute to character.

The box-like form of **Wylfa Power Station** forms a prominent man-made feature in views to the coast, standing out against a rugged and open coastal scene (Land Use Consultants, 2015c)."

MCA 07 Holyhead Bay and The Skerries

"This [MCA] covers the coastal and inshore waters of Holyhead Bay in western Anglesey, extending northwards to take in the Skerries and their associated seas and submerged rocks/reefs."

Key Characteristics

... **AONB-designated** coastline stretching from Carmel Head in the north to Porth Namarch on Holy Island.

The **rocky islets of the Skerries** (with associated rough seas) are found to the north of Carmel Head. The Skerries lighthouse is visible over long distances...

The seabed substrate follows the energy gradient, with **exposed rock** in the north...

The Skerries designated as [Special Protection Area], SSSI and Important Bird Area ...

Nationally important geology exposed in the cliffs – some of the oldest rocks in Wales. Cliffs topped by wind-pruned maritime grasslands and heath, supporting **important sea bird colonies**...

Extensive SSSI covering intertidal areas, including the Afon Alaw estuary, as well as the seagrass beds, sand and rock found in Beddmanarch Bay.

Very strong tidal currents and wave climate around the Skerries in the north...

Many wrecks, including the **protected wreck** of the 17th century Royal Yacht *Mary* and the dangerous wreck of the *Castillian*, which sank in 1943 with live ordnance on board...

Waters support a range of recreational activities including sailing, boating, diving and fishing/sightseeing charters. The surrounding beaches are popular tourism destinations.

Seascape setting **dominated by the Skerries** to the north, and by **Holyhead Mountain** to the south.

Coastline traversed by the Isle of Anglesey Coastal Path, with large sections under National Trust ownership.

A strong contrast between remote seas and coasts and the bustling port and marina at **Holyhead**.

Ferries (Holyhead- Dublin) are features on the seaward horizon. **The Wicklow and Mourne Mountains in Ireland** can be visible in clear conditions. The **Isle of Man** is also visible in distant views north from Carmel Head (Land Use Consultants, 2015d).”

16-2.3 Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments

16-2.3.8 *Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments* (Briggs and White, 2009) categorises Wales into five broad national seascape units and 50 regional seascape units.

16-2.3.9 The SPC Application Site occupies the part of coastline within the North Wales Coast National Seascape Unit and Regional Seascape Unit 7: Point Lynas to Carmel Head, comprising the north coast of Anglesey.

16-2.3.10 National and regional seascape units beyond 6km have been scoped out due to distance and a lack of intervisibility with the SPC works, confirmed by the zone of theoretical visibility (figure 16-1) and site appraisal. Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) within the study area which have been scoped out due to distance and very limited intervisibility comprise:

- Caernarfon Bay National Seascape Unit; and
- Regional Seascape Unit 8: Carmel Head to Holyhead Mountain North Stack.

Regional Seascape Unit 7: Point Lynas to Carmel Head

16-2.3.11 The key characteristics of the Regional Seascape Unit 7: Point Lynas to Carmel Head are described in the *Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments* (Briggs and White, 2009) as follows.

“Fine grain, rocky, north facing convex coast of many small bays and headlands with low cliffs and only one small sandy beach. [Cemaes]

Undulating, glaciated, old rock coastal plateau supporting pastoral farming with areas of semi-natural vegetation.

Few settlements, but the area contains a number of wind farms inland and Wylfa nuclear power station on the coast.

Exposed northern aspect with open sea and long views.

Key cultural associations: the history of trade and shipping over many centuries and Wylfa nuclear power station.”

16-2.3.12 It is noted, “*The area is mainly dark with a limited concentration of light at Wylfa and around Amlwch.*” (Briggs and White, 2009)

16-2.3.13 The visual and sensory qualities of Regional Seascape Unit 7: Point Lynas to Carmel Head are described as:

“[Experienced through] Coastal path, beach, settlements and minor roads.

Intervisibility [of land and sea] is mainly limited to the coastal strip and from a few high points inland such as Parys Mountain and Mynydd y Garn.

[Key views to the sea and along the coast from] Anglesey coastal path, Point Lynas, Cemaes beach, Dinas Gynfor hillfort, Parys Mountain, Mynydd Eilian and from parts of Amlwch and other settlements.

[Key views to land from] Occasional sailing boats and leisure craft. [and]

Ferry and commercial shipping on route to / from the Port of Liverpool...

The area is generally remote, fairly tranquil and only significantly disturbed by views of the nuclear power station, the wind farms and Amlwch and the chemical works. The rocky landscape reinforces the wild character of the coast.

Medium-small [sense of scale]

Open

Moderately simple [diversity]

Very exposed” (Briggs and White, 2009)

16-2.3.14 Amongst key cultural associations, it is noted that “*Wylfa nuclear power station dominates the modern seascape*”. It is also suggested that the seascape sensitivity level for developments placed only a short distance offshore is low-moderate, with the caveat that:

“Development just offshore could be located to relate to existing coastal industrial features, but elsewhere the coast is undeveloped and the introduction of new structures would detract from this character.” (Briggs and White, 2009)

16-2.4 North Anglesey Heritage Coast

16-2.4.15 Following a review of published sources, no documented landscape characteristics have been found for the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

16-2.5 Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment

16-2.5.16 The *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013) identifies seascape character types and describes 36 county SCAs.

Seascape character types

16-2.5.17 The seascape character types (SCTs) identified in the *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013) are described in Part 2, Section 6 and extracts from the key characteristics of SCTs within or adjacent to the SPC Application Site are summarised below:

SCT t1 – Beach: “...shoreline landform composed mainly of loose particles of sand, shingle and/or rounded pebbles, deposited by wave or current action...”

SCT t4 – Cliffs and cliff tops: “... usually have highly complex forms... Associated formations can include deep coves, points, caves, rock stacks and arches... Where the coastal bedrock is particularly resistant to erosion, a flat and rocky wave-cut platform is formed in front of the cliff. Where the bedrock is softer a beach is formed with little or no scree at the base of the cliff... Cliff tops can be exposed rock, sometimes covered with lichen, or can be vegetated with coastal heath or grassland... Some are also used for rock climbing pursuits.”

SCT t5 – Coastal heath/grassland: “... occurs in pockets or as remnants of a much wider coverage... important and rare mosaic of heathland communities, much of which is dominated by mixtures of western gorse, heathers and grasses. The type of vegetation is closely related to the underlying geology.”

SCT t6 – Rocky islets: “... relatively small, and as they are usually aligned with a headland... They usually appear as steep and rocky landforms, fully surrounded by the sea, with sparse vegetation.”

SCT t7C – Farmland (regular enclosures): “... characterised by larger, more regular-shaped fields, mainly given over to pasture (improved and semi-improved grassland) with occasional arable/cereal production. Enclosures tend to be hedgerows or dry stone walls (constructed from locally-available stone), or to utilise modern materials/techniques such as post and wire fencing.”

SCT t14 – Industrial/business park: “... power stations (Wylfa)... characterised, in the main, by large structures, including warehouses, office buildings and plant buildings, and have associated infrastructure

such as hardstanding, access/circulation roads, car parking areas and street/flood lighting...”

SCT i1 – Intertidal shingle: “... Relatively exposed shores characterised by pebble, cobble, shingle, gravel and coarse sand beaches.”

SCT i2 – Intertidal sand: “... Beaches comprising clean coarse, medium or fine-grained sands or muddy sands, with shells and stones occasionally found on the surface.”

SCT i4 – Intertidal rock: “...habitat of bedrock, boulders and cobbles which can experience enormous variation in exposure...”

SCT i6 – Saltmarsh: “... sandy or muddy sediment types and is periodically covered by spring high tides. A sinuous pattern of narrow channels run through the low-lying salt marsh. Vegetation is variable, ranging from salt-tolerant mud-dominated species closest to the channel through to grasses and reeds on the driest areas.”

SCT m2a – Shelf sea rock - shallow water, high energy: “... well lit, shallow habitats less than 20m deep where high levels of wave and tidal current energy prevent significant deposition of finer grained sediment, leaving solid bedrock or stable boulders.”

SCT m2b – Shelf sea rock - shallow water, moderate energy: “... bedrock and stable boulders in shallow, well lit waters with moderate levels of exposure to current and wave energy, limiting the amount of fine sediment deposition.”

SCT m2c – Shelf sea rock - deep water, high energy: “... hard substrate, high energy and poor light levels. Patches of coarse and mixed sediment may be present sporadically but the high energy environment prevents fine sediment being deposited.”

SCT m9 – Macrophyte bed: “... Areas of bedrock and boulders in deep water with poor light levels and moderate exposure to wave and current energy...”

Seascape Character Areas

16-2.5.18 The SCTs are grouped into Seascape Character Areas (SCAs). Five county SCAs are identified wholly or partially within the study area for the SPC Proposals and would have intervisibility with the SPC Application Site. The summary descriptions, key characteristics and information about sensitivity relevant to the assessment of effects related to the SPC Proposals are set out below for these SCAs, since there is potential for landscape effects to occur within these areas. More detail is included for

SCA 8: Cemlyn Bay and SCA 9: Amlwch and Cemaes, which encompass the seascape within the SPC Application Site.

SCA 8: Amlwch and Cemaes

16-2.5.19 The Amlwch and Cemaes SCA comprises the coastal hinterland and waters between Wylfa Head to the west and Point Lynas to the east in the north of Anglesey. The eastern part of the SPC Application Site is located within this area.

16-2.5.20 The SCA summary description states that:

“Much of this area has an industrial feel due to its long association with copper mining and associated industries and export. There are several historic harbours and settlements, including Amlwch, Cemaes and Llaneilian, but there is less tourist development than on many parts of the Anglesey Coast. Coastal views are dominated by the rocky shoreline, white water and rocks, with the [island] of ... Middle Mouse lying off the coast... At the eastern end of the SCA is Point Lynas lighthouse on its long, flat headland. The immediate coastal area ... has many textures and shades of colour on seaward slopes arising from heather, bracken, brambles and underlying rocks, which contrast with the shingly bays. Views inland are dominated by the distinctive profiles of Parys Mountain and Mynydd Eilian.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.21 Key characteristics of the Amlwch and Cemaes SCA of relevance to the SPC Application Site and surroundings are described as follows:

- “A geologically-varied stretch of coast...
- A relatively low coastal plateau with occasional hills, particularly in the west of the SCA. Steeply sloping bathymetry, with deep water coming in close to the shore.
- North-facing coast comprising low, rocky headlands (including Point Lynas and Wylfa Head) and deeply incised pebbly bays.
- An exposed and high-energy north-facing coast with active erosive processes.
- An historic and continuing tradition of industrial land uses, including mining (specifically copper), mineral working and electricity production. Sea uses include potting and recreational fishing.
- A mosaic of habitats, including rhos pasture, coastal heath, cliffs and rocky intertidal areas.
- Many onshore historic and cultural features, including harbours (fishing and links to copper industry) industrial and religious sites.

- A relatively settled area, including...nucleated villages...[such as] Cemaes (...with historic harbours)...and scattered farms.
- A rough-textured landscape with strong seasonal colour. Despite the long tradition of settlement in the area, parts still feel remote. This SCA has a working quality, with less tourist development than many other SCAs.
- Landward landscape setting of eastern part dominated by distinctive outline of Parys Mountain. Extensive windfarms occur inland of the western part of the SCA.
- Seascape setting includes the lighthouse on Point Lynas, the offshore islands of Middle Mouse...and expansive views with the Isle of Man on the horizon.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.22 Cultural influences and sites of the Amlwch and Cemaes SCA of relevance to the SPC Application Site and surroundings include:

- “...Numerous historic harbours, often associated with fishing industry.
- Legendary association of St Patrick with Llanbadrig, who was reputedly shipwrecked off the coast here, and founded the church in thankfulness for his survival...
- Ancient religious sites including holy well at Ffynnon Eillan and fifth century church at Llanbadrig.
- Western part of [SCA] dominated by mass of Wylfa...power station).
- Conservation Areas at...Cemaes...
- Designated Heritage Coast between Cemaes and Point Lynas...
- Fishing activity along the rocky coast is mainly potting for crabs and lobsters, and recreational angling...
- Largely within Anglesey Coast AONB [not including SPC Application Site].” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.23 Perceptual qualities of the Amlwch and Cemaes SCA of relevance to the SPC Application Site and surroundings include:

- “A small-medium scale landscape, but flat topography gives it a relatively open feel and occasional panoramic views.
- A complex and diverse landscape, with a mosaic of different land uses and a long history of settlement.
- Generally rough in texture (due to coastal heath, rhos pasture and crenellated form of rocky coastline) with seasonal colour from bracken and gorse.

- Away from settlements, landscape feels remote and relatively wild, particularly in areas of coastal heath...
- Rocky coast and seascape also has wild quality, particularly in [northerly] conditions. Views towards the Isle of Man create a sense of distance and remoteness.
- Parys Mountain forms the landward setting to the eastern part of the SCA..." (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.24 The proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station development is identified as one of the direct forces for change within the SCA. Other examples of forces for change include expansion of settlements, changes in agricultural management and coastal erosion.

16-2.5.25 The factors that increase the sensitivity of SCA 8: Amlwch and Cemaes include:

"A crenulated coastal edge of cliffs and small pebbly bays separated by rocky headlands, with a wild and strongly natural quality and associated habitats...

Historic character of settlements and harbours.

Users of Wales Coast Path are sensitive receptors.

Despite industrial features, much of coastline is natural, with a wild quality.

SCA visible in views from surrounding hills including Parys Mountain and Mynydd Eillian.

Away from settlements, coastal access by vehicle is difficult, resulting in few people and a sense of remoteness and wildness." (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.26 The factors that decrease the sensitivity of SCA 8: Amlwch and Cemaes include:

"Existing nucleated villages of Cemaes...

Large-scale industrial structures including...Wylfa nuclear power station on the coast near Cemaes.

Existing wind farms inland affect the landward setting of the SCA.

Concentration of people/visitors at developed coastal sites, e.g. Wylfa power station..." (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

SCA 9: Cemlyn Bay

16-2.5.27 The Cemlyn Bay SCA comprises the coastal hinterland between Wylfa Head to the east and Carmel Head in the west, as well as the open sea

beyond, in the north of Anglesey. It encompasses the western part of the SPC Application Site.

16-2.5.28 The SCA summary description states that:

“This SCA contains a considerable variety of coastal habitats, varying from the rock pools of the east to the unusual coastal features of Cemlyn Bay itself. Cemlyn Bay is divided by a crescent-shaped shingle bar formed by longshore drift, but the inner area has, not been tidal since the 1930s. It provides ideal breeding grounds for varieties of terns and is a nature reserve of international importance, becoming very noisy in the summer! The inland landscape is also distinctive with rolling drumlin fields; their gentle slopes contrasting with the straight lines of the stone walls which cross them. This is relatively low-lying coast, and the drumlin fields appear as egg-shaped mounds on the horizon when viewed from the sea. Off the coast are rocky islands including Harry Furlough’s Rocks and West Mouse, reflecting the rocky character of the seabed... The rich variety of the local geology is illustrated at Trwyn Cemlyn to the west of Cemlyn Bay with its extensive range of multi-coloured pebbles overlying metamorphic rocks. To the east the landscape is dominated by the square shapes of the Wylfa power station in the adjacent SCA [8]” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.29 Key characteristics of the Cemlyn Bay SCA of relevance to the SPC Application Site and surroundings include:

- “...Low-lying coast dominated inland by the egg-shaped hills of a glacial drumlin field, which can be seen clearly from the sea.
- A rocky, high energy coastline with extensive wave-cut platforms and deeply incised bays. Surface rocks include West Mouse and Harry Furlough's rocks.
- Rare coastal brackish lagoon at Cemlyn Bay, separated from the sea by a crescent-shaped shingle beach formed by longshore drift.
- Land use dominated by pastoral farming, often in regular-shaped fields. Sea uses include potting and recreational angling.
- Cemlyn Bay contains a variety of wetland habitats and is a bird reserve. Also extensive areas of rocky intertidal habitats.
- Onshore historic and cultural features include numerous historic farmsteads, and the lifeboat memorial.
- Settlement limited to scattered farms. Fields with straight, walled boundaries are superimposed on the rounded drumlin landforms. Tourist infrastructure limited to car parks at Cemlyn Bay.

- A peaceful, tranquil area with little visible development apart from the large power station to the east (SCA 8). Smooth, rolling landform contrasts with the rocky, incised coastline.
- Landscape setting of rounded drumlin fields extends for a considerable distance inland.
- Low-lying coast creates strong visual and physical connection between land and seascape. Seascape includes West Mouse island, views westwards towards the Skerries, and northwards towards the Isle of Man.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.30 Cultural influences and sites of the Amlwch and Cemaes SCA of relevance to the SPC Application Site and surroundings include:

- “Lifeboat memorial erected to commemorate the establishment of the first lifeboat on Anglesey, launched from Cemlyn in 1828.
- Designated Heritage Coast.
- Nature Reserve popular with visitors.
- Evidence of coastal activities supporting farming communities, e.g. former lime kiln and corn mill at Porth-y-pistyll.
- Fishing activity limited to potting and recreational angling in this rocky, high energy SCA.
- Seven rocky pinnacles and reefs dominate the seascape as navigational hazards...
- Despite navigational aids, many ships were lost on the rocks in this SCA...
- Popular recreational dive sites include wrecks of Abbotsford near Wylfa power station...
- Within Anglesey Coast AONB.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.31 Perceptual qualities of the Cemlyn Bay SCA of relevance to the SPC Application Site and surroundings include:

- “A generally open landscape, with little vegetation or sense of enclosure. From some viewpoints, drumlins frame views of the sea. Expansive views northwards towards the Isle of Man have a sense of distance and remoteness.
- A simple landscape of rounded hills, fields and rocky shoreline. Cemlyn Bay beach and lagoon add diversity and interest.
- A variety of forms and textures, including straight walls, smooth rounded hills and jagged coastline. Colours dominated by the grey of the walls and green of the fields.

- Light settlement and few roads create some sense of remoteness, though this is reduced by the presence of Wylfa Power Station (SCA 8) in views. Few factors detract from the tranquillity of the area, although visitor numbers in summer can reduce sense of tranquillity.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.32 Forces for change identified include the proposed Power Station development and its potential “*impact on the character, views and tranquillity of this SCA*”. Other examples of forces for change include infrastructure and landing sites for marine turbines, changes in agricultural management and coastal processes.

16-2.5.33 The factors that increase the sensitivity of SCA 9: Cemlyn Bay are described as:

“Unique crescent-shaped shingle beach with lagoon behind and high conservation values.

Open sea views northwards, with the Skerries visible to the north-west.

A crenellated, rocky coastline with low headlands, rocky intertidal areas and pebble beaches.

Within the SCA, settlement limited to a few scattered farms, resulting in an undeveloped character.

Drumlin fields continue inland and create inland backdrop.

Users of Wales Coast Path and visitors to Cemlyn Bay Nature Reserve are sensitive receptors.

Few factors to detract from tranquillity.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.34 The factors that decrease the sensitivity of SCA 9: Cemlyn Bay are described as:

“Large, square shape of Wylfa power station (SCA 8) visible in views eastwards.

Seasonal increases in visitor numbers, and in noise from birds.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

SCA 10: Carmel Head to Penrhyn

16-2.5.35 The Carmel Head to Penrhyn SCA is located to the west of the SPC Application Site, on the north-west coast of Anglesey between the two headlands from which the area takes its name. Intervisibility with the SPC Application Site is generally limited to Carmel Head and the sea to the north-west, encompassing the Skerries.

16-2.5.36 The summary description states that:

“Carmel Head has spectacular coastal scenery with islets, cliffs, caves, beaches and wave-cut platforms. A strong tidal race runs between Carmel Head and The Skerries and this is a dangerous coast, with numerous wrecks offshore. The White Ladies markers which line up with the marker on West Mouse lead the eye to the Coal Rocks... In the north of the SCA, the steep hill and ridge of Mynydd y Garn provides the landward setting... Within the SCA there is a variety of habitats including rocky shores, coastal heath and forestry, with farming inland...” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.37 Relevant key characteristics include:

- “Low cliffs with occasional sandy bays and deep wave-cut platforms/reefs. Bathymetry is relatively shallow, and marine energy high-moderate. Other coastal features include caves and natural arch.
- Inland, the land rises gradually away from the coast, with distinctive egg-shaped drumlins forming the horizon when viewed from the sea.
- Carmel Head and the Skerries are the turning point for the coast line of [north]-west Wales. The majority of the SCA is a [west]-facing coast...
- Land uses include agriculture; open grazing on coastal heath, forestry and tourism. Sea uses include trawling, netting and potting.
- Extensive rocky and sandy intertidal habitats. Also rocky cliffs, coastal heath and woodland.
- Onshore historic and cultural features include the chimney and beacons on Carmel Head, and the windmill above [Church Bay] which was a landmark for shipping.
- Offshore historic and cultural features include the Skerries lighthouse, and shipping markers.
- Settlement limited to hamlet at Swtan (Church Bay) and scattered farms...
- A relatively large scale and open landscape and seascape, although headlands provide some sense of containment to bays. Rough texture of rocky shoreline contrasts with the smooth profile of farmland.
- Rugged profile of Mynydd y Garn dominates the landward setting in the north of the SCA. Elsewhere, farming continues inland...
- Seascape setting dominated by the Skerries to the north... Ferries (Holyhead- Dublin) are features to seaward. Isle of Man is visible on

the horizon in views north from Carmel Head.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.38 The factors that increase the sensitivity of SCA 10: Carmel Head to Penrhyn include:

“Rich diversity of coastal features (caves, arch, wave-cut platforms, etc.) and associated habitats...

Open views seawards, with views north framed by Carmel Head and the Skerries...

Very little existing built development, within SCA, resulting in undeveloped character...

Mynydd y Garn and drumlin fields create backdrop when viewed from the sea.

Users of Wales Coast Path are sensitive receptors.

SCA seen from sea by ferry passengers etc.

Coastline relatively inaccessible by vehicle, so some sections of coastline have few people and senses of remoteness, wildness and tranquillity.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.39 The factors that decrease the sensitivity of SCA 10: Carmel Head to Penrhyn include views “*offshore [that] often contain shipping going to/from Holyhead.*” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

SCA 29: North of Anglesey

16-2.5.40 The North of Anglesey SCA lies offshore to the north of Anglesey. Intervisibility with the SPC Application Site is high due to flat sea surface.

16-2.5.41 The summary description states that:

“This is a relatively deep sea environment, scoured by the tidal currents which flow parallel to the coast. The majority of the SCA comprises deep water, high energy environment, with coarse sediments on the sea bed...

The SCA is used for commercial and recreational fishing and for commercial shipping lanes offshore. There are many wrecks reflecting its important use as a shipping route. From close to shore, the northern coast of Anglesey is visible as a series of headlands and bays. However, the coast is relatively low-lying and recedes from view fairly quickly. Some higher peaks (e.g. Snowdonia) remain visible on the horizon...” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.42 Relevant key characteristics include:

- “...Water depth of 30 – 80m below chart datum...
- A large number of wrecks can be found in this SCA...
- Potting takes place close to the shore with trawling and scallop dredging occurring further out.
- Commercial shipping lanes offshore, recreational boats can be seen close to the shore in the warmer months.
- In the south the SCA boundary comes close to the land with views of the rocky north coast of Anglesey with small bays and inlets...
- The Skerries are a prominent feature to the south-west of this SCA. Further offshore the coastline becomes less distinctive...
- Evidence of both modern and historic industry visible along the coast.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.5.43 Perceptual qualities noted include views “*of past and present industry [including] Wylfa power station...*” and, amongst forces for change noted, it is suggested that potential “*new industrial development at Wylfa would impact views to the land*” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013.)

16-2.5.44 The factors that increase the sensitivity of SCA 29: North of Anglesey include:

“Use as fishing ground

Relatively close to shore, therefore visible in views from coast.”

16-2.5.45 The factors that decrease the sensitivity of SCA 29: North of Anglesey include:

“Distant views to offshore windfarms to the east of the SCA.

Northern coast of Anglesey relatively low-lying, therefore becomes less prominent in views from sea to land.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

SCA 30: North-west of Anglesey

16-2.5.46 The offshore area north-west of Anglesey is defined as SCA 30: North-west Anglesey. Intervisibility with the SPC Application Site is high due to flat sea surface.

16-2.5.47 The summary description describes the area as:

“A deep water environment...

The southern part of the SCA is used as the route for Holyhead-Dublin ferries, and by ships entering the port of Holyhead... The skerries [Skerries] and their lighthouse are prominent features to the east of the SCA, and the Isle of Man is visible on the northern horizon in clear

conditions. The lights and breakwaters of Holyhead Harbour are visible to the south-east...”

16-2.5.48 Relevant key characteristics include:

- “Very strong tidal currents govern much of the natural environment in this SCA.
- Sediment is suspended in the water leaving a substrate of mostly exposed Precambrian rock and boulders with patches of coarse gravel, pebbles and cobbles.
- Sand scouring of the sea bed limits the epifauna present in the more tide swept areas.
- High turbidity due to suspended particulate matter.
- Deep water with an undulating sea bed relief (30 – 100+ m)...
- Many wrecks can be found in this SCA, reflecting its importance and dangers for shipping over centuries...
- The Skerries are a prominent natural feature to the south-east while Holyhead Mountain can be seen to the south...
- The presence of ferries...are signs of significant human activity to the south-east of this SCA, while commercial shipping can be seen passing further offshore.
- Fishing is generally limited to longlining and potting on the rocky sea bed.”

16-2.5.49 The factors noted that increase the sensitivity of SCA 30: North-west Anglesey include “*SCA experienced by relatively large numbers of people (ferry passengers)*” (Fiona Fyfe Associates et al., 2013).

16-2.5.50 The factors that decrease the sensitivity of SCA 30: North-west Anglesey include:

“Much of SCA fairly far out from coast, and therefore less visible from land.

Lights and infrastructure of Holyhead Port.

Numbers of vessels using this area, including Holyhead-Dublin ferries.” (Fiona Fyfe Associates *et al.*, 2013)

16-2.6 Glossary of technical terms and abbreviations

Acronym	Term	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Above the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall calculated between 1915 and 1921, taken as a reference point for the height data on Ordnance Survey maps.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Areas designated under the <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i> for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the designated area.
-	Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as trees, hedges and buildings.
IACC	Isle of Anglesey County Council	The local authority governing the area within which the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is intended to be constructed. The IACC has a number of functions, including the granting of planning permission as Local Planning Authority.
-	Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
-	Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
-	Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has

		resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
MCA	Marine Character Area	Nationally identified discrete local geographical areas of distinct and unique seascapes, due to their natural, cultural and perceptual influences.
MMO	Marine Management Organisation	An executive non-departmental public body which license, regulate and plan marine activities.
NRW	Natural Resources Wales	The public body whose stated purpose is to ensure that the natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future. It absorbed the regulatory and advisory duties of the Environment Agency Wales, Countryside Council for Wales and the Forestry Commission in Wales.
SCA	Seascape Character Area	Single, unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular seascape type. These can include the open sea, as well as the coastline and coastal hinterland.
SCT	Seascape character type	Areas of a particular seascape character, which occur in several geographical locations.
SPC	Site Preparation and Clearance	The term used for the works required to clear the site in preparation for Main Construction.

	SPC Proposals	The Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals (SPC Proposals) would prepare the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to help facilitate the Main Construction activities.
SLA	Special Landscape Area	A non-statutory designation applied by the Local Planning Authority to define areas of high landscape importance within its administrative boundary.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites designated as being of special interest for their flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> .
WCP	Wales Coast Path	An 870-mile network of public footpaths and other routes around the coastline of Wales, which incorporates the Isle of Anglesey Coastal Footpath.
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

16-2.7 References

Briggs, J. and White, S. 2009. Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments. Countryside Council for Wales. Hard copy available from: NRW Library Maes y Ffynnon, Bangor (barcode 47154).

Fiona Fyfe Associates with Countryside and SEACAMS (University of Bangor). 2013. *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment Final Report / Anglesey Seascape Character Assessment*. Natural Resources Wales, Snowdonia National Park, the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Isle of Anglesey County Council. Available from: NRW Library Maes y Ffynnon, Bangor (barcode 45891).

Land Use Consultants. 2015a. *National Seascape Assessment for Wales, NRW Evidence Report No: 80*. Natural Resources Wales.
<https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/675207/mca-00-technical-report-summary-method-appendix.pdf>.

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**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-03
Representative Viewpoints**

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Viewpoint 1 (left) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at Carmel Head



Viewpoint 1 (right) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at Carmel Head



VIEWPOINT 1 SUMMER

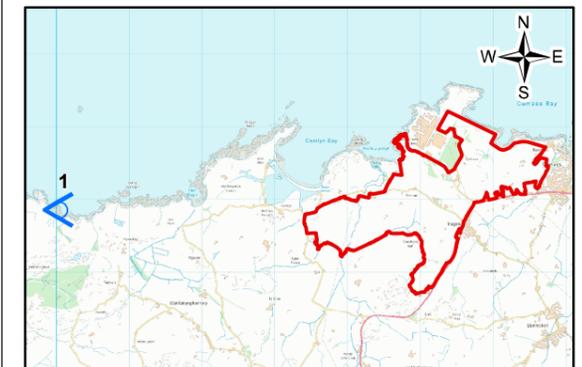
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 6 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 1 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP01

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 1 WINTER

Viewpoint 1 (left) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at Carmel Head



Viewpoint 1 (right) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at Carmel Head



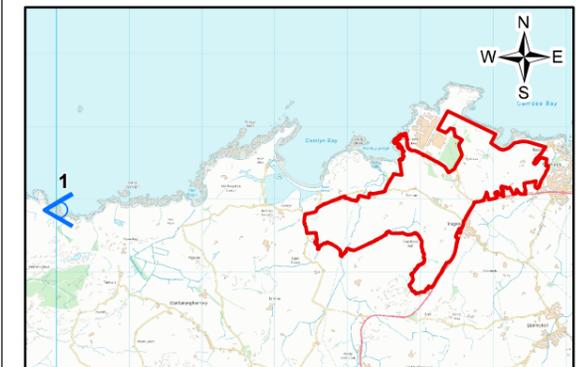
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



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Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 1 WINTER

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Drawing No.
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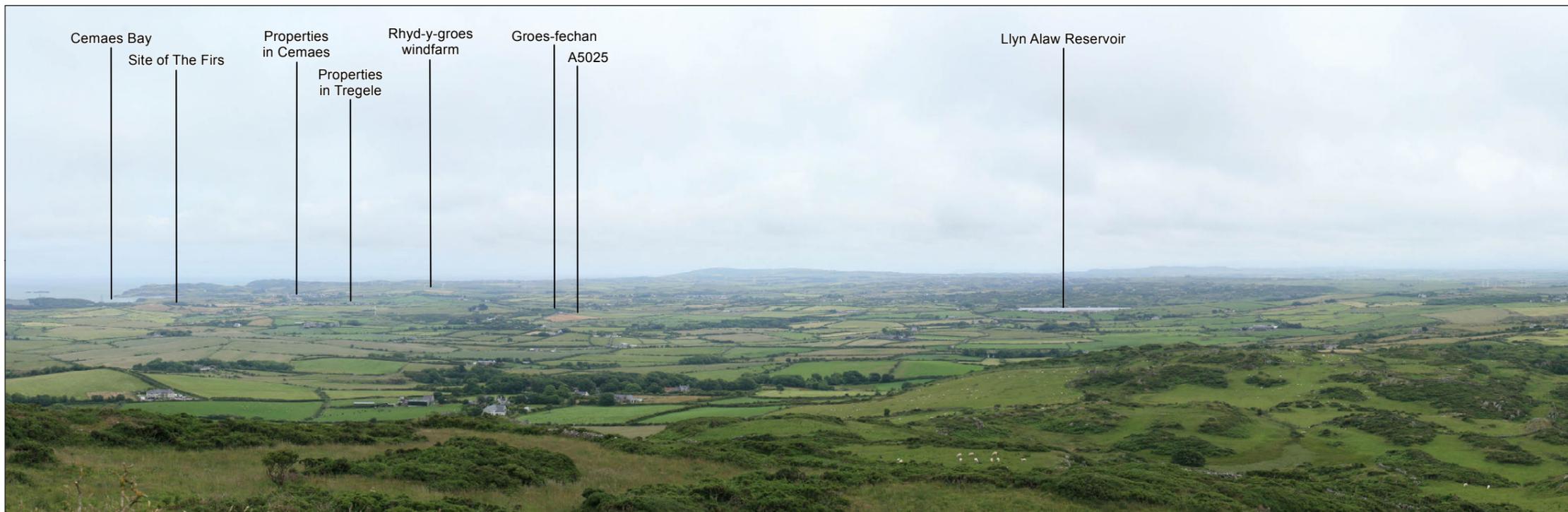
This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 2 SUMMER

Viewpoint 2 (left) - Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas monument at Mynydd y Garn



Viewpoint 2 (right) - Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas monument at Mynydd y Garn



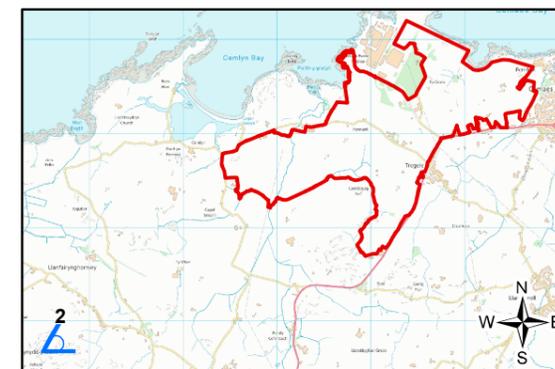
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₂ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 6 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
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Client
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NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 2 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
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Jacobs No.
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Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP02

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VIEWPOINT 2 WINTER

Viewpoint 2 (left) - Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas monument at Mynydd y Garn



Legend

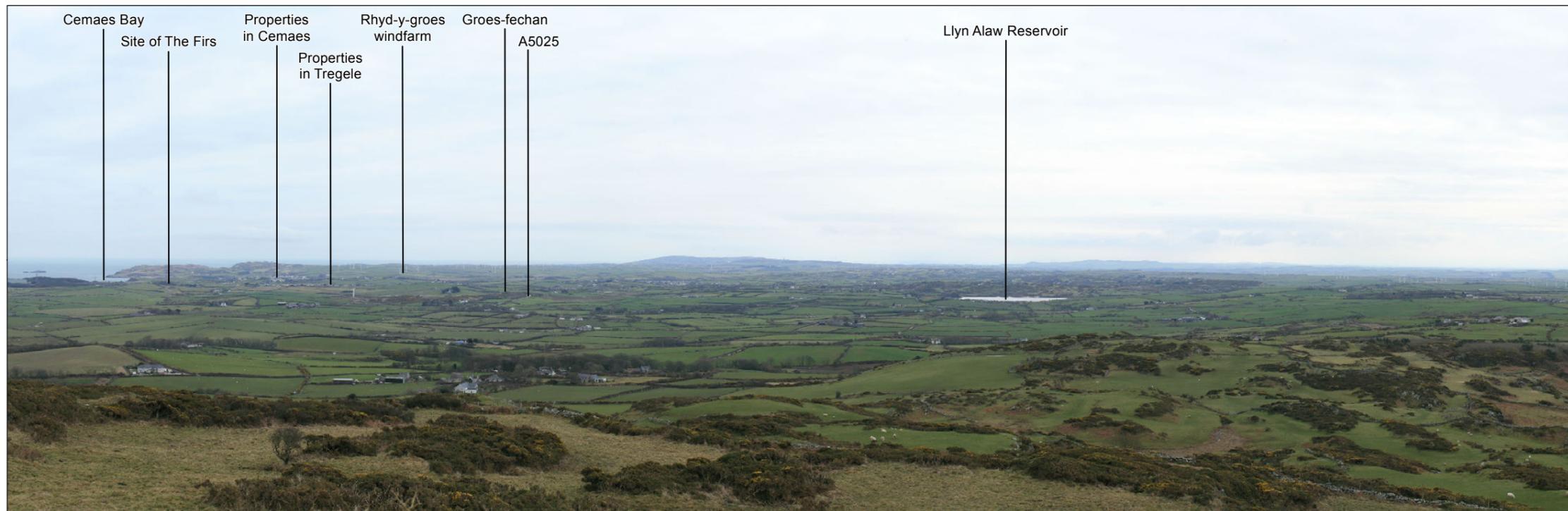
- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₂ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.

Viewpoint 2 (right) - Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas monument at Mynydd y Garn



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Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 2 WINTER

Scale @ A3
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Drawing No.
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Viewpoint 3 (left) - Representative view north-east from A5025



Viewpoint 3 (right) - Representative view north-east from A5025



VIEWPOINT 3 SUMMER

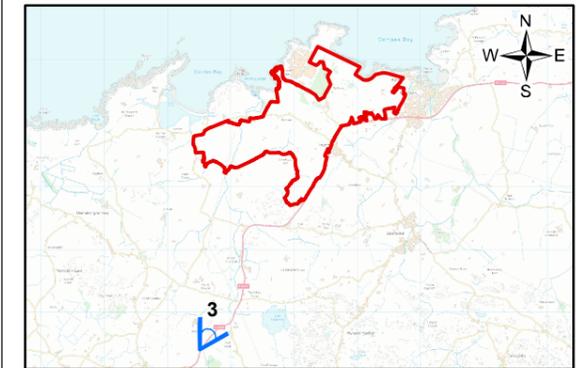
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₃ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 March 2016.

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Client
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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 3 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
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Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP03

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Viewpoint 3 (left) - Representative view north-east from A5025



Viewpoint 3 (right) - Representative view north-east from A5025



VIEWPOINT 3 WINTER

Legend

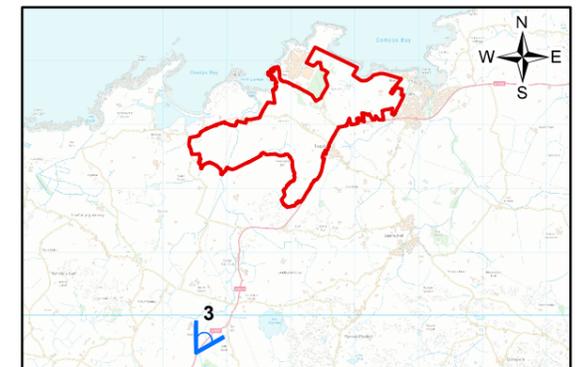
 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



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Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

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SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 3 WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

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Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP03

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VIEWPOINT 4 SUMMER

Viewpoint 4 (left) - Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir



Viewpoint 4 (right) - Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir



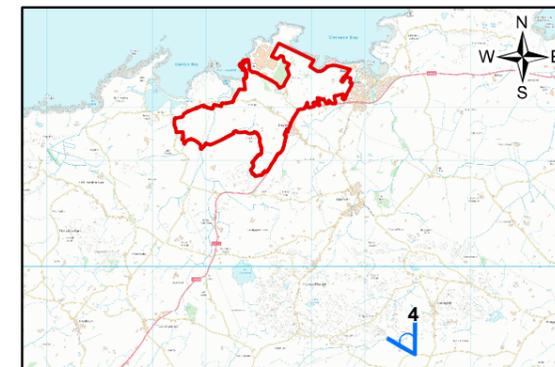
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₄ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



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NUCLEAR POWER

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SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 4 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
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Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP04

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VIEWPOINT 4 WINTER

Viewpoint 4 (left) - Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir



Viewpoint 4 (right) - Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir



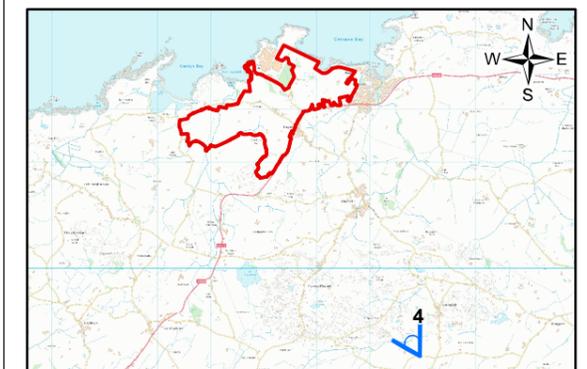
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₄ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



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HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 4 WINTER

Scale @ A3
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Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.
Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP04

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Viewpoint 5 (left) - Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes



Viewpoint 5 (right) - Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes



VIEWPOINT 5 SUMMER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₅ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	AD	LD	SK	RB
0	JUL 17	Initial Issue				

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

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SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 5 SUMMER

Scale @ A3 1:50,000 DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP05

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Viewpoint 5 (left) - Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes



Viewpoint 5 (right) - Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes



VIEWPOINT 5 WINTER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₅ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

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NUCLEAR POWER

Project

SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 5 WINTER

Scale @ A3 1:50,000 DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP05

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VIEWPOINT 6 SUMMER

Viewpoint 6 (left) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path



Viewpoint 6 (right) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- 6 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 6 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP06

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VIEWPOINT 6 WINTER

Viewpoint 6 (left) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path



Viewpoint 6 (right) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path



Legend

 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 6 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP06

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VIEWPOINT 7 SUMMER

Viewpoint 7 (left) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay



Viewpoint 7 (right) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay



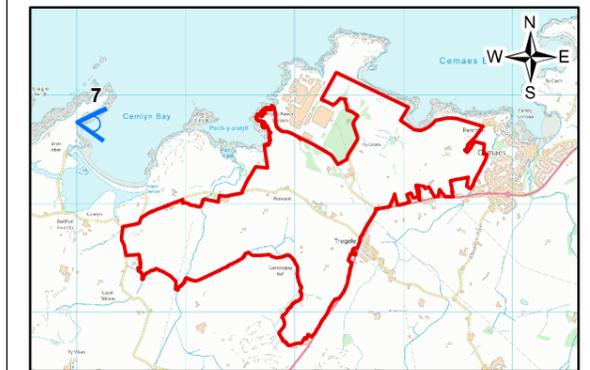
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₇ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

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Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 7 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
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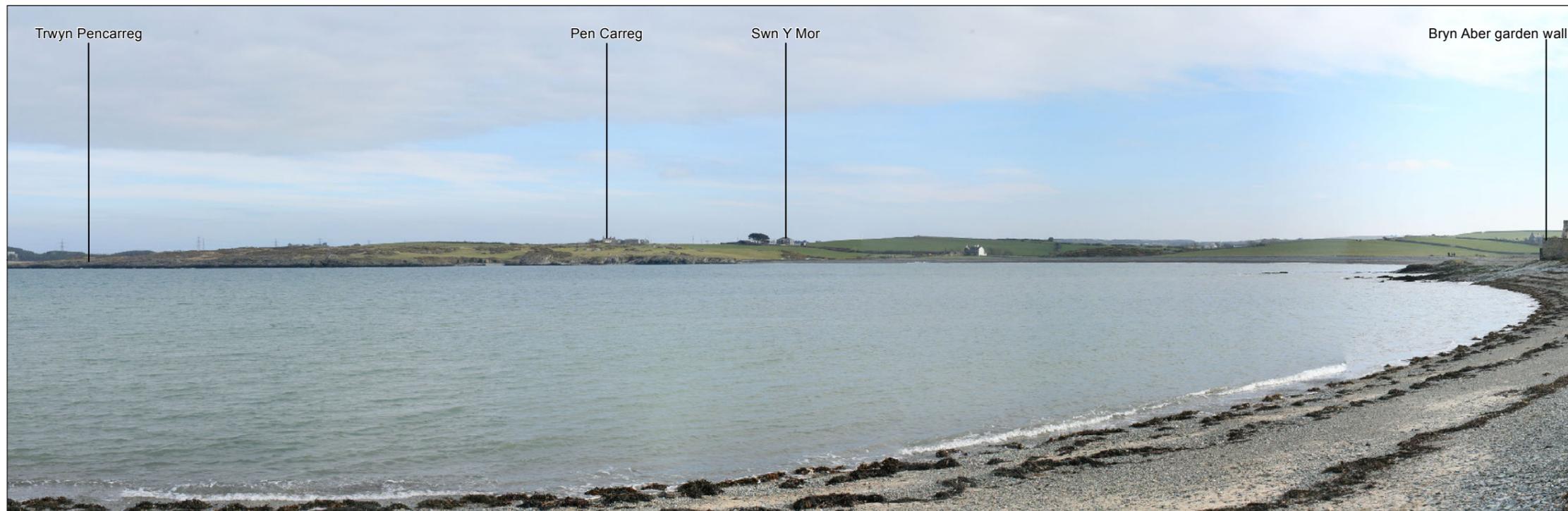
This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 7 WINTER

Viewpoint 7 (left) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay



Viewpoint 7 (right) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₇ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 7 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP07

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 8 SUMMER

Viewpoint 8 (left) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith



Viewpoint 8 (right) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith



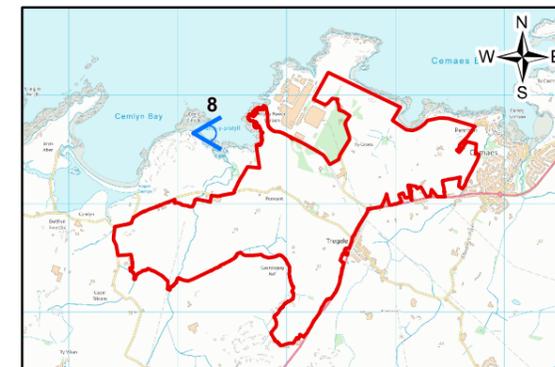
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₈ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 6 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 8 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP08

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 8 WINTER

Viewpoint 8 (left) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith



Viewpoint 8 (right) - Representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith



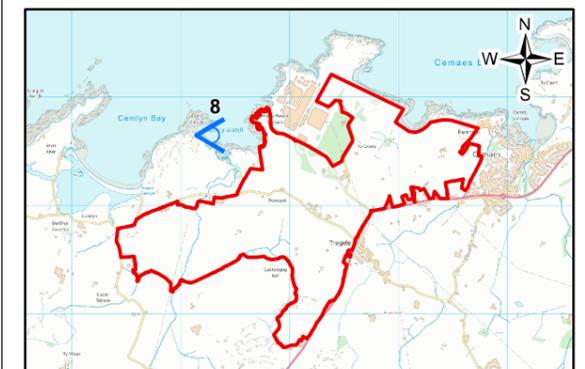
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₈ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 8 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP08

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 9 SUMMER

Viewpoint 9 (left) - Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner



Viewpoint 9 (right) - Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₉ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 9 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP09

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 9 WINTER

Viewpoint 9 (left) - Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner



Viewpoint 9 (right) - Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner



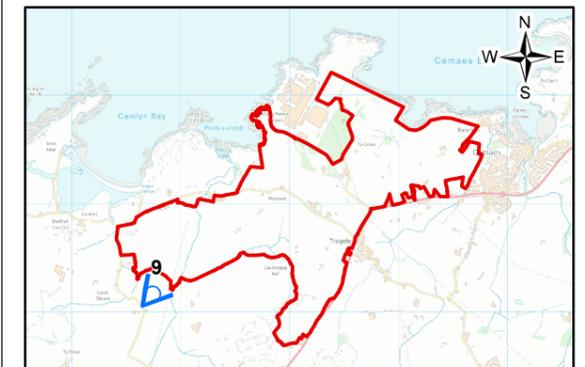
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₉ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 3 and 4 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 9 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP09

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 10 (left) - Representative view north from layby on A5025



Viewpoint 10 (right) - Representative view north from layby on A5025



VIEWPOINT 10 SUMMER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₀ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 10 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP10

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 10 (left) - Representative view north from layby on A5025



Viewpoint 10 (right) - Representative view north from layby on A5025



VIEWPOINT 10 WINTER

Legend

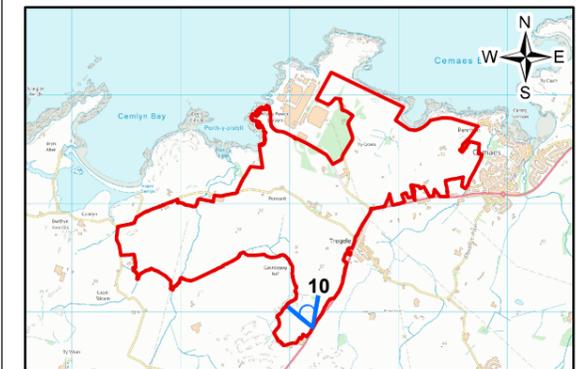
 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project

SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 10 WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.

60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP10

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 11 (left) - Representative community view from A5025 on western edge of Tregale



Viewpoint 11 (right) - Representative community view from A5025 on western edge of Tregale



VIEWPOINT 11 WINTER

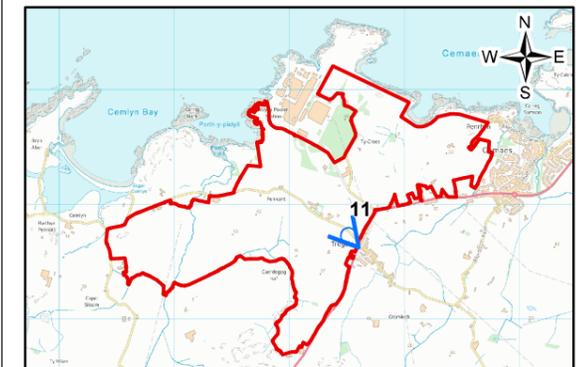
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₁ Representative viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 14 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 11 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP11

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 12 (left) - Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregede



Viewpoint 12 (right) - Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregede



VIEWPOINT 12 SUMMER

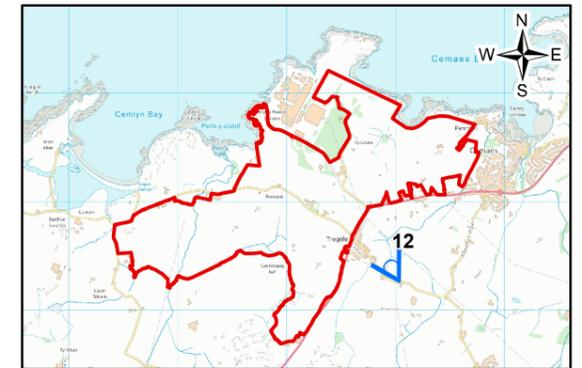
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₂ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 12 SUMMER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP12

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 12 (left) - Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregale



Viewpoint 12 (right) - Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregale



VIEWPOINT 12 WINTER

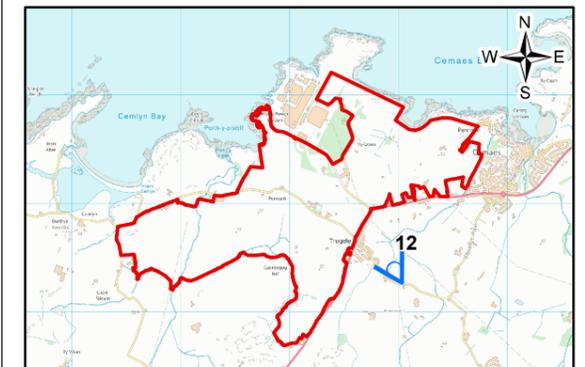
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₂ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 12 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP12

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 13 (left) - Representative view west from A5025 by Covelly



Viewpoint 13 (right) - Representative view west from A5025 by Covelly



VIEWPOINT 13 SUMMER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₃ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2017.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 13 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP13

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 13 (left) - Representative view west from A5025 by Covelly



Viewpoint 13 (right) - Representative view west from A5025 by Covelly



VIEWPOINT 13 WINTER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₃ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 27 March 2017.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 13 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP13

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 14 WINTER

Viewpoint 14 (left) - Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes



Viewpoint 14 (right) - Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 27 March 2017.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

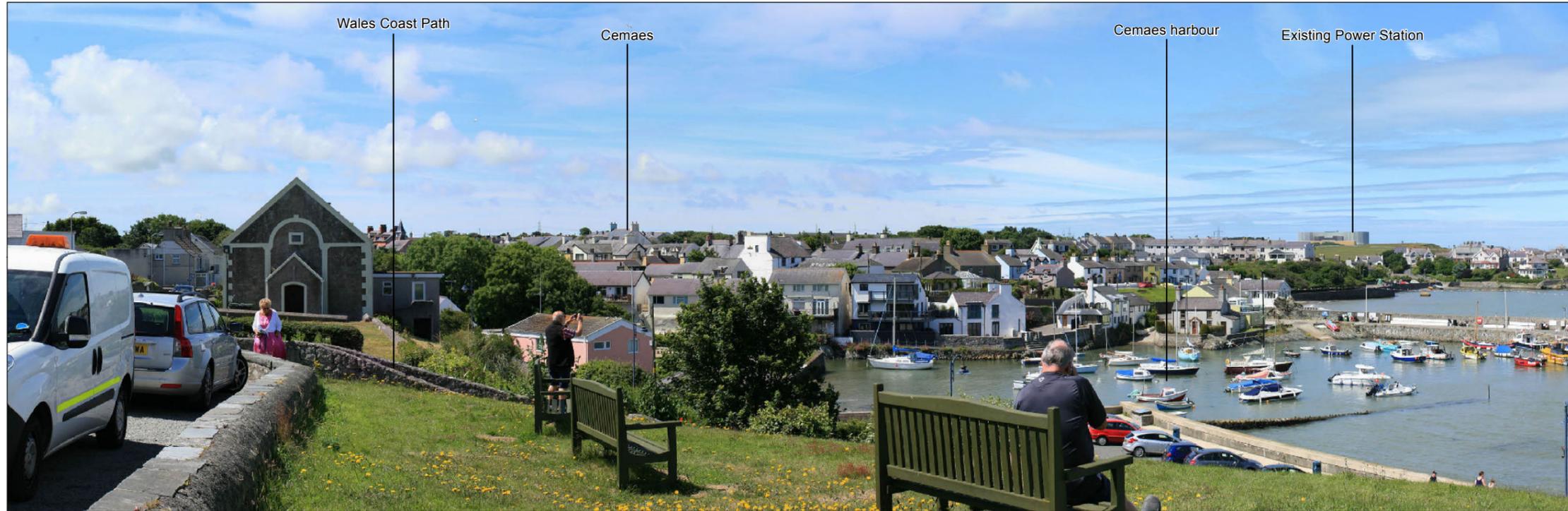
Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 14 WINTER

Scale @ A3	NOT TO SCALE	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8078	
Client No.		
Drawing No.	60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP14	

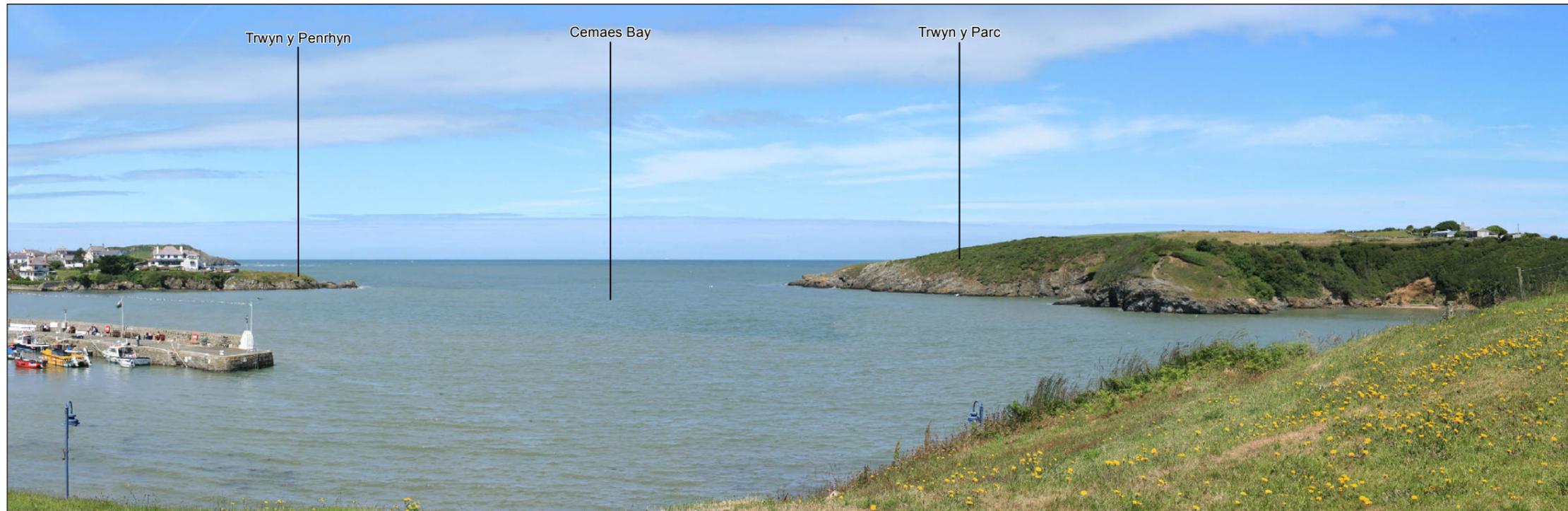
This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 15 SUMMER

Viewpoint 15 (left) - Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour



Viewpoint 15 (right) - Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour



Legend

 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 15 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078
Client No.
Drawing No.

60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP15

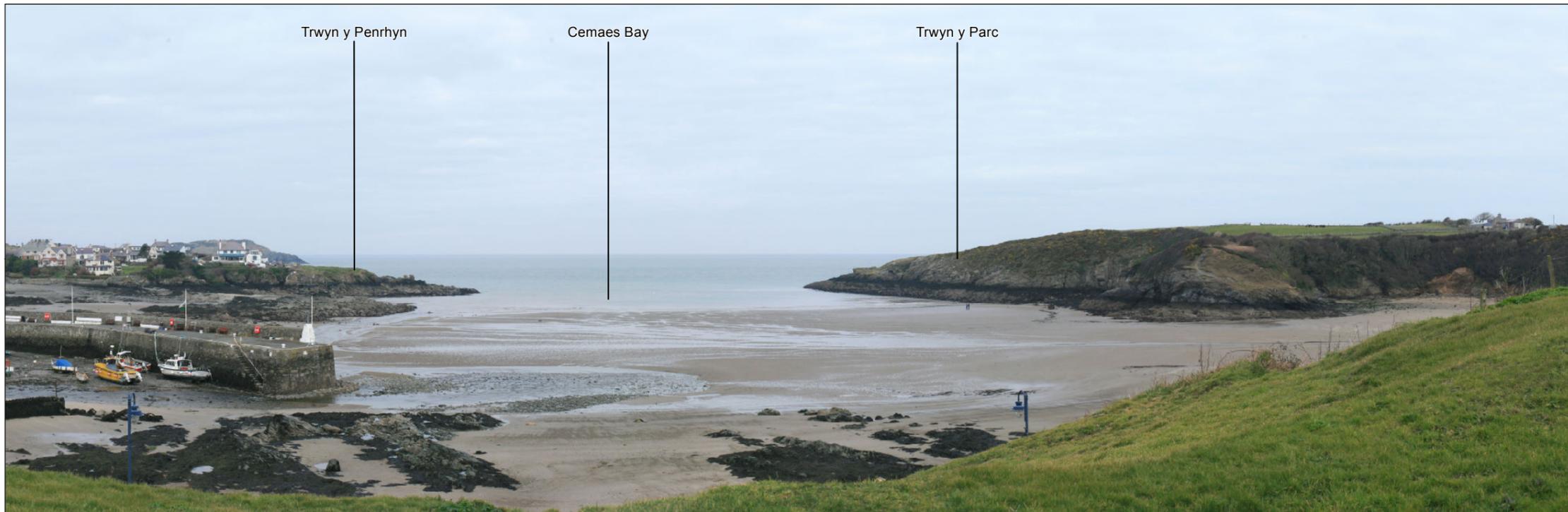
This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 15 WINTER

Viewpoint 15 (left) - Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour



Viewpoint 15 (right) - Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₅ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 15 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP15

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 16 (left) - Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point



Viewpoint 16 (right) - Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point



VIEWPOINT 16 SUMMER

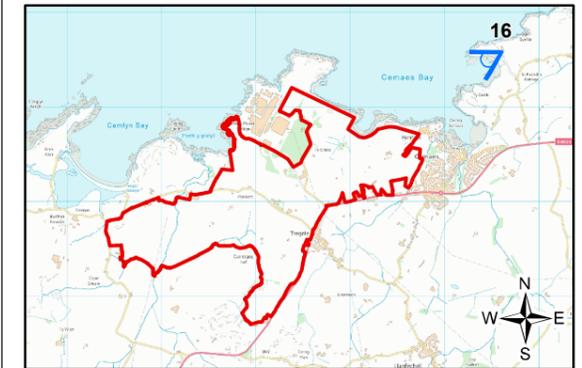
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₆ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



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Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 16 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

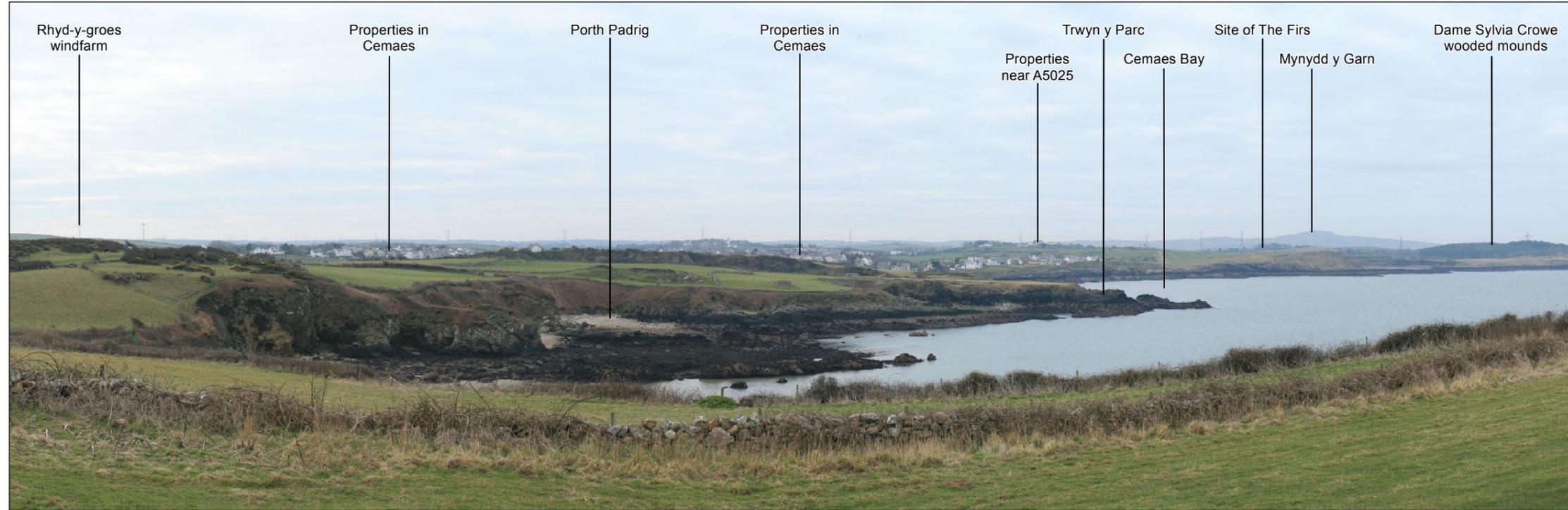
Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP16

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 16 (left) - Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point



Viewpoint 16 (right) - Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point



VIEWPOINT 16 WINTER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₆ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 16 WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP16

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 17 WINTER

Legend

 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

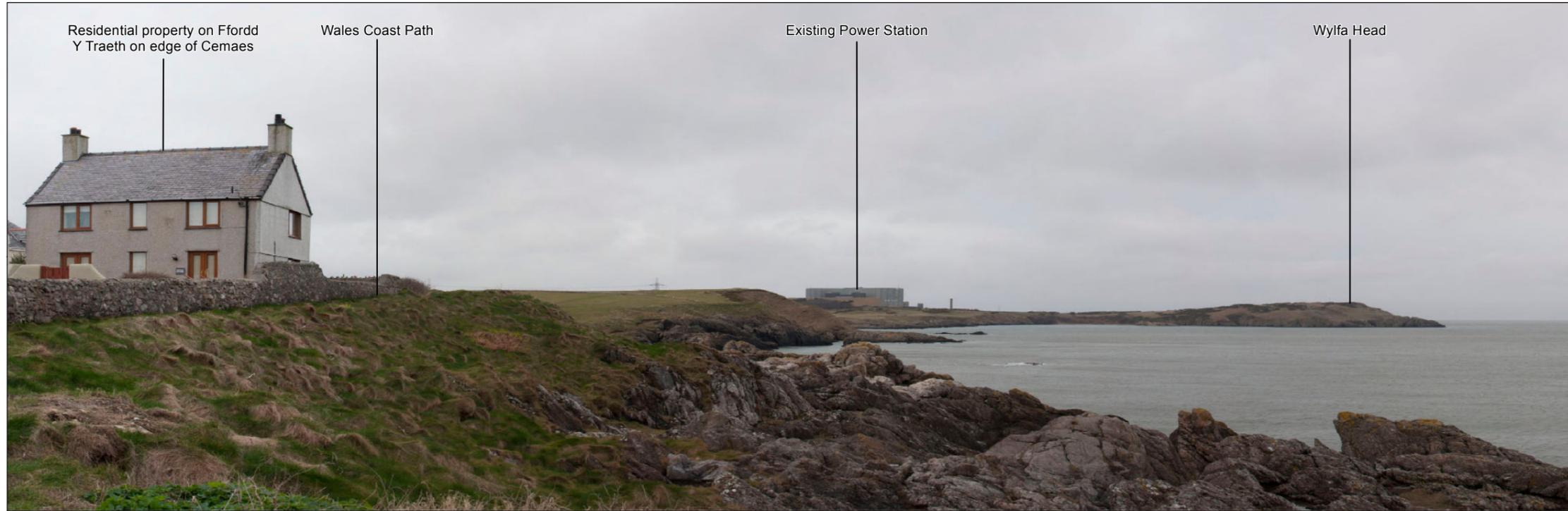
 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 17 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.

Viewpoint 17 - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path on edge of Cemaes



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
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Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project

SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 17

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP17

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 18 (left) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa



Viewpoint 18 (right) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa



VIEWPOINT 18 SUMMER

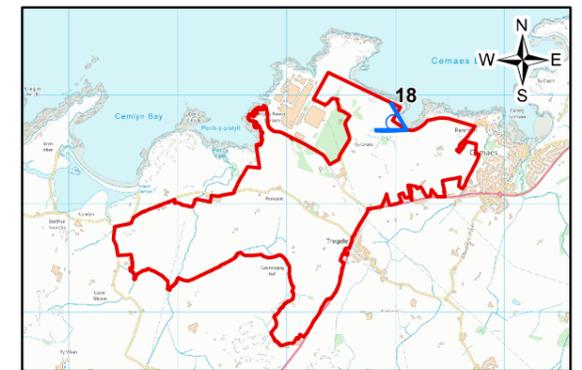
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₈ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 6 July 2017.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 18 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP18

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 18 (left) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa



Viewpoint 18 (right) - Representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa



VIEWPOINT 18 WINTER

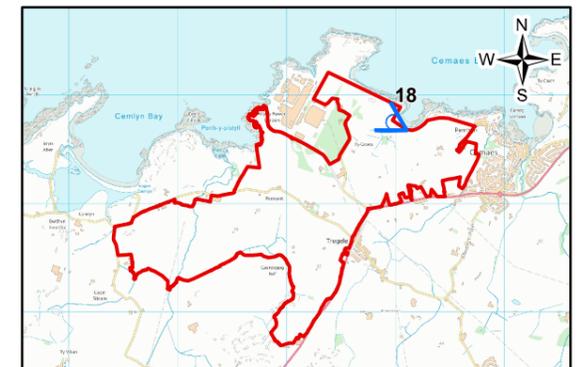
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₈ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 27 March 2017.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 18 WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP18

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 19 SUMMER

Viewpoint 19 (left) - Representative view south from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head



Viewpoint 19 (right) - Representative view south from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head



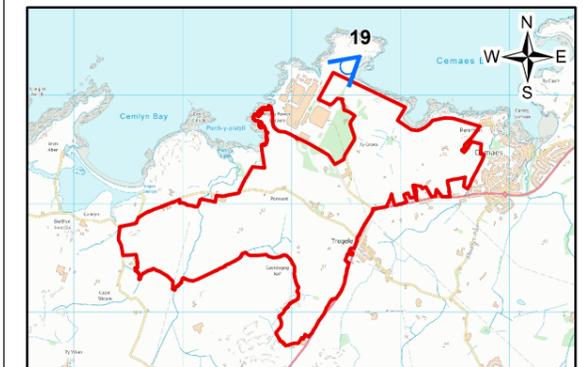
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₉ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 6 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 19 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP19

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 19 (left) - Representative view south from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head



Viewpoint 19 (right) - Representative view south from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head



VIEWPOINT 19 WINTER

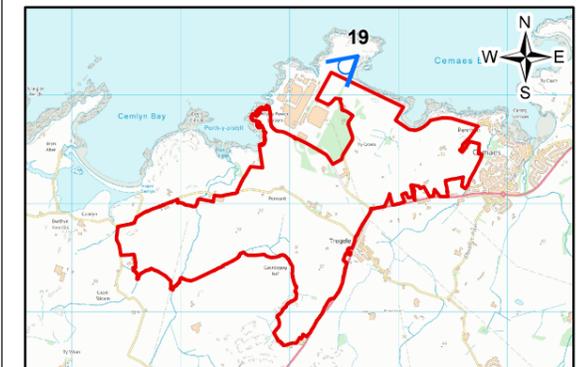
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₁₉ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd
1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB

Client



Project

SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 19 WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP19

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 20 SUMMER

Viewpoint 20 (left) - Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead



Viewpoint 20 (right) - Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead



Legend

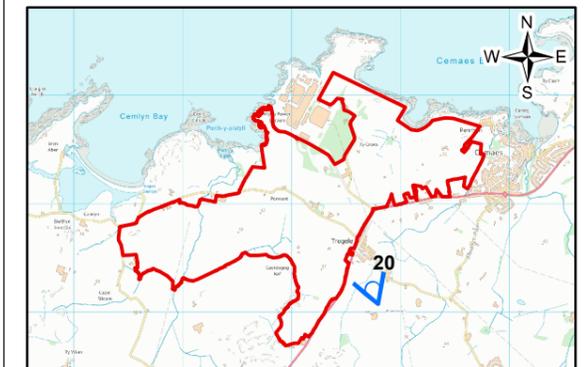
Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

V₂₀ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 July 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 20 SUMMER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078
Client No.
Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_SUM_VP20

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT 20 WINTER

Viewpoint 20 (left) - Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead



Viewpoint 20 (right) - Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V₂₀ Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 14 and 17 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 20 WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VP20

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-04
Illustrative Viewpoints**

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Viewpoint A (left) - Illustrative view east from Wales Coast Path



Viewpoint A (right) - Illustrative view east from Wales Coast Path



VIEWPOINT A WINTER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- ∇_A Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 3 and 5 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT A WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPA

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint B (left) - Illustrative community view north-east from minor road near Llanfairynghornwy



Existing Power Station

Viewpoint B (right) - Illustrative community view north-east from minor road near Llanfairynghornwy



Existing Power Station

Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds



VIEWPOINT B WINTER

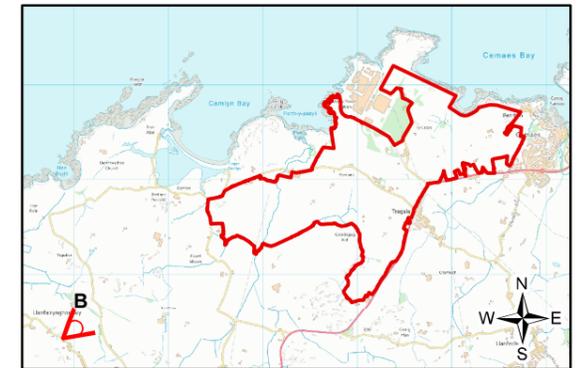
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- ▽_B Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 14 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT B WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE
DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPB

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT C WINTER

Legend

 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:

For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 16 and 19 March 2015.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.

Viewpoint C - Illustrative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	AD	LD	SK	RB
0	JUL 17	Initial Issue				

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT C WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPC

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint D - Illustrative view north-east from Cemlyn Bay, south-east of Pen Carreg farmstead



Viewpoint D - Illustrative view north-east from Cemlyn Bay, south-east of Pen Carreg farmstead



VIEWPOINT D WINTER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- ▽_D Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 15 November 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	JUL 17	Review comments addressed	AD	LD	SK	TK
0	MAY 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project

SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT D WINTER

Scale @ A3

NOT TO SCALE

DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.

60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.

60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPD

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT E WINTER

Legend

 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 16 and 19 March 2015.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.

Viewpoint E - Illustrative view north-west from the A5025 at the edge of Cemaes



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT E WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPE

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT F WINTER

Viewpoint F (left) - Illustrative view west from a public footpath at the edge of Cemaes



Viewpoint F (right) - Illustrative view west from a public footpath at the edge of Cemaes



Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V_F Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 3 and 5 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT F WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPF

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VIEWPOINT G WINTER

Legend

 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 16 and 19 March 2015.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.

Viewpoint G - Illustrative offshore view from Cemaes Bay, looking south-west



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT G WINTER

Scale @ A3
NOT TO SCALE | DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No.
60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPG

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint H (left) - Illustrative offshore view from Irish Sea, looking south



Viewpoint H (right) - Illustrative offshore view from Irish Sea, looking south



VIEWPOINT H WINTER

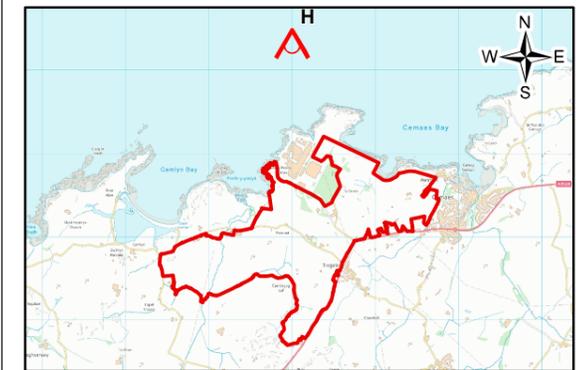
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- ∇_H Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 16 and 19 March 2015.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT H WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No.
60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPH

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.



VIEWPOINT I WINTER

Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- V Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken between 16 and 19 March 2015.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.

Viewpoint I - Illustrative offshore view from Cemlyn Bay looking south-east



0	JUL 17	Initial Issue	AD	LD	SK	RB
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-4
ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWPOINT I WINTER

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

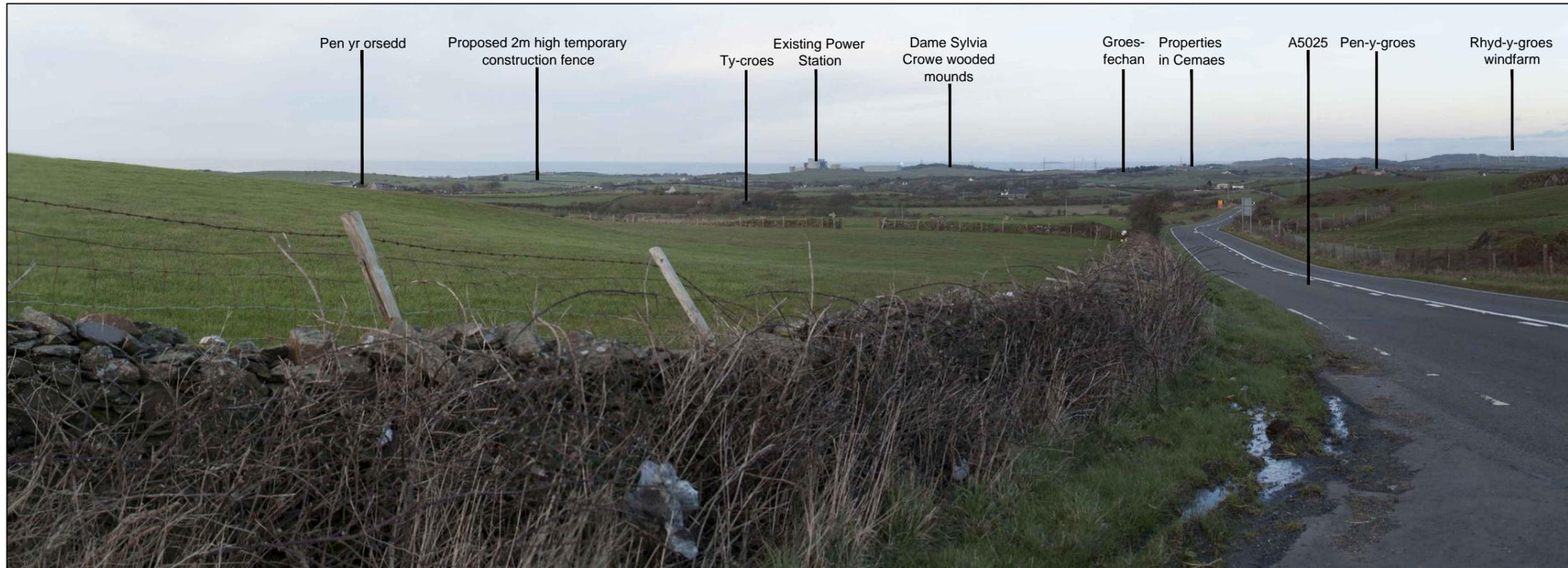
Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_ES_LAV_APP_VPI

This drawing is not to be used in whole or in part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-05
Illustrative Visualisations No.7**

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Viewpoint 3 - Visualisation of representative view north-east from A5025.



Full extent of Viewpoint 3 - Existing representative view north-east from A5025.



VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 3

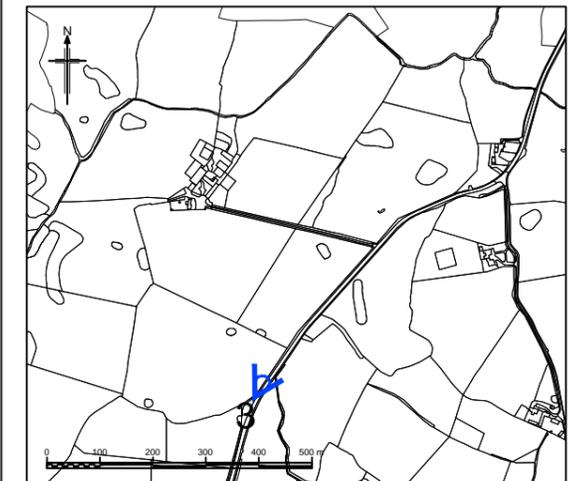
Legend

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology.
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 3 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4.
Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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Client
HORIZON
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Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-5
ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 3

Drawing Status

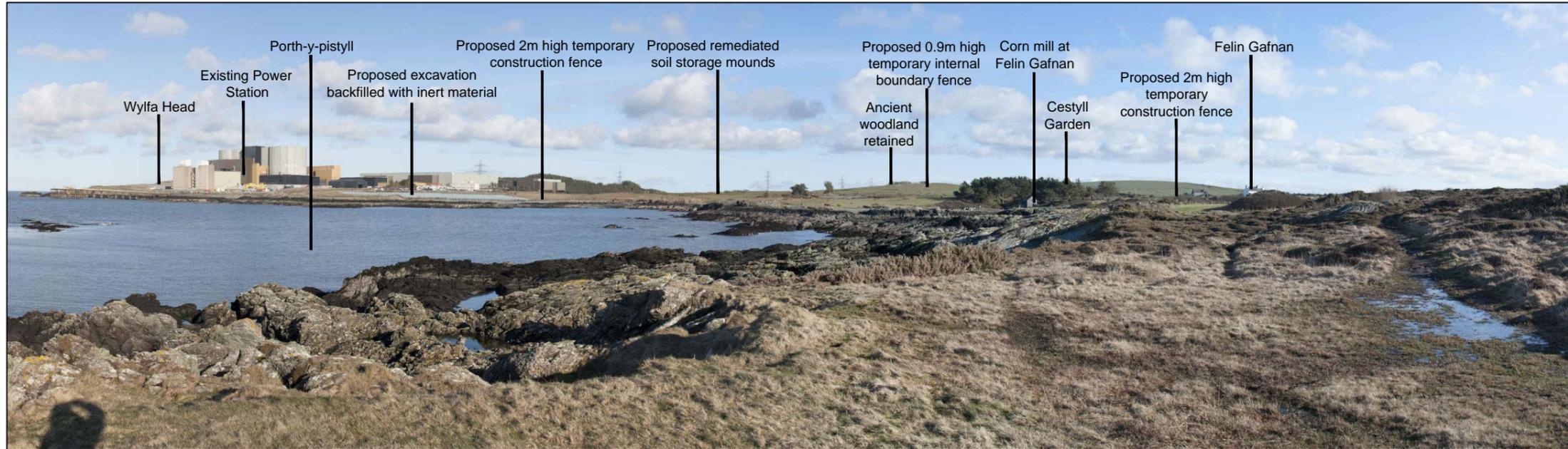
Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_APP_LAV_V3

Viewpoint 8 - Visualisation of representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith.



VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 8

Legend

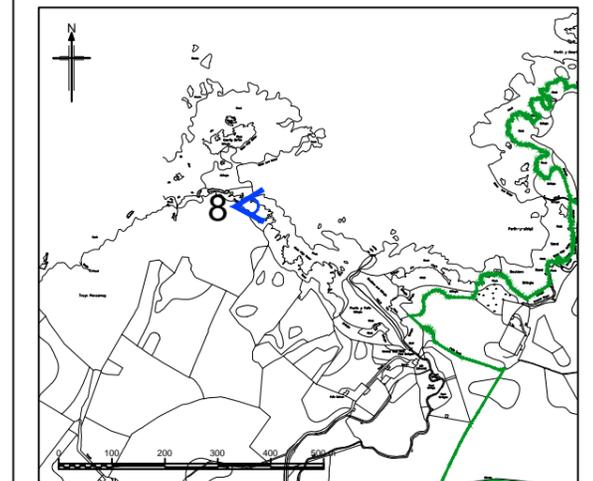
 Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology.
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 3 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4.
Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



Full extent of Viewpoint 8 - Existing representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
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Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-5
ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 8

Drawing Status

Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.

Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_APP_LAV_V8

Viewpoint 9 - Visualisation of representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner.



Full extent of Viewpoint 9 - Existing representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner.



VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 9

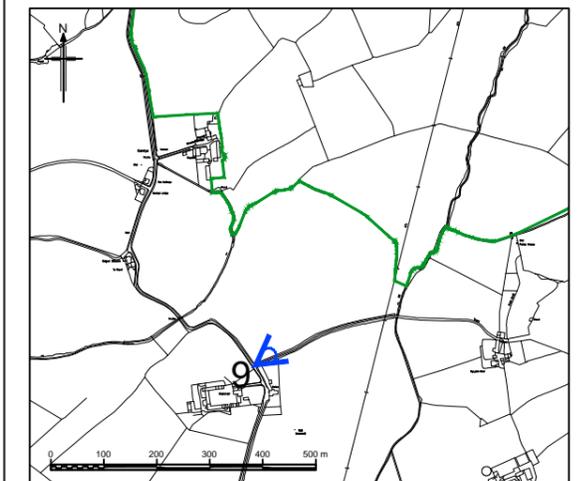
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- g Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
 Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology.
 For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 3 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4.
 Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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Client
HORIZON
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Project
 SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
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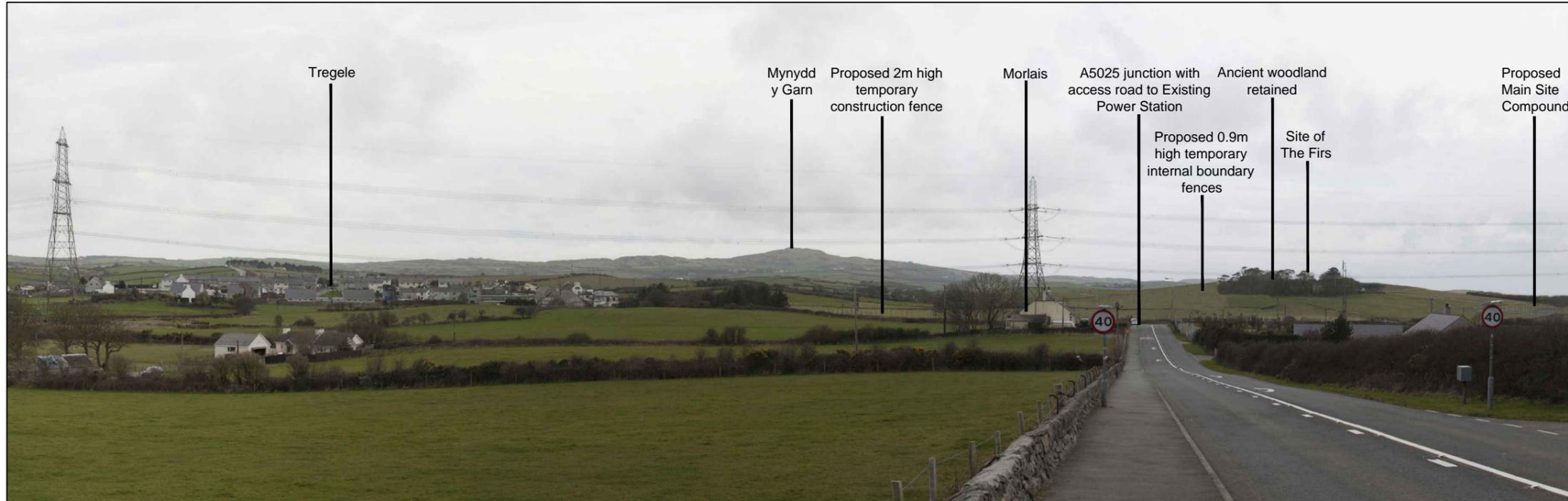
Drawing Title
 APPENDIX 16-5
 ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 9

Drawing Status		
Scale @ A3	NOT TO SCALE	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8078	
Client No.		
Drawing No.	60PO8078_SPC_APP_LAV_V9	

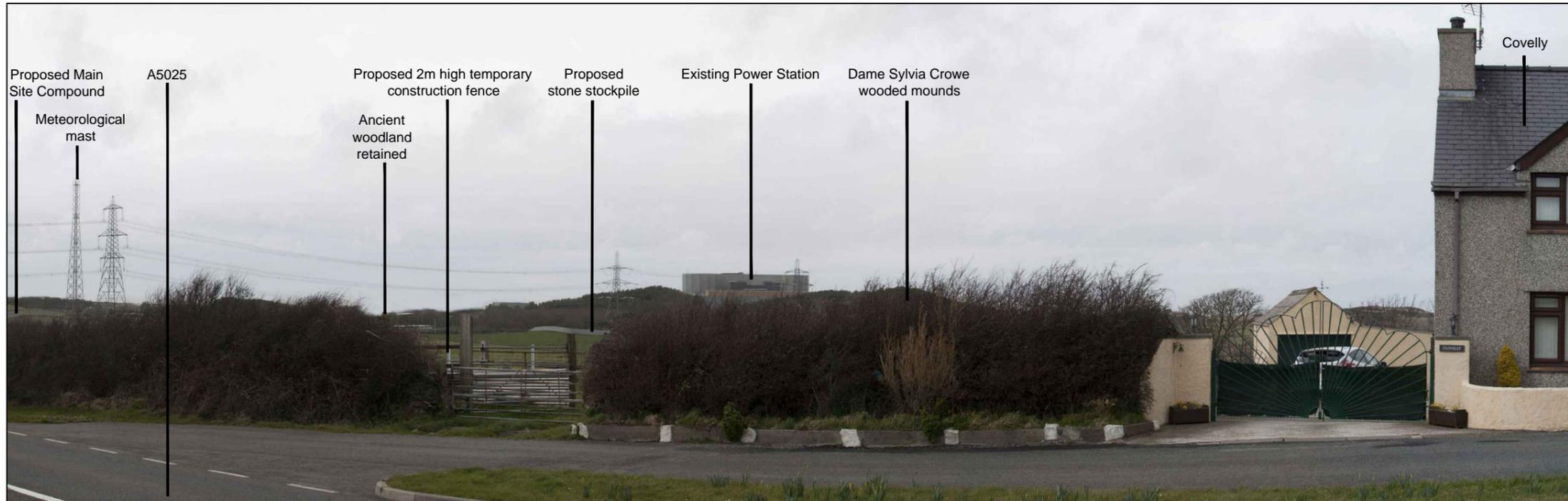
This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 13

Viewpoint 13 (left) - Visualisation of representative view west from A5025 by Covelly.



Viewpoint 13 (right) - Visualisation of representative view west from A5025 by Covelly.



Full extent of Viewpoint 13 - Existing representative view west from A5025 by Covelly.



Legend

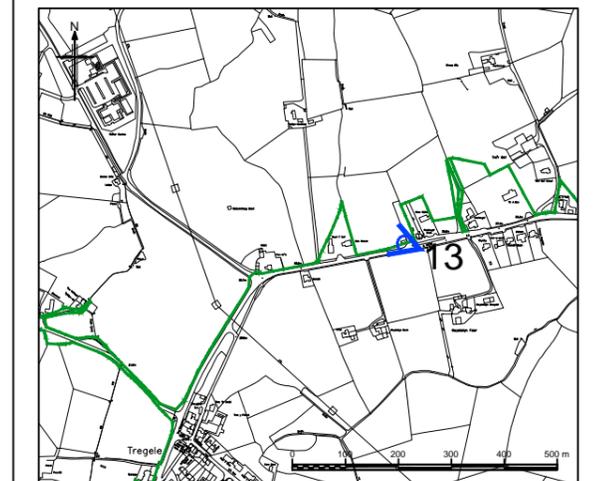
— Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

13 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology.
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 5 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4.
Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
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Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-5
ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 13

Drawing Status
Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No. 60PO8078
Client No.
Drawing No. 60PO8078_DCO_APP_LAV_V13

This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 14

Viewpoint 14 (left) - Visualisation of representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes.



Viewpoint 14 (right) - Visualisation of representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes.



Full extent of Viewpoint 14 - Existing representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes.



Legend

— Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

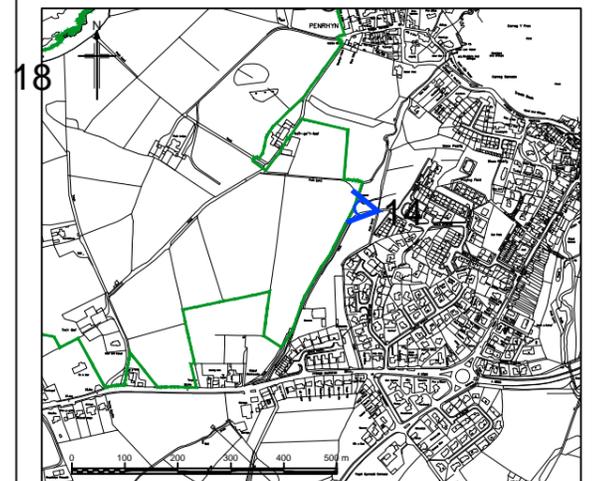
14 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:

Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology. For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 27 March 2017.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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Client
HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-5
ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 14

Drawing Status	
Scale @ A3	NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8078
Client No.	
Drawing No.	60PO8078_SPC_APP_LAV_V14

This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 18

Viewpoint 18 (left) - Visualisation of representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa.



Viewpoint 18 (right) - Visualisation of representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa.



Full extent of Viewpoint 18 - Existing representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa.



Legend

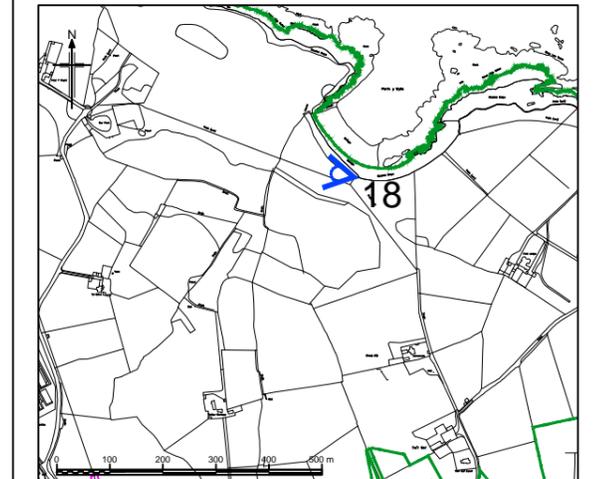
Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site

18 Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology.
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10

Photograph taken on 5 March 2014.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4.
Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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NUCLEAR POWER

Project
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-5
ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 18

Drawing Status
Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.
Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_APP_LAV_V18

This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

Viewpoint 20 - Visualisation of representative view north from footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead.



Full extent of Viewpoint 20 - Existing representative view north from footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead.



VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 20

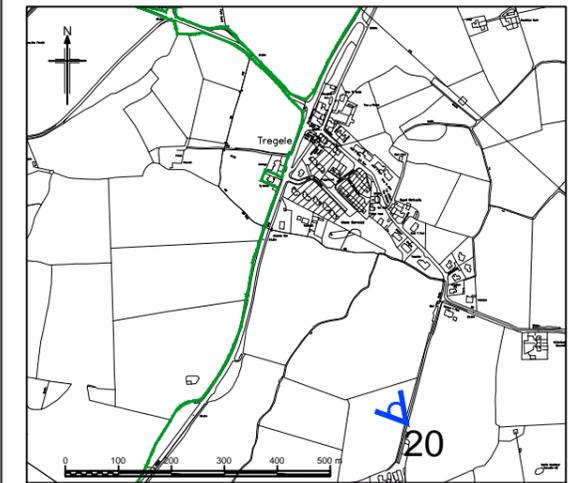
Legend

- Site Preparation and Clearance Application Site
- Viewpoint position and direction

Notes:
Refer to appendix 16-6 for visualisation methodology.
For larger plans showing all viewpoint locations, refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

Photograph taken on 15 March 2016.

All photographs have been taken with a SLR 50mm focal length lens or digital equivalent and processed as the standard size of 6 by 4.
Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been altered or re-sized.



1	MAY 2017	Issue for approval	ARL	LD	SK	PH
0	MAY 2017	Initial issue	RL	JP	LD	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title
APPENDIX 16-5
ILLUSTRATIVE VISUALISATION VIEWPOINT 20

Drawing Status
Scale @ A3 NOT TO SCALE DO NOT SCALE

Jacobs No. 60PO8078

Client No.
Drawing No. 60PO8078_SPC_APP_LAV_V20

**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-06
Visualisation Methodology**

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16-6 Visualisation methodology

16-6.1 Introduction

Purpose of this document

- 16-6.1.2 This methodology describes the process used to produce illustrative visualisations appended to chapter 16 (landscape and visual) of this Environmental Statement. The illustrative visualisations are included in appendix 16-5.
- 16-6.1.3 Whilst the illustrative visualisations have been prepared to a reasonable level of accuracy using similar techniques to those in the guidance set out below, they are provided for illustrative purposes only. They are intended to provide a reasonable indication of how the Site Preparation and Clearance (SPC) Application Site would appear on completion of the SPC works in representative views from publicly accessible locations.
- 16-6.1.4 The illustrative visualisations have been prepared with reference to the following core guidance documents:
- *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11) (Landscape Institute, 2011); and
 - *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition* (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013).

16-6.2 Assumptions and limitations

Base data

- 16-6.2.2 The photographs used as the baseline for the illustrative visualisations were taken between 2014 and 2017 in winter. All photographs were taken using digital SLR cameras with 50mm focal length lenses which have been auto-stitched into panoramas to represent the baseline/existing views. Background images were taken from these panoramics to inform the alignment of proposals within Autodesk 3DS Max Design software (3DS Max) (as described in more detail in section 16-6.3 below).

Design information

- 16-6.2.3 The following computer aided design (CAD) drawings (DWG format) and PDF file information, and additional assumptions have been used to

undertake basic 3D modelling of the existing site terrain, storage mounds and fencing in 3DS Max.

- Existing terrain has been produced from the file: EGL Contours 1m.dwg.
- The area of site clearance has been informed by the files WN02.04.01-JAC-OS-DRG-00115 rev6.0.dwg and WN02.04.01-JAC-OS-DRG-00119 rev3.0.dwg.
- Remediated soil storage mounds have been informed by the file: WNSPC-DRG-STG-(-1)-GEN-001 Rev 1.dwg.
- Remediated soil storage mounds have been modelled to 3m height with slopes of 1:3 and shown with a render to illustrate seeding.
- The stone stockpile location has been taken from the file: WN012-JAC-OS-DRG-00149.dwg.
- The stone stockpile has been modelled to 3m height with slopes of 1:2.
- Areas for excavation of contaminated soils were imported from the file: Proposed Areas_for_Excavation.dwg.
- All fencing alignments were imported from the files: Fencing Stage 1, 2 & 3 and 60PO8028-CE-D-00012 (WN02.04.01-JAC-OS-DRG-00012) Rev 8.0.
- The style of different types of fencing was modelled based on the specification on contractor's drawings 60PO8028-CE-D-00018 (WN02.04.01-JAC-OS-DRG-00018.) Rev 6 and 60PO8028-CE-D-00019 (WN02.04.01-JAC-OS-DRG-00019) Rev 4.
- The temporary construction fencing has been illustrated to a height of 2m above existing ground level, made up of a dulled galvanised steel weldmesh fence.
- The Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure secure fencing has been illustrated to a height of 3m above existing ground level, assuming a galvanised steel weldmesh fence (shown dulled to represent the effect of weathering after a short period).
- Internal boundary fencing has been illustrated to a height of 0.9m above existing ground level, made up of timber posts and steel wire stock proof style fencing.

- 16-6.2.4 Aerial photography has been reviewed to help identify existing features that would be removed due to the SPC works (predominantly existing buildings, field boundaries and vegetation).

Modelling accuracy

- 16-6.2.5 A basic 3D model was used to help undertake a basic alignment of virtual cameras and provide information on locations within the baseline photographs where features would be removed due to the SPC works.

16-6.3 Construction of the 3D base model and camera matching

Reference points and other information

- 16-6.3.2 To assist the process of matching the baseline photograph with the 3D digital model, reference points were identified for each viewpoint location. Reference points are features within a photograph that can be identified from a topographical survey, Ordnance Survey (OS) or aerial photographic data. Examples include telegraph poles, field boundaries and pylons.
- 16-6.3.3 The baseline photographs were used to form the background of the view in Autodesk 3DS Max Design software (3DS Max), a three-dimensional modelling software produced by Autodesk, to allow a basic camera alignment to represent the proposals. The 3D camera settings were then configured to match the background images.
- 16-6.3.4 The existing environment and site context were modelled by creating an existing 3D terrain using information from topographical survey, and both 2D and 3D contour information provided by Horizon. This terrain was used to vertically place reference objects and to help align the 3D cameras to the background images.
- 16-6.3.5 Locations of the viewpoints were added to the model using the grid references noted at the time the photographs were taken, which were then used as starting points for fixing the location of the 3D camera. Photography was undertaken on different occasions and grid references were either recorded using a camera mounted GPS unit accurate to +/- 5m, or a Leica AX230 SmartRover GPS/GNSS receiver, with the points coordinated to Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSGB36) using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) observations linked to the Ordnance Survey Active GPS Network. The 3D camera and 3DS Max viewport were calibrated to match the same configuration of the camera used to take the photographs.

- 16-6.3.6 The modelled terrain, reference points and other information in the model were then aligned to the corresponding features in the background image (3D camera backdrop) through minor adjustment of the 3D camera and its target location. 3D lines were then used to fix each individual frame of the panoramic view for future reference/re-rendering.

Construction of 3D model of scheme proposals

- 16-6.3.7 The areas for storage mounds and remediated areas of contaminated land excavation were imported into 3DS Max, draped over the existing terrain, and offset in 3D to represent 1 in 2 slopes. Fencing was modelled based on draped fencing lines imported from the CAD drawings and base and fence panel heights extruded to the correct heights. Basic material finishes were applied for storage mounds, remediated contaminated land areas, fence panels and posts to be represented in the final renders. Environmental lighting in the 3D model was matched as closely as possible to the date, time and weather conditions as well as camera aperture, exposure and shutter settings used when the photograph was taken.

Final output

- 16-6.3.8 Renders were generated from 3DS Max to produce raw images for use in final illustrative visualisation production. The raw images were stitched back together and compiled in Adobe Photoshop using layering of parts of the image to enable foreground features to be placed in the foreground of the image and any lost elements to be removed (such as buildings, boundaries, woodland/trees and hedgerows). The final image was then presented within an A3 figure.

16-6.4 References

Landscape Institute. 2011. *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11)*. [Online] [Accessed: November 2016] Available from: <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/PDF/Contribute/LIPhotographyAdviceNote01-11.pdf>.

Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. 2013. *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Third Edition (GVLIA3)*. Oxon: Routledge.

**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-07
Landscape Effects Tables**

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16-7 Landscape effects table

16-7.1 Landscape effects

Table 16-7.1 Landscape effects

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Landscape character – designated landscapes and published Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)¹ (Published sources of character areas have been used to inform the assessment of effects on designated landscapes.)									
Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Partially impacted directly)	0m	<p>Relevant features and special qualities identified in <i>The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020</i> (Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), 2015) are listed below.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coastal landscape/seascape features; traditional agricultural landscape features; and geological and geomorphological features. <p>Special qualities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expansive views/seascapes; peace and tranquillity; islands around Anglesey; broadleaved woodlands; lowland coastal heath; species-rich roadside verges; ecologically important coastal and wetland habitats (including rocky shores, estuaries, saltmarshes, beaches); built environment including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings; ancient monuments/historic landscapes, parks and gardens; rural agricultural/coastal communities; Public Rights of Way network; and accessible land and water. 	High (V: High, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings/remains of buildings. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of a satellite compound with equipment storage and a stockpile, and movement of plant and machinery would also detract from the essentially rural character and tranquillity of the directly affected AONB. The local effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC works on adjoining area. The SPC Proposals would erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station and change the setting of the AONB locally.</p>	Medium Adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term for directly affected area Significant (Negligible on overall AONB Not Significant)	Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.	Medium Adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term for directly affected area Significant (Negligible on overall AONB Not Significant)

¹ For the locations of designated areas and published LCAs, refer to figures 16-6 and 16-7.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Since there is no specific published source of landscape character available for the AONB, the assessment of effects reported in chapter 16 (landscape and visual) has also had regard to the effects on the key characteristics of the corresponding LCAs 4 and 5 defined in the <i>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> (IACC and TACP, 2011) and Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) 8, 9 and 10 of the <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i> , 2013). (Refer also to assessments below.)							
SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds (Indirectly impacted)	1.5km	Relevant special qualities extracted from the Statements of Value and Significance for each SLA at Appendix 1 of the <i>Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey</i> (Land Use Consultants, 2012): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “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 [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 [from] prehistoric times.” 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Low)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Long-distance intervisibility with SPC Proposals. The removal of field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station), and demolition of buildings. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal fencing and temporary signage, establishment of Main Site Compound with portable cabins, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpile, and the remediation processing compound with remediated soil storage mounds would lead to barely perceptible erosion of the rural character and setting of the SLA. The effect of such change would to some extent also be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north.	Negligible Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Negligible Adverse over long-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Negligible Adverse over long-term Not Significant
Non-designated wider landscape (Partially impacted directly)	0m	The assessment of effects on the landscape character of the non-designated wider landscape, reported in chapter 16 (landscape and visual), has been based on the effects on key characteristics of the corresponding LCAs 4,5 and 6 defined in the <i>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> (IACC and TACP, 2011) and SCAs 8 and 9 of the <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i>	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station) and demolition of properties, as well as a number of localised excavations for invasive non-native species (INNS) and	Medium Adverse over long-term for directly affected area	Moderate Adverse over long-term for directly affected area Significant	Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for	Medium Adverse over long-term for directly affected area	Moderate Adverse over long-term for directly affected area Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
(Partially impacted directly)		(Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i> , 2013). (Refer also to assessment of effects on corresponding LCAs and SCAs below)		excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. In addition, localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf (Afon Cafnan tributary), resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, establishment of the Main Site Compound with portable cabins, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, stone stockpile and the remediation processing compound with remediated soil storage mounds would detract from the essentially rural character of the landscape. The effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals within the AONB, which would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the adjacent landscape.	(Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Small)	(Minor Adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not Significant)	temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas. Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.	(Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Small)	(Minor Adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not Significant)
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 4: North West Coast (Partially impacted directly)	0m	Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> (IACC and TACP, 2011): “... From Carmel Head which rises up to 50 metres [Above Ordnance Datum] eastwards is an area of coast with a more convoluted pattern. For [the] most part it is rocky, with Cemaes Bay providing the only sandy beach. Cemlyn Bay provides a different character, with a brackish lagoon entrapped by a crescent shaped shingle beach... A coastal path provides accessibility for most of the way giving a series of ever changing views. Much of the area is owned by the National Trust, particularly	High (V: High, S: Medium)	Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station forming part of the original landscape design by Dame Sylvia Crowe) and demolition of buildings, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of satellite compounds with stone stockpile and the remediation processing compound with	Small Adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4 Not Significant	Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas.	Small Adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4 Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		around Carmel Head. Despite the quiet, if exposed nature of the area there is much evidence of man's activities including quarries, brickworks and lime kilns... Perhaps the most conspicuous evidence of man's activities is the nuclear power station at Wylfa to the west of Cemaes. Cross reference to Regional Seascape Units 7 and 8."		remediated soil storage mounds, and movement of plant and machinery, would also detract from the essentially rural character of the directly affected part of the LCA. The local effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LCA 5 North West Anglesey, would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.			Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.		
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 5: North West Anglesey (Partially impacted directly)	0m	Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> (IACC and TACP, 2011): "... It covers the north west of the island from Amlwch down to the A5/A55 corridor between Valley and Caergeiliog. The key feature of its character is the extensive drumlin field. This has resulted in the classic 'basket of eggs' description for the landscape. The extent of this deposit is important in the Welsh context. The hillocks trend in a south west to north east direction and closely abut LCA 4 on the coast. In places they even run right down to the coastal edge....Interspersed with this landform are a number of hard rocky features such as Mynydd y Garn and Mynydd Mechell. The majority of the landscape is characterised by improved grassland, especially in the drumlin field. However there are a number of marshy grasslands	High (V: High, S: Medium)	Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS. Also localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal fencing and temporary signage, establishment of Main Site Compound with portable cabins, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles would detract from the essentially rural character of the LCA. The effect of such change would, however, be	Small Adverse medium-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5 Not Significant	Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas. Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow	Small Adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5 Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		amongst the drumlins as well as small scattered areas of scrub. There are also extensive areas of scattered rocky outcrops ... Here dry ericaceous heath and acid grasslands are found, interspersed with low lying marshy areas... ...Another, more distinctive feature of the landscape is the development of wind farms, particularly to the north of Llyn Alaw. Ironically windmills have long been found on Anglesey and this interrelationship with wind energy continues.”		reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LCA 4 North West Coast would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.			boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.		
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 6: Amlwch and Environs (Not impacted)	4.0km	Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> (IACC and TACP, 2011): “... This LCA is centred around the historic town of Amlwch and includes the northern coastline between Bull Bay and Point Lynas. It essentially lies within a broad, shallow valley extending down to the coastline. The town is one of several parts. The main historic town is inland, astride the A5025 road. Closer to the coast is an extensive area of disused chemical works, whilst the port fronts onto the coast... Again more modern windfarm development has been an increasing feature and like LCA 5, the juxtaposition of disused windmills to modern windfarms clearly reflects the importance of wind energy in this part of the island. ...settlement can be said to be utilitarian rather than picturesque, particularly Amlwch reflecting its industrial past. An important consideration is the inclusion of part of the LCA on the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cross reference to Seascapes Regional Unit 7.”	Medium (V: High, S: Low)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: There would be no indirect effects.	No change	No change Not Significant	Not required	No change	No change Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Landscape character – project-level local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs)²									
LLCA 1: North Drumlins (Partially impacted directly)	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and the Existing Power Station in the adjacent local Seascape Character Area (LSCA) to the north and associated pylons stand out as an industrial feature on the skyline in views from higher ground. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of properties, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS. Also localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf, resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation.</p> <p>Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal fencing and temporary signage, establishment of the Construction Compound with portable cabins, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles would detract from the essentially pastoral character and the open aspect of the directly affected part of the LLCA. The loss of field boundaries, field vegetation and buildings nestled within trees and vegetation would erode the LLCAs 'comfortable local feel', and aesthetic feel of a 'working' pastoral landscape. However, the effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, which would further erode the predominantly pastoral nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.</p>	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant	<p>Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds.</p> <p>Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas.</p> <p>Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence.</p> <p>Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.</p>	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant

² For the locations of project-level LLCAs, refer to figure 16-11.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							Undertake a survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/ tree species for all field boundaries to be removed.		
LLCA 2: Wylfa Landscape Setting (Partially impacted directly)	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design which provides mitigation for the Existing Power Station in the adjacent LSCA undulating man-made mounds with associated mixed woodland which create a strong sense of enclosure; Existing Power Station infrastructure including pylons and overhead lines (OHLs) extending north-west to south-east, and associated gorse below the OHLs where they cross the mounds; secluded woodland clearings; two small ancient woodlands and scattered gorse scrub within field north of mounds; presence of Existing Power Station in adjacent LSCA from areas where views west are not contained by the wooded mounds; narrow public road lined by often overgrown dry stone walls; and panoramic views across Wylfa Head and the sea to the north from the elevated viewpoint just off the Wales Coast Path (WCP). 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of Existing Power Station) and demolition of properties. However, the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds would be retained. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and the remediation processing compound with a new access track and remediated soil storage mounds, would increase the urbanising effect of the Existing Power Station and erode the rural character of the LLCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, which would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.</p>	Medium Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Large)	Moderate Adverse over long-term Significant	<p>Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas. Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for</p>	Medium Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Large)	Moderate Adverse over long-term Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site. Undertake a survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/ tree species for all field boundaries to be removed.		
LLCA 3: Cemaes Bay Hinterland (Partially impacted directly)	0m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sheep-grazed pasture on the gently undulating drumlin landform sloping towards the sea; • small to medium irregular and angular fields bounded by hedgerows and overgrown or poor condition dry stone walls/cloddiau with post and wire fences interspersed with occasional trees; • rush pasture, wetland meadow and scrub at Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest, grazed by cattle; • properties along the A5025 and scattered farmsteads; • prominent pylons with OHLs and meteorological mast; • views to the sea from higher ground, framed by drumlin landforms; and • views to the upper parts of the Existing Power Station above adjacent wooded mounds. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: Specific changes would result from the removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings. Installation of construction fencing temporary internal boundary fencing, temporary signage, and establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles or stone stockpile would detract from the essentially rural character of the LLCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station and large-scale meteorological mast and pylons to the west. Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest would be retained. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs. The adjacent SPC works would contrast with and erode the predominantly rural landscape located adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Large)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant	Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas. Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Large)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site. Undertake a survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/ tree species for all field boundaries to be removed.		
LLCA 4: Cemaes (Indirectly impacted)	0m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic seaside village core centred around High Street within the Conservation Area; • village expanded by modern housing estates; • attractive narrow stream valley; • small pastoral fields with irregular field patterns on western and southern fringes of the village; • enclosed sense of place within village centre, with views restricted by houses along narrow streets; • links to adjacent harbour front and coast; • views from fringes of village to adjacent pastoral farmland and glimpses of Cemaes Bay or the sea; and • occasional views from higher ground to detracting features in surrounding landscape, including upper parts of the Existing Power Station and tops of wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes wind farm. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on the adjacent LLCA3 and LSCA5 would result from the demolition of buildings, removal of existing vegetation and field boundaries, and resulting loss of field pattern. Installation of construction fencing temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles. The combined effect would be to erode the surrounding rural landscape setting of the settlement.	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LLCA 5: Llanfechell Farmland (Indirectly impacted)	0m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gently undulating drumlin topography; 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, Tregele and Cemaes; distinctive prehistoric standing stones; components of modern power production and distribution evident in views, including pylons, OHLs, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station; and Cemaes Mill (windmill) landmark. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs. SPC Proposals works on LLCA 1 and LLCA 3, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of the Main Site Compound with portable cabins, and satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would erode the predominantly rural character and setting of the LLCA. The effect would, however, to some extent be limited by the presence of pylons and OHLs.	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant
LLCA 6: Tregele (Partially directly impacted)	0m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> modern residential housing interspersed by garden vegetation; small pastoral fields with irregular field patterns on fringes of village; field boundaries comprise a mixture of hedgerows, sometimes with trees, stone walls and post and wire fencing; petrol filling station on the A5025; and components of adjacent power production and distribution evident in views out of the LLCA. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects, with the exception of installation of fencing on the western fringe of the LLCA. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCA1. SPC works on LLCA1 and LLCA3, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of the Main Site Compound with portable cabins, and satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would detract from the rural character and landscape setting of the village. The effect would, however, to some extent be limited by the	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				presence of pylons and OHLs in the adjacent landscape.			Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.		
LLCA 7: A5025 Farmland (Indirectly impacted)	0m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> open and exposed aspect of drumlin fields; the A5025 within the otherwise pastoral farmland; 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; and components of power production and distribution evident in views out of LLCA, including pylons, OHLs, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCA 1. SPC Proposals works, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, and establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would erode the predominantly rural character and setting of the LLCA.	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant
LLCA 8: Llanfechell (Not impacted)	1.4km	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> attractive central square with clock tower and war memorial; Church of St Mechell with white painted church tower and surrounding mature trees; extended modern settlement of small cul-de-sacs off main road; small irregular shaped pastoral fields on fringes of village, between modern housing estates; and 	Low (V: Medium, S: Low)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: There would be no indirect effects.	No change	No change Not Significant	Not required	No change	No change Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> views from core of village mainly contained by properties and trees, while more open views from fringes connects the village with surrounding farmland. 							
LLCA 9: Drumlins with Windfarm Backdrop (Indirectly impacted)	910m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undulating landform of drumlins either side of the meandering Afon Wygyr; large- to medium-scale pastoral fields with often overgrown hedgerows and dry stone walls/cloddiau, crossed by OHLs; woodland belts, including ancient woodland, along Afon Wygyr; views of wind turbines to the east towering above the small river valley; and views of pylons and OHLs, as well as Cemaes Mill (windmill) to the west. 	Low (V: Medium, S: Low)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on LLCA 1 and LLCA 3. SPC works, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would lead to barely discernible erosion of the predominantly rural character and setting of the LLCA. The effect would be limited by the pylons, OHLs and wind turbines in adjacent landscape which already affect the character of this LLCA.</p>	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant
Seascape character – designated seascapes and published SCAs³ (Published sources of character areas have been used to inform the assessment of effects on designated seascapes.)									
North Anglesey Heritage Coast (Indirectly impacted)	0m	Since there is no specific published source of landscape character available for the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, the assessment of effects reported in chapter 16 (landscape and visual) has had regard to the effects on the key characteristics of the corresponding SCAs 8, 9 and 10 of the <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i> , 2013). (Refer also to assessments below.)	High (V: High, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, including loss of vegetation and field boundaries, and resulting loss of field pattern, as well as demolition of buildings. SPC works, such as installation of construction fencing, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, and, excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials, within adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the undeveloped and remote</p>	Medium Adverse over long-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining SPC Application Site	Moderate Adverse over long-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining SPC Application Site Significant	Timing of felling of woodland in the vicinity of the remediation processing compound, to allow woodland to provide screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use. Production and implementation of a landscape	Medium Adverse over long-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining SPC Application Site	Moderate Adverse over long-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining SPC Application Site Significant

³ For the locations of designated areas and published SCAs, refer to figures 16-6 and 16-8.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast east and west of the Existing Power Station.	(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	(Negligible adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Not Significant)	management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.	(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	(Negligible adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Not Significant)
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 8: Amlwch and Cemaes (Partially impacted directly)	0m	<p>Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i>, 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A geologically-varied stretch of coast... • A relatively low coastal plateau with occasional hills, particularly in the west of the SCA. Steeply sloping bathymetry, with deep water coming in close to the shore. • North-facing coast comprising low, rocky headlands (including Point Lynas and Wylfa Head) and deeply incised pebbly bays. • An exposed and high-energy north-facing coast with active erosive processes. • An historic and continuing tradition of industrial land uses, including mining (specifically copper), mineral working and electricity production. Sea uses include potting and recreational fishing. • A mosaic of habitats, including rhos pasture, coastal heath, cliffs and rocky intertidal areas. • Many onshore historic and cultural features, including harbours (fishing and links to copper industry) industrial and religious sites. • A relatively settled area, including ... nucleated villages ... [such as] Cemaes (... with historic harbours) ... and scattered farms. • A rough-textured landscape with strong seasonal colour. Despite the long tradition of settlement in the area, parts still feel remote. This SCA has a 	High (V: High, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station) and demolition of buildings. However, the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds would be retained, with the exception of woodland just south of the Existing Power Station. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, and establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles or stone stockpile and the remediation processing compound with storage mounds would detract from the essentially rural character of the SCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent character areas. The SPC works would erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.</p>	<p>Small Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	<p>Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas.</p> <p>Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence.</p> <p>Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for</p>	<p>Small Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<p>working quality, with less tourist development than many other SCAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landward landscape setting of eastern part dominated by distinctive outline of Parys Mountain. Extensive windfarms occur inland of the western part of the SCA. Seascape setting includes the lighthouse on Point Lynas, the offshore islands of Middle Mouse ... and expansive views with the Isle of Man on the horizon.” 					retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.		
<p>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 9: Cemlyn Bay (Partly impacted directly)</p>	0m	<p>Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i>, 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “...Low-lying coast dominated inland by the egg-shaped hills of a glacial drumlin field, which can be seen clearly from the sea. A rocky, high energy coastline with extensive wave-cut platforms and deeply incised bays. Surface rocks include West Mouse and Harry Furlough's rocks. Rare coastal brackish lagoon at Cemlyn Bay, separated from the sea by a crescent-shaped shingle beach formed by longshore drift. Land use dominated by pastoral farming, often in regular-shaped fields. Sea uses include potting and recreational angling. Cemlyn Bay contains a variety of wetland habitats and is a bird reserve. Also extensive areas of rocky intertidal habitats. Onshore historic and cultural features include numerous historic farmsteads, and the lifeboat memorial. Settlement limited to scattered farms. Fields with straight, walled boundaries are superimposed on the rounded drumlin landforms. Tourist infrastructure limited to car parks at Cemlyn Bay. A peaceful, tranquil area with little visible development apart from the large power station 	<p>High (V: High, S: Medium)</p>	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station) and demolition of buildings, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. Also localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf, resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of construction fencing temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, establishment of the Main Site Compound with portable cabins and satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would detract from the essentially rural character of the SCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent character areas. The SPC works would erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.</p>	<p>Small Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	<p>Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas.</p> <p>Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence.</p> <p>Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction</p>	<p>Small Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<p>to the east (SCA 8). Smooth, rolling landform contrasts with the rocky, incised coastline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape setting of rounded drumlin fields extends for a considerable distance inland. Low-lying coast creates strong visual and physical connection between land and seascape. Seascape includes West Mouse island, views westwards towards the Skerries, and northwards towards the Isle of Man.” 					Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.		
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 10: Carmel Head to Penrhyn (Not impacted)	4.2km	<p>Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i>, 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Low cliffs with occasional sandy bays and deep wave-cut platforms/ reefs. Bathymetry is relatively shallow, and marine energy high-moderate. Other coastal features include caves and natural arch. Inland, the land rises gradually away from the coast, with distinctive egg-shaped drumlins forming the horizon when viewed from the sea. Carmel Head and the Skerries are the turning point for the coast line of North-west Wales. The majority of the SCA is a West-facing coast... Land uses include agriculture; open grazing on coastal heath, forestry and tourism. Sea uses include trawling, netting and potting. Extensive rocky and sandy intertidal habitats. Also rocky cliffs, coastal heath and woodland. Onshore historic and cultural features include the chimney and beacons on Carmel Head, and the windmill above church bay which was a landmark for shipping. Offshore historic and cultural features include the Skerries lighthouse, and shipping markers. Settlement limited to hamlet at Swtan (Church Bay) and scattered farms... A relatively large scale and open landscape and seascape, although headlands provide some 	Medium (V: High, S: Low)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be no indirect effects.</p>	No change	No change	Not required	No change	No change Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<p>sense of containment to bays. Rough texture of rocky shoreline contrasts with the smooth profile of farmland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugged profile of Mynydd Y Garn dominates the landward setting in the north of the SCA. Elsewhere, farming continues inland... Seascape setting dominated by the Skerries to the north... Ferries (Holyhead- Dublin) are features to seaward. Isle of Man is visible on the horizon in views north from Carmel Head." 							
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 29: North of Anglesey (Not impacted)	870m	<p>Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i>, 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "...Water depth of 30-80m below chart datum... A large number of wrecks can be found in this SCA... Potting takes place close to the shore with trawling and scallop dredging occurring further out. Commercial shipping lanes offshore, recreational boats can be seen close to the shore in the warmer months. In the south the SCA boundary comes close to the land with views of the rocky north coast of Anglesey with small bays and inlets... The Skerries are a prominent feature to the south west of this SCA. Further offshore the coastline becomes less distinctive... Evidence of both modern and historic industry visible along the coast." 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Low)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be no indirect effects.</p>	No change	No change Not Significant	Not required	No change	No change Not Significant
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 30: North-west of Anglesey	6.0km	<p>Relevant key characteristics extracted from <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment</i> (Fiona Fyfe Associates <i>et al.</i>, 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Very strong tidal currents govern much of the natural environment in this SCA. Sediment is suspended in the water leaving a substrate of mostly exposed Precambrian rock 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Low)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be no indirect effects.</p>	No change	No change Not Significant	Not required	No change	No change Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
(Not impacted)		<p>and boulders with patches of coarse gravel, pebbles and cobbles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand scouring of the sea bed limits the epifauna present in the more tide swept areas. • High turbidity due to suspended particulate matter. • Deep water with an undulating sea bed relief (30 – 100+ m)... • Many wrecks can be found in this SCA, reflecting its importance and dangers for shipping over centuries... • The Skerries are a prominent natural feature to the south east while Holyhead Mountain can be seen to the south... • The presence of ferries... are signs of significant human activity to the south east of this SCA, while commercial shipping can be seen passing further offshore. • Fishing is generally limited to longlining and potting on the rocky sea bed.” 							
Seascape character – project-level LSCAs⁴									
LSCA 1: Cemlyn Bay (Partly impacted directly)	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a distinctive, enclosed medium-scale bay enclosed by east and west headlands, and backed by a shingle bar and coastal brackish lagoon (regarded as the best example of a saline lagoon in Wales (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2017)); • a shallow bay, underlain by shelf sea rock; • rich habitat for birds provided by the sheltered lagoon; • inland landform consists of smooth shaped low drumlins which limit inland views; 	High (V: High, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings within a small part of the LSCA. Installation of construction fencing would detract from the essentially rural character of the LSCA.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would erode the rural character of the LSCA.</p>	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant

⁴ For the locations of project level LSCAs, refer to figure 16-11.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gorse and coastal heath which provide land cover on the headlands with farmland extending around the back of the bay over the drumlins, comprising distinctive small, irregular fields separated mainly by dry stone walls/cloddiau, much of which is overgrown by vegetation; • evidence of historic farmsteads; • high walls surrounding property on the western side of the bay; • panoramic views from headlands enclosing the bay across the open sea including West Mouse island, the light house at The Skerries and shipping lanes, as well as open views out of the bay; and • views of the Existing Power Station from headlands either side of the bay. 					strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site. Undertake a survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/ tree species for all field boundaries to be removed.		
LSCA 2: Porth-y-pistyll (Partly impacted directly)	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the small bay enclosed by harder rock associated with Cerrig Brith to the west and the intertidal rock adjacent to the Existing Power Station to the east; • the bay is shallow with the sea underlain by shelf sea rock; • wide areas of intertidal rock exposed at low tide around the edge of the bay, with shingle to the west and sand to the east; • broad band of macrophytic reef across the mouth of the bay supporting seaweeds; • Afon Cafnan, a small stream draining from the inland drumlins entering the bay, with small areas of intertidal mud along its banks where it crosses the shingle beach; • the bay, backed by low drumlins with distinctive irregular-shaped pastoral fields, divided mainly by dry stone walls/cloddiau and some hedgerows; 	High (V: High, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. Installation of construction fencing temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, establishment satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles would detract from the essentially rural character of the LSCA, although the effect of such change would be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Cestyll Garden would not be directly impacted by the SPC works.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Indirect effects would also result from intervisibility with the SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, which would erode the rural character of the LSCA. This would affect the setting of Cestyll Garden.</p>	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Large)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant	Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds. Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas. Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence.	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Large)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scattered areas of gorse with associated rock outcrops; scattered farmsteads inland, associated with Cemlyn Road, which passes west to east through the LSCA; corn mill at Felin Gafnan and the registered Cestyll Garden, the latter forming a distinctive woodland garden on the otherwise open and treeless coastal edge; views to the open sea, such as the Significant View identified in the citation for Cestyll Garden; and the large-scale blocks of the adjacent Existing Power Station are dominant in views east. 					Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site. Undertake a survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/ tree species for all field boundaries to be removed.		
LSCA 3: Wylfa Power Station (Indirectly impacted)	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> north-west facing coastal edge characterised by intertidal rock, partially altered by an outfall for Cooling Water and a narrow jetty and landing platform extending into the sea; the large buildings and structures of the Existing Power Station dominate the mainly flat coastal hinterland of this area; and the Existing Power Station appearing locally as large-scale conspicuous blocks despite the muted colours, often partially screened by the distinctive Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds in the adjacent LLCA, when viewed from adjacent areas and at a distance. 	Medium (V; Medium, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural setting of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station.</p>	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant
LSCA 4: Wylfa Head	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p>	Medium	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects, with the exception of installation of temporary internal boundary fencing on the southern fringe of the LSCA.</p>	Negligible Adverse over medium-term	Negligible Adverse over medium-term	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term	Negligible Adverse over medium-term

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
(Partly impacted directly)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevated, distinctive headland surrounded by cliffs and steep slopes, falling to the intertidal rock which fringe the coast; macrophyte beds around headland, with deep water over shelf sea further north; the headland subject to full force of elements provides rough grazing with clumps of gorse; the WCP extends around the perimeter of the headland; extensive, panoramic views across open sea around the headland, which contrast with views inland to the adjacent large blocks of the Existing Power Station and adjacent Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds; and ships using offshore shipping lanes apparent at sea. 	(V: Medium, S: Medium)	Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the south-west.	(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Not Significant		(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Not Significant
LSCA 5: Outer Cemaes Bay (Partly impacted directly)	0m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a varied coastal edge comprising intertidal rock, with areas of deposition in the predominantly shingle beaches of Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa; several small rocky islets close to the coastal edge, with the gorse covered Ynys yr Wyn islet, which incorporates a cave, the largest and most prominent on the north side of Porth yr Ogof; Porth Wylfa, a distinctive bay cut deep into the centre of this area comprising a broad shingle beach, steep cliffs on the west side of the bay and rocky slopes fringing the east side of the bay; rectangular pastoral fields bounded by dry stone walls/cloddiau to the east of Porth Wylfa on the gently undulating drumlin landform; the WCP along the coastal margin; the wider bay faces north, with open seaward views including Middle Mouse in the distance to the north-east; and 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, and other vegetation clearance. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal boundary fencing would detract from the essentially rural character of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the west.</p>	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant	Where practicable, enhancement of the existing dry stone wall/ cloddiau/ hedgerow boundaries retained on the SPC application site outside the perimeter construction fence. Production and implementation of a landscape management strategy as part of the Code of Construction Practice for retained/proposed landscape features within the SPC Application Site.	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inland views include the Existing Power Station, partially softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds to the west, pastoral fields with scattered properties, mainly near the A5025 to the south, and the western edge of Cemaes to the east. 					Undertake a survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/ tree species for all field boundaries to be removed.		
LSCA 6: Inner Cemaes Bay (Not impacted)	280m	<p>Key characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> varied coastal elements contained within the enclosed bay, which provide a diverse and attractive seascape with added interest from harbour activities within the bay's sheltered waters and adjacent Cemaes settlement; extensive areas of intertidal rock with associated areas of seaweed to the south of Trwyn y Penrhyn; a narrow freshwater channel carrying the Afon Wygyr and related tributaries entering the southern end of the bay; a short pier encloses a tidal harbour adjacent to the mouth of the Afon Wygyr; a wide sand beach occupies the south-east part of the bay and extensive intertidal sand covers the majority of the bay; steep cliffs out to Trwyn y Parc defining the northern edge of the bay; lower sea-facing areas of settlement in Cemaes which extend around the bay from Trwyn y Penrhyn to the southern end of the beach; small- to medium-size fields interspersed by rock outcrops associated with unmanaged vegetation on the coastal hinterland to the east and north; the townscape in Cemaes, which consists of a mix of building types and age, with the older 	Medium (V: High, S: Medium)	<p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be no indirect effects..</p>	No change	No change Not Significant	Not required	No change	No change Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		coastal settlement around the harbour flanked by more modern housing; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seaward views across the bay incorporating the varied features and elements within the bay, as well as framed views towards the open sea of outer Cemaes Bay and beyond to the north-west; and landward views from higher parts of the coastal edge extend to the Rhyd-y-groes windfarm, which is located on the drumlins to the south-east of Cemaes, and the upper parts of the Existing Power Station to the west. 							
LSCA 7: Porth Padrig (Indirectly impacted)	490m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an enclosed and sheltered bay, flanked by headlands with cliffs and beach at the head of the bay; caves at the southern side of the bay; fragmented intertidal rock below cliffs; WCP follows elevated and exposed coastal edge around the bay; panoramic views from Llanbadrig Point headland north across the open sea, north-east to Middle Mouse and eastwards along cliffs that plunge into the sea; views across Outer Cemaes Bay to Wylfa Head, with the Existing Power Station, pylons and wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm on the skyline from the elevated Llanbadrig Point headland and sections of the adjacent WCP; a mix of small- to medium-size irregular pastoral fields enclosed by often overgrown hedgerows partially concealing dry stone walls on the coastal hinterland; coastal heath and grassland predominate on the headland of Llanbadrig Point; and the medieval, listed St Patrick's Church located near Llanbadrig Point. 	High (V: High, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA.	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly affected)	Approx. distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LSCA 8:North of Anglesey (Indirectly impacted)	800m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shallow to deep, open water beyond coastline; strong tidal currents; recreational use of open water, with views to coastline comprising bays, headlands and cliffs; Existing Power Station at Wylfa, tops of pylons and wind turbines visible on skyline in views inland; the island of Middle Mouse is visible to the north-east; and offshore shipping lanes. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA.	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant
LSCA 9: Outer Cemlyn Bay (Indirectly impacted)	670m	Key characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deep, open water beyond coastline; strong tidal currents; views to coastline comprising smaller bays and headlands; Existing Power Station at Wylfa is a dominant feature in views south-east, the islands of West Mouse and The Skerries, with its distinctive light house, are scenic features visible to the north-west; and offshore shipping lanes. 	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with SPC Proposals on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA.	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over medium-term Not Significant

16-7.2 Glossary of technical landscape terms and abbreviations

Acronym	Term	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Above the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall calculated between 1915 and 1921, taken as a reference point for the height data of Ordnance Survey maps.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Areas designated under the <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i> for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the designated area.
	Cloddiau	Plural of clawdd, a stone-faced earth bank.
	Conservation Area	An area designated under section 69 of the <i>Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
	Existing Power Station	The existing Magnox Power Station at Wylfa.
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition	Current version of guidance for undertaking Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
INNS	Invasive non-native species	Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
IACC	Isle of Anglesey County Council	The local authority governing the area within which the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is intended to be constructed. The IACC has a number of functions, including the granting of planning permission as Local Planning Authority.
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee	The public body that advises the UK government and Welsh Government on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
	Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
LCA	Landscape Character Area	Single, unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
	Landscape value	GLVIA3 defines landscape value as " <i>The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society</i> ". Other areas of landscape, or individual elements or features of the landscape contributing to its character, or views may not be recognised by formal designation, but may nevertheless have value.
LLCA	Local Landscape Character Area	Single, unique areas which are the discrete local geographical areas of a particular landscape character area/type on or adjacent to the site.
LSCA	Local Seascape Character Area	Single, unique areas which are the discrete local geographical areas of a particular seascape area/type on or adjacent to the site.
	Magnitude	GLVIA3 defines magnitude (of effect) as " <i>A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long-term in duration.</i> "
NCN	National Cycle Network	The National Cycle Network is a series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city.
OHL	Overhead line	An electrical conductor, suspended on towers of poles, used for transmission and distribution of electrical energy. It consists of one or more conductors (commonly multiples of three).
SCA	Seascape Character Area	Single, unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular seascape type. These can include open sea, as well as the coastline and coastal hinterland.
	Sensitivity	GLVIA3 defines sensitivity as " <i>A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of susceptibility of the receptor to specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.</i> "
	Significant View	Significant Views contribute to the significant of the heritage asset by being an integral part of the experience of that asset.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites designated as being of special interest for their flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> .
SPC	Site Preparation and Clearance	The term used for the works required to clear the site in preparation for Main Construction.
	SPC Proposals	The Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals (SPC Proposals) would prepare the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to help facilitate the Main Construction activities.

Acronym	Term	Definition
SLA	Special Landscape Area	A non-statutory designation applied by the Local Planning Authority to define areas of high landscape importance within its administrative boundary.
	Susceptibility	The GLVIA3 defines susceptibility as follows: “the ability of a landscape or visual receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or are, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic or perpetual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue adverse consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies”.
WCP	Wales Coast Path	An 870 mile network of public footpaths and other routes around the coastline of Wales, which incorporates the Isle of Anglesey Coastal Footpath.
Duration of effect		
	Permanent	Change that would last for 25 years or more is deemed permanent or irreversible.
	Reversible	Change that could reasonably practically be reversed within 25 years, by undertaking reinstatement activities to return something to the baseline conditions. Replanting and establishing a hedgerow that has been removed is an example.
	Irreversible	Change that would be impractical to reverse/reinstate satisfactorily. Reinstatement of removed areas of rock outcrop is an example.
	Short-term	Change that would last up to five years.
	Medium-term	Change that would last from five years up to 10 years
	Long-term	Change that would last for between 10 years and 25 years.

**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-08
Visual Effects Tables**

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16-8 Visual effects table

16-8.1 Visual effects

Table 16-8.1 Visual effects

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
1	<p>Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at Carmel Head</p> <p>Part of eastbound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Wales Coast Path long-distance route)</p>	3.6km	Scenic middle-distance view along unsettled Anglesey coastline towards the Existing Power Station with associated Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and stretch of overhead lines (OHLs) and pylons extending south-east across the SPC Application Site. Much of the SPC Application Site is obscured by the Existing Power Station and intervening landform, including the Trwyn Cemlyn headland, though there are glimpses of pastoral farmland on drumlins in the central part of the SPC Application Site, east of Cemlyn Bay. West Mouse is visible to the north-east.	<p>Open and expansive views north-east.</p> <p>Direct sequential views for eastbound users of Wales Coast Path.</p>	High (V: High, S: High)	Potential glimpses of plant and machinery during SPC works. On completion, the change to view would be barely perceptible due to the distance, with the exception of the south-western part of the Existing Power Station, which would become slightly more visible due to loss of woodland.	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

¹ For viewpoint locations refer to figures 16-9 and 16-10.

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
2	<p>Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey AONB and open access land)</p>	2.7km	Scenic middle-distance elevated view across pastoral farmland on gently undulating drumlins with a few small blocks of woodland and scattered properties, to the Existing Power Station and majority of the SPC Application Site, comprising pastoral fields on gently undulating drumlins and localised woodland including part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. The field pattern is discernible at this distance. The Existing Power Station and associated stretch of barely discernible OHLs and pylons are seen against a backdrop of the sea. The wider panorama includes Cemlyn Bay, settlements at Tregele and Cemaes and the coastal hinterland north-east of Cemaes. Wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm, just discernible to the north-east, are minor detracting elements in the landscape.	<p>Elevated panoramic views.</p> <p>Visitors to the William Thomas Monument/users of open access land.</p>	High (V: High, S: High)	Glimpses of plant, machinery, Construction Compound and satellite compound during SPC works, in conjunction with installation of fencing and clearance. On completion, absence of agricultural field pattern due to removal of boundaries would be perceptible, including within part of the AONB. South-western part of the Existing Power Station would also become slightly more visible due to loss of woodland.	Small Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over long-term Not Significant	<p>Timing of felling of woodland in the vicinity of the remediation processing compound, to allow woodland to provide screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use.</p> <p>Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas.</p>	Small Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over long-term Not Significant

VP no.1	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
3	<p>Representative view north-east from A5025</p> <p>Part of a northbound sequence of views along A5025</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	2.7km	Middle-distance elevated view across pastoral farmland with groups of trees and scattered properties, to the Existing Power Station and SPC Application Site between Cafnan farmstead and Tregele, comprising pastoral fields on gently undulating drumlins, localised woodland and part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. The field pattern is discernible on sloping land facing the viewer on the western and southern part of the SPC Application Site. Associated stretch of OHLs and pylons extend south-east across the SPC Application Site, often seen against a backdrop of the sea. Wind turbines are other detracting elements in the landscape, including turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm and a single turbine in front of the SPC Application Site.	<p>Open views north-east.</p> <p>Northbound users of the A5025 with direct sequential views.</p>	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Glimpses of plant, machinery and satellite compounds during SPC works, in conjunction with installation of fencing and clearance. On completion, absence of agricultural field pattern due to removal of boundaries would be barely perceptible. South-western part of the Existing Power Station would also become slightly more visible due to loss of woodland.	Negligible Adverse Permanent (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Negligible Adverse Permanent Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over short-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Negligible Adverse over short-term Not Significant

VP no.1	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
4	Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir	4.5km	Middle-distance elevated view towards the SPC Application Site which, due to the distance is barely discernible in front of the Existing Power Station. The rugged landscape of Mynydd Mechell is seen in the middle ground, featuring sparse and windswept vegetation, including scrub and gorse encroachment amongst rock outcrops. Beyond is the distinctive rolling drumlin landform of the area, scattered settlements and the villages of Tregele and Llanfechell. Views of the Existing Power Station are softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. In the distance, the sea and the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn are visible. There are many detractors within the view, including OHLs and pylons, wind turbines and telegraph poles often seen against a backdrop of the sea.	Open views north-west. Minor road users on east to west route with brief passing view north-west.	Medium (V: Medium, S:Medium)	SPC works would be barely perceptible due to distance. On completion, absence of vegetation within the SPC Application Site, including woodland adjacent to the Existing Power Station, would be barely perceptible.	Negligible Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over long-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)	Negligible Adverse over long-term Not Significant

VP no.1	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
5	<p>Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes</p> <p>(On boundary of Isle of Anglesey AONB)</p>	1.7km	<p>Middle-distance view across gently undulating pastoral farmland with scattered properties/farmsteads and the rooftops of properties in Cemaes, to the Existing Power Station, which is partially softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. A thin slither of the SPC Application Site, which is not concealed by landform, trees or properties in Cemaes, is visible in front of and to the north-east and south of the Existing Power Station between the Firs and Wylfa Head. Associated stretch of OHLS and pylons extend south-east across the SPC Application Site. Other detractors in the wider landscape include wind turbines to the south of the A5025. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible in the distance to the south-west.</p>	<p>Generally open views west, occasionally restricted by roadside vegetation.</p> <p>Sequential views west for westbound users of A5025.</p> <p>Similar passing views from nearby Public Right of Way (PRoW), where views towards SPC Application Site are oblique to north-eastbound route.</p>	<p>Medium (V: High, S: Medium)</p> <p>High (V: High, S: Medium)</p>	Barely perceptible glimpses of plant, machinery and satellite compounds during SPC works. On completion, there would be little discernible change to the view, due to intervening features and distance, despite absence of some vegetation within the SPC Application Site.	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term for all user groups</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Negligible)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term for all user groups</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

VP no.1	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
6	<p>Representative view west from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>Part of east-bound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey AONB and Wales Coast Path long-distance route)</p>	1.6km	Scenic middle-distance view along the coastline, including cliffs and rough grassland, to Cemaes and the mainly pastoral coastal hinterland of the SPC Application Site adjacent to Cemaes Bay between Cemaes and the Existing Power Station. Intervening landform partially obscures the coastal margin of the SPC Application Site. The top of St Patrick's Church is visible near Llanbadrig Point. The Existing Power Station and associated Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds are noticeable features in the view across Cemaes Bay, from which a stretch of OHLS and pylons extend south-east across the SPC Application Site. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible in the distance, and there are distant views across the sea.	<p>Panoramic views west.</p> <p>Direct sequential views for westbound users of Wales Coast Path and footpath.</p>	High (V: High, S: High)	Barely perceptible glimpses of plant, machinery and satellite compounds during SPC works, seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. On completion, there would be little discernible change to the view due to distance, despite absence of some features and consequent lack of field pattern within the SPC Application Site.	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
7	<p>Representative view east from Wales Coast Path at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay</p> <p>Part of sequential views for eastbound users of Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey AONB, Wales Coast Path long-distance route and near heritage coast and open access land)</p>	1.1km	Scenic middle-distance view across Cemlyn Bay and the rocky shoreline of Cerrig Brith to the coastal margin of the SPC Application Site, including grassland immediately south of the Existing Power Station and pastoral farmland on gently undulating drumlin landforms south of Cerrig Brith. Woodland and landform conceal much of the SPC Application Site. The farmland is sparsely settled and the Existing Power Station is a dominant feature in the view, partially seen against a backdrop of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Associated stretch of OHLs and pylons extends south-east across the SPC Application Site. Other detractors include wind turbines on the skyline beyond the wooded mounds.	<p>Open and expansive views east.</p> <p>Direct view east for eastbound users of Wales Coast Path and footpath, and other users of open access land.</p>	High (V: High, S: H)	Views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles in conjunction with installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings and excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials. On completion, new 2m construction fencing, absence of buildings and localised agricultural field patterns, due to removal of boundaries, would be perceptible in parts of the view. Loss of grassland and backfill of inert materials would only just be perceptible in the foreground of the Existing Power Station. Building on the southern periphery of the Existing Power Station would become slightly more visible due to loss of woodland, which also would reveal remediated soil storage mounds.	<p>Small Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Timing of felling of woodland in the vicinity of the remediation processing compound, to allow woodland to provide screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use.	<p>Small Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

VP no.1	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
8	<p>Representative view east from Wales Coast Path near Cerrig Brith</p> <p>Part of eastbound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey AONB, open access land and Wales Coast Path long-distance route)</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	600m	Local view across rough grassland, rock outcrops and Porth-y-pistyll bay to the SPC Application Site, comprising part of the Dame Sylvia Crow wooded mounds and grassland and pastoral farmland immediately south of the Existing Power Station. However, much of the SPC Application Site is obscured by the Existing Power Station, Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds, intervening vegetation associated with Cestyll Gardens and landform. The Existing Power Station and associated infrastructure, including a jetty and OHLs and pylons stretching south-east across the SPC Application Site, are dominant and detracting features in the view. The Corn Mill at Felin Gafnan and a few isolated properties are visible in the middle ground. There are distant views across the sea to the north.	<p>Panoramic north to south-east.</p> <p>Direct sequential views for eastbound users of Wales Coast Path and other users of open access land facing east.</p>	High (V: Medium, S: High)	Views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles, in conjunction with installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials in the foreground of the Existing Power Station. On completion, new 2m construction fencing and the absence of vegetation and field boundaries within the part of the SPC Application Site to the south of the Existing Power Station would be visible. Loss of grassland and backfill of inert materials would also detract from visual amenity in the foreground of the Existing Power Station. Parts of the Existing Power Station would also become slightly more visible due to the loss of woodland, which also would reveal remediated soil storage mounds.	Medium Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over long-term Significant	Timing of felling of woodland in the vicinity of the remediation processing compound, to allow woodland to provide screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use.	Medium Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over long-term Significant

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
9	<p>Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey AONB)</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	250m	Local view across arable field, to south-western part of the SPC Application Site, comprising pastoral fields on gently undulating drumlins in front of the Existing Power Station, which is softened by groups of trees. Some existing landscape features such as a derelict barn, field boundaries and agricultural field patterns are visible. Detracting features include the associated OHLs and pylons which extend south-west across the SPC Application Site in the view, as well as telegraph poles in the foreground. Isolated farmstead and properties on high ground west of Cemaes are also visible, with glimpses of the sea in the background to the north, where there is a dip in the landform.	<p>Open view, framed by hedgerows.</p> <p>Direct views for eastbound users of footpath.</p>	High (V: High, S: High)	Plant, machinery and satellite compound with stockpile visible during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and demolition of derelict barn. On completion, the absence of the derelict barn, existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be clearly noticeable. New 2m construction fencing would also be visible.	Medium Adverse over medium-term	Moderate Adverse over medium-term	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium Adverse over medium-term	Moderate Adverse over medium-term

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
10	<p>Representative view north from layby on A5025</p> <p>Part of northbound sequential views from A5025</p>	On SPC Application Boundary	Local view over roadside hedge into the SPC Application Site between Groes-fechan and Tregele, comprising gently undulating farmland with mainly pastoral fields and groups of trees, including part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Field boundaries and agricultural field patterns are visible. The Existing Power Station is prominent on the skyline. Other detracting features include the associated stretch of OHLs and pylons, and a meteorological mast within the SPC Application Site, as well as a single wind turbine in the foreground to the west and Rhyd-y-groes windfarm to the north-east. There are several longer distance views out to sea. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is prominent on the skyline in the distance to the south-west.	<p>Open and expansive views west and north-west.</p> <p>Slightly offset passing views for northbound users of A5025.</p>	Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles visible at close range during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and demolition of buildings. On completion, the absence of existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be clearly noticeable through the new 2m construction fencing in the foreground.	Medium Adverse Permanent (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse Permanent Significant	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium Adverse over short-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over short-term Significant

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11	<p>Representative community view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele</p> <p>Part of northbound and southbound sequential views from A5025 and westbound sequential views from National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 566/Copper Trail.</p> <p>(NCN Route 566/Copper Trail)</p>	10m	Local view directly into east-facing pastoral fields with hedgerows on gently undulating drumlin landform within the SPC Application Site, opposite Tregele. Field boundaries and agricultural field patterns are visible. A group of trees at the Firs include distinctive pines. Further north, the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds soften views to the Existing Power Station in the background. Associated OHLs and pylons stretching south-east, a meteorological mast and telegraph poles are detracting features in the landscape within the SPC Application Site. The landscape appears largely unsettled beyond the edge of Tregele, which is indicated by the petrol station and closed Douglas Inn public house. On the distant skyline to the south-west, the top of the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible.	<p>Open views south-west to north-west.</p> <p>Oblique passing views for users of A5025 travelling in both directions.</p> <p>Direct views west for westbound users of NCN Route 566.</p> <p>Similar direct and oblique views for community in Tregele (though vegetation screens some views in summer) experiencing views for longer durations.</p>	<p>Medium (V: Medium, S: Low)</p> <p>High (V: Medium, S: High)</p> <p>High (V: Medium, S: High)</p>	Plant, machinery, Construction Compound with portable cabins and satellite compound with stone stockpile visible during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and installation of Cemlyn Road and Existing Power Station access road crossings, affecting the majority of the view. Temporary signage at A5025/Cemlyn Road junction also visible and possible glimpses of remediation compound. On completion, 0.9m internal boundary fencing along Cemlyn Road, the stone stockpile to the east of the existing Horizon site offices, absence of existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be clearly noticeable through the new 2m construction fencing in the foreground. Hard standing for crossing points at Cemlyn Road and Existing Power Station access road, as well as some bare soil, where Invasive Non-Native Species and associated soil would have been removed, would also be perceptible. Loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station would make parts of some of the buildings more visible, with potential glimpses of remediated soil storage mounds at remediation compound in foreground.	<p>Medium Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Moderate Adverse over long-term for all user groups</p> <p>Significant</p>	<p>Timing of felling of woodland in the vicinity of the remediation processing compound, to allow woodland to provide screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use.</p> <p>Seeding of remediated soil storage mounds.</p> <p>Commitment to select a visually recessive portable cabin colour for temporary office accommodation and storage units within the site compound areas.</p> <p>Enhancement of the existing field boundaries retained outside the perimeter construction fence, where practicable.</p>	<p>Medium Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Moderate Adverse over long-term for all user groups</p> <p>Significant</p>

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12	<p>Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele</p> <p>Part of eastbound sequential views from NCN Route 566/Copper Trail.</p> <p>(NCN Route 566/Copper Trail)</p>	550m	Local view across pasture on gently undulating landforms to eastern edge of Tregele and parts of the SPC Application Site beyond, including agricultural field pattern on drumlins to the west and part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds to the north-west, which soften the view to the Existing Power Station in the background. Associated stretch of OHLs and pylons which extend south-east across the SPC Application Site, a metrological mast and telegraph poles are detracting features in the landscape. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible on the skyline to the south-west.	<p>Open views north-west, generally contained locally by landform, trees and properties.</p> <p>Direct passing views for northbound users of minor road.</p> <p>Direct sequential views west for westbound users of NCN Route 566, and similar direct views north-west for northbound users of nearby PRoW.</p> <p>Direct views west and oblique views north-west for community on south-western fringe of Tregele, experiencing views for longer durations.</p>	<p>Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)</p> <p>High (V: Medium, S: High)</p> <p>High (V: Medium, S: High)</p>	Plant and machinery would mainly be visible to the west of Tregele during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. These activities would only be barely perceptible within the eastern part of the SPC Application Site, in the view to the north. On completion, absence of existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be perceptible to the west. The new 2m construction fencing would be barely perceptible due to retained vegetation on the boundary of the SPC Application Site. Loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station would make some of the buildings slightly more visible.	<p>Small Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term for all user groups</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Small Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term for all user groups</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
13	<p>Representative view west from A5025 by Covelly</p> <p>Part of southbound sequential views from A5025.</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	20m	Local view along A5025 and adjacent pastoral fields interspersed by properties, including the village of Tregle to the south-west. To the north-west, the southern margin of the SPC Application Site, between Groes Fechan and the viewpoint, is visible above roadside hedgerows and roofs of properties, comprising pastoral fields on rolling drumlins, a distinctive group of trees at the Firs and part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds which soften views to the Existing Power Station in the background. Associated pylons which cross the SPC Application Site are detracting features in the landscape. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is prominent on the skyline in the distance.	<p>Open views south-west to north-west.</p> <p>Passing direct views west for westbound users of the A5025, whilst eastbound users have oblique views north.</p>	Medium (V: Medium, S: Low)	Plant and machinery visible during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Also glimpses of temporary signage at A5025 junction with Existing Power Station access road and Construction Compound with portable cabins and view of satellite compound with stone stockpile. On completion, absence of some of the trees at the site of the Firs, existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of localised agricultural field patterns would be perceptible. Glimpses of new 2m construction fencing would also be visible.	Small Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Minor Adverse over long-term Not Significant	Enhancement of the existing field boundaries retained outside the perimeter construction fence, where practicable.	Small Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Minor Adverse over long-term Not Significant

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
14	<p>Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	45m	Local view of gently sloping landform with pastoral fields and small number of scattered properties, within the eastern margin of the SPC Application Site immediately west of the settlement in Cemaes. Telegraph poles, OHLs and tops of pylons associated with the Existing Power Station and a meteorological mast are detracting features in the landscape within the SPC Application Site. To the north, there are filtered longer-distance glimpsed views in the winter extending out to sea, through deciduous vegetation.	<p>Open view west, generally contained locally by landform.</p> <p>Direct sequential views west for footpath users at junction of footpaths.</p> <p>Direct views west for community on western edge of Cemaes, experienced for longer duration.</p>	High (V: Medium, S: High)	Close-range views of plant and machinery during SPC works, in conjunction with installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and demolition of buildings. Satellite compound with stockpile would also be perceptible. On completion, the new 2m construction fencing would be visible on the SPC Application Boundary. The absence of existing field boundaries and vegetation would be perceptible, although several field boundaries would remain in the view beyond the construction fence.	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant	Not required	Small Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Minor Adverse over medium-term Not Significant

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
15	<p>Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour</p> <p>Part of westbound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Edge of Isle of Anglesey AONB. Near Wales Coast Path long-distance route and conservation area in Cemaes)</p>	600m	<p>Attractive local view across Cemaes harbour to properties on rising ground in Cemaes and glimpses of the SPC Application Site, including eastern fields with pasture. Field boundaries are barely discernible. Woodland on the Dame Sylvia Crowe mounds is generally obscured by the natural landform, making the Existing Power Station stand out against the skyline. Associated OHLs and tops of pylons are other detracting elements visible on the skyline. Views north-west extend across the sea into the distance.</p>	<p>Open and expansive views west.</p> <p>Direct views for Cemaes community/visitors to the layby/seating area.</p> <p>Views west for south-westbound users of Wales Coast Path.</p> <p>Views west for minor road users.</p>	<p>High (V: High, S: High)</p> <p>High (V: Medium, S: High)</p> <p>Medium (V: Medium, S: Medium)</p>	<p>Plant and machinery visible in small part of view during SPC works, in conjunction with installation of fencing and progressive field boundary removal. On completion, new 2m construction fencing and absence of field boundaries would be barely perceptible beyond properties in Cemaes.</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over short-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over short-term for all user groups</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Negligible Adverse over short-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Negligible Adverse over short-term for all user groups</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
16	<p>Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point</p> <p>Part of westbound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Isle of Anglesey AONB and open access land. Near Wales Coast Path long-distance route and heritage coast)</p>	1.2km	Scenic middle-distance view across rough grassland and rock outcrops at Llanbadrig Point to rocky coastline of Cemaes Bay. To the west of properties in Cemaes, the mainly pastoral costal hinterland of the SPC Application Site is visible up to Wylfa Head, with some vegetation and field boundaries visible. The Existing Power Station and associated Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds are noticeable features in the view, from which a stretch of OHLs and pylons extend south-east across the SPC Application Site. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible in the distance.	<p>Panoramic views south-west.</p> <p>Direct views for users of west-facing open access land.</p> <p>Direct sequential views for westbound users of Wales Coast Path.</p>	High (V: High, S: High)	Glimpses of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and demolition of buildings. On completion, absence of existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be perceptible. The stone stockpile in front of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and construction fencing would be barely perceptible.	Small Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over long-term Not Significant	Not required	Small Adverse over long-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over long-term Not Significant

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
17	<p>Representative view west from Wales Coast Path on edge of Cemaes</p> <p>Part of westbound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Wales Coast Path long-distance route)</p>	100m	Local view along rocky western coastline of Cemaes Bay, including coastal margin and hinterland with pastoral fields within the SPC Application Site between Cemaes and Wylfa Head. Field boundaries and scrub are discernible. Properties on northern edge of Cemaes obscure views to eastern edge of SPC Application Site. The Existing Power Station is a noticeable feature in the view, slightly softened by Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Associated OHLs and tops of pylons are other detracting features in the landscape. Views north extend across the sea into the distance.	<p>Open and expansive views west.</p> <p>Direct sequential views for westbound users of Wales Coast Path and PRow.</p> <p>Similar direct and oblique views for community on northern edge of Cemaes.</p>	High (V: Medium, S: High)	Glimpses of plant and machinery, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing and progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. On completion, absence of field boundaries and scrub, and sections of new 2m construction fencing and 0.9m temporary internal boundary fencing would be perceptible.	Negligible Adverse over short-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over short-term Not Significant	Not required	Negligible Adverse over short-term (Size and Scale: Negligible, Geographical Extent: Small)	Minor Adverse over short-term Not Significant

VP no.1	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
18	<p>Representative view west from Wales Coast Path at Porth Wylfa</p> <p>Part of westbound sequential views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Wales Coast Path long-distance route)</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	On SPC Application Boundary	Local view into northern coastal hinterland of the SPC Application Site between Cemaes and Wylfa Head, comprising pasture, scrub and grassland at Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest. Field boundaries are noticeable to the south-east within the eastern part of the SPC Application Site (outside the extent of the view illustrated on the figure). The Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds soften views to the Existing Power Station. Other detractors include associated stretch of OHLs and pylons extending south-east and meteorological mast within the SPC Application Site. The top of the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible in the distance beyond distinctive group of pines within the SPC Application Site.	<p>Open and expansive views east to north-west.</p> <p>Direct and oblique sequential views for users of Wales Coast Path and PRoW.</p>	High (V: Medium, S: High)	Plant and machinery and site compounds with stockpiles visible during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and demolition of buildings. On completion, the absence of buildings, scrub, field boundaries and trees, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns, would be noticeable. Sections of 0.9m temporary internal boundary fencing and new 2m construction fencing would also be visible at close range. Stone stockpile would be visible south of Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest.	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium Adverse over medium-term (Size and Scale: Medium, Geographical Extent: Medium)	Moderate Adverse over medium-term Significant

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
19	<p>Representative view south from Wales Coast Path at Wylfa Head</p> <p>Part of a sequence of views from Wales Coast Path</p> <p>(Wales Coast Path long-distance route)</p>	230m	Local view across gorse scrub and rough grassland to the rocky coastline at Porth yr Ogof and the SPC Application Site, comprising coastal hinterland with rough grassland, gorse and pastoral fields between the Existing Power Station and Cemaes. There are also glimpses of the northern extent of Porth-y-pistyll bay beyond the Existing Power Station which is a dominant feature in the view, only slightly softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Associated stretch of OHLs and pylons extend inland across the generally pastoral landscape of the SPC Application Site. Other detracting features in the landscape include wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm to the south-east, which is noticeable beyond the village of Cemaes (outside the extent of the view illustrated on the figure). In the middle distance, the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn is visible, framed by buildings within the Existing Power Station site. To the west, the lighthouse at The Skerries is a distinctive feature in the distance.	<p>Panoramic views south-east to west.</p> <p>Direct views for southbound users of Wales Coast Path.</p>	High (V: Medium, S: High)	Plant and machinery visible at close range during SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing and vegetation clearance in front of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Also views of demolition of buildings, satellite compounds with stockpiles and progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance further south-east. On completion, the absence of buildings, scrub, field boundaries and trees, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be perceptible, but seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. Sections of 0.9m temporary internal boundary fencing would also be visible.	<p>Small Adverse over medium-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over medium-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Small Adverse over medium-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Medium)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over medium-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

VP no. ¹	Location, direction, designation and type of view (Representative/ Specific/ Illustrative)	Approximate distance to nearest point of SPC Application Site boundary	Existing (baseline) view description	Type of view and receptor group	Sensitivity of visual receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change in view with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation	Magnitude of visual change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
20	<p>Representative view north from footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead</p> <p><i>Refer to illustrative visualisation in appendix 16-5 for change to view.</i></p>	360m	Local view across pasture to southern and western parts of the SPC Application Site to the west beyond the A5025, comprising pastoral farmland with visible field boundaries on gently undulating drumlins. To the north and north-west, the SPC Application Site is partially obscured by properties in Tregele and landform, with the visible elements mainly comprising trees associated with the site of the Firs, parts of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds, woodland near Fisherman's Car Park and some grassland south-east of Wylfa Head. The Existing Power Station is a dominant feature on the skyline above the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Associated stretch of OHLs and pylons which extend south-east across the SPC Application Site, a metrological mast, also within the SPC Application Site, and telegraph poles within the surrounding landscape are detracting features. There are distant glimpses across the sea associated with dips in the drumlin landform. Cemaes Mill is a noticeable feature on the skyline to the north-east.	<p>Open and expansive views west to north-east.</p> <p>Direct views for northbound users of PRoW, as well as oblique views for users of PRoW in both directions.</p>	High (V: Medium, S: High)	Plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles would mainly be visible to the west during the SPC works, in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, and demolition of buildings. These activities would be barely perceptible in the view to the north. On completion, absence of buildings, existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be perceptible to the west. The new 2m construction fencing would be partially obscured by retained vegetation outside the SPC Application Site. Loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station would make some buildings slightly more visible.	<p>Small Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>	Not required	<p>Small Adverse over long-term</p> <p>(Size and Scale: Small, Geographical Extent: Small)</p>	<p>Minor Adverse over long-term</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

16-8.2 Glossary of technical landscape terms and abbreviations

Acronym	Term	Definition
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Areas designated under the <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i> for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the designated area.
	Existing Power Station	The existing Magnox Power Station at Wylfa.
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition	Current version of guidance for undertaking Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species	Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
	Landscape value	GLVIA3 defines landscape value as " <i>The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society</i> ". Other areas of landscape, or individual elements or features of the landscape contributing to its character, or views may not be recognised by formal designation, but may nevertheless have value.
	Magnitude	GLVIA3 defines magnitude (of effect) as " <i>A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long-term in duration.</i> "
NCN	National Cycle Network	The National Cycle Network is a series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city.
OHL	Overhead line	An electrical conductor, suspended on towers of poles, used for transmission and distribution of electrical energy. It consists of one or more conductors (commonly multiples of three).
PRoW	Public Right of Way	Highways such as footpaths, cycleways and national trails that allow the public a legal right of passage.
	Sensitivity	GLVIA3 defines sensitivity as " <i>A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of susceptibility of the receptor to specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor</i> ".
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites designated as being of special interest for their flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> .
SPC	Site Preparation and Clearance	The term used for the works required to clear the site in preparation for Main Construction.

Acronym	Term	Definition
	SPC Proposals	The Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals (SPC Proposals) would prepare the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to help facilitate the Main Construction activities.
SLA	Special Landscape Area	A non-statutory designation applied by the Local Planning Authority to define areas of high landscape importance within its administrative boundary.
	Susceptibility	The GLVIA3 defines susceptibility as follows: "the ability of a landscape or visual receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or are, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic or perpetual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue adverse consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies".
Duration of effect		
	Permanent	Change that would last for 25 years or more is deemed permanent or irreversible.
	Reversible	Change that could reasonably practically be reversed within 25 years, by undertaking reinstatement activities to return something to the baseline conditions. Replanting and establishing a hedgerow that has been removed is an example.
	Irreversible	Change that would be impractical to reverse/reinstate satisfactorily. Reinstatement of removed areas of rock outcrop is an example.
	Short-term	Change that would last up to five years.
	Medium-term	Change that would last from five years up to 10 years.
	Long-term	Change that would last for between 10 years and 25 years.

**Site Preparation and Clearance
Environmental Statement
Volume 3 – Appendix 16-09
Tree Schedule**

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Tree Survey Schedule (2015-16 combined) – Wylfa Newydd Development Area

Horizon Nuclear Power

Jacobs Project Ref. 60PO8028



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Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
3	22/03/2017	Tree Survey Schedule	Mark Watson	Peter Small	Alexia Rogers- Wright

Contents

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2.	Scope of tree Survey.....	1
3.	References	1

Appendix A. - Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Appendix B. - Schedule Key

Appendix C. - Tree Survey Schedule (combined 2015 and 2016 data)

1. Overview

1. This schedule presents the findings of the tree survey data undertaken in 2015 and 2016 in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction* (BSI, 2012), for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
2. The requirements of the survey were to:
 - record information about the trees and hedges that may be impacted upon by the proposed development; and
 - provide a tree survey plan.

2. Scope of Tree Survey

3. The survey relates to trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or more (measured at 1.5m above ground level) located within the area highlighted on the General Arrangement Layout (drawing nos. WN012-JAC-OS-DRG-00085 owned/leased land key plan and WN012-JAC-OS-DRG-00086 option land key plan).
4. Trees and hedges included in the survey are those in close proximity to/within the footprint of the proposed development as well as any trees within a 15-metre buffer of the site which were considered to be potentially impacted by any works associated with the proposed development.
5. Results of the tree survey are provided within the associated plan produced (drawing nos. 60PO8028-LSC-D-00014/15/17/18/19/20/22/23 Rev3).

3. References

Mattheck, C., 1994. *The Body Language of Trees*, Research for Amenity Trees No 4. London: TSO.

British Standards Institute, 2012. *British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. London: BSI Ltd.

Appendix A. - Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

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

Appendix B. - Schedule Key – BS5837

Age Class	
<p>Young (Y) - A tree in the first quarter of its life span.</p> <p>Semi Mature (SM) - 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 – Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.</p> <p>Fair – Showing minor signs of deterioration.</p> <p>Poor – Unlikely to recover to a good condition.</p> <p>Dead</p>	<p>Good – No signs of decay or structural weakness.</p> <p>Fair – Minor defects not causing structural weakness.</p> <p>Poor – severe decay in the main stem or branches/structurally weak.</p>
Estimated Remaining Contribution	Bat Roost Potential (Not surveyed by Arboricultural team)
<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>	<p>Negligible – Saplings or semi-mature trees with a small girth. No ivy cover, loose bark, cracks or fissures.</p> <p>Moderate – Small or semi-mature trees. May have small amounts of ivy present, stems of small diameter. Trees may have some loose bark but no obvious cracks, fissures or holes.</p> <p>High – Trees with large crack, crevices or disused woodpecker holes that can provide refuge for bats. Trees may support dense ivy with multiple stems.</p>

Appendix C. - Tree Survey Schedule (combined 2015 and 2016 data)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated using the formulae within British Standard 5837:2012

Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Single stem dia (mm)	<=5 no. stems dia (mm)	>5 no. stems dia (mm)	Age class	General Observations (Structural (S) and Physiological (P) Conditions, Comments and Management Recommendations).	Est remaining contribution (yrs)	BS5837 category grade	RPA radius (m)
G1	Sycamore	7	150			Early mature	Dense group around boundary; surveyed from G6 location	10+	C2	1.8
H2	Hawthorn	2	75			Early mature	Field boundary hedge, gorse understory	20+	B1	0.9
G3	Hawthorn, rowan, pine	4	150			Early mature	4 x rowan; 2 x pine with shrubby hawthorn in-between main trees	10+	C2	1.8
H4	Fuchsia	2	75			Early mature	1.5m wide shrubby fuchsia growing as hedge	20+	B1	0.9
H5	Fuchsia	2	75			Early mature	1.5m wide shrubby fuchsia growing as hedge	20+	B1	0.9
T6	Sycamore	9	400			Early mature	Bifurcate at 1.5m; a few dead braches in top canopy; biased crown to north	10+	C1	4.8

Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Single stem dia (mm)	<=5 no. stems dia (mm)	>5 no. stems dia (mm)	Age class	General Observations (Structural (S) and Physiological (P) Conditions, Comments and Management Recommendations).	Est remaining contribution (yrs)	BS5837 category grade	RPA radius (m)
T7	Common Ash	8	450			Early mature	Canopy to ground; vastly stunted and deformed by weather conditions; wounds from failed branches; crossing branches; small cavity in trunk	20+	B1	5.4
H8	Hawthorn, Elder	4	75			Early mature	4m wide; dense and shrubby form	10+	C1	0.9
H9	Hawthorn, Sycamore, Elder	4	75			Early mature	4m wide; dense; some tall slender form sycamore	10+	C1	0.9
H10	Hawthorn	4	75			Early mature	Predominantly gorse with one multi-stemmed hawthorn; 2m wide	10+	C1	0.9
H11	Cypress	3	80			Mature	(S) Fair. (P)Good. Maintained garden hedge, major dead wood?	20+	B2	1.0
T12	Common Ash	6	150			Early mature	Good form and condition; few crossing branches; potential to be a good specimen tree.	20+	B1	1.8

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G13	Sycamore, Hawthorn	8	150			Early mature	Road track boundary group; multi-stemmed; crossing branches; some tight unions on sycamore	10+	C2	1.8
G14	Sycamore	10	200			Early mature	Multi-stemmed at base; growing against dry stone wall; crossing branches; good condition	20+	B2	2.4
G15	Leyland Cypress, sycamore	9	150			Early mature	Multi-stemmed; garden boundary group; linear feature of Leyland cypress	20+	B2	1.8
T16	Goat Willow	6		300, 250, 250		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Multi-stemmed at base. Private tree, unable to carry out full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	5.6
H17	Hawthorn	2	80			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. remnant of old field boundary.	10+	C2	1.0
G18	Hawthorn, Elder	4	100			Early mature	Linear boundary group, multi-stem, crossed stems and branches.	10+	C2	1.2
H19	Hawthorn	4	75			Early mature	field boundary hedge	10+	C2	0.9
T20	Hawthorn	2		80,75		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. next to stone wall, multi-base.	10+	C1	1.3

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T21	Hawthorn	3		80, 80, 75		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. multi-stem at 1.2m, next to stone wall.	10+	C2	1.6
T22	Hawthorn	2		110, 80,80		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. multi-stem, next to stone wall.	10+	C2	1.9
T23	Hawthorn	2		130, 110		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. multi-stem, next to stone wall.	10+	C2	2.0
T24	Hawthorn	3		310, 110		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. multi-stem, next to stone wall.	10+	C2	3.9
T25	Hawthorn	3		80, 110		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. multi-stem, next to stone wall.	10+	C2	1.6
H26	Hawthorn	4	75			Early mature	2m wide; field boundary hedge.	10+	C1	0.9
H27	Hawthorn	3	75			Early mature	1.5m wide; roadside hedgerow; multi-stemmed shrubby form; well maintained.	20+	B1	0.9
T28	Apple	3		110, 110		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. multi-stem.	10+	C1	1.9
T29	Sycamore	6	360			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. multi- stem, Dense undergrowth - preventing full visual tree assessment.	20+	B1	4.3

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T30	Sycamore	6	435			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown. Stem abutting boundary wall.	20+	B1	5.2
H31	Sycamore, Ash, Hawthorn	6	200			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Trees forming boundary hedge.	20+	B2	2.4
T32	Sycamore	6	300			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	10+	C1	3.6
T33	Elm	16	755			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	9.1
T34	Sycamore	12	470			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously pruned back from building.	20+	B1	5.6
T35	Elm	5	210			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Tree suppressed by adjacent tree. Natural lean in stem towards north.	10+	C1	2.5
T36	Elm	6	335			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Epicormic growth on stem and branches.	10+	C1	4.0
T37	Sycamore	8	620			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Stem abutting boundary wall. Small cavity in stem at 2.5m.	20+	B1	7.4
G38	Sycamore, pine, ash	7	250			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Understory of hawthorn, gorse. Close planting spaces compromising form of trees.	20+	B2	3.0

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G39	Sorbus spp.	4	75			Young	(S) . (P) . Single stemmed young planted trees; dense canopies.	10+	C2	0.9
G40	Sycamore	6	260			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. No signs of ill health or significant structural defect.	20+	B1	3.1
T41	Sycamore	7	240			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. No signs of ill health or significant structural defect.	20+	B1	2.9
G42	Sycamore	8	200			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Close planting compromising tree form.	20+	B2	2.4
T43	Sycamore	8	500			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.0
T44	Ash	16	640			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in upper crown.	20+	B1	7.7
T45	Sycamore	14		380, 300		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Major deadwood in upper crown.	20+	B1	5.8
G46	Sycamore, ash, elm, pine, holly	15	500			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown. Understorey of hawthorn	20+	B2	6.0
T47	Sycamore	16	400			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in upper crown.	20+	B1	4.8
T48	Sycamore	16	570			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in upper crown.	20+	B1	6.8

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G49	Sycamore	10	270			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Large cavity inn stem at 2m on west side with decay column from 1.5m to 2.5m. Not compromising structural integrity at present.	10+	C1	3.2
G50	Sycamore, common ash, wych elm	11	450			Early mature	22 sycamore, 6 ash and 4 elms; self set and coppiced sycamores; elms with suckering growth; ivy on some stems; moderate deadwood.	20+	B1,2	5.4
G51	Sycamore, hawthorn, privet, common ash, cosican pine, layland cypress, elder	11	350			Early mature	.Dense group of trees; approx. 16 middle aged to mature sycamore with many young self set sycamore; shrubby hawthorn, elder and privet understorey; ivy on some trunks; poor form cypress	20+	B1,2	4.2
T52	Common ash	12	710			Mature	Bifurcate at 2.5m; holes and crevices in branches; moderate deadwood; wounds from failed branches.	20+	B1,2	8.5

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G53	Sycamore, ash, beech, white poplar	15	600			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Major deadwood in upper crowns of sycamore trees.	20+	B2	7.2
T54	Holly	7	340			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. No signs of ill health or significant structural defect.	20+	B2	4.1
T55	Horse chestnut	7	550			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted over field.	20+	B1	6.6
T56	Copper beech	10	670			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	40+	A1	8.0
T57	Holly	6	380			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Small cavity in stem at 2.5m on north side.	20+	B2	4.6
T58	Sycamore	15	665			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted.	20+	B1	8.0
T59	Sycamore	7	395			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted.	20+	B1	4.7
T60	Sycamore	5	175			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at 1.5m.	20+	B1	2.1
T61	Silver birch	6	280			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.8m.	20+	B1	3.4

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T62	Silver birch	5		125,120		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Poor. Twin stemmed at 1.2m. Witches broom in crown. Tree suppressed by adjacent tree. Epicormic growth on stem and branches.	<10	U	Nil
T63	Sliver birch	5		130,120		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree. Epicormic growth on stem.	10+	C1	2.1
T64	sycamore	8		380,355		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.2m.	20+	B1	6.2
G65	Alder, Sycamore	7	250			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Close planting spaces compromising form of trees.	20+	B2	3.0
G66	Willow	18	500			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crowns.	20+	B2	6.0
T67	Sycamore	5		300,280		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	4.9
T68	Sycamore	7	385			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Small cavity in stem at base on north west side. Natural lean in stem towards south.	10+	C1	4.6
T69	Pine	7	540			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.5

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T70	Sycamore	6	430			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at 1.5m. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	5.2
T71	Pine	12	680			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at 1.5m. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	8.2
T72	Sycamore	5	285			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Small cavity in stem at 1.5m Tree suppressed by adjacent tree.	10+	C1	3.4
T73	Pine	12	530			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Barbed wire occluded in to stem at 1m. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.4
T74	Sycamore	4	210			Early mature	(S) Poor. (P) Fair. Wind swept tree. Decay column in stem from 1.5m to 2m.	10+	C1	2.5
T75	Pine	6	590			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	7.1
T76	Pine	8	355			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	4.3

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T77	Pine	12	730			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	8.8
T78	Pine	12	390			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	4.7
T79	Pine	8	505			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.1
G80	Sycamore	5	400			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	4.8
T81	Sycamore	12		310, 290		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Barbed wire occluded in to stem at 1.5m. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	5.1
T82	Sycamore	12	510			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural lean in stem towards south. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.1
T83	Sycamore	6	360			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Poor. Major deadwood in crown. 40% crown dieback.	<10	U	Nil

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T84	Sycamore	10	680			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Acute lean in stem towards east. Stem abutting stone wall. Denser undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection. Major deadwood in crown.	10+	C1	8.2
G85	Sycamore	7	350			Early mature	Both beginning to retrench; growing adjacent to wall	10+	C2	4.2
T86	Pine	14	380			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	4.6
T87	Pine	7	290			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown. 30% crown dieback.	<10	U	Nil
T88	Corsican pine	12	350			Early mature	Bifurcate at 7m; previous failure at 8m to south	10+	C1	4.2
T89	Corsican pine	9	300			Early mature	Only 2 small living branches to north and east	<10	U	Nil
T90	Sycamore	6		240, 230		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.4m.	20+	B1	4.0
T91	Apple	3		240, 230	0	Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 0.5m.	20+	B1	4.0
W92	Sycamore, white poplar, pine	10	300			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Close planting compromising tree form.	20+	B2	3.6

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W93	Pine	18	300			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Good. No understorey due to dense canopy cover. Close planting spaces compromising form of trees. Trees potential of wind throw along recently felled sections.	20+	B2	3.6
W94	Sycamore, ash	15	300			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Understorey of hawthorn, gorse. . Close planting spaces compromising form of trees. Potential of wind throw along recently felled sections.	20+	B2	3.6
W95	stump	1	-			Dead	Sections of recently felled trees		U	Nil
W96	stump	1	-			Dead	Sections of recently felled trees		U	Nil
W97	stump	1	-			Dead	(S) . (P) . Sections of recently felled trees		U	Nil
G98	Pine	6	350						C2	4.2
G99	Pine	8	330						B2	4.0
T100	Pine	6	340						B1	4.1
G101	Pine	12	420						C2	5.0
H102	Cypress, pine	18	350						C2	4.2
G103	Willow	18	500			Mature	(S) poor. (P) Good. Large decay cavities in both trees at base.	<10	U	Nil

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G104	Hawthorn, willow, Blackthorn	5	250			Mature	(S) fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B	3.0
G105	Sycamore, hawthorn, apple palm	14	500			Early mature	Within walled garden; single stemmed; tall slender form sycamore; some with cavities at base; minor bark wounds; some with low growing canopies; shrubby hawthorn around outer edge; some growing up against wall	20+	B2	6.0
G106	Common Ash, sycamore, hawthorn	14	550			Early mature	Single stemmed; some leaning; 1 mature ash in good condition and form; small shrubby hawthorn; some young self set sycamore	20+	B2	6.6
G107	Sycamore, wych elm	12	600			Early mature	Single stemmed; many bifurcate; low growing canopies; some recently heavily pruned and left as habitat poles; suckering at base; poor form elm; failed main leader on elm	20+	B1,2	7.2

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G108	Sycamore, wych elm	13	450			Early mature	Single stemmed; many bifurcate; poor form elm with epicormic on trunk; some stems leaning north-east	20+	B1	5.4
T109	Corsican pine	14	1000			Mature	Bifurcate at 6m; wounds from previous branch removals; slight lean north-east; high canopy	20+	B1,2	12.0
G110	Sycamore, hawthorn, Turkey oak, corsican pine, wych elm	12	500			Early mature	Linear row along dry stone wall; some bifurcate; minor deadwood; shrubby hawthorn; low growing canopies; recent branch removal on some	20+	B1	6.0
T111	Corsican pine	14	790			Mature	Bifurcate at 5m; recent branch removal; high canopy; minor deadwood	10+	C2	9.5

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G112	Sycamore, malas spp, holly, wych elm, elder, palm, rowan, common ash, white poplar	10	600			Early mature	Multi-stemmed; some growing against wall; minor deadwood; sycamore suckering at base	20+	B1,2	7.2
T113	Common ash	10	790			Mature	Growing in wall; bark wounds; bifurcate at base; branches previously reduced; moderate deadwood; few crossing branches	20+	B1,2	9.5
T114	Common ash	8	550			Early mature	Large bark wounds to west side at 1.5m; branches failed to west; decay in stems; crossing branches; wounds from rubbing branches; moderate deadwood; epicormic on trunk to south and east; splits in branches; asymmetric crown	10+	C1	6.6

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W115	Pine	13	370			Mature	Close planting compromising tree form.	20+	B2	4.4
G116	Silver birch, pine, rowan	2.5	75			Young	(S) Good. (P) Good. Newly planted trees.	10+	C2	0.9
G117	Sycamore	6	380			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Close planting compromising tree form.	20+	B2	4.6
T118	Sycamore	7		365, 270		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Low crown over road.	20+	B1	5.4
G119	Pine	13	350			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Close planting compromising tree form.	20+	B2	4.2
G120	Maritime pine, sycamore, elder	14	450			Early mature	Some dieback or northern most tree; surveyed from Pennant (*on drawing) reasonable form	10+	C2	5.4
H121	Goat willow, hawthorn		75			Early mature	4m wide; outgrown hawthorn trees	10+	C1	0.9
G122	Maritime pine	14	300			Early mature	Dense group, surveyed from Pennant (*on drawing) good form	20+	B2	3.6

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H123	Cank willow, hawthorn, elder	4	75			Early mature	5m wide; grown out and sporadic hedge; dense	10+	C1	0.9
H124	Hawthorn, gorse	1	75			Early mature	1.5m wide; one hawthorn outgrown to 2m	20+	B1	0.9
H125	Hawthorn, elder	1	75			Early mature	2m wide; mainly gorse with a couple of multi-stemmed hawthorn; dry stone wall	20+	B1	0.9
H126	Fuchsia, juniper; buddleia, guelder rose, silver fir, privet, dog rose	2	75			Early Mature	2.5m wide	10+	C1	0.9
T127	Cherry spp.	6	135			Early mature	Multi-stemmed at base; growing in dense vegetation; crossing branches; minor bark wounds	10+	C1	1.6

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H128	Hawthorn, dog rose, sea buckthorn	2	75			Early mature	1.5m wide; dry stone wall within	20+	B1	0.9
H129	Hawthorn	2	75			Early mature	2m wide; multi-stemmed shrubby hawthorn	20+	B1	0.9
H130	Hawthorn, sycamore	5	75			Early mature	4m wide; multi-stemmed shrubby trees; dense	10+	C1	0.9
H131	Hawthorn, goat willow	4	75			Early mature	5m wide; outgrown hedge	10+	C1	0.9
T132	Sycamore	5	193			Early mature	Multi-stemmed at base; growing on side of road in vegetation; crossing stems and branches	10+	C1	2.3
G133	Sycamore, hawthorn	10	350			Early mature	All sycamore multi-stemmed, precluded from growing over road by neighbouring group	10+	C2	4.2

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G134	Sycamore, wych elm, cypress, common ash	10	350			Early mature	Mainly single stemmed sycamore; dieback in top canopy of sycamore; bifurcate, cypress almost dead with only small canopies remaining at top; young low growing elm	10+	C2	4.2
G135	Sycamore, common ash	10	350			Early mature	Single and multi-stemmed sycamore; dieback in top canopies; suckering at base on some; ash in decline; dry stone wall running through group	10+	C2	4.2
G136	Hawthorn, sycamore, crack willow, sessile oak, bullace	9	150			Early mature	Small group of mixed vitality; poor condition oak with dieback in canopy; dieback in top canopy of willow; dense shrubby bullace	10+	C2	1.8
T137	Sycamore	8	282			Early mature	Bifurcate at base; stems fused together; retrenching; moderate deadwood	10+	C2	3.4

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H138	Hawthorn, gorse	2	75			Early mature	Mainly gorse with multi-stemmed shrubby hawthorn at various spacing's; 2m wide; busier to northern end	20+	B1	0.9
H139	Hawthorn, sycamore	5	75			Early mature	4m wide; multi-stemmed shrubby trees; dense	20+	B1	0.9
T140	Scots pine	8	230			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. One sided crown. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	10+	C1	2.8
T141	Sycamore	6	600			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	7.2
T142	Scots pine	8	200			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. One sided crown. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	10+	C1	2.4
T143	Sycamore	9	620			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	7.4

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T144	Sycamore	7		280, 220, 110		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Multi-stemmed at base.	20+	B1	4.5
T145	Ash	13	775			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	9.3
T146	Sycamore	4	165			Early mature	(S) fair. (P) Good. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree.	10+	C1	2.0
W147	Sycamore, Ash, horse chestnut	16	350			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Understory of hawthorn. Major deadwood in upper crowns of sycamore trees. Close planting spaces compromising form of trees.	20+	B2	4.2
H148	Cypress	7	200			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained boundary hedge.	20+	B1	2.0
H149	Cypress, Sycamore	8	300			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained boundary hedge.	20+	B1	3.6
H150	Blackthorn, Gorse	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained field boundary hedge.	20+	B1	1.2
T151	Sycamore	12		550, 500		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at base. Major deadwood in crown. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	4.2

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T152	Sycamore	8	680			Mature	(S) fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	8.2
G153	Sycamore, Hawthorn	4	250			Early mature	(S) fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B2	3.0
H154	Hawthorn	2	75			Early mature	1.5m wide; roadside hedge	20+	B1	2.4
H155	Hawthorn	2	75			Early mature	1.5m wide; roadside hedge	20+	B1	3.6
G156	Sycamore, Hawthorn	6	300			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Overhead utility cables running through crowns.	20+	B2	1.2
G157	Hawthorn	6	300			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Trees forming field boundary hedge.	20+	B2	3.6
G158	Sycamore	7	315			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Middle tree of group suppressed by adjacent trees.	20+	B2	8.2
T159	Sycamore	7	385			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Small decay cavity at base and 1.5m. Natural sweep in stem at base.	10+	C1	3.0
H160	Hawthorn	4	150			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Unmaintained boundary hedge.	20+	B2	0.9

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T161	Sycamore	12		550, 420, 210		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Multi-stemmed at 1.3m.	20+	B1	0.9
T162	Sycamore	12	700			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	3.6
T163	Sycamore	5	425			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Large cavity at 1.5m. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	3.6
T164	Sycamore	12	655			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	3.8
H165	Cypress	4	150			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Unmaintained garden hedge.	20+	B2	4.6
T166	Sycamore	9	550			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B1	1.8
G167	Sycamore	10	550			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stems at base.	20+	B2	6.6
T168	Sycamore	7	470			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Poor. Large decay cavity at base. Small cavity at 2.5m. Major deadwood in crown.	<10	U	Nil

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T169	Sycamore	8	720			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Tree late into leaf. Small cavity at 2m.	10+	C1	5.1
T170	Elder	3	90			Early mature	(S) Poor. (P) Poor. 40% crown dieback.	<10	U	Nil
T171	Sycamore	6	760			Mature	(S)Poor. (P) Fair. Large decay cavity at base. 2 large tear out wounds at 2m with small cavities. .	<10	U	Nil
T172	Sycamore	8		510, 220		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.4m. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.6
T173	Sycamore	10		555, 370		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.4m.	20+	B1	6.6
T174	Sycamore	7		335, 315		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.4m.	20+	B1	5.6
T175	Sycamore	7		310, 140		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.4m. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees	10+	C1	8.6
T176	Cherry	2.5	260			Middle Aged	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Ornamental tree with poor graft union at 1.4m.	10+	C1	1.1

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G177	Hawthorn, holly, cypress	3	150			Middle aged	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection. Sparse crown on holly tree on south west side.	10+	C2	9.1
T178		2.5	150			Dead	(S) Fair. (P) Dead. Dead monolith.	<10	U	Nil
T179	Rowan	3.5	150			Young	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Sparse crown on west side.	10+	C1	1.8
T180	Sycamore	5	185			Young	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at base.	20+	B2	2.2
T181	Poplar	3		195, 185		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously reduced 2m. Twin stemmed at 1m.	10+	C1	3.2
T182	Sycamore	10	650			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Crown touching building. Twin stemmed at 1.7m.	20+	B1	7.8
G183	Sycamore x 2	7	400			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Trees forming boundary hedge.	20+	B2	4.8
T184	Sycamore	7		620, 250, 100		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Multi-stemmed at base. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	8.1
H185	Hawthorn, sycamore	3	100			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Trees forming boundary hedge.	20+	B2	1.2

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H186	Hawthorn, sycamore, elder	3	100			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Trees forming boundary hedge.	20+	B2	1.2
T187	Sycamore	8	630			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Sparse upper crown. Major deadwood in crown.	10+	C1	7.6
G188	Elm x 2, hawthorn x 2	5	250			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B2	3.0
T189	Ash	7	750			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Wind swept tree. Dense ivy and undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	10+	C1	9.0
G190	Hawthorn	2	100			Early mature	Shrubby boundary trees. Multi-stemmed with crossing branches.		C2	1.2
T191	Hawthorn	3	100			Early mature	Multi-stemmed at base, stems lean east, biased canopy east, poor form.		C1	1.2
H192	Hawthorn	3	100			Early mature	3m wide, poor overgrown hedgerow with dry stone wall, leaning stems, crossing stems, some decay.		C1	1.2
H193	Hawthorn	2	100			Early mature	Sporadic hedge abd dry stone wall, 2m wide.		C1	1.2
H194	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Maintained boundary hedge.	20+	B2	1.2

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G195	Sycamore x 26, ash x 5, alder x 1	12	600			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Group following water course. Major deadwood in sycamore trees.	20+	B2	7.2
T196	Sycamore	5	485			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Ivy on stem hiding any possible defects.	20+	B1	5.8
T197	Sycamore	5		210, 170		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.5m.	20+	B1	3.2
T198	Sycamore	5	565			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Ivy on stem hiding any possible defects.	20+	B1	6.8
T199	Sycamore	8	410			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Large pruning wound at 1.5m on north side (flush cut), poor occlusion. Crown suppressed on west side by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	4.9
T200	Sycamore	10	485			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Stem abutting boundary wall.	20+	B1	5.8
T201	Horse chestnut	10	760			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown with woodpecker hole at 4m. Snapped hung up branch at 4m. Ivy on stem hiding any possible defects	10+	C1	9.1
G202	Sycamore x 16, horse chestnut x 1	10	450			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in sycamore trees.	20+	B1	5.4

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T203	Sycamore	7	260			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at 1.6m. One sided crown.	10+	C1	3.1
T204	Sycamore	7	280			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at 1.6m. One sided crown.	10+	C1	3.4
T205	Sycamore	3.5	360			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously monolithed at 3m.	10+	C1	4.3
T206	Sycamore	7	310			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted.	20+	B1	3.7
T207	Beech	13		425, 400, 270		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Multi-stemmed at 1.5m. Large burr on stem at 1m. Crown suppressed on west side by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	7.7
T208	Sycamore	12	280			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Natural sweep in stem at 1.5m.	20+	B1	3.4
T209	Sycamore	10	310			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Natural sweep in stem at 1.5m and 2.5m.	20+	B1	3.7
T210	Oak	3	310			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Main stem leader topped at 3m.	10+	C1	3.7
T211	Whitebeam	3	320			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Main stem leader topped at 3m. Natural sweep in stem at 1m.	10+	C1	3.8
T212	Cherry	4	275			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted.	20+	B1	3.3

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T213	Horse chestnut	3	305			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously pollarded at 2.5m.	10+	C1	3.7
T214	Horse chestnut	4	320			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Small cavity at 2m on north side. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	3.8
T215	Sycamore	8	260			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted.	20+	B1	3.1
T216	Sycamore	7	250			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Stem abutting boundary wall.	20+	B1	3.0
T217	Sycamore	7	240			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Stem abutting boundary wall.	20+	B1	2.9
T218	Hawthorn	3	325			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted.	20+	B1	3.9
T219	Ash	8		395, 185		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Ivy on stem and branches hiding any possible defects. Crown suppressed on west side by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	5.2
T220	Ash	10	570			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously crown lifted. Compost build up around base of tree. Stem abutting boundary wall.	20+	B1	6.8
T221	Pine	13	335			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good.M inor bark damage at base and 1m with exposed wood.	20+	B1	4.0

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T222	Pine	16	540			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	6.5
T223	Pine	16	600			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	7.2
T224	Sycamore	4	395			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously pollarded at 2.5m.	10+	C1	4.7
T225	Ash	12	460			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Small cavities at 2m & 2.5m. Bacterial cankers on stem and branches.	10+	C1	5.5
T226	Elder	2.5		75, 75, 50		Young	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Multi-stemmed at base.	10+	C1	1.4
T227	Sycamore	6	350			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Natural sweep in stem at 1m.	20+	B1	4.2
T228	Apple	3		80, 80, 75		Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Fair. Large decay cavity at base.	<10	U	Nil
T229	Apple	2.5	120			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Acute lean in stem towards east.	10+	C1	1.4
G230	Sycamore x 1, ash x 1	4	150			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual tree inspection.	20+	B2	1.8
T231	Unknown	3		100, 80		Dead	(S) Poor. (P) Dead. Dead tree.	<10	U	Nil
G232	Sycamore x 2	7	320			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously pruned away from overhead utility cables. Ivy on stems hiding any possible defects.	20+	B2	3.8

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T233	Beech	13	665			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Major deadwood in crown.	20+	B1	8.0
G234	Sycamore x 15, ash x 2, hawthorn x 1	8	200			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Previously pruned away from overhead utility cables. Ivy on stems hiding any possible defects	20+	B2	2.4
T235	Ash	2		200, 170		Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Twin stemmed at base.	20+	B1	3.1
G236	Sycamore x 4, ash x 2, hawthorn x 1	3	600			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Livestock in fields preventing full visual tree inspection. Tree surveyed from nearest safe vantage point.	20+	B2	7.2
T237	Hawthorn	3	250			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Livestock in fields preventing full visual tree inspection. Tree surveyed from nearest safe vantage point.	20+	B1	3.0
T238	Hawthorn	3	150			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Livestock in fields preventing full visual tree inspection. Tree surveyed from nearest safe vantage point.	20+	B1	1.8
T239	Pine	3	150			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Livestock in fields preventing full visual tree inspection. Tree surveyed from nearest safe vantage point.	20+	B1	1.8

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G240	Cypress x 7, eucalyptus x 3, pine x 1, cabbage palm x 1, hawthorn x 1	4	200			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Ornamental trees forming group. Close planting compromising tree form.	20+	B2	2.4
G241	Pine	12	400			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair.	20+	B2	4.8
W242	Mixed conifer species, pinus spp., sycamore	10	350			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good.	20+	B2	4.2
G243	Birch, pine, ash, hazel, sycamore	6	75			Young	(S) Good. (P) Good.	10+	C2	0.9
W244	Mixed conifer and ornamental species, pinus spp., lime, ash	12	400			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good.	20+	B2	4.8
G245	Hawthorn, maritime pine	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained boundary group, bramble, bracken and gorse understory.	10+	C2	1.2

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T246	Maritime pine	6		180,180		Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unable to access fully assess, multi stem.	10+	C2	3.1
T247	Sycamore	6		200,150		Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unable to access fully assess, multi stem.	10+	C2	3.0
G248	Elder	3	130			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Jews ear on minor deadwood, some small wounds and occluding cavities	10+	C2	1.6
T249	Maritime pine	8	300			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Minor detail, crown thinning, next to steep slope down to beach, wounds on stem, past limb tear outs.	10+	C2	3.6
G250	Hawthorn	4	240			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Poor. Moderate dieback and deadwood, past limb tear outs, field boundary group.	<10	U	Nil
G251	Hawthorn, goat willow	6	280			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Minor deadwood, field boundary group, ivy on some stems.	10+	C2	3.4
G252	Goat willow	6	150			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field boundary group, bramble understory.	10+	C2	1.8

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G253	Goat willow, hawthorn, elder	7	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field boundary group, unmaintained, on marshland next to ditch, minor deadwood.	10+	C2	1.8
G254	Hawthorn, elder x 1	4	230			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Minor to moderate deadwood and minor dieback, past limb tear outs, field boundary group next to small stone wall.	10+	C2	2.8
G255	Hawthorn	2	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback at the canopy tops, next to stone wall.	10+	C2	1.4
T256	Elder	3	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Overgrown tree with ivy, gorse and bramble understory, next to ditch at field boundary.	10+	C2	1.4
G257	Hawthorn x 1, goat willow x 2	4	240			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Poor. Willow has moderate dieback and deadwood, hawthorn overgrown with ivy, unmaintained field boundary group next to ditch.	<10	U	Nil

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G258	Hawthorn, goat willow, elder	6	200			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained field boundary group next to marsh land, unable to access to fully assess.	10+	C2	2.4
G259	Stone pine, Douglas fir, common larch, hawthorn	8	350			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Unable to access area to fully assess, fallen trees within group, past limb tear outs and stem snapping, unmaintained field boundary group, bramble understory, remaining trees have minor deadwood.	10+	C2,3	4.2
T260	Hawthorn	3	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback at top of canopy	10+	C2	1.8
G261	Blackthorn, hawthorn	3	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Minor deadwood, bramble and gorse understory, roadside group at field boundary, unmaintained.	10+	C2	1.8
G262	Hawthorn, elder, blackthorn	5	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained field boundary group with bramble and gorse understory.	10+	C2	1.4
G263	Hawthorn, blackthorn	3	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained field boundary group with bramble and gorse understory.	10+	C2	1.8

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T264	Hawthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On field boundary.	10+	C2	1.2
G265	Hawthorn, blackthorn, goat willow	5	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained field boundary group with bramble and gorse understory, unable to access to fully assess, assessed from vantage point.	10+	C2	1.8
G266	Blackthorn, hawthorn	6	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unmaintained field boundary group.	10+	C2	1.4
H267	Hawthorn, blackthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Lapsed boundary hedge over grown with gorse and bramble.	10+	C2	1.2
T268	Hawthorn	2	75			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On field boundary.	10+	C2	0.9
G269	Hawthorn, stone pine x 1	3	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Field boundary group on edge of G15, minor dieback and deadwood, bramble and bracken incorporated into group. Pine has moderate dieback.	10+	C2	1.2
T270	Hawthorn	2	120			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Poor. Major dieback and deadwood for tree size.	<10	U	Nil

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T271	Goat willow	6			140 x 6	Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On field boundary with hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, gorse and thistle understory, multi stem, good form.	20+	B1,2	4.1
G272	Hawthorn, blackthorn	6	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Field boundary group with bramble and nettle understory, minor dieback and deadwood, some patches of gorse within group.	10+	C2	1.8
G273	Hawthorn, blackthorn	5	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field boundary group with bramble and nettle understory, minor dieback and deadwood, some patches of gorse within group.	10+	C2	1.4
G274	Hawthorn x 2	6	150			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Field boundary group with moderate deadwood, minor dieback and heavily overgrown with ivy. Ivy preventing full inspection of stems and canopy.	10+	C2	1.8

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G275	Hawthorn x 2	5	150			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Poor. 1 dead and 1 has major dieback and deadwood, ivy covering set and canopy preventing full Visual tree assessment.	<10	U	Nil
G276	Hawthorn, blackthorn	7	180			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Moderate to major dieback and minor to moderate deadwood, field boundary group, occluding wounds on stems.	10+	C2	2.2
G277	Sycamore x 3, hawthorn x 1	9	420			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Hawthorn has major dieback and deadwood for tree size, sycamores have moderate deadwood. Barbed wire fence occluding into stem of smallest sycamore, minor past limb tear outs, occluding wounds and cavities.	10+	C2	5.0
G278	Hawthorn, blackthorn	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback and deadwood, field boundary group, gorse and bramble incorporated in group.	10+	C2	1.4
T279	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On field boundary.	10+	C2	1.2

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T280	Hawthorn	3	120			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Fair. On field boundary, moderate dieback and deadwood for tree size.	<10	U	Nil
T281	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Windswept tree that grows to the east due to a north westerly prevailing wind, minor dieback in canopy.	10+	C2	1.2
T282	Ash	8	350			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Asymmetrical canopy, minor dieback and deadwood. Private garden tree preventing further inspection.	10+	C2	4.2
G283	Hawthorn	3	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Hawthorns growing under canopy of G40, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment.	10+	C2	1.4
G284	Sycamore	12	210			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Minor regeneration of sycamore under G40 canopy, minor occluded wounds from previous pruning, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment.	20+	B2	2.5

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T285	Ash	13		420, 200		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Slight lean to south east, multi stem, minor dieback at top of canopy, private garden tree preventing full Visual tree assessment.	20+	B2	5.6
T286	Sycamore	15		500, 250, 400, 320		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Large multi stem, minor deadwood, good form, private garden tree preventing full Visual tree assessment.	20+	B1,2	9.1
G287	Ash x 2, sycamore x 1	12	410			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor deadwood and minor dieback in group, group next to telegraph pole and wires, ivy covered stem of largest ash, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment.	20+	B2	4.9
H288	Hawthorn, blackthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Lapsed field boundary hedge.	10+	C2	1.2
G289	Hawthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Minor deadwood and moderate dieback.	10+	C2	1.2
G290	Blackthorn, damson	6	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Small patch of dead in group.	10+	C2	1.2

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G291	Hawthorn, elder	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback, field boundary group, patches of gorse and bramble in group.	10+	C2	1.4
G292	Goat willow	8	200			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unable to access due to undergrowth, no full Visual tree assessment carried out.	10+	C2	2.4
T293	Hawthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unable to access due to undergrowth, no full Visual tree assessment carried out.	10+	C2	1.2
G294	Goat willow, hawthorn, elder	6	220			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback and deadwood, bramble and bracken understory.	10+	C2	2.6
G295	Elder, hawthorn, damson	6	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Patches of bramble and gorse in group, power pole and wires in group x 2.	10+	C2	1.4
G296	Hawthorn, elder	6	130			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Patches of gorse, bramble and ivy in group, next to lay-by.	10+	C2	1.6

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G297	Hawthorn, blackthorn	2	90			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Patches of gorse, bramble, wildflower in group, field boundary group on bund.	10+	C2	1.1
T298	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Minor deadwood.	10+	C2	1.2
G299	Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Minor dieback, moderate dead wood, field boundary group, bramble and wild flower understory	10+	C2	1.2
T300	Goat willow	10			200 x 4, 250 x 4	Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Large multi stem, minor past limb tear outs, minor dead wood, unable to access due to under growth preventing full Visual tree assessment	20+	B2	7.6
G301	Hawthorn	4	85			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor deadwood.	10+	C2	1.0
G302	Goat willow, elder, hawthorn	7	200			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Wild flower and gorse understory, small patch of dead, power line s running over group.	10+	C2	2.4

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G303	Elder, hawthorn,	6	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor deadwood at canopy tops and power line, group over grown with ivy, wild flower, bracken and bramble understory.	10+	C2	1.2
G304	Hawthorn, goat willow, elder, white poplar, prunus spp.	11	250			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Limited access due to fencing and Japanese knot weed, minor dieback in tops and crown.	10+	C2	3.0
G305	Hawthorn	5	180			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Moderate deadwood, minor die back, ivy covering gorse understory, over grown wall in places.	10+	C2	2.2
T306	Sycamore	11		170, 290, 250		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Epicormics growth, some ivy on stem.	20+	B2	5.0
G307	Hawthorn	4	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Some past limb tear out on largest, some minor deadwood and die back.	10+	C2	1.8

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G308	Elder	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Understory of wild flowers , surrounded by gorse.	10+	C2	1.4
G309	Elder	6			220,90 ,120,1 30,100 ,190,1 10,110	Over mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Moderate deadwood, minor die back, past limb tear outs.	10+	C2	4.5
G310	Elder, hawthorn	8		340,29 0,290		Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Moderate dead wood, past level my tear outs, ivy covering stems and Canopies.	10+	C2	6.4
T311	Hawthorn	8		110,23 0,130, 320		Over mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Thick ivy preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	5.2
G312	Hawthorn	6		180,19 0		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Small amount of ivy on stem and in canopy, small amount of deadwood.	10+	C2	3.1
T313	Sycamore	6	75			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Minor regeneration at base	10+	C2	0.9
T314	Sycamore	12	470			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Ivy on stem, minor dead wood, good form	20+	B1,2	5.6

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T315	Sycamore	12	380			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Minor regeneration at base, suppressed on west due to T16 minor ivy on stem	20+	B1,2	4.6
T316	Goat willow	7			120X6	Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Unable to access due to undergrowth and ditch, multi stem minor dead wood	10+	C2	3.5
T317	Ash	10		280, 210, 190		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Unable to access due to terrain, gates, undergrowth preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	4.8
G318	Hawthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor die back at tops, telegraph pole in group, small stream next to group, over grown wall	10+	C2	1.2
G319	Sycamore, ash	8	550			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Trees topped, and pruned heavily, on bund/stone wall, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	6.6
G320	Sycamore	6	240			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	2.9

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G321	Blackthorn, hawthorn, elder	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Over grown stone wall boundary, minor die back at top of canopy, small patch of dead, patches of gorse, some areas over grown with bramble	10+	C2	1.2
T322	Ash	6	120			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Within G23 near fence	10+	C2	1.4
H323	Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Small amount of die back at top	10+	C2	1.2
G324	Corsican pine	12	450			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. Some occluded pruning wounds, moderate dead wood, within private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	20+	B2	5.4
G325	Prunus spp., holly, rowan, oak	6	200			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor die back at tops of Canopus, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	2.4
T326	Hawthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor die back at top of canopy, next to/within stone wall	10+	C2	1.2

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G327	Hawthorn	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to dry stone wall, ivy on stems, roadside group	10+	C2	1.4
T328	Elder	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Growing in/ on dry stone wall, understory of bramble and blackthorn	10+	C2	1.4
G329	Hawthorn, blackthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to stone wall, over grown with bramble and ivy, patches of gorse next to ditch	10+	C2	1.2
T330	Hawthorn	1	75			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Between stone wall and fence	10+	C2	0.9
G331	Hawthorn, elder	3	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Some trees growing in Alan easterly direction due to prevailing wind	10+	C2	1.4
G332	Hawthorn	5	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback in canopy s, next to ditch, gorse, bramble wildflower understory	10+	C2	1.2
G333	Hawthorn, elder	6	130			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to ditch, on slight bund, wildflower nod bramble understory	10+	C2	1.6

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T334	Hawthorn	2	80			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Minor dead wood, minor dieback, on bund, next to ditch	10+	C2	1.0
T335	Hawthorn	3	140			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback in the canopy	10+	C2	1.7
T336	Hawthorn	1	80			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to ditch	10+	C2	1.0
H337	Hawthorn, elder	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor dieback, next to stone wall, small amount of ivy on stems	10+	C2	1.2
G338	Hawthorn	3	110			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Lapsed hedge, on dry stone wall	10+	C2	1.3
T339	Sycamore	10	350			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On stone bund,	20+	B2	4.2
T340	Sycamore	12	410			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On stone bund slightly wind swept	20+	B2	4.9
T341	Sycamore	6	250			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. On stone bund, was multi stem - torn out, minor regrow the from remaining stump	10+	C2	3.0
G342	Hawthorn	2	80			Early mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Patches of dead, minor dead wood, lapsed hedge- sporadic, patches of gorse, on stone bund	10+	C2	1.0

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G343	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Overgrown with brambles, patch s of gorse within group	10+	C2	1.2
G344	Prunus spp., blackthorn, hawthorn	3	90			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Very minor dieback in canopy, on stone bund	10+	C2	1.1
T345	Prunus spp.	4	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On stone bund, bramble, wildflower understory	10+	C2	1.8
G346	Prunes sap, Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Minor die back at canopy tops, patches of dead some ivy on stems	10+	C2	1.2
T347	Goat willow	5		130,110,110		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Within G48, bramble understory	10+	C2	2.4
T348	Hawthorn	6	400			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Old multi stem, now fused together, next to stream, unable to access	10+	C2	4.8
G349	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to ditch unable to access	10+	C2	1.2

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G350	Sycamore	14	300			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to stone wall, unable to access preventing full Visual tree assessment	20+	B2	3.6
G351	Sycamore	16	450			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Canopus merge, next to stone wall, private garden so unable to access preventing full Visual tree assessment	20+	B1,2	5.4
T352	Ash	12	350			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Poor. Major die back and dead wood at crown, dying, within G53, thick Lowe canopy	<10	U	Nil
T353	Ash	11	750			Over mature	(S) Fair. (P) Poor. Heavily pruned and top d little foliage remaining, occluding/end wounds and cavities on stem, bark damage from pruning wounds throughout, private garden tree unable to access preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2,3	9.0

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G354	Sycamore	9	500			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Poor. Heavily pruned and top d little foliage remaining, private garden tree unable to access preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	6.0
G355	Sycamore	6	500			over Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Poor. Heavily pruned and top d little foliage remaining, occluding/end wounds and cavities on stem, bark damage from pruning wounds throughout, private garden tree unable to access preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2,3	
T356	Ash	11	750			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Next to stone wall raised up next to house	10+	C2	3.0
H357	Loral	2	75			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Overgrown hedge and next to wall and house bramble rowing threw	10+	C2	0.9
G358	Hawthorn	2	75			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Next to wall, overgrown with bramble	10+	C2	0.9

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T359	Grey alder	4	100			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Bramble understory, edge of parking area	10+	C2	1.2
G360	Hawthorn	3		100, 100		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On small stone bund, nettle understory	10+	C2	1.7
T361	White willow	5		75,75		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Near building and in field, bramble understory	10+	C2	1.3
T362	Grey alder	5	100			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field boundary, some regen at base	10+	C2	1.2
G363	Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. Some die back in canopy, some patches of gorse, next to stone wall	10+	C2	1.2
G364	Elder	3	180			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On stone bund, over grown with ivy, bramble understory	10+	C2	2.2
G365	Hawthorn	4	150			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. One fallen, physiologically still going, on field boundary, patchy gorse, bramble understory	10+	C2	1.8

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G366	Sycamore	8		240, 350		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Some ivy on stem, bramble understory, on field boundary, fencing occluding into trees	10+	C2	5.1
T367	Sycamore	8		200, 350, 600		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Some ivy on stem, bramble understory, on field boundary, fencing occluding into trees	10+	C2	8.7
G368	Hawthorn	3		75, 75, 75		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Along boundary between two fields	10+	C2	1.6
T369	Hawthorn	5		180, 150		Mature	(S) Dead. (P) Dead. Within G71	<10	U	Nil
G370	Hawthorn, elder	6	150			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Minor dead wood, minor die back, field boundary	10+	C2	1.8
T371	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On field boundary.	10+	C2	1.2
G372	Silver birch, goat willow	9	250			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Garden field boundary, bramble and wildflower understory, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	3.0

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T373	Goat willow	10		250, 220, 220,250,350		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Garden field boundary, bramble and wildflower understory, small amount of ivy on stem, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	20+	B2	7.0
G374	Goat willow, sycamore	8	250			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Garden field boundary, bramble and wildflower understory, small amount of ivy on stem, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	3.0
G375	Elder, sycamore, hawthorn	9	350			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Garden field boundary, bramble and wildflower understory, small amount of ivy on stem, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	4.2
T376	Sycamore	10		400, 200,220,280		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Garden field boundary, bramble and wildflower understory, small amount of ivy on stem, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment,	20+	B2	6.3

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G377	Hawthorn	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field boundary next to concrete wall, bramble understory	10+	C2	1.4
H378	Leyland cypress	5	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. 3/4 of group topped, some of the lower canopy dying back, private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	1.8
G379	Hawthorn, sycamore	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On stone bund, roadside, bramble understory, minor die back in canopy,	10+	C2	1.2
G380	Hawthorn	4	130			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Within gorse and bramble hedge along two field boundary	10+	C2	1.6
G381	Hawthorn	3	150			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. Along dh, ditch side, wildflower understory, minor dead wood, one dead tree	10+	C2	1.8
G382	Hawthorn	5		200,100		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Minor dead wood, bramble understory, power lines within group	10+	C2	2.7

Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Single stem dia (mm)	<=5 no. stems dia (mm)	>5 no. stems dia (mm)	Age class	General Observations (Structural (S) and Physiological (P) Conditions, Comments and Management Recommendations).	Est remaining contribution (yrs)	BS5837 category grade	RPA radius (m)
G383	Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Fair. On stone bund with a bramble understory, field boundary	10+	C2	1.2
T384	Hawthorn	5	140			Mature	(S) Poor. (P) Fair. On stone bund, bramble understory, lots of die back almost dead	<10	U	Nil
T385	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Dead. (P) Dead. On stone bund, bramble understory, dead	<10	U	Nil
G386	Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. on stone bund, edge of SSSI, minor die back in canopy tops	10+	C2	1.2
G387	Sycamore, Elder, Hawthorn	10	500			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Garden/ field boundary, bramble understory	20+	B2	6.0
G388	Silver birch	4	150			Early mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	1.8
G389	Sycamore	8	210			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. One was multi stem - previous snap out, now single stem - wound occluding - some decay - minor dead wood and die back	10+	C2	2.5

Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Single stem dia (mm)	<=5 no. stems dia (mm)	>5 no. stems dia (mm)	Age class	General Observations (Structural (S) and Physiological (P) Conditions, Comments and Management Recommendations).	Est remaining contribution (yrs)	BS5837 category grade	RPA radius (m)
G390	Holly, Prunes, copper beech	6	110			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	1.3
G391	Goat willow	8	280			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Good. minor dead wood some die back	10+	C2	3.4
G392	Sycamore	9	250			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Private garden group preventing full Visual tree assessment	10+	C2	3.0
T393	Hawthorn	2		100, 100, 100		Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field boundary, next to stone wall	10+	C2	2.1
G394	Hawthorn	3	120			Mature	(S) Fair. (P) Fair. overgrown hedge, large amounts of bramble, patches of gorse, patches of dead and die back	10+	C2	1.4
T395	Hawthorn	2	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. surrounding telegraph pole, next to ditch, minor die back	10+	C2	1.4
G396	Hawthorn, Elder	3	90			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. on bund next to ditch, bramble and gorse understory	10+	C2	1.1

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G397	White willow	7	189			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. some on stone bund, along a field boundary, near the corner of a ditch	10+	C2	2.3
G398	Hawthorn, elder, Willow	6	150			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. unable to access due to cows preventing full VTA, along hedge line, close to ditch	10+	C2	1.8
G399	Sycamore	7	180			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On bank next to a track, within a private garden, ivy on stems, minor dead wood	10+	C2	2.2
G400	Sycamore	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. On bank next to track, field boundary with track, some iv on stems, minor dead wood	10+	C2	1.2
G401	Hawthorn X2	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock	10+	C2	1.2
G402	Sycamore	10	300			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock	10+	C2	3.6

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G403	Hawthorn, prunes	7	130			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, patches of gorse, filed boundary/ possible lapsed hedge	10+	C2	1.6
G404	Hawthorn	4	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, along field boundary, patches of gorse	10+	C2	1.2
G405	Hawthorn, Willow, Sycamore	6	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, on boundary with large section of gorse	10+	C2	1.4
G406	Hawthorn	3	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, on field boundary of 3 fields	10+	C2	1.2
G407	Hawthorn	5	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, bramble understory, along field boundary	10+	C2	1.2

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G408	Sycamore	8	200			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, lone tree on field boundary	10+	C2	2.4
T409	Hawthorn	4	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, field boundary location	10+	C2	1.4
G410	Hawthorn	3	130			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, bramble, bracken and gorse understory	10+	C2	1.6
G411	Hawthorn	3	120			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, along field boundary possibly lapsed hedge, patches of gorse	10+	C2	1.4
G412	Hawthorn	2	100			Mature	(S) Good. (P) Good. Field done form desk top study due to lack of access or livestock, along ditch, patchy old field boundary with patches of gorse and brambles	10+	C2	1.2

Tree Survey Schedule (2015-16 combined) – Wylfa
Newydd Development Area



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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